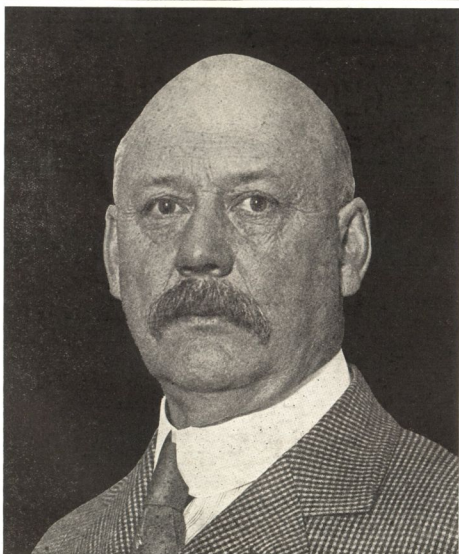


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



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VOL. II NO. 8

JOHN WINGATE WEEKS

*"Trembling with rage"—
(See Page 2)*

OCT. 22, 1923

The World Sweep of 5,000 Pelmanists



MAJOR GEN. SIR
EDWARD
MAURICE, K.C.

GENERAL SIR
ROBERT BAD-
EN-Powell

JUDGE BEN B.
LINDSEY

MR. T. P.
O'CONNOR, M.P.

SIR H. RIDER
MAGDAIR

ADMIRAL LORD
BERESFORD,
G.C.V.O.

SIR HARRY
LAUDER

GEROME K.
JEROME

"The Pelman System is not a system of rote, but a scientific method of training."

"The Pelman System is a practical form of the cardinal stress in the development and strengthening of mental character."

"It is a big thing to have PELMAN in the United States, because it will carry a message of courage and ambition into every life willing to receive it."

"System is not only unique in itself but deserves credit of the country and of the world."

"I should describe the system by those who in the fullest sense, realize it, wish to learn it, and to become self-reliant and the perfecting of women, ought to be the mind, memory, and mental equipment generally."

"ISM will see you through."

"Pelman is the beginning of education."

The Spread of Pelmanism

The story of a great movement that compels the interest of Forward Looking Men and Women

By GEORGE CREEL

PELMANISM, with its record of 500,000 successes in England, has come to America. Pelmanism is not a theory but a practice. For twenty years it has been teaching people how to develop and strengthen their known powers and how to discover and train their latent mental abilities. I first heard of Pelmanism during a London visit in 1919. Pages of the newspapers and magazines were devoted to Pelmanism, and "Are you a Pelmanist" was a common question.

Men and women in every walk of life—soldiers, industrial executives, generals, admirals, doctors, lawyers, business men—all Pelmanists. The great commercial firms were consulting their entire staffs in the cause of greater efficiency. Over 100,000 officers of the Empire were taking Pelman courses to fit themselves for civil life, and many members of the A. E. F. were following the example. To many who took the training, Pelmanism had all the force and sweep of a religion. It went deep down beneath the surface emotions and buried its roots in the very center of individual consciousness. On the invitation of certain members of Parliament, I went to Pelman House to study this astonishing movement, and it is the result of this study that I make these flat statements. Pelmanism can and does strengthen ambition, self-reliance, will power, concentration, judgment, and energy. Pelmanism does substitute Will for Wish by curing mind-wandering and wool-gathering.

Pelmanism Develops the Mind Behind Memory

Twenty years ago Pelmanism was a simple memory training. Today it scientifically trains and exercises mental powers instead of one function of the mind. The founder of Pelmanism had an idea. He went to the leading psychologists of England and America, and said: "I have a good memory system. I think I may tell you that it is the best. But it occurs to me that there is a small point in memory unless there's a mind behind it. You can't teach the facts of the mind, but you can teach the facts of the mind you can use. And few men, for psychology is looked upon as a 'high-brow' thing, and we are not used to it. Why can't we make people train their minds just as they would their bodies? Why don't you put all that you have to Pelmanism? It is a simple, practical, standstill lesson that can be grasped by the average man with an average education."

And the eminent professors did it! Pelmanism today develops mind as surely as a physical trainer develops muscle. It is a new, revolutionary, and simple training that did as the history of the world. It substitutes head work for the development of mental activity for the doing of every day work. Pelmanism develops individual (rank that mentality to its highest power. It is the key to the development of all mental faculties and trains them together. It corrects bad habits by the use of good habits, and emphasizes the importance of personality and character in the development of mental activity. Pelmanism is not a miracle. It is not a system of rote memorization. The center is not difficult. The average mind can grasp it. It is a simple, practical, standstill lesson that can be grasped by the average man with an average education. Pelmanism gives the mind a gymnasium to every day work. It makes the scientifically and skilled educators superfluous the work.

The Art of "Get There"

Science is the knowledge of truth. Art is the use of knowledge. Pelmanism, the science, teaches the art of "Getting there quickly, surely, safely. Not by force, but by force and by persistence. Woman in the home as well as in business, Pelmanism has been her savior and aid her to realize her ambition. For Pelmanism means to men and to women, clear thinking, concentrated thinking; it means self-reliance, mind, character and the thinking, development of the highest degree. There is no sex in thought—no sex in the development of the mind. Never forget that there is no such thing as standing still. Either you go forward or you drop back. Americans need it as much as England needs it. There are too many men who are "old at forty"; too many people who complain about their "luck" when they fail; too many people, without ambition or who have "lost their nerve"; too many "job cowards" living under the daily fear of being "fired."

Increased Incomes

Talk of quick and large salary, suggests quackery, but I saw bundles of letters telling how Pelmanism had increased earning capacity from 20 to 200 per cent. And why not? Increased efficiency is worth more money. But Pelmanism is bigger than that. After all life is for living. Money is merely an aid to that end. Money without capacity for enjoyment is worthless. Pelmanism makes for a richer, more wholesome and more interesting life. Too many people are mentally bored, knowing just the one thing, or taking interest in only one thing. Of all living creatures they are the most dead. I have known eminent scholars who were dull as to talk; successful business men who knew nothing of literature, art, or music; people of achievement sitting tongue-tied in a crowd while some fool held the floor; masters of industry who could not read a newspaper; women whose lives had passed because they did not know how to put color in them, and men whose wives were bored by their intelligence forced to rely on anecdotes to keep up a conversation. The capacity of Pelmanism is on a complete personality. It does away with lopsided developments. It opens the way to cultural values as well as to material success. It opens the windows of the mind to the colors of the world; it puts the colored wax of memory at the service of the tongue; it burns away the stupid differences by developing self-reliance and self-dependence. It makes unnecessary the stereotyped in speech and thought and action.

(Signed) GEORGE CREEL.

Your Unsuspected Self

How Pelmanism Brings the Hidden, Sleeping Qualities Into Full Development and Dynamic Action

ARE you the man or woman you ought to be? Beneath the Self of which you are conscious there is hidden an unsuspected Self, a thing of sleeping strength and infinite possibilities.

That Self is the man or woman you ought to be. It is this unsuspected Self that Occasionally rises uppermost in some crisis of life and makes you go in and win. And then you say, wonderingly: "How strange! I didn't think I had it in me." Let that Self be always uppermost! Resolve to be always the man you ought to be!

BUT FIRST DISCOVER YOUR UNUSPECTED SELF

Search through all the middle and chase of the thinking of doubt and self-distrust, and find those fine qualities, those powerful potentials, all those slumbering talents which every one of us possesses.

Developed and used, they will lift you from the valley of wishing to the hill of achievement; they will burn out of your mind the slumber of self-distrust and self-doubt, and the drive of a mighty machine. It takes no account of obstacles; it returns to be stopped by barriers.

Destiny or Decision

These statements are not advanced as empty speculation, but are stated as facts that have behind them the testimony of more than five hundred thousands of men and women who have studied Pelmanism, that science of Self which daily will enable the student to transcend our conceptions of "Destiny" and Possibility.

Its searchlight reveals the unsuspected powers and potentialities, trains and develops them, and then applies them to every day life.

True it is that one student says: "When I think of what I was a year ago, it does not seem as if I am the same person."

He has got into a position that I should never have imagined a few months ago. In fact, I can hardly believe my eyes.

Clearing the Fog

The cloud of mist, as we are called by the fog of misunderstanding. They think in terms of half-truths, half-truths. They wander in the twilight of doubt. Pelmanism clears the fog. It leads to certainty, indifference to direction, guiding to knowledge.

Pelmanism explains habit: it shows you how to use habit to your advantage instead of being abused by habit. But perhaps the greatest thing that Pelmanism does is to clear the mind of the brain's activity. Instead of creating a mental fog, the mind is clear and active. For Pelmanism finds and develops the springs of force, creative imagination and initiative.

Whether you measure Pelmanism by the standard of practical, cash-bringing results, increased mental and moral strength, or every day success, it can not fail to satisfy you.

Universality

Pelmanism takes no account of class, creed, or circumstance. Its values are for all.

Business men, from the great captains of commerce to the clerks, are ardent Pelmanists.

Professional men—lawyers, doctors, clergymen, teachers, artists, authors—all are Pelmanists. Pelmanism will help them to surmount difficulties and achieve success in their vocations. Women—both in the home and in business—find Pelmanism an answer to their problems. In the truth of this statement is proved by the books of the Pelman Institute of America. A study of movements all over the world shows that Pelman is its growing group of Pelmanists, and that the list includes every field of human endeavor.

sweater. The house, the shop, the farm, the booklet which describes the bench and the bar, the office, all are Pelmanists, and the Pelmanists show that this great system of mental training comes as an answer to a tremendous need.

The "Twelve Gray Books"

In bringing Pelmanism to America, the needs of America have been considered at every point. Plan, methods and principles remain the same, but American psychologists have Americanized the lessons and American literature, carefully trained in the course, will pass upon every work alone.

Pelmanism is taught entirely by correspondence. There are twelve lessons—twelve "Little Gray Books." The course can be completed in three to twelve months, depending upon the amount of time devoted to study. Half the course daily will enable the student to finish in three months.

A special system brings the students in close personal touch with the students right through the course, and insures that individual attention which is so essential to the success of a study of this character.

How to Become a Pelmanist

"Scientific Mind Training" is the name of the booklet which describes Pelmanism down to the last detail. It is fascinating in itself, with its wealth of original thought and incisive observation. It has benefits of its own that will make the reader keen.

In its pages will be found the comments and experiences of men and women of every trade, profession and calling, telling how Pelmanism works—the observations of scientists with respect to such matters as the mind, memory, and attention, in their bearing on success—stories from men of letters, and brilliant little essays on personality, opportunity, success—all drawn from facts. So great has been the demand that "Scientific Mind Training" has already gone into a third edition of 100,000.

Your copy is ready for you. Immediately upon receipt of your request it will be mailed to you absolutely free, of course, and without any obligation on your part. "Scientific Mind Training" is now being sent to you absolutely free, of course and mail. Pelmanism has no cost.

The booklet "Scientific Mind Training" is free. Use the coupon below or pen and send for it NOW.

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Name

Address

(All correspondence strictly confidential)

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 8

Oct. 22, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

A Time-Table

There are 86,400 seconds in a day for President as well as loiterer. Both need about 28,800 seconds of sleep. But in the remaining 57,600 seconds they have quite different amounts of labor to perform. A good loiterer can do his business in about 3,600 seconds. A conscientious President may find 57,600 seconds all too little for his purposes. This has been the case with Mr. Coolidge. His only recreations have been his early morning walks and Saturday afternoons on the *Mayflower*. This has caused a shaking of heads in Washington. As one irreverent person remarked: "All work and no play will make Cal a dead boy."

C. Bascom Slemm, Secretary to the President, took this problem in hand. As efficiency expert and doctor of preventive medicine, he drew up the following program, to which the President rigidly adheres:

8:30 to 10:00 a. m., at the executive office, reads mail and newspapers and answers as many letters as possible.

10:00 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., receives callers on business for 10- or 15-minute interviews in accordance with a schedule arranged in advance for each day.

12:30 to 1:00 p. m., receives delegations who wish to shake his hand.

1:00 p. m., departs for lunch with his desk cleared.

2:00 p. m., returns to his office and devotes the afternoon until about 6:00 p. m. to studying reports, etc. The only conferences during the afternoon are such as may be desirable with members of the Cabinet.

Although this schedule would have been very irksome to President Harding's more leisurely nature, it seems to be highly suited to Mr. Coolidge's precise habits.

Acta Presidentis

During the last week Mr. Coolidge took the opportunity

¶ To accept the Honorary Presidency of the Camp Fire Girls. In this post he succeeds William H. Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding.

¶ To receive a visit from Dr. Wilhelm Cuno, former Chancellor of

Germany and now head of the Hamburg-American Line, who was in Washington to confer with members of the Shipping Board.

¶ To make his third informal address from the south portico of the White House, this time to 500 delegates attending the 23rd annual convention of the National Association of Postmasters. To them he said: "I wonder if you had a chance to stop and think of the real importance of the service you are performing. . . . Civilization, I might say, rests on it to a very large extent."

¶ To confer for an hour and a half with Secretary Hughes, after which the Secretary left "noticeably agitated" and refused to give the least intimation of what had passed.

¶ To give Rabbi Stephen S. Wise a message to be delivered to the American Jewish Congress, convening in Manhattan. In it the Pres-

ident declared: "This Administration will continue to refuse sanction and tolerance to any anti-Jewish discrimination."

¶ To hold a conference with General Enoch H. Crowder, Ambassador to Cuba.

THE CABINET

Hoover and "Super-Power"

Engineers have for years been urging the establishment of a comprehensive "super-power" system for the U. S. Detailed plans for such a system have been drawn by Frank G. Baum, hydro-electrical expert, and made available to the industry through the cooperation of General Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., and other leaders of big business. The American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the National Electric Light Association have devoted programs to it. A Federal super-power commission appointed in 1918 made an extensive survey of needs and costs. If the engineers could have their way, the completion of the system would be a matter of a few years.

But State and Federal cooperation and legislation is essential. It remained for Herbert C. Hoover, 90 h.p. Commerce Secretary, to take the first practical steps toward this end. With the approval of President Coolidge, he last week called a conference of State Public Service Commission officials at the Engineering Societies Building, Manhattan. From New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire they came; they listened to Mr. Hoover explain how an annual saving of over \$500,000,000 and 50,000,000 tons of coal in the eleven New England and Middle Atlantic states alone could be made on an investment of \$1,250,000,000.

"This conference is not conceived

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National Affairs—[Continued]

as more government in business," explained Mr. Hoover. He does not advocate Federal super-regulation of interstate movement of power, but believes the solution will be found in coordinated state regulation with the assistance of the Federal Government. But the states must meet each other half-way. Maine has a law prohibiting the transmission of electric current across its borders, passed to retain Maine's water-power for her own benefit. The people of Maine will not act the "dog in the manger," however, if a general plan is adopted, said William E. Guernsey, President of the State (of Maine) Public Service Commission. Other state officials approved the plan and promised to help, though unable to speak, of course, for their legislatures. Obstacles caused by state boundary lines may have to be removed by treaties or compacts between states. Another conference will be held in six weeks to which representatives of public utilities companies and of chambers of commerce and other civic bodies will be invited. Hoover will formulate the program.

The super-power plan, as "dramatized" by the engineers, calls for the construction of networks of great power highways east of the Mississippi and west of the Rockies, linked by several transcontinental lines, connecting central storage stations. These lines would carry currents of 220,000 volts (some Pacific Coast lines are already doing this) by methods of high-voltage transmission evolved by the General Electric Co. (TIME, June 18). Local low-voltage systems would connect with the main trunks, distributing electricity for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes throughout the nation, even to remote rural districts.

The bulk of the current would be produced by water-power from such projects, as the Roosevelt (Ariz.) and Keokuk (Ia.) dams, supplanting the steam-power system which now furnishes five-sixths of the nation's horse power at tremendous waste of coal, oil, human labor and rapidly replaced machinery. There is available in North America 65,000,000 h.p. from water alone, which would be supplanted by steam power only in extreme drought. Hoover's plan, while looking to large future development, contemplates at first only the interconnection of existing utility systems and common action in the erection of new production units. In the Northwestern States, the Federal Commission's plan would electrify

19,000 out of the 36,000 miles of railroad in the district at a saving of \$84,000,000 a year to the railroads. Savings to lighting and transit companies and manufacturers would be even greater.

For Efficiency's Sake

In 1921 Congress decided that the executive department of the Government needed reorganization. In the process of natural growth bureaus



© Paul Thompson

WALTER FOLGER BROWN

He would prune the Executive Branch

and divisions had appeared within Departments and it was apparent that for efficiency's sake some straightening out was needed. So a Joint Committee on the Reorganization of the Administrative Branch of the Government was chosen. It worked on plans which were completed last year. Its plan aroused dissension in the Cabinet and never got so far as Congress. Other more pressing matters took its place. Now it has come to the fore once more.

