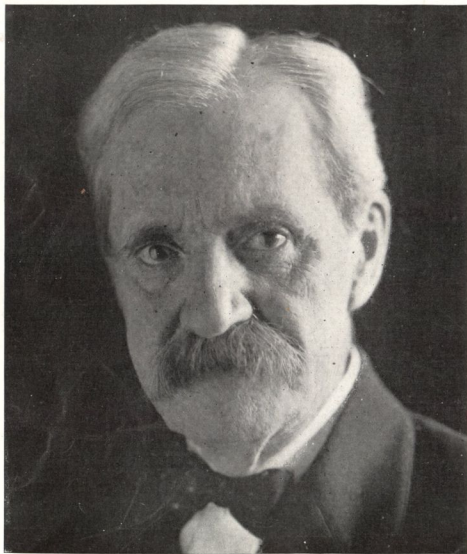


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. II NO. 15

43 ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS

*"Precedent permitted it"—
See Page 2*

DEC 10, 1923

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 15

Dec. 10, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

¶ The President held a series of conferences with Republican politicians on the question of some 200 appointments to vacant posts which are to be submitted to the Senate for approval. The only appointment announced at the White House was that of Edwin P. Morrow, retiring Governor of Kentucky, as a member of the Railroad Labor Board to succeed Judge R. M. Barton.

¶ Governor Wallace R. Farrington of Hawaii called at the White House to press the claim of Hawaii to admission to the union as a state. The matter will be carried to Congress.

¶ William C. Procter, Ivory soap man, "angel" of the Leonard Wood campaign in 1920, and "Bob" Wolfe, newspaper proprietor of Columbus, O., both arch enemies of Harry M. Daugherty, visited the White House. The President is openly trying to patch up the Republican split in Ohio. Otherwise he has small chance of securing a block delegation from Ohio to the Republican Convention of 1924.

¶ Mr. Coolidge made the first announcement of his stand on the Philippine question. He favors adhering to the Government's promise of ultimate freedom for the islands, but does not believe they are yet ready for it.

¶ Arrangements were completed by which the President will deliver a speech, to be broadcasted by radio, on Dec. 10 in memory of President Harding.

¶ Mr. Coolidge announced the personnel of a committee to investigate the cases of 31 so-called political prisoners still in prison for War time offences (see page 4).

¶ Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hearst called at the White House. Mr. Hearst and the President had a half an hour conference, "to renew an old acquaintance." On departing Mr. Hearst said, "I think he is a very able man, rather conservative, but with a number of progressive ideas—although in the main he is a conservative man."

¶ The President's message to Congress was given out to the press on Nov. 29 and was known to all members of Congress. Because of the fact that it was not known definitely when it would be delivered, no excerpts may be published in this week's issue of TIME, which may appear before the actual delivery of the message.

¶ Major General Lansing H. Beach, chief of Engineers of the War Department, reported that the upper portion of the White House both structurally and as a fire hazard was unsafe. A matter of some \$400,000 is needed for renovation.

Booms

The new moon has waxed to the first quarter. Presidential candidacies now definitely pass into a new phase. Congress opens; the President's message is delivered. All those afflicted with the mid-winter's madness of political ambition must soon speak or hold their peace for four years more—all at least accept the occupant of the White House, who has the privilege

of intimating that he has forgotten even such a matter as a Presidential year in the press of official duties.

Calvin Coolidge has a candidacy. Nonetheless, the question now arises: how soon will he step out of the cocoon of work to unfold the glittering wings of an active candidate? There was a press report abroad which said in so many words that by the middle of December Mr. Coolidge's boom would be loud in every state; his pre-convention campaign manager and submanagers would be picked; their headquarters would dot the country.

There was equally reliable information that the White House candidate would play a waiting game. Allow a host of favorite son candidates each to bring his own small band of rosters to the Convention. There, above them all, would boom the figure of a hard-working, businesslike executive; the only great figure who could carry off the majority of the delegates and win a majority of the votes.

This contrast is of extremes. The Coolidge candidacy will not be too modest a flower, as is evident already. Neither is it likely to be as boisterous as that of Hiram Johnson threatens to be. It has good financial backing and there will be much judicious publicity.

Secretary C. Bascom Slemph is not campaign manager. But he is a capable man to undertake the business of negotiation and maneuvering for position. There was a report of his activities in Alabama, where the friends of Senator Underwood have arranged a regulation that all candidates in that state's Presidential primaries must be state residents. Mr. Slemph was said to have arranged that Aubrey Thomas, formerly a Congressman from Ohio but now a resident of Alabama, will run in the primaries and deliver his delegates to Coolidge at the Convention.

Hiram Johnson's candidacy advanced with the delivery of his first important speech in Chicago and by the appointment of his campaign manager.

The Chicago utterance was heralded

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Published weekly by TIME, Incorporated, at 216 East 39th St., New York, N. Y. Subscription, \$5 per year. Entered as second-class matter February 28, 1923, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

National Affairs—[Continued]

as a "keynote speech." Senator Johnson denied it afterwards. The principal points of his speech were:

1) That foreign affairs are "at the forefront as a national issue."

2) That the League of Nations, the World Court, a reparations conference are "preposterous and futile . . . transparent subterfuge."

3) That the Administration has no foreign policy except to get us into "undiscovered European adventure."

4) That our real foreign policy should be to offer "with equal generosity" to "clothe the naked and feed the hungry," but that other U. S. action should be confined to cases "where American interests are involved and where the remedy which America can seek is clearly to be seen and is capable of clear statement and of American execution."

In domestic matters Mr. Johnson favored:

1) A soldier bonus because "we must keep faith with the ex-service men. . . . If we had not intended to pass the so-called bonus law we should have said so."

2) Tax reduction for the 13,600,000 tax payers with incomes under \$10,000 a year.

3) Lower railroad freight rates and cooperative marketing to help the farmers but not Government price fixing or entry into the grain business.

4) A Constitutional amendment to enable Congress to prevent child labor.

5) Minimum wage laws for women. "Very mild," commented Washington on Mr. Johnson's speech, "unexpectedly mild."

But Mr. Johnson's choice of a campaign manager was not unexpectedly mild. He chose Frank H. Hitchcock, who belongs to the tooth-and-nail school of campaign management. He conducted Taft in 1908 (and was Postmaster General in Taft's Cabinet); he conducted Hughes in 1916; and he conducted Leonard Wood on an expensive trip to the Convention in 1920. He is known as a specialist in Southern delegates, and there should be a keen duel between him and C. Bascom Slemple for the delegations from the South—although there will not be so much to quarrel over since the Southern delegations have been cut (TIME, Sept. 24). Not in idle fun was he called an "astute broker of delegates."

His choice as campaign manager is a sign that the Johnson campaign will be a thoroughly professional affair and that it will be well financed. Frank R. Kent, one of the ablest of political correspondents, estimates that every one of the active candidates—Coolidge, Johnson, Underwood, McAdoo, will have from \$100,000 to \$500,000 spent in



© International

FRANK H. HITCHCOCK
He belongs to the tooth-and-nail school

his behalf before the Convention. With William Wrigley and A. D. Lasker as backers, Mr. Johnson's fund may go well beyond that figure. William Randolph Hearst is also in Mr. Johnson's background.

All the other candidates have wealthy friends or relatives and several are themselves very wealthy—Underwood, McAdoo, Pinchot, for example. But with Mr. Hitchcock in command Mr. Johnson's campaign should be notable for the flying of fur and money, wherever it can advantageously and quietly be spent.

THE CABINET

The Mails

This is the season of Government reports. Not last to come forward with his annual contribution was Postmaster General Harry S. New. In brief, he related that postal business increased 9.89% during the last fiscal year as compared with an increase of 4.61% in the previous year. His appropriation for postal service had been increased only 5.4% for postal clerks, only 7.1% for carriers, and decreased over 20% for various auxiliary services, nevertheless the previous year's deficit had been decreased from \$60,000,000 to about \$30,000,000.

Aeroplane mail service on the transcontinental route of 2,680 miles had been maintained at a cost of \$1,774,152. The mail aeroplanes were credited with a mileage of 1,809,028 and the car-

riage of 67,875,840 pieces of mail with a performance 96.72% perfect.

A Policy

In honor of the hundredth anniversary of the nativity of the Monroe Doctrine, Secretary of State Hughes delivered an address on the Doctrine before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia. His address was an exegesis and a restatement.

The Doctrine, said Mr. Hughes, as it is now acted upon by the Government, may be summarized as opposed 1) "To any non-American action encroaching upon the political independence of American States under any guise, and 2) to the acquisition in any manner of the control of additional territory in this hemisphere by any non-American power."

He added:

"While the Monroe Doctrine is thus distinctively a policy of the United States, maintained for its own security, it is a policy which has rendered an inestimable service to the American republics by keeping them free from the intrigues and rivalries of European powers. The same, or similar, principles might, of course, be set up and applied by any or all of our sister republics, and it is believed that each of them would be benefited by having such principles as a definite part of her foreign policy. We have always welcomed declarations by other American States as to their determination thus to safeguard their independence. We have also been gratified at the acquiescence in these principles by European powers."

CONGRESS

Caucuses

Both parties in Senate and House held their caucuses before Congress assembled.

Senate Republicans. Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts was re-elected as floor leader of his party in the Senate. Mr. Curtis of Kansas was chosen as Senate whip. The progressives—La Follette, Brookhart, Norris, Ladd and Frazier, were not present. The two Farmer Laborites, Shipstead and Johnson of Minnesota, did not attend, as they had contemplated doing, for fear such action might be misinterpreted in Minnesota. In half an hour, with small fuss, the conference was over.

House Republicans. The House caucus was not as perfunctory an affair as the Senate caucus. The progressive or insurgent group had held

National Affairs—[Continued]

a conference previously under its leader, John M. Nelson of Wisconsin. Three men were nominated to be Republican candidate for Speaker: Fred-eric Gillett of Massachusetts, the candidate of the regulars; Henry A. Cooper of Wisconsin, the insurgent candidate; and Martin B. Madden of Illinois, the candidate of his admirers and a few insurgents. With eleven absentees, the vote was:

Gillett	190
Cooper	15
Madden	9

The insurgents moved for the abolition of the Steering Committee—a part of their tactics for revision of the rules. The entire object of their tactics was to revise the rules so that they can force discussion on the floor of any bill reported out of committee.

For floor leader, Nicholas Longworth of Ohio was elected *virgo vice* with only a few scattered "Nae's" sounding. Expected opposition from Representative Graham of Illinois did not materialize—the reason being that a compromise had been effected beforehand by which Mr. Graham withdrew and his group, "the Middle Western farmers," received a predominance on the all-important Steering Committee, which dictates what legislation shall come before Congress.

Senate Democrats. Receiving their caucus for Monday morning before the Senate assembled, were faced only with the reelection of their leader, Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, and the none too easy solution of rivalries in their own ranks for places later to be awarded on committees.

House Democrats. Representative Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee was named as the Democratic candidate for Speaker—which means, since it is not planned to elect him, that he will be minority floor leader.

The Opening

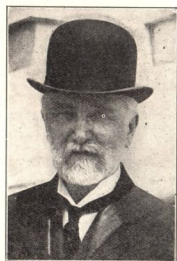
At noon on December 3, both houses of the 68th Congress of the United States assembled for the first time:

The Senate. When the Senators assembled there was amity and friendship and good will, for—if they had had their quarrels in the way of business and had exchanged lusty buffets in many well-remembered battles—they were all good fellows at heart.

Senator Albert Baird Cummins of Iowa assumed his seat as President *pro tem*, for the Senate—unlike the House—is a continuing body, two-thirds of its membership retaining their seats

from one session to the next. According to a rule adopted in 1890, the President *pro tem* is elected to "hold office during the pleasure of the Senate and until another is elected."

But Mr. Cummins is not entrenched beyond possibility of attack in his post, which, since Mr. Coolidge became President, carries the Vice Presidential salary of \$12,000. At any time a coalition of Democrats and insurgent Republicans can unseat him. He is co-author of the Esch-Cummins Transportation



HENRY A. COOPER

He was nominated as a protest

Act which is anathema to the La Follette group.

The excuse for deposing him would be that he ought not to have the double business of presiding all the time—as he now must since there is no Vice President—and of carrying on the arduous duties of Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee. He could very well resign the latter post, except that then Senator La Follette would get that post by seniority—a dangerous eventuality for the regulars.

There is some precedent for a man being both President of the Senate and Chairman of an important committee. Mr. Cummins evidently intended to stand on precedent. He went to his seat, called the Senate to order, administered the oath of office to Senators newly reelected, elected and appointed.

There were Hiram Johnson and Ralston in the full bloom of candidacy. There was Borah, who led in the blind Senator, Gore of Oklahoma. There was Warren, father-in-law to General

Pershing, last of the Civil War veterans, and Pat Harrison, the Democratic whip—all the others regular and progressive "of both parties," excepting only four, among them Mr. La Follette, who was still ill.

The session lasted less than an hour, and then adjourned in honor of the late Senators, Nicholson, Nelson, Dillingham.

The House. William T. Page, Clerk of the House, called that body to order. A roll call was taken to determine that a quorum was present. Then the House turned to the disturbing question of electing a Speaker. Mr. Gillett was nominated for the regular Republicans by Sidney Anderson of Minnesota. Mr. Garrett was nominated for the Democrats by Henry T. Rainey of Illinois. Then Edward E. Broune of Wisconsin rose and made a speech nominating Mr. Cooper for the insurgents, saying:

"Mr. Cooper may not be elected, but we nominate him as a protest against the rules."

Then Frank R. Reid of Illinois nominated his colleague, Mr. Madden, who promptly declared he was not a candidate. Nevertheless he was voted for by a group of Illinois "insurgents" who evidently did not care to class themselves openly with the Wisconsin and Minnesota variety.

At one o'clock the roll call began with 419 members present. It was almost four, when Mr. Longworth moved for adjournment, no one had been elected on four votes taken. He regretted that the House had not organized itself so that it could formally adjourn in memory of its members who died during the Summer—instead he moved an informal adjournment until the next day.

The four votes taken (three or four members answered "present" on each ballot) were as follows:

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Gillett	198	195	195	197
Garrett	195	193	196	196
Cooper	17	17	17	17
Madden	5	6	5	5
Total	415*	411	413	415

Everyone expected Mr. Gillett to be elected—ultimately—since the obstructionist tactics of the Cooper and Madden supporters were maintained merely to get concessions on the rules, but the vote revealed how the ten Wisconsin, six Minnesota and a few other scattered insurgents will have the power to tie up action all through the session on any question where the regular Republicans and Democrats are divided.

*With 415 members voting, 208 votes were necessary to elect.

National Affairs—[Continued]

ARMY AND NAVY

"Sec'y Weeks Reports, Sir"

The Secretary of War submitted his annual report on the affairs of the Army. It was at once a report and a warning to Congress not to take another slice off the War Department's proposed allowance for next year—an allowance already pared by the Budget Bureau.

Mr. Weeks' chief recommendations:

1) Increase the maximum enlisted strength of the regular Army from 125,000 to 150,000.

2) Increase the commissioned strength of the regular Army from 12,000 to 13,000.

His reasons and justification:

☛ "Our foreign garrisons are cut to a 'dangerously low limit.' The regular Army at home is strained by the effort to furnish instruction to civilian training camps. 'As a result the morale of the regular Army . . . is below what we should demand of it'."

☛ "Since 1921 the total number of individuals under military training or in military organizations has decreased from \$19,041 to 504,010."

☛ The cost of maintaining our Army is about \$2.34 per capita of the population.

☛ The total cost of Army, Navy and Marine Corps is only 14% of our total budget; the actual expenditures of the Army only 6%.

☛ "In one year we spend six times as much for soda and confections as we spend for military purposes, for tobacco nearly four times, for perfumery, jewelry and other items of adornment nearly five times, and for theatres, cabarets and similar amusements more than three times. Military preparations cost us, roughly, one-eighteenth of what we spend for luxuries, amusements and mild vices."

☛ If every taxpayer "purchased each year for his own protection any Army automatic pistol the total expenditure would be more than the cost of the Army."

☛ Estimating our national wealth as \$400,000,000,000, we have only one soldier for each \$2,500,000. The following nations maintain one soldier for the following amounts of their wealth:

Great Britain	\$250,000
France	\$133,000
Italy	\$120,000
Japan	\$90,000

☛ Considering our Army and Navy expenditures as "defense insurance," the premium rate is only \$1.50 per \$1,000.

