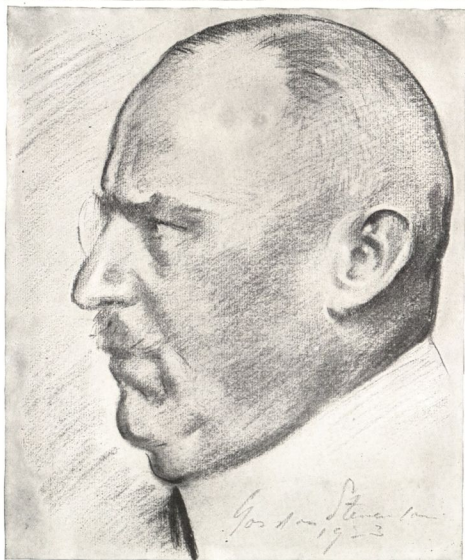


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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. II NO. 12

ERICH VON LUDENDORFF
Flagitious, inscrutable, unrelenting"—
See Page 8

NOV. 19, 1923



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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 12

Nov. 19, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

¶ "We have been a most favored people. We ought to be a most generous people. We have been a most blessed people. We ought to be a most thankful people.

"Wherefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, do hereby fix and designate Thursday, the 29th day of November, as Thanksgiving Day. . . . In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the United States."—Proclamation made at Washington, D. C.

¶ The President let it be known that he believed Congress would have to authorize measures for relieving food stringency in Germany before the Winter was out.

¶ On the 100th anniversary of the Monroe Doctrine, next month, either the President or Secretary Hughes will make formal and public reaffirmation of those principles which then will reach the century mark. This was "intimated" at the White House.

¶ The budget for the next fiscal year, as completed by Budget Bureau and submitted to the President, called for an expenditure of \$1,700,000,000 exclusive of payments on the public debt and postal expenditures. This, according to announcement, is the figure to which President Harding had hoped to limit expenditures. In addition there is \$1,300,000,000 for interest and amortization of the public debt, making the grand total \$3,000,000,000. (As postal revenues approximately offset the allowance of the Post Office Department, this amount is not an "expense" in the same way as other expenditures.)

¶ The President officially designated the days from Nov. 11 to Nov. 29 as the period of the annual Red Cross membership roll-call, saying: "It is a privilege to our people to hold membership in and have a part in the work of this truly American organization. I therefore urge a renewal

of all present memberships and enlistment in the American Red Cross by all not now members."

¶ It was reported that the President had begun preparation of his address to Congress, to be delivered on Dec. 3. The conjecture is that his chief topics will be the farm situation, tax relief and the railway problem.

¶ Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge, Frank W. Stearns, and the Secretary to the President, C. Bascom Slemp, of Virginia, attended a performance of John Drinkwater's play, *Robert E. Lee*. This is the first time Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge have been at the theatre since President Harding's death.

¶ King Victor Emmanuel of Italy received the following cablegram, over the signature "Calvin Coolidge":

"On this auspicious occasion I am happy to extend to your majesty in the name of the people of the United States and in my own sincere birthday felicitations and best wishes for your continued good health and prosperity."

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Dixerunt

Two great men spoke on the same occasion. Their sentiments were as different as their manners of expression. One has held what the other holds—an exalted post. One is an "out," the other an "in"; one a Democrat, the other a Republican; one a professor, the other a lawyer; one an ex-President, the other a President; one Woodrow Wilson, the other Calvin Coolidge. Perhaps it was natural that they should differ.

The manner of their difference is best expressed by the following comparisons of their words:

Of Armistice Day.

Mr. Coolidge: "Nov. 11 will be the fifth anniversary of the signing of the armistice which ended the World War. The nations have not yet recovered from that great catastrophe, nor will they recover for some time to come. But a great deal of progress has been made in that direction. Most of the millions of soldiers have been returned into their civilian occupations, and commerce and industry are tending toward their pre-War conditions. The lapse of time has mellowed the resentments which arose out of the War and has healed many of the wounds that such a struggle was bound to make."

Mr. Wilson: "The anniversary of Armistice Day should stir us to great exaltation of spirit because of the proud recollection that it was our day, a day above those early days of that never-to-be-forgotten November which lifted the world to the high levels of vision and achievement upon which the great War for democracy and right was fought and won; although the stimulating memories of that happy time of triumph are forever marred and embittered for us by the shameful fact that when the victory was won—won, be it remembered, chiefly by the indomitable spirit and ungrudging sacrifices of our own incomparable soldiers—we turned our backs upon our associates and refused to bear any responsible part in the administration of peace, or the firm and permanent establishment of the results of the War—won

National Affairs—[Continued]

at so terrible a cost of life and treasure—and withdrew into a sullen and selfish isolation which is deeply ignoble because manifestly cowardly and dishonorable."

Of the present:

Mr. Coolidge: "It is greatly to be hoped that we are on the threshold of a new era. The Washington conference, resulting in the first practical limitation of armaments among the nations of the earth, did much to promote peace and good-will. In our own country rigid economy has brought our expenditures within our income and brought about a reduction in War debts."

Mr. Wilson: "Every anxious year that has followed has made the exceeding need for such services as we might have rendered more and more evident and more and more pressing, as demoralizing circumstances which we might have controlled have gone from bad to worse. And now, as if to furnish a sort of sinister climax, France and Italy between them have made waste paper of the Treaty of Versailles and the whole field of international relationship is in perilous confusion."

Of a program.

Mr. Coolidge: "Our country will . . . renew its resolve to continue to meet its obligations to those who suffered injury from their service. But for their action, so patriotically performed, Armistice Day would have had quite another meaning for us and for the world."

Mr. Wilson: "The affairs of the world can be set straight only by the firmest and most determined exhibition of the will to lead and make the right prevail."

Of the future.

Mr. Coolidge: "It is well, also, to recall just what the day meant. It meant the end of a war. It ought to mean the permanent return of a peace which can only be established through good-will and only enjoyed in security when it rests on justice. If there is to be peace on earth, it will be because between nations there is justice on earth."

Mr. Wilson: "The only way in which we can worthily give proof of our appreciation of the high significance of Armistice Day is by resolving to put self-interest away and once more formulate and act upon the highest ideals and purposes of international policy. Thus, and only thus, can we return to the true traditions of America."

On S Street

On Armistice Day, following his official speech of the night before, President Wilson received homage from a group of 5,000 pilgrims who gathered at his home on S Street. The ceremony was brief, lasting only eleven minutes. Mr. Wilson emerged from the door of his house followed by Mrs. Wilson and Ellen McAdoo, his granddaughter. A band played *Over There*.

Senator Carter Glass of Virginia spoke for some five minutes, express-



© Paul Thompson
SENATOR GLASS
He led the rally

ing the "salutations of friends and fellow-citizens."

Through this speech Mr. Wilson stood alone, head bowed. At its conclusion he was visibly moved. He hesitated some moments before replying. As he spoke, his voice broke, the muscles of his face quivered. His reply was brief.

"I am proud to remember that I had the honor of being the Commander-in-Chief of the most ideal army that was ever thrown together—pardon my emotion—though the real fighting Commander-in-Chief was my honored friend, Pershing. . . ."

"Thank you, with all my heart, for your kindness."

His voice ceased; he plainly could not speak more. Applause filled the street. As they ceased, he raised his hand and said: "Just one word more, I cannot refrain from saying it:

"I am not one of those that have

the least anxiety about the triumph of the principles I have stood for. I have seen fools resist Providence before and I have seen their destruction, as will come upon these again—utter destruction and contempt. That we shall prevail is as sure as that God reigns. Thank you."

He turned and with Mrs. Wilson at his arm re-entered the house.

An Armistice Day pilgrimage to Mr. Wilson's home has taken place every year since 1921. On each occasion some man high in the councils of the Democratic Party and personally close to the ex-President has acted as spokesman for the pilgrims. In 1921 the honor fell to Hamilton Holt; in 1922 to Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey under the Wilson régime. This year Mr. Wilson's trusted Secretary of the Treasury, Carter Glass, sometimes spoken of among politicians—more familiarly than charitably—as "pigeon face," led the rally around his old leader.

CABINET

A Commission

The Philippine Independence Commission—which is to the Philippine Legislature as Mr. Hyde is to Dr. Jekyll—chose Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the Insular House of Representatives, as a Commission of one. The Commission will go to Washington to explain to the War Department the Filipino side of the Legislature's controversy with Governor General Wood. The Commission will have four technical advisers.

Inasmuch as the native Government already has two Resident Commissioners in Washington, the addition of Señor Roxas is unlikely to produce much effect on Secretary Weeks.

THE RAILWAYS

Eggs, Kruttschnitt

There is no longer any question how to treat a goose that lays golden eggs: don't starve it; don't cut off its neck.

But the case of a goose that might lay golden eggs, but doesn't, is less susceptible of deft solution. The railways are a whole flock of such geese. During the War they were seized and peremptorily ordered to lay twice a day. They could have as much food as they desired, but they might not leave the nest. And when the War was passed, this regimen had seriously impaired both the morale and the constitutions of the

National Affairs—[Continued]

geese. The geese and the gooseherds cried for normalcy.

New treatment was devised, dubbed the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act. Still the geese fail to produce their golden fruit. There is a chorus of new proposals. Senator Cummins of Iowa, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and others of his group favor consolidation. They say in effect: "Let us put all the geese into half a dozen large goosepens. Then those less inclined to lay will emulate those more inclined to lay, and we shall have eggs." Radicals, such as Senator La Follette, favor drastic cuts in freight rates, saying: "The geese are suffering from a plethora. A little dieting will restore their egg-laying qualities." Railroad Labor is for outright cooking of the geese in the oven of Government ownership. The heads of the railways rise to hiss at all of these. "Out upon you," they cry, "the geese are just recovering their robust physique. Cook them, starve them, pen them up and they will never lay again! Yours for golden eggs." This last was the attitude vigorously expressed last week by Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Addressing 2,000 guests of the Railway Business Association in Manhattan, he said: "There is no legitimate interest of the shipping public which will not be adequately protected during a fair trial of the Transportation Act as it now stands. The public wants adequate service. For such adequate service the railroads must secure a fair return. . . . The public is on trial to a greater extent than are the railroads."

These opinions are fairly representative of the attitude of most railway executives. In their robustness the opinions are especially Kruttschnittian. For Kruttschnitt is a man of the self-made type. He was the son of a New Orleans merchant ruined by the Civil War. Nevertheless he had a college education, at Washington and Lee University. His first railroad job was as an engineer building part of the line which is now the eastern end of the Southern Pacific. Today he is Chairman of the Road with a salary of \$100,000 a year, ranking with Alfred H. Smith of the New York Central as one of the highest paid railway executives in the country. Between these periods his life was a matter of work, much of it, according to his own testimony, at the rate of 18

hours a day. He is the kind of a man who says and means: "The only way I know in which anyone can have an easy life is to earn it by the hardest possible kind of work."

He is just as much in earnest in



JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT
"The public is on trial"

saying: "The public is on trial." But Senator La Follette and all other politicians are forced to adopt an attitude of comradeship with the public that bars any such expression of opinion, even if they were naturally inclined towards it.

TAXATION

Mr. Mellon Proposes

Knowing that a struggle was inevitable, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, took the future by the forelock. It is a settled question that the next Congress will have the choice either of giving the soldiers a bonus or of reducing taxation. The progressives in Congress are militantly for a bonus. Many of the conservatives, including Senator Reed Smoot, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, without advocating the bonus, regard it as a certainty. Not so, Secretary Mellon.

In a letter to William R. Green of Iowa, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Mellon directly opened the question of bonus vs. reduced taxes—deliberately opening the issue several weeks before it would normally be approached, deliberately striking the first blow. He laid out a program for tax reduction, showing just how much in dollars and cents it will save to each group of 14,000,000 incoming tax-

payees. He added: "A soldiers' bonus would postpone tax reduction not for one but for many years to come."

The Proposal. The Government has at present an annual surplus, about \$300,000,000, on receipts over expenditures (including sinking fund and other public debt payments). To the taxpayers, the beneficiaries of this surplus, taxes may be cut as follows:

1) Make a 25% reduction of taxes on earned incomes (salaries and wages), as opposed to interest and dividends).

2) Where the present normal income tax is 4%, reduce it to 3%; where it is 8%, reduce it to 6%.

3) Reduce surtax rates by commencing their application at \$10,000 instead of \$5,000 and sealing them upward to 25% at \$100,000. "This will readjust the surtax rates all along the line, and the Treasury recommends the readjustment, not in order to reduce the revenues, but as a means of saving the productivity of the surtaxes. In the long run it will mean higher rather than lower revenues from the surtaxes. At the outset it may involve a temporary loss in revenue, but the Government estimates that even during the first year, if the revision is made early enough, the net loss in revenue from all the changes in the surtaxes would be only about \$100,000,000, and that, in all probability, the revenue from the reduced rates will soon equal or exceed what would accrue at the present rates."

"The readjustment of the surtaxes, moreover, is not in any sense a partisan measure. It has been recommended, on substantially this basis, by every Secretary of the Treasury since the end of the War, irrespective of party."

"Taxpayers, subject to the higher rates cannot afford, for example, to invest in American railroads or industries or embark upon new enterprises in the face of taxes that will take 50% or more of any return that may be realized. These taxpayers are withdrawing their capital from productive business and investing it instead in tax-exempt securities."

"The growth of tax-exempt securities, which has resulted directly from the high rates of surtax, is at the same time encouraging extravagance and reckless expenditure on the part of local authorities."

4) Limit the deduction of capital losses to 12½% of the loss. The present revenue law limits the tax on capital gains to 12½%, but puts no limit on the capital losses. It is be-

National Affairs—[Continued]

lieved it would be sounder taxation policy generally not to recognize either capital gain or capital loss for purposes of income tax. This is the policy adopted in practically all other countries having income tax laws, but it has not been the policy in the United States.

So long, however, as our law recognizes capital gains and capital losses for income tax purposes, gain and loss should be placed upon the same basis.

5) Limit the deductions from gross income for interest paid during the year and for losses not of a business character to the amount the sum of these items exceeds tax-exempt income of the taxpayer.

6) Tax common property of husband and wife to the spouse having control of the income. (Some states allow husband and wife to split this return, an unfair advantage over citizens of other states.)

7) Repeal the tax on the telegraphs, telephones and leased wires—the last of the War-time transportation taxes.

8) Repeal the tax on admissions, mostly derived from neighborhood motion picture theatres.

9) Repeal miscellaneous nuisance taxes either because they are difficult to collect or because they are unnecessarily inconvenient for the public.

Effect on Revenue. The Government would lose and gain from these changes, according to Treasury estimates, as follows:

	Decrease (in mil- lions of dollars)	Increase (in mil- lions of dollars)
Reduction of 25% in tax on earned income	97	..
Reduction in normal tax Readjustment of surtax rates	102	..
Capital loss limited to 12%	25
Interest and capital loss deductions limited	35
Community property amendment	8
Repeal of telegraph and telephone tax	30	..
Repeal of admission tax . .	70	..
Total	391	68
Net loss	68	323

Effect on the Public. The Mellon program is estimated to reduce income tax revenue \$222,900,000. Of this reduction 65% will go to the incomes below \$10,000 a year. The repeal of the telegraph and admissions taxes will lift another \$100,000,000 from

the tax bill of the general public. The income tax reductions for a married man with two children would be:

Income.	Present tax.	Proposed tax.	Saving to taxpayer.
\$4,000	\$28.00	\$15.75	\$12.25
5,000	68.00	38.25	29.75
6,000	128.00	72.00	56.00
7,000	186.00	99.00	87.00
8,000	270.00	144.00	132.00
9,000	366.00	189.00	177.00
10,000	456.00	234.00	222.00

Significance. Secretary Mellon said, in effect, to Congress: "Will you give a bonus to 4,000,000 veterans or will you cut the income taxes of 14,000,000 people?" Any politician's answer would be obvious were



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MRS. OLIVER HAZARD PERRY BELMONT
"Women are living under worse conditions in this country than in any other country in the world."

it not for the fact that as voters and lobbyists the bonus advocates have a much better organization than the taxpayer. But Mr. Mellon spoke loud enough for the public as well as Congress to hear. Much depends on the public's reaction. If the taxpayers shout louder than the bonus advocates, there may be no bonus.