The Joint Committee consists of Chairman Walter Folger Brown, lawyer, of Toledo, who represents the President; Senator Smoot of Utah (Republican), Senator Wadsworth of New York (Republican), Senator Harrison of Mississippi (Democrat), Representative Temple of Pennsylvania (Republican), Representative Moore of Virginia (Democrat), and one vacancy caused by the resignation of Representative

J. Stanley Webster of Washington (Republican).

The chief features of Mr. Brown's plan: the merging of the War and the Navy Departments into a Department of National Defense, the creation of a Secretary of Communications to control the Post Office and supervise the telephones and telegraphs, the establishment of an Education and Welfare Department. Prohibition enforcement would be taken from the Treasury and given to the Department of Justice, and other similar transfers would be made.

The matter is now under consideration by the Cabinet with Mr. Brown defending his scheme. Already a Joint Board of Army and Navy officers, comprised of Generals Pershing, Hines and Wells, and of Admirals Eberle, Jackson and Shoemaker, has submitted an adverse report to the President on the proposal to unify the War and the Navy Departments. They believe that it might promote a certain economy in expenditure but at the sacrifice of mobility and speed, elements of high importance in military operations.

The President favors the general idea of reorganization for efficiency. The Cabinet will try to thresh the matter out with Mr. Brown. If any sort of an agreement can be reached, the plan will then go to the Joint Committee to be whipped into shape for presentation to Congress.

Ford vs. Weeks

If a business man and a politician set out to abuse one another, who would win? Henry Ford and John W. Weeks attempted a practical solution of this question. There is little doubt that Henry Ford won. But the question is not answered. Mr. Ford accused Secretary Weeks of being "a Boston bond broker, in politics for a pastime." Others were outspoken in declaring that Mr. Ford's abuse was political—with the sole object of promoting Henry Ford as a Presidential candidate in 1924. The whole matter rose out of Muscle Shoals.

During the War the Government built a dam at Muscle Shoals, Ala., and two plants for the manufacture of nitrates for explosives. The project is not yet completed. To hasten affairs the Government also constructed a temporary steam plant, the "Gorgas plant," 90 miles away on the land of the Alabama Power Co. The power company reserved the right to purchase the plant later at

National Affairs—[Continued]

a fair valuation or to have the Government remove it. The whole project cost about \$100,000,000.

Months ago Henry Ford offered to lease all three plants for 100 years, making an initial payment of \$5,000,000 and paying installments that may aggregate \$214,000,000. The offer was placed before Congress. It is still there. Nothing has been done.

Last month the Alabama Power Co. finally demanded that the plant be sold to it or taken off. Secretary of War Weeks (in charge of Muscle Shoals) notified Mr. Ford and Mr. Ford kept silence. On Sept. 24 the Gorgas plant was sold to the Power Co. under the terms of the contract for \$3,471,487.

Secretary Weeks asked Mr. Ford if his offer would stand for the remainder of the Muscle Shoals project, with this difference: that the \$3,500,000 received for the Gorgas plant be deducted from Mr. Ford's initial payment of \$5,000,000.

Last week an official statement came from Mr. Ford's office.

The Ford Philippic. "My offer stands before Congress, and I shall not have any further dealings with John W. Weeks. . . . Long ago Mr. Weeks matured in his mind the plan to break up Muscle Shoals and dispose of it piecemeal. . . . This plan was formed by John W. Weeks for the purpose, as he thought, of injuring Henry Ford. . . . But the injury has shot past Henry Ford and has landed on the farmers. . . . The only thing I could do at Muscle Shoals which I am not now able to do elsewhere would be to make fertilizer for the farmer. And that is the sole reason why John W. Weeks and scores of corporation lawyers have exerted their cunning to prevent me. . . . It would be well worth while for the waterpower and fertilizer financiers who control this situation to pay \$100,000,000 if thereby they can retain the endless millions which they now make through exorbitant prices. . . . My offer is still before Congress. I shall not withdraw it. There is nothing whatever for me to explain. There is nothing that John W. Weeks can explain though he talks from now until he leaves public life. . . . Let him explain to the farmers."

The Weeks Reply. The Secretary of War, "trembling with rage," rushed with this attack to a Cabinet meeting. When he had cooled off he issued a statement edited at the White House: "Mr. Ford this morning issued a personal attack upon

me. . . . His statement is filled with reckless assertions. It may be that Mr. Ford . . . is not himself possessed of the full facts of the situation." He then explained: 1) that the Gorgas plant cost less than \$5,000,000 of the hundred millions expended at Muscle Shoals; 2) that under the contract made by the Wilson Administration with the Alabama Power Co. the Government had the choice of selling the Gorgas plant for \$3,500,000 or junking it, which would have yielded about \$1,000,000. He continued: "I have never opposed Mr. Ford's securing the use of this waterpower or any other equipment we have, provided he is able to give such assurance of its being devoted to this particular purpose [manufacture of nitrates]. That he could ever economically make nitrates by steam power is denied by every expert adviser. The fact that he says his offer is still open would seem to indicate that he does not regard the Gorgas steam plant as necessary to him."

The Significance. Mr. Ford's attack on Secretary Weeks can hardly have been delivered for purely business reasons. The emphasis that the statement places on the supposed injury to the farmers has the force of an appeal for the farmer vote in 1924. Mr. Ford made the first frontal assault on the Coolidge Administration, and Mr. Weeks bore the brunt of the attack.

Secretary Weeks is often described as being in appearance typical of the War Department. Not dashing, his is the warfare of defense. "His big and shining dome looks like a fortress," says Mark Sullivan, famed Washington observer.

When it comes to defending himself against the attacks of Henry Ford, it must be remembered that Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts is no fool. He is a self-made man who has made his million. He also made his way with the people through Congress to the Senate. When he was the colleague of Senator Lodge he said: "Lodge is the statesman, and I represent Massachusetts."

Born on a New Hampshire farm, Weeks went abruptly from school-teaching to Annapolis at the age of 16. After some service on the high seas he entered business in Boston and soon became a broker (Hornblower and Weeks), then a financier. During Senator Harding's campaign, Senator Weeks gave "sound advice."

LABOR

Resolved and Departed

The American Federation of Labor closed its 43rd annual convention at Portland, Ore., by unanimously re-electing Samuel Gompers as its President. All the other officers were re-elected, and El Paso was chosen as the seat of the A. F. L. convention in 1924.

Large numbers of resolutions were acted on in the closing days of the convention. Some of the more important ones passed:

☐ A denunciation of the I. W. W.
☐ For continuation of Federation's National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee.

☐ For modification of the Volstead Act to permit the sale of light wines and beers.

☐ A condemnation of the Ku Klux Klan and the Fascists.

☐ For the organization of editorial workers on daily and weekly newspapers.

☐ Commendation of General Frank T. Hines for his conduct of the Veterans' Bureau (General Hines addressed the convention urging full privileges for ex-service men in the unions).

☐ A denunciation of ship subsidies.

☐ A declaration in favor of a soldier bonus.

☐ Against the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as applied to labor unions.

☐ For restriction of immigration and continued exclusion of Orientals.

Defeated:

☐ For a Labor Party.

☐ For "one big union."

☐ For recognition of Soviet Russia.

☐ For celebration of May 1 as Labor Day.

PROHIBITION

Citizenship

In Washington, under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches, was held a "Citizenship Conference." Its roster of speakers included Governor Pinehot of Pennsylvania, William J. Bryan, Senator William E. Borah. They found a common topic in prohibition.

Said Governor Pinehot, who has Presidential aspirations: "The thing that has protected the liquor criminal is politics. . . . The Federal Enforcement Service . . . will never be worth its salt until it is taken wholly out of politics. . . . The President should take personal

National Affairs—[Continued]

charge. Not only has the political ham-stringing of the Federal Enforcement Service had its seat in Washington, but it is notorious that disobedience of the Eighteenth Amendment has been flagrant in the Capital City.

Said William Jennings Bryan at an evening session at which President Coolidge was present: "If the President and his Cabinet with the Governors and their advisors would publicly announce that they themselves are teetotalers and will not use intoxicants themselves, it would do more to strengthen the prohibition sentiment of the nation than anything else could do."

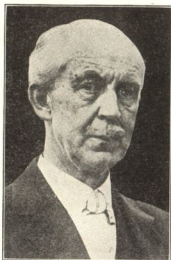
Said William E. Borah: "The hot-bed and noisy rendezvous of lawlessness, of cynical defiance to the Eighteenth Amendment are among those of social standing. . . . The 'red' sits in his darkly lighted room around his poorly laden table and denounces those provisions of the Constitution placed there to protect property. The 'white' sits in his brilliantly lighted rooms about his richly laden table and defies or denounces the provision of the Constitution placed there in the belief it would protect the home."

CONGRESS

In Maple Sugar Land

Death has laid a heavy hand on the ranks of Republican Senators during the last year. In March Senator Samuel D. Nicholson of Colorado died; Governor Sweet appointed Alva B. Adams, a "progressive" Democrat, to occupy his seat. In April Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota died; Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Laborite, was elected in his stead. In July Senator William P. Dillingham of Vermont died. His place has not yet been filled, but there is a good chance that the Republicans will not lose another Senator. Last week primaries were held to choose the candidates who will stand in a special election on Nov. 6.

Porter Hinman Dale, former Congressman from the Second Vermont District, took the Republican nomination by securing 26,463 votes out of 49,436 cast for three candidates in the primary. The Democrats nominated Park H. Pollard, a cousin of President Coolidge, who was unopposed. The third name on the ballot will be that of Marshall Hargood, who classes himself as an "Independent Progressive" and asserts in *Who's Who* that he is known as "the Rug-



© P. & A. PORTER HINMAN DALE
"Promotion is in order"

ged Reformer." His other claims to distinction include the invention of an out-of-door fireplace and activity in movements to conserve forests and wild beasts.

In an ordinary year the Republican nominee in Vermont is practically certain of election. Congressman Dale, although reelected to the next Congress, resigned his seat to contest for the place in the Senate. He made one of the main issues of his campaign for nomination unqualified opposition to any modification of the Volstead Act. Pollard is classed as a Wet and it is thought likely that there will be some breakage of party lines in the vote on the prohibition issue. Any advantage that Pollard has by being related to Calvin Coolidge, Vermont's leading son, will be more or less balanced by the fact that Dale is a close friend of the President and was present at Plymouth in the early hours of Aug. 3 when President Coolidge took the oath of office.

If Mr. Dale is elected next month, it will be another step in Vermont's consistent policy of regular promotion for her politicians. In the last Congress Vermont's Senators were William P. Dillingham and Carroll S. Page, both 79 years of age. Her two Congressmen were Frank L. Greene, 53, who had served in Congress since 1912, and Mr. Dale, 56, whose Congressional service dated from 1915; last Fall Representative Greene was elected to succeed Senator Page. Mr. Dale, of Island Pond,

is a Vermont product. In his youth he studied acting under James E. Murdoch and law under his father. He has been prominent in state politics for 25 years. In accordance with Vermont tradition, promotion is in order.

ARMY AND NAVY

Inquiry Ended

After almost four weeks of investigation the Naval Court of Inquiry which has been investigating the wreck of seven destroyers on Point Arguello, near Santa Barbara (TIME, Sept. 17), closed its hearings. The report of the Board was transmitted to the Navy Department, in accordance with which court martials may be instituted.

Because the Board saw the possibility of suggesting 13 officers for court martial, these had to be exempted from testifying, being given the same rights as defendants in a trial (TIME, Oct. 1). Nevertheless, the 13 "interested parties" waived their rights and testified. Captain Edward H. Watson, in command of the squadron which went ashore, took all the blame upon himself, and in the final arguments instructed his counsel to make no defence. The defence of the others was chiefly that, according to regulations, all ships were obliged to follow the leader's course.

SOLDIER BONUS

San Francisco Assembly

At the annual convention of the American Legion at San Francisco four major aims were enunciated in his keynote presidential address by Alvin M. Owsley, retiring National Commander. These were:

1) Hospitalization; 2) Reliability; 3) Adjusted compensation (Legionese for the soldiers' bonus); 4) Americanization. All of them, according to Commander Owsley, have been measurably advanced during the past year.

That the bonus will pass the next Congress with more than the two-thirds majority necessary to override the President's veto seems assured, according to preliminary announcements of the voting intentions of new members. But no one seems to know any more definitely how the money will be raised. The press (with the exception of Hearst and the *Chicago Tribune* properties) is as a whole antagonistic.

National Affairs—[Continued]

FARMERS

Selling Wheat

The Administration's plans to help the wheat farmers proceeded on two fronts. Eugene Meyer, Jr., and former Congressman Frank W. Mondell, Director of the War Finance Corporation, set out for the Northwest to assist the farmers in forming cooperative marketing associations. Former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois was elected chairman of a committee to aid them in this effort.

Meanwhile it is understood that in Washington Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has evolved another plan. It would call for the creation of a large grain export corporation by the Government to purchase grain with Government money and sell it abroad by cutting prices and taking losses if necessary. On the following year this deficit would be made up by an excise tax on grain at the elevators. The theory is that if this year's surplus is entirely disposed of, next year's production can stand the burden of the tax divided over the entire crop.

This plan was reliably reported, but does not seem typical of Secretary Wallace. It has the very drawbacks which he has objected to in other plans, that it would tend to increase wheat production, whereas restriction of acreage is what is needed.

POLITICAL NOTES

Attorney General Daugherty called newspapermen about him for the first regular press conference at his Department in eleven months.

Mr. Daugherty, whose deep personal affection for President Harding covered a period of nearly 30 years, had been invited to address the Harding memorial meeting in Manhattan on Nov. 2, Mr. Harding's birthday. Said he, none too steadily: "I couldn't go to such a meeting and say anything . . . Some time, probably after I leave this office, I am going to write the story of Warren G. Harding. I have a mass of material—letters, documents, records—which I will use or turn over to whomever may be given the task of getting them into shape."

F. W. Wile, able Washington correspondent for many newspapers, had from Mr. Daugherty the secret of his physical "comeback" after a breakdown which was aggravated

seriously by the death of Mr. Harding:

"Go to bed between nine and ten o'clock, if possible. Rise at 6:30 in the morning. Take orange juice and coffee; then a little exercise. Shave and dress and take a walk. Breakfast at 8:30 and get to work at 9. Whenever you feel tired, close your eyes for five minutes and you will feel as refreshed as from a good night's sleep. Don't worry."

In Marion's Probate Court, appraiser's filed a report putting the total value of President Harding's estate, exclusive of the Harding Publishing Co., at \$486,565.64.

In the War Department Office of Brigadier General Charles E. Sawyer, White House physician, the trustees of the Harding Memorial Association held their organization meeting.

Officers were elected: Calvin Coolidge, Honorary President; John Hays Hammond and John Barton Payne, First and Second Vice Presidents; George B. Christian, Jr., Secretary; Andrew J. Mellon, Treasurer.

The program:

- 1) A nation-wide campaign for \$3,000,000.
- 2) Erection of a mausoleum and construction of a memorial park in Marion.
- 3) Purchase and maintenance of the Harding home in Marion.
- 4) Erection nearby the home of a building to house Hardingiana.
- 5) Endowment of a chair of political science in some state university, probably Ohio State (Columbus).

On Nov. 1, representatives of the 3,000,000 Masons in the U. S. will lay the cornerstone of what is to be their Order's greatest edifice—a George Washington National Memorial on Shooters Hill, a link in the Arlington Ridge overlooking the capital. The monument will be 200 feet high, rising in a series of towers surrounded by columns, over an atrium 70 by 100 feet.

A Memorial Chapel to General Robert E. Lee will shortly command the campus of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va. The Daughters of the Confederacy, donors, last week pronounced their gift

"the tribute of Southern womanhood to the South's ideal hero."

Senator Copeland, the physician who recently arrived in national politics from the State of New York, is preparing a resolution requesting President Coolidge to call an international economic conference. The Administration wants no conference while France is in her present mood. But Democrats believe that the farmers are eager for a conference that will stabilize European finance. A union of Democrats and the Farm Bloc on this proposal might easily embarrass the Administration.

Dr. Copeland has no high opinion of his colleagues. In Manhattan he addressed a Y. M. C. A. audience on *Human Welfare in Government*. Said he: "I don't see why anybody ever goes to see Congress. It doesn't do any good. The members never do anything except draw their pay."

John Philip Hill is a well-dressed Congressman from Maryland, socially inclined. There has been some very small talk about ejecting him from Congress on the grounds that he has deliberately violated the Volstead Act. Congressman Hill picked up this small talk and hurled it home with the following remark: "If the Drys throw me out of Congress, they will make me the first Wet President of the United States."

Dante Pierce is the publisher of the *Iowa Homestead*, one of the great farm journals of that state. He will be the next Secretary of Agriculture, if the custom of appointing editors of Iowa farm journals* does not stale. Dante Pierce had much to do with putting Smith Wildman Brookhart into the Senate.

About the time Senator Brookhart was describing the painful poverty of Iowa farmers, Publisher Pierce sent a solicitor to Chicago and New York to renew advertising contracts. "Ah," said the advertisers, "if the farmers of Iowa are broke, it will not pay to advertise in your paper!"

Senator Brookhart, reported as strong as ever, is up for re-election next year, but Publisher Pierce is said to be not so enthusiastic.

