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VOL. II NO.

Thousands make mistakes in English and do not know it



In a five-minute conversation or in a one-page letter, the average person will make from five to fifty mistakes in vital points of English. It is surprising how many experienced stenographers fall in spelling such common words as "business," "abbreviate," "calendar," etc. It is astonishing how many business men say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me," use "who" for "whom" and mispronounce the simplest words. Few persons know whether to use one or two "c's" or "n's" or "r's," whether to spell words with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear. And very few persons use any but the most common words—colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum. Yet English is the most vital weapon we have. Upon our use of it depends our success or failure. Poor English "shows us up" as lacking in education and ability. Good English creates an instant and lasting impression in our favor.

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 3

Sept. 17, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

Much of the President's time was taken up with consideration of relief work for Japan. The Secretaries of War and of Navy brought him reports. He conferred also with Secretary Hoover (a member of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross) and with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Eliot Wardsworth (Treasurer of the Red Cross).

Other events centering around the White House:

¶ C. Bascom Slemple, former Congressman from Virginia, was sworn in (on his 53rd birthday) as Secretary to the President. A few days later the Democratic National Committee made public several letters (chiefly written by Mr. Slemple's secretary) purporting to give additional evidence that Mr. Slemple as Congressman trafficked with Government patronage. Excerpts: "The question is: Can we get the one we appoint to put up some cash? . . . Be sure and destroy this letter. . . . Give it to the one that will give you the most. . . ."

¶ A committee from the Civil Service Reform League asked the President to issue an executive order whereby the men who had the highest rating in examinations for postmasterships would automatically take office. The present method is to choose from the top of the list. The committee claimed that this would greatly lessen the President's work.

Shortly afterwards a delegation of post-office clerks, called at the White House and the President said: "You are a picked body, holding your position not by favor, not by the good graces of any man or any set of men, but by reason of an examination. . . ."

¶ Henry Ford and Edsel called on the President with reference to Muscle Shoals. If Mr. Ford should make a contract with the Government for this fertilizer plant, it would eliminate him as a Presidential aspirant.

A man cannot hold a contract from the Government and a Government office as well. It is believed, however, that Edsel Ford will sign the contract, if it is made. It is understood that Mr. Coolidge will let Congress decide the question. If the contract were refused to Mr. Ford through the President's intervention, the farmers might demand to know why they were denied Henry Ford and fertilizer.

¶ President Coolidge accepted an offer, made by Mrs. A. B. Calhoun of Atlanta, of a White House dog, an Airedale, half brother of Laddie Boy.

¶ To the National Council of Traveling Salesmen assembled at Atlantic City, Mr. Coolidge telegraphed: "The evidence of continuing good business conditions and the indications of further improvement from this time

forward are such as must be gratifying to your members, representing, as they always do, the best informed and most understanding business optimism of the country. . . ."

¶ President Coolidge made his second excursion on the Potomac aboard the *Mayflower*. He was accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge, their two sons and by C. Bascom Slemple and Dwight W. Morrow. Mr. Morrow is a classmate of the President from Amherst, a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., Chairman of the New York Red Cross Committee on Japanese Relief.

¶ His record of attending to business and of ignoring the politics of the 1924 election has been disconcerting to Mr. Coolidge's Republican rivals for the next Presidential nomination. Four weeks ago there was much talk of an open race for the nomination. It is significant that President Coolidge, barring political accidents, is now regarded as the certain nominee.

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Testament

In Marion, was probated the last will and testament of Warren G. Harding. It was dated June 20, 1923. It was drawn by Attorney General Daugherty and witnessed by Mr. Daugherty, George B. Christian, Jr., and Charles E. Hard of Portsmouth, O. Charles D. Schaffner, President of the Marion County Bank, was named executor and trustee.

The bequests:

To Mrs. Florence Kling Harding, the widow, the earnings of a trust fund of \$100,000 worth of Government bonds and of his stock in the Harding Publishing Co., during her lifetime; also his personal property and his homestead on Mount Vernon Avenue.

To Dr. George Tryon Harding, his father, for life, income of a trust fund of \$50,000 in Government bonds and the use of the residence property he now occupies.

To each of his nephews and nieces, \$10,000.

To the grandsons of his wife, Jean

National Affairs—[Continued]

de Wolfe and George de Wolfe, \$2,000.

To the editor of the *Marion Star*, \$2,000.

To the circulation manager and business manager, \$1,000 each.

To the Park Commission of Marion "for the creation of some permanent improvement," \$25,000.

To the Trinity Baptist Church of Marion, \$2,000.

To St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Marion, \$1,000.

To his brother, George Tryon Harding, Jr., and to his sisters, Charity M. Rensberg, Abigail V. Harding and Carolyn Votaw, the residue of his estate, divided share and share alike. The principal of the trust funds for Mrs. Harding and for Dr. Harding will be similarly divided at the respective deaths of those persons. The sisters, on Dr. Harding's death, will also receive title to the house whose use the Doctor is given.

Mrs. Harding was requested to give a ring and watch to each of the three sons of his brother and to bestow other gifts and souvenirs as she may see fit.

The will also declared:

"I request that no part of my estate shall be expended for a monument other than a simple marker for my grave."

Contumely

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale in a recent speech at East Liverpool, O., recounted a conversation with the late President Harding during the political campaign of 1920. As a result certain newspapers and a few politicians heaped contumely on the head of Professor Fisher, accusing him of maligning the name of the late President.

Mr. Fisher quoted the then Senator Harding as saying: "I want the United States to get into the League just as much as you do. . . . Of course, I'm opposed to the Wilson League as I have always said; but the League can be changed. My idea is to call the nations together and ask them to make such amendments as are necessary to secure the approval of the United States."

On the basis of these words it was said of Mr. Fisher:

"The vivid imagination of the professor . . .

"We do not begrudge him the notoriety which a small soul in life succeeds in getting at the expense of a great one in death."—*Marion Star*.

"Professor Irving Fisher . . . declared in effect that Warren G. Harding played a double-faced part in the campaign of 1920. . . ."—*The New York Herald*.

"He indicates that Mr. Harding was explicitly for this country's entrance into the League of Nations as it exists today."—*Toledo Times*.

"I think it is a very poor commentary upon the intelligence of Professor Fisher. . . ."—Senator John K. Shields of Tennessee.

"He attributed to Warren G. Harding utterances destitute of courage and sincerity. . . .

"He did not venture to make his attack during the lifetime of Presi-

health in general, the League of Nations, free trade, the stabilizing of the dollar. His works include *The Nature of Capital and Income*, *The Purchasing Power of Money*, and other treatises more learned than malign.

Those who know Mr. Fisher assert without question that he never thought of casting a reflection on the memory of President Harding. He himself explicitly denied the imputation that "President Harding favored the League of Nations, but did not dare to make his views public." The statements attributed by Mr. Fisher to the late President are not contrary to the general substance of Mr. Harding's speeches which favored an "Association of Nations." There is no question but that Mr. Fisher is innocent of all political arts, as some of his accusers are not.

Professor Fisher explained: "There was no thought in my mind of being disrespectful to the President. . . . In his espousal of an impossible association of nations he had been accused by his enemies of insincerity. . . . Mr. Harding was sincere. He was opposed to the League as it stands. He was in favor of a different league. He intended to get the latter by changing the former."

THE CABINET

Portuguese Treaty

The Treaty of Arbitration between the U. S. and Portugal was renewed for five years.

A feature of the new agreement is that if the U. S. joins the Permanent International Court of Justice, the two Governments will consider making a new agreement, under the terms of which they will refer to that court. In the last three months the U. S. has renewed similar treaties with France, Great Britain, Japan.

Mexican Claims

Another step in the diplomatic recognition of Mexico was consummated in Washington when Secretary of State Hughes, Charles Beecher Warren and John Barton Payne signed a convention for a General Claims Commission. Señor Manuel C. Tellez, Chargé d'Affaires for Mexico, signed the convention for his country. The commission created by this convention and an-



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PROFESSOR FISHER
is he malign?

rent Harding. Neither did he hasten to do so immediately upon his death. Fixing a finely academic eye upon the calendar, he bided his time until the 30 days of mourning had elapsed.

The flags were raised to full mast once more on September 2, and on that very day Professor Fisher's tongue was loosened."—*New York Tribune*.

Professor Fisher, at whose expense these remarks were made, was originally a mathematician, but shifted the center of his interests to economics. He is a good friend of William Howard Taft. He was a member of Theodore Roosevelt's National Conservation Commission, and was for 14 years an editor of *The Yale Review*. His hobbies are eugenics, public

National Affairs—[Continued]

other for Special Claims will settle the claims of citizens of each country against the other.

The claims of Americans against Mexico are estimated at \$350,000,000, but this sum is likely to be materially modified before the claims are allowed. Messrs. Warren and Payne negotiated the two conventions as members of the American-Mexican Commission which sat in Mexico City for three months, beginning on May 14. President Coolidge wrote each Commissioner a letter of congratulation on their achievement. Mr. Warren's began: "It is with the utmost satisfaction . . ."; Judge Payne's began: "I wish you to know my pleasure . . ."

More Fact Finders

Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, resorted to the expedient, now no longer novel, of appointing a "fact finding commission" to attempt to solve a difficult problem. It is the problem of irrigating the arid and semi-arid lands of the West. The Government has invested over \$100,000,000 in this activity, and now finds that it will have difficulty in getting its money back.

Accordingly Secretary Work invited seven men "having national confidence" to serve as a commission to find a way to extricate the Government from its difficulty. They are:

Former Governor Thomas Edward Campbell of Arizona. (He had the exceptional experience of serving as a state Governor for almost a year without being elected. He was apparently elected Governor in 1916 and served in office from January to late in December, when a recount showed that his opponent had a plurality of 43 votes. He was really elected, however, in 1918 and again in 1920.)

Former Governor David William Davis of Idaho, a Welshman by birth. (Although brought to this country in infancy, he asserted his birthright by becoming a coal miner at the age of twelve.)

Former Secretary of the Interior James Rudolph Garfield of Cleveland, son of President Garfield, and Secretary of the Interior (1907-1909) under President Roosevelt.

Julius Howland Barnes of Washington, D. C., President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, wheat exporter and Wheat Director of the U. S. under President Wilson 1919-1920.

Oscar Edwin Bradfute, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and cattle-breeder of Xenia, Ohio.

Elwood Mead, of Berkeley, engineer, and international authority on irrigation and drainage.

Dr. John Andreas Widtsoe, of Salt Lake City, former President of the



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EX-GOVERNOR CAMPBELL
He is a man of "national confidence"

University of Utah, a Norwegian by birth, and one of the Twelve Apostles of the (Mormon) Church of the Latter Day Saints.

The problem which Secretary Work placed before these men is briefly: The U. S. has invested \$134,000,000 in irrigation projects; \$14,000,000 of this amount has been returned; \$6,000,000 remained due and unpaid to the Government at the end of 1922; more delays are asked for on this year's payments; it is feared that the settlers on the irrigated land may never be able to pay, in which event the settlers will lose their homes and the Government its money.

The Commission will be provided with "suitable offices, necessary data and the courteous assistance of the Bureau of Reclamation." No mention was made of pay. In his letters to the seven prospective commissioners Secretary Work added:

"Although only recently charged with the responsibility of Reclamation, I am not a stranger to the irrigation of arid lands, but prefer, however, not to suggest procedure and would not expect to advance opinions

to this commission unless requested, asking only that the questions may be treated with open publicity and that I may transmit your report to Congress."

PROHIBITION

An Extra Million

Prohibition Commissioner Roy Asa Haynes requested the Budget Bureau for an extra million dollars next year to enforce the Volstead Act. The present expenditure for that purpose is \$8,250,000. With the extra appropriation Mr. Haynes would increase his force of agents from 1,800 to 2,050 and add 50 legal and clerical workers to his staff. He desires also an increase of the appropriation for enforcing the anti-narcotic act from \$750,000 to \$1,250,000.

The reasons given for the proposed increase in number of agents are that New York repealed its state prohibition law and that other states have not cooperated with the Commissioner in performing his duties.

Commissioner Haynes called on President Coolidge. They were closed for two hours. On leaving, Mr. Haynes said the President had expressed himself as being "highly gratified" with the work of the Prohibition Unit.

Coöperation from Canada

Secretary of State Hughes published some correspondence that he has been having with the Canadian Government through the British Embassy in Washington. Mr. Hughes has been trying (with indifferent success) to secure Canada's coöperation in preventing border rum-smuggling.

March 7, Secretary Hughes wrote Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, asking whether the Canadian Government was disposed to coöperate to prevent rum running.

More than three months later (June 19), Sir Auckland referred the matter to the Canadian Government.

July 16, the British Chargé d'Affaires replied for the Canadian Government that it was already giving the American authorities information on rum shipments and would be glad "to receive at Ottawa a representative of the United States Government, with a view to discussing the possible ways and means of furnishing additional assistance. . . ."

July 19, Secretary Hughes acknowledged the note and promised to name a representative and send him to Canada as soon as possible.

Aug. 1. Secretary Hughes notified

National Affairs—[Continued]

the British Chargé d'Affaires that McKenzie Moss, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had been chosen, and asked to know at what time and place the Canadian authorities would receive Mr. Moss.

The Canadian Government did not reply.

Sept. 8, Secretary Hughes published the entire correspondence without comment.

ARMY AND NAVY The Marchers

The Grand Army of the Republic held its 57th reunion at Milwaukee. About 12,000 members attended. There cannot be many more reunions.

On the first night of the encampment, the old soldiers saw a sham battle by new soldiers (Wisconsin National Guardsmen), repelling a landing party from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Next day took place the annual parade. The line of marchers extended four miles, those who could not go on foot being borne in automobiles. Emergency aid stations were situated at half-block intervals; ambulances were stationed at every cross street; policemen lined the route. Fortunately, few of the veterans were forced to drop out on the 21-block march to the reviewing stand. They had still the fighting spirit of '61, but there were too few of them.

Gaylord M. Saltzgaber of Van Wert, O., was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. to succeed the retiring commander, James W. Willett, of Tama, Ia.

Wrack

A dense fog; nine o'clock in the evening; the Santa Barbara Channel; 19 vessels of Destroyer Division 11 of the Battle Fleet speeding southward, bound from San Francisco to the San Diego base; 20 knots speed. Suddenly the leading boat struck the rocks, then the next, the next, the next. . . . Seven were aground, piled on the rocks and beach, neatly at intervals of about 250 feet. The *Delphy's* siren warned the other twelve from the rocks.

The Navy Department received a telegram from Rear Admiral Sumner E. W. Kittelle, Commander of the Destroyer Squadron of the Battle Fleet: "Seven vessels landed on Pedernales Point [75 miles north of Santa Barbara]. *Fuller*, badly on rocks, listed 20 degrees starboard; *Woodbury*, same, listed 40 degrees port; *Chauncey*, high up inside rocks,



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REAR ADMIRAL KITTELLE
He lost seven of his little ones

and upright; *Young*, on beam end, three-quarters submerged; *Delphy*, on beam end, three-quarters submerged and broken in half; *S. P. Lee*, on beach under cliffs, listed 20 degrees port; *Nicholas*, broadside on beach, listed 20 degrees starboard.

"Investigation indications are that no vessel is capable of being salvaged without major salvage operations and full equipment."

Each vessel was manned by about six officers and 116 men. The loss of life approximated 23 men; the injured numbered 15, although about 100 were suffering from bruises and lacerations incurred in making shore. About 100 men were taken off by other ships standing by. The destroyers were in command of Captain Edward H. Watson. Rear Admiral Kittelle arrived on the scene and took charge.

Fog and treacherous cross currents while the vessels were running by dead reckoning were alleged as the cause of the wreck. The destroyers were 20 miles off their course.

