

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. II NO. 18

ANTHONY H. G. FOKKER

"Once an enemy—"
(See Page 24)

DEC. 31, 1923

Volume II

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II. No. 18

Dec. 31, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY *The White House Week*

¶ John L. Lewis and Philip Murray, President and Vice President of the United Mine Workers of America, called at the White House with Secretary of Labor Davis. President Coolidge's automobile, which had come to take him for a late afternoon ride, was dismissed so that he might confer with the miners.

¶ A week after the Diplomatic Corps Reception, the President and Mrs. Coolidge held the annual Diplomatic Corps Dinner. There were 80 guests and their wives, all diplomats except five, beginning in order of seniority with Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand of France. The non-diplomats were Senator Lodge (Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee), Representative Stephen G. Porter (Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee), Dr. L. S. Rowe (Director General of the Pan American Union), and the President's two aides, Colonel Sherrill and Captain Andrews. Mrs. Coolidge wore red velvet trimmed with silver; the decorations of the horseshoe table were poinsettias, farlayense ferns, red candles. Afterwards there was an informal musicale, to which members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee were invited.

¶ President Coolidge ordered that all federal aid for road building in Arkansas be stopped until investigation showed whether the Arkansas method of taxation resulted in practical confiscation of farm land along the proposed highways.

¶ Immediately before Christmas there were many callers at the White House, including Secretary and Mrs. Wallace, Senator and Mrs. Watson, Senator Underwood, ex-Governor Beekman of Rhode Island.

¶ The President let it be known that he did not believe this to be an opportune time to call a conference for the limitation of air forces, submarines and light cruisers (not included under the present Limitation of Armament Treaty). The Duke of Sutherland,

Under Secretary for Air in the British Cabinet, called and discussed the matter with the President.

¶ The President and Mrs. Coolidge invited guests for a Saturday afternoon cruise on the *Mayflower*. A fog intervened and dinner was served aboard the yacht, but in the Navy Yard.

¶ The President and Mrs. Coolidge sent Christmas greetings to the children of the U. S. and, by radio, to the Mac-Millan expedition, which is now within eleven degrees of the North Pole.

¶ John and Calvin Coolidge, Jr., spent the holidays at the White House. Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns of Boston were also Christmas guests.

"Biggest News"

At Detroit, Henry Ford issued a brief and homely statement. It was not an announcement that he would be a candidate for President. Yet it aroused many commentators to agree with Arthur Brisbane, who character-

istically exclaimed: "It's the biggest political news you have read in a year or two."

Mr. Ford, in effect, said: "Coolidge is safe. He means to do right. Why change? Hold to a good man; don't disturb business. Get behind the President so that he won't have to waste his time fighting for reelection."

The simple manner in which Mr. Ford disposed of the great question, Who should be our next President? was typified in one paragraph: "I believe it is the wise and natural thing for the people to agree on the nomination and election of Mr. Coolidge. I am satisfied that 90% of the people feel perfectly safe with Coolidge and I feel, too, that the country is perfectly safe with him. And if this is the feeling of the country, why change?"

With this single stroke the automobile manufacturer decapitated whatever chance he may have had of being President in 1925. On the same day, petitions were filed placing Calvin Coolidge on the Republican ticket and Henry Ford on the Democratic ticket in the Michigan primaries next Spring. Any possibility that Mr. Ford might be a Presidential candidate he disposed of in answer to a question: "No man has a right to say he never will consider public office nor accept public office. No man can predict his own acts and feelings so strongly as that. But this I will say, that I would never for a moment think of running against Calvin Coolidge for President, on any ticket whatever. In this present situation I am for Coolidge."

For these kind words Mr. Coolidge and C. Bascom Slemph each sent Mr. Ford a telegram of thanks. The telegrams were not made public.

Political opinions:

The Rev. William Dawe, President of the original Ford-for-President Club at Dearborn: "I do not hesitate to say that in my own judgment I thought the whole matter would come out as it has."

Robert R. Porter, who organized the Ford conference at Dearborn a fortnight ago (TIME, Dec. 24): "Mr. Ford will live to change his mind."

Senator Lodge (Rep.) of Massachu-

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National Affairs—[Continued]

sets: "Good news. It shows how the tide is setting."

Senator Weller (Rep.) of Maryland: "This will strengthen the President."

Senator Brandegee (Rep.) of Connecticut: "This shows that our candidate is an adaptable, all-around man."

Senator Hiram W. Johnson (Rep.) of California: "Not surprised. It has been known in Washington for some time."

Senator Pittman (Dem.) of Nevada: "I expected it. I never thought that Ford was a Democrat."

Senator King (Dem.) of Utah: "I don't think it will affect 10,000 votes. He is a political crank and an ignoramus."

Senator Glass (Dem.) of Virginia: "I never thought that he would be a candidate."

Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee (Chairman of the Democratic National Committee): "He is a free American citizen, and is entitled to his personal preference the same as any one else."

William J. Bryan: "Mr. Ford, as the millionaire champion of the poor people of the country, would make an inspiring spectacle, but Mr. Ford loses his prominence when he joins with the rest of the big business men in support of a reactionary candidate."

Johnson on Ford

Three days after Henry Ford declared for President Coolidge, Senator Hiram Johnson in his turn issued a statement on Ford. It contained the chief arguments of those who disliked the Ford announcement.