The Last

The *West Virginia*, latest U. S. dreadnaught, was commissioned at Norfolk Navy Yard. She is a sister ship of the *Maryland* and the *Colorado* (TIME, Sept. 10) which are already in commission. Under the terms of the Washington Disarmament Treaty, she is the last ship of her class which the U. S. can build for ten years.

She is a 32,600-ton vessel, 624 feet in length, 97 feet abeam, with a speed of 21 knots. She carries eight 16-inch guns, twelve 5-inch guns, two 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes. Her complement is 1,400 officers and men. Captain Thomas Jones Senn was placed in command.

PROHIBITION

Canadian Conference

Five gentlemen from the U. S. Departments of State, Treasury, Justice, visited Ottawa, Ont. They went under the leadership of McKenzie Moss, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. They conferred for four days with representatives of the William Lyon Mackenzie King (Canadian) Cabinet. They brought a number of proposals for the better enforcement of prohibition along the Canadian border. They discussed and departed, leaving their proposals to be acted on by the Mackenzie King Cabinet.

The result is uncertain. It is not considered likely that the King Cabinet will endorse all the proposals, some of which are far reaching. Canada deals with its prohibition question by provinces, and some of these are wet and some dry. The chief proposals made by the Americans included:

☛ That Canada prohibit the clearance of ships carrying liquor for U. S. ports.

☛ That Canada prohibit the clearance of ships of less than 250 tons carrying liquor to any port in the world (the inference being that such small vessels are unfit for high seas trade and only intend to smuggle liquor into this country).

☛ That U. S. officials have the right to search vessels for liquor on the Great Lakes.

☛ That Canada give the U. S. power to extradite persons accused of violating liquor laws of this country. (These persons cannot now be extradited because such offenses are not penal offenses in Canada).

☛ By way of concession, that a treaty arrangement be made whereby Canadians might transport liquor across Alaska to the Klondike.

RADICALS

Release?

For two weeks it was kept quiet, because it was feared that publicity might be hampering. Last week it was officially announced. The President had picked a board to investigate the vexing question of the 31 so-called political prisoners—chiefly I.W.W.'s convicted in Federal penitentiaries under War-time laws.

The Joint Amnesty Committee had been agitating for their release for many months. President Harding, a few weeks before his death, liberated several of these prisoners, some of them under conditions of good behavior, deportation, etc. Several of these "liberated" prisoners are still in jail because they refused freedom except with unconditional pardon. In the appointment of the new investigating board a Christmas amnesty is foreseen.

The Board held several meetings in Buffalo. Its members:

Major General James G. Harbord. He entered the Army in 1889 as a private in the Fourth Infantry. Later he rose successively through the various grades of officerdom and eventually became Chief of Staff of the A. E. F. He was chief of the American Military Mission to Armenia in 1919. In 1921 he was appointed Deputy Chief of Staff, U. S. A. He is now President of the Radio Corporation of America.

Bishop Charles H. Brent, of the Episcopal diocese of Buffalo, has a record of over 20 years' service in various bishoprics. At one time he was on the editorial staff of *The Churchman*. He has been a leading member of many national and international commissions on control of the opium traffic.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under Woodrow Wilson.

SHIPPING

Report

The annual report of the Shipping Board presented a simple argument to Congress. In brief it said:

1) You, the Congress of the United States, have placed restrictions on American shipping in regard to wages, the citizenship of crews and officers, etc.

2) On that account the capital invested in a ship built in America is about 25% greater than in a similar ship built on the Clyde and the cost of operating an average cargo ship is

National Affairs—[Continued]

about \$10,000 a year greater under U. S. registry than under foreign registry.

3) The result is that the American merchant flag was driven from the high seas before the War and will be again driven from the seas unless Congress is prepared to pay for the cost of the restrictions it imposes.

4) This can be done in only two ways—either by Government operation, costly and inefficient, or by private operation aided by preferential tariffs and subsidies.

5) Choose!

The report of operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923 included:

☛ A cut of 1,612 men (31.7% of the Board's employees) and a saving thereby of \$2,623,000.

☛ Three hundred sixty-five Government ships in operation on June 30.

☛ Ruling freight rates that "aside from coal and oil movements" were below actual operating costs.

☛ Sale of 145 steel vessels of 878,000 tons and of 237 wooden vessels of 855,000 tons for a total return of \$30,138,906.96.

New Plans

About six weeks ago Edward P. Farley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, sailed for Europe. Before sailing, he announced that the Shipping Board had finished with its plan of operating vessels through agents under the so-called MO-4 contract (Managing Operators' contract No. 4). The Shipping Board was prepared to undertake direct operation; it would group its 81 services into about a quarter as many lines and hire agents only to book passengers and load freight. The consolidation and inauguration of the plan would, he said, begin at once, being first applied to the five lines plying from the Atlantic coast to the United Kingdom.

While he was gone no progress was made.

Last week he returned. There was a four-hour session—presumably a heated session—of the Shipping Board. Mr. Farley then announced that the plan of direct operation with loading agents had been sacked. Instead the consolidation of the Government's shipping lines will go forward under a modified form of the present MO-4 contract.

The only difference will be that the operators will be given a definite commission on freight revenues as their sole payment. All "allowances," "handling fees," etc., will be abolished.

During Mr. Farley's absence the Board had evidently become convinced

that the proposed form of direct operation would be too expensive. Under the new plan a minimum saving of \$1,500,000 a year is expected.

World's Record

The S. S. *Leviathan* of the U. S. now claims the record for the fastest passage from Cherbourg to New York. From Cherbourg breakwater to Ambrose Channel Lightship, 3,078 miles, she traveled in 5 days, 7 hours, 20 minutes. She thereby lowered the *Mauretania*'s record, established in October of last year, by just 13 minutes.

The *Mauretania* still holds the world's record for the fastest westward passage across the Atlantic. This record, established between Queenstown and New York (about 2,800 miles) in September, 1910, is only 4 days, 10 hours, 41 minutes.



☛ Keystone
WILLIAM T. PAGE
He teaches the rules

POLITICAL NOTES

If you were elected to Congress, how and where would you learn what to do next? Would you walk up the Capitol steps, hand the doorman your card, ask to be announced? Would you stop Mr. Mellon on the street and say: "Oh, Mr. Secretary of the Treasury, what about this week's pay?" If you would make these and other mistakes you had best attend the school of William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and in-

structor in Congressional etiquette.

On Friday night before Congress assembled, Mr. Page gathered his pupils, some 100 new-born members of the House of Representatives, in the Republican caucus room of the House Office Building. He taught them the rules of the House, how to do things, how to get things done—in short, all the technicalities and mechanics of how to be a Congressman.

"Magnavox" Johnson made his first speech at the capital at a luncheon given by the Washington Advertising Club. Said he:

"I want you to take a good look at me, and make sure that I have no horns. In the 16 years I have been talking, molding public opinion in the great Northwestern States, I have left the people something to think about."

"I am not going to turn things topsy-turvy. I know I have a lot to learn and I shall feel my way, but I shall use every influence in my power to bring up to the table with 'big business' the classes which it is feeding crumbs in the chimney corner."

"Mr. Business Man, the farmers are coming up to the table and sit beside you. We, the farmers, the workers, are going to stand for things that will be best for all, but we are going to sit at the same table with you!"

By this time it is possible to predict with approximate accuracy the two chief points of "Magnavox's" speeches. He "repeats himself" on almost every public appearance and his favorite themes are:

1) "The newspapers and my enemies say I can't speak English. My wife is an American and she understood me when I proposed to her. I guess Senator Henry Cabot Lodge [Lodge] and the others will understand me in Congress."

2) "I'm not a radical. I don't want to hurt anyone. Don't be afraid of me. Mr. Business Man, I want the farmer and the laboring man to eat at the table with you. I don't want to kick you out."

The Oklahoma Senate passed a bill prohibiting the wearing of masks, the writing of anonymous letters. It struck out a portion of the measure which would have made officers of secret organizations keep membership lists to be produced at court order. Senators who did not like the

National Affairs—[Continued]

change exclaimed: "It is a Klan bill, not an anti-Klan bill."

Not only politicians but photographers advance Presidential candidates. Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, called on the President. Emerging from the White House he was met by a battery of cinema men. He obligingly posed, holding up his hat. "Throw it down," said the photographers. He threw it. Then he was told that they had just erased a ring on the sidewalk which they had industriously photographed. By a little piecing of the film the Senator seems to have done that which he did not do.

The historian may add a footnote to his chapter on the 68th Congress, to the effect that it brought to Washington Henry R. Rathbone, Representative at large from Illinois. His grandfather was Ira Harris, Senator from New York, and his father, General Rathbone, was seriously wounded in the defense of a President.*

Into the office of a Manhattan newspaper walked a gentleman who said that he was Carl Chapin Countryman, that the Republicans would sweep the country in 1924, that President Coolidge would be re-elected, that C. C. Countryman would be elected Vice President. His principal reason for the last statement was that, like Calvin Coolidge, his own initials are all Cs.

Mr. Countryman's other distinctions include teaching in Aurora, Ill., Racine, Wis., and Stoneville, N. C., two unsuccessful attempts to get into Congress, an executive secretariat of the "American League of Young Americans" and an unpublished novel, *The New Régime*. As a novelist he prefers the *nom de plume* of Fred C. Putnam, for fear that the publication of his novel would injure his chances for the Vice Presidency. It is understood that the plot of his novel is as follows:

In 1960, Theodore Roosevelt III (now a lad in knickerbockers) is elected President for a third term. At the same time the U. S. Constitution is amended to make the executive, legislative, and judicial branches all one, and T. R. III has a deep design to make himself dictator.

The only man to prevent it is

Charlesagne Putnam, "Superintendent of the International Police Force in the U. S." C. Putnam is a remarkable man. He has a habit of beating T. R. III at golf; he spends home-like evenings with his family devoted part to study periods and



©International
THEODORE ROOSEVELT III
He "denounced the oath of office"

part to "an hour of social intercourse" before retiring; he has a cousin, Fred C. Putnam (the gentleman whose name Mr. Countryman prefers as *nom de plume*) who is his double; and he has a charming foster daughter, Frances.

Fred C. Putnam is equally remarkable. He is almost a rake. He has an ambition to become "the Father of the Races" by having a mistress and a family of children in every land. At the time of the story he has perfected the arrangement in only about 20 nations.

T. R. III has a plan to get rid of Charlesagne Putnam by having him appointed International Superintendent of the International Police. C. Putnam accepts, but by an intricate series of exchanges of identity with his cousin, he succeeds in being wherever he is not believed to be.

Finally Roosevelt III is about to be inaugurated before an assemblage including flag-draped statues of G. Washington and A. Lincoln. The oath of office is read and T. R. III denounces it, claiming absolute power. Then C. Putnam emerges dramatically from the base of the

Lincoln statue. A follower of Roosevelt shoots. The bullet nicks Lincoln and ricochets off. The bullet embeds itself firmly and fatally in T. R. III.

Meanwhile Frances, the foster daughter, has repulsed a hypothetical T. R. IV because she will not have the blood of a Roosevelt flow in her children's veins. Finally she marries Fred C. Putnam. He, in turn, renounces his intention of becoming a universal paterfamilias.

Three million dollars is the goal of the Harding Memorial Association (TIME, Oct. 22). One of the three millions will be invested in Government securities to provide an endowment, the remainder will be used for the creation of a mausoleum at Marion, purchase of the Harding home, erection of a building to house Hardingiana, the endowment of a Warren Gamaliel Harding Chair of Diplomacy and Functions of Government at "an existing university."

Former Senator J. S. Freylinghuyssen, of New Jersey, is Acting President of the Association. Calvin Coolidge is Honorary President. John Hays Hammond, John Barton Payne, George B. Christian, Jr., Andrew W. Mellon and Charles M. Schwab are active.

"A second Mount Vernon!" the cry is raised. "Let it be Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence."

So saying, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation is setting about collecting a fund for buying Jefferson's home, now owned by ex-Congressman Jefferson Monroe Levy* of New York. Rallying in the organization for public preservation of Monticello are Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, Governor Trinkle, of Virginia, John W. Davis, James W. Gerard, Alton B. Parker, William G. McAdoo, Theodore Roosevelt, jr., Charles D. Hilles, Mrs. Charles Dana, Gibson.

To the Memorial Foundation, Woodrow Wilson wrote: "I wish that my means were as large as my enthusiasm in this matter. If they were, the purchase would be made in short order. There are men in America who have the means and who truly reverence the principles associated with the great name of Jefferson. I trust they will help with open-handed generosity."

*Jefferson Levy is not descended, directly or collaterally, from Thomas Jefferson. His uncle, the late Commodore Uriah Phillips Levy, U. S. N., purchased Monticello.

*General and Mrs. Rathbone sat in the box in Ford's Theatre with Abraham Lincoln, when John Wilkes Booth entered and fired the fatal shot. General Rathbone was stabbed as he grappled with Booth.

FOREIGN NEWS

REPARATIONS

The Latest Plan

A storm is brewing. For some weeks now the French and Belgians have had the field to themselves and Britain has maintained an "ominous" neutral attitude on all matters relating to reparations. If Premier Baldwin is re-elected to power or if a Liberal Ministry succeeds, Britain will once more take an active place in the councils of the Allies and, it was stated, she will threaten to end the Entente once and for all unless her wishes are met.

This attitude was aggravated by the recent Franco-Belgian agreement with the German industrialists (*TIME*, Dec. 3), which was said to constitute a threat to Britain. The line of argument which Britain will adopt is that "the occupation of the Ruhr is illegal and cannot be justified"; that a settlement with the German industrialists was agreed to by them under duress and is "without effect."

Meanwhile France became nervous about the Entente and suggested (through the Reparations Commission) the formation of two committees of experts from representatives of the Allied Powers, with a place on each for the U. S. The first committee would concern itself with finding the means to balance the German budget and stabilize the currency. The second would evaluate German wealth held abroad and would report on the means of getting it back to Germany. No mention was made of Germany's capacity to pay reparations, and the question of the legality of the Ruhr occupation was not raised.

At Washington, U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes said that the U. S. would not join in any inquiry that is to be restricted in any way by the French Government. The U. S. Government awaited further details and a unanimous invitation from the Allies before accepting or rejecting the new proposal. Secretary of State Hughes' proposal for an unlimited inquiry into German finances had not been withdrawn. "The door is wide open," said an official of the U. S. State Department.

With regard to the Franco-Belgian agreement with the German industrialists, the German Government said, in a letter to the Reparations Commission, that as the Ruhr occupation is illegal, it could not recognize the agree-

ment. The tenor of the German argument was that all deliveries in fuel extracted from the Ruhr and Rhineland must be credited to the Reich's reparation account and not to payment of the occupation expenses.

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Electioneers

During the past week the following men and women were in the election campaign news:

Premier Stanley Baldwin, Conservative candidate for Bewdley, made important speeches at Glasgow and Bradford. He said that he was taking the course advocated and approved by the late Mr. Bonar Law in calling a general election. Throughout, Mr. Baldwin based his protectionist policy on empiricisms calculated to prove that his policy was the only one which was capable of ameliorating the hectic economic troubles of the day. "We know how many industries depend on partly manufactured goods and raw materials; we shall take no step without consultation with those industries. If any monopolies result they will be monopolies at home, and we can deal with them." More remarkable than his policy was the improved tone of his oratory. No longer did he stress his inability as a phrase-maker, but burst into floods of forceful phrases which caused surprise to some and to others a suspicion that his cousin, Rudyard Kipling, had had a hand in framing his speeches.

H. H. Asquith, Liberal candidate for Paisley, had a rough time in his constituency, and was persistently shouted down. The anti-Parliamentary Communist Federation broke up one meeting, which Mr. Asquith was with difficulty addressing, by singing *The Red Flag* and booing. The ex-Premier did, however, manage to reaffirm Liberal support for the League of Nations.

David Lloyd George, Liberal candidate for Carnarvon, made speeches in Wales and Lancashire. At Bolton, speaking with a microphone in his hand, he said: "John Bright's victory was a Lancashire victory." Then, in aside: "What about Cobden? Was he a Lancashire man?" The crowd, of course, heard him distinctly and hooted with mirth; whereupon Mr. George commented: "This is a mischievous instrument. I wondered if you heard it." He remarked that protection was useless, that the U. S. could not keep

out British goods, that they would have to put a roof over the country in order to do so, and, even then, British goods would come down the chimney. In another speech he said: "The Government (Protectionist) want us to shoot Niagara. We've asked for time to consider it, but they say: 'No, jump in; you will have plenty of time to think it over between the falls and the whirlpool.'" At Criccieth in Wales, Mr. George became bitter when he referred to Conservative posters depicting him as a "vain talker": "There is no party from which that charge comes with such ill favor as from the Tory Party. Were they of that opinion from 1914 to 1918? My recollection is that they were rather glad to have this 'vain talker' in charge of State affairs in those days.