The Great Scrap Heap

The sale of battleships and battle cruisers, which under the Limitation of Armaments Treaty must become defunct, will be conducted by the Navy Department before Dec. 1. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt explained that the ships would be sold for salvage and that the sale "will be the largest of its kind ever arranged," adding:

"In other countries, notably Great Britain, the industry of ship-breaking has long been established; this industry is yet in its infancy in America. The Department believes the forthcoming sale may well establish such an industry on a sound basis in this country."

The first sale will take place on Oct. 25 and will consist of ships under construction on the ways in Government Navy yards:

Battleships *South Dakota* and *Indiana* at New York; *Montana* at Mare Island; *North Carolina* at Norfolk.

Battle cruisers *Constitution* and *United States* at Philadelphia.

The second sale, on Nov. 1, will include older vessels, now afloat but out of commission:

Battleships *New Hampshire* (launched 1906) and *Louisiana* (1904) at Philadelphia; *Georgia* (1904) and *Rhode Island* (1904) at Mare Island; *Connecticut* (1904) at Puget Sound.

The third sale, on Nov. 8, will consist of battleships and battle cruisers under construction on the ways in private shipyards:

Battleship *Iowa* at Newport News; *Massachusetts* at Fore River.

Battle cruisers *Constellation* and *Ranger* at Newport News.

The fourth sale, on Nov. 30, will also include older vessels now out of commission:

Battleships *Michigan* (1908), *Minnesota* (1905) and *Kansas* (1905) at Philadelphia; *Vermont* (1905) and *Nebraska* (1904) at Mare Island; *Delaware* (1909) at Boston.

According to the terms of the Treaty these ships must first be dismantled. It is possible that the dismantling of the *Delaware*, which has been cruising in European waters, will not be completed in time for the sale of Nov. 30, in which case it will be sold later.

Off Hatteras

Off the North Carolina coast, about 20 miles from Cape Hatteras, the old warships *Virginia* and *New Jersey* were sent to the bottom in target practice by Army aviators. The object of the practice was to determine the comparative effectiveness of various bombs from various altitudes (TIME, Aug. 13). Inasmuch as the battleships were obsolete, unable to defend themselves, and had their

* Battle cruisers differ from battleships principally in that they sacrifice a certain degree of armor protection for greater speed. They are much larger and more heavily armed than scout cruisers.

National Affairs—[Continued]

water-tight compartments dismantled, they were easy game for the aviators. Yet the tests seemed to show the importance of command of the air, and the accuracy and comparative effectiveness of varying methods of bombing.

The first ship to suffer was the *New Jersey*. The attack began at 8.52 a.m. Flying at 10,000 feet, a group of aeroplanes dropped 600-lb. bombs. Later from 6,000 feet, several 2,000-lb. bombs were loosed. Most of the bombs hit alongside as was intended, for the deck armor was considered impermeable to the bombs dropped.

Seven Martin bombers at an altitude of 3,000 feet attacked the *Virginia* with 1,100-lb. bombs. Eleven missiles were dropped. All except two fell within 300 feet of the ship. One, the fourth, made a direct hit, sweeping away the basket mast and all three funnels. Within half an hour from the time the first bomb was dropped the *Virginia* turned turtle and went down, stern first. It was then apparent that severe damage had been done within the hull.

At 3.30 p.m. the coup de grace was administered to the *New Jersey*, which still remained afloat. Three 2,000-lb. bombs from 3,000-ft. altitude effectively disposed of her. One of them made a direct hit. Within six minutes she sank by the stern and the demonstration was finished.

Brigadier General Mitchell, assistant chief of the Army Air Service, directed the attackers from an observation plane.

For the first time smoke screens laid by aeroplanes were used in the attack. Twice screens were laid down, 600 feet high and a mile long. The largest bombs used in the attack weighed 2,000 lbs. The Army has a bomb twice the size, which is being manufactured. General Patrick announced that a new photographic or telescopic sight is also being perfected which should materially increase the accuracy of air bombing. The deadliest warfare is yet to come.

COAL

Pax Pennsylvania

"I made no threats whatever. The settlement was brought about by my insistence that the principles proposed were right and just."—So said Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, in announcing that the anthracite strike was concluded to all intents and purposes, one week after it officially commenced.

The Governor's four points for

compromise and peace (TIME, Sept. 10) embodied chiefly a 10% increase of wages for the miners (instead of a 20% increase for contract miners and \$2.00 a day for day workers, as demanded) and the abandonment of the check-off (demanded by the miners). The eight-hour day had already been agreed to.

The Story of the Peace. Governor Pinchot, locating the miners in one room and the operators in another, proceeded to deal separately with each. He took to each group the other's proposal. The first to give in were the operators, who acceded to the Governor's plan. Next day the miners did likewise. Both protested that an injustice was being done them, that they yielded only out of consideration for the public. As soon as a general agreement was reached, both parties entered a joint conference to settle the miners' lesser demands. A convention of the miners was called to meet at Scranton on Sept. 17 to ratify the contract so reached.

The Cost of the Peace. The eight-hour day will add about \$2,500,000 to the cost of mining. The 10% increase in wages will add about \$30,000,000 more. Governor Pinchot estimated the cost of anthracite would be raised, at most, 60¢ a ton at the mines. It is generally expected that the public will pay this increase in a magnified form.

The Profit for Pinchot. As usual in the solution of such strikes, there is political by-play.

Governor Pinchot is credited with securing anthracite for the country for the coming Winter, and the Governor is spoken of as a possible favorite son for Pennsylvania in 1924. The President sent the Governor a telegram of congratulation on the conclusion of the strike. The Governor did not publish the message. It was inferred that the message implied that the Governor had acted as the President's agent, and that the Governor wished all the credit for himself. The conjecture is not improvable.

Governor Pinchot is debited with a probable increase in the price of coal to the public. Against this charge he took refuge in a letter to the President in which he advocated: 1) that the operators should assume ten cents of the increased cost of 60 cents a ton in coal; 2) that the Coal Commission should publish a detailed analysis of costs to determine how much the operators should bear of the increase; 3) that the Interstate Commerce Commission should recon-

sider coal freight rates with a view to absorbing part of the extra cost of anthracite. He also in a letter to 30 state governors suggested that they take measures to prevent profiteering by wholesalers, jobbers, etc.

IMMIGRATION

Fines

Just as the active bird catches the early worm, so the Government has apparently caught the Baltic-American, Ward, Fabre and Greek steamship lines. Each of these is owner of a ship which came into the U. S. territorial waters from six minutes to 15 seconds before Sept. 1. As a result the immigrants aboard the four ships arrived after the August quotas were filled and too "early" for September quotas (TIME, Sept. 10).

It was at first announced that these immigrants would be deported.

Instead, the immigration authorities decided to surprise the 1,800 immigrants by unexpected humaneness. Except for those who must be deported because of disease or illegal entry, all of the group will be admitted and charged to the quotas of September or later months.

Having thus visited mildness upon the immigrants, the officials were less inclined to be lenient with the companies. It was found that the companies could be fined \$200 per immigrant plus the amount of their passage money (usually about \$100), both sums to be given over to the immigrants. With 1,800 immigrants involved, the fines aggregated over half a million dollars. The lines, of course, protested, to no avail. Since the transgressing ships could not get clearance papers unless a large deposit were paid against the forthcoming fines, the lines had little choice. The Baltic-American line was the first to pay, depositing under protest \$100,000 in order that the *Estonia* (which arrived 15 seconds early) might sail.

The press regarded the ruling with favor because hardship was removed from the immigrants. However, the condition of transatlantic shipping is not such as to make steamship lines inclined to pay large fines without passing on the hardship, in one form or another, to the passengers for whom it is incurred. A law which teaches ships to race for the first of the month, and then assesses fines of \$100,000 or more for an error of 15 seconds in navigation, will doubtless react to the hardship of immigrants, no matter how administered.

NEGROES

To the People

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (the N. A. A. C. P.), an organization of active proponents of the Negro race, an organization with an effective propaganda department, held its 14th annual convention at Kansas City, Kansas. The convention adopted a resolution called *A Message to the People of the United States*.

After asserting various truths having to do with the destinies of the Negro and the white races, this message added:

"We ask the American people to insist upon the enactment of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. . . .

"We ask the President and the Congress of the United States that the 14th and 15th Amendments of the U. S. Constitution be made something more than a scrap of paper. . . .

"We ask that the troops of the United States be withdrawn from the black Republic of Haiti, illegally seized in 1916 and since then lawlessly held by virtue of superior force. . . .

"We ask that the President of the United States . . . redeem the pledges made by the late and regretted President Harding that the Tuskegee Hospital built for colored World War Veterans . . . be manned entirely by a colored personnel. . . .

"We ask that the American people demand the release of the 54 members of the 24th Infantry now incarcerated at Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary for their connection with the Houston, Texas [race] riots of 1917. . . ."

POLITICAL NOTES

William G. McAdoo is a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1924, but he is not the man in the moon. In the East especially he has been faced by a strenuous dislike of his management of the nation's railroads during the War. In a letter to Senator Couzens, of Michigan, he set forth his defense as Director General of the railroads:

"Although I was Director General for only one year, 1918, and was succeeded by Walker D. Hines, who ran the roads for 14 months after I retired, you always hear McAdoo alone charged with everything that happened under Federal control. . . .

"Why should I be held responsible for the acts of Mr. Hines, who succeeded me, any more than I should be charged with the results of the Esch-Cummins bill? I had no more

to do with either than the man in the moon."

The Rev. O. J. Kvale, Representative to the 68th Congress, closed his 29th year of service in the ministry by preaching a farewell sermon in the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Benson, Minn. Mr. Kvale bade farewell to the ministry so that he might take up his duties as a Congressman, succeeding Andrew J. Volstead, whom he defeated in election last Fall. . . .

John Knight Shields, for ten years a United States Senator and for 65 years a Democrat, exclaimed in an interview apropos of the settling of



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SENATOR SHIELDS
"Is this a fair sample?"

the anthracite coal strike: "If this is a fair sample of President Coolidge's adjustment of strikes and labor troubles in the interests of the people of the United States, I hope he will not make any further efforts in that direction!" . . .

At Columbus, Ohio, Senator Frank B. Willis of that state told of a visit he had made to Bowling Green, Mo. There, said he, was the grave of former Speaker Champ Clark, neglected; with his own penknife he cut away the weeds and in a speech "censured the people for neglecting the grave of one of the ablest men who ever sat in Congress." . . .

Frederick W. Upham, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, knows where his Party's money goes.

Therefore the following remarks attributed to Mr. Upham on the subject of President Coolidge are doubtless authoritative:

"I never knew a man who'd go out and make a couple of campaign speeches and send in as small an expense account as 'Cal.' He didn't know what it was to pad an account. . . .

"Even as Vice President he refused to travel in a Pullman drawing room. 'A berth, upper or lower, is good enough for me,' he would say. 'The funds of the party are sacred.'" . . .

The *Christiania* (Sweden) *Evening Post* published a list of names that have been proposed for the next award of the Nobel peace prize. They include Jane Addams, Secretary Hughes, Lord Robert Cecil, Professor John Maynard Keynes (author of *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*), Francesco Nitti (former Premier of Italy), Carl Lindhagen (Mayor of Stockholm), Warren G. Harding. . . .

There is no rule against post-mortem award of the prize. . . .

Governor Warren T. McCray of Indiana, whose private financial difficulties caused him to call a meeting of his creditors (*TIME*, Sept. 10) was relieved of his burden. His creditors accepted his suggestion for a trust agreement to operate his holdings until his debts can be paid. . . .

"If, as it is said, death softens the asperities of politics, is it not possible for us in the atmosphere of forgiveness and magnanimity which now prevails by reason of the death of a beloved President to rechart our course in international affairs so as to steer away from the shoals which block our way to world peace, and to find a road to that Christlike ideal which I believe lies in the heart of the average man of the world?" . . .

"President Coolidge has a great opportunity to play the role of a second emancipator—to free us from the horrors of war. Will he grasp the opportunity?" — Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson, at a conference of Democratic women at Asbury Park, N. J. . . .

"I have not seen the papers today and, therefore, I do not know when I am scheduled to resign, but I will say that I'm going back to London with the expectation of staying until I come home." — Ambassador George Harvey, with a solemn face. . . .

Mr. Harvey sailed on the *Leviathan* to resume his post at the Court of St. James.

FOREIGN NEWS

GRECO-ITALIAN

Dying Embers

Occupation. The Italian forces under the command of Admiral Bellini, "Governor of Corfu," took possession of the islands of Merlera, Fani and Mathraki. In addition to these islands the Italians held the islands of Corfu, Paxos, Antipaxos, Cephalonia and Samos (TIME, Sept. 10). Further reinforcements were sent to Corfu, bringing the total Italian forces up to about 8,000 men.

Proclamation. "To the Royal Government of Corfu. To the inhabitants of Corfu. By order of His Majesty, the King of Italy, I have taken charge of the civil and military rule of this land with the fullest powers. His Excellency, the Chief Commander of the Italian Navy and Army, already has notified you of the object of this peaceful occupation. The customary routine of public and private life here will continue to proceed peacefully under the aegis of Italy, direct heirress of the great Latin civilizations, with only such limitations as may hereafter be imposed by circumstances. I have the utmost confidence that his order will be wisely observed by all, thus avoiding the necessity of using force.

"Governor Aurelio Bellini,
"Vice Admiral."

Italian Lake. By the occupation of Corfu, off Epirus, the Italians strategically if temporarily realized their dream of turning the Adriatic Sea into an Italian Lake. Italy owns the whole of the Istrian peninsula in the North and by the occupation of Corfu she blocked the Straits of Otranto in the South. This meant that she could control practically the entire south-bound trade of Central Europe, which passes through the ports of Trieste and Fiume.

Britain. The Ionian isles, of which Corfu is one, belonged in the 18th Century to the Venetian Republic. According to the terms of the peace of Campo Formio, the Republic was divided between France and Austria and the Ionian isles went to France. Later—in the Napoleonic Wars—Britain obtained possession of this group of islands and held them until 1863, when she ceded them to Greece, but, on account of its naval

importance, the neutrality of Corfu was guaranteed by the Great Powers of the time. Italy, who was not at that time a united nation, could not sign the guarantee. But from the British point of view Italy has violated the neutrality of Corfu; for this reason the British Government warned Italy last week that if the League of Nations had not existed she would be bound to take action against her; for the same reason Britain placed part of her fleet at the disposal of the League.

League of Nations. The alignment of the nations in the League showed that Italy and France were completely isolated in Europe. The most interesting feature in this respect was that the Little Entente nations (Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, Yugo-Slavia) showed themselves to be at variance with France, their so-called master.

Signor Salandra, Italian representative of the Council of the League, declined to permit* the League to intervene in the Italo-Greek rumput, stating that it was incompetent to do so. Among the number of protests at this attitude, the speech of Lord Robert Cecil was significant. He cited Articles X, XII, XV of the Treaty of Versailles (League Covenant). The words *Treaty of Versailles* "struck immediately everyone present." Lord Robert pointed out that the articles were to be found in the Treaties of St. Germain, Neuilly and Trianon; if they were disregarded "the whole settlement of the new Europe will be shaken." In the end the Council of the League of Nations referred its minutes to the Council of Ambassadors.

Council of Ambassadors. The Council of Ambassadors at Paris is inheritor of the functions of the Supreme Council (which functioned during and immediately after the War) and consists of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs (Premier Poincaré) and the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers (British Empire, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan) accredited to the French Republic. This body sent Greece "the terms of her atonement," which were nearly identical with the Italian demands

voiced in her ultimatum to Greece (TIME, Sept. 10):

1) The Italian naval squadron to be saluted by 21 guns at Piræus. The Italian naval squadron to be accompanied by a French and a British warship to emphasize the solidarity of the Great Powers.

2) A memorial service in honor of the Janina victims to be held at Athens and attended by members of the Greek Government.