President Coolidge did not make himself responsible for Mr. Mellon's proposal. It is obvious that he will avail himself of the public response in judging what to say to Congress on Dec. 3. If the President believes the public thinks well of lower taxes, the Coolidge war-ery in 1924 may well be: "No bonus, less taxes!"

WOMEN

Evening the Sexes

"Women are living under worse conditions in this country than in any other country in the world. It is time that men woke up to this fact.

"Discrimination exists everywhere. The worst and a common one is that a man can give away his child and take it away from his wife. In some cases he can will away his unborn child.

"Man has the whip-hand over woman. Her instincts are maternal, and if he can threaten to take away her child he can dominate all situations."—So said Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, President of the National Woman's Party, in announcing the Fall plans of the Party. The present aim of the National Woman's Party is a Constitutional Amendment giving women absolute equality with men in the sight of the law.

To this end Mrs. Belmont summoned 200 leaders of the Party to meet in Washington and call on the President on Nov. 17. The object of the visit is to inform President Coolidge that their drive has begun.

When Congress opens, the proposed Amendment to the Constitution will be introduced in both Houses. Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas will make the introduction in the Senate. In the House the Amendment will be introduced by Senator Curtis' protégé, Daniel Read Anthony, Jr., who secured the seat which Mr. Curtis vacated when he transferred from the House to the Senate. Congressman Anthony is a nephew of Susan B. Anthony who blazed the trail of equal rights for women.

Mrs. Belmont expects great things of the proposed Amendment. When asked if she thought there would ever be a woman President, she replied: "I expect to live to see her elected and to attend her inauguration." Mrs. Belmont does not give her age in *Who's Who*. She was first married in 1874.

Notification sprang from Marion, O., that Mrs. Florence Kling Harding may be named delegate-at-large from Ohio to the next Republican National Convention. If so, she will be required to file a declaration with the Secretary of State of Ohio, naming the candidate she will support.

National Affairs—[Continued]

SUPREME COURT

Land Laws

The first important case decided by the Supreme Court since its return from its Summer recess, on Oct. 1, was its decision on the Washington and California anti-alien land laws. The Pacific Coast states have made a succession of efforts to exclude Orientals, especially Japanese, from citizenship and from the possession of farm land.

During its last term, the Supreme Court upheld the laws denying Japanese citizenship. The present decision covers the laws of Washington and California which prohibit land-owning by aliens ineligible for citizenship or by aliens who have not declared their intention of becoming citizens.

These laws were attacked chiefly on the grounds that they violated the 14th Amendment to the Constitution (i. e., abridged, "the privileges and immunities of citizens" and deprived persons of "life, liberty or property.") and that they conflicted with the American-Japanese Treaty.

The Court held that the laws conflicted with neither the treaty nor the Amendment, adding:

"We agreed with the court below that:

"It is obvious that one who is not a citizen, and cannot become one, lacks an interest in and the power to effectually work for the welfare of the State, and, so lacking, the State may rightfully deny him the right to own and lease real estate within its boundaries. If one incapable of citizenship may lease or own real estate it is within the realm of possibility that every foot of land within the State might pass to the ownership or possession of non-citizens."

POLITICAL NOTES

When Representative Graham of Illinois, Republican, heard that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon had advocated tax reduction, he exclaimed:

"I am not in accord with Mr. Mellon, and it was darned poor judgment to express his views at this time. The people in my country are against reducing income taxes on large incomes."

Governor Pinchot, campaigning against liquor in Pennsylvania, passed the word along to the State Board of Motion Picture Censors. Hereafter, no pictures of drinking

parties, hip flasks, violations of the Volstead Act, or pictures ridiculing enforcement agents will appear on the screen in Pennsylvania.

What sort of fathers are Senators?

A statistical Washington reporter decided to take a census of Senatorial offspring, with especial regard to twins. In this respect the greatest father of all is Dr. Edwin Fremont Ladd, senior Senator from North Dakota, progenitor of eight children including two sets of twins. William H. King of Utah confesses to one pair of twins, born last Summer while he was abroad with Senator Ladd. Lynn J. Frazier, the other

ren of Wyoming, Nelson of Minnesota, Culberson of Texas, McCumber of North Dakota. Lodge and Warren will see the next Congress. Knute Nelson is dead. McCumber fell before the radical onslaughts of Lynn J. Frazier and Culberson succumbed to Earle B. Mayfield and the Ku Klux Klan.

Now Mr. Culberson, grievously stricken in health, but still possessed of his fund of humor and anecdote, has begun to set down the experiences of his 30 years in public life—from the time when as Governor of Texas he put a stop to one of Bob Fitzsimmons' prize fights by calling the Legislature to prohibit it—to last November when the Ku Klux Klan unseated him.



© Wide World

SENATORS LADD AND KING

"What sort of fathers?"

Senator from North Dakota, has one modest set of twins to his credit. Earle B. Mayfield of Texas, elected by the Ku Klux Klan, but not yet seated in Congress, is in a like case. Representative Arthur Monroe Free of San Jose, Calif., matches Senator Ladd's record with two sets of twins. But he totals only five children.

Charles A. Culberson, for a quarter of a century Senator from Texas, has taken his pen in hand to write the memoirs of one of the few living old-timers, Southern style, of the Senate.

During the last Congress there were just five Senators who had begun their service in the last century: Lodge of Massachusetts, War-

ren of Wyoming, Nelson of Minnesota, Culberson of Texas, McCumber of North Dakota. Lodge and Warren will see the next Congress. Knute Nelson is dead. McCumber fell before the radical onslaughts of Lynn J. Frazier and Culberson succumbed to Earle B. Mayfield and the Ku Klux Klan.

About the time of Mr. Johnson's strictures on Mr. Hughes' policy, Ralph Beaver Strassburger of Pennsylvania announced that Mr. Johnson would probably soon announce his candidacy, and intimated that, after all, Ralph Beaver Strassburger was a bigger and better financial backer of the Senator than Albert D. Lasker of Chicago.

Last week Mr. Strassburger appeared in Washington. In his pocket was a letter full of "blistering words." As between Strassburger and Lasker, it seems the Californian prefers the latter. So Mr. Strassburger went to call on Calvin Coolidge at the White House.

The brass band of the steamship *Aquitania* played *The Star Spangled Banner*, and Colonel George Harvey, retiring Ambassador to Great Britain, walked down the gangplank onto Manhattan Island. He said a good word for Secretary Hughes' offer to participate in a solution of the reparations problem—a good word for his successor—"Kellogg is the type of man the Britishers like"—and a good word for his black silk knee breeches—"They will be good to play golf in—say at Palm Beach this Winter—for they are not very thick."

FOREIGN NEWS

REPARATIONS

A Pricked Bubble

The prospect for an Allied conference on reparations with U. S. participation was extinguished from the marsh of international politics.

U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes declined to participate in the conference, because France had limited the scope of the conference to Germany's "present" capacity to pay reparations (meaning what Germany can pay from now until Jan. 1, 1930). This renders the conference useless, as at least a six-year moratorium of reparation payments must be granted to Germany. Furthermore, French insistence on keeping the Ruhr problem entirely outside the orbit of the conference was understood to have been another factor unacceptable to the U. S. Government. President Coolidge ("the tauterum") described the conference as restricted by the French as "wholly futile and useless." Secretary Hughes said that an inquiry under such terms would be reduced to a mere "audit." Although the door was left open to France in case Premier Poincaré withdrew from his position, such an eventuality was considered extremely improbable.

The news of the U. S. refusal to join in the proposed conference was received with marked depression in Europe. The Paris press tried to make light of it by stating that the U. S. attitude was perfectly logical in consequence of her not having signed the Versailles Treaty, upon which the French Government based its attitude to the conference. It is likely, however, that the French Premier will have to face a storm from the Radical bloc. In Belgium the U. S. withdrawal was regarded as certain to cause the fall of Premier Thénis, who had leaned heavily on U. S. intervention, so heavily that Paris was considered unlikely to be able to restore his equilibrium in Brussels. In Italy, the solemn-faced Dictator, Premier Benito Mussolini, was "gravely disappointed," and *Il Giornale d'Italia*, Rome journal, said: "We cannot lend our support to France's intransigent attitude upon this occasion." In Britain, the news was received with mixed feelings. The Rothermere press, of which the Hearst press in the U. S. is the prototype, declared for Premier Poincaré. *The Observer*, London Sunday paper, openly advocated a break with France and remarked that "Baldwin cannot longer mark time while Poin-

caré puts the finishing touches to the European catastrophe." Another newspaper proposed pressing France for payment of her debt to Britain. Official circles were sanguine about the situation and expressed the opinion that a conference with U. S. participation would yet take place.

Other quarters stated, on reliable authority, that the next step to be taken by the U. S. and Britain will be the calling of a world disarmament conference in which the German situation in all its kaleidoscopic hues will certainly be discussed. The proponents of this argument point to the fact that Secretary Hughes expressly stated in his note to British Foreign Minister Lord Curzon that, should the plans for the conference fail, the U. S. would "reserve decision" as to its course of action.

The facts leading up to the present situation are that Britain sent a note to the U. S. stating that the times were propitious for holding an expert inquiry on the reparations problem on Secretary Hughes' previously outlined plan; the U. S. replied that she would join in the inquiry, providing the Allies agreed unanimously to invite her; Britain then addressed to France, Belgium, Italy a proposal that the inquiry or conference be held; these countries replied to Britain accepting the proposal "in principle"; Britain then submitted a draft of the invitation to be addressed to the U. S.; with "slight verbal changes" (by Belgium), Belgium and Italy approved the text of the invitation, but France knocked a lower card out of the house by insisting upon juxtaposing the words "present" and "capacity"; thereby causing the collapse of the whole structure.

COMMONWEALTH

(BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS)

Imperial Conference

The Imperial Conference, or the Conference of Premiers of the British Commonwealth of Nations, concluded its labors in London, which extended over a period of seven weeks. The Premiers expressed themselves as satisfied over the results of their work.

The report of the Conference, which was published subsequent to the end of the deliberation, was vague and no comprehensive survey can be made owing to the fact that many details were kept secret.

The report placed on record that

the Conference thought that it might be necessary for Great Britain to act alone on the reparations tangle without consulting France; that it was "both desirable and practicable to meet American requests" for a twelve mile limit while "safeguarding, as a cardinal feature of British policy, the principle of a three-mile limit; that, while accepting the principle of a further limitation of armaments, three principles of Imperial defence must be recognized: 1) The deep interest of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and India in the provision of a naval base at Singapore as essential for insuring the mobility necessary to provide for the security of the territories and trade of the empire in eastern waters; 2) necessity for the maintenance of safe passage along the great route to the East through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; 3) the necessity for the maintenance by Great Britain of a home defense air force of sufficient strength to give adequate protection against an air attack by the strongest air force within striking distance of her shores. It was also agreed that "power should be taken to readmit a woman to British nationality in cases where the married state, though subsisting in law, has to all practical purposes come to an end."

Other things discussed were: Near East situation; Middle East situation; Egyptian settlement; Washington treaties. It was also agreed to empower the overseas British nations to conclude treaties of their own accord in cases where neither the Home Government or any other British Government is affected.

The Conference also agreed to a preferential tariff for British goods on the following articles: canned salmon, apples, dried fruits, honey, fruit juices, preserved fruits, and possibly on sugar and tobacco. In addition to this agreement was understood to have been made on "manufactured goods," but this enigmatical phrase of Premier Baldwin must not elucidated.

It must be understood that those parts of the program enacted by the Imperial Conference have to be passed by all Governments concerned before they become operative. In view of impending general elections in Britain, the fate of the tariff preference, for example, is uncertain and may come to little, as did the Tariff Reform policy of Joseph Chamberlain in 1905.

Foreign News—[Continued]

Elections

The necessity for early general elections definitely entered the realm of practical politics in Britain. The principal reason is that Mr. Bonar Law promised the electorate when he was elected Premier last year, that his Administration, now under the leadership of Premier Stanley Baldwin, would make no changes in the fiscal system without referring the question to it. The preferential tariffs agreed upon by the Imperial Conference render necessary a fiscal change if they are to be passed by Parliament. Therefore elections must be held. Another reason is that much dissatisfaction has been evinced in some political quarters over the inert foreign policy of the Government.

Conservatives. The Conservative Party is virtually split. One section supports free trade; the other a vague protectionist policy. The latter is headed by Premier Baldwin and is committed by the Bonar Law pledge to a general election. The former contains such men as Lords Derby, Robert Cecil, Salisbury, who are anxious to maintain the Administration until after the passage of the House of Lords Reform Bill, which has been the *morceau choisi* of the Conservative Party for years. This Bill is designed by the Conservatives to increase the power of the Lords.

Liberals. The Liberal Party is already split under the leadership of ex-Premier Lloyd George and ex-Premier H. H. Asquith, the former leading the National Liberal Party, the latter the old Liberal Party. It is believed that Mr. Churchill, who was reported about to contest his old seat in Glasgow, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Bonar Law, will be used by Mr. Lloyd George to unite the Liberal Party. It was also stated that Mr. George will, if necessary, consent to serve under his old chief, Mr. Asquith. Surface indications, however, disprove this contention. Mr. George, immediately after landing in England from his U. S. visit, began a campaign against tariff protection and the Baldwin Ministry. He is not an out-and-out Free Trader, but Free Trade has become a convenient political weapon for him and he has seized it. With this plank in his platform, the hidden one of national unemployment insurance, and the popularity he has derived in Britain from his U. S. tour, Mr. George is in a strong position—stronger than Mr. Asquith, who is not very popu-

lar. If the Liberal Party is to unite, it would seem that Mr. Asquith will have to do the stepping down. Failing this, a Centre Party is the almost certain solution. In any case Mr. Churchill in his forthcoming speeches will aid his old chief, Mr. Lloyd George, but he will also favor a united Liberal Party rather than a variant.

Laborites. The Labor Party is in a curious position. They are against protection, but so are the Liberals, and for that matter some of the Conservatives. In these circumstances the ground has been cut from under their feet. They must therefore fall back upon their capital levy plank, which again is certain to prove less attractive to the proletariat electorate than Mr. Lloyd George's unemployment insurance coupled with his anti-protectionist stand. Nevertheless predictions were made that the Liberal Party would consolidate its influence in the country at the elections. It would seem, however, considering the fact that they owe their present position as leader of the Opposition to the fortuitous circumstance of the split in the Liberal Party last October, that their position will be weakened.

• • •

"The World Crisis"

Sections of the British press have praised highly the second (and concluding) volume of the Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill's *The World Crisis*.^{*} More than once the work has been referred to as "the best book yet written upon the War."

Despite adverse criticism to the effect that Mr. Churchill has waited until after the deaths of Lords Kitchener and Fisher in order to attack them, it is abundantly clear that he has written a fair, searching and important factual narrative on the causes which made the Dardanelles campaign necessary, and on the official conduct of that ill-fated venture. Mr. Churchill might well answer his critics that if historians had refrained throughout the ages to write of Philip of Macedon, the first great military strategist, because he was dead, nothing would now be known of him.

On the failure of the Dardanelles campaign Mr. Churchill's veiled invective is brilliantly trenchant. He says: "We may pause to survey the scene on both sides of the front this sunny August afternoon [Aug. 9,

1915]. On the one hand the placid, prudent, elderly English gentleman [Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Stopford] with his 20,000 men spread around the beaches, the front lines sitting on the tops of shallow trenches, smoking and cooking, with here and there an occasional rifle shot, others bathing by hundreds in the bright blue bay where, disturbed hardly by a single shell, floated the great ships of the war; on the other the skillful German [General Liman von Sanders] stamping with impatience for the arrival of his divisions, expecting with every hour to see his scanty covering forces brushed aside, while the furious Kemal [Mustafa Kemal Pasha, now President of the Republic of Turkey] animated his fanatic soldiers and hurled them forward towards the battle." From this statement it can be easily inferred why, in Mr. Churchill's opinion, the British were defeated on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The criticism that naturally suggests itself is that Mr. Churchill, as First Lord of the Admiralty, was apt to think himself First Lord of Omnipotence; for he consistently proves that he was right and the other fellow wrong. This is more apparent than real, however; and, in any case, the ex-First Lord never fails to make out for himself what seems an incontrovertible case. What Mr. Churchill really did fail in was underestimating the strength of the "red tape" which bound him so securely in his dealings with the Admiralty Board and the War Office. It is apparent that he had no idea of the limits of the possible within a bureaucratic government; in other words he was the optimistic fly in the red tape web of the Government spider.