* Secretary Wallace has been editor of *Creamery Gazette*, *Farm and Dairy*, *Wallace's Farmer*. Ex-Secretary Meredith (under President Wilson) has published the *Farmer's Tribune* (Des Moines) and started *Successful Farming*.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

Still Dilly-Dallying

The German Government made overtures to the French and Belgian Governments for a conference to settle the means of bringing about a restoration of normal economic conditions in the Ruhr. M. Poincaré, as Premier of France and spokesman for Belgium, rebuffed the German request by stating that all the Germans had to do was to cease passive resistance (which was reported to be still in existence) and to discuss with General Degoutte, Generalissimo of the Franco-Belgian occupational forces, any local difficulties.

Meanwhile the French conversed with Herr Hugo Stinnes ("Master of Coke") and other industrialists concerning resumption of deliveries from the Ruhr. These discussions had the effect of recognizing Herr Stinnes as "Master of Germany" to the complete exclusion of the German Government. No agreement of note was reached with the German industrialists and the discussions were broken off. An agreement was reached, however, with the German Miners' Union and the men were reported returning to work. France declared that all evidences of military occupation would be removed as soon as normal economic conditions obtained in the Ruhr valley.

COMMONWEALTH

(BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS)

Imperial Conference

The major discussion at the past week's session of the Imperial Conference (of the Dominions, at London) was that of Imperial Preference.

In 1907, when the first Imperial Conference took place, it was clearly recognized that, owing to the state of exhaustion of many great markets and the clearly defined international tendency toward economic self-containment, the British Empire would have to create within its own borders new markets and so develop Imperial commerce.

Britain today is potentially not less wealthy than she was before the War. She can grant enormous credits to her Dominions and Colonies in the shape of materials. Materials, such as machinery, rails, structural steel, cement, etc., would call for increased labor in the Do-



© Keystone View

PREMIER BRUCE

"A Fautist in war, a Protectionist in peace"

minions to put them to practical use and thereby increase production or real worth. The Dominions would then be placed in a position to repay the credits granted to them by the Mother Country. The house of cards falls, however, unless the Dominions are assured of a market for their increased production. That is what the Imperial Conference is now discussing and why Imperial Preference is necessary to the economic welfare of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Stanley M. Bruce, Australian Prime Minister, drew the attention of the Conference to the fact that Australia was faced with the problem of what to do with her already increased production.* He said that the Government had been obliged to come to the aid of the fruit growers, because they could find no market for their produce. He, therefore, invited the Imperial Government to place a tariff on raw materials and foodstuffs with an adequate preference to the Dominions.

In his speech he intimated that if the U. S. Government had seen fit to adopt the Fordney Tariff, there

*An Australian project known as the Murray Valley Irrigation Scheme will enable about 1,000,000 to make homes on now arid land. The Government is thus faced with the problem of finding an outlet for their production.

should be a similar tariff for the British Empire. Like General Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, he called attention to the debt owed to the U. S. In 1922 imports from the U. S. were valued at £222,000,000; exports to the U. S. at £76,000,000. Premier Bruce thought it would be wise to make the British Isles less dependent on the U. S. and more dependent on the Dominions.

Premier Bruce also asserted that the British meat market was practically at the mercy of a great combine "that is surely and inevitably driving Australia out of meat production." His speech caused the greatest alarm in Argentina, whence 90% of Britain's meat is imported.

The young Australian Premier, twice wounded in the War, is the political hero of the Antipodes. Although a Cambridge graduate, he owned a dry goods firm and belonged to the Labor Party. The War came. He founded the Nationalist Party, fought with the Royal Fusiliers, went to Geneva, startled the League of Nations by a brilliant plea for disarmament, returned to Australia, succeeded (when ex-Premier Hughes had failed) in effecting a coalition against the Labor Party, became Premier, remained young.

After Premier Bruce's proposals came the offer of the British Government, through Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme, President of the Board of Trade, to extend a preferential tariff to the Dominions on dried fruits, dried currants, preserved fruits, sugar, tobacco. The offer is liable to alteration and enlargement in subsequent discussion. The Dominion representatives received the Imperial Government's offer with much gratification. India, however, complained that as most of her exports went to foreign lands, she would receive no advantages under the proposal.

Other matters discussed by the Conference: credit for smaller Colonies; consideration of Premier Bruce's plan to form an Empire purchasing pool for food and raw materials; scheme for ensuring preference on public contracts; scheme for developing outlying parts of Empire; consideration of League of Nations and its conduct in the recent Italo-Greek dispute (all Dominion Premiers were solid in favor of the Commonwealth supporting the

Foreign News—[Continued]

League to the utmost of its ability). Lord Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, predicted that in time the Empire will be able to grow all the cotton it needs.

A subject of paramount interest, Empire defense, was shortly to come up before the Conference.

The Conference adopted the title of the British Commonwealth of Nations to replace that of the British Empire, the reason being that the Dominions now consider themselves as individual nations.

Mr. George

Ex-Premier Lloyd George continued his triumphal American tour amid indescribable enthusiasm. At Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Winnipeg, he made speeches praising the Canadians for the great part they played in the War. But the predominant theme in his speeches was that of the brewing war in Europe, and he more than once emphasized the necessity of fighting that menace.

At Montreal Mr. George burst into golf. A correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor* saw him make three perfect shots—a long, straight drive, a magnificent approach and a superb and final putt. Moved by sheer admiration the correspondent approached.

"What is your score, Sir?" he asked with timidity.

"Sh-sh," whispered the statesman, "I'm two up at the 14th hole."

Later, the game came up for discussion with the press correspondents.

"Yes," the ex-Premier agreed, "I made several very creditable shots." Whereupon someone asked: "It was a better game, perhaps, than the one you played with M. Briand at Cannes?" referring to the famous game with the former French Premier, the description of which in the Chamber of Deputies is said to have hastened M. Briand's overthrow.

"Ah," he said, "that was a bad game for Briand, a very bad game."

At Ottawa Mr. George called on Lord Renfrew (Prince of Wales, who left Canada on the C. P. R. liner *Empress of France*, having terminated his vacation) at Government House. Miss Megan Lloyd George was already there attending a dance given in Lord Renfrew's honor; presumably (although it was not reported) Miss Megan and the

incognito Prince danced together.

At Winnipeg Mr. George announced his intention of stopping off at Marion, O., to pay his respects to Mrs. Harding and to lay a wreath on the grave of the late President.

Having crossed the border into the U. S., Mr. George said at Minneapolis, which he described as "a great arsenal of peace":

"I come from a troubled continent. Yours is a continent of peace. For God's sake keep it so. Keep it, keep it. Your industries are the industries of peace. Your interest above all is the interest of peace."

Among those who attended a civic luncheon in honor of Mr. George was Senator Magnus Johnson of Minnesota. The Senator was full of praise for Mr. George and his remarkable speech, in which he called attention to the great influence for peace that the U. S. could exert. Said Magnus to newspaper reporters:

"I am not ready to say what we ought to do. I am a newcomer in the Senate and it would do no good for me to say too much. When I have something to say, I bet those fellows will hear me. I will hit hard when the time comes for hard hitting. It was a great speech Lloyd George made."

When in Minneapolis, Chief Brave Eagle of the Sioux tribe "baptized" Mr. George with the "Siouxdonym" (TIME, Oct. 8) Wamble-Nopa, meaning Two Eagles—"one for war and one for peace," as the Sioux Chief put it.

Canada's Wheat

It was estimated that Canada's wheat crop will reach 500,000,000 bushels, and of that total at least 350,000,000 bushels will be for export. This places Canada first in the world's list of wheat exporters, the U. S. coming next with an estimated export total of 290,000,000 bushels.

The movement of wheat to the East began a little later this year than usual. At Winnipeg an average of 2,000 carloads of wheat were inspected every day. A record was made when a train, over a mile in length, groaned under the burden of 185,000 bushels. Some 8,000,000 bushels were shipped from Port Arthur and Fort William in four days. Most of the wheat is sent to Britain.

FRANCE

Mayor of Lyons

M. Edouard Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, who recently paid a visit to the U. S. (TIME, Oct. 1), again set foot on his native soil. Said he: "The Americans are a magnificent race—beautiful women and fine men." He kept his political impressions to himself and the only criticism to which he gave vent was of the U. S. customs system, which he described as "a regular inquisition." He was loud in praise of U. S. labor-saving devices.

The purpose of his trip to the U. S. was to persuade American manufacturers to exhibit their goods at the annual Lyons Fair, and he announced that he had received pledges from scores of Americans who were willing to do so.

ITALY

Trade Revival

The U. S. Department of Commerce reported a trade improvement in Italy. It was stated that "the usual Fall revival in trade has not yet taken place, but rising imports of raw materials indicate an increase in industrial activity over 1922. Railway traffic is increasing and the revival in building activity is maintained. Crops have proved larger than the preliminary estimates.

"Railway car loading in Italy has increased until it exceeds the pre-War average. The total freight tonnage from July, 1922, to May, 1923, amounted to 39,000,000 tons—an increase of 16% over the previous year. The traffic in the port of Genoa in the first eight months of 1923 amounted to 4,000,000 tons—a considerable increase over 1922.

"The Commissioner of the railways reports that satisfactory progress is being made in reorganizing the State railway systems and in reducing the number of employees. Increases have been authorized in freight and passenger rates, which are expected to yield 100,000,000 lire annually."

Notes

It was stated from Rome that Premier Benito Mussolini will ask the Chamber of Deputies, when it opens on Nov. 8, for an extension of the full powers accorded to him when he became Dictator last year. The ex-

Foreign News—[Continued]

tension is likely to be for six months.

Premier Mussolini announced that the Government had granted allowances of 2,000,000 lire to the families of the members of the Italian Mission who were murdered in August near Janina in the Epirus, Greece.

Captain Ezio Garibaldi, grandson of the patriot, received the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary and was sent on a special mission to Mexico. The object of his mission is to seek an economic accord with Mexico, where Italy can obtain a large part of the raw materials necessary to her industries.

Anselmo Bonin, accustomed to boasting that he had a great fortune in gold and who was always ready to lend to his neighbors, was disturbed by a visit from four masked bandits. Bonin refused to divulge the hiding place of his gold hoard and the bandits first beat him "until his body was a mass of blood and bruises," then broke his bones. The victim was reported unwilling to speak, so the bandits roasted him over a fire in the kitchen hearth; then left him for dead. Bonin was not dead! No trace of the inquisitioners was found.

SPAIN

Nearly Perfect

The story of James of Campostella, Patron Saint of Spain, was recently cited in connection with Spanish politics. It relates how, when the Saint died and went to Heaven, the Almighty, wishing to express appreciation of his apostle's conduct on earth, offered to grant any petition that he might make. St. James began by invoking the Divine blessing upon his beloved country and then entreated that Spain might always be known as possessing the bravest men, the loveliest women, the healthiest climate, the most fertile soil and, last, the most perfect government. "Stop," exclaimed the Almighty, "all your wishes shall be granted with the exception of the last. For were I to accord to you that one also, all my angels would leave heaven and take up their abode in Spain."

The story is told many times a day in connection with Dictator Primo Rivera. They say he is contending against Heaven in endeavoring to endow Spain with a perfect government.

Hostages

In Morocco the bandit Raisuli had conference with General Aizpuru, the new Spanish High Commissioner. He told the Spanish General that he now recognized the Spanish protectorate over Morocco and declared his loyal adhesion to the new Government. In proof of his sincerity he left two of his sons with the General as hostages.

GERMANY

Ex-Ambassadorial Comment

In an interview at The Hague, where he was representing the German League of Nations Society* at the meeting of the International



© Paul Thompson
COUNT VON BERNSTORFF
Lion into doer

Confederation of League of Nations Societies, Count von Bernstorff (German Ambassador to the U. S. before and during the first two and a half years of the War) said that the League idea was growing in Germany and that its machinery would be necessary to unravel the reparations tangle.

He proposed an American loan: "Germany and France will never

* Nations not members of the League of Nations who are members of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies: Russia, Turkey, Germany, U. S. The object of these societies is to further the cause of the League in their respective countries.

come to any agreement without the League or some third person to mediate. As I have already stated, my belief is that only an American loan to Germany on lines similar to those of the Austrian loan, which has proved such a success, will ever solve the intricate problem with which Germany is faced as the result of the War. . . . If it means good business, I am convinced that the United States will be ready to make this loan, but it must be on some business basis."

"Master of Coke"

Herr Hugo Stinnes, reputed richer than Henry Ford, goaded by attacks, replied to his enemies in the columns of his newspaper *Die Allgemeine Zeitung*:

"The hounding by the press of the Left, including the Democratic papers, and also the Centrist Germanian, has assumed forms which make it seem worthwhile for me, too, to clear up the events of last week for outsiders whom evidently it was sought to lead astray."

He stated that Germany's economic life was threatened and that under existing circumstances there was no place for a tax on coal. After stating why the first Stresemann Government failed, he remarked: "I go on record that what the alleged 'Stinnes dictatorship' wanted, corresponded to the views of the Chancellor and the whole Reichstag faction of the German People's Party in the first half of last week, but kept free from the vacillating and confusion of the last few days."

He then accused Herr Bernhardt, editor of *Die Vossische Zeitung*, Stinnes' chief tormenter, of borrowing his own ideas and then "tendentiously, falsely and fraudulently misrepresenting them."

He concluded his defense thus:

"Germany's life is in acute danger; it is a matter of life or death for a large part of the German people. Experiments are out of place. Therefore it is doubly regrettable that it was not possible to win over those men [to enter the Government] who would have been relatively certain to guarantee the immediate carrying through unconditionally of necessary reforms."

Herr Stinnes lives with his wife and sons in a single apartment in the Hotel Adlon in Berlin. The inmates of the hotel say of him: "There goes

Foreign News—[Continued]

Stinnes! By the time he gets to his floor he will have made another million dollars."

Notes

A motor lorry loaded with Green Police, followed by a limousine, made its way through Berlin to the Reichstag. Inside the limousine was a nervous, agitated man. One hour later Green Police and limousine made the return journey. Inside the car sat a man "wreathed in smiles": Chancellor Stresemann had been made Germany's first constitutional dictator by 316 votes to 24. Thus he joins the ranks of European dictators—Mussolini of Italy, Doktor von Kahr of Bavaria, Captain-General Primo Rivera of Spain, Colonel Gonatas of Greece, Mustapha Kemal Pasha of Turkey.

The Bolshevik Government of Saxony denounced the régime of dictators in Germany and proclaimed itself a "government of republican and proletarian defense." It further stated that it would oppose monarchial activities by strikes and by force of arms, if necessary.

Grave disorders occurred at Berlin and in the Rhineland, caused by a serious food shortage. Riots and pillaging of shops occurred at many points and there were some clashes with police forces. Many people were killed and many were injured.

It was announced from Washington that a new treaty of amity and commerce between the U. S. and Germany is to be negotiated.

The value of the mark sank to the incomprehensible figure of .00000001% of one cent to one mark, or about 6,500,000,000 marks to the dollar. The actual number of marks in circulation according to the last week-end statement of the Reichsbank was 28,228,800,000,000,000 (twenty-eight quadrillions, two hundred and twenty-eight trillions, eight hundred billions). The cost of living in Berlin doubled in four days.

The animals in the Berlin Zoo were stated to be so hungry that they kept Berlin awake at night. The roaring of lions and tigers admixed with the "laughs" of hyenas and the howling of the wolves was reputed to have turned residential Berlin into a veritable jungle.

POLAND

An Accident?

A fort of the Warsaw citadel, in which explosives were stored, blew up, killing 28 persons, wounding 48 severely and 110 slightly. The explosion broke windows 15 miles away.

A rigid inquiry into the cause of the disaster is under way, as it is supposed that the explosion was caused by Communists.

AUSTRIA

New Currency

It was reported from Vienna that the Austrian Government proposes to create a new currency, by which a krone will represent from 1,000 to 10,000 times the present inflated krone. The Austrian krone is worth about \$14 a million.

This is purely a matter of convenience. As the London *Economist* pointed out, "Such a course would at least make it unnecessary to continue counting in millions."

HUNGARY

"King Otto"

At the parish church of the Spanish fishing village of Lequeito, near where the exiled ex-Empress of Austria-Hungary lives, the children of the unfortunate Emperor Karl (who died at Madeira, April 1, 1922) and Empress Zita, were confirmed.

Wearing the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece, little "King Otto," as he is known to a vast majority of Hungarians, followed by his sister and brothers, his mother, members of the Habsburg family and a large number of nobles, clergy and other notables, went in solemn procession to the church. There the Royal Family were received by the Primate of Spain, Cardinal-Prince Archbishop of Toledo, and by Bishop Dr. Ernst Seydl (former Court Pastor), who had come to Lequeito several weeks before to prepare and administer the Holy Confirmation to the Imperial Children. After a brief prayer at the altar of the sacrament, the Royal Family went to the main altar, where the Habsburg King, Princess and Princesses were confirmed.

Godfathers: for King Otto, Pope Pius XI; for Archduke Robert, Don Antonio Ribeiro, Bishop of Funchal; for Archduke Felix, Bishop Dr. Siegmund Waitz of Voralberg; for Archduke Karl Ludwig, Bishop Szm-

reesanyi of Hungary; for Archduchess Adelheid, Archduchess Maria Theresa.