3) Military honors to be shown to the remains of the victims as they are taken aboard an Italian man-of-war.

4) The Greek Government to deposit 50,000,000 lire (about \$2,500,000) in a foreign bank as a guarantee for whatever indemnity the Council shall ultimately fix. (Italy asked 50,000,000 lire outright indemnity.)

5) Inquiry to be held to establish the exact responsibility for the murder of the Italian delegation for the Delimitation of the Greco-Albanian frontier. The committee of inquiry to be composed of one Italian, one French and one British member with Japanese President.

6) Exemplary punishment for the murderers.

It must be noted that the Janina murder was morally a blow against the Council of Ambassadors who had set up the Greco-Albanian Delimitation Commission, and this explains to some extent the Council's virtual affirmation of the Italian ultimatum.

"Greek Victory." The Greek Government (which had flatly refused Articles 4, 5 and 6 of the Italian ultimatum) accepted the terms of the Council of Ambassadors, but urged that Italy evacuate Corfu at once. Greece regarded the terms of the Council as "a Greek victory," implying that international settlement of the dispute does not violate Greek sovereignty. Rewards totaling \$1,000,000 drachmas (\$5,000) were offered for information on the murder.

"Italian Victory." Italy regarded the demands of the Council of Ambassadors as a "great victory," and despite earlier predilection for isolated action, she seemed content to let the Council act. It was understood Italy would probably occupy Corfu and adjacent islands until the payment of the indemnity by Greece, which cannot be made until after the Commission of Inquiry have presented their report and the Council of Ambassadors have fixed the total.

* Both parties must agree to arbitrate before the League can act, except when Article XVI is invoked against a nation which resorts to war in defiance of the Covenant; then the remaining members can exert pressure against that nation.

Foreign News—[Continued]

THE RUHR

"A Gesture"

The Stresemann Government ordered the German population in the Ruhr and Rhineland to cease passive resistance against the Franco-Belgian occupation.

Thus Germany appeared to admit that she was beaten in the Ruhr fight. In effect, however, nothing of the sort occurred. Reports indicated that Chancellor Stresemann made the cessation of passive resistance "a gesture" to satisfy French honor and to avoid prolonging the struggle indefinitely. An Allied conference, to which Germany will be invited, will be called in the near future.

Informed circles have it that the German renunciation is in effect a compromise. France and Belgium are expected to withdraw their military forces from the Ruhr and to permit the Germans to exercise complete control. France, Belgium and Germany lost heavily in the Ruhr occupation; either side can be said to have won, except by closing a most disastrous episode in the history of Europe.

THE LEAGUE

Enter Ireland

Ireland was admitted into the sacred circle of the League of Nations by unanimous vote. On all sides there were spontaneous manifestations of good-will toward Ireland. In eloquent speeches, representatives of Britain, France, China, Persia and other countries extended felicitations to the Free State representative. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen of Norway concluded with: "Let us not forget that Norway furnished our new colleague State with one of her first Kings."

U. S. Senators McKinley, Hitchcock, Swanson, and U. S. ex-Secretary of War Newton D. Baker were reported to be in Geneva "observing the machinery."

WORLD COURT

New Judge

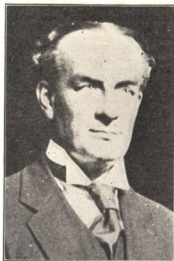
The Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations, acting independently, elected to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague Dr. Epitacio Pessoa of Brazil to succeed the late Brazilian Ruy Barbosa.

BRITISH EMPIRE

Madame Tussaud's

The latest acquisition of Madame Tussaud's famed wax-work exhibition in London is a life-size effigy of Premier Stanley Baldwin, reputed to be "amazingly realistic."

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition is



© International
MR. BALDWIN IN EFFIGY
He is the prototype of his time

"one of the places to go" in London. It contains wax-work models of celebrities—a long line of Kings and Queens, famous criminals, Nelson, Napoleon, Roosevelt, Wilson, Crippen. All the models are dressed in the costume of their times.

Business Conditions

Sir Arthur Balfour (not to be confused with the Rt. Hon. Arthur James, Earl Balfour), President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, said (in an interview) that he "would not change England's position for America's at present," and that "fundamentally the British situation is much sounder than the American."

Sir Arthur based his contentions on the effects of high wages, high cost of living and high cost of production, and the fact that the Fordney Tariff is restricting trade between the U. S. and foreign countries.

Said he: "I am certain that, except in a few selected articles, we can compete with them for the export trade

of the world." He also claimed that the Fordney Tariff requires U. S. farmers to pay \$800,000,000 more for "their machinery and general farm requirements."

Sir Arthur Balfour is a native of London, 50 years of age, and is a prominent figure in the Sheffield cutlery business.

Automatic Telephones

The Times, London, stated that automatic telephone exchanges are about to be adopted in London. The Post Office is preparing specifications for the first three exchanges, which will not, however, be completely installed for about three years. The substitution of automatic for manual exchanges throughout London is expected to take about 15 years.

Said The Times: "Each exchange will carry 9,999 lines, and the first will probably be installed in the Central London area. The conversion must necessarily be slow, because the work can only be carried out gradually and because communication through the manual exchanges must be maintained while the change is being made."

Jewry Imperiled

From London the Chief Rabbi* issued a warning to all Jews in a Rosh Hashanah (Jewish New Year, Sept. 10 and 11) message:

"Nearly five years have passed since the close of the most devastating of wars. The earth is still reeling like a drunken man. The inhabitants thereof are bereft of reason by the poison gas of racial antagonisms in a world that was nearly destroyed by hate, and is seeking to save itself by hate, and Israel is the greatest sufferer in these distracted days.

"The forces of reaction and race hatred everywhere have joined hands in the unholy work of reviling and slandering the Jew. We are back once more in the Dark Ages. New Jewish massacres and on an unprecedented scale are openly advocated and systematically planned.

"The Russian Monarchists declare that in event of their regaining power they will slaughter every Jewish man, woman and child in that land. Western Jewry does not sufficiently realize the infinite danger that hovers over four millions of our brethren in Russia."

*The Chief Rabbi has authority only in England, but is respected by Jews throughout the world. The position is elective. The present incumbent is Rabbi Herts.

Foreign News—[Continued]

Long Island

Lord Leverhulme (wealthy manufacturer of Sunlight Soap) offered the Isle of Lewis to its inhabitants as a gift. He bought it in 1918 in the hope of "industrializing" the inhabitants, paid \$700,000 for it. The inhabitants refused to cooperate with Lord Leverhulme, and, after spending several million dollars on improvements, he decided to give the place away.

The Isle of Lewis is the main island of the group called the Outer Hebrides or Long Island. Its area is about one-third that of Long Island, N. Y. It is situated off the west coast of Scotland.

FRANCE

In Mourning

As an expression of deep sympathy for Japan in her national disaster, the Government decreed one day's mourning for all France. Flags were at half-mast; most of the places of amusement were closed.

Fish Week

At Boulogne-sur-Mer at the suggestion of the Hundred (bons vivants) Club, gourmets and gourmets celebrated "Fish Week." Premier Poincaré was among those who tasted "succulent samples of scores of fish of weird and unknown names."

GERMANY

"Biggest Graft Case"

Herr Rudolf Hilferding, Finance Minister, delved into the accounts of his predecessor, Dr. Andreas Hermes. He informed Chancellor Stresemann that he had discovered evidence of "the biggest graft case in Germany's political history." Herr Stresemann decided to have the former Finance Minister arrested. It is expected—perhaps in vain—that Herr Hugo Stinnes' financial peregrinations will be exposed.

Marks

At one period of the week the paper mark was quoted at 2 cents a million, or 50,000,000 for a dollar. A loaf of bread costs 50,000 marks.

Draconian measures were decided upon by the Stresemann Government at a council meeting. In order to enforce stringent financial reforms, the Government has virtually set itself

up as an absolute oligarchy under paragraph 48 of the German Constitution. The main agenda: check



© International
LORD LEVERHULME
He gave his island away

the fall of the paper mark; create a *Devisenkommissar* (Foreign Exchange Commissioner) with wide powers; control all foreign exchange and bank note traffic; create a new currency on gold basis, supplemented by a possible foreign loan backed by German agriculture, industry, commerce, trade, shipping and banking; introduce immediately another fixed-value currency on Helfferich's gold-rye basis—an inducement to farmers to part with their grain.

Because retailers of beer tried to keep the price down by increasing the froth, a riot broke out in Munich, which it required both the police and the State militia to quell.

It transpired that the Reichsbank still receives large numbers of one and two-mark notes under old contracts. The notes must be counted and it was reported that an able worker could count 20,000 marks a day, or one-seventh of his carfare home! Girls are employed for the task, but so hard are they to keep that the Reichsbank hung out a board: GIRLS WANTED. One plump frauin was given a packet of notes "valued" at 20,000 marks. She disappeared with them for the day, but returned in the evening and handed the Reichsbank superintendent two

10,000-mark notes of her own and demanded more productive work.

Dr. Peters, quondam Commissioner for Disarmament, was appointed Foreign Currencies Controller with authority to seize all foreign currencies not being legitimately utilized for purchase of raw materials and foodstuffs abroad. Herr Peters, feared and dreaded throughout Germany, said that he thought the job was hopeless and declined the appointment. It was Dr. Peters who forced the Germans to give up their arms after the War.

Herr Havenstein is to continue as President of the Reichsbank, according to the latest report from Berlin. Hundreds of merchants informed the Government that they would have to quit business if Havenstein's policy of lending marks on liberal terms was repudiated. The Government decided that the President had best continue in office.

ITALY

Fights in Tripoli

Italian troops came into collision with tribesmen at Sliten and Kussabat in Tripolitania, a colony of Italy in Northern Africa. In each case the Italian troops defeated the rebels, who suffered more than 150 killed.

Another Possible Rumpus

Yugo-Slavia will reject the agreement forced on her delegates by Mussolini's ultimatum (TIME, Sept. 3), demanding under threat that Italy might resume "liberty of action" in the Free City of Fiume.

The Italian and Yugo-Slavian delegates had agreed on Aug. 31 to let Fiume, subject of debate since November, 1918, be administered by a mixed commission of Italians, Yugo-Slavs, and officials of the Fiume Free State Government, controlled by Italians. Mussolini "magnanimously" gave Belgrade until Sept. 15 to ratify her delegates' decision. But circumstances have changed. Italy has seized Corfu. If Italy remains at Corfu, Yugo-Slavia will be so hemmed in that she cannot afford to allow her rights in Fiume to be abandoned to the master of the black-shirted legions, who first scowls at Greeks and Slavs from his massive desk at the Palazzo Chigi, and then, to show his sang-froid, dashes off to the motor races at Milan.

Foreign News—[Continued]

RUSSIA

Two Tales

From U. S. Senators King (Utah) and Ladd (North Dakota), now in Russia, came some "first impressions." Both Senators are writing for the Hearst press.

From WILLIAM H. KING:

Russia in General: "As one enters Russia for the first time . . . one is overwhelmed by its vastness. Its sheer physical extent makes it a land of fable and mystery."

Red Flag. "Looking from the window of the car as our train approached the Russian border, my attention was attracted by a flag of the Soviet Government flying from the top of the frontier station. Doubtless it was once red, perhaps deep red, . . . but the winds had whipped it and the elements had beaten it until its carmine hue had faded. It looked colorless to me."

Minsk, capital of White Russia. "Minsk is a sprawling city. . . . Most of the buildings seemed dilapidated, but I was surprised at the number of stores and shops open, although it was evident their stocks were limited. . . . We visited the main Church, constructed 600 years ago. It is typical of the Greek Orthodox architecture, noted for its cupolas and turrets. I had a long talk with the priest who, with tears in his eyes and bowing very low, expressed his welcome to the American visitors and took the opportunity to convey the gratitude his people felt to the U. S. for the aid rendered Russia during the famine. It was a touching scene. He spoke of the acute schism in the Church, and gave us his blessing."

Borisov. "In Borisov, another White Russian town, . . . one could see the blackened ruins of buildings destroyed by fire during the last war with Poland. I talked with several men . . . who said that the Poles had set fire to the factories of the city, which are not yet restored, because private capital is not permitted to rebuild and operate them."

Moscow. "Moscow is bewildering at first. Its colossal size, its great streets and avenues, its countless side-alleys and by-ways, its mighty churches and large apartment houses impress one as a complete microcosm, indeed a big world of its own. I was surprised at the large number of shops and business houses open. . . . As I expected, the city itself shows

evidences of disrepair. I saw no new buildings under construction, but numerous old buildings are undergoing repair. Many of the ill-paved streets are in the hands of contractors, who are restoring them. The thousands of horse-drawn droshkys, which correspond to our cabs of other days, and hundreds of small but loaded vehicles, emphasize that there is life in this city."

From EDWIN F. LADD:

Poverty. "The poverty of the peasants is indicated by their dress as well as by their houses. Wooden shoes are worn next to bare feet by a majority of the country population. Almost all the children are barefoot. The clustering little villages are cheaply constructed, the roofs are thatched, the windows are small and sometimes are altogether absent."

Travel. "Travel, however, is comfortable. The sleeping cars on the Russian trains are similar to those used in continental Europe. They have many advantages over our American Pullmans, especially because they are divided into individual compartments. Considering the condition of the roads . . . the speed of the trains is tolerably good."

Moscow. "The streets of Moscow are cleaner than one expected them to be. There is not more refuse on them than is seen on the average American street. The city is extremely overcrowded, its population now numbering more than a million and a half. Frequently two or three people live in one room which serves all the purposes of a home. . . . It has been said that Moscow contains 40 times 40 churches. Everywhere the gilded domes strike one's eye. The cupolas of small churches are frequently painted blue or green and sometimes red. In the business section of the city there is hardly a block without its quota of vendors, the majority of whom are elderly women with baskets full of characteristic Russian bread and various kinds of fruit. The bread ranges from coarse black to pure white."

Prices and Wages. "The prices in the better restaurants and hotels are far above those maintained in central Europe. . . . A cup of good chocolate in one of the leading hotels costs 40c in American money, and a cheese sandwich in the restaurant of the State Department store costs 35c. Coffee, I am informed, sells for \$2.50 a pound because it is classed as a luxury and is highly taxed by the Government."

SPAIN

To Rome

It was authoritatively stated that King Alfonso will visit Rome in November and will be the guest of the Italian monarchs.

Under former Popes no Roman Catholic ruler was allowed to visit the King of Italy, unless he wished to be excommunicated. It is recalled that the late Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary never returned the visit of King Umberto, paid to him in Vienna in 1881. The present Pope changed all this.

King Vittorio Emanuele and his Queen will meet the Spanish monarch at the station. They will then drive to the Quirinal Palace, after which King Alfonso will call on the Pope.

Moroccan Difficulties

Because of unrest in Morocco, the entire political situation at Madrid remains unsettled. The decisive defeat of the Spanish forces near Melilla in July, 1921, still rankles bitterly in 20,000,000 proud Spanish breasts. The condition of Spanish morale is well indicated by the wholesale national endorsement at the recent pardoning, by the King, of soldiers who mutinied against going to Morocco. The military position of the Spanish troops continued last week, according to reports, "precarious" and subject to frequent raids from the tribesmen.

Meanwhile from Paris emanated a story that the whole Moroccan difficulty had been aroused by a Rifian tribesman, Abd-el-Krim, who had been slapped in the face by the Spanish General Silvestre. The story is dubious.

PORTUGAL

No Enthusiasm

In the *Boston Evening Transcript*, a contributor recounted his impressions of Portugal:

"I had the benefit of just four interviews, or contacts, on the subject of politics, with Lisbon men during the day. The first was with a grave middle-aged senhor, of superior appearance, who checked our hats at the Monumental Club. I ventured a *Viva la Republica* as I passed in my hat. He looked at me in a manner positively icy, and said nothing. I made up my mind that he was a Monarchist."