The book is technical to a large extent, but so admirably is it written, so meticulous has been the choice of words that it is easily assimilable to the layman.

Notes

Lord Alfred Douglas, a son of the late Marquis of Queensberry, was held in bail at the Bow Street Court, London, on a charge of having maliciously and unlawfully published a defamatory libel on the Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill.

Lord Alfred published in a pamphlet an article entitled: *The Murder of Lord Kitchener and the Truth About the Battle of Juland and the Jews*. An excerpt from this document reads: "I made a definite

^{*} *THE WORLD CRISIS*, Second Volume.—Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill.—Scribner (\$6.50).

Foreign News—[Continued]

charge against Winston Churchill in *Plain English*, a newspaper now defunct. I stated that a large sum of money was given him by the late Sir Ernest Cassel after he had issued what is admittedly a false report of the Battle of Jutland."

The Battle of Jutland occurred on May 31, 1916. Mr. Churchill was First Lord from 1911 to 1915.

Britons consumed last year 4,325,000,000 eggs, stated a commerce journal. Of these 1,750,000,000 were laid by hens living in Great Britain (943,000,000 of these by Irish hens); the remainder by foreign hens. Thus about 40.4% of the total consumption was the proud work of hens who were British subjects.

In an auction of the late Lord Bryce's effects in London, a rare copy of his *The American Commonwealth* was knocked down for \$16. This volume contained the unexpected chapter, withdrawn from later volumes, dealing with Tammany Hall and Tweed Ring corruption in Manhattan politics. This chapter cost Lord Bryce \$50,000 in a law suit after his book was first published in 1888.

First Offenders

Lady Astor's bill (*TIME*, March 10, March 17), safeguarding young people from drink, was violated by two youths who represented themselves to be 18 years of age in order to obtain a drink in a saloon at Atherstone, Warwickshire. As they were the first offenders under the new act, the magistrate fined them five shillings each and costs.

GERMANY

"Beer Hall Revolt"

Under cover of darkness General Erich von Ludendorff, flagitious, inscrutable, unrelenting, sallied forth into the streets of Munich, capital of Bavaria, accompanied by his faithful Austrian, Herr Adolf Hitler, to make a coup for the Hohenzollerns by way of celebrating Nov. 9, the fifth anniversary of the abdication of the then Kaiser of Doorn.

With unerring instinct they led their men to a beer-house, called the *Bürgerbrau Keller*, famed Bavarian cellar. Within was Bavarian Dictator von Kahr, Minister President von Knilling, Minister of Interior Schweier and some others. Dr. von Kahr was in the middle of outlining

his state policy in which he denounced Marxism, when the door opened and in walked Herr Hitler and General von Ludendorff with some of their followers, who fired a



© P & A
ERICH VON LUDENDORFF
"God bless our work!"

few shots into the ceiling by way of effect.

Herr Hitler declared the Bavarian Government had been superseded and elected himself not only head of Bavaria but Chancellor of all Germany.

Dr. von Kahr was offered the post of National Protector, à la Horthy in Hungary, which he accepted. His companions, Minister President von Knilling and Minister of Interior Schweier, were arrested and imprisoned. General Ludendorff was given command of the Army, which he accepted, and said: "We have reached the turning point in the history of Germany and the world. God bless our work!"

After this distribution of gifts by fairy godfather Hitler, there was wild talk of a march on Berlin, the destruction of the Treaty of Versailles, the deposition of President Ebert and the Berlin Government.

Everything seemed to be "going" well enough. The people cheered Ludendorff when he swaggered in or out of anywhere. The Hitler storm troops were in possession of the city and the sun was shining brightly on the following day. "Chancellor" Hitler and "Commander-in-Chief" von Ludendorff were within the War

Office when the loyal Bavarian Reichswehr, commanded by the "disloyal" (to Berlin) General von Lossow, stormed the building, and after a short battle the "beer hall revolt" was crushed.

It appeared that Dictator von Kahr and General von Lossow were entirely out of sympathy with the movement and declared that their agreement with the Hitler move was forced by duress. After leaving the *Bürgerbrau Keller*, Dr. von Kahr had conferred with General von Lossow and they decided to suppress the revolt with the faithful Reichswehr (defense force). Ex-Bavarian Crown Prince Rupprecht, head of the Wittelsbach dynasty, emphatically repudiated the revolutionary movement.

In Berlin the news of the coup was received with undisguised alarm, despite subsequent contrary statements. President Ebert issued an appeal to the nation, an emergency Cabinet meeting was held, troops were ordered out by General von Seeckt, Commander-in-Chief of the Reichswehr. Hardly had this been done when the news was flashed from Munich that the revolt had been crushed.

Meanwhile in Munich Dr. von Kahr and General von Lossow quickly restored order. Minister President von Knilling and Minister of Interior Schweier were released and resumed their duties. Herr Hitler escaped from his enemies without hurt, but was found several days later hiding in the house of one, Ernst Franz Hanfstaengl, said to be a Harvard graduate and former Manhattan art dealer. Ludendorff was captured by the Reichswehr, but released after having given his parole not to plot against the Bavarian Government. Once free, however, he determined not to become the scapegoat of a beer-house brawl. With characteristic defiance he declared that he was bound only by his honor to refrain from attacking the Government while his and Hitler's conduct were under consideration. Beyond that he considered himself free to work for the Hohenzollern's return.

Thus it was clear that the career of a great German general is not over; that his iron fist, which proved stronger than that of Generalfeldmarschall von Hindenburg during the latter part of the War, is not rusty; that he is still intent upon being treated as a monster and not a weakling, a soldier of the old brigade and not a great pure fool. Perhaps, next putsch, he will not frolic with political opportunists such as Hitler.

Foreign News—[Continued]

A Hohenzollern Abroad!

On a little island in the Zuyder Zee five men arose before the break of day and after due preparations crossed over to the mainland at four o'clock. Here two automobiles were waiting, one was filled with luggage, the other was empty. A tall, well-groomed and self-possessed middle-aged man wearing a long gray tweed overcoat motioned to his servant to enter the luggage car; he entered the empty car and sat behind the steering wheel, and then motioned to the remaining three men to take their seats. One minute later both automobiles were carrying Friedrich Wilhelm, ex-Crown Prince of Germany, his adjutant, Major von Muldner, Burgomaster Kolf of Wieringen, a captain of gendarmes and the ex-crown Prince's servant to the German frontier.

Later in the day when the inhabitants of Wieringen woke up they found a letter from the Crown Prince:

"Dear Wieringen Friends: I am sorry only to be able to write you good-bye. In order not to alarm the people, my return to the Fatherland must take place in great quiet."

He then went on to describe how he came to the island, pursued and roofless, and how the people had so kindly received him, and how he had enjoyed their hospitality and joys. "Thus we learned to know, understand and appreciate each other. Now the moment has come that I must bid farewell to Wieringen and would like to shake you all by the hand, thanking you for all you gave me. Terribly difficult years they were for me, far from my Fatherland and family, but they were made bearable by the friendly human feelings of Wieringen. So I say farewell, wishing my island the best of luck from the bottom of my heart. Thank you and au revoir."

Arriving at the small town of Ewijksluis, the ex-Crown Prince said good-bye to the captain of gendarmes. At the frontier he said good-bye to the Burgomaster, then passed on into the Fatherland. Arriving in Hanover, the ex-Crown Prince visited Germany's famed Generalfeldmarschall, von Hindenburg. His visit lasted only half an hour, after which Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, choosing the side-ways and by-ways in order to escape detection, sped on toward his destination, which was reputed to be his beautiful 20,000-acre estate at Oels near Breslau in Silesia, where he was eagerly awaited by leading citizens dressed in Prince Albert

coats and high hat, not to mention a host of foreign press correspondents and motion picture men.

Meanwhile the Allied Powers, having spent sleepless nights on account of the rumors of the impending return of the ex-Crown Prince to his Fatherland, were thrown into a state of nervous prostration by the rumor that the ex-Kaiser had received his passports and was on the point of leaving his Doorn home, with the intention of restoring the monarchy on Dec. 4.

Protests to the Dutch Government about the ex-Crown Prince's return to Germany having been rebuffed, the Allies were forced outwardly to accept his return with urbane indifference. Later they found themselves in a quandary with regard to the reported activities of the ex-All-Highest. There was an electric storm in the world as telegraph and telephone lapped and ginged unending reports of what the Allies intended to do. The truth was that they themselves did not know.

FRANCE

Strategy

"All that France desires is security and reparations." (Synthesis of Premier Poincaré's speeches during the past year.)

Early in the week heavy pressure was brought to bear on Premier Poincaré to call two or three new classes to the French Army to prepare for a possible conflict with the growing Nationalist forces of Germany. André Tardieu, leader of the Clemenceau following in the Chamber of Deputies, was foremost in this move, with a threat to overthrow the Ministry if M. Poincaré did not comply.

The apostles of French culture professed themselves amazed and were, perhaps, disconcerted by Hitler's abortive coup in Bavaria. Poincaré had already telegraphed the French Ambassador in Berlin that this was the sort of thing that France could not tolerate. The astute Ludendorff as military leader and the Irredentist Hitler as political leader of an intransparent Bavaria, threatened the right flank of any possible French "march to Berlin." Should such leaders overthrow the Reich, France would be bound to act. The French General Staff foresaw "the necessity

for certain military measures to protect the French troops in the Ruhr." The first of these measures would be to straighten out the Ruhr salient by taking strategic positions to the South in Westphalia. It was estimated that France could put 200,000 men in motion: 55,000 already in the Ruhr basin, 95,000 in the Rhineland, 50,000 massed near the frontier, including large garrisons at Metz and Strasbourg, with reserves at Belfort, Epinal and Verdun.

German credit accumulations in foreign countries are estimated at \$3,000,000,000. It is stated that a billion is deposited in Great Britain, a billion in the U. S. and a third of a billion divided between Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden. Part of these sums would have been immediately available for financing a Reich-wide Nationalist Revolution. This also the French General Staff had in mind.

The failure of the Ludendorff-Hitler *putsch* called a halt in French military measures, as the reports from a Germany in convulsion were so contradictory that even the French General Staff, with its very complete spy-system, could make little of the events.

L'Echo de Paris suggested through its evangel, the publicist "Pertinax," that the best the French can do is to leave the Germans to stew in their own juice and organize the Rhineland and Ruhr (for the collection of reparations) into a separate barrier state between Germany and France. This policy the French have all along denied as being their object in seizing the Ruhr. It would, however, be convenient if the events in Germany caused by the Ruhr seizure were to compel Premier Poincaré to adopt Pertinax's policy against his will.

Propagandist Guides

The French press, always on the alert for new manifestations of German guile, "discovered" through the newspaper *Liberté* that the Germans are disseminating anti-French propaganda among British and American tourists through Spanish, Italian, Greek, English, German guides in Paris. According to *Liberté*, tourists at Versailles hear tirades against the Treaty of Versailles; tourists on the battle-fields hear of the valor of the German troops. *Liberté* asserts

Foreign News—[Continued]

that guides tear up Allied flags in the cemeteries and sell strips as souvenirs. Thus "Papa Poincaré" has another German menace to combat.

An Idle Dream

Had a lucky gambler bet 30 francs (\$1.70) on the first race at the Maisons-Laffitte track on Nov. 6, picking the winner of that and of the other five races, betting his accumulated winnings each time, he would have won 42,425,000,000 francs—more than the entire banknote circulation of France. The odds against the winning horses were 175 to 1, 15 to 1, 20 to 1, 30 to 1, 30 to 1, 30 to 1.

ITALY

Notes

Benito Mussolini, High Commissioner of the Air Force, after inspecting dirigibles and airplanes at Ciampino and Centocelle on Nov. 4, declared in a speech: 1) Italy must be prepared against all eventualities, and unless it secures the strongest air force its future is uncertain; 2) Italy must treble the number of its airplanes during the next year; 3) Italy must have a stronger air force than that of any other nation.

Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League of Nations, who might have had some misgivings over Mussolini's enthusiasm for the League after the Corfu Incident (TIME, Sept. 10 to Oct. 8), was reassured by visiting the "black-shirted pacifist" in the Eternal City. Premier Mussolini assured Sir Eric that Italy had no prejudice against the League, Italy only desired that its position on the League should be adequately established within the organization through which the League functions. By explaining that only five out of 300 of the League's personnel on the Secretariat were Italian, the Rome *Messaggero* showed what Benito meant.

On Nov. 4, Italy commemorated the Austrian Armistice with wild rejoicings.

GREECE

Republicans vs. Royalists

A recent attempt at a Royalist revolution by General Metaxas and his followers, which aimed to consolidate the King's position, plunged Greece into the fiery furnace of political dissension. The situation was so acute that the King was asked to

leave the country for 60 days pending the clearing up of the political situation. The King agreed.

The crux of the situation lay in the question: Is Greece to have a Republican constitution? Advised by Britain, Yugo-Slavia and Rumania not to discard the present dynasty on account of its important connec-



© Wide World

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS

He is the old old man of Greece

tions with the Balkan Powers,* Dictator Colonel Gonatas and his Government tried to quiet down the opposition by abolishing the press censorship, promising the abolition of martial law after the trial of those arrested in a recent revolt, appointing Foreign Minister Apostolos Alexandris as delegate on the Reparations Commission. Republican sentiment, however, refused to be appeased so easily and the clamor for a change of régime continued.

Ex-Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, Greek "Ambassador to Europe," was erroneously reported to be at the bottom of the Republican movement. M. Venizelos has always been (outwardly at all events) pro-Monarchist. His quarrel with the late King Constantine was personal, not dynastic. On the bare face of the situation M. Venizelos would be the last Greek

statesman to condone any act which might alienate the "affections" of the two great Balkan Powers, in whose boundless political fields he has gambled, with some effect, for nearly 40 years.

Analyzed, the political situation is the quintessence of absurdity. Constitutionally, Greece is virtually a Republic. The King has no say in political matters, is—in fact—in the unfortunate position of being a despised figure-head. A change in designation would in reality mean very little politically, but it might well hinder the economic recovery of the nation. It was said, however, that the one man praying for the success of the Republicans is King George of Greece.

RUSSIA

A Red-Letter Day

Nov. 7, 1923, sixth anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik revolution, was celebrated in Moscow by a great review, with tens of thousands of soldiers marching through Red Square. There were brass bands; hundreds of children, on trucks, sang the *Internationale* as small Italian boys now sing *Giovinezza*.

According to observers, the equipment, appearance and discipline of the Russian infantry continues to improve and is equal to that of the Polish infantry. But in cavalry and artillery the Red Army is still at a disadvantage compared with their Catholic neighbors to the West.

War Lord Léon Trotzky, confined to his apartment by the gripe, contributed to the day a suitable apocalyptic utterance: "The seventh year after our revolution opens amid grim forebodings. In six days, says the old Bible story, the world was created and the seventh was a day of rest. After six years of bloodshed and superhuman effort to build up a new world, the seventh year lies before us. But it is not a year of rest. It is a year of great and passionate struggle, of unheard heroism and unprecedented sacrifice on the road to victory. As such we salute it."

ESTHONIA

Good Money

The gold reserve plus foreign currency held by the Estonian Government amounted recently to 2,461,500,000 marks, while the money in circulation was only 1,844,000,000 marks.

* King George of Greece married Princess Elizabeth of Rumania, Feb. 27, 1921; Princess Hélène, his sister, married Crown Prince Carol of Rumania, March 10, 1921. Princess Olga, first cousin of the King, married Prince Paul of Serbia, Oct. 22, 1923.

Foreign News—[Continued]

thus showing a reserve of 616,500,000 emks, or 33½% over the note issue.

The value of the emk, as quoted recently at Tallinn (formerly Reval) capital of Esthonia, was 347 emks to \$1.00.

TURKEY

Chester Dissension

Colonel K. E. Clayton-Kennedy, one-fifth owner of the Chester Concession for the interior development of Turkey, recently arrived in Paris from Anatolia, main Turkish province in Asia Minor. He denied rumors that the Turkish Government had offered the Concession to the German Stinnes over the heads of the Ottoman-American Development Co., the concern which holds the Chester Concession. He stated, as proof to the contrary, that materials were in the course of shipment to Turkey; that engineers on the spot "were working under extra pressure to make up for the regrettable delays arising from the internal controversies which have now ended;" that "full activities" are impossible owing to the approach of Winter.