"When British finance was in a state of panic and arrangements had to be made to save it from disaster; when shells, rifles, machine guns and cannon had to be forged, and great organizations had to be improvised for turning them out at short notice to support our gallant men in the field, the 'vain talker' had his uses.

"When Germany had broken up three of our allies and was on the point of breaking up a fourth; when German submarines were sinking our ships by the millions of tons, the Tory Party was frightened, so frightened that it shirked office and begged this 'vain talker' to take charge and do his best to pull the country through.

"When there was great unrest in this country after the War, in 1919-20, and there were menacing strikes and movements, they were glad to get him. I recollect another poster in which I figured in 1918, also issued by the Conservatives. It was a more flattering portrait of myself than the present one. It was issued in the interests of the Conservative candidate, with the words: 'Support the man who brought victory.'

"I can show you one sticking to an old brick wall in a constituency in the Home Counties, where it was fixed during the election of 1918.

"It was only when they thought their troubles were over, troubles in Europe and troubles in Ireland, and that trade was beginning to pick up, that they suddenly discovered I was a 'vain talker,' and that the time had come for them to have a change. There is no party in the State which has less right to issue that poster than the Tory Party."

Later at Carnarvon he said: "Were it not for the strength, resources and reserves of Great Britain, the Allies

Foreign News—[Continued]

would have failed in the War. Our reserve strength was not gone, and if the War had lasted another year, England was the one country of Europe which could have faced the problems without a tremor. I tell you, as the only Minister who saw the War clear through, that free trade enabled us to do it."

Earl Grey, Liberal, former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said: "The Conservatives' policy [protection] is like prescribing a pill for earthquake; but the capital levy prescribed by the Laborites is the earthquake itself."

T. P. O'Connor, sole surviving Nationalist, "Father of the House of Commons," in an address to the Irish electors of Great Britain, appealed to them to support Free Trade: "This is the first British election in which you have to record your votes on a purely British issue. Your country is now mistress of her own destinies; her future rests with her own people and her own electors. Ireland does not enter into this contest. We must, therefore, record our votes as residents of Great Britain."

J. Ramsay MacDonald, Labor leader, speaking at London, vigorously defended his capital levy plank. He said he was perfectly amazed by the criticism that had been hurled against it and concluded a speech with: "And I tell you honestly and candidly, that if any party or any person can produce a better scheme I will take that in preference to the capital levy."

Oliver Baldwin, son of Premier Baldwin, Labor, addressed unparaphrasing his Father's Government, but made it clear that he was in no way attacking his father. At one meeting which he addressed he was introduced with A. E. MacDonald as Comrade Oliver Baldwin, son of the present Prime Minister, while MacDonald was the son of the "future Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald." Oliver said the only thing the Government had done was to wrongfully arrest a number of people and then have to pay them compensation (*TIME*, May 19). "Talk about protection," he continued, "the only protection we want is protection against a Government like that."

WOMEN. There were 36 women candidates, compared with 32 last year.

Lady Astor (Conservative) and Mrs. Wintringham (Liberal) wife of a former Speaker, were the only women successful at the last elections. Mrs. Hilton Philpott (Conservative) won her seat in a by-election.

Miss Ursula Williams, Labor,

youngest woman candidate, is a "beautiful girl of 26," not old enough to vote (30 is the minimum age for women). Said she: "My interest in politics is general, as well as feminine



©Wide World "OLIVES"
A political patricide?

Luckily I know something about my constituency, having canvassed it, on and off, for father, since 1914."

Margot Asquith. At a meeting in Glasgow which Mr. Asquith's brother, H. J. Tennant, was addressing, interruptions became so frequent that the meeting developed into a general uproar. At that point Mrs. Asquith, who was among the audience, ascended the platform and announced: "This gentleman is my brother. You have a perfect right to come here, but no right to do what you are doing now. Those who don't want to listen can go."

Lady Astor, Conservative candidate for Plymouth, had a busy time with the hecklers. At one meeting came an impertinent remark from a man which Lady Astor cut short with: "Don't be cheeky, or I will knock that pipe out of your mouth." On another occasion she answered defiantly her Socialist and Communist hecklers with: "I am not going to haul down the Union Jack for the Red flag. It is all very well to say we got our money from the slums. I offer anyone £500 (about \$2,175) if he can find any slums which Lord Astor owns." She said she did not believe in class consciousness and knew enough of human nature to know that there was greed, jealousy, immorality and selfishness among all. . . . "If you go around the world thinking everybody is greedy and a liar, look into your own heart

first." Later on she remarked that "they (the Labor Party) say: 'Tax the rich.' Well, the rich are being taxed, alive and dead, and it's quite right. One reason why death duties are better than a capital levy is that all the millionaires don't die at once." To this a heckler demanded: "What will you do when you die?" Amid laughter and cheers she flashed back: "I am going to send you my son." She declared that she would hold her seat until only her son was old enough to be a candidate.

Rowdism. At several points rowdism assumed serious proportions. In Glasgow, H. J. Tennant, the Liberal candidate, was forced to seek police protection, while Miss Violet Robertson, Conservative for the St. Rollor constituency, was spat upon, "kicked in the shin" and "treated insultingly" by a crowd of hooligans. In London H. Hogbin, Liberal candidate for Battersea, was forced to cancel all his meetings because he could never make himself heard. Even the pleas of his opponent for fair play failed to help matters. Lord Curzon was another victim of the rowdies. There were many other incidents of "howling down" meetings. The Labor Party at its London headquarters admitted that some of the "more exuberant" had got out of bounds and a manifesto deploring such tactics was issued.

A Surprise

A startled London beheld a scene, weird and impressive, within the ancient walls of Westminster Abbey. There were assembled the members of the Most Noble Order of Crusaders, dressed in white tunics emblazoned with a red cross worn over a long-hooded gown of brown, blue, green or gray, according to the rank of the person; the knights wore mantles of red with gold edgings and white crosses on the left shoulder. Beautifully embroidered banners and magnificent crosses accompanied the procession in which the crest of self-sacrifice, the word of service, the bible of truth, the spurs of chivalry, etc., were borne on cushions by officers attended by esquires.

The procession was headed by the Duke of York and the occasion was the installation of the Unknown Soldier as Grand Master of the Order. The ceremony was highly impressive. On entering the Abbey the Order was met by the clergy and choir, all dressed in medieval habits, and they and some of the Order proceeded up

Foreign News—[Continued]

the main aisle to the high altar where the Pro-Grand Master received an offering of gold from the Almoner and presented it to the Dean, who dedicated it. Then sounded a joyous fanfare of trumpets and the procession re-formed and wound its way to the Chapel of Edward the Confessor, patron of the Order, to lay the gold on the altar there. The Dean delivered himself of a brief address and the choir sang the 68th Psalm to a harmonized Gregorian chant. The Order then marched in solemn procession around the Abbey and with the laying of a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the "most impressive ceremony the old Abbey had seen for centuries" was over.

Naturally all this magnificence caused a furore in London where the Order had never been heard of. It became known, however, that the Crusaders had been established for two years. The members of the Order are drawn from all classes of society but with the middle class in the ascendant. Like the Freemasons, members must profess belief in a Supreme Being, they must also pledge themselves to the King and the Constitution and to service, self-sacrifice and loyalty.

Royal Naval Cruise

Under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Frederick L. Field, a special service squadron of the Royal Navy composed of the battle cruisers *Hood* and *Repulse* and the light cruisers *Delhi*, *Dunelm*, *Dragon* and *Danae*, sailed from Plymouth for a trip around the world that is to last 307 days. The object of the trip was said to be to show the ships in some of the chief ports of the Commonwealth.

The route to be followed: Sierra Leone, Cape Town, where Christmas will be spent. Then the squadron will proceed to India, Singapore, Australia and back north to Honolulu for Whitsuntide. After this the squadron will steam to Esquimalt, Vancouver and then south to San Francisco for Independence Day. This over, the *Hood* and *Repulse* will return via the Panama Canal to Plymouth, but the light cruisers will go to Callao, Peru, there to take place in the centenary celebration of the Peruvian Independence Day,* after which they will follow their big sisters home through the Panama Canal.

*Peru issued its Declaration of Independence on July 28, 1821, but did not succeed in shaking off the Spanish yoke until 1824.

The Queen Mother

Queen Alexandra, the Queen Mother, celebrated her 79th birthday at Sandringham Palace, where she was visited by the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family. She received many letters and telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the country. Her Majesty was reported to be in excellent health.

It is now 60 years since Princess Alexandra, daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark, came to England for her marriage to King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. It can be safely said that during all these years the Queen Mother has endeared herself to the whole British people throughout the Commonwealth. Her life is spent very quietly between Sandringham Palace, purchased by Edward VII in 1861, and Marlborough House, her London residence. She has never gone out of mourning for King Edward who died in 1910.

GERMANY

Marx Cabinet

The mandate to form a new Cabinet, accepted by Dr. Heinrich Albert (TIME, Dec. 3) from President Ebert, had to be returned owing to the violent opposition shown him by all political parties, making his task impossible of fulfillment.

President Ebert then summoned Dr. Wilhelm Marx, leader of the Catholic or Central Party, and asked him to form a Cabinet. After prolonged negotiations with party leaders, Dr. Marx succeeded in forming the following coalition Cabinet:

Chancellor—Dr. Wilhelm Marx.

Vice Chancellor and Minister of the Interior—Dr. Jarres.

Foreign Minister—Dr. Gustav Stresemann.

Minister of Defense—Dr. Otto Gessler.

Minister of Labor—Dr. Heinrich Brauns.

Minister of Finance—Dr. Hans Luther.

Minister of Transport—Rudolph Oeser.

Minister of Food—Count Kanitz.

Minister of Economy—A. D. Hamm.

Minister of Justice—Dr. Emminger.

Minister of Occupied Territories—Dr. Anton Hoesle.

This Cabinet is virtually the same as that of ex-Chancellor Gustav Strese-

mann, the only changes being in the Ministers of Food, Economy and Justice and, of course, in the Chancellorship. Dr. Marx, although an old politician, is not reputed to be a strong man, and, if the Cabinet lasts, the power in Germany will remain precisely where it was during the last Government, i. e., in the hands of Stresemann, Jarres and General von Seeckt, Commander-in-Chief of the Reichwehr. It follows as an unavoidable corollary that the policy of the present Government will not be changed one jot or tittle.

The position of the Marx Government was that it had already alienated the Nationalists by refusing them a place in the Cabinet. The Socialists openly refused to back Marx, but there was some hope that they would recant and maintain a dutiful neutrality. This means that the Government can count upon 193 votes to 87 from the Opposition, but if the Socialists should decide to oppose Chancellor Marx, the Government will immediately find itself in a minority; in any case it will be at the tender mercies of the Socialists.

The first act of the new Chancellor was prophesied to be a demand for dictatorship. If the Reichstag pass the motion, and it seemingly depended on the Socialist attitude, then the Cabinet has a tenuous chance of holding power until next Summer when a general election is due. "If," as the *Vorwaerts* put it, "there is a conflict between the Reichstag and the Marx Cabinet, the Reichstag is certain of dissolution." This can only mean a premature general election at a most inauspicious time.

Dr. Wilhelm Marx, 60 years of age, has had a seat in the Reichstag for twelve years. Formerly he was a member of the Prussian Diet. He is, at present, leader of the Catholic Party, National head of the Catholic School Association and a judge in Cologne.

Lusitania Claims

Robert W. Bonyne, a Manhattan lawyer representing the U. S. State Department, filed a claim before the Mixed Claims Commission in Washington on the behalf of twelve insurance companies for full payment of all losses of life and property sustained by American citizens in the sinking of the *Lusitania* on May 7, 1915.

One of the exhibits filed before the Commission contains evidence which fully and directly establishes the "responsibility of the German Government

Foreign News—[Continued]

itself for the deliberate destruction of the great liner." As this exhibit belongs to the secret archives of the U. S. State Department, it could not be made public. But Mr. Bonyage stated that it contained nothing "of which the public has not been heretofore fully apprised."

FRANCE

Notes

The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs decreed, according to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, that subscribers who get "huffy" with the operators shall be suspended for two days from use of the service.

A Deputy of Ariège was responsible for starting a hot controversy in Paris by suggesting that the debates in the Chamber of Deputies be broadcast by the Eiffel Tower Wireless Station. The issue seemed to have become confused between the relative value of ragtime concerts and parliamentary debates. Radio fans were in a quandary.

The Government announced some time ago that it would decorate with the Order of Agricultural Merit, disrespectfully termed the "Order of the Leek," all those who could produce documentary evidence proving that their families had farmed the same land continuously for at least three centuries. This brought forth about 750 families with the necessary qualifications, the record being held by the La Fargues of Coutie near Molières, who have lived on the same estate since 772, or two years after Charlemagne had succeeded his father as ruler of the entire Frankish monarchy.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reported that the population of the War areas has increased from 2,000,000 at the time of the Armistice to 4,207,000 at the present time. Of the 8,000,000 acres of devastated land in the area 7,000,000 have been cleared of barbed wire, explosives, trenches, etc.

ITALY

Italian Conscience

In a press interview Signor Schanzer, ex-Foreign Minister and Minister of Finance, who represented Italy at the Washington Conference two years ago, made some illuminating remarks on Italy's conscience. Said he: "There is

nothing on Italy's conscience, should we not pay America our debts. We contributed in blood; America in money. Ours was a contribution which could



© Paul Thompson

SIGNOR SCHANZER
"We contributed in blood"

not be counted in money. If America should make us a present of our debts and withdraw her accounts against us, she would leave nothing for which we would have regret, and we would not lose our self-respect, for our contribution has been dearly paid for in human sacrifice, not to be calculated in dollars."

Relations with Russia

In the Chamber of Deputies last week was enacted a most curious scene. Fascismo, notoriously anti-Bolshevik, voiced favorable comment on the Soviet Government. Bolshevism, rigidly opposed to Fascism, eulogized the Mussolini regime.

Said Mussolini: "The understanding between Italy and Russia is excellent. During the Corfu incident the Russian press was the only press of the whole world which was sympathetic toward Italy."

And Signor Bombacci, Communist Deputy, generally acrimonious in condemning Fascism, was flattering almost to the point of obsequiousness: "Italy's wonderful revolution and Russia's wonderful revolution can

best be crowned by an alliance between the two peoples."

Later, the question of pride entered the discussion. Communist Deputy Lazzari declared that the Bolshevik revolution was better and superior in every way to Mussolini's coup.

"That is not true!" shouted Mussolini.

"The fact remains," purred Lazzari, "that things in Russia are proceeding excellently."

"You cannot bluff Italy with that buncombe!" roared Mussolini, lion-like.

Signor Lazzari stuck to his guns, repeated his assertion.

"I fear," retorted the Fascist chief, "that you do not even read your own newspapers, because they don't appear to be so certain that everything is going well in Russia."

Finally, Premier Mussolini, who was the last to speak on the motion to conclude a commercial treaty with Soviet Russia, advocated de jure recognition: "Negotiations with Russia are progressing favorably. I will not discuss the social changes which have occurred there, as that is an internal Russian affair into which we cannot enter. But I will say that I infinitely prefer to have to discuss affairs with an Ambassador to doing so with a commercial representative, of whom one never knows whether he is more a business man or a political personality. For this reason, if for no other, I would be willing to see proper relations re-established between Italy and Russia."

"The Italian Government, therefore, has no objections to recognizing the present Russian Government de jure. We must look at the subject in the cold light of national utility. Would it be useful for Italy to recognize the Russian Government? I think it would. I, therefore, say to Russia: 'The Italian Government recognize your power, but you in return must do even more; you must give us a good commercial treaty; you must furnish us with raw materials.'

"As soon as our differences with Yugo-Slavia have been settled we shall be free to turn our attention to the East. As soon as we have a commercial treaty with Russia the door of the Slav country will be open for us. In that direction lie the supreme interests of our country."