"Next in conversation with the cas-

* Portugal has been a Republic since 1910.

Foreign News—[Continued]

tellan at the Royal Palace at Cintra. This expansive gentleman said in French that he was proud to meet a citizen of the great Republic of America, which gave me a chance to express my satisfaction that Portugal was now also a Republic. A slight cloud passed over his face, and he said courteously: 'We have no politics in here.'

'Next I made sure of getting hold of a Republican in the chauffeur of the automobile that was hurrying us back from Cintra. I had Luisita ask him point-blank how he liked the Republic. 'Not at all,' he replied, in Portuguese, 'the Republic is no good. Better the old way.'

'Still another man who ought to have been a Republican, but was not, was the driver of the horse vehicle that took us out to the vast and overornate Church-Monastery of San Jeronymos at Belem. Passing a large, grim building, he said: 'The palace of the President of the Republic, once the Royal Palace.' 'Are you glad of the change?' we asked. 'I am not, he said quite positively.'

TRANSJORDANIA*

A Sheik Arose

The Emir Abdullah, second son of King Hussein of the Hedjaz and elder brother of King Feisal of Iraq, fanned a serious rebellion led by the Sheik of Es Salt.

Three thousand Arabs gathered under the unfurled banner of the Sheik and demanded parliamentary government, expulsion of foreigners, equality of taxation.

AUSTRIA

International Police

Though attended by Greeks and Italians, French and Germans, Little Entente partisans and Hungarians, the International Police Conference at Vienna was reported to be distinguished by "extraordinary unanimity."

The conference introduced a motion asking for an international agreement to exempt police from passport formalities.

It was also brought forward that police attachés should be accredited to all Governments as a first step in the organization of an international police force.

* Great Britain holds a mandate over Trans-Jordan.

JAPAN

In Wake of the Quake

News from Japan was extremely contradictory and the most reliable information can be taken as only approximately correct.

Gratitude. "COOLIDGE, WHITE



THE MIKADO

"I beg you to accept my gratitude"

HOUSE, WASHINGTON. DEEPLY TOUCHED BY YOUR PROFOUND SYMPATHY AND KINDEST OFFER IN OUR APPALLING CALAMITY. I BEG YOU TO ACCEPT MY HEARTFELT GRATITUDE TO YOU AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

(Signed) "YOSHIHITO,
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN."

President Coolidge's telegram of sympathy was the first to reach Japan after the disaster.

Mark Sullivan, dean of Washington newspaper correspondents, said that Japan's needs is America's opportunity—to show her friendship and end misunderstanding. This is the sentiment of the Government, unsentimental "Big Business" and the warm-hearted American public.

Damage. Yokohama is completely razed by quake, tidal wave and a flood of burning oil from exploding tanks. Tokyo is half in ashes. Yokosuka is terribly injured, with many naval vessels lost. Forty-five thousand square miles in Eastern Japan are devastated; 500 to 600 miles of railroad are damaged; 14

big towns damaged; 15,000 Koreans, accused of looting and rioting, added to Tokyo's loss and were interned by the troops sent to restore order.

First estimates of loss were \$5,000,000,000—five times the cost of the Russo-Japanese War, but later insurance figures put the property loss in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000,000.

Damage to Foreigners. "Final" reports placed foreign dead at 200, but only 73 were verified—70 at Yokohama and three at Hakone. Reports from Tokyo varied widely and no reliable figure could be given. Max D. Kirjasoff, U. S. Consul, was killed, Dutch Consul killed. U. S. Ambassador Woods and family, Italian Ambassador G. de Martini, French Consul Claudet reported safe. British Consul lost his hand. Total British dead are estimated at 30.

Statistics. The earthquake is established as the "greatest disaster the world has ever known." The Japanese earthquake of 1891 killed 10,000 people; that of 1896 20,000. The Lisbon earthquake of November, 1755, the greatest in history up to the time of the present disaster, killed 40,000 people; earthquake, tidal wave, fire caused \$100,000,000 damage—a huge toll of lives and enormous damage for those days. The recent Japanese earthquake affected about 45,000 square miles on the east coast, killed about 200,000 people, injured about 300,000 to 500,000, and made homeless about 2,500,000 persons. Damage to property caused by the quake, fire, tidal wave, was estimated at \$1,000,000,000. Temperature of 150 degrees F. was recorded in the vicinity of Tokyo. Tokyo's flames were visible 200 miles away. The Osaka *Asahi* reported Tokyo dead at 150,000; Yokohama, 100,000; 60,000 at the Yokosuka naval base. Cholera was reported but not confirmed at Tokyo and Yokohama. Cables were not damaged. Work started in clearing up the devastated areas and in erecting temporary shelters.

Notables Dead. The following members of the Japanese Royal Family and aristocracy were reported killed: Princess Hiro Kan-In, daughter of Prince Kan-In; Prince Moromosa, Prince Tadashige Shimazu, formerly of the great house of Satsuma; Dowager Princess Yoshiko, Dowager Princess Yamashina;

Prince Hirotsada Kalacho, Prince and Princess Yamashina. Marshal Prince Kan-In, Minister of Education Keijiro Okano, Minister of Justice Hiranuma were all reported missing.

Crown Prince Hirohito postponed his wedding with Princess Nayako Kuni, scheduled for this Fall. The new date is uncertain.

Silk. It was at first expected that the earthquake would disrupt the silk market and cause "sky-high" prices. Despite heavy damage to silk stocks in Japan, the areas of production escaped destruction, and there is still a large quantity of stock on hand. Meanwhile China and Italy can supply emergency demands. Prices are likely to advance. But not violently.

Shipping. Marine insurance losses were estimated between 25 and 50 million dollars. The Japanese liner *Taiyo Maru* sent S. O. S. calls, but was subsequently reported safe. The C. P. R. liners *Empress of Canada* and *Empress of Australia* arrived respectively at Yokohama and Kobe, with only minor damages. There appears to have been no loss of life on the high seas.

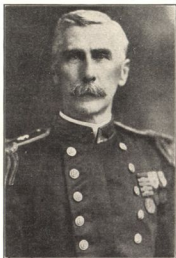
Finance. The gold reserve of the Bank of Japan (Tokyo), valued at \$100,000,000, was saved. The total gold reserve of Japan is placed at \$1,000,000,000, the bulk of which is in the U. S. and Great Britain. U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon announced that Japan can easily obtain a reconstruction loan. It is thought likely that \$100,000,000 will be asked. A 30-day moratorium was declared by the Japanese Government.

Relief. Twenty-two U. S. warships, under the command of Rear Admiral Anderson, were rushed to the scenes of the disaster. Three destroyer divisions at Port Arthur, Tientsin, Chin-Wang-Tao were also sent to Japan at once and arrived on the East coast soon after the quake had subsided. Transports loaded with supplies were dispatched from Manila. Sixty ships were rushed from the U. S. A. with supplies and relief workers. Italy, France, Britain and other nations assisted the Japanese people in the stricken land.

U. S. Ambassador Woods called for tinned meat, condensed milk, flour, underclothing, galvanized iron, dimensioned timber to provide food and shelter for the refugees. Large consignments of these materials were shipped; more will follow. U. S. architects offered their services "in

any capacity" to the Japan Government.

Almost every nation in the world helped Japan. King George gave \$2,250; the Lord Mayor of London's fund was reported at more than \$300,000. France and Italy and



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REAR ADMIRAL ANDERSON
He brought aid to a shaken empire

many other nations raised funds. Hong Kong and the Dutch East Indies made a money drive. The Soviet Government sent large supplies of provisions.

The Japanese Government voted \$265,000,000 for general relief and reconstruction. Kobe raised \$17,500,000 in ten minutes. The Mikado gave \$5,000,000 from his private funds. Tokyo reported hunger lines two miles long. (There was a small ball of rice for each refugee.)

LATIN AMERICA

French Recognition

The Republic of France recognized the Republic of the United States of Mexico by asking if Jean Perier, the then French Envoy in London, would be acceptable as French Minister.

Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland took no steps toward recognition.

Argentine Snows

Thousands of cattle in Argentina, valued at 5,000,000 pesos (\$4,187,500), were reported to have perished in a four-day snowstorm that raged in the territory of La Pampa. The herd mortality was from about 25% to 40%.

MUSIC

In Vienna

Few Americans have heard of Picaver. Yet he is a great artistic success and celebrity in Europe. And he is an American. Fifteen years ago Alfred Picaver, young possessor of a promising tenor voice, left Philadelphia and went to Europe to study. He made progress, sang in small companies, received ovations. Ten years ago he secured an engagement with the Vienna Opera, then in its glory. He made a prodigious triumph, established himself quickly as Vienna's favorite tenor. As seasons passed he strengthened his position until he became a veritable institution of the city, fêted and acclaimed. The War came. Operatic things ceased to flourish, but Picaver kept his place in popular and aristocratic favor. The U. S. declared war upon Germany; then upon Austria. And still Picaver, an enemy alien, retained his prestige and vogue. During the after-War period he reigned a veritable King of Opera.

He reigned in conjunction with a Queen of Opera—Jeritza. This lovely lady was likewise the adored of Vienna. Gatti engaged her for New York's Metropolitan. It is said that there were negotiations about Picaver's coming to the same institution, but that he demanded much money, reasoning that his high place in Viennese opera was secure and that the U. S. is a hard land to conquer, especially for an American. Jeritza came, and he remained the undisputed master of the upper Danube.

But Jeritza's contract with the Metropolitan allowed her to sing in Vienna during the off-season period. Jeritza returned from the amazing triumph of her first New York season, and during the closing weeks of opera in Vienna that Spring sang once more alongside of her old companion star, Picaver. There was trouble now. The tenor held that the soprano, madly flushed with her New York success, had grown haughty and overbearing. She adopted the grand manner with the other singers, assumed dictatorship over the management of the company, called off rehearsals at her whim, delayed beginnings of performances, made the length of intermissions suit her pleasure. There were disputes between prima donna and tenor. But no open scandal.

Last Spring Jeritza returned after her second New York season, and Vienna greeted her with a tremen-

ART

dous ovation. Her feud with the tenor assumed larger proportions. The first excitement came when he refused to sing a performance of *La Tosca* with her in May. The composer, Puccini, had come to Vienna to direct his *Manon Lescaut*. He took a hand in the disturbance, effected a partial reconciliation between the angry singers. They appeared in *La Tosca* together.

But now the trouble has begun again. The soprano and the tenor have had a violent disagreement, and Piecaver has resigned his post at the Vienna Opera. The management is trying frantically to calm the stormy waters, for their opera troupe is sadly deficient in tenors, but Piecaver announces firmly that he is done, that he will come to the U. S., which he has not seen in 15 years, for a concert tour during the approaching season.

Thus, as a result of one of those loud and prolonged rows usual to opera, these States will receive in their concert halls an American who has achieved great fame on another continent and has remained practically unknown to his own countrymen.

Basque Chorus

At San Sebastian, Spain, a group of prominent Americans heard for the first time the celebrated Basque chorus. Among them was Otto H. Kahn, musical Maecenas of New York. The singing mountaineers made a great impression upon the Americans. Mr. Kahn donated \$5,000 to their fund, offered to take them across the ocean for American appearances.

Kussevitsky

"Russia's most celebrated orchestra director," "the only great European conductor whose performances have not been heard in America," Serge Kussevitsky, is to come to America. It is announced that he will lead the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the season beginning in 1924. He will be the first Russian who ever conducted that orchestra.

Kussevitsky broke into music with the bass viol, making both himself and the instrument famous. He played in the Imperial Opera and became a professor at the Moscow Conservatory, his alma mater. Before the War he cruised on the Volga with his orchestra, giving symphony concerts in places unknown to that art. Since the War he has been engaged in Western Europe.

Greatest Buyers

Citizens of Aurora, Ill., obtained from the Grand Central Galleries, Manhattan, a carload of 215 paintings and bronzes, and exhibited them for nine days at the Central States Exposition in Aurora. From other cities came other pictures and bronzes—enough to fill ten galleries in the art buildings of the Fair Ground.

Manager Erwin S. Barrie of the Grand Central Galleries accompanied his shipment to Aurora. When he had sold 20 paintings and sculptures he declared the fair "an artistic camp meeting."

Said he: "Aurora buys more paintings per capita than any other city in the U. S. . . . The people of Aurora believe that art is a big asset and drawing card to the fair, held there annually. This year they came as far east as New York with an offer to bring them the best art works possible. . . . They backed up their enthusiasm by sending a liberal check to cover the cost of the project."

Pieces in Mr. Barrie's shipment were by John F. Carlson, George Elmer Browne, John Gregory, Charles H. Davis, Frederick Ballard Williams, Harriett W. Friahmuth, Hobart Nichols, Edith B. Parsons, Edward McCartan, Mario Korbell.

The total art sales of the fair were about \$70,000.

In Dubuque

Three large murals by James E. McBurney, Chicago artist, were installed in the new Federal Bank and Trust Co., Dubuque, Ia. They represent Dubuque, the French trader, being shown the lead mines of the region by Sauk and Fox Indians; the first steamboat going up the Mississippi, watched with awe and premonition by aborigines on the bluff; the old ferry which bore the pioneer settlers in their "covered wagons" across the great river near Dubuque.

At the Kremlin

Soviet experts, restoring ancient ikons in the Winter Garden of Moscow's Kremlin, found two, three and even four paintings underlying each other on the same wooden panel, concealed beneath centuries of grime and smoke. The lowest layers showed pure Byzantine work of the 11th Century, antedating the Italian primitives and giving evidence of the sources of inspiration for much early Western art.

In Manhattan

The Genouilhac armor for man and horse, worn by Louis XII's master of artillery and his mount in 1527, has been added to the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Manhattan, and mounted on a model of the famous horse in Verrocchio's equestrian statue of Bartolommeo Colleone, the Venetian.

"Men Are Square"

Four hundred years ago court painters were accomplished diplomats. Today, at the court of capital, the artist sits on industrial relations advisory boards. Gerrit A. Beneker is the first and perhaps the most able practitioner of the new profession of Industrial Art. He tells how it happened in a paper on *Art and the Industrial Problem* in *Scribner's Magazine* for September. Many will remember his virile War and Liberty Loan posters: *Sure, We'll Finish the Job and Work As You Would Fight*. In his youth Beneker visited Homestead and other towns where steel has left its stamp, and vowed: "Some day I'll have a studio in a steel mill."

On February 1, 1919, he entered the employ of the Hydraulic Steel Co. of Cleveland, at the invitation of Whiting Williams and other far-seeing executives. The best poster artists of the nation lent their genius to the enlistment of recruits, the selling of bonds, the conservation of food, during the War. Today Beneker is doing the same job in a peace-time environment—promoting the morale of labor and fostering understanding between employer and employee.

How "Peggy" Hirsch and other hard-boiled Hungarian, Polish and Italian laborers—first indifferent or hostile, then fascinated by the man who could paint in the sputter and glare of the open hearth and Bessemer converters—fight for the chance to have their faces immortalized on the cover of the Company's house organ, is told in a rippling mélange of anecdote, esthetics and idealism. "Dat feller is painting God mitoudt seeing him," said one Croatian, sweaty with coal dust. They like it and are proud to work for "Hydraulic." Beneker has a flair for the descriptive title to catch the worker's imagination—"Galvanized American," "Men Are Square," "Gray Matter" ("portrait" of a huge hydraulic press). He traces the lineage of Industrial Art to Velasquez and his *Forge of Vulcan*, painted in Italy for Philip IV of Spain.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Connie Goes Home. Edward Childs Carpenter, notable in the past chiefly for *The Cinderella Man*, has here concocted a floating-island comedy. It is very clean, very light, completely surrounded by custard seas of sentiment.