In Manhattan dissension arose in the ranks of the Company's directors. Major General George Washington Goethals (Panama Canal constructor), Frederick S. Blackall, F. B. Potter, H. C. Sheridan, A. S. Robert severed their connection with the Chester Concession. Commander Arthur Chester, son of Admiral Chester who obtained the concession which bears his name from the Turkish Government, repudiated the management of the concern and said that the "false and misleading statements made by Colonel Clayton-Kennedy and his associates" were bringing ruin upon the project. The dispute arose because the directors could not agree as to the best methods of financing the Concession.

The real owners of the Concession are now: Henry Woodhouse (original name Mario Terenzio Enrico Casalegno), W. E. D. Stokes (TIME, Nov. 12), Charles A. Barnard, Colonel Clayton-Kennedy, Admiral Colby M. Chester.

In a letter to the shareholders Mr. Woodhouse proposed later to increase the board of directors from seven to 16 and invite "representatives of 12 large American industries, which are expected to benefit most from the development of the Concession," to fill the vacancies.

The Chester Concession, in conformity to its agreement with the



© Paul Thompson
GEORGE WASHINGTON GOETHALS
He severed his connection—

Turkish Government, has "to construct and operate 2,700 miles of railroad, to exploit all mines and minerals found in a 25-mile zone along the right of way of this road, which, according to estimates made upon various surveys, cover:

"1) the famous Mosul and other oil fields, aggregating from 4,000,000,000 to 8,000,000,000 barrels potentially, or between one-sixth and one-tenth of the world's total oil resources.

"2) Copper deposits comprising over 400,000,000 tons of rich ore.

"3) About 500 gold, platinum, silver, manganese, iron, tin, zinc, salt, coal and other mines and deposits."

BULGARIA

Another Tragi-Comedy

Act I saw Colonel Krastitch, Yugo-Slavian Military Attaché, being badly "beaten up" by three unidentified men. From Sofia, the Bulgarian Government telegraphed to the Yugo-Slavian Government at Belgrade its sincere regrets, stating that the deed had been executed by political scoundrels to embarrass the Government.

Act II is in Belgrade. The Government, not unmindful of Signor Benito Mussolini's successful little coup against the Greeks (TIME, Sept. 3, Oct. 1), rebuffed the apology and sent an ultimatum in two parts to Sofia:

1) Demands to be accepted within 48 hours: a) The Bulgarian Government to present its excuses and re-

grets to the Yugo-Slav representative in Sofia; b) The Bulgarian Minister of War to express his personal regrets to the Yugo-Slav Military Attaché; c) A detachment of 250 Bulgarian soldiers with a flag to render honors before the Yugo-Slav Legation.

2) Demands without a time limit: a) Punishment of guilty parties when found; b) Payment of indemnity—amount to be fixed by the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

The Yugo-Slavian press backed up these demands and to a moderate extent reflected the animosity of the people to the Bulgars. The *Novosti* said: "We ought to go find and punish the guilty parties ourselves. We lost a chance when Stambuliski was assassinated, but assassination and political aggression have become systematic in Bulgaria. We cannot remain indifferent, now that it is a question of the attempted assassination of our representative."

Act III shows the receipt and acceptance of the Yugo-Slavian note. In reply to Belgrade it was made clear that the Bulgarian Government in no way considered itself responsible for the outrage. Official comment added that Bulgaria was obliged to how to superior force.

Act IV took place at Sofia. A company of soldiers bearing the Bulgarian national flag marched to the gate of the Yugo-Slavian Legation. The regimental band played the Yugo-Slavian national anthem and the soldiers saluted the Yugo-Slavian flag. M. Rakitch, Yugo-Slavian Minister to Bulgaria, and his staff, stood on the porch and watched the proceedings, which lasted ten minutes, with evident satisfaction.

It was understood that the Bulgarian Government had also carried out the remaining conditions as set forth in the 48-hour ultimatum.

YUGO-SLAVIA

Debt-Funders

The Yugo-Slavian Government appointed a debt-funding commission which is to proceed to the U. S. in the near future to discuss the terms of repayment of Yugo-Slavia's War debt to the U. S., which, with interest, amounts to \$60,992,592.12.

Out of 29 foreign debtors to the U. S., only three have paid or settled the terms of payment for their debts. They are: Cuba, Finland, Great Britain.

Foreign News—[Continued]

CHINA

Tsao-Kun Régime

China under President Tsao-Kun (TIME, Oct. 15) is hardly less chaotic than it was under his predecessor Li Yuan-Hung.

France was at loggerheads with the Chinese Government over the latter's inability to make gold payments in accordance with the Boxer* indemnity. This state of affairs has caused the keenest concern to the other Powers interested in China, as they would have to join France in order to safeguard their protocol rights, or risk losing these rights by adhering to the Chinese Policies Treaty, one of the Washington treaties as yet unratified by France.

In the House of Representatives a bitter feud waged over the appointment of a Premier and the election of a Speaker. Wu Ching-Lien, the present speaker, was apparently determined to secure the Premiership or prevent the confirmation of another candidate. This had the effect of dividing the House into two factions—pro-Wu and anti-Wu, the result being that a free fight occurred when an anti-Wu man attempted to force a new election for the Speakership in order to get rid of Wu. As to the Premiership, Wu's supporters were not strong enough to secure his confirmation, and Wu's opponents were too weak to get their nominee confirmed without Wu's approval. President Tsao-Kun could not dissolve Parliament and appoint his own Prime Minister without the consent of the Senate. The Senate, having an anti-Tsao-Kun majority, would certainly have resisted. Hence the deadlock was complete.

The Government was also up against another trouble; it could not raise any money. Police, soldiers and school-teachers threatened to strike for their overdue wages. In the case of the police and soldiers, they knew of France's demands

*The word Boxer comes from a mis-translation of the Chinese *I ho Ch'ien*, meaning *The Patriotic United Fists*, a secret society which originally was anti-dynastic, and had nothing to do with pugilism in spite of some "peculiar cultic exercises." At the end of the 19th Century the society came under the influence of the Empress Dowager, who persuaded them that the foreigner and his spheres of interest—and not the Manchu dynasty—was responsible for the ills of China, and incited them to fight the invaders of their land—hence the Boxer Rising of 1900.

upon the Government. "Why should foreigners be paid while we starve?" they asked. In consequence of this, there was much bitterness abroad against the French.

LATIN AMERICA

Labor's Candidate

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, re-



© International

PLUTARCO CALLES

"A devoted friend of Labor, Justice, Freedom and Democracy"

turned to the U. S. fresh from a romp in Mexico, where he had been supporting Radical General Plutarco Calles for the Mexican Presidency, and whence have emanated shrieks of protest from Conservative supporters of General Adolfo de la Huerta.

Said Mr. Gompers: "It is true that in an address delivered in the City Hall at Juarez, Mexico, I expressed the hope that General Calles would be elected to the Presidency of Mexico. I declared that if I were a Mexican citizen, I would do all in my power to bring about his election. He has given of his friendship to Labor and his understanding and support of the principles of democracy, freedom and human progress.

"I understand that a small group of Mexican politicians has formulated a protest addressed to me because of the declarations which I made in favor of General Calles.

"I have no desire to change these declarations except to strengthen them, if possible. If such a protest

has in reality been made, I take this opportunity to assure those who have made it that it will be answered promptly upon its receipt . . .

"In conference between the representatives of the Mexican and the American workers in El Paso, reference was made to the political campaign in Mexico, and an expression of the general feeling of all those present in regard to General Calles was embodied in the form of a resolution unanimously adopted . . . An extract from this resolution follows:

"We have neither the right nor the desire to interfere in the purely internal political affairs of any country, but we cannot refrain from expressing deep satisfaction at the prospect of seeing a devoted friend of labor, justice, freedom and democracy elected President of one of the great Republics of the Western hemisphere."

Obregon's Vacation

A telegram, signed by more than 100 congressmen and sent to President Obregon, who was vacationing at a little fishing village on Lake Chapala, alleged that General Arnulfo Gomez, chief of the Mexico City garrison, had commissioned one Captain Viscarra, at the head of 200 men, to assassinate certain members of Congress, in particular one Jorge Prieto Laurens, Governor of the State of San Luis Potosi.

The same telegram alleged that Captain Viscarra and his men, wearing red silk badges, would occupy seats in the gallery in Congress and when the session started would lead cheers for General Calles (Presidential candidate), and that, as soon as the Hueristas answered by cheers for Candidate de la Huerta, they would be shot.

General Gomez denied all these charges.

A second message signed by 131 congressmen, most of whom signed the first telegram, was also despatched to President Obregon. In it the congressmen declared that they could no longer expect the guarantee of personal safety due to them as Members of Congress and as citizens of Mexico.

The message continued: "It grieves us to consider General Alvaro Obregon, undisputed revolutionist and constructive President for the past three years, has begun to lose his identity and is on the point of falling into the eternal errors in which all the leaders of Mexico have destroyed their prestige."

ART

Good Books

The amateur devotee in search of mentors to guide him through the mazes of art has never had greater riches spread before him than in the present season. Sir William Orpen's *Outline* (TIME, Oct. 15) is pretty narrowly limited to painting. One wishing a diverting catalogue of the famous individual pictures of the world need go no further.

But a greater work and a more inclusive one is *Elle Faure's History of Art*, now being published in English by Harper. The third volume, on *Renaissance Art*, has come from the press, preceded by *Ancient and Medieval*, and to be followed by *Modern*. The books are not easy to read, but they repay a little delving. Faure is a brilliant stylist, his word-stream brimming with metaphor and colorful imagery, always intent upon inner meaning, and emotional overtones, so that his writing is obscure to those who expect mere surface description. But the translation is itself an admirable work of letters. He treats of sculpture and architecture with fair attention as well as painting. He has not produced a text or an encyclopedia, but tells only enough of an artist and his works to convey his spiritual and historical relations. He follows no set division, except a geographical one: in the present volume, Florence, Rome, Venice, Flanders, monarchical France, Reformation Germany.

The American Institute of Architects, a professional organization of lofty standards, recognizes a public obligation for the diffusion of culture. Through its Committee on Education it has issued a splendid volume, *The Significance of the Fine Arts*, to which various leading exponents contribute studies of their own fields, designed to increase appreciation and give a slice of background. Not unaturally, the most space goes to architecture, which is treated in separate chapters on Classical, Medieval, Renaissance and Modern architecture, by C. Howard Walker, Ralph Adams Cram, H. Van Buren Magonigle and Paul F. Cret, respectively.

The allied arts are discussed by Lorado Taft (Sculpture), Bryson Burroughs (Painting), Frederick Lam Olmsted (Landscape Design), E. H. Bennett (City Planning), Huger Elliott (Industrial Arts, including book-making, ceramics, costume

design, furniture, glass, jewelry and lace-making, metal work, textile design), Thomas Whitney Surette (Music).

Monument to Pyle

Howard Pyle was best known as an illustrator, in heroic style, of adventure stories for boys. He it was who first made Stevenson, Cooper, Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*—not to mention his own *Robin Hood*, *Otto of the Silver Hand*, etc.—alive in many a boy's heart; but he was also a great and serious artist on canvas and in mural decoration. Pyle was born in Wilmington, Del., in 1853, and lived there until his death in 1911. He knew the satisfaction of being an honored prophet in his own community. To his home flocked students, for he was an inspired teacher who taught for love of it, and many of our best American illustrators were among his protégés.

The Wilmington Fine Arts Society has opened in the new Wilmington Institute Library a Howard Pyle Memorial Gallery, where it has collected 267 works of Pyle in various media. One room is devoted to oil paintings, another to black and whites and sketches, a third is an exact replica of the living room in the artist's Wilmington residence. This room was notable for eight mural paintings, ceiling decorations, and a fireplace, by Pyle himself. These pictures, dealing in subject with the genesis of Art and Literature, had been damaged during a fire at the Pyle house, but have been completely restored and with difficulty transferred bodily to the gallery. In the oil painting room, two of the notable canvases are *Marooned*, and the *Flying Dutchman*—formidable pirate figures with Pyle's characteristic contrasts of color masses and sombre realism. There are Revolutionary War scenes, one small water-color, illustrations for Pyle's own stories, *A Modern Sinbad* and the *Pilgrimage of Truth* (the latter painted on mahogany), and pen-and-ink sketches for many stories and articles originally published in *Harper's Magazine*.

Exhibitions

A flock of important one-man shows, mainly by contemporary Americans, graced the galleries of Manhattan:

Francesca Cugat (Anderson Galleries), is a 29-year-old Spaniard who won fame by his series of Chicago Opera advertising posters. He shows imaginative landscapes, fantastic portrait posters of Beethoven and other "greats," and two triptychs. Zoë Beckley, famed Manhattan newspaper woman, wrote a flattering introduction to his catalogue.

William Gedney Bunce (Milch Galleries) was a native of Connecticut but painted Venetian subjects almost

exclusively. His nearest affinity is Turner, though a more restrained and New Englishman Turner. The exhibition is by way of a memorial.

Albert Herter (Reinhardt Galleries) shows that he can be an effective portrait painter, as well as a flowery decorator. Portraits of a Russian nobleman, of Pilgun Yoon in the Chinese manner, and of Herbert C. Hoover are features.

Harry W. Watrous (Howard Young Galleries) was a retrospective exhibit. He perfected the Saton type of picture—suave, highly finished surfaces—painting chiefly women-of-leisure and still life. A friend of Blakelock, he has branched into nocturnal landscape since the War.

Bryant Baker (Anderson Galleries), British sculptor, has done busts of George Harvey, Pershing, Roosevelt, Lloyd George, Henry Cabot Lodge, Taft, Auckland Geddes, John Hays Hammond, Edward VII. The retiring Ambassador Harvey said of the sculptor, "I consider Mr. Baker a great sculptor, and he is generally so regarded in England."

Eugene Savage (Ferargil Galleries), decorative young modernist, uses classic themes and medieval methods (gold background), makes his own frames. There is a small copy of his *Expulsion* (from Eden) which won the Thomas B. Clark Prize at the last National Academy.

Oliver Chaffee (Montross Gallery) is strongly under the influence of Cézanne. He has lived and worked in Southern France and most of his pieces are homely vistas in the little towns of Venice and Chantemesle. His water-colors are more free and sparkling than his oils.

In Paris

For the first time, Americans have their own section in the Paris Salon d'Automne, now open, but few of our better known artists are represented.

In New Orleans

The Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans, formerly the Roosevelt, testifies to its confidence in the distinctive charm of the old Creole city by hanging signed artists' proofs in the guest rooms, of ten etchings by Ronald Hargrave, of the Cabildo, the Cathedral, the old Absinthe House and other picturesque corners.

In Australia

Australia, young and traditionless though she is, has produced her quota of artists, and an Australian exhibition is now in progress at Burlington House, London. There is little, however, that is distinctive of Australia as opposed to the art of other modern countries. The chief figures are Max Meldrum, Norman Lindsay, Hugh Ramsey, George Lambert, Heyson, Gruner.

* HISTORY OF ART—Elle Faure, translated by Walter Pach—Four Vols.: I. Ancient Art; II. Medieval Art; III. Renaissance Art; IV. (In preparation). Modern Art. Harper (\$7.50 each vol.).

* THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FINE ARTS: THE ESSAYS ON THE ARTS—Edited by the Committee on Education, American Institute of Architects—Marshall Jones (\$5.50).

BOOKS

Young Felix*

Pollyanna Is Brought Up-to-Date

The Story. Young Felix Hunter is a person of invincible amiability. He would greet Lucifer himself with undiminished good humor. A large proportion of his early life appears to have been devoted to a demonstration of his affability in the face of continued reverses. No ray of light is shed upon his drab existence that is not promptly followed by compensating catastrophe. Each misfortune he welcomes with an apt witticism. It is said of him that he proceeds "triumphing from failure to failure." Many of his set-backs are in themselves inconsiderable. They form an overwhelming aggregate.

He is born into an agreeably futile and wholly poverty-stricken family; education brushes him lightly by; diphtheria and a consequent period of paralysis afford him early opportunity for cheerful submission; he becomes identified with an advertising firm, then another, in which his native ingenuity and artistic talent bring him reasonable success. An abortive love affair with a co-worker is ended abruptly by the lady's untimely suicide; he finally marries a childhood sweetheart, against his mother's passionate protest, and finds in her a voracious wife who does her best to swallow his soul and finally runs away with another man; he loses his mother—a miracle of sympathy and self-abnegation—on the same evening; he finally sees a new beauty opening for him in a new love. This time he loves "for character, which is the only true thing to love for." We leave him, a successful artist, engaged in a romantic passage at a music hall bar, in the course of an air raid which proposes to blow both participants effectively to pieces.