TURKEY

Turkification

Although Turkey became master of her own house when the Allies marched out (TIME, Oct. 15), it was still incumbent upon her to put that house in order: the Turkification of Constantinople has started. Foreign languages are taboo and all signs, cinematograph titles, notices, etc., are to be printed in the Turkish language. The authorities stated that the Turkish language would soon be dominant "even in the European quarter."

All telephone and public transportation companies were given one month to replace non-Turkish employees with Moslems.

CHINA

An Inauguration

The sun was shining brightly in Peking when, at 7:45 a. m. on Oct. 10, the twelfth anniversary (according to the Chinese calendar) of the birth of the Chinese Republic, *President-Elect Marshal Tsao-Kun stepped from the train which had brought him to Peking.

He drove through the gayly decorated streets in an open car. Triumphant arches were in evidence and picked troops lined the route from the depot to the Presidential Palace. Reports varied as to the degree of enthusiasm displayed by the populace. One said that they cheered; another that not a cheer was heard, the only manifestation being a stolid, Oriental curiosity.

Shortly after arriving at the Presidential Palace, the President-Elect entered the main reception room, where the chief officers of state were assembled. Marshal Tsao-Kun read to them a short inaugural address, bowed three times, retired.

Two hours later he drove to the Chung Yi Yuan (House of Representatives). The new Constitution of China was read and formally promulgated by the Speaker. Marshal Tsao-Kun then took the oath of office and became fifth President of the Chinese Republic. A luncheon was served in the House and the new

* Hsuan-Tung, or Pu-Yi, the Boy Emperor and present head of the Manchou dynasty, abdicated Feb. 12, 1912.

Foreign Affairs—[Continued]

President* delivered a short inaugural address.

The President expressed gratification that the Constitution had been passed and promulgated, as it gave a firm basis to the Government; he touched upon the need of a reduction in military expenditure, upon thorough financial retrenchment, upon the need of developing and maintaining education. Referring to the lack of coöperation in China and to foreign nations he said:

"I therefore, hope to unify the country by bringing together the various talents for close coöperation. The people must be protected and assured of peace. All friendly powers wish China well, but it will not be a fitting response to their well-meant intentions if we do not fully discharge our duty of giving protection to the lives and property of their nationals in China. . . . In recent years the friendly Powers have rendered much assistance to China. It is for us to do our utmost in fulfilling treaty obligations and adjusting foreign debts. Only in that way will we succeed in promoting friendly relations."

The new Constitution is divided into 13 sections and subdivided into 141 articles. It has taken about ten years to complete and is said to be an "historic document." The provisional Constitution drawn up at Nanking in 1911, is now superseded.

The main provisions of the Constitution are concerned with the establishment and maintenance of a National Army (China has heretofore had no National Army), a uniform system of administration of justice and the levying and collection of national taxes. The provinces are to have self-government and will, it is said, organize their own forces, free from interference by the Army, for maintaining peace and order. Governors of the provinces will be elected by the individual provinces concerned under much the same system as the election of state governors in the U. S. On the whole the Constitution follows more closely American ideals than did its provisional counterpart of Nanking.

The big point is, however, that, on the face of it, the new Constitution

will be useless in restoring order in China. The Tsuchuns (War Lords) and the Super-Tsuchuns have managed very ably to appoint Governors in the provinces—generally themselves. They have large armies for the suppression of lawlessness and anything else that occurs to them. This state of things obviously breathes defiance to the spirit of the new Constitution. The main obstacle to a unified China is the armies of the Tsuchuns. They cannot be laid aside merely because the Constitution says so or because President Tsao-Kun asks the Tsuchuns to do so. A conflict of interest will inevitably arise, in which the Republic will become a Tsuchun trying to rise over all the other Tsuchuns. It seems likely that any attempt at unifying China by peaceable means is foredoomed to failure and that sooner or later a grand clash of arms will take place.

While President Tsao-Kun was finding his Presidential feet in Peking, the disappointed Dr. Sun Yat-sen, virtual Tsuchun of Canton, issued threats from the South. Said he:

"I have issued an order for the organization of a punitive expedition against Tsao-Kun and for the arrest and punishment of all members of Parliament who participated in the election. I have also telegraphed to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, Marshal Chang Tso-Lin and General Li Yung-Hsiang inviting them to join me in the suppression of the enemy. . . . His election was brought about in circumstances of illegality and corruption which make it an outrage on any nation of civilized habits, thought and action."

The Sun Cabinet issued the following manifesto:

"There have been many sordid transactions in history, but none equals the shamelessness of this latest attempt to seize high power. No people who tamely acquiesce to such an act can have the right to live as a self-respecting nation. The Chinese people as a whole regard the election of Tsao-Kun as an act of usurpation and treason which must be resisted and punished.

"The people are determined to find concrete expression in a national government, the formation of which is now being worked out by representative leaders of the nation."

Dr. Sun Yat-sen was upheld by 74 members of the old Parliament, who were loud in condemnation of Marshal Tsao-Kun's bribery and corruption.

New Policy?

The Chinese Government, in its answer to the Diplomats' note of protest regarding the bandit outrage near Tsinan (TIME, Oct. 15), stated that three of the officials whose punishment was demanded (TIME, Aug. 20) were dismissed, that a Presidential mandate had also dismissed the Military Governor of Shantung from his post and that further orders had been sent to provincial authorities "to redouble their efforts to suppress brigandage." The Government said, however, that it could not commit itself to a scheme for policing the railways. The demands for an indemnity for the victims of the bandit outrage were accepted in principle.

The reply was considered in Peking as fairly satisfactory. Coming soon after the new President's inauguration, the note was apparently indicative of a new régime of responsible government; it is too soon, however, to say whether the Government will be able to exert its authority over the provinces, as that will depend largely on the outcome of the struggle between Tsao-Kun and the other Tsuchuns for power.

LATIN AMERICA

Free Land

President Obregon issued a proclamation whereby all Mexicans desiring to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits will be given from 250 to 500 acres of land.

This was said to be a step to found the Government on the agricultural possibilities of Mexico and to check the exodus to the U. S. by making it possible for the poor people to live in their own country.

Militarism

Brigadier General Antonio A. Guerrero was appointed special envoy of Mexico to European countries. His mission is concerned with "1924 models in war materials"; he is to get bids on the latest artillery pieces and rifles; and he is to inspect the military systems used in the house of war—Europe. His tour will embrace Italy, France, Belgium, Germany. On his return to Mexico City he will submit a plan to the War Ministry for the modernization of the Mexican Army.

Most of the equipment now used by the Mexican Army was bought prior to 1911, when President Porfirio Diaz resigned and General Francisco Madero was elected.

*The first President of the Chinese Republic was Yuan Shih-kai, 1913-16; second, Li Yuan-hung, when he retired on account of a restoration of the Monarchy; third, Feng Kwo-chang, 1917-18; fourth, Ren Shih-chang, 1918-22. Li Yuan-hung resumed the Presidency at the request of old Parliamentarians on June 11, 1922 and remained in office until last June.

MUSIC

Critics Enraged

In Carnegie Hall, Manhattan, Vladimir de Pachmann, famed Russian pianist, aged 75 (TIME, Sept. 10), gave a recital on the pianoforte—his first in America in twelve years. Stands packed the parquet five deep.

Next day metropolitan critics commented:

Deems Taylor (World): "Three thousand people saw murder done last night at Carnegie Hall. . . .

"The brown curtains parted and out came a chunky little old man with a head something like Franz Liszt's portraits—the same high forehead, eagle nose and long gray hair. The audience burst into applause. . . .

The little man put his feet together and clasped his hands and bowed stiffly from the waist, looking very like the frog footman in *Alice* as he did so. The audience kept on applauding and he kept on bowing. . . .

Then he sat down and began to play Beethoven's *Pathetic Sonata*.

"He played the opening section, marked 'grave,' with a cool, velvety perfection of touch that fell very gently and softly on the ear. . . .

"A phrase ended, with a brief pause before the next began, and in the pause the little man raised his hands from the keyboard and beat time as though he were conducting a band, and grinned at the audience. And everybody giggled. . . .

"He played the *allegro*. More gestures and comical faces, and more giggles. . . .

"And in the middle of it the little man raised his hands and beat time, and grinned at the audience, and said something. And the man in the row behind one laughed aloud, and then everybody giggled. For the little man was really outdoing himself. And Beethoven died and went to Hell, and everybody was rightfully amused at Mr. de Pachmann. . . ."

Lawrence Gilman (Tribune): "Mr. Vladimir de Pachmann brought his inimitable one-man vaudeville show into town last night. . . . Mr. de Pachmann favored his audience with an almost continuous monologue, addressing little speeches to them between his numbers and commenting on his performance as he went along. He registered comic despair when he found difficulty in adjusting the piano stool to his satisfaction, gestured elaborately between phrases, grimaced, scowled melodramatically and indulged in various other monkey shins."

Henry T. Finck (Post): "The

audience, I regret to say, encouraged the Odessan pianist in his disrespectful treatment of the great masters' music. . . . After a while his mumbled speeches, which could be heard only in the front rows, got on the nerves of some of the listeners, and they resorted to continuous applause to make him shut up."

The New York Herald: "One of the player's many statements made



ALEXANDER WOOLCOTT
He championed an old man

from the platform which caused some special laughter among his hearers was when he said: 'I have more music in my fingers than singers in their throats. I am very modest.'"

H. C. Colles (Times): "It was a good sign that the audience, which began by listening breathlessly for Mr. de Pachmann's remarks, soon took to drowning them with applause, as a gentle hint that music and not conversation is the business of the concert room."

Only two critics defended de Pachmann in the public prints. These were Gilbert Gabriel of *The Sun* and *The Globe* and Alexander Woolcott of *The New York Herald*, who happens to be a theatre critic.

Wrote Mr. Woolcott: "De Pachmann seemed to us to be caressing that piano and to be evoking from it a voice of gold. . . .

"He is thinking aloud—or, to be more exact, feeling aloud. A difficult *Impromptu* of Chopin may be

before him. He wonders if he will play it well. . . . 'Dear God, help me to play this beautiful music tonight as You meant it to be played when You sent it into the world.' Fragments of something like this escaped from the little man as he served at that altar on Carnegie's stage.

"Such communicativeness in the world of affairs or on the concert platform may be an infirmity, but, after all, it is a part of de Pachmann, and one did not come away from Bernhardt's last *Camille* denouncing her for being a grandmother with a wooden leg. It is barely possible that de Pachmann could be made by a grim management to keep his behavior orderly, his face straight, his mouth shut. But probably he would burst."

Vatican Choir

The "Sistine Choir" now tours America.

Its Official Status. When Vatican ceremonies need a choir, the singers are recruited from without. These Roman singers are popularly known as the Sistine* Choir. They continue the traditions of the old official choir. Their leader, Don Antonio Rella, has an official title, "Perpetual Vice-Director of the Pontifical Chapel." The choir crosses the seas without the official sanction of Pope Pius XI, but apparently with his consent.

Its History and Personnel. For centuries the Sistine Choir of the Vatican represented the most august development of music, reaching its greatest glory in the medieval days of the unaccompanied choirs.

"Male singers only" has been its rule. The sopranos and contraltos were not the voices of boys; they were "castrati"—eunuchs imported from infidel lands. More recently, special instruction has been employed to retain the soprano and contralto tones of boys after the natural break in the voice. The choir now consists of 34 men and 20 boys. All wear white surplices over cassocks of purple and scarlet.

The advance of the orchestra relegated the choir to revered desuetude, but the insatiable interest of the present Century has rediscovered and re-awakened it.

The Music. Only compositions written in the traditional liturgical musical forms of the Church are presented. Perosi (TIME, May 19) dominates the programs.

*The Sistine Chapel, made artistically famous by Michael Angelo, is the chief chapel of the Vatican, intimately associated with the Pope.

BOOKS

The Puppet Master*

Robert Nathan Has Written a
Fantasy Without Sentimen-
talism

The Story. Amy May was six years old. She lived on the top floor of No. 12 Barrow St. with her mother, Mrs. Holly, a one-eyed doll named Annabelle Lee and an agreeable young rabbit called Jane Demonstration. The mother was kind (her disposition was amiable and her bathtub had geraniums in it). But in spite of these blessings and the consolations of Christian Science as well, Amy May's happiness was incomplete, for she felt that Annabelle Lee should have a husband and she didn't know where to get him. Fortunately, Papa Jonas, who lived downstairs, was a puppet master and the difficulty was solved by the marriage of Annabelle Lee to Mr. Aristotle, the veteran clown-philosopher of Papa Jonas' puppet troupe. Alas, the marriage turned out unsuccessfully! Poor Mr. Aristotle, forlorn boaster that he was, discovered how much more difficult it is actually to kiss in secret than to tell about a thousand imaginary kisses in public. He fled back to his puppet companions for comfort and found none. In his absence even his poor reputation for rowdiness had faded. He returned to his wife for consolation only to discover her hankering for a husband of greater elegance and ardor. Spring came—the queer intoxication of love stirred universally. Mrs. Holly and Christopher Lane, the young poet who was Papa Jonas' assistant, found romance in a sea-going hack; even Jane Demonstration went in search of love to her doom. But to Mr. Aristotle, Spring only brought despair—he had suffered many minor indignities and now, at last, he heard that a handsome young puppet was to take his place with the fascinating but callous Annabelle Lee. Maddened by jealousy and shame, after a pitiful attempt at reconciliation, he extracted his wife's one shoe-button eye with a pair of shears and committed suicide by leaping out of the window. The event caused little stir. Mrs. Holly and Christopher Lane were married and soon departed to California, with Amy May, Annabelle Lee (re-eyed) and her new husband, Mr. Romeo, leaving only Papa Jonas to muse philosophically on the fate of Mr. Aristotle, thus: "He did not move as I meant him to and he ended

badly . . . yet he knew what it was to suffer and to love. I envy him his boldness, for it was not expected of him."

The Significance. *The Puppet Master* is that rare thing, a fantasy without a trace of professional whimsicality or sentimentalism—it has all the charm of Barrie at his best with-



ROBERT NATHAN
He is stirily melancholic

out one drop of glycerine in its composition. Humorous, beautiful, poignant with airy melancholy, this minute and perfect comedy of puppets and their masters is a complete and singular achievement in its mode. Our time has produced little fantasy, but this is of the best of it—and it will last. Gay and incredible as a dream in a fairy-tale, it has that reality about it which no laborious exactitude of realism can capture—the innate, unmistakable reality of art.

The Author. Robert Nathan was born January 2, 1894, in New York City. He was educated in private schools in Switzerland and America and at Harvard. In addition to his literary activities, he composes music, fences, skis and was, for a time, a champion fly-weight boxer of Harvard. His works include: a book of poems, *Youth Grows Old* (1923), and two novels, *Peter Kindred* (1919) and *Autumn* (1921), an American pastoral which received the enthusiastic praise of numerous critics and fellow-authors, including James Branch Cabell.

New Books

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

THE GRAND TOUR—Romer Wilson—Knopf (\$2.50). When a sculptor genius plays with the inkpot, unusual things are apt to happen; the grand tour of Alphonse Marichaud in the foreign field of the written word is extraordinary. Letters to a friend—to a mistress—sharp, vivid, merry, little incidents—characterizations of people, of places as clean and telling as if they were cut on a copper plate—a startling pot-pourri of wit, vigor, irony, tragedy, acute observation—self-portrait of Marichaud himself that ranks among the few convincing descriptions of genius in recent fiction—all these jostle each other with all the inconsecutiveness of life itself in the pages of *The Grand Tour*. Beluga caviar for the appreciative, a discriminating and active talent experimenting successfully in an unusual medium, not to be recommended to those whose trust is in Zane Grey.

BLUE WATER—Arthur Sturges Hildebrandt—Harcourt (\$3.00). The record of a 5,000-mile cruise from Gourock on the Clyde to the isles of Greece in a 19-ton yacht, the *Caltha*, under sail. The record of the sort of thing that all suppressed adventurers dream about whenever they pass the window of Thomas Cook & Son, and only the lucky and courageous few dare translate into reality. Blue water, grey water, storms and calms, the Balearic Isles, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Cartagena, Alicante, Civita Vecchia, Athens, Constantinople and its bubble-domed mosques, the men that go down to the sea in sailing ships, the adventures and wonders of the deep. A high-hearted, humorous sea-tale, simple and ably told, with the salt of reality to flavor it.

DEIRDRE—James Stephens—Macmillan (\$2.50). The story of Deirdre, Ireland's Helen of Troy—the pursuit of her by King Conachur of Ulster—her flight with Naoise, son of Usna—her life in exile with Naoise and his brothers—her ruinous beauty—the tragic end of it all and the tremendous last fight where the sons of Usna, caught in Conachur's treacherous net, were conquered at last by magic, after slaying their hundreds. And Deirdre died on her young husband's body, singing their keen. A beautiful retelling of one of the finest folk-tales in the world.

* **THE PUPPET MASTER**—Robert Nathan—McBride (\$1.75).