Foreign News—[Continued]

RUSSIA

The House of Romanov

The quarrel over the succession to the Russian Throne was settled in a family council of the Romanovs held in Paris. According to Grand Duke Alexander, the meetings of the family were called to end once and for all the gossip about discord and distrust existing between members of the House of Romanov.

The following agreement was said to have been reached by the ex-Imperial family:

- 1) The Russian people alone can rid the country of destructive, anti-Christian, Bolshevik theories.
- 2) The Russian people alone can decide what régime they want to govern them.
- 3) The intervention of any country, be it France or Germany, is absolutely inadmissible.
- 4) The members of the Romanov family are ready to serve their country, even if it should be necessary to give their lives.
- 5) They pledge themselves to support and follow a leader who will personify the ideals of the Russian people.
- 6) The family have no right to be considered an imperial family, or to assume that Grand Duke Michael (Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, brother of the late Tsar) is dead; but should the question arise of eventual succession the Romanovs are determined to recognize the eldest member of the family, Cyril, as heir to the throne.
- 7) The Romanovs are opposed to counter-revolution, preferring to let the people decide their own future.

Sovietskie Barishnee

Out of Russia, weird and mystic land, whose soul is steeped in the mysterious, the fire of whose eyes is sometimes fanatical, and whose life breath has been impregnated with flesh-creeping legends, comes a story, intrinsically Russian in its bizarre setting.

The occasion was a solemn celebration of the Fifth Anniversary Congress of the Woman's Department of the Communist Party, and the place was the Russian Free Opera House in Moscow. Here were assembled the *Sovietskie Barishnee*—Soviet Ladies, blondes and brunettes, matrons and bob-headed girls, Soviet wives and Soviet employees, humble peasants pressed in typical clothing, Girl Communists (Woman's Legion of Russia) dressed in high boots, short black leather skirts, black leather tunics, red handkerchiefs tucked effectively into breast pockets, and little toques decorated with red rosettes. Here and there in this poppy-field of color were boys belonging to the Communist Youths' Organization.

On the stage, which was bedecked with the red trappings of Communism admixed with a strange assortment of banners, sat a select committee of Soviet Grand Dames, and among them,



© International

KLARA ZETKIN

She is a leading lady of Bolshevism

the Priest Bukharin. There was Klara Zetkin, whose kindly face is but a mask that hides the "fierce revolutionary spirit that burns deep down in her soul"; Mme. Kollontai, attractive wife of a handsome sailor, a fervent but impractical feminist, but with an intelligence that has won her the place of Soviet Ambassador; Lenin's sister "taller than he," with angular features and the "prim air of a typical 'school-marm'"; Mme. Muralov, wife of War Lord Trotzky's right-hand man.

Suddenly there was a hush, someone was speaking from the stage; yet another speaker fired the air with words of Communism. Then, up spoke Bukharin, aflame with the fire of a new Russia, and announced that a humble working family by the name of Aneyniev, had received permission from the Woman's Communist Department to hold a first public civil christening of their little daughter before the Congress.

As Mme. Aneyniev came on the stage, holding her baby in her arms and accompanied by her husband, the atmosphere became charged with electrical emotion and the heart of every little Soviet flapper beat a rapid tattoo against her agitated bosom. The baby, "a little doll-like creature," nestling in her mother's arms, was dressed in white, except for a fringe of red roses sewn around her bonnet.

The silence had become almost oppressive. The mother came forward and with an agitated voice said: "My mother was horrified. She is of the

old Russia; she cannot understand. Some neighbors thought it impertinent, wanting to seem important. This hurt my husband, and we almost gave up the idea entirely. Then I read the *Life of Rosa Luxembourg*, that brave woman who died for the workers, and I knew I was right." Then, with greater strength, she added fervently that it had come to her that she must dedicate her "own girl child to the same life of sacrifice as Rosa Luxembourg." She handed the baby to Klara Zetkin, who, with the child in her arms, spoke of Rosa Luxembourg* as "my martyred comrade, whose name this child will bear henceforth, that her memory may remain fresh and living among us." Tears sprang to the eyes of many a young girl in the audience, the electric current of emotion was broken, but the interest, tempered by human feelings rising from the heart, grew even more intense.

The child was then passed to Bukharin, the so-called Archbishop of Communism. He took her tenderly but awkwardly. The mother made an instinctive step forward but her husband put out his arm to restrain her. This broke the tension and caused many a ripple of girlish giggles from the audience.

Solemnity, like the pall of night, quickly fell upon the momentary levity as the Priest held the child high in his arms, saying: "I dedicate thee, Rosa, little flower of human life, to the cause of Russian women—Rosa, sweetest of flowers; Luxembourg, honored name of a martyr—beauty and sacrifice." As if in obedience to a magic wand the entire assembly rose, and with the passion of youth and the feeling of age the *Internationale* was sung—then:

From a corner of the Opera House that no one had noticed broke the strains of Schubert's *Ave Maria*. The audience sank back in anticipation, the committee on the stage retired to one side, and, having sat fuming at delay in her dressing room, on came Isadora Duncan to the center of the stage where she stayed for a few moments bent in wonder over the image of a Christ child. Behind her tripped a sweep of dancing children to join the admiration of the miracle which Isadora

*After the revolution of November, 1918, Rosa Luxembourg, Jewish Pole, and lifelong revolutionary agitator, became an editor of *Die Rote Fahne*, and through that paper she was responsible with one Karl Liebknecht for the street fighting in Berlin in January, 1919. Both were imprisoned in The Hotel Eder and in transferring them to another prison the hostile crowd shot Liebknecht, brutally attacked the diminutive Rosa and finally shot her while she was insensible from the injuries she had sustained. Her body was thrown into a canal and only recovered months later.

Foreign News—[Continued]

dora's art had conjured—then the music swelled and a mystic and dramatic dance began. Among the children was noticed a little blonde eight-year-old girl, Mary Peters, daughter of Karl Peters, Chief of the Cheka, or the Robespierre of the Russian Revolution. Her little red tunic was "like a drop of blood in the spotlight"—a reminder of another side of Communism.

Notes

A. A. Medlenko, editor of the Vladivostok *Daily News* and formerly an officer in the U. S. Expeditionary Force, was expelled from Russia by the authorities for maintaining relations with counter-revolutionaries. He had been imprisoned with Koreans and Chinese since early September.

At a meeting of the Moscow Soviet, prostitution was recognized as a legitimate profession. Public women are hereafter to claim politeness from the police. M. Semashko, Soviet Health Commissioner, said that increased prostitution was the result of Russia's present economic policy and that it would be unfair to persecute women for earning a living. Hence, prostitutes are classed as working women. The resolution was passed unanimously.

As a measure against alleged plundering by expeditions of British and Norwegian fishers in the Baltic and of Japanese in the Pacific, M. Léon Trotzky, Bolshevik War Lord, requested the Central Executive Committee to create with all possible despatch "a real fighting Navy, efficient even if small."

JAPAN

A Sad Decision

After 60 days of labor, the Greater Tokyo Reconstruction Board decided to discard plans for a magnificent new Tokyo, advised by Dr. Charles A. Beard, director of the New York Training School for Public Service. At the same time it was announced that only \$250,000,000 is to be spent on reconstruction instead of the \$3,500,000,000 originally planned.

Dr. Goto, "Roosevelt of Japan" and present Minister of Home Affairs, resigned when he heard the news, but was subsequently persuaded by Premier Count Yamamoto to remain in office. Dr. Beard, foreseeing the drastic cuts, left Tokyo in despair a week previously. The press expressed keen dis-

appointment, but the Tokyoans were reported to be interested only in "the earliest possible resumption of former activities."

Thus, apparently, Tokyo is to rise once more as it was—a fire-exposed city with haphazard streets and multitudinous ramshackle buildings.

Notes

Dr. Omomura, cheerful scientist of the Nagata Meteorological Observatory, considered next to Dr. Omori the greatest expert on the origin of earthquakes, told the Japanese that another great and destructive shock will visit North-western Japan "within 20 years." "The deplorable fact is," he continued, "that in the present state of seismological developments there is no foretelling the exact date the visitation will come."

U. S. Ambassador Cyrus E. Woods, in the United States on a visit from Japan, said that stories of massacre and torture of Koreans by Japanese (*TIME*, Dec. 3) are "hysterical and generally untrue." "During the wild excitement," he said, "there is no doubt that a number of Koreans found engaged in looting the dead were killed, but they were only meted out the same punishment as Japanese offenders. After having found so many of the sensational yarns to be absolutely without foundation in fact, I should hesitate to believe any of them without substantial proof."

The Japanese Government proposed to send the battleship *Kiso* or the *Isuzu* around the world to express gratitude to foreign nations for their aid to Japan during and after the earthquake. Admiral Uriu, an Annapolis graduate, is likely to command the ship.

CHINA

Sentenced to Death

At Harbin, Manchuria, a white man was sentenced to death by a Chinese court. It was said to be the first time on record that a white man had been so sentenced. The man was M. Kornilov, famed Russian desperado, with several murders to his credit.

Kornilov, heavily manacled, was brought into a court last Spring and charged with a civil offense. A friend passed him a revolver with which he intimidated the court and the crowd and made good his escape. Months later he was discovered in a house in Harbin and after a desperate fight, in which his companion and the latter's

wife were killed, Kornilov was re-arrested.

The outlaw may appeal against his sentence. Meanwhile the case is considered by the white population as indicative of their lowered prestige.

Sun of Canton

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, head of the Canton Government in South China, took a new lease of life. Recently he was reported on the point of disastrous defeat at the hands of General Chen Chiung-Ming's army; but as that force peremptorily demanded their back pay, and as General Chen was not in a position to accede to their imperious wishes, the army deserted and the General fled to Peking, whence he had come, and Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was left a virtual victor on the field of battle.

Securely lodged in Canton, Dr. Sun was reported to be on the point of declaring that city a free port and erecting a customs barrier around it. This would, it was pointed out, deprive Peking of 13% of its maritime customs and would thereby weaken the Central Government's already shaky finances. This is evidently part of Dr. Sun's plan to force President Tsao-Kun, against whom he is so bitter (*TIME*, Oct. 22), out of office.

The Diplomatic Corps was not impervious to the situation. Being essentially interested in the maintenance of the Peking Government, because it pays or tries to pay the Boxer indemnity and foreign loans, the Diplomatic Corps was allegedly of the opinion that Dr. Sun's reported attitude was not only a dangerous precedent but a measure calculated to warrant the active intervention of the Powers.

LATIN AMERICAN

A Plot

When the S. S. *Essequibo* arrived in Manhattan a story was unfolded of a plot to kidnap the autocratic President of Peru, Señor A. B. Leguia.

The despot was to be seized while on his way to the National Theatre in Lima by a determined gang of radicals. Once in their power, the President was to have been forced to abdicate.

Everything worked out according to plan. President Leguia left the Presidential abode and was on his way to the theatre. Unfortunately for the radicals and fortunately for the President, he had taken care to surround himself with secret service men. The leader of the gang unaccountably developed a fever and fell from his horse—a demoralizing blow which knocked all the courage out of his followers.

MUSIC

An Ill-Bred Devil?

Having received the idolatrous praise of Chicago, Feodor Chaliapin, Russian giant, bestrode the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, Manhattan, last week—first in the opera, *Boris Godunov*, made famous by him, and then as a ruffianly and ill-behaved Mephistopheles in Gounod's *Faust*.

As Mephistopheles, he was not the suave fiend intended by the composer. He had not the pretty wit and mocking contempt for silly humanity. He was simply Chaliapin—boisterous, funny, romping. But the Metropolitan resounded with cheers and the Russian baritone broke the strictest rule of the house when he gave an encore to the *Golden Calf* song in the first act.

Newlyweds

The Swedish Ballet, trumpet-tongued, arrived. Paris had been talking about them—especially about the second of their four pieces, entitled *The Newlyweds on the Eiffel Tower* by Jean Cocteau.

A bridal party enters upon the second platform of the Eiffel Tower. They want to be photographed, but the photographer's "birdie," who happens to be an ostrich, has escaped. However, he lines up the bridal party and says: "Watch for the little birdie." Pop goes the camera and out jumps a bathing girl, picture postcard style. The photographer tries again. Out comes the future son of the blushing bridal couple. Once again and out pops a lion who eats up the best man (a General). Finally the ostrich reappears, is induced to reenter the camera and all is happy.

Man and His Desire is a nuptial scenario by Paul Claudel with music by the unbalanced Darius Milhaud. Its climax comes when a woman unwinds herself from some cliffhopper.

Altogether the Swedish ballet was poorly done. It was very beautiful and it was quite ridiculous.

In Japan

Prince Tokugawa, descendant of the Shoguns,* first aristocrat of the Empire, now takes his place near the top of the musical world as Japan's greatest music patron.

It is now public knowledge that most of the great musicians who have gone to Japan from Europe and America have gone under the auspices of the Prince. He it was who organized Japan's first symphony concert. He has

*Shogun—a title of military governors of Japan, monopolized by various noble families in turn. By usurpation the Shoguns became the virtual rulers, until in the revolution of 1867-1868 the office was abolished and the power of the Emperor restored.

given and sponsored free public concerts, has caused concerts to be broadcasted from the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo. Altogether, the advancement of music in Japan in recent years is ascribed largely to his enthusiasm.

The Prince had planned a great musical festival for next Spring, one that was to become an annual event. When the earthquake was rocking Tokyo, the



PRINCE TOKUGAWA
He gives and sponsors

Prince was on an express train thither-bound. But it was 19 days before he arrived to find the Imperial Theatre in ruins and his own concert hall partly demolished. Nevertheless, the Prince does not despair of his festival and is at present endeavoring to engage American artists.

In Chicago

The Chicago Opera Company advertising Gounod's *Faust*:

COME ONE! COME ALL!

*The music delights and
the drama points a moral.*

"Turmoil, Bickerings"

Amelita Galli-Curci continues to issue aphorisms in protesting her determination (TIME, Nov. 26) to abandon the Chicago Civic Opera. Her last: "An artist cannot give of her best if there are turmoil, bickering, quarreling. Even a street sweeper is shown consideration if he sweeps well. I have been shown none."

\$ \$ \$

Heugel, music publishing house, of Paris, offers 75,000 franc (\$4,125) for the music and 25,000 francs for the words of an opera in four acts. Its duration must be not less than 2½ hours

nor more than 2¼ hours. Competition closes Oct. 31, 1925.

In Atlanta

Geraldine Farrar's manager had made a contract with the pastor of the Wesley Memorial Church, Atlanta, for the use of his church's auditorium for Miss Farrar's concert on Nov. 30. Shortly before the concert one Dr. W. H. Laprade, presiding officer of the Methodist Church of that district, removed the pastor and refused to allow Miss Farrar to sing in the church auditorium. He gave as his reason, Miss Farrar's sensational interpretation of the title role in *Zaza** which she sang when the Metropolitan Opera Company visited Atlanta in 1920. Nothing could persuade Dr. Laprade to change his mind.

Geraldine Farrar calmly stated that she would sing in Atlanta even if her concert had to be given at Five Points (the busiest street intersection in the city).

Finally a high school minstrel show which had engaged the City Auditorium made way for the diva. The concert was given without further molestation.

Lilli vs. Lovers

Lilli Lehmann is living in Grunewald, near Berlin. She has just celebrated her 75th birthday. In good health, but no longer able to sing, she devotes herself to teaching girls to become stars.

There is a bit of strangeness in her rules. For years she was the perfect lover in mimic life, the Brunhilde, the Isolde, the Norma. But now she refuses to give lessons to young women who are in love. When a girl falls in love she is ousted from Lilli Lehmann's school.

The name of Lehmann is inseparable from the history of the Metropolitan Opera House in the 80's when German opera predominated under Frank Damrosch and Anton Seidl; and when the singers of fame in that Age of Innocence were Frau Brandt, kontralto, Stritt and Alvary, tenors, and Fischer, basso.

"She has always had inspiration and she sang in the grand manner," say the Fathers.

On her birthday she received a cable from her favorite pupil, Geraldine Farrar. "Dear Gerry never forgets me," said Lehmann.

*Zaza is a music-hall actress but quite respectable. When she makes a wager that she will make Milla Dufrene declare his love for her she does not know that he has a wife and an angel child, Toto. When she follows him to Paris she meets the wife and Toto. There is a lachrymose interview, but Zaza goes home again without having made a scene.

Of course, when Zaza and Dufrene meet later in her dressing-room she can give way to her artistic temperament. She strokes the hero's tumbled hair before she tries to scratch his eyes out. It is quite likely that Miss Farrar looked disheveled when she retired from the stage of the Atlanta theatre on the night she scandalized the Georgia minister above-named.