Every figure in the story of Felix is defined with simple, unerring strokes. No character so much as shows his nose in that he is not promptly pinned down and held up for inspection. We know them all and like practically all of them—Felix himself, sensitive, delightfully vain, adroit, an artist fundamentally, hugely enjoying a world which has little for him save hard knocks; his mother, capable, heroic, unquestioningly devoted; Grumps, the bibulous Scotch grandfather, one of the most keenly observed and original figures in recent literature; the histrionic and ineffective father; Godfrey, the actor-brother, with a sonorous voice and the manner of a Grand Duke; Aunt Julie, the Incubus, who descends in all her Victorian smugness on the Hunter household for a protracted and in-

tolerable visit; Felix's wife, "a passionate, exciting pet"; old Jacob, his friend, obstinately liberal, who is "one of the men who deliberately choose their wives!"

The Significance. Frank Swinnerton is chiefly known as a technician. The story of Felix's child-



FRANK SWINNERTON
He sees and tells

hood and youth is told with an adroit simplicity that gives a minute picture without the semblance of effort. Every episode comes with the force and inevitability of life itself. He is never melodramatic, never sordid. He is consistently interesting. He has the invaluable faculty of exploiting the significance of the casual. He does not feel it necessary to take his characters apart in order to show how they work. Unquestionably they all have complex and repressions and psychological eccentricities. But Mr. Swinnerton is far more concerned with making them human.

Similarly Mr. Swinnerton, while showing no cowardice in the face of the demon, Sex, keeps a healthy sense of proportion in regard to it.

The Author. Frank Swinnerton was born in London in 1884. He is the author of *The Happy Family*, *On the Staircase*, *The Chaste Wife*, *Shops and Houses*, *Nocturne*, *September*, *Coquette*. According to Arnold Bennett and H. G. Wells, *Nocturne* is "the perfect novel."

He is editorial adviser to the firm of Chatto and Windus, publishers, and writes literary criticism for the *Manchester Guardian*. He is also a professional dramatic critic.

Blasco Ibanez

He is the Most Dynamic of Novelists

Dr. Smythe, of the *International Book Review*, came out of the elevator. "Well," said he, "that human dynamo is upstairs waiting for you!" Human dynamo, Blasco Ibanez certainly proved to be. Dark, white-skinned, brisk, almost jerky in his movements, with hands which noticeably wear several jeweled rings and gesticulate in square, but expressive fashion, the great Spanish spinner of yarns is a perfect echo of the life he has led. He does not speak in English. I speak no Spanish, little French. He spoke in French and I understood. A friend put my questions.

Ibanez is a man of tremendous, incalculable dramatic imagination. This is curious because he does not like the theatre. He has never written a play. I think that I know why he does not like the stage. It is confining to the imagination. It sets mechanical rules within which the fancy may not indulge itself by great leaps of time and place.

In youth Ibanez was a political orator. He waged battle for causes. He fought duels. Now he is publisher, journalist, novelist. His publishing firm has published in the form of cheap little paper books practically all of the world's masterpieces for the benefit of the Spanish people. Publishing on a grand scale—yes!—for Ibanez is just that—grandiose. Life for him, I fancy, is a brilliant gesture.

His novels are written at high speed. I was particularly interested in his methods of writing. "I sometimes dictate an article; but never one of my stories," he told me. "Those I write in long hand very rapidly. The actual time it takes me to produce one of these novels may be very short—as short as two months; but on the idea, on the development of the plot, I may have been working for years." Those who have watched him work will tell you that he can carry on a conversation while he is writing. This is because the writing is purely a mechanical expression of the outline which has been smoldering for months or for years in his conscious mind and being, enriched and elaborated in the subconscious.

Mr. Kennaday of the Foreign Press Service, tells me that he has spent evenings with Ibanez when the fiery gentleman has outlined story after story after story—all of them good. It is a pity that there are not 48 hours in a day, and that the fertile-minded Spaniard cannot write with both hands at once.

His next novel, to follow *The Temptress*, has already been published in Spain. It is called *Sa Reina Calipa*.

I liked Ibanez. I wonder if it would be possible for anyone to know him well. Like most men of

* YOUNG FELIX—Frank Swinnerton—Doran (\$2.00).

MUSIC

exaggeratedly fertile brains, his real self lies somewhere very deep within. He tends to speak in periods. His words, too, are gestures; this, however, is the world of make-believe and of romance. It is his world. He moves in it serenely and triumphantly. He is a giant of a novelist, a swift spinner of glowing tales, a man with a passion for accomplishment who has been endowed with sufficient vitality to pursue his images to their creation. Long life to him and his vigor!

J. F.

Good Books

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

A PREFACE TO LIFE—Edwin Justus Mayer—Boni (\$2.50). The candid autobiography of a youth whose physical and spiritual adventures touch upon Harlem and Hollywood, William Blake and Joseph Conrad, manufacturers, magnates, movie-stars, sweat-shop-workers, policemen, poets, editors, reporters. The growth of a mind, the rise of an intelligence, the development of an interesting and hostile point of view. Well written, fertile of ideas, suggesting one of the many possible answers to the query: "What's wrong with civilization in general and American civilization in particular?"

LAZY LAUGHTER—Woodward Boyd—Scribner (\$2.00). The Montgomerys and their relatives were charming people but oh, so lazy—and Dagmar Hallowell was no exception. She did try to make out the firmest sort of a schedule for herself sometimes—a schedule that included rising at seven—but how could she ever keep it when she always overslept? She débuted, she considered a stage career, she tried to be a working-girl, she fell in love—but in each case laziness sucked the strength from each promising adventure. At last she plucked up courage to go to Chicago—and for a little while she seemed to have conquered the family curse (she was intermittently employed at some rather useless work, but still, employed)—the right young man re-appeared just when he should—and then her brother, Herbie, having slept himself out of the Marine Corps, got sluggishly involved in an impossible intrigue—the family fortunes failed—all there was for Dagmar to do was to marry a middle-aged bear for money to take care of her whole ineffective family—and so she did. A pleasant and amusing novel.

Bubble Piano

A most ingenious toy is under process of construction—an instrument to simplify piano-playing for children. The inventor is Ralph Mayhew.

Mr. Mayhew is the "Bubble Books man." The Bubble Books, out of which Mayhew has made almost over night a large fortune, have been one of the most extraordinary of recent successes. A few years ago, while connected with the Advertising Department of Harper & Bros., publishers, this ingenious fellow hit upon the idea of combining a printed page with a phonograph record. From this the Bubble Books were evolved. You read aloud to the children a story from one of the volumes. At a certain point the text relates that the baby bear sang a song. There follows on the page a slot containing a phonograph record, which you play on the phonograph, thereby demonstrating what the baby bear sang. A running narrative with musical numbers is thus afforded—a species of small opera that calls for prolonged applause.

Mayhew now has hit upon the "Bubble Piano." This is a box with a keyboard which is placed over the piano keyboard. You press the keys of the box, one after another, and the instrument strikes the proper keys on the piano, plays a melody. You press the first key of the attachment and it strikes a D, say, on the piano. You press the second key, and it strikes an F sharp on the piano. The third key may strike B, the fourth a G sharp. By striking the keys on the attachment one after another, as on the piano keyboard you would strike C, D, E, F, etc., you get a melody that may skip around anywhere on the piano keyboard.

The Bubble Piano will play any melody. The tune can be changed by rearranging a set of pegs. The child can take a set of notes written out and match the successive notes with notes marked on pegs. These pegs he places one after another in a slot in the box. The instrument then plays the melody. The child has only to concern himself with the time, the length of the notes. From the manipulation of this toy a considerable part of the rudiments of music can be learned.

* Readers of the cheaper fiction magazines are aware that there has been in the market for some time a system of learning piano-playing by placing over the keys a paper diagram marked with the names of the keys. "Learn to play the piano in a week! Be popular and surprise your friends!" In this way, though, the player has to skip from one interval to another as on the keyboard itself, while with the Bubble Piano he strikes one key after another in regular succession.

In Manhattan

Gatti-Casazza, manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, gave new scenery to the old favorite, *Aida*, considered by many to be Verdi's best opera.

Aida, the story of love in a tomb in ancient Egypt, is famous for its triumphal march. "Toot-toot-toot," go the horns, and everyone is thrilled. Hitherto this procession has passed under one arch; in Gatti's new scenery the procession has four arches, each of dazzling splendor.

The first popular priced Saturday night opera was *Rigoletto* (also Verdi). The box office line was the longest in history. It reached entirely around the opera house.

Miguel Fleta, of Spanish and South American fame, was the important addition to the list of singers. As Cavaradossi in *Tosca*, he was received with an applause which Caruso might have envied. To Mme. Jerizta's hat and fine feathers he was a courteous if not impassioned lover.

For Antonio Scotti this is the 25th season. He is probably the most faultless performer on the operatic stage. His impersonation of Scarpia, killed by Tosca's dagger, is one of the peaks of the history of Opera. Today the voice of Scotti is not what it was ten years ago. But the art of Scotti is greater.

Of outstanding importance was the revival of *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*, probably the most tuneful of all the works of Richard Wagner.

Die Meistersinger is Wagner's "human" opera. In *The Ring* he is accused of megalomania; in *Tristan* of hysteria; in *Parsoval* of religiosity. But in *Die Meistersinger* his only fault is length. And that perhaps is the fault of a restless and rapid age rather than of the master.

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THE THEATRE

New Plays

Spring Cleaning. Critics observe that every dramatist is bound by the inevitable to write before his span of life is done a play in which a street walker walks into a drawing room unannounced. She usually walks out again leaving a group of idle rich attempting to reassemble the fragments of their devastated philosophy. Such is the current effort of Frederick Lonsdale, Englishman, author of *Aren't We All*. Inserting his tiny needle point of humor into this familiar situation, he has injected various stimulating charges of the unexpected. He sustains, therefore, the interest.

He blames the whole thing on the pretty wife who has succumbed to the diverting futility of doing nothing. He has surrounded her with a group of exceedingly rarefied representatives of London's smart society. He has attached her to a husband who disapproves. His—the husband's—conversation is a trifle dull and his necktie lacks a certain trim orthodoxy. They could hardly be expected to get on.

The husband, finding himself incompetent to steer the situation, summons reinforcements. The latter materialize as the little scarlet sister of the evening. The play is too entirely well-bred to permit the husband to cast his lot with hers. Therefore, another set of epigrams is required to rewind their domestic top and set it spinning.

The play revels in an abundance of good acting, with particularly satisfactory contributions by Arthur Byron, A. E. Matthews, Estelle Winwood.

Percy Hammond: "The play has a vast appeal for those who know their way about."

Alexander Woolcott: "Suave but murderous dialogue in which the opposing characters are hating each other bitterly and doing it with a smile."

Stepping Stones. Fred Stone, whose comedy is a cherished tradition of the present-day American stage, has found a lineal descendant to perpetuate his name. His daughter Dorothy made her debut in a new Stone show, and in the three short hours of the opening night she danced her way to the regions of the stars. Twice in that memorable performance the critical first night audience rose to its feet to give her

personal ovations. It is doubtful that any individual performer ever gleaned more glory from a first appearance on Broadway.

Dorothy Stone is 17, slight, with light, bobbed hair, and looks too much



FATHER FRED, DAUGHTER DOROTHY
"Twice the audience rose to its feet"

like her father to be pretty. She dances only moderately well. But she sings like a firefly on a Summer evening. She has that inestimable gift of natural vivacity; she has distinctive personality; is carefree and entirely irresistible.

The remainder of the entertainment is exactly what Stone's followers for 21 years have been trained to expect. Dorothy Stone is the poor girl; she marries the disguised Prince. Father Fred is Peter Plug, a plumber, who stands by in every scene to protect her from the villainous hardships set upon a musical comedy heroine. Mother Stone (Allene Crater) also plays a prominent part and marries Peter Plug at the last—to the wild delight of the audience.

Though the music is uninspired and the humor of a decidedly wrinkled variety, the final effect is a little bit better than that of previous Stone shows latterly wending their way around the country.

Percy Hammond: "A very happy family affair."

Heywood Brown: "This young Stone girl is by all odds the most exciting and glamorous person who has hopped out upon the musical comedy stage in this generation."

A Love Scandal. There is nothing more harrowing than a group of intelligent people standing around repeating epigrams that don't ep. The actors and actresses assembled for this diversion are eminently intelligent individuals led by no less a personage than the immaculate Norman Trevor. Their lines are made of lead; the authors tried to be Oscar Wilde and collapsed under the strain. The plot deals with a young woman who married a millionaire only to discover she loved a penniless playwright. When the latter became wealthy on three suddenly successful plays, she found the situation distinctly trying. But her sufferings were as nothing compared with those of the audience.

The Deep Tangled Wildwood. George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly (authors of *Dulcy*, *To the Ladies*, *Merton of the Movies*) have finally missed fire. Their satirical comedy of a man who went back home to escape the city and found the home town in the clutches of jazz is unsubstantial. Though studded with smart lines, it lacks sustaining plot. Added to this, the acting is only moderately well tuned to the spirit of the satire.

White Cargo. Another theatrical treatise on the more acute applications of the sex problem has appeared to vex the censors. The scene is desert land in Africa; the characters, a group of sex-starved white men circling about one exceedingly abandoned mulatto woman. The play is on the order of *Rain*; it approximates but faintly the extraordinary power of that discussion. Considerable excellent acting is dissipated on unworthy material.

Bide Dudley: "Don't take your old Aunt Eliza from Pottersville to see it or she may disinherit you."

Notes

A play entitled *Time* is stirring uneasily in the provinces awaiting an opening in the congested theatre situation of Manhattan. Arthur Henry, husband of Playwright Clare Kummer, is the author and Stuart Walker, noted for a variety of theatrical accomplishments, including artistic stock companies in Cincinnati and Indianapolis, is the producer.

Royalty turning its hand to playwrighting is unusual. Stockholm, nevertheless, will see *Kinangozi* by Prince Wilhelm at the Svenska Theatre in January. Anglo-African settlers and native blacks are the characters.

The Open Road

The Theatre Guild Cannot, in All Honesty, Confine Itself to Manhattan

For the first time in its brief but illustrious history the (Manhattan) Theatre Guild has sent a company on tour. Headed by Basil Sidney, the players are already operating in important cities; Baltimore witnessed their opening, Washington, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Toronto and more will have glimpses of their wanderings. *He Who Gets Slapped* by Leonid Andreyev, *Peer Gynt* by Henrik Ibsen, and *The Devil's Disciple* by G. B. Shaw compose their repertory. They give all of these at each stand-time permitting.

The Theatre Guild has done what the hard heads and cold hearts of the Theatre agreed was impossible. They have proved themselves artists undreamed and yet have made their art pay under the box office grating. Opening in April, 1919, with Benavente's *The Bonds of Interest*, the organization made its first memorable success with *John Ferguson* by St. John Ervine. Listed among their most notable successes are the following, a list which any financially-minded manager might inspect greedily and which many a layman will recognize with the quickening touch of well remembered evenings:

John Ferguson, by St. John Ervine
The Faithful, by John Masefield
Jane Clegg, by St. John Ervine
The Dance of Death, by August Strindberg

Mr. Pim Passes By, by A. A. Milne
Lilith, by Franz Molnar
He Who Gets Slapped, by Leonid Andreyev

Back to Methuselah, by G. B. Shaw
U. R., by Karel Capek
Peer Gynt, by Henrik Ibsen
The Adding Machine, by Elmer L. Rice

The Devil's Disciple, by G. B. Shaw

With such an important contribution to American art, the Theatre Guild could not, in all honesty, confine its production to Manhattan. Traveling companies of some of the above plays have gone on the road, it is true, but under different management, and not always the balanced group of players who read their lines at the Garrick.

Accordingly the Guild has embarked upon the dangerous seas of touring repertory. In Basil Sidney they have selected a singularly able actor as the company's cornerstone. Preliminary reports indicate that the tour is finding favor. Open hands and crowded houses are the portion of its deserts.

W. R.

The Best Plays

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

Drama

ELEONORA DUZE—The greatest name in the world of the theatre retaining its compelling power by reason of a woman's ageless spirit.