Somerset Maugham *He Picks up the Odds and Remains of Life*

Ever since I read *Of Human Bondage* I have wanted to meet W. Somerset Maugham. Here is a man with bitter truth in his work, with brilliance in his execution, with a sense of grim tragedy and deep irony. Now he is in Manhattan rehearsing a new play. He seldom stops long anywhere. He travels constantly, seeking out the bizarre places of the world, studying people and customs, picking up stray bits of character, strange events, and filling his note-books generously with them.

Maugham is dark, pale—with eager, somewhat quizzical eyes. He is detached. I cannot imagine his being perturbed. His speech is slow and his anecdotes are brilliantly effective. He strikes me as a man who sits outside of life watching with almost cat-like eagerness. He understands life too well, he is too aware of events to treat them with tenderness. Perhaps this is because he was at one time a doctor—or, at least, took a degree in medicine.

It was his work among the poor in the slum areas of Battersea and Lambeth that undoubtedly inspired his first serious work, *Liza of Lambeth*. To the clinic at St. Thomas's where he studied, the poor of the district came seeking medical aid. Maugham found their souls more interesting than their bodily ills. He drew upon them for the characters of *Liza*, of *Liza's mother*, of Jim and Tom. The first book contained only a shadow of the future bitterness of Maugham's work. In *Mrs. Craddock* his sense of the mixture of tragedy and comedy is almost at its best—the same sort of thing which in its more precise form is seen in plays such as *Our Betters* and *The Circle* and short stories such as *Rain*.

He was born in Paris and was educated in English schools. His father was a solicitor. He attended Heidelberg, and took his degree in medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth. His plays have been produced with varying success. Both as a dramatist and novelist he possesses, it seems to me, two distinct qualities: a feeling for the sweep and power of dramatic passion and an ability to analyze it—always cynically.

It was interesting to watch him the other evening with Charlie Chaplin—Chaplin, mobile, eager, gay, as vivid as a flame and as naive as Peter Pan, yet somehow as subtle as life itself; Somerset Maugham, bending toward him, quiet, dark, reserved, cynical, observant, interpretative. They are both geniuses—they almost represent the two types of genius—spontaneous creation of life and analytical sounding of the human mind.

J. F.

A R T

Peale's Poe

A forgotten portrait of Edgar Allan Poe by Rembrandt Peale, American painter of Revolutionary days, was discovered by Americans in the collection of Lord Lee of Fareham, former First Lord of the British Admiralty, who gave his estate, Chequers Court, to England, as a residence for its Premiers. The picture was painted in Philadelphia in 1833 and is now on exhibition at the Scott & Fowles Galleries, New York.

Lady Lavery Will Hang

Sir John Lavery's much-clawed-over portrait of Lady Lavery (*TIME*, Aug. 13) has found a resting-place. Lady Cunard, who held that Artist Lavery had been "insulted" when her offer to present the portrait to the Tate Gallery was rejected, has given it to the Guildhall Gallery, London. Lady Cunard is the wife of Sir Bache Edward Cunard (shipping magnate), and the daughter of the late E. F. Burke of New York. Lady Lavery was Miss Hazel Martyn, daughter of Edward Jenner Martyn of Chicago.

Van Dyke

The teapot tempest blown up by Dr. John Charles Van Dyke's Rembrandt heresy (*TIME*, Oct. 15) continued to rage. Developments:

1) Eight Fifth Avenue (Manhattan) art dealers debated whether to sue Dr. Van Dyke for "collective libel." The matter was temporarily dropped but may be taken up when Messrs. F. Kleinberger and Roland F. Knoedler, and Sir Joseph Duveen, leading dealers, return from Europe. Dr. Van Dyke fears no action.

2) Dr. Wilhelm von Bode, Berlin museum director responsible for many of the traditional Rembrandt ascriptions, replied to Dr. Van Dyke's charges. The cables quote him as saying there were probably 300 or 400 actual Rembrandts extant. If this is not a misprint, Dr. von Bode has come down from his original "700 or 800."

3) Sundry personages came to the aid and comfort of Dr. Van Dyke, including George B. McClellan, former Mayor of New York, now professor of economic history at Princeton; George H. Kendall, President of the New York Bank Note Co., a collector; Peter Thelen, Belgian antiquarian. Others ridiculed the charges.

4) Professor Van Dyke held his

ground. The number of genuine Rembrandts he placed at 48, not 35 as originally reported—a number amply large, he said, for a careful painter's life.

TIME was in error last week in stating that Dr. John Charles Van Dyke (Rutgers College professor) was no relative of Dr. Henry van Dyke, famed author, statesman, professor (Princeton University). The van Dykes are second cousins, once removed. Dr. Henry van Dyke: "I cherish the connection because I love the man and admire his courage. I have about his views on Rembrandt, I have nothing to say because I have not studied the subject. He has."

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

The Eternal Struggle. Oldsters will recall the day when Earle Williams was one of the major idols of the cinema. Earle rather dropped from prominence. Here, then, is he back again. Playing the Royal Northwest Mounted Policeman in scarlet coat and honor of pure white, he makes what is dubiously known among movie fans as a "romantic figure." Royal Northwesters have by this time become just a trifle retooled. The first sentence in the Scenario Writer's Primer reads: "The Northwest Mounted Policeman always gets his man."

The Fighting Blade. Richard Barthelmess appears a trifle more romantic than ever in round helmet and shiny breastplate—a Roundhead Captain in the forces of Oliver Cromwell. Divesting himself of these friendly ferries, he enters the enemy stronghold at Staversham as a spy. Spying he is spied upon, detected, made prisoner. There follows a hideously tiresome torture scene—the only blemish of the production. Finally the lovely heroine flies his fetters and he escapes via the water route beneath the castle walls.

Many and many a year ago was this plot skeleton first set up for celluloid decoration. Despite its age, Barthelmess makes it dance with more than its share of youthful agility. His own part is set squarely in a favorite groove. His supporters (particularly Dorothy Mackaill) know well and perform capably their various businesses.

* Note the difference in spelling.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Launzi. The season of the astute Mr. Arthur Hopkins (director of destiny for Ethel Barrymore, John Barrymore) opened with a drama by Molnar, author of *Liliom*, adapted by Edna St. Vincent Millay. Pauline Lord, whose performance of *Anna Christie* was one of the great things of the American theatre, was the star. Particularly auspicious were the omens since the play had attained brilliant Continental success. And so the curtain rose.

When it fell for the last time the audience had witnessed on the stage true tragedy. The production was a hopeless failure.

In the first place, Molnar. He has dramatized the insanity of a young girl gone mad from unrequited love. He has, with the complete coöperation of the actor currently concerned, made her lover so grossly unattractive that she seems a fool to tolerate him, much less dive in the Danube on rejection. Subsequently she thinks herself an angel, wears feather wings and drinks glasses of milk at stated intervals.

Secondly, Hopkins. This manager is a pilgrim in the lands of restrained acting. So far did he carry his theory that auditors back of the fifth row literally could not hear the whispered dialogue.

Finally, Miss Lord. A magnificent fallen angel in *Anna Christie*, her histrionic range stopped far short of the ethereal quality of Launzi. Furthermore, she is not suited to the part either in face or figure. Fat angels are unimpressive.

Alexander Woolcott: "Leaves one groping after the author's intention."

Percy Hammond: "Seemed to be merely an awkward though advanced chautauquean allegory."

The Nervous Wreck. There are those who have doubted seriously, in print, that Playwright Owen Davis is an artist; yet they cannot deny his versatility. Last year he won the Pulitzer Prize with his gloomy, bitter *Icebound*. He has now delivered himself of the most supremely silly, the most thunderously amusing of farces. Otto Kruger, the hero, steps immediately into the front rank of our funniest farceurs.

Percy Hammond: "The fusillade of pistols, the racket of overturning furniture, the crash of many breaking plates."

Heywood Brown: "Without the

aid of so much as a pair of pajamas . . . a hilariously funny farce."

Windows. The Theatre Guild opened its sixth season with a capable little comedy by John Galsworthy. It is a thesis play, indicating that



HELEN WESTLEY
Laocoe

mortals fail to face facts; the windows through which they look at life are dusty. Chief exponent of the argument is an unfortunate girl who takes domestic service after a prison term. She is promptly discovered in the arms of the son of the house. While these things furnish two hours of agreeably interesting conversation, it cannot be said that the plan is either philosophically or dramatically momentous.

Unfortunately, the Guild erred in their usual keen judgment of players. Phyllis Povah is far too wholesome in the leading part, lacking entirely the cutting edge of bitterness to make the character convincing. The remainder of the cast, however, were shrewdly chosen. Particularly competent was the veteran Guild actress Helen Westley (Laocoe mother who preferred as conversational material lobster salad to liberalism).

Battling Butler. There are three critical adjectives convenient to the description of musical comedy—good, bad, terrible. This example belongs emphatically in the first class. Speed is the keynote. Charles Rugles and William Kent are the comedians.

The Best Plays

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

Drama

CASANOVA—Lowell Sherman as the greatest of the philanderers, against a background of violently expensive costumes and decorations. Also prominent: Katharine Cornell; a Fokine ballet.

CHILDREN OF THE MOON—Minor players scaling major eminences in a vigorous exposition of inherited insanity and the futility of over-possessive mother love.

RAIN—A jade is called a jade together with other interestingly unprintable synonyms. Jeanne Eagels is the recipient of the epithets; her surroundings are the South Seas.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Helen Menken creating for herself a lasting name as the gutter-girl of Paris who knew the infinite value of faith.

SUN UP—To the individual who knows Carolina only as described in the tin-pan "mammy" songs, this primitive study of mountain people will be a beneficial surprise.

TARNISH—Proving that men are a bad lot. Brilliantly played and rather depressingly convincing.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—The glitter of clever lines in the setting of a perfect English drawing-room.—Cyril Maude.

THE CHANGELINGS—Wise and humorous discussion of certain aspects of polite American life. Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Ruth Chatterton help enormously.

IN LOVE WITH LOVE—Primarily a show window in which Miss Lynn Fontanne can exhibit her varied and effective histrionic wares.

MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY—Mrs. Fiske and David Belasco co-operating pleasantly in high comedy by St. John Ervine.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—Reviewed in this issue.

TWEEDLES—Whimsical reflections on the futility of family trees. By Booth Tarkington, out of *Seventeen*.

WINDOWS—Reviewed in this issue.

Musical Shows

For those who crave amusement set to music the following are especially recommended: *Poppy*, *Musie Box Revue*, *Greenwich Village Follies*, *Battling Butler*, *Wildflower*, *Scandals*.

EDUCATION

At Michigan

George W. Wickersham, Attorney General under President Taft, was scheduled to speak in Michigan University's Hill Auditorium, Nov. 2, on the League of Nations. The Board of Regents then remembered that when Arthur Hill gave Michigan the auditorium, he stipulated in the deed that it should never house "a partisan or political discussion." Interpreting Mr. Wickersham's topic as political, the Board announced that Mr. Wickersham would be obliged to seek another rostrum. This announcement was echoed by the Secretary of the University, who closed the doors of all buildings on his campus to Mr. Wickersham and his "political propaganda."

Results: Castings about by Faculty and students to find another big hall. (Ann Arbor's opera house was considered a likely choice.)

Indignant resolutions of protest from a special Faculty committee.

Adverse criticism of the Regents and the University Secretary by Michigan alumni in Chicago, Washington, Detroit, New York.

President Marion LeRoy Burton: "It has been definitely decided upon by the Regents."

Dean Bates: "I have been greatly embarrassed . . . There was never a thought of making the discussion political."

Mr. Wickersham: No comment.

Subsequently, Mr. Wickersham made public a telegram from Northwestern University Law School (Evanston, Ill.) asking that he discuss the League at that institution.

Male vs. Female

John Palmer Gavit,* grand inquisitor of American university life and reporter extraordinary, spoke again (in a special article in *New York Evening Post*). He had looked upon co-education, said he, and it is good.

Of morals: Men and women of a certain age will think romantically wherever they are. In co-educational institutions minds are occupied by the thoughts of dalliance no more than elsewhere. Relationships are

*John Palmer Gavit, after many years' journalistic experience, was Superintendent of the Central Division of the Associated Press (1911-12), Managing Editor of the *New York Evening Post*, (1913-18), of which he is now a Director and Vice President. Within the past year he has written for his newspaper many articles on higher learning in America.

healthier where converse is frequent.

Of intellectual stimulus: Women, even in universities, get higher grades than men. Figures from the University of Michigan are typical:

All sororities (women).....	79.4
All women.....	78.8
Professional sororities (women).....	79.2
Professional fraternities (men).....	79.3
All fraternities (men).....	72.7
Entire university (men and women).....	72.5
Athletes (men).....	72.4
All men.....	72.1

The stimulus of the men's mind is generally accepted as being good for



JOHN PALMER GAVIT

"Co-education is good"

women, as is shown by the fact that even such a feminist institution as Bryn Mawr habitually has a majority of men on its faculty.

Of matrimonial bureaus: It is true that co-education produces many marriages. But generally the marriages are successful, owing to the great opportunity given to the parties concerned to observe each other in work and play, in good and bad. One co-educational institution (unnamed) boasts "no divorcees." Another (Leland Stanford) submits a list of distinguished marriages, headed by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover.

Of leadership: Co-educational places offer women less chance for leadership. A man is usually "president" and a woman "vice president" of the co-educational organization. But, here again, co-education is not at fault; it is very like the big world, that's all.

Of percentages: The preponderant opinion is that the ratio of men to women should be 6-4.

A Retirement

Dr. Lewis Richard Farnell, a bent, commonplace-looking don of Oxford, retired after his three years of service as Vice Chancellor of the University. He it was who banned *Grand Guignol* plays, closed the fashionable Bullingdon Club and Blue Riband, placed certain cafés out of bounds and objected to Miss A. Maude Royden (lecturer), Marie C. Stopes (birth control), George Lansbury (Socialist). He once called in the police to analyze supposedly powder-poisoned chocolates sent him by annoyed undergraduates. The police found tooth powder. He was succeeded by Dr. Joseph Wells.

The Chancellorship of Oxford is an honorary post, now held by the Marquis Curzon. The Vice Chancellor is selected for a period of years from among the heads of the various colleges. He is the chief disciplinary officer, is really a super-military police of the Oxford lanes.

On leaving office, Dr. Farnell stated that the women students, recently admitted to university privileges, give no trouble and work hard. But co-education at Oxford is nothing like that in America, described by Mr. Gavit.

Witty Britishers

"Resolved: That this house disapproves the French occupation of the Ruhr."

Oxford debaters argued the affirmative of this proposition successfully against George Washington, Harvard, Yale men; unsuccessfully against Columbia men. English debating methods were employed—teams of three with one man of each team supporting the opponent's side of the question, unlimited speaking time, no formal rebuttal, free interruption of the speaker of the moment, decisions awarded by vote of "this house" (i. e. the audience).

The press: "Three young men from Oxford now debating with American university students seem likely to explode an ancient theory—namely, that the British lack wit . . . subtle shafts of irony . . . the house in merriment . . . seldom raised their voices . . . preferred reason to fervor.

"The Americans were eloquent, flowery, oratorical."

A Great Event

Good friend for Jesus sake forbear, To dig the dust enclosed here.

Over the tomb of James Edward Ogilthorpe, British general and philanthropist, died 1785, runs no such ultimate appeal. Therefore there was nothing to dissuade Dr. Thorn-

well Jacobs, founder and President of Oglethorpe University (Atlanta, Ga.), from seizing last week the fruits of a search to which he has devoted two years of his time.

When the tomb was finally found under the floor of the parish church in Cranham, in the hills of Essex, England, Dr. Jacobs sent for sharper tools, sped the burrowing, stepped triumphantly into a vault where lay the coffins of General and Lady Oglethorpe. The coffins were of elmwood, lead-lined, in a vault of heavy red bricks.

The local rector: "You have made history."

Dr. Jacobs: "When we have disinterred the body, I shall leave in the vault for the enlightenment of future generations a written story, on parchment, of the circumstances of the transfer of his remains to America. . . . Over the tomb I shall place . . . an appropriate marble slab commemorating today's great event."

General Oglethorpe founded the Colony of Georgia in 1732 by releasing several hundred oppressed Englishmen from London jails and taking them to an asylum in the wilds of America. President Jacobs believed that "the wish of 10,000,000 in the Southland" would be gratified could "their father and founder" be "located," brought to Atlanta, encoined in a gorgeous mausoleum on Oglethorpe University's campus, "in the bosom of Georgia."

Georgia officials of the Society of Colonial Wars protested the act of removal to the State Department.

Many American newspapers ridiculed Dr. Jacobs.

The Daily Express (London): "Before we organize a Fascismo to defend our dead, Shakespeare may be whisked off to Salt Lake City, Milton may be planted in Schenectady, Shelley in Bitter Creek, Dickens in Denver, Tennyson in Tallahassee, and William Penn in Penobscot."

Another attitude is: "If anybody wants the ashes of General Oglethorpe, let him have them. If the General's ashes can make happy the heart of President Thornwell Jacobs, and if they can successfully advertise the merits of Oglethorpe University, it can be truthfully said that the General's usefulness outlived his generation."