"American politics presents a most interesting psychological study. Henry Ford has declared for Mr. Coolidge because, as he says, Mr. Coolidge is 'safe.' Immediately the part of the press of the country representing special privileges, which has always denounced and caricatured Mr. Ford, gives him a certificate of character and with open arms welcomes him to its ranks. Perhaps the time is propitious for Emma Goldman and Bill Haywood to return, declare for Mr. Coolidge and be acclaimed by the same special privilege press....

"On October 13, when Secretary Weeks had sold what Ford claimed to be a part of the Muscle Shoals project, Mr. Ford denounced in unmeasured terms the Secretary of War, and inferentially the Administration, as being under the control of private interests inimical to the farmers.... Thereafter Congressman Madden gave to the press the outline of a measure he would introduce in Congress, apparently for the Administration, designed to give

Mr. Ford Muscle Shoals and a plant of like character to that sold by Weeks.

"The message of the President on the 6th of December was not inimical to this idea. Mr. Madden's bill was then introduced and is now pending.

"On the 19th of December Mr. Ford gives out his 'safe' interview.... Mr. Ford was for Mr. Wilson when Mr. Wilson was President. Mr. Ford was



GENERAL WOOD
Behold him with a bolt!

for Mr. Harding when Mr. Harding was President. Mr. Ford is for Mr. Coolidge while Mr. Coolidge is President. Mr. Ford is a marvelous business man."

THE CABINET

Investigation?

An echo of Philippine dissatisfaction with Governor General Wood came out in the House of Representatives last week, when Congressman Fear of Wisconsin presented a resolution for investigation of the Wood regime. Secretary of War Weeks, on behalf of the Administration, has several times previously expressed support of General Wood. Now there will be pressure on the Administration from two sides—from the Filipinos (Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the Philippine House, is now in Washington for that purpose) and from the Republican insurgents of whom Mr. Fear is one.

The Fear Proposal. The resolution of the Representative from Wisconsin called for investigation by the

Rules Committee of reports made in press despatches from the islands:

1) Whether Congressmen have received money to influence their stand on Philippine independence.

2) If the charges are not true, why records in the hands of General Wood were "permitted to be used to besmirch Government officials."

3) What are the facts of the differences between General Wood and the Filipinos?

4) What are the facts about General Wood's calling a special session of the Philippine Legislature, attempting to close the Philippine National Bank, etc.?

5) Whether those who contributed to General Wood's campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1920 have received concessions in the Philippines.

6) To what extent, if any, do American officials of the Wood régime profit by opposing Philippine independence?

7) "What valid objections, if any, exist against having the American Congress now declare that the Philippine Islands are, and of right ought to be, free and independent?"

The Significance. There are two distinct political situations which bear upon the charges and proposed investigation. In the Philippines the Collectivist Party, in control of the Legislature, has independence as a primary plank in its platform. Richard V. Oulahan, an able correspondent of *The New York Times*, has made an investigation of the situation in the Philippines, on the spot. His conclusion is that the Collectivist leaders use "independence" as a catchword, but really care only to oust General Wood and have him supplanted by someone who will allow them to run the Government in their own prodigal, inefficient and, to them, profitable way.

In the U. S., the Democratic Party has always stood for giving independence to the Philippines immediately or very soon. Both Democrats and Republican insurgents are naturally eager to discredit the Administration at this time. And these two groups together have a majority on the Rules Committee (TIME, Dec. 24) and might employ an investigation to political advantage, whatever its outcome. Whatever they feel in regard to General Wood, the regular Republicans will probably seek quietly to prevent such an investigation.

General Wood, who had been visiting Java on invitation of the Dutch Gov-

National Affairs—[Continued]

ernment, returned to Manila. He declined to comment on the Frear resolution. The Dutch Governor of Java, Fock, will visit the Philippines in March. The object of the mutual visits of the Governors is to exchange knowledge of the art of colonial Government.

A court composed of four Americans and three Filipinos sentenced one Isaac Perez, Municipal Secretary of the town of Pilar, to two months and one day in prison for sedition. Perez was tried for having declared that the Filipinos should behead General Wood with a bolo because the Governor opposed Philippine independence. Two Filipino judges dissented.

Rough on Russians

Secretary of State Hughes in a brief note to the Russian Government (transmitted via the U. S. consul at Reval, Estonia) declared that the U. S. Government "is not proposing to barter away its principles" in negotiations for Russian recognition. He followed his note by publishing a set of instructions, captured in August, purporting to be from the Third Internationale to the Workers' Party of America.

These instructions called for organization here of "the workers of the large industries" into "units of ten" to meet once a week to study revolutionary propaganda, each unit of ten to have a "fighting unit of not less than three men" to be given weekly instruction in the use of firearms and in sapping. The instructions concluded with the hope that "the party will step by step embrace the proletarian forces of America and in the not distant future raise the red flag over the White House."

This phrase naturally captured the imagination of the Senate.

Said Senator Borah: "Charges are made that enemies of this Government in Russia . . . are seeking to organize different units of individuals for the purpose of placing the red flag in place of the Stars and Stripes. . . . Then I asked in all candor, what is the Department of Justice doing? Why are not the men who are cooperating with our foreign enemies, the agents and their representatives in this country, arrested, indicted, convicted and sentenced to the electric chair without the benefit of clergy?"