MOSCOW ART THEATRE—Russian Repertory which was bathed into sensational success last season returns to mop up.

RAIN—Jeanne Eagels in her fifth century of performances as a 20th Century harlot in the South Seas.

SIR JOHN MARTIN-HARVEY—Showing that repertory may be both classical and profitable. *Hamlet* and *The Shrew* next.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Gutters and garrets of War-time France. Helen Menken mounts from one to the other with good effect.

SUN UP—A tragic page torn from the primitive history of Carolina Mountain folk.

TARNISH—Telling in bitter terms how man blurs his life by compromise with moral standards.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—Convincing and immensely diverting discussion of the inseparability of a sense of humor and successful matrimony. Cyril Maude chiefly concerned.

THE CHANGELINGS—A moderately amusing comedy of twisted identity made into the semblance of important entertainment by Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Ruth Chatterton.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC—Walter Hampden's revival of Rostand's classic comedy. Just about the most satisfactory combination on the current playbill.

IN LOVE WITH LOVE—Smart in-sequentialism made singularly entertaining by Lynn Fontanne and a deftly devised production.

MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY—Mrs. Fiske winding up her brilliant engagement in St. John Ervine's comedy of English life.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—Thunderous farce demonstrating that a week in the wide open spaces is more valuable than carloads of pink pills.

THE SWAN—Exceptional high comedy of Royalty by Franz Molnar brought beautifully to life by striking performance against a background perfect in color and detail.

WINDOWS—The Theatre Guild prospering with a play by John Galsworthy on the psychology of a wayward girl.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

PIONEER TRAILS. All normal children and those adults in whose mouths the taste of story book Indian blood is still strong will doubtless approve of *Pioneer Trails*. A masterly massacre is accomplished, in which a convoy of prairie schooners with their entire personnel, is wiped out. One small child escapes, to reappear 20 years later as the hero. Thereafter, the plot is simply a stencil, cut with the old familiar tools.

ALICE CALHOUN is the girl and makes the unfortunate error of too precise and obvious make-up for a simple, pioneer primrose. But the men are men and the openness of the scenic spaces is only exceeded by their width. Such productions are harmless to all; entertaining to millions.

AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE SPEEDY JACKS. Echoes of the loud hurrahs that greeted the return of the 98-foot honeymoon yacht which carried Albert V. Gown, of Cleveland, and his bride around the world have been preserved in celluloid. The result is a travel picture. It travels fast, and is, therefore, fragmentary. Nevertheless it will suffice for a vicarious voyage for vast sections of citizenry whose wanderings are bounded by the village store; the state fair; the subway kiosk.

Notes

Famous Players, the largest motion picture concern in the world, will suspend production for a number of months. Their representatives assure the world at-large, however, that they have a vast supply of undisclosed photography in their possession. Heading their list is *The Ten Commandments*, a \$2,000,000 production which, they trust, will follow their *The Covered Wagon* as the most popular film in the world. The prologue shows the original ten in process of discovery by Moses; later the film discusses their application in modern life.

Lillian Gish is now somewhere in the vicinity of Gibraltar, en route to Italy, where she will do a film version of George Eliot's *Romola*.

John Barrymore has just completed in California, a celluloid *Beau Brummel*.

Lenore Ulric's return to the screen will be signalized when *Tiger Rose* is presented to a breathless world at Christmas time.

LAW

Buzfustian

Five years and \$1,000,000 more or less brought at least a temporary termination of a notorious divorce suit. In one hour and five minutes a jury disposed of several thousand dollars' worth of argument and many hours of legal talent. One Mrs. Helen Elwood Stokes was acquitted of 16 charges lodged by one W. E. D. Stokes, her husband.

Such a case is as good as a mediocre tournament to set champions a-jousting. On the one side was the mighty Samuel Untermeyer, champion of Mrs. Stokes. On the other side rose Max D. Steuer, challenger for the irate husband. As lawyers both men rank with the Launcelots, Bediveres and Geraints, if not the Galahads. And for the sake of the rich rewards at stake, they jousted at one another as much as at the other's client.

"Buzfuz" was what Mr. Untermeyer called Mr. Steuer, referring to the ingenious lawyer whom Dickens devised to send Mr. Pickwick to prison for breach of promise—because a lady had fainted in his arms.

Mr. Steuer replied: "If ever there was a Sergeant Buzfuz I had to contend with him for five weeks . . . Dickens did not dislike lawyers . . . He wrote the character of Sergeant Buzfuz in the hope that he would eliminate from the English bar the slysters that indulged in deceptions upon juries."

Quotations from pleadings to the jury:

"Don't let yourself be misled by the eloquence of this very wily and resourceful attorney, my adversary. Keep close to the facts, and if you do that we have no fear. If this jury should fail to agree to vindicate this lady triumphantly, she would go out of this courtroom a bowed and sorrowful lady. She wants to go home to her children. She wants to take them into her arms and look into their eyes and tell them that she has never disgraced them. She has done nothing in her whole life that hasn't been open to the public gaze."

"If ever there was a downright plea to the sympathies, the passions, the prejudices of the jury for six hours or more, you have heard it here . . . And that story about the ring. Why, Munchausen was beaten by hundreds of miles by the man who made up that story."

"Of this man . . . I will say little; the subject presents few attractions; and I, gentlemen, am not the man nor are you, gentlemen the

men to delight in the contemplation of revolting heartlessness and systematic villainy. It is difficult to smile with an aching heart—it is ill jesting when our deepest sympathies are awakened. My client's prospects are ruined. All is gloom and silence in the house; even the voice of the child is hushed . . . while his mother weeps."

The first paragraph is Untermeyer; the second, Steuer; the third, Buzfuz.



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MAX D. STEUER

"If ever there was a Sergeant Buzfuz"

Fortunately, in this case no matter how innocent either party may be, he will not go to jail like the poor Mr. Pickwick, found with his buxom landlady, widow Bardell, in his arms.

Devotees of Dickens will recall other parts of the clever Mr. Buzfuz's remarks as reported by Dickens:

"Sergeant Buzfuz began by saying that never in the whole course of his profession . . . had he approached a case with such deep emotion or with such a heavy sense of responsibility imposed upon him."

"You have heard from my learned friend, gentlemen," continued Sergeant Buzfuz, "that this is an action for a breach of promise of marriage."

"But you have not heard—inasmuch as it did not come within my learned friend's province to tell you what are the facts of the case. Those facts you shall hear detailed by me and proved by the unimpeachable female whom I will place in the box before you."

And he added: "Pickwick still rears his head with unblushing effrontery, and gazes without a sigh on the ruin he has made."

EDUCATION

In Germany

Five German universities are closing down. They include, according to report, the internationally famous colleges at Halle, Marburg, Frankfurt-am-Main. They have surrendered to poverty.

The central tragedy of the university situation in Germany is in the middle-class home. From the German bourgeois family were recruited the upholders of the liberal tradition. Today the middle-class son finds it difficult, almost impossible, to finance a university course.

The sons of speculators, industrialists and big baronial landowners fill the college halls.

The democratic element is not totally eliminated only because of a remarkable development of student self-help. Guided from a national headquarters at Dresden, cooperative stores, student kitchens, employment bureaus are operated. And there are loan banks to which all who can contribute, and from which the most gifted students, regardless of social status, receive money without interest during the months before their final exams. John R. Mott, through the World's Student Christian Federation, has been largely instrumental in the success of these self-help activities. The Society of Friends (American Quakers) have cooperated.

Say university professors in America: "The rich heritage of learning given by Germany to the world may be laid waste."

At Louvain

Hopes of completing the library of the University of Louvain in 1925 have sagged because American money has ceased its flow. Building operations have been suspended.

The beautiful structure which was to have replaced the famous Cloth-makers' Hall, destroyed by bombardment in 1914, stands only one-fourth completed, and a fresh call is being issued to the colleges of America which in effect pledged themselves to finance this enterprise two years ago, when President Butler of Columbia University laid the cornerstone.

The building will cost \$1,000,000, and so far only \$300,000 has been contributed. The Committee was led to expect a dollar each from 1,200,000 American students, but whereas institutions like West Point, Annapolis, Hunter, Amherst, Bryn Mawr, St. Stephens, Yale have oversubscribed their quotas, and half a

dozen schools have fulfilled their promises, almost three-fourths of all the students concerned have failed to contribute. Another campaign is about to be made.

1925 will mark the 500th anniversary of the library, and if the present delay is not permanent, the completed building will be a timely memorial. Each institution contributing is to have a column, stone, arch or window inscribed with its name. The result will be an enduring record of America on Belgian soil.

"College Spirit"

The Americanization of Europe (which the English philosopher, Bertrand Russell, views with alarm) proceeds. The Committee for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation, headed by Herbert C. Hoover, is selecting plans for a group of dormitories on the American plan to be erected at the University of Brussels. John Mead Howells, consulting architect, claimed for the program recently that it would encourage "college spirit" on the Continent—something which, for better or worse, the Continent has so far got along without.

Of Historical Interest

Near Haverstraw on the Hudson, where Benedict Arnold met Major André, a tablet was erected and a speech was made by the State Historian of New York (Dr. Alexander C. Frick).

Runs the inscription:

Between this boulder and the river is the place where Benedict Arnold first met Major John André, Adjutant General of the British Army, to plan for the surrender of West Point to the British. Major André landed from the Vulture the evening of Sept. 21, 1780. Early the following morning the conspirators repaired, to the home of Joshua H. Smith, about three miles to the north, where Arnold finally agreed to surrender West Point for £10,000 and a commission in the British Army. From the Smith house André attempted to return to the British lines. He was captured at Tarrytown and tried, convicted and executed as a spy at Tappan, Oct. 2, 1780.

Other spots of historical interest are in process of being marked.

Washington U.

Last spring the colorful name of Herbert S. Hadley (TIME, July 2) came out from the shadowy mountains of Colorado, whither he had repaired for his health. He was appointed Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Last week he was formally inaugurated. The speech of the occa-

sion, delivered by Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, contained the following passages:

"The University takes its place by the side of the Church and the State as one of three fundamental institutions of modern civilization . . . The Church represents the organized faith of Christendom and its collective worship. The State represents the purpose of civilized man to live happily and helpfully together in organized society. The University represents man's inborn love of truth, his persistent curiosity, which has given rise to all science, and his dominating idealism which is the origin of all literature and of all philosophy.

"Long experience has shown that the University may and can only achieve its end by a three-fold activity . . . The University must gather and conserve knowledge; the University must advance knowledge; the University must diffuse and apply knowledge. These are its three necessary and characteristic functions.

"The unhappy and conflicting diversity of religious beliefs, and the unhappy and conflicting diversity of social and political theories, find their reconciliation and their unity in the University, whose frame is so secure, so broad and so generous that there is room in it for each and all of these if only they be held in sincerity and pursued in a spirit of truth-seeking and of service."

Mr. Hadley, when Governor of Missouri in 1912, was looked upon as a likely President of the U. S. He declares he will not return to politics.

Geo. Washington U.

George Washington visualized and advocated a national university at the nation's capital. John Quincy Adams did the same.

A century ago someone started George Washington University at Washington. It had 39 students. Today it has 5,000 and has set out upon a building program to make itself yet bigger and yet better.

The newly inaugurated President of the University is William Mather Lewis. He hopes to realize the hope of his country's founder—to make an institution which shall be free from local discoloration and provincial prejudice and one which, by virtue of its position, can operate more centrally and more importantly than others.

To date, the greatest universities have been, first, born; then, made. Consequently most great universities possess the defects of their virtues

and the redeeming charm of their vices.

President Lewis is presented with an opportunity to fashion the ideal university. And, if the improbable occurs, the ideal will move and breathe and have spiritual being.

"Tallest in the World"

A feature of the campaign of Northwestern University (Evanston, Ill.) to secure \$5,000,000 for buildings on its new Lake Shore Drive campus in Chicago, is an emphasis placed upon the fact that one of its new buildings will be the "tallest educational structure in the world." This potent superlative will aid in producing the \$2,500,000 as yet uncollected.

The Chicago site will eventually be occupied by the schools of law, medicine, dentistry, commerce.

Negroes and Mr. Rosenwald

In 1912, Booker T. Washington, Negro humanitarian, called upon Julius Rosenwald, Chicago merchant. Said he: "In my state, Alabama, Negroes number about half the population of the state. Last year \$2,865,000 was spent on education, but only \$360,000 of that for Negro children. Sixty per cent. of the white children were enrolled for an average term of seven months, whereas only 20% of the Negro children were enrolled for an average term of only four months. Something must be done."

Mr. Rosenwald agreed, and something was.

Since then nearly 2,000 schools have been established in the South and \$7,000,000 has been spent through the Rosenwald Fund for Negro education. Mr. Rosenwald specified that whatever sums he gave must be matched by the Negroes themselves. To date, the Rosenwald Fund has contributed \$1,400,000; Negroes have raised \$1,800,000; the balance has come from public school authorities and individual whites.

Another Girard?

Girard College in Philadelphia was thought to be the richest school of its kind (industrial) in America. But the disclosure of a \$60,000,000 benefaction to the Hershey Industrial School at Hershey, Pa., has produced its financial equal.

The benefaction consisted of 99% of the common stock of the Hershey Chocolate Co. It was made by Mil-

SCIENCE

ton S. Hershey five years ago; but modestly he said nothing about it.

Last week the secret leaked out. Mr. Hershey has been busy explaining his gift.

The motives are simple. They are not, as George F. Rabbitt ignorantly supposes, an "advertising stunt" for Hershey almond bars. Mr. Hershey was a poor boy. He had no education. He learned a trade and made a fortune out of it. He has no children. Now he would like to give an opportunity to as many boys as possible to make fortunes for themselves. Girls he does not provide for, on the ground that they can always get married or do house-work, and so find homes. "Girls don't need help like boys," said he, "so I decided on boys." Boys will be accepted who are poor, without fathers, white, native-born, healthy and between the ages of four and eight.

The parallel with Stephen Girard is curiously close, and it is significant that Mr. Hershey went to Philadelphia and studied the college there before he opened his own school in 1909. Girard's will in 1831 specified that "poor, male, white orphan children" only should be admitted. Preference was to be given first to those applying from Philadelphia, and then to those from elsewhere in Pennsylvania and the U. S. Mr. Hershey directs likewise that the first favors be shown to applicants from surrounding counties. Girard enforced a prejudice of his against sectarianism when he directed that no ecclesiastic be allowed so much as to enter the grounds as a visitor. The prejudice betrayed by Mr. Hershey, is in favor of woman's place being in the home.

Mr. Hershey's generosity is colossal. He keeps only \$1,000,000 and his automobile for himself. The question will undoubtedly be asked whether, on the whole, it is good or bad for education to be subject to the personal whims of its benefactors. But meanwhile the Hershey Industrial School will be teaching a thousand or more boys to support themselves.

The Rockefeller Foundation was a broader project, but the candy man has done exactly what he pleased, and there is a peculiarly American flavor about that.

The man who built the village of Hershey is a genial, unimpressive widower of 66. He lives in the village palace with his "old crony," Harry Lebkeicher, formerly a candy apprentice.

Occasionally he packs his grip, walks to the depot (or rides in his battered 1914 model) and goes to Europe for as long or as short as

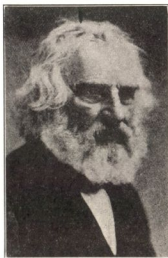
he likes. But mostly he stays near the farmland where he was bred, buys his clothes at the local emporium.

Evangelical

Still stands the forest primeval; but under the shade of its branches dwells another race; with other customs and language.

Only along the shore of the mournful and misty Atlantic linger a few Acadian peasants, whose fathers from exile wandered back to their native land to die in its bosom.

These are among the last of the "tedious but popular" hexameters of



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POET LONGFELLOW
A propagandist?

Evangeline, written by Poet Longfellow.

A former Minister of Education of Ontario (the Rev. Dr. Cody) now demands that the poem shall no longer be taught in the schools of Canada. He contends that it wrongly portrays the British as unmerciful, and is used in American schools as anti-British propaganda.

Librarian Locke of Ontario defends Longfellow on the ground that his poem was based on a history written by a loyal imperialist, Chief Justice T. G. Haliburton.* And the American poet is also defended by most Canadian newspapers, whose chief point is: "Americans who are anti-British are to be found most generally among those who never heard of Longfellow and who do not care whether *Evangeline* is a chewing gum or a new style underwear."