The incident is supremely illustrative of the new period in the history of education. Once students, thirsty, sought teachers. Now teachers advertise for students.

Officialdom permitting, the bodies were to be removed from the vault on Oct. 18, during the course of a

solemn religious ceremony, Ambassador Harvey being present.

However, in deference to English opinion, Dr. Jacobs withdrew his request for the body, and abandoned his quest.



© P. & A. DR. THORNWELL JACOBS
He sent for sharper tools

No Surtax

On this page, headed "A Surtax," Time for Oct. 1 stated:

Hindus, Chinese, Siberians and other foreigners desiring instruction from the University of California must henceforth pay a \$50.00 fee over and above the \$150.00 demanded of all students who are not California citizens.

The source of this information, the *San Francisco Chronicle*, has since been declared in error by the Assistant Dean and the Comptroller of the University of California. "Non-resident aliens and non-resident students of the United States are treated exactly alike."

Spelling and Definition

The Department of Agriculture set out to become lexicographer and authority in its own field. It issued a list of some 20 official spellings and definitions including: "Thresh" instead of "thrash"; "Brahma" instead of "Brahman" (Zebu cattle); "kafir" instead of "kaffir" or "kafir corn"; "milo" instead of "milo maize"; "sorgo" instead of "cane sorghum"; "potato" for "Irish potato," "round potato," "white potato," "common potato"; "sweet potato" instead of "yam" for the plant *Ipomoea Batatas*; "purebred," "broomcorn," "butterfat" to be split as single words without hyphens.

RELIGION

"Honor the Torah"

Jews are to be taught that every observance laid down in the Law is essential to the life of a believer. The World Congress of Orthodox Jews, Vienna (TIME, Aug. 27), concerned purely with spiritual affairs, came strongly to this conclusion.

The Congress announced its intention of promoting on an extensive scale the study of the Torah,* education of Jews, and the Jewish spirit in the daily press and literature. It announced its intention, furthermore, of obtaining for itself recognition as the authoritative spokesman for all that part of Jewry which seeks inspiration from the Torah and lives by its precepts. It will attempt to help the Jewish masses in impoverished countries and in Palestine, but it professes no interest in political matters in Palestine or elsewhere.

The Congress was founded eleven years ago for the purpose of preserving the religious traditions of its scattered race. Being non-political, it enjoys the good will of many Christians, including members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

The American Jewish Congress assembled in New York. It became historic by reason of the address of Israel Zangwill, which he described as "the greatest labor of his life." He said that the psychological moment for the creation of a political Jewish state has passed; it is a vanished hope.

Tumult followed in the Congress. Interpreting Zangwill's assertion, "Political Zionism is dead," to mean "Zionism is dead," Nathan Straus, Honorary President, repudiated his guest's entire speech. The rupture was salvaged by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, chairman, who prepared a resolution defining Zangwill's attitude as that of one who "spoke to, not for, Israel."

Elizabeth Ann Seton

If the report is true, the Vatican has decided to canonize Elizabeth Ann Seton (or Isabel Anna Seton as reported in the despatches from Madrid, where the report originated). She will be the first American Saint.

Elizabeth Ann Bayley, born in 1774, was the daughter of the first

* Torah—name applied to the five books of Moses: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy—a group otherwise called the Pentateuch.

professor of anatomy at Columbia College, the first health officer of New York City. Her parents were Protestant.

At the age of 20 she married W. Magee Seton, who subsequently went to Pisa, Italy, for his health. Soon after he died, leaving her with five children, she became a Catholic. She returned to New York. Her Catholicism ostracized her. She went to Baltimore and founded a school for girls, which later became the famous Sisters of Charity, at Emmetsburg, Md. She took vows and was three times chosen Mother of the Sisterhood.

In 1880 the late Cardinal Gibbons began to urge her canonization.

The Sisters of Charity was modeled after the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent, France. The Sisters embrace Charity, in whose arms they live and die. They vow chastity and bind themselves to obedience. They care for the sick and poor. Their dress is black, covered with a short cape. Their white muslin cap, with a crimped border, has a black crepe band, is fastened under the chin.

Archbishop Kedrovsky

Father John S. Kedrovsky, an American citizen (until recently pastor of the Russian Orthodox Church at Hartford), is Russian Orthodox Archbishop of North America. He cabled from Moscow that he had been so consecrated, and will soon return to the U. S.

Hitherto the position has been claimed by Mgr. Platon, who was appointed by the recently unfrocked Tikhon and proclaimed by a council sitting in Pittsburgh.

A Lost Fortnight

Millions, members of the Eastern Orthodox Church, went to sleep on Oct. 13, thinking it was Sept. 30. They woke up to find the new day Oct. 14. The Gregorian Calendar (used in the rest of Christendom) had been substituted for their more ancient Julian. The one was instituted by Pope Gregory XIII, in 1582 A. D., the other by Julius Caesar, in B. C. 45.

Lipsticks, Soup

"The high society girl is the lowest thing on earth." Dr. John Roach Straton, thunderer of 57th Street, Manhattan, has returned from Europe. Said he:

"Berlin I found to be the worst city in Europe. Somehow, it was

worse than Paris, which had always seemed the apex of wickedness. But the French manage to make vice artistic, while with the Germans it is gross. London—well, London is ponderous and heavy, but it is on the way to ruin. It is avoirdupois, not virtue, that holds London back.

"The drinking and smoking among European women shocked me profoundly, for accustomed as I am to cigarette smoking among New York girls, I had never seen it so prevalent in public. And I saw there what I never saw here—girls actually taking out their lipsticks in public. They used so much paint on their lips that they soaked it off with the soup and were obliged to make up again between courses."

"... Juvenal pictured the fall of the Roman Empire when he described the Roman woman as lewd, petulant, reeling ripe with wine." The modern woman is going the same way."

Dr. Straton is confronted with strife within his church and evil without.

All-Church Symposium

Challenged by charges of cowardice and indifference, the Church issued a manifesto on the subject of "Industrial Relations and the Churches." It is the Church in the sense of all American churches of any considerable membership. The manifesto is in the form of a symposium collected by the American Academy of Political and Social Science and edited by Rev. John A. Ryan, a director in the National Catholic Welfare Council, and by Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, a secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The symposium explains Catholic, Jewish, Protestant teachings.

The Catholics emphasize: "Industrial relations are human relations, and therefore subject to the moral law. Inasmuch as the Church is the accredited interpreter and teacher of the moral law, her authority and function in the field of industrial relations are quite as certain as in domestic relations, or in any other department of human life." Pope Leo XIII issued an encyclical (*Rerum Novarum*, May 15, 1891) on the conditions of labor. In it he rejected and condemned socialism and said "no practical solution of this question can be found apart from the intervention of religion and the Church." Wages must be sufficient to support the wage earners in reasonable and frugal comfort. Labor organizations are permitted.

Judaism points out that the primary purpose of industry is not to

create profits but to free men and equip them for "the larger life."

The Protestant position: 1) The intrinsic worth of personality. This makes "even the least" to be of greatest importance to God and to society. 2) The organic unity of human society. 3) The motive of service, which makes property subordinate to spiritual ends.

The majority of the contributors to the symposium agreed that the church is directly concerned with industrial conflict and opined that the church will be called upon to investigate and pronounce upon industrial disputes.

Significance. The importance of this symposium is considered to lie in the fact that it marks a line of duty from which individual churches cannot retreat with honor. But the symposium is not a program, it carries no seal of responsibility; it is, however, prophetic of the church, seeking a new creed for a new day, or at least a more valiant and effective application of creeds which are old.

Allan Hunter

Allan Armstrong Hunter, California student at Union Theological Seminary, has found a voice. A contributor to magazines, he makes (*In The Forum*) this point: the young priest or preacher is not interested in debates about theological dogma (virgin birth, etc.); the young priest is interested in questions which he scarcely dares face, and those are the questions of "social justice." Are the rich too rich; the poor too poor? Since the church does so little to educate young men and women to marry intelligently, has it a right to forbid divorce? Birth control? Perhaps H. G. Wells is right—250,000,000 people is enough to be on earth at any one time.

Mr. Hunter says that the big Christian leaders' side-step such questions. And the young minister does not know whether he should be discreet and get a good job, or whether he should follow his conscience boldly and get into trouble.

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick is a professor at Mr. Hunter's seminary. Dr. Fosdick is supposed to be a "radical." But apparently Dr. Fosdick's pupil believes that he is radical about things which do not count and that he has very little to say about those things—questions of social righteousness—which do count.

Mr. Hunter has not yet gone further. He has not asked: "Suppose some great religious leader did say something about social injustice—what good would it do?"

SCIENCE

An Efficient Motor

An electric motor which, by harnessing the "idle" current in an alternating current, gives 30% to 50% more mechanical power and will save over \$100,000,000 yearly if put into general use, was announced at the annual meeting of the Technical Section of the National Electric Light Association, at Omaha. It is the invention of Val A. Fynn and Hans Weichsel.

Alternating current was devised to increase the distance to which electrical power could be conveyed, direct current being transmissible only a few miles. Nikola Tesla invented motors to operate on alternating current 35 years ago, but until now there has always been a large fraction of energy wasted in proportion to the "working current." The Fynn-Weichsel motor utilizes the entire current.

Ether and Light

Is there such a thing as ether, as the old-school physicists assert and Einstein denies? If so, does the ether fill the universe, absolutely at rest and permeating freely through all material bodies, or does the ether, as it revolves upon its axis, drag the ether with it?

This is one of the fine points of the Einstein theory of relativity which may finally be settled by experiments undertaken last week by Professor Albert A. Michelson, head of the physics department of the University of Chicago, foremost American physicist, Nobel prize winner (1907), and Professor Henry Gordon Gale, Dean of the University of Chicago Graduate School of Science.

The tests will be conducted on the military field of the University. A tile tube two feet in diameter and a block long has been laid on the ground. If the experiment proves successful on this scale, larger apparatus will be set up in a field at least a quarter of a mile square, to make possible more accurate results. The experiments have to do with rays of light thrown through the large tube. Light is believed to consist of ether waves. When a body moves through a medium which is itself in motion (e. g., a swimmer in a flowing river), the speed of the moving body depends on whether it goes with, or against, or across the current. If the medium is still, it moves past the moving body at a measurable speed. Thus, if ether is motionless, it should be possible to measure its apparent rush past the

earth by detecting differences in the velocity of light when it moves in the same direction as the revolution of the earth, or in the opposite direction. The earth's speed around the sun is 18½ miles a second. The speed



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PROF. ALBERT A. MICHELSON
He would time light in a tile tube

of light is 186,330 miles a second. Thus the difference in the speed of light as it meets the earth head-on and as it follows the earth in the same direction should be easily measurable.

Digging Again

Events in archeology and paleontology since the last summary in TIME (July 9):

Egypt. Howard Carter, of the Metropolitan Museum staff, co-discoverer with the late Lord Carnarvon of the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen, resumed exploration Oct. 1 in the Valley of the Kings, Luxor. Less than one-fourth of the relics in the tomb have been taken out. The program for this season contemplates the removal of the canopies and shrine surrounding the sarcophagus, and the opening of the coffin itself, which is expected to reveal the mummy in all his regal robes and jewels. The body will not be removed from its ancestral shrine, but will be examined "to satisfy the claims of science." X-ray photographs will be taken to help determine its age. Two other rooms, one walled up, are yet to be opened. The search for undiscovered tombs of other Pharaohs will be undertaken later. Automobile roads in the vicinity of Thebes and Luxor have been opened for tourists by the Egyptian Government and a motor car has been provided for the members of the ex-

pedition by George Blumenthal, Metropolitan trustee.

The Abbé Moreux, director of the Bourges Observatory, France, in a book, *The Mysterious Science of the Pharaohs*, revealed the fact that the Great Pyramid of Cheops was built by possessors of most profound mathematical, geographical and astronomical knowledge, and embodies many principles which have been re-discovered by modern scientists only in the comparatively recent past. It was probably used as an observatory by Egyptian astronomers, who knew how to measure the earth, the distance between earth and sun and the length of an ideal meridian. The perimeter of the pyramid, divided by its height, gives 3.1416, the geometrical π . The number of days in the year is deducible from the dimensions of an inner chamber. One of the interior galleries is oriented toward the pole star. The pyramidal cubit (635.66 millimeters) is exactly one ten-millionth of the earth's polar radius. Cheops is oriented to within five minutes of arc to modern latitude and longitude. Its meridian divides the Delta of the Nile and the habitable continents into two equal parts.

At Qua-el-Kebr, near Asyut, excavations of the British School of Archeology disclosed relics covering every period of Egyptian history and pre-history. The chief find was a papyrus manuscript of St. John's Gospel in early Coptic, midway between the Vatican and Sinaitic codices (earliest Greek Biblical manuscripts). It was wrapped in linen rags in an earthen pot, much of it in perfect condition, and is now on exhibition at University College, London. It dates from the Fourth Century and differs in several ways from the orthodox text. An iron dagger, considered the oldest iron implement known (about 4,000 B. C.) and three human skulls, provisionally dated 50,000 B. C. by Professor Sir W. M. Flinders Petrie, great Egyptologist, were among the objects found.

Cases of treasures arrived in America from the Harvard-Boston Museum expedition, under Dr. George A. Reisner, throwing much light on the vague history of the ancient kingdom of Ethiopia (part of the modern Sudan). They include a decorated stone altar and a black granite coffin of King Aspalta.

Mesopotamia. Nineveh fell in 612 B. C. instead of 606, as the histories say, according to a Babylonian clay tablet translated by C. J. Gadd, of the British Museum. It is six inches long and has 75 lines of minute cuneiform (wedge-shaped) writing on both sides. It chronicles the main events of the reign of Nabopolassar

of Babylon, who, with his allies the Medes and Scythians, destroyed the Assyrian capital after a three years' siege.

Palestine. The British school of Archeology at Jerusalem discovered the walls of a large Phœnician city of the time of the Hyksos (Shepherd Kings of Egypt, about 1700 B. C.) at Tantura.

Tunis. The grave of a Christian priest of about 400 A. D., parts of a mosaic floor and baptistry and other survivals of Roman domination at Carthage were found near Bizerta by laborers.

Off the Tunisian coast, a French aviator observed the wreck of a Carthaginian galley in 120 ft. of water. Greek statues and heads of about 200 B. C. were recovered.

Crete. Sir Arthur Evans, after another season's campaign at Knossos (conducted at intervals since 1900), reported further restoration of the great palace of the Minoan kings, the discovery of a late Neolithic house and of well built houses of prosperous merchants of the golden age of Knossos (about 1600 B. C.) revealing fresh glories of a civilization that is known to have been the highest of its time. One of these houses, singled out for special exploration, displayed magnificent frescoes, colorful and realistic, showing monkeys, exotic flowers and Negro mercenaries, indicating the close relations between Minoan kingdom and Africa.

Italy. Professor M. Rostovtzeff, Russian archeologist, described a house recently unearthed in the Strada dell' Abbondanza, Pompeii. It belonged apparently to a Homeric enthusiast, being decorated with elaborate frescoed friezes and moldings depicting the Iliad and Odyssey, apparently copied from a Greek illuminated manuscript of the First Century.

Workmen laying drains in the Corso Umberto, Rome, found remains of an ancient field of Mars, a medieval church, a temple of Neptune, a palace and an archway of the Imperial period.

Spain. Exploring the ancient Phœnician trading colony of Tartessus (believed to be the Scriptural Tarshish) on the Guadalquivir River, southern Spain, archeologists found a necropolis with human remains.

France. One of the most important paleontological finds of recent years was made at Solutré, a village on the Saône, about 50 miles north of Lyons, which has long been so rich a mine of Stone Age treasures as to give its name to an entire type of culture—the Solutrean. Three skele-

tons of Cro-Magnon hunters (the highest type of prehistoric man) were found carefully buried underneath ant stones placed vertically, with their heads toward the setting sun. They were men of great stature and powerful build between 20 and 30 years of age, with large skull capacity. They are about 15,000 years old.

In southwest France bones and crude flint implements of a race resembling the Neanderthal men were found by Dr. Henry U. Hall, of the University of Pennsylvania. They lived in the Paleolithic or Old Stone Age, probably 80,000 years ago.

Near Toulouse a French student found many-chambered subterranean galleries, the walls covered with images of bisons, bears, lions and tigers.

In the Department of Vaucluse, north of Avignon, ruins of a Roman village believed to be Aeria, mentioned by Strabo, were disclosed. They are situated on a rocky summit covering 1,000 square meters. A wall, houses, pottery, skeletons were found.

Central Europe. Skeletons of men and mammals of the Ice Age were found in caves of central Moravia, Szech-Slovakia, by Professor Ales Hrdlicka, well known anthropologist of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington.

Primitive stone implements (the most ancient so far dug up in Austria) were discovered in the "Tote Gebirge" (Dead Mountains) of Upper Austria, at a height of 4,000 ft. by Dr. Bayer, of the Natural History Museum of Vienna.