Senator Lodge questioned: "It is not a capital crime, is it?"

Senator Borah: "Treason would be, would it not? If that is not treason, what is it?"

Senator Lodge: "They are not all citizens, are they?"

Senator Borah: "No, not all of them, but you can deport those who are not and hang the balance."

Senator Lodge: "I think that might be a good thing."

Senator Norris: "In all the records of the diplomatic service there was



SENATOR CARAWAY
"I said as much to the Secretary of Agriculture"

never such a blunt letter [as Mr. Hughes' note to Tchicherin] sent to another nation by the United States."

Senator Lodge: "Some things justify bluntness. I think Mr. Hughes was justified."

Highways of Arkansas

Last week it transpired that the National Farmers' Union had placed before the President a memorandum charging that farmers in Arkansas were being dispossessed of their land by excessive assessments levied for roads built with Federal aid. Within two hours the President wrote to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, directing that no more road-aid money be allotted to Arkansas until the charges were cleared up.

The day following this disclosure, the two Senators from Arkansas, Caraway and Robinson (Democrats), rose to express themselves on the floor of the Senate:

Mr. Caraway: "The President says he wants the road business in Arkansas investigated and I have no ob-

jection to its being done. I tried to get it done a long time ago, but if it is done I would like it made by honest men, and I know the Secretary of Agriculture does not want it done that way. I have every reason to believe that any crooked deal that ever was started in Arkansas had sympathetic cooperation here in Washington, and I said as much to the Secretary of Agriculture, because, when the investigation is made, if it ever is, it will lay its hands on his department, and he has had that information quite a long while."

Mr. Robinson: "There has been in some cases extravagance. There may be graft in some cases. But there can be no justification for the course pursued by the Department of Agriculture."

Secretary Wallace was not long in replying to these charges, setting forth his side of the case: "Because of the peculiar road system adopted in Arkansas, Federal aid administration has been exceedingly difficult. In April, 1921, it was discovered that great injustices were practised in these road districts, of which at that time there were more than 500, but in only 110 of which Federal aid had been granted. . . . None of these conditions affected Federal funds, nor could they be remedied by Federal authority. . . . Many complaints were received. . . . Most of them came from districts in which no Federal funds were being used, and which, therefore, could not receive attention at the hands of the Department. The conditions revealed, however, were such as to lead me to notify the Governor in January, 1923, that no further Federal aid allotments would be made to Arkansas until these conditions were corrected."

CONGRESS

The Legislative Week

Neither chamber accomplished any legislative results during the final week before adjournment over the holidays.

The Senate took 25 ballots without electing a Chairman for the Interstate Commerce Committee.

☛ Heard speeches and debate on secret diplomacy in Europe and on diplomatic recognition of Russia.

☛ Ratified in executive session the renewal of five-year arbitration treaties with France, England, Japan, Norway, Portugal.

☛ Adjourned until January 3.

The House marked time waiting for its committees to consider and act on

National Affairs—[Continued]

the many bills which had been presented.

Adjourned until Jan. 3.

Loggerheads

The question of what the Senate will do to the railways was still held in far off doubt by the failure to choose a Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee (TIME, Dec. 24). The Democrats up to the last voted for Senator Smith of South Carolina. The regular Republicans voted for Senator Cummins of Iowa and the Republican insurgents voted mostly for Senator Couzens of Michigan. In two weeks of almost nothing but voting on this post, the Senate took 25 ballots—without an issue.

Senator Bruce of Maryland was the sole Democrat to vote for Senator Cummins. Borah, Gooding, Norbeck and Jones joined the insurgents in voting for Couzens. Senators Hiram Johnson of California and Capper of Kansas also joined the Couzens forces, who at their highest point polled 14 votes, compared with about 34 for Cummins and 36 for Smith on the later ballots.

This mortal deadlock continued when the Senate adjourned for the holidays—three weeks in session and almost nothing done. The Democrats took opportunity to play the Republicans for inaction. Senator Reed of Missouri (Democrat) called the deadlock "perfectly childish" because the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee was "inconsequential." Senator Wheeler of Montana, a Democrat, but heartily in accord with the Republican insurgents, took issue with the Senator from Missouri, declaring that the Chairmanship was vitally important.

Senator A. Owsley Stanley of Kentucky, another Democrat rose to praise the deadlock: "What Democrat, what patriot, what lover of his country could ask Congress to put this thing [the Republican majority] in motion again? Do we want another railroad bill? Do we want to put more burdens on the backs of the poor and relieve still more coffers of the rich?"

"May God at least give us paralysis if he cannot give us reformation!"

TAXATION

No Agreement

The phrase "tax reduction" is not a controversial issue. It is safe to say that every single Senator and Representative would answer loudly, "Yes," if asked whether he favored it. The public response has been so unanimous that it would be worth the political life of any Congressman to oppose it.

And yet the three groups—Democrats, regular Republicans and Republican insurgents—are almost certain to hold a fierce encounter over the tax reduction bill. Each of the three groups is likely to have a separate bill.