Connie is an unfortunate actress. She is 20 and out of a job. The burden of her years has never been so appalling as at the moment when she determines to return forever to an orphan-asylum home in Illinois only to discover that her funds are limited to a half-fare ticket. Accordingly she puts her hair down and her skirts up for the purpose of traveling as an eleven-year-old child. While en route she is adopted by a wealthy Chicago family. Within the household she proves so indispensable that she is finally adopted for life by the household nephew.

Sylvia Field, a young person previously involved in the long flight of *The Bat*, does very nicely as Connie. Her associates are normally capable.

Alexander Woolcott: "One can sit through without boredom and leave without cheering."

Percy Hammond: "The season's best and most vigorous lollipop."

Chauve Souris. With the rest of fashionable America, Nitka Balieff and his Russian troupe departed last Spring for a Parisian Summer. There they entertained Americans homesick for Broadway, Russians wearying for Petrograd, French wearying of their tawdry native entertainments. In the course of the trip Balieff forgot a bit more of his Russian, his English improved, his comedy became a trifle more intelligent.

Otherwise the *Chauve Souris* seems much the same affair that last year tinged all American musical entertainment with its curious strain. *Katinka*, *A Night at Yards*, *The Wooden Soldiers* still fill the American audiences with the most audible enthusiasm. New numbers also are displayed. Further, little can be said. *The Chauve Souris* is still the *Chauve Souris*.

Poppy. After some seasons of successful activity as a player of farce, Madge Kennedy abruptly opens her mouth and sings. She sings very well and becomes therefore very nearly the perfect set-to-music heroine. She is more than that, to those who have seen *Poppy*—she is the ulti-

mate conception of all that a daughter of Eve should be.

Under the circumstances it is hardly reasonable to expect too much of the lesser flora amid which *Poppy* blooms. One faultless feature is sufficient for the normal musical comedy. But *Poppy* is abnormal. It has in addition to Miss Kennedy the funniest comedian at present exhibiting in New York.

The comedian is W. C. Fields, hitherto chiefly known as a smasher



MADGE KENNEDY
She sings very well

of cigar boxes. He existed for several seasons on weekly allowances from Florenz Ziegfeld in return for certain comic contributions to the *Follies*. His pool game, his golf game, his juggling were classic. He seldom spoke. Now he too has opened his mouth. He is promptly promoted to our first families of funny men.

Heywood Brown: "Our idea of a good musical comedy."

The New York Times: "Exceptional musical comedy."

Four In Hand. Miss Galina Kopernak is herein the star of one more of those whose-husband-are-you-divertissements from the French. The playbill reads: "The Husband, The Young Lover, The Wife, The Lawyer, The Girl, The Other Man, The American, The American Wife, The Bell-boy, The Butler. . . ." The play is not even risqué. It is made doubly dull by a blundering translation.

Apathy

A Sorry Season—High Rents—Tawdriness

The blare of trumpets with which the new theatrical season opened six weeks ago still echoes about the country, but the echoes along Broadway are ominously hollow. The season so far is a failure.

The two productions that have been pronounced permanent by the standards of public avidity for admission are both musical, *Poppy* and *Artists and Models*. The former is popular because it is highly diverting; the latter because it contains the most lavish display of feminine anatomy the American stage has ever known.

Virtually the entire list of dramatic ventures is watered stock. Thin, rapid-fire comedies are numerous. Maundering melodramas rear their ghastly heads in several houses that were built for better things. The theatrical self-respect of the metropolis is mainly maintained by the substantial successes that were lodged in town last Winter.

Two exceptions are *In Love with Love* and *Children of the Moon*. The former is a perfectly played trifle; the latter, a study in tragic intensity. Neither is receiving the patronage it merits.

Not only are the plays on exhibition valueless material, but they are comparatively scarce. The production rate this Autumn reaches its lowest point for several years. The managers seem unwilling to play their hands to the full value. Most of the things they show are cheaply thrown together.

Cheapness of effort among the impresarios has been met with characteristic indifference by the American audience. People prefer to sit at home rather than troop to tepid entertainment.

The reasons for tawdriness are two-fold. The rental of theatres is villainously high. The majority of the houses are controlled by a small group of managers who lease "unreasonably." (A certain independent production, which is about to fail, pays \$4,000 weekly for the use of its theatre.)

The second reason is the fear of strike. The actors threaten to close virtually every house in town next June if the managers do not concede certain demands of the Actors' Equity Association. The managers are hesitant to poke their heads into a tightening noose; a highly expensive production will begin to make real money by the time the actors remove their grease paint and start fighting. Both sides protest the fight must leave one of them dead upon Times Square.

Meanwhile the public suffers at the cinema. W. R.

The Best Plays

These are the plays which, in the light of metropolitan criticism, seem most important:

Drama

RAIN—A play focusing its spotlight on the divergent evils of sex repression and sex delinquency. The locale is in the South Seas; the star, Jeanne Eagels.

CHILDREN OF THE MOON—An eerie drama of the singular type of insanity, moon madness. Also a philippic against the over-possessive mother. Brilliant performances by Henrietta Crosman, Beatrice Terry, Florence Johns.

SUN UP—Wherein a pipe-smoking virago of the Carolina mountains perceives that patriotism and motherhood overshadow feud hatred.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—From the sewer life of Paris to a garret honeymoon. Helen Menken, the War, and a long black whip provide most of the agitation.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—The best light comedy that Broadway has seen for many months. Cyril Maude, Mabel Terry-Lewis and an English cast, most engagingly frivolous regarding certain aspects of matrimony.

IN LOVE WITH LOVE—A trivial discussion of why, when and whom a girl should marry made into the semblance of important entertainment by the brilliant playing of Lynn Fontanne.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—Reveals what is likely to happen when Main Street migrates to Hollywood. Glenn Hunter has made the movie-struck youth a by-word in America.

TWEEDLES—The old curiosity shop of the Maine coast made the setting of a satire on the futility of first family ways. It much resembles Booth Tarkington's *Seventeen*.

POLLY PREFERRED—From the lobby of the Biltmore to the lots of Hollywood in quest of the non-stop record for making a movie star. Genevieve Tobin in the spotlight.

LITTLE MISS BLUEBEARD—A concoction by Avery Hopwood in which Irene Bordoni plays with the sunny side of shady matrimony.

Musical Shows

For those who seek solace in songs, silks and sirens the following musical productions are recommended: *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Scandals*, *Wildflower*, *Chauve Souris*, *Poppy*.

THE CINEMA

The New Pictures

If Winter Comes. When the news escaped that William Fox had purchased the rights to A. S. M. Hutchinson's novel, cinema savants shook their heads and commiserated with Mr. Fox. "There is no drama in the plot. Who ever heard of photographing a character sketch? It will go dead!"

Mr. Fox muttered something about "sour Bennies," and proceeded with his work. He followed the intention of the author with explicit accuracy. He left out very little; he interpolated nothing. He went to England for his exteriors. He chose his cast wisely. The sum of his efforts is a curiously fascinating photo-play. Its fascination lies chiefly in its departure from celluloid tradition. It is leisurely; its subtitles almost for the first time in history are tasteful (most of them Hutchinson's own); incident is steadily subordinated to character.

Whether or not this effort at sincerity, simplicity and truth will appeal to the movie millions remains to be seen. It should, however, prove a dose of insulin for cinema diabetes brought on by excesses in the sweet essences of sentimental romance.

The White Sister. Lillian Gish can unquestionably wring more salt water out of the American population than any other cinema actress. There is something about her hopeless wistfulness that squeezes sobs from the coldest heart. She brings this something with her in the present picture. For a good cry—go to *The White Sister*.

The locale is Italy; the plot rests on a burned will, a departing lover, a nunnery.

Next to the playing of the star the photography chiefly is admirable. The details of cast, direction, arrangement are carefully executed. The picture is consistently worthwhile.

Rosita. Mary Pickford returns to the screen with her clustered curls tucked on top of her head. America's so-called sweetheart becomes thereby America's married sister.

She is currently concerned with the adventures of a vagabond street singer in old Seville. The waif evolves into a countess and falls in love with George Walsh. There is much deep purple atmosphere toward the conclusion, with Holbrook Blinn

doing a capable King of Spain.

Mary's charm is enhanced with the advancing years and the disappearing curls.

The Gold Diggers. Some months ago David Belasco jumped overboard from the bridge from which he directs legitimate theatrical enterprise and landed with a huge splash in the midst of the celluloid ocean. He presented—for a considerable consideration—the rights to several of his plays to certain movie impresarios. He stipulated that in their metamorphosis his traditions should be respected rather than those of the gelatine industry. For these things the population is indebted to Mr. Belasco. *The Gold Diggers* appears much as it appeared on the stage and evolves into that rarest of movie aves—a good, high comedy. The story, as the ninety and nine know, endeavors to establish the proposition that chorus girls are not as wicked as they are wise. Hope Hampton has the Ina Claire part and with it she does well.

Red Lights. Practical jokers occasionally burden their friends with mechanical puzzles which admit of no solution. Likewise *Red Lights*. It is a mechanical mystery with hundreds, so it seems, of detectives. The villain pursues her (Marie Prevost) with strange batteries of crimson electricity. There is no solution.

Ruggles of Red Gap. Critical inquest into the reasons for this picture's being no better than it should be conclude with the finger of suspicion pointing at the scenario-writer. He had an opportunity to adapt what might have proved the best celluloid comedy of the year, but, unfortunately, he judged his own ability superior to that of the original author (Harry Leon Wilson). Out of the wreckage the cinema addict can salvage considerable amusement. If he happens to have read the story he will experience a great wave of pity for the vacant spaces inside the adapter's cranium where lie scattered the wrecks of situations sacrificed.

Cousin Egbert was possessed of a considerable fortune but no table manners. Therefore he was deported to Paris by his socially hopeful relatives and bidden to acquire culture. In the process he takes unto himself a valet and returns with the valet to Red Gap. The premier performance of the piece is given by Ernest Torrence as uncouth Cousin Egbert. Second in command is Lois Wilson.

BOOKS

The Temptress*

Ibanez Tells Again of the Argentine—A Mellow Apple

The Story. Fair Elena, Marquise de Torre Bianca, had tawny eyes, a face quite capable of launching several thousand ships, and an insatiable taste for living de luxe. Nobody seemed to know just where she came from, but all her women friends were quite certain of her ultimate destination. So when the Marquis and she, financially ruined and forced to leave Paris on account of the collapse of a wildcat series of projects in which the Marquis had been a dummy director, arrived in the wilds of the Argentine, under the protection of engineer Robledo, a friend of the Marquis' youth, you can imagine what a mellow apple of discord Elena proved.

Pirovani, the Italian, presented the titled couple with his own house, and Elena with a magnificent assortment of soap and perfumes. Canterac, the Frenchman, built an artificial park just to give a garden party for her. Even Richard Watson, the leading juvenile, fell under her spell and forgot all about his interest in little Celinda, the flower of the Rio Negro, who used to laze him jokingly in the most affectionate manner. But things went too far when Pirovani and Canterac staged a fist-fight and then a pistol-duel about her. Pirovani was killed, Canterac fled from justice, the Marquis began to feel that there was something a little excessive about Elena's charm, so he went and committed suicide—and Watson was quite disillusioned when he discovered that Elena had put Manos Duras, the bandit, up to kidnapping little Celinda. So, with even her own servants turned against her, Elena fled back to Paris with the one eligible, wealthy male remaining, Moreno, and life on the Rio Negro resumed its former calm.

Richard Watson very properly married Celinda. Twelve years later the happy couple, their four children, the engineer, Robledo—all now extremely rich—returned to Paris on a visit. The visit brought up memories of Elena. Robledo wondered what could have become of her—and found her by accident, on the streets of Montmartre, a mere rag of a woman, with everything gone but a taste for good whiskey. So that was the end of Elena, and a very suitable one it was.

The Significance. A picturesque, rapid narrative, superbly adapted for

spectacular filming, especially as regards the Argentinean episodes, where Ibanez, with his flair for local color, is rather better than when attempting to describe high society in the Ouida vein. A well constructed novel, whose catchy title should lure a large public—not one-tenth-of-one-per cent. of durability in its fabric, but very saleable goods for the Autumn trade.



VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ
He "made" *Guglielmo*

The Critics. *The New York Times*: "This new novel has no character to stand beside the old Centaur of *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*. The people, like the novel itself, are on a much smaller scale."

New York Tribune: "The laborers and half-caste Indians are authentic. But the Marquesa Elena is put together by formula."

New York Evening Post: "A characteristic dish of Blasco Ibanez's extra-special *chili con carne*."

The Author. Vicente Blasco Ibanez was extremely popular as a novelist in Spain some ten or fifteen years ago. It is said, however, that since that time, his reputation in Spain—especially in the Spanish literary world—has increased in inverse ratio to his increasing popularity abroad. (Translations of some of his novels have been published in France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Portugal, Denmark, England, the U. S.)

It was the sensational success of the cinema version of his *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse* that "made" Rodolfo Guglielmo (stage name Rodolfo Valentino), cinema star. Some of his other novels: *Blood and Sand*, *La Bodega*, *Mare Nostrum*, *The Shadow of the Cathedral*.

Good Books

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

HOLIDAY—Waldo Frank—*Boni* (\$2.00). The Negro problem again attacked in fiction, this time from an extremely modern and expressionistic angle. Virginia Hade, haughty Southern beauty, meets John Cloud, young, intelligent Negro, in the woods. They find each other sympathetic. Virginia's family and the other white people of the town misunderstand and set out to lynch Cloud. Virginia might have saved Cloud if she had tried, but she feels too indifferent—nothing seems to matter much any more—so she doesn't, and he is lynched. The form and style of the book should prove of great interest to students of the most recent literary tendencies.

THE MYSTERY ROAD—E. Phillips Oppenheim—*Little Brown* (\$2.00). Monte Carlo—mysterious ladies of the highest rank who refuse to reveal their identities—a little French country girl-waif, sheltered by two young British aristocrats—England—Russia—Bolshevik prisons. . . In other words, Mr. Oppenheim's second book of the current year, displays his usual deft talent for spectacular plot and thrilling incident, though a confirmed Oppenheim sadly misses the customary criminal secret society with its grips and passwords.

THE LATE MATTIA PASCAL—Luigi Pirandello—*Dutton* (\$2.50). What is human identity? Your mind? Your body? Your clothes? Your official papers? Mattia Pascal wondered—when an accident gave him a chance to flee from an unpleasant wife, a snarling mother-in-law, unbearable surroundings. The identification of a stray corpse as his own covered his tracks completely by officially removing him from the lists of the living. He started a new life as Adriano Meis—in many respects a more pleasant one, for he made money and fell in love. But circumstance again betrayed him, and Adriano Meis was forced into a pretended suicide—to reappear in his home town as Mattia Pascal, pay visits to his own tombstone, and discover his wife had married again. So he accepted the situation with equanimity and settled down to writing the story of his adventures, not sure exactly who he was, under the circumstances, but somewhat consoled by the conclusion that life was a rather incredible business anyway. An amusing, adventurous tour de force, by one of the most prominent writers of Italy.

* THE TEMPTRESS—Vicente Blasco Ibanez—*Dutton* (\$2.00).

John Dos Passos He Paints in All His Spare Time

John Dos Passos became a figure for national discussion when his *Three Soldiers* appeared two years ago. Its bitter, naturalistic tone was criticized by many as "disloyal." By others it was hailed as "the Truth about the War." Most critics agreed that it was a capable and occasionally brilliant piece of writing. Since then this young Harvard graduate has published a volume of poems, a volume of essays, painted a series of pictures which were exhibited in Manhattan and made two trips to Europe, from one of which he is at the moment making the return voyage. His novel of puzzled and groping youth, *Streets of Night*, will be published shortly.