A bronze Mercury and Fourth Century sarcophagi were uncovered in the ancient Roman capital of Aquinum, near Budapest, by Hungarian workmen laying gas pipes.

Scandinavia. A prehistoric settlement of advanced culture was brought to light near Kristianstad, Sweden, revealing stone sepulchral chambers and sacrificial altars.

At Lackalaenga, Scania, the most southerly province of Sweden, a tomb and shrine built of stone slabs, estimated to be 4,000 years old, was discovered, containing 7,000 fragments of ornamented vases, believed to be connected with religious ceremonies.

England. The use of airplane photographs of ancient sites is urged by O. G. S. Crawford, archeologist with the British Ordnance Survey, to disclose features of Roman, Celtic, and Neolithic agricultural and military systems. From a height of 6,000 ft., markings not visible on the ground indicated field boundaries, fortifications, etc., and the new method is expected to develop great value. A Roman altar of white stone, 2000 years old, was identified near Ham Common, Surrey. It had long been used by children as a jumping block.

MEDICINE

"Greater Than Insulin"

Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Ontario Minister of Health, revealed at a dinner of medical men that Dr. F. G. Banting, discoverer of insulin (TIME, Aug. 27), would shortly announce a new discovery "of even greater importance than the world-famed diabetes treatment." Dr. V. E. Henderson, of the pharmacological department of the University of Toronto Medical School, confirmed this with the words "Dr. Banting had something so good we couldn't believe it." Dr. Banting himself refused to talk. Until the new experiments have been repeated several times and the results thoroughly verified, the public will probably have to remain in suspense. It is understood that the "marvelous thing" has to do with a physiological problem.

Health Tzars Meet

Sir Thomas Oliver, professor of practice of medicine in the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, author of *Diseases of Occupation*, the world's leading authority on industrial hygiene, was the guest of honor at the 52nd annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Boston. In a public address he generously granted America's leadership in safety and sanitation in modern industries.

The other main feature was the report of the Committee on Municipal Health Department Practice on its proposed award for the "best health" city of the U. S. (TIME, Oct. 1). Dr. Watson S. Rankin, state health officer of North Carolina, was appointed Field Director of the Association, to visit American cities for the purpose of scoring them in the contest and to advise on ways and means of improving community health conditions.

The A. P. H. A., which is organized in nine sections, held intensive sessions for specialists in each branch: Public Health Administration, Laboratory, Food and Drugs, Vital Statistics, Sanitary Engineering, Industrial Hygiene, Child Hygiene, Health Education and Publicity, Public Health Nursing. Dr. William H. Park, Director of Laboratories, of the New York City Health Department, was elected President for 1923-1924 to succeed Dr. Ernest C. Levy, Health Officer of Richmond, Va.

THE PRESS

Circulation Figures

Obedient to act of Congress, the dailies of the U. S. stated their circulation averages for the period April 1 to Sept. 30. Particularly in Manhattan were these figures awaited with impatience. There it was asked: "Has the *Daily News* passed Hearst's *Journal*?" "What became of *The Globe*'s 160,000 circulation (evening) when Frank A. Munsey bought that paper and merged it last June with his *Sun* (evening)?"

Editor and Publisher devised a chart that told Manhattan's circulation since the Armistice.

The *Daily News* caught and passed the *New York Evening Journal* about Aug. 1, 1923: Oct. 1 they stood: *News*, 633,578; *Journal*, 601,837. Both papers appeal to the city's gum-chewers. Charted lines of their respective rise and fall in the last six months are approximately complementary.

The combined *Sun* and *Globe* showed an average only 50,000 higher than *The Sun*'s average six months ago. Of 110,000 other readers of the whilom *Globe*, Mr. Munsey's *Evening Telegram* (upon which he grafted some *Globe* features) seemed to have attracted 20,000. Evening papers outside the Munsey group thus absorbed 90,000 readers, perhaps 25,000 of whom were accounted for by *The Evening Mail*.

The *Daily News* now has the largest public of any week-day paper in the U. S. Its average above given is for the six-day paper and includes strike shrinkage (omitted by several publishers).

Started in the Summer of 1919 by the Chicago Tribune Co., the *News* reached 250,000 by October, 1920. A year later it was at 400,000. It overhauled Hearst's *American* the next May at 450,000. It reached 525,000 in October, 1922.

Reason for the sale of the *News* is found in its tabloid style, small size, picture service, candidly low appeal. Its photographers are either omnipresent or winged. Last week a gangster and a paymaster's guard fought a duel fatal to both; the *News*' camera reached the scene before the coroner, obtaining a picture of the two bodies as they lay in the street.

When the photographers miss out, the *News* is undaunted. Casting decency to the winds, it last week sent its artist to the morgue to make

sketch-portraits of a woman who had been strangled by a degenerate.

Circulation figures as announced on Oct. 1 by various Manhattan publishers:

NEWS	633,578
EVENING JOURNAL (Hearst)	601,837
AMERICAN (Hearst)	439,177
WORLD (Pulitzer)	382,739
TIMES	362,361
EVENING WORLD (Pulitzer)	272,335
SUN AND GLOBE (Munsey)	236,165
EVENING MAIL	170,327
HERALD (Munsey)	165,710
EVENING TELEGRAM (Munsey)	133,394
TRIBUNE	133,230
EVENING POST	32,506

Of the dailies of the country, it is undoubtedly true that New York's *News* and *Journal* stand first in point of circulation. Other big papers are: the *Chicago Tribune*, *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, *Kansas City Star*, *Chicago American* (evening), *Chicago Daily News* (evening), *Chicago Herald Examiner*, *Boston Post*. None of these is consistently below 380,000 in circulation.

A Pie

Messrs. H. L. Mencken and George Jean Nathan (editors of *Smart Set*) have long offered a custard pie (size 3½ by 4½, actually baked and delivered) as prize for each month's most reprehensibly absurd statement in public print.

It is conceivable that the October pie will go to *Judge*, moribund comic weekly.

Two cheaply drawn and printed views of bathing nymphs in four-piece costumes were offered in the "house ad" of *Judge* for Oct. 13 as "the two pictures the College and Prep School boys have gone crazy over."

Judge went further: "There's nothing that will make the college or prep school boy happier than to have one or both of these stunning pictures for his room."

Publisher-Governors

Scott C. Bone is Governor of Alaska. He was once a Washington newspaper publisher. Wallace R. Farrington is Governor of Hawaii. He owns the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*. Both were appointed by Warren G. Harding.

This week both are in Washington and will probably attend the Governors' Conference, scheduled to be assembled by President Coolidge on Oct. 20.

In the Shenandoah

The *Shenandoah Valley News*, of Waynesboro-Basie, Va., published an editorial headed *The New Yorker*, under which appeared these pronouncements:

The most provincial-minded person in the world is the typical New Yorker. . . . He believes the sun rises just over the East River and sets behind the Palisades.

To tell the New Yorker anything is impossible. Perhaps that is why he is so ignorant. Even Greenwich Village is sophisticated to the last degree, hardened in its own imbecility. Humor is totally lacking.

The typical New Yorker never laughs. To him it is a confession of credulity. . . . New York is the capital of snappers, the home of a girlhood robbed of everything but an empty sophistication.

New York is unquestionably the cleanest city in the world—morally; but it is mentally inhibited and spiritually depraved. It is the capital of moroseness.

Have we overdrawn our picture? Perhaps we have—they say familiarity breeds contempt. At any rate, we are glad to be in Virginia. We are glad to be in the house of the noblest, finest and most human set of people we have ever set eyes upon.

Massingham Laments

Mr. H. W. Massingham, recently retired editor of *The Nation* (London), who now conducts a weekly column in *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston), made some pertinent comment upon the recent British newspaper amalgamation, whereby Lords Rothermere (brother of the late Northcliffe) and Beaverbrook (a Canadian Peer) bought from Sir Edward Hulton & Co. that group of papers known as the Hulton Press and comprising *The Sunday Herald*, *The Sunday Chronicle*, *The Daily Despatch*, *The Empire News* and *The Evening Chronicle* (all Manchester), *The Daily Sketch*, *The Daily Despatch* and *The Evening Standard* (London).

Wrote he:

In future the popular press of Great Britain will all be about five-sixths of its issue, be in the hands of two men, both of them inferior to Lord Northcliffe in journalistic flair and one of them, Lord Rothermere, of a purely commercial type. In itself, the union marks a further lowering of a not very high standard of London daily journalism, for the *Evening Standard*, which belonged to the Hulton group, was the best edited evening newspaper in London, adapted to a rather higher standard of culture than any of its rivals, while the *Sunday Chronicle*, published in Manchester, often gave independent expression to advanced views on social question. The considered appeal to the more cultured community in London now rests mainly with *The Times*, the *Westminster Gazette*, and the *Morning Post*, while the *Daily Telegraph*, with its immense and undisciplined advertising commercial stands for the medium of commercial opinion, Philistine in type, but in the main reasonable and open-minded.

This is all very true and concisely expressed. Both Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook are distinctly inferior journalists to the late Lord Northcliffe. Lord Rothermere was always identified with the financial arrangements of the Northcliffe Press. At the time Lord Northcliffe, then Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, started his first newspaper

venture (*Ansicere*), Lord Rothermere, then Harold Harmsworth, was in the Civil Service. He was accounted a brilliant mathematician and his advent to his brother's firm may safely be said to have laid the cornerstone of the Northcliffe fortune. Northcliffe had the journalistic gift and lacked, not business enterprise, but business ability; Rothermere lacked the former but was a positive genius in the business affairs of the firm. Lord Beaverbrook's journalistic career was mainly connected with Canada until he bought *The Daily Express*. *A priori* it seems that the British press is on the downward slant, since both these men will control the largest newspaper combine in Britain, whose newspapers will reach about 90% of the British reading public.

Mr. Massingham made his journalistic debut on the *Norfolk News*, but it was not until he became editor of the *Daily Chronicle* that he made his name in the newspaper world. Under him the *Daily Chronicle* was accounted the best journal in London from every point of view, and since those days Mr. Massingham has acquired a great deal of respect and even admiration in newspaper and literary circles. Nor was this popularity confined to Liberal thought, as was shown recently by the acceptance of articles from Mr. Massingham by J. St. Lee Strachey, editor of *The Spectator*, which used to pose as Liberal-Unionist, but is now distinctly Conservative in tone. Many of *The Spectator's* die-hard readers took exception to Mr. Massingham's articles, but it was distinctly to Mr. Strachey's credit that he opened the hospitality of *The Spectator's* pages to such an intellectual, sane and distinguished journalist as Mr. Massingham. On the same score *The Christian Science Monitor* is to be congratulated in obtaining the services of a well-tried British journalist whose views are healthy, just, reliable.

Steed

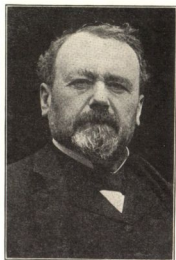
Henceforth the British *Review of Reviews* will be owned and edited by Wickham Steed. Steed was formerly Lord Northcliffe's man; he appeared in the U. S. with Northcliffe when the Fleet Street colossus made his tour of the world in 1921. For Northcliffe he edited the *London Times*. The monthly he now controls was founded in 1890 by W. T. Stead.

M'sieu le Député

Le Petit Parisien (1,800,000 daily circulation, nearly three times greater than any American newspaper) is the most widely read jour-

nal in France. It is printed in 15 separate editions. The first edition comes off the press at 5.30 a. m. of the day before and is shot to the provinces furthest North. The last edition leaves the machines at 6 a. m. for the grand boulevards.

Paris and vicinity within 60 miles absorb half the circulation, so that even as a metropolitan paper it is twice the size of an American daily. Within this radius the papers are dis-



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DEPUTY PIERRE DUPUY
His circulation is magnificent

tributed by small cars and cyclists to thousands of cafés. These cafés, opening early in the morning, make their profit by feeding the news agents and news vendors who come for their supply of *Petit Parisiens*. A corps of 15 super-inspectors and 60 district chiefs is on the move from dawn till sunset to keep the circulation booming in every quarter of Paris.

Out of town *Le Petit Parisien* deals with 18,000 news agents. Agents are credited with copies which are returned unsold. At Clichy (suburb of Paris) a special service checks these returns, the cost of this service being barely covered by the cash derived from the sale of the returns as waste paper.

The publishing genius who sits atop this circulation is Monsieur le Député Dupuy. He is en route to the U. S., accompanied by the editor of one of his smaller properties, *L'Excelsior*.

The Deputy says he comes to learn. Always the Frenchman, always the delightful *flattereur*.

Pot vs. Kettle

Arthur Brisbane, Hearst editor, wrote of Frank A. Munsey, publisher of *The New York Herald*:

"As the gentle reader seeks pure water, the eagle pure air, the miser pure gold, so Frank A. Munsey seeks purity in the news; and yet—on the front page of his admirable newspaper your eye meets these soul-searing statements:

TWO DIE IN BATTLE IN \$15,000 HOLDUP AT DOOR OF STORE.

DYING DUELIST DROPS FOE; BYSTANDERS SAFE; BOOTLEG ROW.

TWO MEN DEAD, WOMAN SHOT IN JEALOUS ROW.

YOUTH ARRESTED, ADMITS SEEING KILLING OF EMMA DICKSON."

Next day the front page of Mr. Brisbane's *New York American* headlined as follows:

AUTO KEY TO RICH CHEMIST'S SHOOTING.

JEALOUSY OVER PRETTY WIDOW HINTED MOTIVE OF THE ATTACK.

COMEDIENNE BEATEN IN CHICAGO LOOP.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS IN DOORWAY, ETHEL DAVIS SAYS SHE WAS ROBBED OF GEMS.

John Bull Horatio

Horatio Bottomley, the wicked Munchausen of British journalism, is in Wormwood Scrubs Jail. But money he continues to make.

For some time his daily diary has been smuggled out of jail and published in one of the London papers—the kind of paper, which, if the English chewed gum, would be read by 500,000 gum-chewers. Some weeks ago an injunction put a stop to this performance.

Now the same paper (*The News of the World*) is printing a daily article "by one of his former companions in distress." Respectable papers (like *The Times*) protest: "There is an end to all prison discipline if every prisoner is allowed to carry on the profession of journalism from his cell. . . . Are these indulgences extended to every prisoner with a literary turn?"

Bottomley formerly published *John Bull*, which is more anti-American than Mr. Hearst's newspapers are anti-British. He defrauded the public by huge lotteries. As he went to jail Justice Darling, the wit of criminal trials, is said to have remarked: "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamed of in your philosophy."

SPORT

Golf

British Women's. Golfing dames and damsels of old England bowed again to the prowess of their queen, Miss Joyce Wethered. In play at Ganton, Yorkshire, Mrs. Lodge of Burhill was the last to challenge Miss Wethered for her amateur crown and was routed utterly, 8 and 7.

Last year Miss Wethered held also the British women's open championship. But that honor was this year snatched away by Miss Doris Chambers.

What the Cummings family is to America, so are the Wethereds to England, only more so. Over here, Miss Edith and Master Dexter wear respectively the national women's and the intercollegiate laurels. Over there, Miss Joyce's brother, Master Roger, is adorned by the men's amateur title wreath.

Western Open. At Memphis, Jack Hutchison started the Western Open with an absent-minded 75, was frightened by the more delicate scores of Bobby Cruickshank, Wilfred Reid and Leo Diegel, pulled his little but wiry self together and cracked out two 67's and a 72 for the championship. Cruickshank, Diegel, Hagen, Kirkwood tied for second six strokes behind, at 287.

Berthelmy Cup. Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Pittsburgh, formerly national and international champion, whose husband (Jack V. Hurd, steel man) named Golf correspondent in his divorce suit (TIME, Aug. 6), had a successful conquest on the Huntingdon Valley links and journeyed home to enjoy the Berthelmy (invitation tournament) Cup for another year. The qualifying round Mrs. Hurd also captured, with 80 record-breaking strokes.

The surprise-package of the tournament was a tall, blonde girl from Chicago, Anita Lihme, who felled former national champion Glena Collett with an 82 in the second round.

Horizontal

At Long Island City, Harry Wills, heavy black boxer, spent most of two rounds waiting for hulking Homer Smith to regain a vertical position. Every 40 seconds for 326 seconds Smith took refuge upon the floor from the blows of the Black Panther. Between seconds 316 and 326 he could not bear to get up, was declared unconscious.

Firpo reduced Smith to recumbency only once every 90 seconds last Summer and never permanently.

World's Series

Manhattan Island was the focal point of baseball interest all over the world. Fanatics overflowed the city's hotels to see the "Yankees" (American League champions) play the "Giants" (National League champions) for what is generally conceded to be the championship of the planet in this sport. Four out of seven games were to decide the winner.

First Game. At dusk, with the score tied in the last inning, Fielder Stengel of the Giants propelled the ball to the far edge of the Yankees' yard and had time to score a run before it was thrown back. Score: Giants 5, Yankees 4.

Of Stengel's running Heywood Brown (critic) said: "Stengel proceeds furiously in all directions at the same time."

Second Game. Four home-runs were hit—two in succession by Yankee Ruth, one by his teammate Ward, one by "Irish" Meusel, Giant fielder. Ross Young, another Giant fielder, lost his temper after making two errors, slid foully into second base in the sixth, was hissed. Score: Yankees 4, Giants 2.