In the first place, there is the proposal that there be a bonus and a partial tax reduction. The Republican insurgents and a good proportion of the regulars of both parties favor this proposal, and there is no doubt that it will break party lines. The success of this proposal will depend entirely on whether a bonus bill can be passed—and that hinges on two or three votes



AUGUSTUS OWSELEY STANLEY
"May God at least give us paralysis!"

one way or another to pass or defeat passage of a bonus over the President's assumed veto.

The second source of discord will be Secretary Mellon's proposal to decrease income surtaxes to a maximum of 25%. This proposal will be stoutly opposed by the Republican insurgents and by the greater part of the Democrats. The defection of the insurgents will leave the regular Republicans without power to pass this part of the proposal in either house. A certain number of the conservative Democrats from the Eastern states will, however, join with the regular Republicans. In this number are Senators Bruce (Md.), Glass (Va.), Edwards (N. J.), Walsh (Mass.). But there must be from four to six more of their kind in the Senate, if the surtaxes are to be reduced. In the House the situation is equally dubious.

The Argued Point.

"No tax reduction for the millionaires" is the rallying cry of the Re-

publican insurgents and most Democrats. This argument is presented by Representative Garner, of Texas, Democratic whip and member of the Ways and Means Committee, in the following words:

"The Mellon plan, when stripped of its minor provisions, only offers substantial tax relief to the \$25,000 individual income surtax payers. I make this statement because Congress could repeal the entire income taxes of the 6,136,000 individuals with incomes of \$5,000 or less, which would involve a revenue loss of only \$92,790,000, thereby leaving the \$25,000 large income surtax payers as the chief beneficiaries of the Mellon income tax recommendations. Dealing with the reduction of surtaxes on these \$25,000 incomes in America constitutes the head and front of the Mellon income tax proposals."

The answer of those who advocate lowering the surtaxes is that the Mellon plan actually proposes to get more money out of the very rich. Those with incomes of \$100,000 and over will profit in three ways by the Mellon plan:

1) Reduction of normal tax	\$ 3,200,000
2) Reduction of tax on earned incomes	375,000
3) Reduction of surtaxes	48,700,000

Total \$52,275,000

The same group will also lose in three ways:

1) Limiting deductions for capital losses to 12½%	\$20,000,000
2) Limiting deductions for interest paid	25,000,000
3) Requiring a single return for husbands and wives	1,500,000

Total \$46,500,000

This leaves a net reduction of taxation for these rich people of only \$5,775,000—but even this reduction does not stand. With surtaxes reduced to a maximum of 25%, it will be more profitable for these people to withdraw their money from tax exempt securities (having a low yield) and place it in taxable securities with a high yield. It is estimated that \$54,000,000,000 (one-fifth) of the nation's wealth is invested in these tax free securities, held in large part by these people. With part of this invested in properties whose income is taxable the Government should actually get more in taxes from the very rich than it now does.

*Limitation of deductions from gross income for interest paid and for losses of a non-business character to the amount that these items exceed tax exempt income. It was the practice of the very rich to borrow money and invest it in tax exempt securities; thus they could deduct the interest from their net taxable income and also get untaxable profits from their investments. This was made illegal by the Act of 1921. The law is still easily evaded, however, because it is possible for a man to invest his regular income and borrow for his living expenses and other purposes—thereby gaining the same end.

National Affairs—[Continued]

SOLDIER BONUS

Precedence

It was regarded as certain that the Ways and Means Committee of the House would take up the case of a soldier bonus before considering Secretary Mellon's tax reduction plan. When the Committee met in its first session, a motion was made to consider tax reduction first. At once the advocates of the bonus made five counter propositions—for considering the bonus first, for considering the bonus when Congress reassembles on Jan. 3, etc.—and all five, were defeated.

The vote was 15 to 8, 14 Republicans and two Democrats voting for immediate consideration of tax reduction, six Democrats and one Republican insurgent (Frear of Wisconsin) voting "bonus first," and two members absent.

A bonus bill may, however, be considered before work on the tax reduction bill is completed. The House Republicans have called a caucus on the bonus question for Jan. 10. Chairman Green of the Ways and Means Committee explained:

"The logical order of committee procedure should be to take up first the administrative features of the Treasury bill; then to determine whether a bonus bill is to be considered and reported; and therefore in accordance with the determination of these two matters to make the reduction in taxation accordingly. It will probably require ten days or two weeks to consider properly the administrative provisions."

Some 50 of the 344 pages of the tax reduction bill were gone over by the Committee before the Christmas recess. The administrative features of the bill will therefore probably have been surveyed by the time of the Republican caucus. Then the question of precedence is likely to be settled finally.

The Cost

Representative A. Platt Andrew, a Massachusetts Republican, questioned the statement of Secretary Mellon that a bonus would prevent reduction of taxation for many years. Mr. Andrew quoted the estimates of cost, prepared when the last bonus bill was before Congress, to show that the average cost for the first four years would be only \$81,000,000 (TIME, Nov. 26).

Mr. Mellon replied by letter. He pointed out that there were three principal options, in the generally

proposed bill, as to the form in which veterans might take their bonuses: 1) farm and home aid; 2) vocational training aid; 3) certificates, for later payment.

If all the veterans took one option, the cost would be for

1) Farm and home aid, total \$2,068,662,903; average for the first four years, \$475,000,000.