I met Dos Passos at a tea in Greenwich Village. He is a large-headed, stumbling figure, who appears far younger than he is (27). He talks as he walks, in starts and stumbles. He is unbelievably shy. He will sit for hours at a table, either talking brilliantly or listening to talk not so brilliant. Two days after I met him, the manuscript of *Three Soldiers* was in my hands. Dos Passos left for Spain before the book was published. He is curiously detached from active interest in his books after they are written.

Dos Passos is of Portuguese descent through his father, who was a prominent New York corporation lawyer. Like William McFee, he was born on the ocean. Some of his early youth was spent in England, where he went to school for a time. He attended Harvard but was not graduated. His War record is somewhat complicated. He enlisted in the Morgan-Harjes ambulance unit. His section was in the big attack around Verdun and Mort Homme in 1917. After the ambulance section broke up, he attempted to enlist in the Army but was rejected because of defective eyesight. He went to Italy, drove an ambulance up and down Mt. Grappa during the height of the Austrian drive. He returned to America in July, 1918, was immediately enlisted in the Army ambulance, received training and was sent back to France, but never had any active service with our own forces.

The two essential things about Dos Passos are his zest for color and his craving for motion. He paints in all his spare time. His books are filled with passages of glowing description. He feels everything, it seems, in terms of color—a sensualist, yes—Latin in spirit! J. F.

MEDICINE

A Flea Survey

In the last 26 years, bubonic plague has spread east and west from India in a broad belt which now encircles the globe on both sides of the equator, roughly bounded by the 35th parallels of latitude. In Europe it is prevalent as far north as the 45th parallel, but in the Western Hemisphere it has appeared sporadically only in the large cities of the Gulf and Pacific Coasts. It is essentially a disease of the Tropics. Within this belt no preventive measures have been able to stamp it out. Further to the north or south it has failed to spread, whether efforts were made to bar it or not. Where the mean mid-Winter temperature is 45 degrees F. or below, the plague is temporary, accidental and self-limited.

These are some of the findings of Surgeon H. M. G. Robertson, of the U. S. Public Health Service, who has been making a special study of the bubonic problem. The three factors in the epidemiological circle of the disease are believed to be the rat, the man, the flea. The flea is the only factor that can be considered seasonally variable. Studies by the Indian Plague Commission and the U. S. Bureau of Entomology have led to the conclusion that the adult flea does not usually live through the Winter in cool climates. The species is prevented from dying out by the ability of the larvae to exist for long periods in a sort of hibernation. Dr. Robertson advocates a flea survey of the cities of the Atlantic Coast to verify the details of the life cycle of *Bacillus pestis*, the causative organism. If fleas are relatively abundant on rats at all seasons of the year in this region, the absence of plague must be wholly accidental. But if there are few or no fleas during the cold months, theories regarding the carriers of plague would seem to be on the wrong track, and some other explanation must be found.

Dum-Dum Fever

Kala-azar, or Dum-Dum fever, a mysterious disease somewhat similar to malaria, frequently fatal and extremely disabling, is so prevalent in Eastern India, particularly Assam, Bengal and Madras, that its transmission constitutes "probably the most important unsolved problem of tropical medicine," according to Dr. L. E. Napier and his colleagues, who have been doing research work on Kala-azar for several years at the

Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine. The *Indian Medical Gazette*, of Calcutta, devoted its July issue to a special Kala-azar number.

The treated cases of the disease have risen 200% in one province since 1913, though this is probably largely due to better diagnosis and popular enlightenment, and it is estimated that there are 2,500,000 cases in Bengal alone. The symptoms are: remittent fever, emaciation, roughening of the hair and especially enlargement of the spleen and liver. There are several disturbances of the blood and the endocrine system.

The characteristic organisms, always present in Kala-azar are called Leishman-Donovan bodies (from the British surgeons who discovered them in 1903). They are most irregularly shaped and spotted little beasts, in one stage developing tails and called flagellates. How they get into the body or are transmitted from man to man is unknown. They are normally only a parasite of man and the bedbug. While this fact would seem suspicious, various thorough investigations have not been able to prove that the bedbug is the transmitting agent. It is believed by many that some species of biting and bloodsucking insect is guilty, and further work on the suspects is projected. But it is not inevitable that insects transmit it direct; possibly contaminated food is to blame.

The treatment is not yet as successful as desired, but best results seem to be obtained with the salts of antimony injected intravenously or intramuscularly. Experimentation on monkeys, rats, etc., is beginning to produce important results, and co-operation between the various researchers will undoubtedly in the near future lay bare the secret of Kala-azar, and devise another triumph of preventive medicine by eradicating the disease at its source of transmission.

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine.
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SCIENCE

The Sun's Corona

Hundreds of distinguished American and European astronomers gathered in southwest California and northwest Mexico and staked weeks of time and thousands of dollars on the chance of two minutes and 58 seconds of clear weather last Monday to permit them to make the scientific observations and photographs of a total eclipse of the sun (TIME, Sept. 3, Sept. 10).

On Santa Catalina and San Clemente islands, off the coast near Los Angeles, and at San Diego, Ensenada, Mexico and other Lower California posts, the sky was obscured by heavy clouds practically throughout the eclipse. At Los Angeles the clouds parted just long enough for the watching thousands to see a thin crescent of shadow on the disk in the early phase. At Mexico City the clouds were more polite, and a good view was obtained, though as the Mexican capital was just outside the belt of totality, with an obscuration of 99.4%, none of the major expeditions had stationed themselves there. There is a possibility that later reports from points in the interior of Mexico along the path of the eclipse will show that some valuable data were obtained. At Havana, a little to the north of the totality zone, a tropical storm broke just before the eclipse, ruining the prospect. In New York, where the maximum eclipse was 46%, weather conditions were excellent, and many photographs and observations were made by home-staying scientists, and laymen with the usual paraphernalia of smoked glass, dark spectacles and pin-prick holes.

The astronomers for the most part took the blow philosophically. They have learned by years of patient experience that the wonders of the heavens are no respecters of mere human beings. Many of the expeditions went through their programs regardless, took long-exposure pictures, and attempted to measure heat changes and refraction in almost total darkness, but there is little hope that any data of value will result. At least two of the expeditions were insured against bad weather—the first time in astronomical history that such precautions have been taken.

Two important types of observation were possible. Army and Navy aviators, from their headquarters at Rockwell Field, San Diego, mounted from 16,000 to 20,000 feet, above the clouds and fog, flew out over the ocean, snapped the eclipse at 80-mile intervals previously mapped out between Santa Barbara and San Quentin, Lower California. Each

plane was manned by a pilot and a photographer. Lieut. John Macready, transcontinental non-stop flyer, and George Stephens, the Army's crack photographer, ran into a heavy rainstorm and secured nothing. But aviators from the battle fleet squadrons, under command of Captain V. Marshall, secured satisfactory photographs of the eclipse, including the sun's corona.

Further, observations of the disturbance of magnetic conditions and compass aberrations during the eclipse were made from the *Carnegie*, the world's only non-magnetic ship, commanded by Captain Ault.

There will be a total solar eclipse in New England in the Winter of 1925, but the sun will be too low on the horizon for good observation. There will be no other good chance in any populous region for many years.

A Horse's Power

Twenty-one and two-tenths horse power in a test of 25 feet on a cylinder-surfaced road were developed by Cap and King, a pair of 10-year-old Percheron geldings, in unique pulling tests at the Iowa State Fair, Des Moines. By means of a hydraulic wagon, or dynamometer, recently invented, the "tractive pull" of horse teams was determined with scientific accuracy for the first time. This is the kind of energy required to pull a varying weight out of a hole in the ground. The winning pair exerted a maximum tractive pull of 2,300 pounds. Such a team would pull 10 loaded coal wagons on pavement. On different types of roads varying loads could be pulled, grading from concrete through brick and asphalt to dirt. The two horses weighed 1,725 and 1,905 pounds respectively. They could start heavier loads, move them faster, farther, and with less exhaustion than lighter teams, showing that weight is an important element in a draft horse. These tests proved that horses have more reserve power available than was believed. They can exert from six to ten times as much power for a short time as they ordinarily use, without injury. The horsepower was defined by James Watt, inventor of the steam engine, 150 years ago, and is a practical unit in measuring the energy that one horse can expend continuously throughout a working day; but it takes no account of the reserve power over short periods, which may amount, as the tests show, to more than 10 h.p. per animal.

Draft horses and mules can be tested by the new invention as dairy cattle or race horses are tested—on performance.

RELIGION

In Bulgaria

Bulgaria has a law securing religious freedom and immunity of worship to all religious sects. The Dunovisti make up a sect of 15,000 souls. For the last 21 years these Bulgarians, under the leadership of Peter Dunoff, a graduate of Boston University, have been holding annual conventions in the Tirnova district of Bulgaria. This year the meeting of the Dunovisti was forbidden. A delegation of three Dunovisti called on M. Russeff, Bulgaria's Minister of the Interior, cited the law of Bulgaria concerning religious freedom, asked that the ruling of the district governor be set aside, as opposed to the national law. M. Russeff replied that the gathering, which was scheduled for the end of August and beginning of September, had been forbidden by his own orders, and that these orders would not change.

The Dunovisti are opposed to the use of force, and will not try to hold their convention in opposition to Government order. Their leader, Dunoff, attributed the Government opposition to enmity which the priests of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church hold for the apostolic simplicity of his sect. He also pointed out that during the ten-day convention members of the sect eat at a common table, like brothers and sisters, and share all things in common, according to the practice of the early Christians.* He also called attention to the fact that the present Bulgarian Government is reactionary, having attained power by murdering the peasant premier, Stambulski, Dunoff believes the Government is confusing his sect with the Communist party—a community of pacifist Christians with a party of violent proletarians.

Armistice Week

The Y. M. C. A. and the International Sunday School Association have been largely responsible for a growing popularity of "Father and Son" week. Since 1917 the week of Lincoln's birthday has been reserved for "Father and Son," with special services in churches and Y. M. C. A.'s, banquets, games and outings. The date has now been changed to Nov. 11-18, centering the movement in Armistice Day. Many silent fathers and sons are thus fittingly included.

* Acts 2:44-45—"And all that believed were together, and had all things in common; and sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all men, as every man had need."

EDUCATION

Great Seat Shortage

Last week the children of America marched off to public school. When they entered their classrooms about two million of them could not find a place to sit down. They had either to go home or interfere with the education of two million others by necessitating "part time" instruction. This in spite of the fact that in 1921, with one-sixth of its population in the public schools, the country spent a cent and a half of every dollar of its income in school bonds, aggregating \$240,000,000.

Under our present educational policy, none of the two million standees could be sent home. The land of the free offers learning to all. So the great seat shortage is only one aspect of a bad situation. There arise attendant evils of double sessions, night work, overcrowding, poor lights and air, underpaid instruction, inadequate equipment. Large classes slow up the work. The dullard drags upon the child of fair promise.

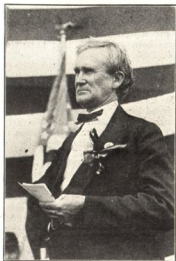
Not shortsightedness alone, nor political opportunism, is responsible for the **STANDING ROOM ONLY** sign upon the nation's schoolhouse door. Prosperity has released a host of wage-earners of school age. When ends meet easily at home children are packed off to school and kept there.

The national scope of the shortage makes for the same conclusion—that an emergency has arisen rather than that a nation-wide blunder has been committed. Los Angeles is most hard put, proportionately, with 16% of 164,000 pupils unseated. Chicago needs desks for 12% of 400,000. In Manhattan, where the hue and cry clamors loudly enough about the ears of Mayor Hylan to make of him an almost national figure, the deficit is less than 8%. Detroit and Minneapolis are large centers lacking only 3% or so, Cleveland 2%. On the grand average, about one child in ten must join the overflow classes in basement or improvised classroom.

At Springfield

At Springfield, Ill., Jewish rabbis, Catholic priests, labor leaders, capitalists, sat together and planned a national university to be named after Abraham Lincoln and founded upon his ideals. A university for everybody is the plan—open seven days a week, day and night, to rich and poor, black and white, Jew and Gentile.

Former Senator Lawrence Y.



© Paul Thompson

EX-SENATOR SHERMAN

"A fund of \$1,000,000 is sought"

Sherman, Republican National Committeeman for Illinois, who is thought by many to bear a marked resemblance to the Great Emancipator, is among those actively interested in the founding. A self-help institution where bank-books are of secondary importance is his hope for the project.

A fund of \$1,000,000 is sought. Springfield citizens will further and support the memorial until their work assumes national reputation and dimensions.

Two Apiece

"The most representative body in the world" met in Manhattan—the International Student Assembly, composed of delegates from each national group of students in the colleges and professional schools of Greater New York. Practically all races, colors, creeds were present; 70 nations, dependencies, colonies, mandated territories had equal representation, two apiece. One-third of the body was feminine.

The purpose of the assembly was to exchange views upon current international topics, then cast the sentiment of all by vote. An executive committee of five was found to be machinery sufficient to plan, organize and operate the sessions: A "North American," a Mexican, a Dutchman, a Welshman, a Filipino. They appointed study and research committees, made rules of debate, chose presiding officers. Visitors were cordially welcomed but were not allowed to take the floor.

At Providence

Equipped with Coronas (typewriters), golf sticks, orations in English, themes on hydraulics, tortoiseshell spectacles, 250 sons and daughters of New China studying at Eastern colleges and universities marched onto Brown University's campus at Providence, R. I., held the 19th annual conference of the Eastern section of the Chinese Students' Alliance.

All political and religious differences were forgotten. "We have come to America on a serious business bent," said their Chairman, "too serious for surface chaos."

The conference schedule began at 6.30 A.M. and lasted until ten at night.

Resident Poets

Robert Bridges, ancient poet laureate of England, was invited to succeed Robert Frost, poet of the New England pastureland, as the chief cultural embellishment of Michigan University.

A fellowship was begun at Michigan in 1921 by Chase S. Osborn, former Governor of the state, with a fund of \$5,000 to provide a "fellow of creative art" with a "salary which will allow him to live without worrying about means of subsistence, to provide working facilities, to relieve him of all academic duties, and simply to allow him to work at the production of his own pictures, poems or whatever it may be." Last year, and again this, an anonymous donor supported the fellowship.

Dr. Marion LeRoy Burton, President of the University, tendered Mr. Bridges' invitation personally in London and his cable of announcement intimated that Poet Bridges would accept. If so, Bridges will come in December, stay till June.

Schooled at Eton and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Mr. Bridges followed medicine until 1882, thereafter devoting himself to letters. He is the author of many volumes of classical verse and numerous critical monographs. He was named laureate in 1913. He will be 79 next month.

Robert Frost, a Californian transplanted to Vermont soil, took book-learning fitfully at Dartmouth, then at Harvard, reverted early to the teachings of nature in open fields and wooded hill country. He was and is a farmer, by temperament and occupation, but has found time to teach, first at a local academy, later at normal school and Amherst College (1916-20). His published works are contained in four slim volumes. He has a reputation for thinking much, transcribing little. He returns this Fall to Amherst.

S P O R T

Female Paddocks

Last week women athletes ran faster, leaped higher and broader than ever before in modern times.

At the Oxo Sport Grounds, near London, were held the first English women's national track championships. Miss E. W. Edwards dashed 220 yards in 27 seconds, a world's record. Miss Mary Lines again stood out as Europe's, if not the world's, leading woman track star by winning her four events—100-yard dash, 440-yard dash, 120-yard hurdles, running broad jump. At Brussels she once before conquered four fields in one day and was dubbed by a writer "le Paddock féminin" (a reference to Sprinter Paddock of California).

America's "Paddock féminin" is Helen Filkey of Chicago. On her home heath open events for women were listed in the schedule of the men's A. A. U. championship relays, and Miss Filkey strode 100 yards in 11 9/10 sec., a national record. She then obliterated the world's record for broad jumping by her sex—16 ft., 6 1/2 in. Her fellow townsman, Katherine Lee, ascended 4 ft., 10 1/2 in., on a running high jump—another world's mark. Four women out of the East won the quarter-mile relay race in the world's record time, 53 9/10 sec.