BOOKS

The High Place*

*Cabell Molds Beauty,
Coarseness, Laughter,
Horror, Wit*

The Story. Poictesme again, the land of Dom Manuel and Jurgen, but a Poictesme of later date—Poictesme in the last years of Louis the Sun-King.

Manuel's blood and Jurgen's ran in the veins of Florian de Pysange—a heroic but uncomfortable inheritance. It did not help him to live easily in this world.

Even as a child he had strange adventures. Melusine, the immortal elvish sorceress, found him day-dreaming one day, took him into the forest of Acaire. There was a high place in the middle of that wood. There Florian beheld Melior, asleep beneath a coverlet of violet wool in her father's bemagicked palace, and, having seen the perfect beauty of Melior, all great satisfaction in mortal women was spoiled for him. When he grew up, it is true, he married four times, lived a life of extreme if elegant debauchery and committed crimes too numerous to note. But in spite of all that, he maintained the romantic faith of a child in beauty and holiness—the beauty of Melior, of Acaire—the holiness of Holy St. Hoprig, his patron in Heaven. And then, on the eve of his fifth marriage, he encountered Janicot, a sedate and uncanny personage with curious feet and many damnable names.

They bargained for two prizes, Melior and the sword, Flamberge. For the sword Florian promised Janicot the life of the greatest man in France; for brief happiness with Melior, the life of the first child born to Melior and Florian.

"Of course," said Janicot reflectively, "if there should be no child—"

"Monsieur, I am Pysange," said Florian, "There will be a child."

So Florian won his desire and brought Melior home as his duchess. Then his disenchantment began. Melior was as beautiful as day—a beautiful, chattering fool. And as for Holy St. Hoprig, whom Florian discovered alive in the flesh—the saint's conversation alone destroyed Florian's belief in holiness completely. The child of sacrifice was born, and then the end came—an end too odd and unexpected for us to reveal here. Suffice it to say that it taught Florian that the great law of living is "thou shalt not offend against the notions of thy neighbor" and that wisdom lies in submission, without demanding of this life too much of beauty or holiness.

The Significance. The polish, the

*THE HIGH PLACE.—James Branch Cabell—M McBride (\$2.50).

precision, the elaborate grace and subterranean acidity of Mr. Cabell's characteristic style have never been displayed to better advantage than in this, which is among the very bitterest of his books. He is not afraid of coarseness, but he is not afraid of beauty—and in *The High Place* he has molded beauty and



J. B. CABELL

He wrote a bitter, biting book

coarseness and sadness and horror and wit and defiant laughter together in a strangely complete and unique achievement.

The Critics. *Burton Rascoe*: "The conclusion . . . is a moving diminuendo on muted strings after a stirring approach to the climax. It is a matter of charm and solace after excitement, of emotion remembered in tranquillity."

The *New York Times*: "... a false paganism, a sophisticated grace. . . The effect is one of conscious insincerity."

The Author. James Branch Cabell was born in Virginia in 1879 and graduated from William and Mary College in 1898. He entered newspaper work, but quit it for fiction. His first novel, *The Eagle's Shadow*, appeared in 1904. It stirred up controversy. Its heroine, roused to anger, emitted non-Victorian explosives.

Mr. Cabell became famous in 1919 when *Jurgen* was suppressed.

His novels fall under two categories—romances laid in the mythical land of Poictesme, comedies of present day Virginia. In the first group are *Jurgen*, *Figures of Earth*, *The High Place*. Among the Virginia stories are *The Rivet in Grandfather's Neck*, *The Cream of the Jest*, *The Eagle's Shadow*.

Married, he lives at Dumbarton Grange, Dumbarton, Va.

On Digressions

The Technique of the Un-technical

There is no reason to question the sweeping dictum that a novel, like a kiss or a football game, should have a beginning, a middle and an end. The most conservative technical theory seems to insist on at least one of the three. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the term "middle" is a perilously inclusive one. The most inconsiderate of novelists possesses an inalienable—if at times discomfiting—right to digress.

What has been called the "greatest novel in the English language"—*Tristram Shandy*—may be said to consist wholly of assorted digressions, loosely knit together on a thread of other digressions. Each digression is repeatedly digressed from with a resultant unity in diversity which is divertingly bewildering. The same may be said to a slightly less degree of such pristine best-sellers as *Tom Jones*, *Pickwick Papers*, *Alice in Wonderland*.

Of late, fictional technique may be said to have digressed from digression. Under the influence of the Gallic formalists, as for example, Flaubert, there has come into being a new solidity in the structure of the novel. For the last quarter of a century almost nothing has been allowed to appear in a novel that has not at least a remote bearing on the whole. If the hero stubs his toe in Chap. One, the toe will have swelled to amazing (figurative) proportions by Chap. 22. There is something uncanny about the way the veriest trifles in the "well-constructed" novel fit into the relentless pattern of the whole. Take, for example, the horrible precision with which the most insignificant actions of any Thomas Hardy hero or heroine inevitably contribute to their eventual complete and gratifying undoing. If there is anything that happens to them that has no bearing on the eventual catastrophe, the reader, at least, is not allowed to know about it.

At last, however, has come a rebellion. The youngest of all generations has begun to overthrow the idols of our fathers. Its works are so deftly digressive that it has become agreeably impossible to distinguish between the story and the digression. Take any first novel of the last few years—Bennet's *Beginning of Wisdom*, Hume's *Wife of the Centaur*, even *This Side of Paradise*. Try to find any one chapter, episode, word, that has any bearing on the plot or the theme or the events under discussion. The very notion is palpably absurd.

Are we, then, entering on a millennium where any story may be picked up, started at either end, and read backwards, forwards, or sideways with equal satisfaction? J. A. T.

Frank Swinnerton

He Wanted a "Paper Knife"

Frank Swinnerton has arrived in America almost on the heels of the publication of his *Young Felix**, a novel rapidly gaining in public favor, and critical acclaim. Swinnerton, himself, is one of the most amiable men in the world. He is short—with small hands which he uses much to emphasize conversational points. He has a red beard, wears glasses, smiles almost constantly. His witticisms—mainly anecdotal and dramatic—follow one another in rapid succession. He is amazed and delighted by America and feels himself mothered by her hospitality.

Swinnerton has tried his best to spend some money since his arrival. He finally succeeded, the other evening, in getting rid of what he calls "one hundred and fifty cents." He found it quite easy to get around in Manhattan until he asked for a "paper knife." No one seemed to be able to supply him with what he needed. Finally he was informed that what he wanted was a "paper cutter." He was immediately relieved and carried this ivory implement about with him all day. He has been in town only a week and he has met "everyone," from Irvin Cobb to Gloria Swanson. He is so friendly and so human that it scarcely seems fair to catalog him as an English novelist.

Swinnerton has had a somewhat difficult life. Much of *Young Felix* is autobiographical. He was born in a suburb of London and as a child went through various struggles to achieve both a personality and an education. This has marked him with a shyness which is now less a matter of reality than a survival of what, I imagine, was an earlier manner. He was associated with a publishing house at an early age, and is now literary adviser and reader to Chatto & Windus in London. Many of his novels have been written under the most trying circumstances, when he was lonely, pressed for time or ill. Yet he has preserved through all this an extraordinarily sweet attitude toward life.

He acknowledges his debt to Bennett and Wells—but this debt is more evident to him than to his readers—for to me, certainly, Swinnerton's style possesses a freshness which makes it absolutely his own. That we must return to an approximation of the 18th Century novel, the novel of Fielding, is his belief. Any novelist, Mr. Swinnerton holds, to write a really great novel must possess both a sense of humor and an almost overpowering love of mankind.

J. F.

**Young Felix* was reviewed in *TIME* Nov. 19.

Good Books

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

AUNT POLLY'S STORY OF MANKIND—Donald Ogden Stewart—*Doran* (\$2.00). Rather more than a parody on the various popular descriptions of recent date that deal with man's rise from protoplasm to the glorious estate of sack-suited citizenry—a satire, often bitingly savage, on Man in general and civilized Man in particular. Mr. Stewart's keen little knife slits many accepted shams. His characteristic humor is admirably present. Indeed his description of the attempted revivification of the Siege of Troy by a group of infant bandits could hardly be bettered, and his parody of *The Married Life of Helen and Warren* is gloriously funny. But the book, as a whole, is rather more in the vein of Swift than of, say, Leacock. Recommended to all who like salt in their humor.

JO ELLEN—Alexander Black—*Harper* (\$2.00). The history of Jo Ellen Rewer, red-headed modern tomboy, her odd environment, her growth, her adventures in business and love. She is forced to choose between a gentlemanly ex-crook (who reforms according to schedule) or a "safe," ineffably serious young man whom she has known all her life. The safe young man's limp supposedly contracted in the War, swings the balance. She marries him. He is paralyzed on their wedding day. Jo Ellen has to go back to work to help support him. He grows peevish and madly jealous. They have to live with his family and his mother hates Jo Ellen. After great to-do, the tangle is solved at last by his nobly rolling his wheel-chair off the roof. Fade-out.

MICHAEL'S EVIL DEEDS—E. Phillips Oppenheim—*Little Brown* (\$2.00). This chronicle of the pursuit of an uncannily elusive and merciless Napoleon of Crime by Sir Norman Greyes of the Yard, is the best Oppenheim thriller for some years. The story is told from three angles—the criminal's, the detective's, that of the girl whom both, in their several ways, adore. The blood-chase and the love-chase will furnish a breathless and satisfactory evening for any devotee of pistol-shots and false whiskers.

DECLASSE AND OTHER PLAYS—Zoe Akins—*Boni* (\$2.00). Three plays by one of the most promising of modern American playwrights—*Declasse*, *Daddy's Gone a-Hunting*, *Greatness* (produced as *The Texas Nightingale*). Her wit, technique and courage to attempt the unusual have earned the praise of many rather diverse critics—including Alexander Woolcott and George Jean Nathan.

A R T

Highest Price Ever?

The Phillips Memorial Gallery, of Washington, D. C., according to news despatches, has bought Auguste Renoir's *Le Déjeuner des Canotiers à Bougival*, long the property of M. Durand Ruel, the dealer-collector, at a price rumored to be the "highest ever paid for a modern painting." Durand Ruel had previously refused \$150,000 for it but apparently the overtures of the Washington Gallery were goldenly persuasive.

The picture was painted in 1881 and has been seen in public but little, though M. Durand Ruel lent it to a Renoir exhibition in Paris last Winter. The scene is a famous French restaurant, and the artist's wife, with her dog and two or three artistic friends, including Caillebotte, are in the composition. The size is 51 by 69 inches.

For the Masses

The American Federation of Arts has prepared a collection of 400 fine color prints of the best pictures in famous galleries, and will exhibit them throughout the country for the benefit of those who cannot travel to see the originals. Reproductions are also available for purchase. The collection is now on display at the Russell Sage Foundation, Manhattan.

Bachelor

O. L. Bachelder, pottery craftsman of the old school, who was a poverty-stricken failure at \$8, is now, ten years later, one of the most sought-after ceramic artists in America. He lives frugally in a simple shack in the North Carolina mountains, does his own work except for a clay-boy and a horse to turn his mixing-wheel. From the rich mineral clay of the region he shapes and bakes vases and bowls of exquisite pattern and myriad hues—rose, amber, mahogany, violet, sang de boeuf. Some of his types, known as "Omar Khayyam vases," command high prices from connoisseurs. No two of his pieces are alike.

Sargent

John Singer Sargent was among 3,000 men and women who attended Vanishing Day at the art gallery in the Grand Central Terminal. His new canvas, *The Chess Players*, is the first picture to be donated to the season's drawing. His last year's canvas, *Artist Sketching*, became the property of a Chicago lay member after the Grand Central Galleries had refused a private offer of \$8,000 for it.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Sancho Panza. Otis Skinner has turned up in virtually a new type of theatrical entertainment. It is partially spectacle, partially satire, partially a political essay. All of it is seasoned by a liberal supply of slapstick and it adds up to substantial entertainment. The story reveals the Squire of Don Quixote in process of ruling the fanciful city of Baratania. Thus are the satire and the politics neatly wrapped and delivered. The slapstick falls chiefly to the lot of one Robert Rossire, who muffs his true being in the folds and fur of Dapple, Sancho's mule. While Mr. Skinner dominated the proceedings, Dapple was responsible for the most engaging drolleries. The most significant features of the production were the spectacular settings and direction for which Richard Boleslawsky, an alumnus of the Moscow Art Theatre, was presumably responsible. He fractured a number of Broadway traditions and demonstrated convincingly that a production need not be a musical extravaganza to merit a small fortune in dress and decoration.

The New York Herald: "Gay, irresponsible... bordering on buffoonery."

John Corbin: "Brilliantly irresponsible fantasy."

Time. Since this play displays the same name on its visiting card as does the publication in which these words appear, it seems essential to report at once that there is no connection—surprising or public—between the enterprises.

The play is a satirical comedy purporting to display middle age at a disadvantage in contrast to first and second childhood. Three generations of the same family are summoned by the playwright. Father and mother are about to disagree amiably in order that father may marry another. Daughter is horrified; grandfather and grandmother combine with their children's child to prevent the family schism. Their efforts are for the most part amusing and occasionally approach a comic brilliance.

The New York Times: "Provocation of that sustained inner warmth and that happy smirk that are essential to the well-being of the race."

In the Next Room. Burton Egbert Stevenson is probably best known for his colossus among anthologies—*The Home Book of Verse*. Yet once he wrote a mystery yarn called *The Boule Cabinet*. Eleanor Robson (Mrs. August Belmont saw in it another who-killed-him drama and (in collaboration

with Harriet Ford) managed the transposition. One will surmise that a mystery melodrama must be exceptionally good to warrant production after *The Thirteenth Chair*, *The Bat* and their descending dynasty. In *The Next Room* is exceptionally good. It states its problem, defies the spectator to solve it, maintains that defiance to the very closing moments of the action. Since



Mrs. AUGUST BELMONT
Insomnia collaborated

mystery plays depend for their effect on secrecy, the plot will remain undivulged. Most of the important acting is done by Mary Kennedy with Merle Madern and Claude King tied for second place. There is no shooting.

Thirteen years ago Eleanor Robson, a popular and able actress, retired from the stage coincidentally with her marriage to August Belmont. She has not acted since. Her plunge into playwrighting was occasioned by insomnia. In the pursuit of sleep one night she picked up *The Boule Cabinet*; it so effectively banished the final vestiges of slumber that she concluded it had merits as a play. She summoned Harriet Ford (who wrote for her *A Gentleman of France* and *Audrey* 15 years ago), and after working over the plot for a year, introducing romance and laughter, they presented it for managerial approval and production.

Heywood Brown: "There was the temptation to say that *In the Next Room* was an excellent play for the wife of a rich man to have written. All of which may serve to cloud, a little, the fact that *In The Next Room* is one of the most competent and in-

teresting melodramas which the American stage has known."

"Laugh, Clown, Laugh!" David Belasco, occult archmage of the theatre, has muttered incantations over an ancient artifice and whisked away the curtain cloth to disclose it as a new play of absorbing intensity. Fausto Martini's *"Ridi, Pagliaccio"* (Italian) is the source; the story is that of Punchinello.

Lionel Barrymore portrays the clown who could stir the stream of life with rippling laughter for everyone except himself. Mr. Barrymore's recently acquired wife, Irene Fenwick, is Simonetta, the divinity whose love for someone else prompts him to end his life with the greatest gesture of grotesquery—suicide. Ian Keith plays the "someone else" and does it with a fine fervor and distinction.

The play opens in a sanitarium. Clown Tito (Barrymore) is seeking a specific for his melancholy malady of love which causes him to weep at the most minute excuse. Luigi (Ian Keith) is in the same consultation room suffering from an opposite affliction, occasioned by his excesses. He laughs ceaselessly, senselessly.

Simonetta is the specific for them both. In the second act she succumbs to Luigi's importunities. The third discloses Tito surrounding himself with mirrors, defying the clown to make the clown laugh. As he picks his heart a group of children passing the window interpret the action as comic pantomime and stand, laughing, at the window while the curtain falls.

The staging is distinguished by all the art and artifice of the Belasco brain and workshops. A third act rainstorm renders all the stage rain shed hereabouts as the merest filmy drizzle in comparison. The stars are supported by a large cast in the style to which Belasco stars have been accustomed.