2) Vocational training, total \$2,318,022,451; first year, \$1,300,000,000; second year, \$1,000,000,000.

3) Certificates, total \$5,400,526,444; average for the first four years, \$225,000,000.

He pointed out that in preparing the estimates of the cost of the earlier bill, Senator McCumber had assumed that 22½% would take farm and home aid, 2½% vocational training and 75% would take certificates. The Secretary declared that a proportion of 9%, 1% and 90%, respectively, was now believed more accurate.

On this basis the total cost of the bonus would be \$5,085,833,687; the average for the first four years, \$250,000,000; the average for the first 21 years (assuming that a sinking fund were established to meet the final payment of \$2,885,786,816 due in 1944) would be \$211,476,357.

He added concerning the much disputed subject of indirect costs: "You must add to the direct cost of \$250,000,000 a year for the first four years of the bonus and the average of \$211,000,000 per year for the first 20 years the enormous indirect cost to the Government. The bill gives the right in the first three years to borrow from the banks of the country and that this right would be exercised by the great majority of the certificate holders none denies. The consequent demand for credit would raise the interest rates which the Government as well as the general public will have to pay on borrowed money. At the same time the mere passage of the bill would depress the price of Government bonds and increase their basis of return. In such a money market the Government would have to take care of the \$8,000,000,000 of its securities which mature within the next five years and to do so would, of course, have to meet the higher rate of interest. The continuing cost of an increase in interest rates on such a volume of refunding would be very large. The Government, like every other person in the United States, would also have to conduct its business at greatly increased expense, due to the higher price level generally

which would inevitably follow the credit expansion and decreased production brought on by the bonus law. Soon the disturbance to business by this and other factors would reduce the income of the people and thus the Government's revenue, so that any estimated surplus would no longer exist and recourse would have to be had to additional taxes."

PROHIBITION

A Matter of Record

"Izzie" Einstein, who has the most widespread reputation of any agent of the Prohibition enforcement department, was reported to be the author of the following statistics. They are the length of time which it took him to obtain a drink in twelve leading cities.

New Orleans	.....35 sec.
Detroit	.....3 min.
New York	.....3 min. 10 sec.
Boston	.....11 min.
Pittsburgh	.....14 min.
Atlanta	.....17 min.
Baltimore	.....18 min. 20 sec.
Chicago	.....21 min.
St. Louis	.....21 min.
Cleveland	.....29 min.
Minneapolis	.....31 min.
Washington	.....2 hrs. 8 min.

The story of the low and high records:

"When I got into a taxi at the railway station at New Orleans, I asked the driver where I could get a drink. The driver pulled out a bottle and handed it to me without a question. . . .

"Washington, though, is the toughest nut to crack. After I had wandered around there without any success for more than two hours, I was about to decide that the capital was as dry as a bone. Then I went into a barber shop for a shave. The barber asked me if I wanted bay rum. I told him I preferred real rum. He put me in touch with a \$12 bottle."

POLITICAL NOTES

Postmasters

The Democratic tongue of Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi—ever active in Republican rebuke—has lost none of its pristine vigor. Even a list

National Affairs—[Continued]

of postmasterial nominations, sent to the Senate by the President, inspired him with an Homeric recital: "Only one California Postmaster nomination comes to us... Idaho gets nominations for one Postmaster only... Wisconsin, I notice, gets one. Running down the list, there is, however, one State that is very fortunate and that is the State represented by the Secretary to the President, C. Bascom Slemp.

"He is certainly functioning while we are idling away the time. Altogether, 42 nominations go to Virginia for places that have wonderfully beautiful names, like Clover and Forest Depot and Richland and Ridgeway and Rural Retreat, all of which get Postmasters.

"Waverly is quite fortunate and gets a nomination, as also does Concord Depot. Dinwiddie gets a Postmaster; I know not why; Meadows of Dan also gets a Postmaster, and so do Prospect, Beaver Dam, Shipman, Bridgewater, Disputanta, Fincastle, Hilton Village, and last but not least is Saltville."

"Little Congress"

Everyone knows of the Cabinet; everyone knows of the Congress. Some know of the "Little Cabinet," a group of Assistant Secretaries and Under Secretaries who meet monthly for dinner (TIME, June 4). Not many people know, however, of the "Little Congress."

It has just opened its winter session. It meets in the caucus room and many of its meetings are more lively than those that pass in Congress itself; for its members have no listening constituents to temper the full force of their ideas. Membership is limited to those "employed around Congress"—that is, to secretaries of Senators, of Representatives and to others such as Kenneth Romney, cashier in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. They number some 200.

The bonus bill came up and was the subject of a lively debate last week. The World Court and repeal of the Volstead Act are on the calendar for after Christmas.

There is a good representation of ability at the meetings. Most of the members are college graduates. There are probably more Phi Beta Kappa keys present than in Congress. Many study law on the side. Others are preparing themselves for active politics. So far women have been excluded. Such men as Senator William J. Harris of Georgia, Senator Morris Sheppard of

Texas, Representatives Charles R. Crisp of Georgia, Fritz G. Lanham of Texas, Addison T. Smith of Idaho, Wallace H. White of Maine, have risen from their ranks. The "Little Congress" is not so little.