A Blatt* to Golf

The *National Review* (British conservative weekly) printed this sour comment: "We regard a game at which the players never get out of a walk as unworthy of an athletic nation and as a miserable exercise for able-bodied men in the prime of youth and health and strength. There are few more depressing spectacles than that of a large crowd of the flower of both sexes watching two Herculean youths lying on a putting green endeavoring to ascertain the easiest means of poking a stationary little ball into a relatively large tin pot."

"For everybody who for any reason can't run, golf is an unimpeachable occupation. For responsible statesmen it is the best, and we always rejoiced when in far-off Coalition days we read of the prodigious putting performed at Cannes or elsewhere by Mr. Lloyd George, M. Briand, Lord Riddell and others of that gallant and now deconsidered galaxy of talent."

* Blatt = slang noun of unknown origin, meaning rebuff, censure, insult.

Dempsey-Firpo Notes

Dempsey, 28, is slightly more than four months Firpo's senior. Jack was born June 28, 1895; Luis, Oct. 29, 1895.

Jack Kearns (Dempsey manager): "There is a lot of people I'd rather be than Firpo when Dempsey is turned loose. My advice to all ticket purchasers is to be in your seat early. There is liable to be a repetition of the Fulton and Willard fights."

Bill Brennan (only man who has been knocked out by both Dempsey and Firpo in the same round—the twelfth): "I wouldn't be surprised to see him [Dempsey] end the evening's entertainment before two full rounds have been fought."

Jess Willard (in a signed article in *The New York Call*: "The best man I ever fought was Jack Johnson . . . His best was better than the best of either Dempsey or Firpo."

"My advice to Firpo is to be careful with Dempsey the first two or three rounds. Dempsey makes a lightning start, but I don't think he can go for a long grind."

Firpo (in a newspaper interview): "As I go through the crowd from my dressing-room to the ring, men will stand on their chairs and shout evil things at me. They will have their fists over their heads and call me bad names and tell me that Dempsey will do terrible things to me."

"I will not know what the words are, but one does not need to know a language to know the meaning when a man scowls and shouts and shakes his fist. I will smile and wonder to myself if these brave men who wish me ill in so loud a voice would like to come up in the ring with me and call me names. I will wonder if perhaps six or even twelve of them at once would like to come into the ring with me and call me bad names."

In 1916 in New York Dempsey (who was then under the direction of John the Barber) fought John Lester Johnson (Negro) at the old Harlem Sporting Club. Although the match was no-decision, Johnson smashed several of Jack's ribs.

Johnson appeared last week as a sparring partner of Firpo.

"Do you expect to win the title? What are your plans for the future?"

To these questions (put by an interpreter) Firpo shrugged his massive shoulders.

"Hoy es hoy. Mañana—quien sabe?" (Today is today. Tomorrow—who knows?)

It was the newspapermen who gave Firpo his nom de guerre, "Wild Bull of the Pampas." And later it was the newspapermen who had Luis eat raw meat. Thus with a single flourish of the pen is a bovine rendered carnivorous. One journalist (Frank F. O'Neill of *The Sun* and *The Globe*) had wit enough to remark: "The public is expected to see a horned man roaming about with blood from fresh-killed steaks dripping from his mouth."

Song of Firpo's friends:

*El orgullo de todo Argentina,
Su izquierda trae sueno profundo
Y la mano derecha es mas fina—
Luis Angel, champion del mundo.*

It means:

*The pride of all the Argentine,
His left carries sleep most profound,
And his right is even more potent—
Luis Angel, the champion of all.*

It is said that Firpo has never smoked and has never taken a drink.

Alfred Mayer, correspondent for *La Nacion* (Buenos Aires), told a Manhattan journalist, who appeared to be credulous, that in a certain Argentine field meet Firpo ran the mile in 4:23. (This is only a shade more than ten seconds beyond the best time ever made.)

In Buenos Aires:

¶ A boxing club named after Luis Angel Firpo organized a civic parade to be held in his honor the day of the fight.

¶ Three servant girls brought to a newspaper office their combined savings of 100 pesos (approximately \$83.75), asked where they could find North American pesos.

¶ Hundreds of shops displayed in their windows pictures of Firpo and of Dempsey.

¶ Music stores sold "Firpo tangos." ¶ A tobacconist brought out a "Firpo cigar."

¶ A life-sized Firpo manikin, arrayed in a checkered bathrobe and placed in the window of a sporting goods store, attracted such crowds that policemen were called out.

Harry Wills' Punishment

According to vows taken by Jack Dempsey at his Saratoga camp, Harry Wills has eliminated himself as a championship possibility. Wills, through his manager, Paddy Mullins, attempted to stop the Firpo-Dempsey

* Grantland Rice.

fight with injunction proceedings on the grounds that he had a prior right to meet the champion. Dempsey had asserted his intention of meeting Wills shortly. Now he will never meet him. Not until some promoter waves \$400,000 or more in his vicinity.

Double Knockout

In the fourth round of a fight at San Antonio, rain drizzled softly on the prostrate bodies of Gene La Rue, Canadian flyweight champion, and Kid Paneho, who claims the Southern flyweight title. They traded blows to the jaw simultaneously and both went out for the count.

No Hits

Samuel Pond ("Sad Sam") Jones of the New York Americans pitched a no-hit game against Philadelphia.

Three days later Howard Ehmke of the Boston Americans duplicated Jones' feat—also against Philadelphia.

In Jones' game, only two members of the opposition reached first base—one on a pass, one on an error by shortstop. Jones struck out no man.

In Ehmke's game, three men reached first—one on a pass, one on a fielder's choice, one on an error. The "error" was committed by Outfielder Menosky, who fumbled a line drive that might well have been recorded as a hit.

These acts of Jones and Ehmke caused sports writers to point out:

¶ That Cy Young (retired), Addie Joss (deceased) and Charlie Robertson (still of the Chicago Americans) are the only men in modern baseball who have pitched not-a-man-reached-first-base games.

¶ That early this season Dazzy Vance of Brooklyn held Cincinnati without a hit until two men were out in the ninth. Then Sammy Bohne got a Texas leaguer.

¶ That in 1917 Hippo Jim Vaughn (Chicago Nationals) pitched nine innings of hitless ball against Fred Toney (Cincinnati), while Toney pitched ten innings of hitless ball and won the game.

¶ That in 1917 Ernest Koob and Bob Groom of the St. Louis Americans pitched hitless games against Chicago on consecutive days.

¶ That since 1900 50 no-hit games have been pitched in the big leagues.

Papyrus

Arrangements were completed for Papyrus, champion English three-year-old colt, to invade America



© Underwood

PAPYRUS

He brings his roommate and his tummy

run against America's champion. Papyrus will sail late this month and race after three weeks' acclimation.

Not only will Papyrus bring special fodder, but he will have his own English water, his stablemate Bargold, his little black stable cat, two stable boys, a trainer and Steve Donoghue, jockey.

There was such bickering over the financial arrangements that various Englishmen complained that Ben Irish, owner, was spelling sport with a dollar sign. They also averred that the race is a plan to deprive England of the breeding value of Papyrus by selling him across the ocean. Irish has already refused \$200,000 for the horse.

Zev, black three-year-old of the Rancoas stables, last week virtually eliminated competitors for the honor of racing Papyrus by winning the Lawrence Realization Stakes at Belmont. He had already won the Kentucky Derby and the Withers.

New World's Records

¶ Deathon: H. M. Osborne, Illinois A. C., 7350.11 points.

¶ 220-yard dash for women: E. E. Edwards, England, 27 sec.

¶ High jump for women: Katherine Lee, Chicago, 4 ft. 10½ in.

¶ Broad jump for women: Helen Filkey, Chicago, 16 ft. 6½ in.

¶ 440-yard relay for women: Eastern team of Misses McCartie, Adams, Kirk, Fisher, 53.9 sec.

THE PRESS

What People Read

Journalism from a business viewpoint means giving the public what it is interested in. What does the public like best to read? It is seldom that even a partial answer can be set down definitely in black and white. The *Chicago Daily Tribune*, which leads Chicago newspapers in circulation, made known the following figures:

After the Dempsey-Gibbons fight on July 4, the *Tribune* sold 100,000 copies more than usual.

For several days after the Japanese earthquake, the *Tribune* sold 5,000 copies more than normal.

To those who run newspapers for profit, the moral was obvious. Speaking of its preparations for the Dempsey-Firpo fight on Sept. 14, the *Tribune* said:

"The circulation manager expects to sell at least 100,000 extras the following Saturday morning, although a Summer Saturday is not the best day in the week for newspaper selling.

"This [fight] will be news. It will be news to people who think that the League of Nations is composed of Toronto, Rochester, Newark, Jersey City, Baltimore, Reading, Buffalo and Syracuse and that it plays ball. It will be news to people who think that the Esch-Cummings act is in vaudeville and that Magnus Johnson pitches for the Washington ball club, that La Follette makes a hair tonic and that Borah is a wrestler."

Nero

"Have you ever wondered how Nero looked when, purple toga folded about him, he strode from his chariot to the imperial box to give the signal for the Coliseum games to commence?"

"I can tell you across the 19 centuries that are but minutes on the calendar of the Almighty, the heritage of Latin blood has not been lost from the Italian loins that sired him and from the Andalusian breasts that he suckled."

What magnificent figure is about to stride across the printed page? For whose entry was this tremendous barrage of rhetoric laid down? A Mussolini? A d'Annunzio? No. The *Daily News* (New York), upstart, rich-chick, gum-chewing little brother of the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, made this preparation for Luis Angel Firpo. He "has acquired the Mediterranean grace of stride, suavity of conduct, beauty of gesture and an inimitable pose before the human gallery in all he does."

*You may be
aware that*

- the coal situation is critical
- France and Germany are at loggerheads
- there is political unrest in the West
- many Filipinos want independence
- England has more than 1,000,000 unemployed
- the 3% quota law needs to be improved

But do you know WHY?

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an exclusive feature of

THE WORLD'S WORK

will tell you

Written by Burton J. Hendrick, America's most noted commentator on current affairs, the March of Events interprets the news of the day—it does not merely review it. About twenty-five of the most timely subjects are singled out and discussed in each issue from the standpoint of why they happened. Keen and entertaining, these twenty-five hard-hitting editorials give you the inside story and enable you to size up the existing situation accurately, intelligently and vividly. Concentrated, boiled-down, pithy—they contain the very gist of what a well-informed man should know of the problems of the day.

Why do people gather about some man and listen with respect and admiration when he talks about the questions of the day? It is because he speaks with authority upon the underlying causes of current events. He knows why things have happened and can therefore outline clearly the existing situation. Your opinions are consulted only if you understand the significance of the news—merely to know what has occurred never excites any admiration. Discerning men read the March of Events.

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The hardy fisher folk who are restoring our oldest industry to its former prosperity are here described by James H. Connolly, distinguished novelist and master of sea tales. This feature is richly illustrated in full color.

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Written on the battle line of the fight that is splitting the Protestant Church in America, this article is one of a remarkable series by Rollin Lynde Hartt.

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Mark Sullivan, generally recognized as our foremost writer on national politics, tells you every month what's what in Washington.

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Current Situation

Unprecedentedly heavy car loadings, together with the firming of security and commodity prices, have been the most recent indications of a prosperous Autumn trade now close at hand. The domestic situation has been sufficiently cheerful to counteract such pessimistic foreign news as the Japanese earthquake, the Italo-Greek imbroglio and the economic floundering of the latest German Government.

It is evident that the present momentum of the retail trade should carry well through the late Autumn, unless some unforeseen calamity or calamities develop. Pig production, however—a good index of general production—has fallen off, and the extractor and manufacturer is likely to view the future with more misgiving than the merchant and retailer.

Commodities Rise

Bradstreet's average of commodity prices, which have shown consistent declines ever since April 1 of the present year, on Sept. 1 experienced a slight rise.

Averages for the present year: Jan. 1, \$13.70; Feb. 1, \$13.72; March 1, \$13.93; April 1, \$13.93; May 1, \$13.66; June 1, \$13.38; July 1, \$13.08; Aug. 1, \$12.82; Sept. 1, \$12.91.

Out of 13 groups of commodities, eight rose in price during August, the greatest advances being seen in meats and animal products, provisions and groceries, and live stock; smaller advances occurred in breadstuffs, textiles, metals, coal, coke, naval stores, miscellaneous products. Slight declines continued in fruits, hides and leather, oils, building materials, chemicals, drugs. In all, during August, 36 articles advanced in price, 28 declined, 42 remained unchanged.

Earthquakes and Finances

The Japanese earthquake proved a gloomy influence in financial London, owing to the extensive British investments and interests throughout the Orient. In New York during the past week, its influence was practically negligible except as a subject of debate.

Some American business leaders look upon it as a boon to our industries, because of the extensive purchasing of our products which it should occasion. Others consider it the forerunner of financial depression here, pointing out the effect of the Chicago fire in 1871 upon the panic of 1873, and the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 on the panic of 1907. Both views are extreme, and the truth lies somewhere between them. Prosperity is not created by wrecking cities, or the recent War

would have created unparalleled prosperity for many years, instead of the irregular and frequently oppressive results now seen throughout Europe. On the other hand, few losses by American insurance companies are looked for, and in consequence little financial liquidation here. The principal loser will be Japan herself. More issues of Japanese securities in the near future are not unlikely. Meanwhile, a genuine curtailment in the Japanese naval and military program will be inevitable, if Japan's economic recovery is to be swift.

Record Car Loadings

Until the week ending July 28, 1923, when 1,041,044 cars were loaded in the U. S., the record loadings had been 1,018,539 established Oct. 14, 1920. Now another high record for all time has been established during the week ending Aug. 25, when 1,069,932 cars were loaded. This record aggregate figure includes 606,105 cars of merchandise—another new record.

To only a small extent was this heavy traffic due to the prospective shut-down of the coal mines; it was the inevitable consequence of the tremendous movement of raw materials last Spring, and of the extensive prosperity of the mercantile trades at the present time. The movement of this record traffic, owing to the far-sighted and strenuous efforts of railroad executives months ago to make improvements and obtain additional equipment, is thus far proceeding smoothly and speedily.

Ford Co. Statement

The statement of the Ford Motor Co. for the year ending June 30, 1923, reflects a twelve-month of great prosperity. The Company's total assets are now \$597,339,236 compared with \$409,820,133 a year ago; its cash is (including good-will and trade marks) \$230,000,000 against \$145,000,000 last year; its surplus has grown from \$289,000,000 to \$414,000,000. In addition, a reserve of \$62,000,000 has been set up for plant depreciation.

The cash position of the Company challenges comparison with any company in the world on the basis of the latest statements; but how much good-will and trade marks are valued at, and how large a part of this cash item they constitute, cannot be determined.

For all the Company's huge gross earnings of \$100,000,000 during the last year, they fell below the gross of \$190,000,000 established the preceding year; profits also fell some \$10,000,000 below those of last year. This decrease is mainly due to the reduction upon the profit obtained per car, which dropped from \$90 a year ago to \$43 this year. During the latest period, the concern produced 1,

833,812 cars, trucks, tractors and Lincolns, compared with a total of 1,080,000 vehicles the preceding year.

South vs. New England

Over the past decade, the Southern cotton mills have grown rapidly in proportion to the older New England industry. Under existing conditions many advantages to the South lay in this steadily growing competition. The Southern mills were nearer the raw material; cheaper and more tractable mill sites and more American labor are to be had there, too. In addition, the laxer laws as to child labor, which is a large factor in the low-grade spinning industry especially, are more lax South than North of the Mason and Dixon line.