Alexander Woolcott: "Lionel Barrymore... deepens an old conviction that they do not make many actors like him in any one generation."

Alan Dale: "All extremely engaging and satisfying."

John Corbin: "Its appeal to the sympathies is genuine and deep."

Hamlet. While the return of John Barrymore is not strictly news, two facts combine to make his reappearance noteworthy. He forsook the electric nebula, which last year served for the ghost, in favor of a flesh and blood actor (Reginald Pole); he gave an even greater interpretation than the one which last season served to break the world's record for consecutive performances (101). Barrymore is rap-

idly becoming recognized as America's greatest actor.

The character of Polonius is the single major change in the current production. Moffat Johnston carried the staff laid aside by John O'Brien who committed suicide last Summer.

...

One Kiss. There is no discernible reason why this musical comedy is not quite the finest in town. It started as a raging Parisian success; it was adapted by the deft Clare Kummer; it was peopled by the most competent cast that one could dare propose. Yet its excellence is not immoderate. If there is blame it must be laid at Miss Kummer's door. There is a lack of laughter. The company is much the same group that placed *The Night Boat* and *Good Morning, Dearie* among the tallest and most enduring of their type, viz., Louise Groody, Oscar Shaw, Ada Lewis, John E. Hazard. Miss Lewis and Mr. Hazard do much to demonstrate that they can be funny under any circumstances. Miss Groody and Mr. Shaw make excellent love in their normal innocuous style. The Parisian music survives as the most satisfactory contribution to a play that promises much but never quite performs.

Alexander Woolcott: "Dainty... charming... piquant... rather more than ordinarily amusing."

...

The Talking Parrot. The captious critics could not say as cruel things about these three acts, called a play, as the poor audience thought. The "talking parrot" is, like the play, dumb as a wooden Indian.

...

Notes

Eleanora Duse finished her engagement in Manhattan and departed for Boston, but not before New Yorkers had called her back for 27 curtain calls at her last performance. Morris Gest, conducting Mme. Duse's American tour, made her a gift of flowers and a speech. Mme. Duse presented him with a polite answer and a kiss.

...

Ghost-mad, love-mad, revengefully sane—Hamlet as only Barrymore can do it—New Haven, Hartford, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, London—such is the itinerary laid out by Arthur Hopkins for his own John Barrymore and Shakespeare's own Hamlet.

...

George M. Cohan, fond of Irish names, has brought forth another, *The Rise of Rose O'Reilly*, soon to immigrate into Manhattan.

The Best Plays

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

Drama

THE FAILURES—Desperately depressing story of a man who had the choice between artistic and moral prostitution and chose the latter. A Theatre Guild production.

HAMLET—The final week of John Barrymore's interpretation of the greatest play from the pen of man.

ROBERT E. LEE—A meticulous and instructive reproduction of the Civil War, Southern version. John Drinkwater script.

MOSCOW ART THEATRE—The Russians winding up their metropolitan repertory. Generally considered the greatest troupe in the world.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Like a beloved legend come to life. Irresistible for Strachey Victorians.

RAIN—Jeanne Eagels as the courtesan who encountered religion in the South Seas, carving for herself what promises to be a permanent niche in the facade of American theatrical accomplishment.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—An echo of the War which gives evidence of ringing in the American playgoer's ears for a second season. Helen Menken mainly responsible.

SUN UP—The searching discussion of Carolina poor-white philosophy which has graduated from an obscure downtown playhouse to the dignity of a Broadway presentation.

TARNISH—Demonstrating that masculine contact with life cannot fail to dull the brightest burnishing of character.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—Amiable and diverting commentary by Cyril Maude and an English company on the fallibility of fashionable marriages.

THE CHANGELINGS—An extraordinary cast (Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Ruth Chatterton, etc.) stimulating a moderately keen comedy of modern marriage into the semblance of important entertainment.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—Thunderous rough house revolving about an unhappy individual who lived on the pinkest of pills.

THE SWAN—A comedy of Continental Royalty which is a milestone in the season by virtue of its perfection in playing and detail.

Musical Shows

Those who turn for their most serious entertainment to song and dance diversions will find the following eminently satisfactory: *Poppy*, *Musical Box Revue*, *Mr. Battling Butler*, *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Topics of 1923*, *Stepping Stones*, *Wildflower*, *Runnin' Wild*.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

This Freedom. Recalling William Fox's excellent screen translation of *If Winter Comes*, one is induced to hope for similar treatment of the later novel by A. S. M. Hutchinson. Mr. Fox was unhappily handicapped. The novel is largely theoretical. It conducts a polemic on the respective values for women of children or a career. Mr. Hutchinson loves children. He does it with literary conviction. His characters' reactions are largely psychological and therefore too often static on the screen.

...

Long Live the King. It is becoming the fixed opinion of a large proportion of the population that Jackie Coogan is the one public character whom America cannot afford to lose. Each time he reappears in a new film the adjective army passes jauntily before the cinema reviewers and is detailed en masse to support the Coogan picture. This army is at present on the march. With the possible exception of *Oliver Twist*, *Long Live the King* (from a novel by Mary Roberts Rinehart) is the best thing Jackie has done. He plays the tiny Crown Prince of a European Principality who is captured by anarchists. It is his first massive production. At no time does he let pompous detail deaden his invincible vitality.

...

In the Palace of the King. This slice of the cinema Outline of History takes the spectator for a protracted visit to Spain in the 16th Century. To afford opportunity for a vast and valuable display of costumes, helmets and architecture, a love story with familiar portions of jealousy and strife is unwound. Pictorially the production is excellent; as narrative it is dull. Blanche Sweet and Edmund Lowe make personable protagonists.

...

Tiger Rose. Ulric addicts will derive a curious mixture of sensations from this picture. The rare and radiant Lenore, whose wiry wickedness David Belasco has always turned to virtue just before the final curtain, has undergone a metamorphosis. Both her personality and appearance seem altered. She is still a good actress but Kiki no more. The play, many will remember, is No. 9824 in the Canadian Royal Northwest Mounted Police stories. They always get their audience.

...

The Virginian. Kenneth Harlan is considerably less a ham than was the hero of Wister's novel. The back-grounds are wonders of nature.

RELIGION

Cardinals

On several occasions it has been the announced intention of the Vatican to recognize the increasing importance of America in the Catholic world by the creation of more American cardinals.

Never have there been more than four American cardinals. In fact, there have been only six American cardinals in history.

On Dec. 23 the Pope will hold a public consistory for the creation of cardinals. It is firmly believed that he will confer the red hat upon at least one and probably two American prelates. The most likely recipients are Archbishops Hanna of San Francisco, Mundelein of Chicago, Hayes of New York.

At present there are only two American cardinals — Archbishops O'Connell of Boston and Dougherty of Philadelphia. The first American cardinal was John McCloskey of New York. The greatest was James Gibbons of Baltimore. The other two were Archbishop Farley of New York, predecessor of Archbishop Hayes, and Mgr. Falconio, Apostolic delegate to Washington, a naturalized American.

The college of cardinals—the Princes of the Church—is limited to 70. At present there are only 60, of whom 28 are Italian, six Spanish, six French, five German; two each are from England, Australia, the United States, Poland; one each from Ireland, Brazil, Portugal, Holland, Hungary, Canada, Belgium.

The Pope has sole power to create a cardinal. At a meeting of the college of cardinals he announces his selections and asks: "Quid vobis videtur?" The cardinals bow their heads in consent. The newly elected cardinal appears at a public consistory (the Pope, the college of cardinals, princes and ambassadors to the Papal Court) and receives the red hat, which the Pope places on his head. Immediately afterwards a secret consistory is held during which he is given the cardinal ring and the appellation "Eminence."

If Archbishop Hanna of San Francisco is made a Prince of the Church, it will be an election of wide popularity in California, as Mgr. Hanna has made himself one of the most admired citizens of the State, and has served in many civil capacities. He was, for example, appointed Commissioner of Immigration. Born in Rochester, N. Y., he was educated abroad at Cambridge, Munich and Rome. When he was first nominated for Coadjutor Bishop of San Fran-

cisco, Pope Pius X refused to confirm the appointment, suspecting Hanna of "modernism," but finally, in 1915, Hanna was consecrated Archbishop of San Francisco.

Patrick Joseph Hayes, Archbishop of New York since 1919, is distinguished for his work as Catholic chaplain bishop for the U. S. Army



©Underwood
ARCHBISHOP HANNA
A Red Hat?

and Navy during the War. He it is who now sits in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral when a great parade sweeps up Fifth Avenue. Mgr. Hayes has been in, and of New York, all his life.

The Archbishop of Chicago—George Mundelein—was also associated with New York from the time of his birth. He served many years as Bishop of Brooklyn. Although the Archbishop's red-brick residence is a landmark in Chicago, Mgr. Mundelein has confined himself almost exclusively to matters purely ecclesiastical and intellectual.

America's youngest archbishop is His Grace the Archbishop of Baltimore, Michael J. Curley, successor to the post made famous by Cardinal Gibbons. There is little doubt that some day he will receive the red hat—highest gift which the Pope can make.

Besides the immense prestige which comes to a cardinal in his own country, there goes with a cardinalate the duty of participating in the election of a Pope. And it is the college of cardinals whose influence is strongest in the councils of the Church.

A cardinal is not necessarily an active bishop. The humblest priest

may be given the red hat—e. g. Cardinal Newman. But generally the college is made up from the leading archbishops. Known to the Anglo-Saxon world today are Cardinal-Archbishop Mercier of Belgium, Cardinal-Archbishop Bourne of Westminster, England. Cardinal-Archbishop Logue of Ireland, Cardinal-Archbishop Begin of Quebec, Cardinal-Archbishop Dubois of Paris and Cardinals Merry del Val (Spanish) and Vanutelli and Gaspari (Italian), the last three associated with the Vatican, and Cardinal Bonzano, formerly Apostolic Delegate to Washington, D. C.

When King Alfonso visited the Pope he boldly requested that there should be at least one new cardinal for Latin-American countries. It is reported that the Pope may accede to this request and leave out the U. S. in his next selection.

Canterbury

Randall Davidson is Archbishop of Canterbury—has been through many stormy years. He has an intimate knowledge of the Church of England from Canterbury to the uttermost parts of the Commonwealth. It has frequently been said that the dream of his life is that the Church of England, so sane, so sensible, so "rightly insistent on moral earnestness," shall become, with the growth of the British Commonwealth, the greatest of all Christian churches—more catholic than Rome.

But within his own church there has been increasing desire for reconciliation rather than competition with the Roman Catholic Church.

On the surface it is a small matter which has brought the Roman Catholics, the Anglicans and the Orthodox (Russian and Greek) Churches together this week. It is the matter of the calendar. Representatives of the Pope, of the Archbishop of Canterbury and of the Ecumenical Patriarch are sitting together at Geneva for the first time since 1453. All three Churches are now deciding whether they can adopt a fixed date for Easter.

Instrumental in bringing these Churches together to discuss the calendar was the League of Nations.

It is widely believed in England and elsewhere that from this meeting will spring other meetings of more serious religious import, and that before the close of the 20th Century there will come some union, or at least some common working agreement, between the three greatest liturgical Churches of Europe.

SCIENCE

Kammerer Doubted

A few months ago the scientific world was sharply split by Professor Paul Kammerer's experimental demonstration of the inheritance of acquired characteristics on certain animals (TIME, May 12, June 18).

Last week this Viennese biologist arrived in America, fresh from triumphs at Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities, where he lectured on his work with fire salamanders and sightless newts, and convinced many of the leading British biologists of the validity of his findings. He was confined to his hotel room with a severe attack of grippe but was informally welcomed by Dr. Harry Benjamin (American disciple of Steinhach) who knew him in Vienna, and a committee of eminent scientists, including Dr. David Starr Jordan, President Emeritus of Leland Stanford, Jr., University; Dr. Paul Bartsch, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; Dr. G. Stanley Hall, President Emeritus of Clark University.

Some of the most distinguished American biologists, however, including Dr. Raymond Pearl, of Johns Hopkins, and Dr. T. H. Morgan, of Columbia, refused to have any part in the reception of Dr. Kammerer, believing his claims unscientific.

Said Dr. Kammerer in a press statement: "I am quite prepared to face the criticisms of the American biologists. Indeed, it may be recalled, I said at the outset that I expected the 'hair of some American biologists would stand on end' at the conclusions I had drawn."

Dr. Kammerer will lecture at Johns Hopkins University and other scientific centers during his six months' stay, chiefly on the subjects of heredity and "rejuvenation."

Kammerer's interest in gland surgery arises from the fact that he has collaborated actively with Professor Eugen Steinach, his chief in the department of biology at the University of Vienna, in Steinach's experiments on the retardation of senility (see MEDICINE, this issue). He is a firm believer in the Steinach methods, because, he says, he has seen them with his own eyes, and "always stands with those who are unjustly attacked."

Dr. Kammerer, 43 years old, of spare physique, has finely chiseled, ascetic features and the charming manner of an artist.

In interviews he has made several rather romantic statements regarding the pliability of human and animal nature as deduced from his experiments. His general position is: "Our descendants will learn more quickly than we did what we know well; will execute more

easily what we have accomplished with great effort; and will be able to withstand what has injured us almost to the point of death." Specifically:

❖ Future generations of Americans will be born without any desire for liquor if the prohibition law is continued and strictly enforced.

❖ Animals adopt the structural formation of the surroundings in which they live for several generations. For in-



©Paul Thompson
PAUL KAMMERER
He split the scientific world

stance: the octopus adopts the same texture and form as the sea bottom, the grasshopper assumes the characteristics of a blade of grass.

❖ A Negro child brought up in Europe bleaches perceptibly, and descendants of such transplanted Negroes take on the skin color, skull dimensions, straight hair of white men, while Europeans living in Africa develop in the reverse direction.

❖ Eugenics, which seeks to improve the race negatively by the elimination of defective germ plasma and the selection of superior parents, will be supplanted by the positive or "euthenic" element of building up and strengthening good traits and dispositions in the individual. Thus a race of supermen will develop naturally from normal parents.

Telescope

Assan Dina, Hindu millionaire, and his wife, formerly Miss Mary Wallace Shillito, of Cincinnati, Ohio, will give to France the largest observatory in the world with a telescope more powerful than that on Mount Wilson, Calif.

The observatory will be erected on Mt. Salève, on French territory, a few miles from Geneva. The total cost is estimated at \$6,000,000. The diameter of the lens will be 105 inches; at Mt. Wilson it is 101 inches.

Meanwhile a photographic-telescope excursion is to be made into the Southern Hemisphere, with an instrument 36 feet long, the largest ever to cross the Equator. It will be accompanied by observers chosen from the astronomers of Yale University. They are concerned chiefly with two problems: the determination of the stars and the directions of motions across the sky. The importance of this trip is due to the fact that one-third of the stars cannot be observed from north of the Equator, and many problems require observation from all parts of the sky for solution.

Said Dr. Schlesinger, director of the Yale University Observatory:

"The new Yale telescope, intended especially for photography, is nothing more than a camera 36 feet long. The principal lenses are 26 inches in diameter and average two inches in thickness. To secure good photographs, it is necessary that the telescope should exactly follow the stars. For this purpose, telescopes are provided with a mechanism for counteracting the effect of the rotation of the earth. Since the telescope must be rotated toward the west at the rate of one turn in 24 hours and this with great delicacy, the ball bearings on which the telescope moves must be of the highest type, and all parts of the telescope must be made with great precision. In addition the astronomer must provide his telescope with a special correcting device so that any irregularities in the mechanism can be at once compensated for by hand.

"For this purpose a ten-inch visual telescope is mounted on the same tube with the 26-inch camera lens. Through this the astronomer watches a faint star and counteracts every apparent displacement of the star from a fixed point by operating delicate motions up and down and right and left. In this way it is possible to secure star images on the photographic plate that are only about one-thousandth of an inch in size."