Physical Fitness

The press talks of the "fitness" of public men. Politicians prefer the topic of "availability." But Senator



SENATOR COPELAND
"To my trained eye—"

Royal S. Copeland, M. D., of New York, reverted to the question of fitness.

"To my trained eye," said he, "many members of Congress need attention. Now there is a man who might be taken as a model." Dr. Copeland extended his hand towards Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, 51. "He shows good physical condition and looks like he has put in a good summer."

Jackson Day

On Jan. 8, 1815, there was peace—a treaty had been signed with the British. But in New Orleans the treaty was even less than a scrap of paper, for its existence was not known. Accordingly, on that day, General Andrew Jackson inflicted a decisive defeat on a British army before the city. Of late years it has been the custom of Democrats to celebrate Jan. 8, "Jackson Day," once every four years, by a dinner in Washington.

This dinner, coming about five months before the Democratic National Convention, is usually a parade of aspiring candidates for the Presidency

and other leaders of the Party. This year, it is understood, there will be no Jackson Day Dinner. Democrats fear such an occasion would be too much like Jan. 8, 1815—peace but no peace. Some of the Democratic Presidential aspirants are at violent odds on policies—the wet and dry issue, for example—and the party wants no strife.

In 1920 the Jackson Day dinner was a great event—so great that it had to be held in two large dining rooms in Washington. The eight or ten candidates went from one room to the other, speaking twice so that all might hear.

Pages, S. O. L.

The Senate pages lost their Santa Claus and didn't know what to do. Every year on Christmas day the Vice President invites them to dinner. This year there is no Vice President. Senator Cummins, President *pro tem* of the Senate, took train for Iowa without knowing of the matter. The pages sent word to the White House, asking what was to be done. The President sent back word that he was sorry but didn't know either.

Delicate Question

The Ladies of the Senate, luncheon club of the wives, sisters and daughters of the graybeards of the north wing of the Capitol, face a delicate question. According to the constitution of the organization, "the wife of the Vice President" shall be its President. Mrs. Coolidge has retired, necessarily. The question now arises whether Miss Anna Cummins, elder sister of Senator Cummins (who is a widower) shall be President of the body or whether Mrs. Kendrick, Vice President of the organization, wife of the Democratic Senator from Wyoming, shall succeed to the office. Mrs. Coolidge recently had the Ladies of the Senate for luncheon and seated Mrs. Kendrick at her right hand, but the question is not regarded as settled. There are no greater sticklers for precedent than many ladies of the representatives of this great democracy.

In Cleveland

Homemaking in Cleveland for the Republican National Convention next June is already being undertaken for prospective candidates. Frank H. Hitchcock visited the city and engaged the entire mezzanine floor of the Cleveland Hotel for his candidate, Hiram Johnson. Coolidge lieutenants arranged for quarters in the Hollenden Hotel, where also will be the Republican National Committee.

National Affairs—[Continued]

Social Politics

The Personalities and the People Who Coinhabit With Great Men

"I wonder if I dare," begins Anonymous, setting out to defy grammar and the social amenities. She has no need to say that she is a woman—he claims are in evidence from the beginning and, like a woman, she apologizes for them. Her anonymity must be respected, but it is quite evident that she has more than a passing familiarity with both society and journalism. Her book* has all the faults of good journalism: flippancy, occasional vulgarity, cleverness, false sophistication, interest.

What is this book? Gossip. Gossip about the wives, homes and eccentricities of officials and statesmen. It is eminently a book for serious-minded people. To the trifler and the gossip it is merely a few hours' diversion, such as they can manufacture less cleverly and without so "big" names in their own drawing-rooms. To the truly serious-minded man it is a treasury in which he can dig for nuggets of personality and little keys that unlock great doors of understanding.

Nicholas Longworth recently became Republican Floor Leader of the House. The personality of his wife, Alice Roosevelt (who never pays calls) may not explain this event, but does explain a great deal about "Nick." Similarly, what secrets of the personality of Borah, the thunderer, are not suggested by the knowledge that he has a shy golden-haired wife, "Little Borah," and lives in an apartment with Chinese decorations and three canaries flitting at large?

Some extracts:

Alice Roosevelt Longworth. "Alice was one of the pioneers in smoking and left a trail of ashes and smoldering disgust through conservative circles. . . . She came and went like a merry flash and skated skillfully over very thin ice. . . . Any day you may see Alice Longworth come into the Senate. . . . Her hat, no matter how becoming, is flung instantly aside. . . . She hasn't much hair, but it is pretty and there is scarcely a gray streak in it. . . . Not long after her marriage, I think it was, she was giving a big luncheon party. In the middle of it, someone called her up to say that an important issue had suddenly developed in the Senate. Grabbing a hat and hurling an abrupt apology at her guests, Alice left the astonished

crowd to finish the party without a hostess."

Edith Galt Wilson. "'She's handsome in a heavy way but her face sags.' . . . Democrats, no doubt, see



Mrs. Taft

"Oranges and discipline, that's the recipe"

her comeliness and Republicans note the sag. . . . If Mrs. Wilson doesn't exactly speak the Woodrow Wilson language, she at least seems to understand it. . . . Have you ever noticed how Mrs. Wilson always managed to draw into the background a little and so give the impression that the President is perceptibly taller, which, of course, is not the case. . . . She was proud to be Mrs. Woodrow Wilson but she didn't want to wear the dome of the Capitol for a tiara."