* Justice Haliburton was best known as "the first American humorist," author of *Sam Slick*, which ran into 142 editions.

Amundsen Plans

Captain Roald Amundsen, South Pole discoverer, who was frustrated by airplane defects in his attempt to fly across the North Pole from Alaska last Summer (TIME, June 18, 25), will try again next year, starting his flight in June from Spitsbergen (Norwegian islands northeast of Greenland). With him will go Lieutenant Ralph E. Davison, U. S. Navy, selected by Secretary Denby at the Norse explorer's request, to command one of three seaplanes which will make the trip.

The planes are Dornier-Dolphin flying-boats with rounded hulls, built to take off and land on ice, earth or water. They will have radio equipment for communication with the depot ship. They will be manned by six men. The edge of the Spitsbergen ice pack is about 450 miles from the Pole. It is 600 miles nearer than the northernmost point of Alaska. Between the Pole and Alaska stretches a vast waste of at least 1,000,000 square miles which has never been penetrated. The Amundsen party hopes to explore this and determine whether it contains a small continent, as Stefansson and others have speculated. If the expedition reaches the Pole, they will leave there a cache of supplies, food and fuel. They will also investigate the possibility of trans-Polar air routes linking Europe and the Pacific by the shortest lines. The bubble sextant will be the principal instrument of navigation. It requires no horizon, laying courses directly by the sun. The magnetic compass is useless, owing to the discrepancy between the true and the magnetic Poles. The party will try to establish contact with the steamship *Maud*, which has been drifting in the Polar ice pack for two years.

Stars and Sun

Dr. Charles Greeley Abbot, of the Smithsonian Institution who last Spring made scientific history with his measurements of the sun's heat (TIME, May 5), has now, from the Mt. Wilson observatory, analyzed the heat of nine other great stars—Rigel, Vega, Sirius, Procyon, Capella, Aldebaran, Betelgeuse, Alpha Herculis, Beta Pegasi. He employs the Nichols radiometer, a delicate instrument worked by heat, like the little vanes revolved by sunlight in optician's windows. The stars' light is broken up by the spectroscope into their respective spectra or color bands, the heat in the different parts

of which can be measured. These stars represent all the main types, from blue to red.

It was expected that the heat from stars of the same color type would be greatest in the same parts of their spectra, but surprising differences were found. Vega and Sirius are both blue-white stars, but the maximum heat of Vega is much farther toward the violet than that of Sirius. Rigel (blue) shows two maxima, one of which is in the infra-red rays, invisible to the human eye. The apparatus detects differences of a hundred-millionth of a degree of heat. That is not enough, say the astronomers. It must be sharpened to a thousand-millionth, and many fainter stars of every type must be examined. Most of these big stars are found to be at least twice as hot as the sun. The present findings are so far significant, at least, that they increase our knowledge of the physical nature of the stars.

The sun strike has been arbitrated, Dr. Abbot now reports. The four per cent. diminution noted since last year has returned to normalcy, and more sun spots are now appearing. A new cycle of spots is beginning in the solar latitudes farthest from the sun's equator, according to observations by Professor G. H. Peters, of the U. S. Naval Observatory. The number and size of spots will gradually increase for about eleven years, until a maximum is reached, when they will again fall off. Electrical disturbances are commonly associated with sun spot increase.

Dr. Abbot and all the Government meteorologists have forewarned long-range weather predictions. The maximum they can risk their reputations on is 48 hours. They will not commit themselves as to the coming season, but many an amateur weather prophet is predicting a long, hard Winter.

Bohr, Lodge, Atoms

Dr. Neils Bohr, professor of physics at the University of Copenhagen, winner of the Nobel prize in physics for 1922, gave the Silliman lectures at Yale University on *The Atom and the Natural System of the Elements*. Dr. Bohr was not the pioneer of the electronic theory of the atom, but he has greatly refined and expanded it, and stands with Thomson, Rutherford, Lodge, Millikan as one of the world's foremost exponents of the "new" physics. A few points of special interest in Dr. Bohr's lectures:

¶ He likened the atom to the solar system, with the positive nucleus or proton representing the sun, and the

electrons revolving in two concentric rings, at maximum distance from each other. This "open" structure is the most significant feature of the scheme.

¶ All doubt regarding the existence of the atom has disappeared, and all physicists believe in the main essentials of this picture of atomic structure. There are instruments which make it possible to count atoms with great accuracy.

¶ Some atoms are "explosive" or radio-active, throwing off minute projectiles traveling at a speed of several thousand miles a second. The nucleus undergoes reduction after these explosions, and it is even possible to measure its changes.

¶ The chemical distinction between atoms is governed by the number of charges in the nucleus, which is the same as the number of electrons in its system. Hydrogen, the lightest known element, has one charge and one electron, like the earth and moon.

¶ The ordinary mechanical laws do not account for the stability of the elements under the new theories, for they would not prevent electrons falling into the nucleus. These move in fixed orbits and new ones cannot be created. When atoms are bombarded by free electrons, the electron rebounds or transfers its energy to the atom, in which case there is an emission of light in the spectra.

...

Sir Oliver Lodge, in his installation address as President of the Roentgen Society, London, outlined his own version of atomic theory. The nucleus he believes to be rotating at the speed of light. Surrounding it is ether, stratified into gravitational or electric levels. Electrons moving in these planes counter-balance the attractive force by their velocity. He predicted the eventual finding of 118 elements instead of the present 92.

...

Women vs. Men

Prof. Howard R. Mayberry, a psychologist at the University of Chicago, tested 300 men and women students as to their perception of optical illusions, such as two points of light, one moving and one stationary, in a dark room. Whether they were right or wrong, women were, as a rule, more positive of their perceptions, and they were wrong more frequently than the men, who were usually open to conviction.

MEDICINE

Cancer and Heredity

"The bulk of the evidence points to microparasites as the probable cause of sarcomas and carcinomas," says Dr. Erwin F. Smith, chief plant pathologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Vice President of the American Association for Cancer Research.

It was Dr. Smith who demonstrated that the crown gall, a plant disease resembling animal cancer, could be experimentally transmitted from plant to plant by cultures of a micro-organism found in the gall. He is convinced that human cancers are caused by a similar infection, though no active parasite, either bacterium or protozoön, has yet been found. Many investigators of plant and animal cancer have caused cancer experimentally in varied ways—by injecting a virus from the growths, by painting rats with irritating substances, and by nematodes (microscopic worms), tape worms, other parasites. In short, Dr. Smith's theory is that at least some cancer is caused by the irritation of parasites acting upon organs unable to withstand it on account of inherited or acquired weakness. Physiologically injurious living as to eating, drinking, chewing, smoking, may prepare a suitable soil that easily succumbs to the parasitic inciting cause. This may be a long-continued process, not confined to old age, but merely making itself apparent then. Heredity alone cannot cause cancer but may provide a weakness susceptible to irritation.

The fact that cancer is not apparently contagious, that no microbe has been isolated, need not negate Dr. Smith's theory. The parasites of syphilis, yellow fever, leprosy and many other diseases have been isolated only within very recent years. Some diseases, like malaria, are not transmitted directly from person to person, but their parasites must spend some time in the body of another animal host.

These experiments and a vast multitude of others have so advanced our knowledge of cancer that we may hope for the full solution of the problem in the not distant future, says Dr. Smith. He pleads for financial support for responsible and detailed cancer research, rather than prizes attracting a flood of "cancer cures."

Idiot into Moron?

In Berkeley, Calif., Dr. Olga Bridgman announced that she had discovered a means of transforming idiots into high grade morons. No details

were given, aside from the fact that the treatment is applied to the thyroid glands and is declared effective only in cases of idiocy resulting from irregular secretions from the ductless glands.

Mental Hygiene

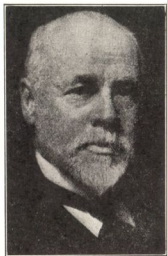
Fifteen years ago there was no organized effort in any nation to combat mental disease and defect. Conditions in institutions for the insane and feeble-minded had advanced little since the time when "Bedlam" was first contracted from "St. Mary's of Bethlehem," an English asylum. The idea of forestalling and preventing the development of mental disorders was a novelty.

About 1900 a young man not long out of the university had an attack of amnesia (loss of memory occurring in some forms of insanity) and wandered about the country suffering harrowing vicissitudes for three years. In time he recovered and returned to his family and to normal life. But he retained a vivid memory of his experiences, set them down in a manuscript, resolved to turn them to account for human welfare. William James and a few other far-sighted gentlemen encouraged him.

The young man was Clifford Whittingham Beers; the book, his graphic autobiography, *A Mind That Found Itself*. In 1908 Mr. Beers founded the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene, the first organization of its kind. Similar bodies have since been initiated in more than 20 states. Mr. Beers has devoted his life and resources to the movement, has raised hundreds of thousands of dollars. In 1909 he founded the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, of which he has been Secretary ever since. He was instrumental in Canada. Other countries followed suit. Four years ago, Mr. Beers took the first step toward world-wide coöperation in mental hygiene. In 1925 in Manhattan will be held the First International Congress on Mental Hygiene. The participation of the great European countries has been promised and Mr. Beers has secured the personal approval of King Albert of Belgium, Cardinal Mercier, Georges Clemenceau (once a physician in a Paris insane hospital), David Lloyd George, Sir Eric Geddes, Sir Maurice Craig (of Guy's Hospital, London) and other leaders.

Dr. William H. Welch, Dean of the School of Hygiene and Public Health of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, was elected President of

the National Committee for Mental Hygiene at its annual meeting last week, succeeding Dr. Walter B. James, professor of clinical medicine at Columbia. Dr. Welch is the most distinguished pathologist and bacteriologist in the United States. Now 73 years old, he has been since his interne years at old Bellevue one



©Paul Thompson

DR. WILLIAM H. WELCH
Pathologist, bacteriologist

of the most versatile and influential figures in the American and world public health movements. Among other officers of the Mental Hygiene Committee are Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, and Dr. Bernard Sachs, of New York, Vice Presidents, and Otto T. Barnard (Manhattan banker), Treasurer. The Medical Director is Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, successor to Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, who is now Medical Adviser.

The Committee's chief accomplishments:

- 1) Collection and standardization of statistics from state institutions throughout the U. S.
- 2) Publication of a high-class Journal, *Mental Hygiene*.
- 3) Establishment, in coöperation with the Commonwealth Fund and other agencies, of a "Joint Committee on Prevention of Delinquency," which conducts child clinics and demonstrations in Dallas, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis and other cities, as well as in foreign countries.
- 4) Surveys of mental hygiene conditions in Maryland, Indiana, Mississippi, Cincinnati, etc., followed by organization of local physicians and agencies to meet the needs revealed.

THE PRESS

A Lost Leader

Sixteen years ago a Socialist newspaper, *The Call*, was brought forth in Manhattan. It never flourished, but it managed to survive—for 16 years—on money contributions. It is estimated that nearly \$1,000,000 was used to sustain its life by artificial respiration. On Oct. 1 of this year it changed hands. Several unions, notably a union of clothing workers, bought the paper. The pinko-progressive press hailed the change as an epoch in the annals of Labor and Journalism. But it seems that Labor is even less competent as a journalist than Socialism. The paper came too near the rocks and is in a fair way to suffer a sea-change, strange, if not rich.

It was born at the propitious moment of the Manhattan newspaper pressmen's strike. Being a labor paper, of course it was not subject to the strike, and published unperturbed while other papers were restricted in the size of their editions and numbers of papers printed. It could have had no better opportunity to get a "hearing" from the people of Manhattan.

In the metamorphosis to a labor paper, it changed its name from *The Call* to *The Leader* and came out with all the usual newspaper features except financial news—instead it carried "Labor News." Across its heading it bore the legend: "Not a millionaire's property—owned by 300,000 workers." As a newspaper it "had its points." It had a columnist reputed to be the best punster in Manhattan. But its editorial policy was radical.

Whether the good burghers of New York could not abide a radical editorial policy is uncertain. Certainly capitalistic advertisers could not. According to *The Leader's* statement, \$75,000 was used up in operating expenses in the period immediately before and after its change of name. It also asserted that it doubled its circulation, from 10,000 to 20,000. Then the money ran out.

Formal announcement was made that *The Leader* was a success but that the union owners did not have enough capital to make it self-supporting. Accordingly it suspended, hoping to resume.

While its staff was "seeking employment elsewhere" its able columnist paragraphed:

"Situation Wanted—Middle-aged male, easily exploitable, stylishly stout, desires position requiring minimum of effort and maximum leisure. Salary entire object."

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Unfilled Orders

Despite the extra dividend declared on U. S. Steel common stock, unfilled orders on the books of the Corporation at the close of October amounted to 4,672,825 tons, or a drop of 362,925 tons from Sept. 30. The Corporation's unfilled tonnage has declined steadily ever since March 31, 1923, when the figure stood at 7,403,332. The high record was established at 12,183,083 tons in April, 1917, while the lowest recent condition was seen in February, 1922, when only 4,141,069 tons were on the books.

Pig iron production also fell off during October. Returns show output during that month totaled 3,149,158 tons—about $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ under the September production of 3,125,512 tons, when the greater number of days in October is taken into consideration. Output reached its highest point for the year in May at 3,867,094 tons, and has declined ever since. In no month of 1922, however, did pig production reach the 3,000,000-ton mark, and in July, 1921, output amounted to only 864,553 tons.

On Nov. 1, 1923, there were 245 furnaces in blast, as against 255 on Oct. 1.

The decline is due to overproduction last Spring, combined with slackening demand, and a tendency on the part of buyers to hold off for lower prices. Railroad purchasing continues good in steel car bodies and rails, and building operations continue to require fair amounts.

Small Banks' Victory

The small town banker won a complete victory in the recent fight against branch banking, and evidently he intends to press his success to the limit.

The first step in the effort to prohibit banks from establishing branches was taken in connection with only national banks; by a ruling of the Attorney General new branches were forbidden, although most existing branches, especially in New York City, were left undisturbed. The national banks, however, protested that competing banks organized under the state laws could maintain branches, and that the national banks were thereby put at a disadvantage.

The anti-branch banking group, despairing of attempting to change the state banking regulations of each of the 48 states, have endeavored to get at the problem by one blow

through the Federal Reserve System. Owing to their insistence, the Federal Reserve Board adopted resolutions sharply restricting branch banking activities of state banks now in the Reserve System, or those which may apply for membership in it. In general, branches are forbidden outside the cities or towns in which the main banking offices are established.

A single member of the Reserve Board, Mr. Edmund Platt, dissented from the resolution on the ground that it amounted to forcing state banks to conform to national banking laws.

Cotton Shortage

The ravages of the boll weevil and unfavorable weather conditions have combined to produce another "short crop" of cotton for the third successive year. As a result, cotton contracts for future delivery have experienced another sharp rise, even passing the 35¢ level.

According to the Government's latest forecast, this year's crop should amount to about 10,248,000 bales, which, with 650,000 lintars and a 2,573,000 world carry-over from 1922, gives a total supply this season of 13,471,000 bales. The world's estimated consumption this year is 12,000,000 bales, which leaves a world's carry-over of only 1,471,000 bales. This carry-over is critically small—more than a million bales less than that for 1922.

Just how critical the cotton shortage will prove, will depend upon consumption as well as production. Consumption for 1923 is estimated as 630,000 bales less than in 1922. Actually, we have so far this year exported 283,499 bales more than we had last year at this time, and consumption for 1923 may exceed the 12,000,000 bales estimated. On the other hand, the high retail price of cotton goods has already caused a partial buyers' strike, which of course cuts down consumption by spinners of the raw bale cotton. While mills will continue to buy even at present high prices, neither they nor the jobbers and retailers will stock up, in order to avoid being caught with the high-priced goods in a declining market. Lower cotton prices must come, however, mainly through increased production, which has come to be a gamble against the weather and the boll weevil.

Agricultural Improvement

The reason for the remarkable cessation of complaint by farmers is due not so much to the fact that Congress is not yet in session, as to a real improvement in agricultural production and prices. Preliminary estimates of the Department of Agriculture indicate that the current crop of corn, potatoes, apples and tobacco is better than the five-year average.

Corn has been especially profitable. Current prices are very high, and the 1923 crop is estimated at 3,029,192,000 bushels—which is 140,000,000 bushels more than the crop of last year. Its quality, owing to frost damage, is not quite so good, and the merchantable quantity is estimated at 79.4% compared with 85% in 1922. At Nov. 1 farm prices, the corn crop is worth more than \$2,500,000,000.