Drugged to Life

It is but a few weeks since successful experiments in acceleration of plant growth by artificial light were announced (TIME, Nov. 5). Now we have the next step: etherizing them to make them grow. Prof. David Lumsden, of the Federal Horticultural Board, found out that if a "shot of dope" is given to a plant either by inhalation or a hypodermic needle, exactly the contrary of the effect of ether on

human beings is produced. Instead of putting plants to sleep it can produce overnight perceptible fresh green shoots from rose bushes dug out of frozen ground in mid-winter. Kept indoors on the ether diet, they grow and bloom weeks ahead of the usual flowering time. Still more miraculous, they are found to be immune to all the ordinary plant diseases that hamper indoor rose culture. A very small quantity of ether does the trick—about a tablespoonful in an air-tight chamber containing 27 cubic feet, or a cubic centimeter injected into the stem. The method is most successful with woody plants like the rose or lilac. All the latent buds or shoots are stimulated, instead of the few preponderant ones which develop naturally. This may lead to great economy in the cultivation of tuberous plants, such as dahlias and potatoes. Plants could be grown from small pieces of the tubers, etherized. There is apparently no depression on plant life like the after-effects of ether on animal life.

Further work with electrification of plants, by Prof. R. B. Harvey, of the University of Minnesota, has convinced him that glassed-in commercial greenhouses will be eliminated in the future by underground rooms heated and lighted entirely by electricity at a moderate cost.

MEDICINE

"Rejuvenation"

A very popular exposition of the work of Eugen Steinach, Viennese Ponce de Leon (*TIME*, July 30, Oct. 8), has appeared from the pen of George F. Corners, a newspaperman, and from the press of Thomas Seltzer, who specializes in works of imaginative literature likely to incur the hostility of John S. Sumner and other censors.

The book is based on personal interviews and data furnished by Professor Steinach himself and several of his disciples, including Dr. Peter Schmidt, of Berlin; Dr. Harry Benjamin, of New York; Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, of the Institute for Sexual Science, Berlin, and Dr. A. S. Blumgarten, chief of the endocrine department of the Lenox Hill Hospital, New York, who has written a sympathetic introduction. It will not settle the scientific status of "rejuvenation" methods, but will doubtless have a ready sale among romantic laymen and laywomen.

Steinach is a bigger man than most of his detractors. He is a biologist and physiologist of great and reputable achievements, professor in the University of Vienna, and director of the Biological Institute of

the Vienna Academy of Sciences. His palpable sincerity and devotion to scientific truth are qualities which have not been conspicuous among many who have traded on his reputation. It is not generally known that Steinach is not a surgeon himself and does not perform on human beings the operation that goes by his name. He has not, in fact, received any income from his discoveries, but has allowed regular practitioners to reap the financial benefits. As a result, his own experimental work has languished, the diminished purchasing power of the krone making prohibitive the upkeep of the essential laboratory animals.

Mr. Corners gives some elementary account of the endocrine system. He differentiates between the various methods of "youthifying," i. e., vasectomy combined with vasoligation (the Steinach operation), the implantation of tissue from gonads of other human beings or from animals (Voronoff's operation), the application of X-rays (useful with women), Kammerer's suggested methods of stimulation by electrical heat. He devotes some chapters to Steinach's rat experiments, as well as to numerous human cases from Lichtenstern, Schmidt, Chetwood (American urologist). Useful appendices are a glossary of technical terms in Steinach literature, and a "Who's Who" of persons prominent in connection with rejuvenation methods.

Much of the volume is interlarded with poetical quotations, rhetorical questions, wild prophecies (e. g., that Harding, Roosevelt and Wilson would have escaped death or disability if they had undergone the Steinach operation). Such extravaganzas cannot but detract from scientific validity. However, a direct quotation from Steinach on methods of verifying the degree of youth attained has evidential value. The age of an organism, he says, can be determined in several ways: 1) the proportion of functioning body cells to dead or inactive ones; 2) blood pressure; 3) muscular power, measured by the dynamometer; 4) rate of absorption of oxygen, which decreases with advancing years; 5) "protoplasmic hysteresis," or degree of condensation of tissues, measured by characteristic index numbers. All of these tests have been applied to patients who have had the Steinach operation, with results indicating a substantial difference of years between their "before and after" conditions.

But it is admitted that the operation is not always successful and that the effects wear off after about five years. "The worst that can happen," says Corners, "is nothing." Most medical men are not so sure of that.

EDUCATION

Comparisons

In an electioneering speech, Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, declared that English schools were better than American. Said he: "We hear a great deal about American education, but from such opportunities as I have had of consulting those who have visited American schools, I do not believe the actual achievement of those schools is comparable to that of our schools. That judgment has been endorsed by American educators, themselves. I am told a highly competent observer has said that on the whole an American boy of 15 is in knowledge and achievement about two years behind an English pupil of the same age."

The First Six Years

Dr. Arnold Gesell, a director of the American Child Health Association, has published *The Pre-School Child*.

His thesis is summarized in the following paragraphs:

"The character of the mental development of the child up to six is by no means purely or preeminently intellectual. Almost from the beginning it is social, emotional, moral and denotes the organization of a personality. The infant acquires perceptions and motor coordination; he is incorporating modes of behavior which do not, of course, constitute a mature personality, but which psychologically are at the core of personality."

"On every level of behavior, the psychological, the sensory-motor and the higher psychical, he is acquiring both healthful and unhealthful habits of activity. Though he may not learn to read in the pre-school years, he is mastering the alphabet of life. So potent are these fundamental lessons that this period easily becomes the soil of perversion, inefficiency and distorted or curtailed development. Psychoanalysis reveals significant instances in which the unfortunate experiences in the first years of life were competent to produce developmental disharmonies resulting in abnormal adult behavior."

Eating Problem

Delegates from 25 institutions assembled at Minneapolis to discuss the problems of financing, managing and disciplining "unions" for undergraduate men at colleges and universities.

The University of Minnesota union, which the delegates investigated, feeds an average of 2,500 men daily. The cost of meals is 16c to 18c for breakfast, 32c for the noonday meal, 28c for dinner.

*Houghton Mifflin (\$1.90).

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

An irregular stock market showed tendencies after Thanksgiving of turning dull. But the attention of the business community has for the time being abandoned Wall Street and other financial or trade centers, and has concentrated on the gathering of the new Congress in Washington.

A divided Senate and House, with a small group of radicals holding the balance of power, as well as a danger of drastic changes in the committee chairmanships, have for some time past given concern to business interests. Such important questions as taxation, tariff, railroad laws, farm credits, are due for consideration this session, and the domestic legislation which will be forthcoming should exert an unusually important influence on the course of business for coming years. For 1924 is a Presidential year, when political timidity is at its height, and when unsound and even publicly dangerous legislation can on occasion be jammed by force upon the statute books.

President Coolidge has, however, the almost universal confidence of the business community, and his unusual power of silence has so far won him respect and trust rather than fear or misgivings. If vetoing is required, most business men believe he can and will veto.

Railroad Valuation

Some ten years ago the "anti-railroad" group in the Senate, led, of course, by La Follette, conceived the idea of investigating the value of American railroads, in order to determine whether or not they were overcapitalized, and if existing railroad rates as largely set by the Interstate Commerce Commission were too high. Advocates of this most elaborate of all recent Government investigations assumed that the work could be done easily, quickly, with relatively small expense.

Starting in 1913, the work has proceeded ever since, and completion seems at present quite remote, despite the huge amount of work already done. To Jan. 1, 1923, the work so far has cost \$90,200,103—of which \$23,219,190 has come from the Government and \$66,980,913 from the railroad companies. To date, the expense of the inquiry has been just about \$100,000,000.

It was to be expected that dispute concerning the valuations arrived at would occur, especially on the part of the railroad companies themselves. The Union Pacific and other roads are preparing to settle the question of their correct valuation through the courts. The whole subject bristles with auditing, legal and financial problems, and litigation on the subject will probably follow for many years.

The worst of it is, that even at the low valuation often set by the Commission, the value of the American railroad companies is so vastly greater than

was imagined by Senator La Follette and his followers, that they too are challenging the accuracy of the valuations already set.

Moreover, the value of a railroad can hardly be determined apart from its earning power, which depends on its rates. Consequently, valuation depends on rates as well as rates upon valuation. If too low rates are arbitrarily set, the value of railroad properties can be greatly diminished.

The work of valuation meanwhile goes on at heavy expense.

Steel Outlook

The steel market has proved quiet with prices steady. Production has decreased steadily since Nov. 1, and is now between 5 and 10% under the tonnage rate as of that date. Buyers are inclined to reduce their stocks before the year-end inventories, particularly since their current orders can be promptly and readily filled.

Recently, steel men showed some elation, or at least were reported to have done so, when the flurry of buying was taking place. This is now practically over, and in retrospect appears a trifle manipulative. It has contributed somewhat to firmer prices for pig without losing any permanent impression or effect upon the markets for iron or steel.

Much of the optimism exhibited by steel leaders was, of course, directed at after-dinner audiences and is as much a staple product with them as merchant bars or structural shapes; some of it was based upon ethical rather than economic considerations. Now the talk is of "railroad buying in 1924," but how extensive this may actually be it is yet early to determine. Apart from other considerations, the anti-railroad group in Congress may have considerable to do with that question.

Ford, Textile Man

For some time trade reports have had it that Henry Ford would ultimately have to enter the spinning, weaving and dyeing industry, if he were going to carry out his policy of manufacturing all parts of his car himself. Now Lockwood, Greene & Co., famed engineers and specialists in textile mill construction of Boston, have announced that they have been engaged by the Ford Motor Co. to build a large mill in Detroit, and furthermore that "experiments now being conducted point to a highly abbreviated and highly automatic process in the new mill."

The specific purpose of the new mill will be to manufacture the cloth backing for the artificial leather used in Ford cars.

Boll Weevil's Ravages

Before the appearance of the boll weevil, the American cotton crop had reached 16,000,000 bales in one season. The demand for cotton has been good for the past two years, but so serious

have been the inroads upon the cotton plant by the insect pest, that including the present year, there have been short crops for three years running. Slack demand and low prices can account in part for the small 8,000,000-bale crop of 1921; and to a much lesser extent for the 9,000,000-bale crop of 1922. During the past year, however, the danger of a real cotton shortage all over the world became apparent. Prices rose to War-time levels, and the largest crop in the history of the country was planted. Yet the crop for 1923, it is estimated by experts, will amount to only about 9,000,000 bales again. Never has the boll weevil been so destructive a pest.

Despite the high price of cotton, the average Southern planter has not benefited by it; his losses on weevil-ridden acreage have more than offset his profits.

All over the world there is a pressing demand for cheap cotton. In the past, America has supplied this demand, but unless headway can be made against the boll weevil menace, this country can produce only high-priced cotton.

The high prices of today are, however, a boon to the cotton planting experiments made elsewhere by other nations. The French, for example, are reported to be trying out possibilities of cotton production in their Mediterranean colonies. Great Britain has been studying ways and means of increasing the cotton output of her colonies, particularly in South Africa, Egypt, Australia. Brazil, which years

ago gave up cotton for other crops, is now planning to benefit from current soaring prices by again sowing her fields in cotton. It is apparent, therefore, that unless Government experts under the Department of Agriculture can shortly solve the weevil problem, the American cotton planter will face uncertain and precarious profits; while if the solution of the problem is long delayed, he will face international competition such as is at the bottom of the grain growers' dissatisfaction today.

Cheerful Merchants

The autumn and holiday season trade thus far has justified rather completely the optimistic prophecies frequently made for it in earlier months. Employment is practically complete, wages in many lines are very high, and the public is buying goods in generous quantities. The Federal Reserve Board's index of department store sales established a new high record during last October, which was 6% over the level reached the previous month. Sales of woollens have been particularly large; with cotton and silks dragging considerably behind. In anticipation of the Christmas trade, stores began to stock up in mid-autumn; the stocks in department stores last October for the third successive month showed an increase, and on October 31, stood 22% larger than on July 31. Chain stores, five and ten cent stores and institutions selling drugs, music and groceries also showed considerable increases in their volume of business. In October, the sales of mail order houses were larger than for any month since 1919.

The real question has never been how the merchants would make out this Winter, but whether their activity this season would continue next Spring. That question is still not easy to answer. It would seem that the Spring trade should be respectably large, if not of record-breaking proportions. Yet already a tendency to cut prices and reduce stocks is discernible in the large stores.

Increase in Savings Deposits

An increase in the deposits of a commercial bank is mainly caused by and mainly reflects greater trade operations and the expansion of business indebtedness. When savings bank deposits increase, it is a sign of larger private savings and in general a reduction of individual indebtedness among the salary and wage-earning classes.

During the year ending June 30 last, the citizens of the U. S. added over a billion dollars to their savings accounts. On that date total savings deposits were \$18,373,062,000, which is \$1,041,583,000 more than the total amount reported on June 30, 1922, and an increase of about 6% of the latest total \$6,904,268,000 was reported by the Middle Atlantic states; \$4,651,692,000 for the East Central; \$3,121,654,000 from New England; \$1,491,175,000 from the Pacific states; \$1,358,084,000 from Southern States; \$846,189,000 from West Central States.

WHAT STOCKS TO BUY?

Seldom, if ever, has the stock market situation been as mixed as today. Stocks cannot be purchased indiscriminately without great danger.

The decline of last Spring and Summer brought about many bargains, but the unevenness of the decline left many groups of securities still highly inflated. Hence the danger.

WHAT TO BUY

and

WHAT TO AVOID?

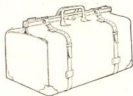
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LAW

Remission

Comptroller Charles L. Craig of New York City whose conviction for contempt of court was upheld by the Supreme Court (TIME, Dec. 3) escaped from serving his sentence of 60 days in prison. In New York politics his conviction for having criticized a judge conducting a hearing on a local traction company, was an emblem of martyrdom. The case was taken to President Coolidge, Republicans urging executive pardon to prevent Mr. Craig (a Democrat) from posing further as a martyr.

Last week Attorney General Daugherty was consulted. In accordance with Mr. Daugherty's recommendation the President remitted the sentence, without condoning the Comptroller's "contempt." Said Mr. Daugherty of the Comptroller: "It is conceivable that he will be more disappointed and punished by not being required to go to jail."

AERONAUTICS

Farmer Aviators

A baby plane selling for 5,000 gold marks (\$1,190) is being sold in large numbers in Germany—particularly to farmers and traveling salesmen. Built entirely of steel by a steel firm in Breslau, it is actually cheaper than any automobile being built in Germany and is on a thorough production basis.

Cheap Training

Small planes are also going to find use in training English military pilots. Two-seaters equipped with only five to ten horsepower are being developed for this purpose. Lack of funds has handicapped the British Air Force in their training program. The extremely low gasoline consumption of these tiny ships and their low replacement cost will solve the financial problem. Their low gliding and landing speeds may also facilitate the education of pilots in the early stages.

New World's Records

During the week three new world's records were established.

At Pontiac, near Detroit, Corporal Dewey Webb dropped 19,600 ft. (nearly 4 miles) in a parachute from an Army plane.

At Issy-les-Moulineaux, France, Marquis Pescara, Argentine engineer, stayed in the air more than five minutes in a helicopter.

At Paris, Jean Laporte ascended 5,535 meters in a hydroplane. He came down because of the extreme cold, in which his face was frost bitten.

SPORT

Football Epitaphs

With the dying winkle of the final snake dance, football becomes largely a matter of theoretical bitterness. During the season one may bet on one's theories; now it is only possible to sputter. Those whose business it is to sputter in print have drawn up the following list of sectional champions:

Pacific Coast. California. Undeafed through its fourth successive year. Won 33 games. Tied 2. Total score: 1,373 points. Opponents: 88.

Middle West. Illinois and Michigan. Both maintained perfect percentages in the winning column of the Conference season. Unfortunately they did not meet.

East. Yale and Cornell. Neither were defeated or tied.

South. Vanderbilt and Washington & Lee.

Eighteen players were killed or died from football injuries during the season. Nine of these were high school students; five, college players; four, professionals, semi-professionals, members of athletic club teams. The most unusual fatality was that of Chester Mares, fullback on Willoughby, O., semi-pro. team. Chewing tobacco caught in his throat as he was knocked down while catching a pass. He strangled to death.

Probably the most singular novelty of the season was the appearance of rubber trousers—worn by Army, Pittsburgh and West Virginia players on rainy playing fields. Comparatively light in weight and slippery as an eel's hips, the player thus equipped has his opponents at a considerable disadvantage. It is probable that the Rules Committee will afford the rubber trouser legislative recognition.

A double span of football life has been the portion of E. W. Garbisch, Captain-elect of the Army team for 1924. Seven years ago Garbisch was awarded his university insignia at Washington and Jefferson. Entering West Point in 1921, he was enabled to continue his career owing to the non-existence of the regular intercollegiate football restrictions.