Now news comes of much large-scale building of cotton mills in the state of North Carolina; also of the dismantling of cotton machinery at Lowell, Mass., for shipment to Lyman, S. C. Undoubtedly the low-grade cotton industry will soon be dominated by the Southern mills; nevertheless the high-grade industry will probably remain in the older New England centers.

A principal reason for the comparative gains made by the South in cotton mill operations has been the continual and expensive trouble with foreign radical labor groups in the New England mill towns. In fact, it is to a large extent Massachusetts capitalists and architects who are now building the Southern mills.

OVER-STAYING A BULL MARKET

Most investors make money in a bull market, only to lose it by over-staying.

Last March (the peak of the bull movement) we persistently advised our clients to sell all long stocks and to take a conservative position on the short side of the market.

Such advice (standing almost alone) was based, not on guess-work, tips or inside information—all these were *bullish* at that time—but on a careful study of both fundamental and technical stock market conditions.

The market has lost nearly 50% of its total advance. New conditions exist. We have recently prepared a careful study of existing stock market conditions which should prove of great value to all investors. There are a few copies available for FREE distribution.

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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Samuel M. Ralston, U. S. Senator from Indiana: "In reporting an interview that one of their reporters had had with Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer, the *New York Tribune* ignorantly referred to me as 'Senator James Ralston!'"

Henry Ford: "By selective breeding at Dearborn, I plan to evolve a 'more efficient, two-in-one' cow—the milk-producing propensity of Jersey, Holstein or Guernsey coupled with the beefy lines of Hereford, Black Angus or Shorthorn."

Israel Zangwill, Englishman of letters: "*The Jewish Tribune* printed a list of the twelve outstanding Jews of the world, as chosen by vote of its readers. Albert Einstein, German physicist, was considered relatively the most outstanding. Chaim Weizmann, English chemist, perceptor of T N T, head of the Zionist movement, was second. I was third.

"My mother is Edith Ayrlton Zangwill, daughter of a professor and herself an authoress. But I attended only elementary schools and am practically self-educated. Yet I became a teacher, and later a journalist. One of my early books was *The Big Bow Mystery*, written to prove that it is possible to connect a detective story in which the criminal cannot be detected by the reader until the last chapter. But it is not typical of my work. I am known as the first interpreter of the London Ghetto. *Children of the Ghetto*, *Jinny the Carrier* and *The Melting Pot* are more representative of my numerous novels and plays. I have lectured in Great Britain, Ireland, Jerusalem, Holland and the U. S. I am nearly 60.

"Following me came the remainder of the first twelve, in order: Louis Marshall, famed New York lawyer and authority on constitutional law; Louis B. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court; Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Viscount Erleigh, first Earl of Reading, Viceroy and Governor General of India, 'holding the highest position, next to King George, in the British Empire'; Nathan Straus, New York philanthropist; Georg Brandes, Danish literary critic, said to be the world's greatest, member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Thomas Paine Association, the Royal Society of Literature, the Garrick Club; Chaim N. Bialik, Russian, the great Hebrew poet; Stephen S. Wise, Manhattan rabbi; Henri Louis Bergson, the great French philosopher, member of the French Academy and Commander in the Legion of Honor; Arthur Schnitzler, Austrian, 'supreme in the field of belles-lettres.' "Others who received votes enough

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to warrant their inclusion in the first 50 were:

"Sir Herbert Samuel, Nathan Sokolow, Oscar S. Straus, Baron Rothschild, Samuel Untermyer, Felix M. Warburg, Sigmund Freud, Simon Flexner, Julius Rosenwald, Irving Lehman, Julian W. Mack, Leon Trotsky, Max Lieberman, Adolph S. Ochs, Ahad Ha'am and Abram I. Elkus, Albert A. Michelson, Henrietta Szold, Jacques Loeb, Luigi Luzzati, Leopold Auer, Cyrus Adler, Herman Bernstein, Lee K. Frankel, A. I. Kook, David Belasco, Samuel Gompers, Israel Abrahams, Max Reinhardt, Joseph Rosenblatt, Sir Alfred Mond, Milton J. Rosenau, Jakob Wasserman, Jascha Heifetz, Maximilian Harden, Benjamin N. Cardozo, Otto Warburg, Jacob Epstein, Joseph H.ertz.

"Mischa Elman, Leon Kameney, Albert D. Lasker and Pugilist Leonard were among 33 more who received scattered votes.

"To a European it cannot but seem that American Jews have received too much preponderance in this list. Yet Heinrich Morgenthau, quondam U. S. Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, received no mention."

John D. Rockefeller: "The *Chicago Daily Tribune* ran the headline: MRS. MAX OSER TO MAKE JOHN D. GREAT-GRANDDAD. The news came from Lake Neuchâtel, Switzerland, where Mathilde McCormick Oser, my granddaughter, and her husband, a Swiss riding master, have a chateau. The interesting family event is expected soon after Christmas."

Lord Birkenhead: "Week-ending at Locust Valley, L. I., the guest of Paul D. Cravath (attorney), I played golf at Piping Rock with Percy R. Pyne, II, Harold S. Vanderbilt and another man. I wore a baby blue sweater and long dark trousers and smoked a fat cigar. At the ninth hole rain overtook us."

Fritz Kreisler, violinist: "In Berlin I convalesced after the loss of a great toe, accidentally injured while I trained Austrian troops in 1914."

The Bishop of London: "Investigators of a public morality society of which I am President spent ten nights in London public parks collecting data. They found 746 cases of impropriety, indecency, immorality. I then wrote a letter to the papers complaining of widespread immorality and at once became the center of a storm of indignant protest. The papers—particularly the *Daily Express*—invigilated against me for sending 'paid spies' to interfere with 'innocent courtships' and 'harmless wooings.' The papers called attention to the fact that I myself am a celibate."

Governor C. A. Templeton of Connecticut: "Tagging a runner between second and third base in our family baseball game, I fell, injuring both elbows and both knees. Six X-ray pictures showed that I sustained no serious hurt."

Captain Bruce Bairnsfather, cartoonist-actor: "Interviewed, said I: 'The atmosphere of New York is perfectly delightful. . . . You can have no idea of the terrific mental pressure which exists in Europe today. In London we hear nothing but the Ruhr, morning, noon and night. In the theatre lobby we talk of reparations. And over our bacon and eggs in the morning we wrangle as to who can pay and who can't.'"

David Lloyd George: "In a signed article on the Italo-Greek controversy for the *Hearst* newspapers, I said: 'The Treaty of Versailles is being gradually torn to pieces by countries which are not only its authors, but have most to gain by its provisions. . . . It would have been a more honorable course for the nations to pursue if they had followed the example of America by refusing to ratify the whole Treaty.'"

Alexandre Millerand, President of France: "Various political interpretations were placed by Parisians on a report that Pope Pius XI intends to confer the Order of the Golden Rose upon my wife, and also present her with a golden rosebud *insigne*."

Royal S. Copeland, U. S. Senator from New York: "Speaking before the Advertising Club (of Manhattan), I recommended that the U. S. Government return to Monticello the 10,000-volume library of Thomas Jefferson, which it took him more than 50 years to collect and which he transferred to Congress for only \$23,950 after the British burned the City of Washington in 1814 and destroyed the library there at that time."

Owen Johnson, novelist: "I won first prize (a silver cup) at the Stockbridge (Mass.) Grange Fair for best display of farm products, vegetables, flowers. Norman H. Davis (financial adviser to President Wilson at Paris) won in the six variety class in vegetables."

Mrs. Irene Castle Treman: "Eighty-two residents of Fort Worth, Tex., signed a petition to have the name of Fort Worth's widest street changed from 'Vernon Castle Boulevard' back to 'Boulevard' its original name. My former husband was killed at Fort Worth in an airplane crash February 15, 1918."

Sherwood Anderson, novelist: "My wife came home from Italy and was surprised to find Americans had not learned how generally castor oil discipline was administered by the Fascisti. To a reporter she said: 'Every Communist found was compelled either to sip or gulp a pint of castor oil. It was amusing to see Fascisti, wearing black shirts and looking very earnest, bottles sticking out of their hip pockets, chasing wildly down the street after a shrieking Communist. Then the capture, the terrible assault, hurling the luckless Red to the sidewalk, injecting the bottle into his mouth to the muffled accompaniment of blasphemy of all the gods and devils in the universe.'"



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MILESTONES

Born. To King Alexander, 32, and Queen Marie, 23, of Yugoslavia (she is a daughter of Queen Marie of Rumania), at Belgrade, a son and heir.

Engaged. Miss Evelyn Wadsworth, daughter of James W. Wadsworth, Jr., U. S. Senator from New York; niece of Mrs. Payne Whitney, granddaughter of the late John Hay, Secretary of State under William McKinley, to W. Stuart Symington, Jr., of Baltimore.

Married. Worth Bagley Daniels, son of Josephus Daniels, ex-Secretary of the Navy, to Miss Josephine Poe January of St. Louis, at Baltimore.

Married. Jonathan Worth Daniels, son of Josephus Daniels, ex-Secretary of the Navy, to Miss Elizabeth Bridgers, at Raleigh, N. C.

Died. Edward P. Dutton, 92, President and founder of E. P. Dutton & Co., publishers, at Ridgefield, Conn.

Died. William Roscoe Thayer, 64, biographer of Camillo Cavour, John Hay, Theodore Roosevelt, in Cambridge, Mass., after a long illness.

Died. Langdon Gibson, naturalist, scientist, explorer, brother of Charles Dana Gibson, illustrator, suddenly, at Crieshaven, near Rockland, Me.

Died. Thomas Biddle, "Biddle, the Bandit," 65, near Cecilton, Md., of paralysis. He was leader of a hold-up gang which at one time terrorized Delaware.

Died. Howard ("Howdy") Wilcox, 35, veteran automobile racer. His car skidded and rolled over, fatally injuring him, in the inaugural 200-mile race on the new Altoona (Pa.) Speedway.

Died. Joseph Clarence Ward, 79, telegrapher at General Grant's headquarters during the Civil War, at Visalia, Calif. He is said to have taught the Morse code to Thomas Alva Edison, the then newsboy.

Died. Mr. Hawkes, father of John B. Hawkes (Australian Davis Cup tennis player), in the Japanese earthquake. (The despatches gave no information about Mr. Hawkes other than his relationship to John B. Hawkes.)

Died. Mrs. Nancy Green, 89, "Aunt Jenima," whose name decorates boxes of the pancake flour put up by the Aunt Jenima Mills Co. of St. Joseph, Mo., in Chicago, in an automobile accident. She first publicly demonstrated her skill with a pancake turner at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

Died. Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bart., 80, Lord Mayor of London,

1906-1907, at London. He founded the Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital and College in Hampshire, initiated a Christmas Guild Hall dinner for poor children in London and was known as "the Cripples' Friend" and "the Children's Lord Mayor."

Died. John B. ("Dots") Miller, 37, until recently manager of the San Francisco Club of the Pacific Coast Baseball League, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., of tuberculosis. He played second base for the Pittsburgh Pirates (National League) in 1909, when they won the pennant and defeated the Detroit Tigers in the World's Series. He contracted tuberculosis after being gassed in the War.

Died. George Joseph Demotte, Manhattan and Paris antiquarian, art dealer, near Chaumont-sur-Tharonne, France. Returned from hunting, he was killed by the accidental discharge of a friend's rifle. Last Spring, he brought suit for libel against Sir Joseph Duveen, English art dealer, alleging that the latter stated that an enameled *Virgin and Child* had not, as Demotte represented, belonged to Queen Isabella the Catholic, of Spain. The case is now pending in the U. S. courts. In the French courts is also pending his suit for breach of confidence against M. Jean Vigoroux, French antiquarian, his former New York agent.

MISCELLANY

"Time brings all things"

In Paris a chemist went insane, smashed his laboratory, hurled into the street test tubes filled with billions of deadly microbes.*

At Bayonne, France, during a bull-fight a bovine tossed his head, knocked a sword out of a matador's hand and into the grandstand, where it pierced the heart of a wealthy Cuban spectator, who died.

Near Philadelphia the Baldwin Locomotive Works established a world's record by turning out locomotives† at the rate of one per hour for 31 consecutive hours.

Big Words

In Scandinavia was held a long-word competition of words in actual use. Some of the monsters:

Hysesregleringslagens: refers to a Swedish rent-regulating act.

Vapenstilletansæillkoren: stands in Swedish for the conditions of the armistice.

Egnahemslaneverksamheten: refers to Swedish "own home" loans.

Aaste dsforlikeleskommissorrsuppleantvalgoerammelsen: "fixing the date for the election of the vice commissioners of a local conciliation assembly." (This word is Norwegian and has 52 letters.)

*According to the Pasteur Institute, one hour's sunlight is sufficient to kill any known species of microbes.
† Weight 170 to 200 tons each.

POINT with PRIDE

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

An invitation from Michigan University to Robert Bridges, laureate of England. (P. 19.)

An artist who "painted God without seeing Him." (P. 13.)

An Illinois "small town" that supports art enthusiastically. (P. 13.)

Ruhr peace, semi-visible at Paris. (P. 8.)

Dying embers near the Adriatic Sea. (P. 7.)

Pardon for 1,800 innocent aliens. (P. 5.)

Twelve outstanding Jews of the World. (P. 24.)

President Coolidge's cable correspondence with the Mikado. (P. 11.)

A "more honorable course" for signatories of the Versailles Treaty. (P. 25.)

Henry Ford's proposed dual-nature cow. (P. 24.)

An end to the financial bickering over Papyrus' proposed invasion. (P. 21.)

A motion picture adaptation that honored the original story and that adhered, almost for the first time in celluloid history, to tasteful subtitles. (P. 15.)

Women track athletes—they broke four records. (P. 20.)

Two diplomats who inspire the President with "the utmost satisfaction." (P. 3.)

Twenty-two warships, sixty merchant men bearing this country's comfort to Japan. (P. 12.)

Madge Kennedy, "the ultimate conception of all that a daughter of Eve should be." (P. 14.)

The accurate optics of the Army's aviators. (P. 4.)



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VIEW with ALARM

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

"Standing room only" in the na-
tion's public schools. (P. 19.)

...

A broad belt of bubonic plague
that has encircled the globe. (P. 17.)

...

Unfortunate interpretations of an
anecdote about the late Mr. Harding.
(P. 2.)

...

The new theatrical season on
Broadway—so far a failure. (P. 14.)

...

The unpopularity of republican
government in Portugal. (P. 10.)

...

"The biggest graft case in German
political history." (P. 9.)

...

Absurd hyperbole in an upstart
journal. (P. 20.)

...

A temperamental feud between
Prima Donna Jeritza and Tenor Pic-
caver. (P. 12.)

...

A sour insult to golf. (P. 20.)

...

Weeds on the grave of "one of the
ablest men that ever sat in Congress."
(P. 6.)

...

Unprofitable irrigation that may
cost people their homes and the Gov-
ernment \$100,000,000. (P. 3.)

...

A rocky coast on which a whole
fleet came to grief. (P. 4.)

...

The murderer for whose head a
\$5,000 prize is offered. (P. 7.)

...

The World War, which still visits
suffering on Israel. (P. 8.)

...

A vast country with bare-footed
children, wooden-shod parents, pov-
erty stricken villages. (P. 10.)



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Good Books

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

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

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

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

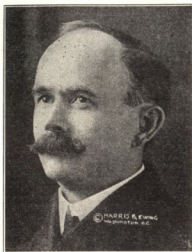
Failure is a sad word in any language, but it is peculiarly tragic here in America, where institutions and resources join to put success within the reach of every individual. In the twenty years that I have sat on the bench of the Juvenile Court of Denver, almost every variety of human failure has passed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

Pelmanism the Answer

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

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

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



JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY

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

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

Pelmanism's Large Returns

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

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

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

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

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

(Signed) BEN B. LINDSEY.

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

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