Florence Kling Harding. "Mrs. Harding was never content to be on the fringe of things. . . . If she had ambition, certainly it was not for herself. The limelight always made her wince a little. . . . As long as she was in the White House she took a very personal interest in the house-keeping affairs of the establishment. . . . Mrs. Harding was always proud of being a small-town woman. She never wanted to be anything else. She remembered when she didn't have things. . . . 'Wouldn't you like to go up and see the other rooms in the White House?' she asked a Middle Western woman one day. 'I know how curious I used to be about it all.'"

Grace Goodhue Coolidge. "Mrs. Coolidge believes that the wives of public men, like children, should be

seen and not heard. . . . She has certainly helped sweeten the social soufflé of official Washington. She has graced parties big and late, small and early. . . . Her motto is 'One church, one club, one husband, one political party.' . . . She even stays in Washington in August, when anyone is in danger of being mired in the melting asphalt, believing that she can add to her husband's comfort, Devotion could go no further!"

Mrs. Charles E. Hughes. "Mrs. Hughes always reminds me of a Sunday afternoon—quiet, peaceful, serene. . . . Her entertainments are a duty faithfully discharged. . . . The larger functions are held at the Pan-American Building among the parrots and the palms. Less formal parties are staged in the big house, called home, with its 30 rooms, two libraries, and a ballroom."

Mrs. Henry Wallace (wife of the secretary of agriculture). "Some years ago, a friend met Mrs. Wallace with her latest baby. 'Why, Mrs. Wallace, I didn't know you had a baby that age.' Smiling rather proudly, Mrs. Wallace replied: 'I always have a baby that age.'"

Ruth Hanna McCormick (wife of the Senator from Illinois, daughter of the late Mark A. Hanna). "She would stand alone, if she were not propped up by a Senator husband on one side and the Hanna millions on the other."

Frau Wiedfeldt (wife of the German Ambassador). "The German Embassy wasn't the center of gaiety last season and a woolen unisuit was the first necessity when calling. . . . Frau Wiedfeldt was warmly clad. A comment on the chilliness brought the reply: 'We are used to it. The French have taken all our coal.'"

The occasional comments on the menfolk of Washington are equally intriguing: "Nearby came a hearty laugh. 'Ha! ha! ha! How do I keep thin?' and Chief Justice Taft patted his waistcoat. 'Oranges and discipline, that's the recipe.'"

"Did you know that Senator Capper was learning to dance? Yes, he is. He owns a string of papers and has the *Form Bloc* in leash, but he doesn't dress the part."

Perhaps the most felicitous bit of writing in the whole book is a single sentence describing Secretary Hughes: "With age, Mr. Hughes grows more genial and having abandoned the clerical cut of his whiskers, his face foliage now assumes more international proportions—it savors of diplomacy, a fringed setting for peaceful policies."

*BOUDOIR MIRRORS OF WASHINGTON—Anonymous—Hinton (\$2.50).

FOREIGN NEWS

REPARATIONS

Future Conferences

The Reparations Commission invited General Charles G. Dawes, founder and head of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, to act as chairman of the commission which is to investigate German finance (TIME, Dec. 24).

Henry M. Robinson, lawyer and President of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, was selected by the Reparations Commission to serve on the Commission which is to enquire into the disposition and estimate the value of German funds in foreign countries.

The Reparations Commission invited Montague Collet Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, and Sir Josiah Charles Stamp to sit on No. 1 commission; Reginald McKenna, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, was invited to sit on the commission which is to concern itself with tracing German capital abroad. The choice of Britain's delegates was made on the advice of Sir John Bradbury, after consultation with British political leaders. Sir John was Financial Secretary to the Treasury from 1913 to 1919 and signed the first Treasury notes issued by the British Government soon after the War, which for several years were alluded to as "Bradburies."

The two commissions will probably start functioning during the second week of January. Although surface activity was hindered by the approach of Christmas, the various interested Governments were active. It was stated that the French, having consolidated their successful occupation of the Ruhr, were turning their attention to Britain and Italy, both of whom have repeatedly stressed their disapproval of France's Ruhr policy. In an effort to mollify their opposition, it was reported that France was preparing to remove all the objectionable points in her policy in order to be in a position to confront those Allies with a fait accompli when No. 1 commission makes, what was considered, its inevitable demands for concessions.

THE LEAGUE

Work

The Council of the League of Nations, sitting in Paris, approved two protocols providing for financial reconstruction of Hungary on a plan similar to that adopted early this year in the case of Austria. The gist of the scheme

is that Hungary is to turn over the revenue from customs and State monopolies to the League, in return for which the League will float a loan of 250,000,000 gold corona and establish budgetary equilibrium by June 30, 1926. The scheme is to go to Budapest for ratification and is to be discussed by a sub-committee of the League and representatives of the Little Entente in London during the month of January.

Brand Whitlock, U. S. Ambassador to Belgium during the War, was invited to preside over a neutral commission which is to disentangle the Memel controversy. Memel, a port on the Baltic Sea, was transferred to the Allied and Associated Powers by the Treaty of Versailles and subsequently awarded to Lithuania (after Lithuania had taken it). The Lithuanian Government, however, refused to ratify the agreement of a convention framed to regulate the future of the seaport. Negotiation with the Council of Ambassadors failed and the question was finally referred to the League.