Potatoes have run to an estimated total crop of 416,722,000 bushels, or 35,000,000 more than last year. The tobacco crop is forecast at 1,436,738,000 pounds, which is 112,000,000 pounds more than the 1922 crop, and is the fourth largest crop ever raised.

Other crops were estimated as follows: wheat, 781,737,000 bushels; oats, 1,302,453,000 bushels; barley, 199,251,000 bushels; hay, 102,914,000 tons; flax seed, 19,343,000 bushels; rice, 32,737,000 bushels; peaches, 45,555,000 bushels; apples, 193,855,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 97,429,000 bushels; sugar beets, 6,667,000 tons.

The price index of all crops on Nov. 1 was 21.2% more than a year ago, although 23.8% under the average for 1918-1922.

Current Situation

The stock market continued upwards during the week, with a heavy volume of trading, although there were no signs from the industrial world of marked improvement for the immediate future. The oil situation looked better—with normalcy quite a way in the distance. The cotton shortage will probably curtail buying rather than enrich planter or spinner through high prices. The retail trade is too good to last, and is unusually dependent on the maintenance of very high industrial wages. The foreign situation grew more confused, accompanied by a sharp drop in sterling exchange. Only the building boom can be considered, from present prospects, as a real back-log to improved conditions in industry and trade, and even there the speculative builder must "watch his step" as never before.



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SPORT

Football Notes

Specialization—in the person of Karl Pfaffman, dropkicker—defeated Princeton in the first of the so-called Big Three (Eastern) games. Harvard rushed the tall and scrawny Pfaffman into the game a moment after Combs, also Harvard, fell on a loose ball. Pfaffman kicked the goal. Later Princeton lost 2 more points on a safety. Final score: Harvard 5, Princeton 0.

A 40-yard forward pass supplemented by a 35-yard run to the goal-line brought Brown's score in the closing minutes of play against Dartmouth up to 14 points. A few seconds previously Brown had scored on a Dartmouth fumble. The desperate rally did not suffice. Dartmouth had scored 16 points on two touchdowns and a place kick. Dartmouth won the game.

Maryland, little-advertised university of the South, nearly dislodged Yale from its position at the top of the Eastern heap (held jointly with Syracuse and Cornell). The invaders smashed two touchdowns across the Blue goal line in the opening period. Yale's belated but stinging retort resulted in two touchdowns and a field goal—16 points. Maryland missed by inches a dropkick that would have won.

Bo McMillan returned to Boston, scene of former football triumphs, when he played quarterback for Centre College, as a coach of heavy-scoring Centenary College. Boston College pounded out a victory over his pupils, 14-0.

The most untoward upset of the week was Nebraska's victory over the hitherto invincible Notre Dame eleven, 14-7. For the second year in succession the Nebraska Cornhuskers have blighted the prospects of Knute Rockne (Notre Dame coach) for national championship considerations. Astute students of the game insist, none the less, that Rockne is the greatest coach now teaching football.

Rockne places his strategic dependence on a bewildering snap shift and persistent forward passing. He gives his men only one scrimmage a week. He looks like a bulldog, has a bulldog's vocabulary. He has lost only three games in six years.

Harold ("Red") Grange, Illinois halfback, made further bids for All-American honors with a 28-yard run through a broken field for the only touchdown against Wisconsin. Score, Illinois 10, Wisconsin 0. Illinois is undefeated in the Big Ten (Western) championship.

Syracuse, unbeaten Eastern eleven, will march out to Lincoln, Neb., on Nov. 24 to meet the team which beat Notre Dame, (but which has lost to Illinois and been held by Missouri and Kansas to a tie).

Golf

British Mixed Foursome. At Worplesdon, the final important golf tournament of the year came to a close with Joyce Wethered and Cyril J. H. Tolley the mixed foursomes champions of Britain. Miss Wethered, four times national champion, played the matches for the first time without the partnership of her brother Roger. The latter, paired with Molly Gourlay, champion of France, was early defeated.

On the 113-yard tenth hole (which calls for a drive across a lake onto a gradually rising, slightly terraced green), Miss Wethered holed out in a single shot.

Nine-Inch Tee. The notable feature of the British mixed foursome tournament was a nine-inch tee employed by one M. D. Auckland. Though the dizzy elevation enabled him to develop prodigious distance on the drive, Mr. Auckland's fairway shots were fallible. The firmest lie on the finest carpet looked to him like a niblick shot.

Guttie Balls. At Woking, on the Surrey dunes, England amused herself with her annual investigation into the idiosyncrasies of the old-fashioned gutta percha ball. A notable group of players, including long-hitting Cyril Tolley, "ancient" Bernard Darwin, Roger Wethered, C. V. L. Hooman, E. W. E. Holderness, conducted experiments. Wethered managed to hew out a 77. Tolley, who can drive over 300 yards with a normal rubber cored ball, did little better than 200 with his gutta percha pellet.

Brennan Out

Bill Brennan, heavyweight fighter who has been knocked out so many times that his cauliflower is virtually of an underground variety, was flattened out in Omaha for what will probably be his final flattening. Billy Miske was accountable and the event occurred in the fourth round of a scheduled ten-round bout. Immediately Brennan was suspended by the Nebraska Boxing Commission for palpably poor condition. Some months ago Brennan announced his retirement. The purse which tempted him to reappear was withheld and will probably be turned over to charity.

Baseball Trade

The first major trade of the winter baseball season was announced. Dave Baneroff, captain and shortstop of the New York Giants, and "Casey" Stengel, who won two World's Series games for the Giants last month, were traded by Manager McGraw to Boston, together with Fiddler Cunningham, for the veteran pitcher Oesheger and the hard-hitting fielder, Billy Southworth. Baneroff will be Boston's new manager.

New World's Records

¶ 100-meter swim, free style: John Weismuller of Chicago, 59 1/5 sec.
¶ 100-yd. swim, breast stroke: J. I. Farley of Chicago, 1 min. 12 2/5 sec.
¶ 50-yd. swim, back stroke: H. H. Kruger of Chicago, 30 sec.
¶ 100-yd. swim, back stroke, for women: Sybil Bauer of Chicago, 1 min. 14 1/5 sec.

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you afford to be without the works of this great Master?

Colonel Ingersoll needs no introduction. You have heard of him—the friend of U. S. Presidents, of great statesmen, of great writers. Henry Ward Beecher said of Ingersoll: "He is the most brilliant speaker of the English tongue of all men on this globe."

And to-day his power, his wizardry of speech, as reproduced for you in the printed page, is the greatest, most potent factor in American letters.

The gift of speaking and teaching made Ingersoll a man to stand out among millions of men. Men like James G. Blaine, President Garfield, President Hayes, President Grant, President Harrison, loved him and admired him for his ability, for his sincerity, for his greatness as a man. Mark Twain, Henry W. Longfellow, Edwin Booth, General Sheridan, Senator Conkling, John Hay, Vice-President Fairbanks and countless others of equal fame, publicly spoke of Ingersoll as one of the greatest Americans that ever lived.

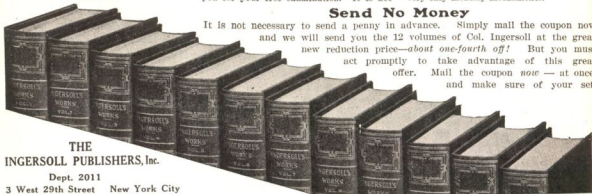
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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

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

Calvin Coolidge: "In Washington, the crew of the Presidential yacht *Mayflower* were enrolled for membership in the Red Cross. In making receipts it developed that the name of the ship's cook was A. Cake."

Dr. Emile Coué, day-by-day man: "According to an announcement by the Director of the National Coué Institute at No. 276 W. 70th St., Manhattan, I am to return to the U. S. for 'more clinics' on Jan. 12, 1924."

Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania: "Two students of Keystone School, an experimental institution which Mrs. Pinchot has organized in Harrisburg, are credited with co-authorship of the following school yell:

"Sock 'em in the eyeball,
Sock 'em in the jaw,
Keystone, Keystone!
Rah, Rah, Rah!"

"The co-authors are Gifford Pinchot, Jr., and 'Steve' Stahlnecker, son of my secretary. The pupils, most of whom are between seven and nine years of age, practice the yell while on their way to and from school."

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot: "Sustaining my husband's position on prohibition, I addressed the members of the League for Political Education, at Town Hall, Manhattan. 'Regardless of what the women of Philadelphia or New York City may think,' said I, 'the women of the Main Streets of the villages throughout the United States are back of the enforcement of the law.' I said that I was opposed to the proposed 'equal rights' Amendment to the Federal Constitution (see page 4). 'Such a change,' said I, 'would nullify laws protecting women in many states.'"

Robert Bridges, Poet Laureate of England: "The press reported that I had 'broken my long silence' and had 'given to the world the following message for Armistice Day: 'On all sides we see pleasure-seeking, indulgence and extravagance. A sense of duty will bring us that full and true happiness which a little amusement did provide."

"Gentlemen, courage, wisdom and endurance;
"These are the seals of our most firm assurance—
"These are the spells by which to reassure
"An Empire over this disentangled doom."

Israel Zangwill, Anglo-Jewish poet-author: "I made speeches in Manhattan. Said I: 'There is very little of honor, justice or dignity in this country as compared with England. You are also vulgar. . . . You have no shame, no sense of humor. . . . The opinion of a prizefighter is sought regarding the merits of a judge to be elected and is printed in four-pound superlative waste in your papers.'"

Lord Curzon, British Foreign Secretary: "In an address in London, I stated that I had 'groaned throughout my lifetime under the cruel brand of an undergraduate gibe.' Years ago while I, as President of the Oxford Union, conducted university debates, a classmate hurled at me a five-lined rhyme which began:

"My name is George Nathaniel

Curzon

And I am a most superior

person.

"This rhyme has frequently appeared of late in the public prints. And for has sometimes been supplemented by the information that the motto appearing on the Curzon arms is 'Let Curzon holde what Curzon helde', and the statement that our crest is described in heraldry as 'a popinjay rising, wings displayed.'"

The Earl Birkenhead: "Said I in a speech to Glasgow University students: 'The world continues to offer glittering prizes to those who have stout arms and sharp swords, and it is therefore extremely improbable that the experience of future nations will differ in any material respect from that which has happened since the twilight of the human race. It is for us, therefore . . . to maintain in our own hands adequate means for our own protection and, so equipped, to march with head erect and bright eyes along the road to our imperial destiny.'"

Charles M. Schwab: "In Budapest, the husband of Mrs. Schwab's niece, one Titus de Bobula, an American, was arrested on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the Hungarian Government."

Albert Cabell Ritchie, Governor of Maryland: "In a speech at Hagerstown, William F. Anderson, M. E. Bishop, of Ohio, described Governor Smith of New York and me as 'anarchists.' 'That,' said he, 'is the only term to apply to men who openly try to defeat a constitutional law.'"

Sir James M. Barrie, British playwright: "In London, attention was called to the fact that three plays by me—*What Every Woman Knows* at the Apollo, *The Will* (one-act) at the St. Martin's, *Rosalind* (one-act) at the Criterion—are running simultaneously, and that a fourth, *The Little Minister*, would soon be revived."

A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University: "After their football victory at Princeton, some of my students sang a new paean:

"The Harvard throng is marching,
Thund'rous are the voices;
A hundred thousand footsteps
Sound in measured tread.
All Harvard's sons are path'ring
On Harvard's day of triumph
The crimson banners flourish
Above fair Harvard's gates."

"My sister, Miss Amy Lowell, is a poetess. But she did not write this."

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AERONAUTICS

Carnival

At Mitchell Field, L. I., was held an air carnival on behalf of the Army Relief Society. Twenty-four thousand spectators had thrills.

Not content with holding the world's speed record, Lieutenant A. J. Williams achieved the world's climb record in his famous racer—rising like a rocket to a height of 5,000 feet in one minute.

Lieutenants Steel and Hunt of the Army performed one of the most difficult of maneuvers, flying with wings vertical for some distance, with the fuselage supplying the lift instead of the wings—feet only possible at the tremendous speed of the modern airplane.

The burning of a huge gas-filled balloon by incendiary bullets recalled their War experiences to service men.

The public also saw the laying of a smoke screen by Sergeant Hudson in a de Havilland bomber, his ship disappearing completely from view.

Dragged to Death

To assist in the carnival events, the great Army dirigible, TC-2, had flown from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., to Mitchell Field. A crew of 200 men held the ropes to haul the airship to earth. But the using of 500 gallons of gas on the trip, and the higher temperature encountered on the Long Island field, gave the ship abnormal buoyancy and she rose unexpectedly from the ground. The enlisted men, when dragged a few feet from the ground, let go—as they are carefully trained to do. In his excitement, Private Aage Rasmussen, of the 62nd Aero Squadron, failed to let go; he was dragged aloft by the rope he was holding. He managed to swing this round his legs, and hung on. But not until it had reached a height of 400 feet could the crew of the TC-2 cause the ship to descend by desperate pumping out of gas. And after tense minutes of alternate hope and fear the spectators saw the soldier let go, his strength failing when only 50 feet from the ground. He crashed to an instantaneous death.

Car vs. Plane

The Rolls-Royce is not in it with a modern airplane for reliability. Although the power plant of an airplane works continuously at almost top power and the engine of a car at only a third of its full power, the airplane engine breaks down far less frequently. Its gasoline system, its cooling, lubrication and ignition systems are far superior to those found in the land vehicle. Such are the deliberate findings of a well known aeronautical engineer (Grover C. Loening) and of one of the best known automobile builders in the country (Henry M. Crane, designer of the famous Crane-Simplex car).

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MILESTONES

Married. Leonard Wood, Jr., theatrical promoter and son of the Governor General of the Philippines, to Miss Dolores Graves, of San Francisco, actress in his company.

Married. Brigham H. Roberts, 66, of Manhattan, former President of the Mormon Church, now President of the Mormon Eastern States Mission, to Miss Margaret Curtis, 64, of Chicago. In 1900 Mr. Roberts was excluded from his seat from Utah in the U. S. House of Representatives after having been tried by the House on charges of polygamy. Two of his three wives, married before polygamy was barred by the Mormon Church and the laws of Utah, are still living.

Married. Miss Mary E. ("Hope") Hampton, cinema actress, 23, to Jules E. Brulatour, 53, general manager of the Eastman Kodak Co., her manager, in Baltimore, August 22. The marriage was made public last week when an official in the Baltimore Marriage License Bureau, seeing the cinema version of *The Gold Diggers* in which Miss Hampton appears, recognized her.

Divorced. Spencer Eddy, diplomat, 49, by Mrs. Lurline Elizabeth Spreckels Eddy, in Paris. She charged desertion. Private secretary to the late John Hay (the then U. S. Ambassador at the Court of St. James), and later Third Secretary of the American Embassy in London under the late Joseph Hodges Choate, he was often called "best dressed American."

Died. Fusakichi Ömeri, 55, eminent Japanese seismologist, professor at the Imperial Tokyo University.

Died. James O'Neill, Jr., actor, 43, son of the late James O'Neill (actor, hero of *The Count of Monte Cristo*), brother of Eugene O'Neill, playwright (*The Emperor Jones*, *The Straw*, *Anna Christie*, *The Hairy Ape*), at a Trenton, N. J., hospital.

MISCELLANY

In Philadelphia, Mrs. Catherine Rosier won a suit from two insurance companies for \$35,568 on accident policies carried by her husband, Oscar Rosier, whom she shot and killed in his office in January, 1922. She also shot and killed Mr. Rosier's stenographer.

In Minneapolis attention was called to the fact that Earl Martineau, captain and robust halfback of the University of Minnesota's football eleven, is receiving \$100 monthly from the U. S. Veterans' Bureau as a result of injuries sustained in the War.



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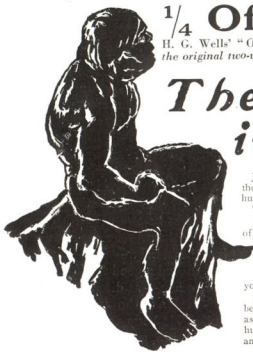
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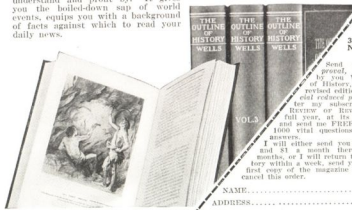
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