TIME, the Weekly News Magazine. Editors—Britton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associate—Manfred Gottfried. John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn. Weekly Contributors—Steven V. Benet, Prosper Buranelli, John Farr, Nancy Ford, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemm, Wells C. Root, John A. Thomas. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; H. R. Luce, Sec'y-Treas., 236 E. 39th St., New York. Subscription rates, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$3.00; in Canada, \$3.50; elsewhere, \$4.00. For advertising rates, address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York. Representatives: Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. II. No. 15.

THE PRESS

A Penny Paper

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., the fourth to bear his famous name, is about to undertake a new method of rolling pennies into the Vanderbilt coffers. On Dec. 10 is to appear in the streets of San Francisco the *Illustrated Daily Herald*, "a tabloid picture newspaper."

Its blurb says: "This newspaper will picture local, national and international news and events by actual photographs. Other features: United News despatches, leased wire coast despatches, household and fashion pages, sports and children's pages, harbor and shipping news and an unrivaled comic section. . . . Clean, fearless and independent. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Editor and Publisher."

All this will be purchasable for "1c on the streets—25c by the month."

"Machines Do It"

Bruce Bliven, former managing editor of *The New York Globe*, former Director of the School of Journalism at the University of Southern California, and contributor to many magazines, is well qualified to discuss the subject of journalism. He does so, in an article titled *Our Changing Journalism in The Atlantic Monthly* for December.

"The public," says Mr. Bliven in effect, "is always asking about newspaper morals. But equally important with newspaper morals is newspaper intelligence. And both of them are changing drastically, dangerously, because of mechanical progress."

The telephone and the typewriter have played havoc with journalistic English. High speed rotary presses, stereotyping, typesetting machines, color presses, rotogravure, the electric telegraphic typewriter have all added their quotas to the impersonality, haste and complexity of journalism. They have increased the size of papers, so that all the profit must be made—and often some of the expense borne—by advertising revenues. They have made the production of a newspaper an enterprise for large capital, with the consequent driving out of the old editor-owner and the shift of command from the editorial to the business and circulation departments.

The result has been the "ready-made" newspaper—a paper full of syndicated news (i. e., identical articles furnished from one source to a large group of papers), syndicated "features", even syndicated editorials made of "boiler plate" (articles set in type on the face of metal plates, a column in width), "matrices" (composition molds bearing the imprint of type, pictures, etc., into which it is only necessary to pour type metal) and "patent insides" (sheets of newspaper printed on one side, with articles, advertisements, etc., furnished principally to country newspapers. On the blank side the editor places his own articles, advertisements, etc. The newspaper when folded gives such a result as this: Pages 1, 4, 5, 8, product of the local

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Good bond paper, size 5 1/4 x 8, in white, grey, buff, blue or pink. Marked with fine raised letters in gold, maroon, blue, jade green or black. 200 single sheets (100 marked—100 plain) or 100 double sheets with 100 envelopes, prepaid \$2.00. For marking entire 200 single sheets add 50c. If combination of monogram on paper and address on envelope desired, add 50c.

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We urge comparison. Samples gladly submitted.

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IN AN ATTRACTIVE BOX

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"King O'Them All"
Occasionally Challenged
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New York

newspaper office, pages 2, 3, 6, 7,
"patent insides" made up by the manu-
facturer.)

Last, and perhaps most important of
the products of the mechanical revolution
in journalism is the multiple owner-
ship of newspapers, by which one man
may control newspapers over the entire
country. On this matter, Mr. Bliven
can speak with especial poignancy, for
he joined the staff of the *Globe*
in 1919, and was its managing editor
last May when Frank A. Munsey



BRUCE BLIVEN

He is qualified to discuss

amalgamated it into his group of Man-
hattan journals. Says Mr. Bliven:

"Today, one may own an unlimited
number of papers scattered from coast
to coast, identical as to their telegraphic
news, their 'features,' many of their
important editorials; and identical in
policy even in their handling of local
news . . .

"William Randolph Hearst is, of
course, the outstanding example of the
'chain' newspaper proprietor. His pa-
pers in New York, Boston, Washing-
ton, Chicago, San Francisco, Los An-
geles, Atlanta, Detroit and other cities,
are replicas of one another. Every im-
portant editorial appears in all of them
simultaneously, and, theoretically at
least, reaches within 24 to 36 hours fully
a fifth of all the homes in the United
States. Not only is this true, but Mr.
Hearst sells his various features to in-
dependent newspapers in cities where
he is not yet represented. Arthur Bris-
bane's daily column, for instance, ap-
pears in more than 60 papers. The
Hearst telegraphic news services are
sold to hundreds of journals, as are his
syndicated cartoon strips, the work of
his large corps of professional humor-
ists, his daily advice to the lovelorn,
his serials for women.

"This syndication makes it possible
for Mr. Hearst to pay salaries which
are far beyond the means of the sin-
gle newspaper. Not only among his
employees but those of competing syn-
dicates, salaries of \$50,000 or \$60,000
for authors and cartoonists are not un-

common, while a few go well beyond
the \$100,000 mark. This result in
semi-monopolistic control, if not of the
best journalistic brains, at least of the
most popular; and increases the diffi-
culty faced by the isolated newspaper
seeking to survive in competition with
the member of a chain. . . . To have
so large a proportion of the country's
press in the hands of two or three men
or corporations seems to me a menace
in itself. . . .

"It is possible, of course, that the
reading public may in time become sa-
tiated with its highly perfumed gar-
bage. . . . The utmost we have the
right to expect is that the country may
be brought to realize in what direction
its press is moving, and with what
speed."

The Tardy "Ledger"

There are only a few agencies which
furnish foreign news in these United
States, and they, to say the least, have
their limitations. So a few ambitious
and wealthy newspapers have set up
their own foreign news services. Not
the least of these services is that of the
Public Ledger (Philadelphia). Of this
service the *Ledger* is very proud, speaks
of it frequently and devotes a special
page of its paper to featuring it.

On Nov. 30, the *Ledger* published a
despatch dated "Hongkong, Nov. 29",
which began: "When news was re-
ceived of the election of Marshal Tsao
Kun as President of China, a meeting
of Dr. Sun's Cabinet was held in Can-
ton." Thereupon followed the text of
a proclamation issued by Dr. Sun.

Unfortunately Marshal Tsao Kun
was elected President about six weeks
earlier and shortly thereafter (under
date of Oct. 9) the news of Dr. Sun's
proclamation was brought to this coun-
try by the Associated Press. A run-
ning head over the *Ledger's* account,
appearing more than a month later, said
"Foreign News Service by Wire and
Wireless."

MISCELLANY

"Time brings all things."

In Jersey City, it became known
that on Oct. 2 Burton S. Tucker, "un-
sophisticated country youth," 16, had
married Mrs. Susan O. Simpson,
"wealthy hotel owner . . . said to
be about 50."

In Corunna, near Madrid, a mother
and daughter simultaneously gave
birth to sons. Gesticulating relatives
swarmed about to inspect. Hearty
toasts were drunk. The new-born
nephew and uncle, who much resem-
bled one another, were accidentally
"mixed up."

The babies will never know their
true relationship.

In Manhattan, at Johnny Leppig's
"restaurant and social hall," John
Huine, weight 350, ate (in one sit-
ing) 53 hot dogs, won the "champion-
ship" from Val Menges, who ate 44,
fainted.

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Pay checks for employees can be cashed at any of our fifty-four offices from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. daily except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, and on Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.

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Deposits of cash can be made and cash forwarded by express to depositors located within seventy-five miles of New York City, without expense.

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THE Trust Department, under the management of a thoroughly experienced Trust Officer, brings to estates, trusts, and guardianships, the high degree of technical skill required for their proper administration and avoids the dangers common in individual management—inexperience, error of judgment, dishonesty, etc.

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OUR Investment Department supplies the best obtainable information as to bonds and stocks—United States, State and Municipal securities and Mortgages, and executes orders for the purchase and sale of securities through responsible Brokers.

This Department is not organized to dispose of any securities that the bank has on hand or wishes to sell, but is an effort to place at the use of its depositors and friends the very best information possible.

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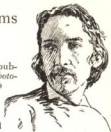
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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 597 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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.)

Nikolai Lenin: "From Prague it was reported that Professor Schlosser, chief surgeon of the German University there, had been asked to go to Moscow to perform an operation on me for brain tumor."

Alvaro Obregon, President of Mexico: "From Celaya, it was reported that I, seriously ill, had suffered a relapse."

Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of Turkey: "From Constantinople it was reported that I, ill with heart disease, had apparently suffered a relapse."

Vicente Blasco Ibanez, Spanish author: "It was reported that I, seriously ill from an undetermined ailment," was taken from the S.S. *Francia* at Colon, C. Z., and removed to a hospital there."

Frank Norris, California author: "Johan Bojer, Norwegian writer stopping at the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, stated that in his opinion I am the world's greatest novelist."

Mme. Lois Selfridge, mother of Gordon Selfridge, London merchant: "I was among the passengers that arrived in Manhattan on the *Olympic*. Said the newspapers: 'Mme. Selfridge is now in her 90th year, although few of those who conversed with her on the ship would believe it, so alert and active is she in every sense.'"

John J. Pershing: "In Paris Prime Minister Poincaré and wife gave a dinner in my honor. Those present included: Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador; Marshals Foch, Joffre, Pétain, d'Espérey."

Ganna Walska McCormick: "In Chicago, Miss Elizabeth McCormick, second cousin of my husband, Harold F. McCormick, gave a dinner for the McCormick family. The newspapers reported that Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick and I 'confronted each other in seats of honor.' Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick was escorted by Edward Krenn, Viennese architect. They later went to the Batik Ball."

Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, slack-er: "In Berlin I filed a damage suit for \$150,000 against Corliss Hooven Griffis, an American Army officer now in jail at Mossbach in connection with an attempt to kidnap me last Summer (TIME, Aug. 20, 27)."

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge: "Accompanied by Assistant Secretary of War Davis, I went to Fort Myer, a cavalry post near Washington, spent half an hour under the instruction of riding ex-

perts. The newspapers pointed out that I did some riding in my childhood days, said that I am expected to accompany the President on his early morning canters when I again master the art."

William Butler Yeats, Irish poet: "On being notified that the 1923 Nobel Prize for Literature (£7,500) had been awarded to me, I was reported to have said: 'If it is small, we (my wife and I) will spend it and be rich. If it is large, we will invest it and be substantial.'"

Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italian soldier-poet: "At Gardone, Italy, I stayed in my garden while rain was falling and a terrific wind blowing. When members of my household urged me to take shelter from the elements, I replied: 'I must hear the sound of the waves, the whistle of the wind and the fall of the raindrops. To write one must be next to nature!' Next day found me in bed with a severe attack of tonsillitis. Said the *Daily News*, New York newspaper: 'What our poets need most is not to get next to nature, but to get next to themselves. As for d'Annunzio, he ought at least to have his tonsils removed.'"

Hiram Johnson: "Under the Headline GOD FORBID! The *New York Evening World* published an editorial which said: 'Hiram Johnson's notion of a foreign policy for the United States boils down to this: Never go near a "council" table at which any other nation has a right to speak. Never confer. Never listen. The attitude of the United States toward other nations must always be: "We do not argue with you. We tell you." Debate is un-American. . . Watch for earthquakes, famines and the like. These visitations afford a chance to point to good-samaritanism. . . Never try to understand Europe. . . Be as selfish as you like.'"

Samuel M. Vauclain, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works: "In a public meeting in the office of the Mayor of Philadelphia, sentiment was overwhelmingly opposed to making the proposed Sesqui-Centennial Exposition (in Philadelphia, 1926) an exhibition of international proportions. The vote was 403 to 43. Opposition to the international project was led by E. T. Stotesbury and myself. The fair will therefore be held exclusively under the auspices of Philadelphia."

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson: "On Oct. 15, Henry C. Berghimer, manager of an Atlantic City jewelry store owned by me, died. Last week it became known that he had left an estate valued at \$6,000. I was named as the sole legatee."

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MILESTONES

Engaged. Robert H. McAdoo, 26, son of ex-Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, by a former wife, to Miss Lorraine Arnold Rowan, 19, of Pasadena.

Engaged. Charles J. Hubbard, 21, captain of the Harvard football eleven which was decisively defeated by Yale in its final game, to Miss Anna H. Fuller of Cambridge.

Married. Ellis A. Gimbel, Jr., of Philadelphia (Gimbel Bros. dry goods), to Miss Virginia Louise Newman of New Orleans. (Louis) Richard Gimbel was his brother's best man. Six of the eleven ushers were Gimbels.

Married. Mrs. Dorothy Park Benjamin Caruso, widow of Enrico Caruso, to Captain G. A. Ingram of the British Army, in London.

Married. Mrs. Irene Castle Treman, dancer, 29, to Major Frederic McLaughlin, 45, coffee merchant, formerly Captain of the Onwentsia Club polo team, in Chicago.

Divorced. Mme. Takani Miura, Japanese prima donna, from Dr. Masataro Miura, vitamin expert, professor in Tokyo University, in Tokyo.

Died. Viscountess Morley, 83, widow of Viscount John Morley (who died two months ago) at Wimbledon, England, in her sleep. Her existence was not generally known. There is no mention of her in standard reference works, and she never went into Society. She took no part in his public activities and never went to Court. It is said that when Lord Morley met her she was unable, under English law, to procure a divorce from her then husband, and he (Lord Morley) was therefore unable to make her his legal wife until several years later.

Died. Robert Threshie Reid, Baron Loreburn, 77, at Deal, England. He was Lord Chancellor of England, 1905-1912. In 1907 he visited Canada—the first Lord Chancellor to leave England while in office since Cardinal Wolsey accompanied Henry VIII to France to the Field of Cloth of Gold in 1520.

Died. Martha Mansfield, cinema actress, 23, in San Antonio, Tex. The flimsy, hoop-skirted Civil War costume which she wore as leading woman in *The Warrens of Virginia* took fire from a smoker's match. She appeared in other cinemas (*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, *The Perfect Lover*, *Potash and Perlmutter*).

Died. Philippe Daudet, 14, son of Léon Daudet (French Royalist leader), grandson of Alphonse Daudet (writer), in Paris, suicide, by shooting himself in a taxicab.

POINT with PRIDE

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

An instrument 36 feet long (P. 19.)

An English novelist "friendly and so human." (P. 15.)

An instructor in Congressional etiquette. (P. 5.)

The effects of "conscious insincerity." (P. 14.)

America's youngest archbishop. (P. 18.)

Music that delights and drama that points a moral. (P. 13.)

A poppy-hued celebration. (P. 11.)

Street sweepers—they are shown consideration. (P. 13.)

Six of the eleven ushers. (P. 31.)

Stage rain even more realistic than that in *Rain*. (P. 16.)

A double span of football life. (P. 24.)

"A second Mount Vernon." (P. 6.)

The sensible resolutions of the House of Romanov. (P. 11.)

A poet who will now "invest it and be substantial." (P. 29.)

A public man whose enthusiasm is greater than his means. (P. 6.)

A frugal potter with popular pots. (P. 15.)

Political satire, newly wrapped and delivered to the American stage. (P. 16.)

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

Highly perfumed garbage. (P. 26.)

...

An uncle and a nephew who will
never know which is which. (P. 26.)

...

Fred. C. Putnam, "Father of the
Races." (P. 6.)

...

The pusillanimous result of a fever.
(P. 12.)

...

Dr. Sun's new lease of life. (P. 12.)

...

Condemnation of a newer and better
Tokyo. (P. 12.)

...

The prospect of even more pennies
rolling into the Vanderbilt coffers. (P.
25.)

...

The backwardness of American
schoolboys. (P. 20.)

...

A proposed increase in U. S. Army
personnel. (P. 4.)

...

Rowdies who spat upon, kicked a
woman. (P. 8.)

...

A discomfiting distinction between a
"paper knife" and a "paper cutter."
(P. 15.)

...

Photographers who "make" Presi-
dential candidates. (P. 6.)

...

Ether—it isn't as kind to men as to
vegetables. (P. 20.)

...

Malingering (?) by the heads of
nations. (P. 29.)

...

"Patent insides." (P. 25.)

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12. Do you decide quickly and correctly?
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14. Have you an accurate and ready memory?
15. Can you remember dates, statistics, faces, telephone numbers, and long lists of facts?
16. Can you remember details as well as main principles?
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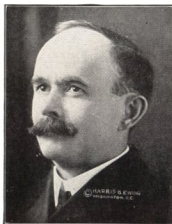
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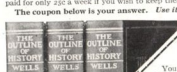
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