Alfred W. McCann: "Professional dirty work long obsolete even among the car-barn and gas-house gangs."

Third Game. Pitchers Neff (Giants) and Jones (Yankees) duelled. Fielder Stengel waited until the seventh inning before interpolating his second crucial home-run for the Giants. As he trotted around the bases, Stengel wiggled his fingers at Pitcher Jones. Score: Giants 1, Yankees 0.

Fourth Game. The Yankees evened the series with a blast of base-hits. Score: Yankees 8, Giants 4.

"Bugs" Baer (Hearst writer): "A belated Columbus Day parade."

Fifth Game. An avalanche of Yankee basehits, witnessed by history's hugest baseball crowd, 62,817. Score: Yankees 8, Giants 1.

Sixth Game. Ruth made a homer but the Giants led by three runs in the eighth. Then Neff collapsed, the Yankees heaped up five runs and their first world's championship. Score: Yankees 6, Giants 4.

Total attendance, 301,425. Total receipts, \$1,063,815 (the first world's series gate to pass the million mark).

Col. Jacob Ruppert, owner of the Yankees, was deeply moved by the efforts of his successful employees.

At Belmont

The background of the Zev-Papyrus running at Belmont Park, L. I. the first match race ever held between America and England, reveals the following:

The owners. Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate. Racing interests recently acquired. Bought the Rancocas stud founded by the late Pierre Lorillard at Jobstown, N. J. His former champions: Purchase, Grey Lag, Cirrus, Mad Hatter.

Benjamin Irish, tenant farmer, of Sawtry, Huntingdonshire, England. Owns very few horses, only two of any previous account, Radium and Periosteum. Bought Papyrus in 1921 for \$17,500. Ill health prevents his attendance at Belmont.

The jockeys. Earl Sande, America's greatest jockey, 24 years old. Has ridden 160 winners in a single season and has won all important stakes in the U. S. and Canada with the exception of the Futurity and the Hopeful. His income, \$50,000 a year. His riding weight, 115 pounds. His only superstition, black cats.

Steve Donoghue, premier jockey of the world, 38 years old. Has ridden five Derby winners, three of them in succession, winning thereby the coveted gold spurs. Considered a wealthy man. Rides at 108. In England, tales are told of subjects literally kissing his feet when he entered a café shortly after winning the Derby.

The trainers. Sam Hildreth, veteran and presiding destiny of the Rancocas fortunes, 58. Most of his life he has owned small stables and raced on his own. Sometime trainer for William C. Whitney, Charles Kohler, August Belmont. Joined Harry F. Sinclair six years ago and has been primarily responsible for his success.

Basil Jarvis, 37 years old. Son of well known English trainer, W. A. Jarvis. Formerly a jockey. Papyrus and Periosteum are the most notable horses he has developed.

The colors. Sinclair: white, green collar and cuffs, white cap. Irish: primrose, purple cross sash, primrose cap.

The horses. Zev, winner of Kentucky Derby. Papyrus, winner of the Derby three-year-olds.

New World's Records

200-meter free-style swim for women: Gertrude Ederle of New York, 2 min. 45½ sec., in Honolulu.

100-meter free-style swim for women: Gertrude Ederle, 1 min. 12½ sec., in Honolulu.

100-meter backstroke: W. Keneloh, 1 min. 13½ sec., in Honolulu.

AERONAUTICS

Baby Planes

A contest at Lympe, England, for small low-powered planes produced astonishing results. One competitor flew 91½ miles on a gallon of gasoline and 812 miles at a total fuel cost of \$5. Captain Norman MacMillan on a tiny Parnall machine flew at 76½ miles an hour, although his tiny motorcycle engine turns up only three or four horse power. Handley Page applied his famous slotted wing to an "air flivver"—when the slot was open the device acted like an air brake, reducing the landing speed so much that the machine came to a standstill almost as soon as it touched the ground. But the most remarkable feature of all was the reliability of the little machines, which did all manner of stunts and made long flights in the face of high winds.

Landing

There seems no reasons why small airplanes should not ultimately be able to land with safety on tennis courts or even on broad city streets. But they cannot do it yet. To advertise an air Carnival at Mitchell Field, L. I., Lieutenant Edwin Johnson obtained permission from the New York City authorities to land on Riverside Drive near Grant's tomb. His plane, the Speery Messenger, flew down under ideal conditions, but a skid on slippery asphalt caused a collision of plane and lamp post with damage to both. Still, the aviator flew back to Mitchell Field that same afternoon.

Parachute Race

A parachute jump is ever a test of courage. But in the first "parachute race" ever held, four contestants at Mitchell Field not only had to jump from speedy planes at an altitude of 4,500 feet, but were obliged to see which could land first by withholding the opening of the chute as long as he dared. Surely a thrilling sport. The four landed within a few hundred feet of each other, less than a minute and a half apart.

Lifeboats

Experiments are under way at Mitchell Field with small motorless planes or gliders. If the preliminary tests are successful the Army dirigible D-12 will take a glider up to 2,000 feet—and turn it loose. The idea behind the experiments is to develop a type of aerial lifeboat.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

A familiar occurrence was seen last week regarding the future prospects of American business. The West is prosperous and optimistic; the East is prosperous but rather pessimistic and cautious. Which view is correct only time can reveal. But in cases where this contradiction in judgments has occurred before the East has invariably been nearer the truth. In the Spring of 1920 the stock market turned downwards and the West declared its fears ungrounded. But that Fall disastrous liquidation set in practically all over the country.

Two fundamentals to prosperity, however, after several years of dangerously bad circumstances, are definitely beginning to improve. Rents are at last falling quite generally over the country, and the end of Germany's mad experiments with worthless paper currency is apparently reached. With real estate liquidated and the eternal European situation on the way to recovery, American business will really have a change for the "long continued period of prosperity" so frequently discussed in the last few years.

Building Declines

The continued high cost of construction has, along with the downward tendency of rentals, apparently placed a damper upon construction. Bradstreet's report, covering conditions in 152 cities throughout the country, shows that, compared with \$224,624,218 of construction for August last, the value of construction last September in the same cities amounted to \$198,942,935. Part of this decrease can only be accounted for through the fact that there were two more business days in August than in September. The figure for September, 1922, was \$181,369,342.

In New York, Los Angeles, Detroit, Cleveland, San Francisco decreases from the August construction rate were seen last month; but an increase in September over the preceding month occurred in Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis.

The monthly record of building in the leading cities of the country, however, shows that the first nine months of 1923 have greatly surpassed the same months of 1922 in the volume of construction; last year's first three-quarters showed total building at \$1,849,017,105, compared with \$2,293,328,575.

On the Farm

In the light of the widespread political agitation in behalf of the American farmer, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's index of farm prices paid to producers for the prin-

cipal American farm crops is interesting. On Oct. 1, 1923, this index was 27.3% higher than on the same day in 1922, and 25.6% higher than on the same day in 1921. It is true that the latest index figure, as of Oct. 1, 1923, is 11.3% lower than the average for the last 10 years, but it must be remembered that this ten-year average is partly based upon the tremendously inflated prices of the War period. In September, 1923, the index showed an increase of 2.2%.

These figures illustrate a fallacy regarding American agriculture much commented upon lately—the tendency to judge it entirely by the price of wheat. Recently corn sold at the same price as wheat, showing that, even though the latter is cheap, the former is very dear.

Steel's Unfilled Orders

The decline in the demand for steel which has occurred since last Spring is clearly indicated in the shrinkage of unfilled orders on the books of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

The record amount of unfilled orders was established in July, 1920, when the tonnage on the books reached 11,118,468. From this "peak" the figure declined to a low mark of 4,141,069 tons in February, 1922. After that date, however, the unfilled tonnage rose almost every month, until a high point of 7,403,332 tons was reached in March, 1923. Since then a decline has occurred every subsequent month, as follows: April 30, 7,288,509; May 31, 6,981,351; June 30, 6,386,261; July 31, 5,910,763; Aug. 31, 5,414,663; Sept. 30, 5,035,750. The drop from last March thus amounted on the latter date to about 47%.

At present reduced prices, however, extensive railroad buying is reported as coming into the market, particularly by the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, St. Louis & San Francisco, B. & O. and C. & O., and amounting to a total of about 40,000 new cars. Bookings for rails will keep rail mills running at almost capacity for the first half of 1924; the Pennsylvania alone is estimated to require 200,000 tons. In addition, undoubtedly considerable Japanese construction purchasing of wire nails and galvanized sheets will have to be provided for.

Unemployment Insurance

A novel experiment in unemployment insurance will be tried next year, under the auspices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the clothing manufacturers.

Beginning Jan. 1, 1924, unemployment benefits will be paid out of an insurance fund contributed to by union members and their employers. Each week employees will pay into



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this fund 1½% of their earnings, and their employers will contribute an equal amount. The fund will be administered by seven trustees: three manufacturers, three employees, and a Chairman designated by both. Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin now occupies this position.

No employee will receive benefits for reasons other than involuntary unemployment due to lack of work; payment to strikers is expressly forbidden. Payments will amount to 40% of the average full time weekly wage, but with a maximum of \$20 per week. The agreement under which the fund, and payments from it, are to be administered covers carefully all circumstances in connection with the plan likely to arise. It will terminate April 30, 1925, unless renewed or extended prior to that time.

Fear of unemployment has long been recognized as the workers' greatest source of anxiety. The practical workings of the Chicago plan will be watched by both labor and manufacturers with close attention next year.

Auto Trade Outlet

The General Motors Corporation announced the establishment of a stock company and assembling plant in Copenhagen. This move was regarded as the first step in a drive for foreign trade, the best outlet for 1923's record automobile production.

Judge Lovett Retires

Robert S. Lovett, for ten years Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad, announced his retirement from active management of the company on Jan. 1 next, on the score of age and health. Mr. Lovett will, however, continue with the U. P. in the newly created post of "Chairman of the Board," with the task of directing matters connected with consolidations and with the valuation of railroad properties in which the Interstate Commerce Commission is now engaged. In addition, Mr. Lovett will remain a Director and an ex-officio member of the Finance Committee, as well as continuing as a Director in the Illinois Central and the New York Central.

Mr. Lovett has been one of the leading railroad managers in the history of the business, and has been active in railroad work for 40 years. He was born at San Jacinto, Tex., in 1860 and was admitted to the Texas bar at 22. In 1884 he first undertook railroad legal work. In 1892 he became general attorney and counsel for all the Southern Pacific lines in Texas. For many years subsequently he was the right-hand man of the late E. H. Harriman, as general counsel for the U. P., S. P., and other "Harriman roads." From Sept., 1909 to Sept., 1913, he was Chairman of the Executive Committee and President of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems. Since 1913 he has been connected officially with the former road only, as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

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Looking Ahead

With the issue of
November fifth,

TIME will appear under a heavy cover. The publishers believe this will be an improvement in the strength and durability of the news-magazine.

With the same issue a change will take effect in mailing copies to subscribers outside of New York City. Copies will be delivered unfolded and without wrappers.

The new system of mailing is made possible by the rapid increase in TIME'S circulation during the last few months. It is an attempt to insure prompt and regular delivery for subscribers. If you prefer to have your copy reach you under an individual wrapper as heretofore, we shall be glad to comply with your request.

The publishers take this opportunity to thank those subscribers who have received TIME announcements and given them to friends, also to thank those who have sent us the names of friends who will be interested in learning of TIME.

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Frank W. Mondell: "Charles Michelson*, Washington correspondent of *The New York World*, referred to me as 'former Senator Frank Mondell.' I have never been a Senator, but for 26 years I was Congressman from Wyoming—a rarer thing, for Wyoming has two Senators but only one Congressman."

A. D. Lasker, ex-Chairman of the U. S. Shipping Corporation: "In recording the fact that I attended a World's Series baseball game, *The New York Times* ignorantly referred to me as 'champion at chess.' The *Times* reporter doubtless confused me with Emanuel Lasker, of Germany, former world's chess champion, or with Edward Lasker, German-Polish Jew, now of Chicago, Master Chessman."

Christopher Columbus IX, Duke of Veragua, direct descendant in the ninth generation of Explorer Columbus: "The *Chicago Daily Tribune* alleged that its correspondent in Madrid asked me for a message to America on Columbus Day, that I replied: 'I wonder what Grandfather Christopher would think of America today. If he could cross the Atlantic on the great *Leviathan*, see Panama and other wonders of the American continent, he certainly would be thrilled!'"

Eleanor Duse, "Bernhardt of Italy": "As I sailed from France to fulfill a contract with Producer Morris Gest in New York, I explained my trip as a pecuniary necessity. Said I: 'I am literally trembling at the thought of the publicity I am bound to receive on my arrival. All my life I have perhaps been the only actress with a genuine horror of seeing my name in print. I have suffered so much!'"

George V of England: "A royal commission pronounced Buckingham Palace a fire-trap with its labyrinth of draughty hallways, inflammable partitions, old-fashioned wiring and heating installations, spoke of it as 'fraught with peril.' The Palace, like all English Government buildings, is not insured."

Roscoe C. ("Fatty") Arbuckle, deposed cinema clown: "I was scheduled to appear in a vaudeville act at a Boston theatre. After certain citizens had protested against my appearance, a censorship board (headed by Mayor Curley) came to view me. The censors saw no occasion for acting against me—though they said 'the presence in the city of the individual... was in no sense pleasing or desirable.' In a statement from the stage I announced that at the suggestion of a Boston minister I had decided to cancel my engagement and return to Los Angeles."

* Charles Michelson is the brother of Albert A. Michelson (see page 18).



DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.'S LIST

"The years since 1918," he (Sir Ernest Rutherford) called "the heroic age of physical science," for never before have discoveries of fundamental importance followed each other with such bewildering activity." (TIME, Sept. 24)

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MILESTONES

Married. Brigadier General William Mitchell, Assistant Chief U. S. Army Air Service, to Miss Elizabeth Turnbull Miller, in Detroit. About a year ago he was divorced by his first wife, who charged desertion.

Died. Henry Harrison Markham, 82, Governor of California (1891 to 1897), at Los Angeles. He served in the Union Army under General Sherman in his march to the sea.

Died. A. Brook Fleming, 84, Governor of West Virginia (1890-1893), at Fairmont, W. Va.

Died. Diego Manuel Chamorro, President since 1921 of Nicaragua, at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, after a long illness, from diabetes.

Died. Marshal Andres Avelino Cáceres, 87, twice President of Peru (1886, 1894), only Marshal in the Peruvian Army, at Lima.

MISCELLANY

"TIME brings all things"

In Chicago, the Chief of Police took steps to prevent "Freddie" Thompson, hermaphrodite acquitted of murder the previous week, from appearing in vaudeville on the ground that it would outrage public morality.

In St. Joseph, Mo. (according to a despatch in the *Atchison, Kan., Globe*), a young girl harbored in her stomach a live snake, which there deposited a litter of 15 or 20 young snakes. Waiting until the parent snake grew "hungry," physicians are reported to have introduced a piece of meat on the end of a thread and drawn the reptile out when it took the bait. For the litter, tape worm remedies were suggested.

In Chicago, one hundred women at the wheels of closed cars were turned loose upon traffic. Under the surveillance of umpire observers lurking secretly along the assigned route, they threaded 30 miles of crowded boulevards. They squeezed their vehicles into tight parking gaps, made emergency stops, were checked up on observance of traffic law and drivers' etiquette. When they had finished, the umpires came out of hiding, pronounced Mrs. J. F. Morton champion driver, handed her a diamond trophy. The contest was staged by the Chicago Automobile Trade Association as a curtain-raiser to its first annual Closed Car Show.

POINT with PRIDE

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

The employees of Col. Jacob Rupert. (P. 22.)

812 miles on \$5 of gasoline. (P. 23.)

The political hero of British Antipodes. (P. 6.)

A life-saving schedule devised for a President. (P. 1.)

The Wethereds. They are the Cummingses of England. (P. 22.)

Many successful marriages resulting from class-room proximity. (P. 15.)

A Parisian publisher who comes to learn. (P. 20.)

A fantasy that escapes being sentimental. (P. 12.)

The man who has something better than insulin. (P. 19.)

Three memorials. (P. 5.)

Discovery among the treasures of a First Lord of the British Admiralty of a portrait of Poe by Peale. (P. 13.)

A new Austrian currency calculated to make sense. (P. 9.)

Hoover and super-power. (P. 1.)

Mr. Daugherty's Boswellian intentions. (P. 5.)

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace as Dr. Johnson to the vocabulary of agriculture. (P. 16.)

"King Otto" confirmed. (P. 9.)

The sun at Peking at 7.45 A.M. on Oct. 10. (P. 9.)

The hanging of Lady Lavery. (P. 13.)

The obstinate taciturnity of Anselmo Bonin under the most trying circumstances. (P. 8.)

Ever hear of these men?

Frank Kelly
Nat Goldstein
Sam Koenig
Max Leslie
Martin L. Ney
George Brennan
Charlie Innes
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Charles F. Murphy

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FRANK R. KENT

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