TANGIER

Settlement Reported

After running the gauntlet of diplomatic guns for nearly 20 years, the status of Tangier, seaport and district on the coast of Morocco, was fixed by an agreement signed provisionally in Paris by Britain, France and Spain. The Spanish representative stated that he was signing the agreement only as a suggestion to his Government and not on its behalf.

After the three Governments have ratified the agreement it will be sent to all countries that signed the Algeciras Treaty of 1906 with the exception of Germany and Austria (i. e. the U. S., Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Portugal), for their adherence.

The terms of the agreement provide for economic equality for all Powers. The absolute neutrality of the zone is guaranteed and the building of any kind of fortification is categorically forbidden. No treaty concluded by the Sultan of Morocco can apply to Tangier unless concurred in by the local government (see following paragraph). Capitulations (extra territorial rights) are abrogated; natives enjoying foreign protection will be under the jurisdiction of European mixed courts. Moroccan francs and Spanish pesetas continue to be legal tender. The Debt Control Commission is to disappear, the Moroccan

Government having guaranteed the interest payable on the 1904 and 1910 loans, the Tangier Harbor bonds and the Tangier-Fez Railway bonds, total of more than 4,000,000 francs a year.

The actual government of the zone is to be vested in an International Legislative Assembly and a Committee of Control. The Assembly is to consist of 26 members; three British, four French, four Spanish, six Mussulmans and three Jews, representing the native population, a representative of the Sultan, called a *Mendoub*, and the other five signatories to the Algeciras agreement. The *Mendoub* will be ex-officio President of the Assembly and will be assisted by three Vice Presidents of British, French and Spanish nationality. The Committee of Control is to consist of eight consular officers of the Powers which subscribed to the Algeciras agreement, and they are empowered to veto any legislation which violates the Tangier Statute, enacted by the Assembly.

The Tangier question has figured prominently in the history of the present century and twice before the War it nearly plunged the world prematurely in that inescapable cataclysm of 1914.

The History of Tangier is briefly: Fell into the hands of the Portuguese in 1662; came under British flag as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza when she married King Charles II in 1662; in 1684 British abandoned it to the Moors on account of the expense it involved; in 1905 Kaiser Wilhelm II paid a visit to the port of Tangier on board the Imperial Yacht *Hohenzoellern*, remained six hours and said enough to provoke an international crisis; 1906 Conference of Algeciras settled the whole Moroccan question and placed Tangier under temporary international control; 1911 Germany sent the warship *Panther* to Agadir and another international crisis was occasioned; 1912 France and Spain came to an agreement on Tangier; until 1914 a permanent settlement of the Tangier question was sought without success; immediately after the War the question was revived—Great Britain could not countenance any one Power opposite Gibraltar—France favored the return of the zone to the Sultan whom she controlled—Spain wanted the zone to facilitate communication with her Moroccan Protectorate; many abortive conferences were held during the years 1918-23.

Foreign News—[Continued]

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Labor Rule Coming

It was made certain during the week that the moment the Conservative Government is defeated in the House of Commons, Premier Baldwin will recommend the King to ask Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, to form a new ministry. It is no exaggeration to say that Great Britain is, in general terms, philosophically resigned to having a Labor Government.

Meanwhile, in view of the numerous reports stating that the Laborites will recognize Russia, it is necessary to re-stress the fact that the Laborites, when they come into power, will be in a minority of two to one. If the Labor Government proposes to recognize Russia it must first win over part of the Opposition Parties, and this may be difficult, although by no means impossible.

Liberal and Conservative Parties ran amuck last week on the question of tariff preferences. The Liberals would have none of it, the Conservatives, who had just won a by-election in West Derbyshire, were all for it. Messrs. Asquith and Lloyd George decided that the Liberal Party had better remain free. Later Premier Baldwin ordered a committee which was preparing a protection plan to discontinue its work.

The nature of the present Parliament foreordains a protracted period of political unrest until another general election comes to act as a panacea.

Ireland

The Free State Governments ordered the release of 400 Republican prisoners. Between Dec. 1 and Dec. 23, 3,481 prisoners were liberated.

P. J. Rutledge, who is acting as "President of the Irish Republic" while "President" Eamon de Valera languishes in prison alluded to the Pope's reference to Ireland in his recent allocution.* Said he: "We fear your Holiness must have been misinformed about the happy approach of a settlement in Ireland."

India

C. R. Das, Swaraj leader, who was asked by Lord Lytton, Governor of Bengal to form a ministry (TIME, Dec. 24), declined that invitation. His rea-

sons were that the people of India cannot offer willing cooperation until the present system of government is changed. He thought it dishonorable to accept office and then carry on the Swaraj policy of non-cooperation.

The Youngest Son

On Dec. 20 Prince George, fourth son of King George and Queen Mary, celebrated his 21st birthday. Under an act known as 1 Geo. 1. c. 28 of Aug. 3, 1910, the Civil List of Their Majesties stipulates for the payment to trustees of £10,000 (\$43,500) a year for each son who attained the age of 21. When Parliament reassembles in January it will be asked to vote this sum to the young Prince.

Prince George is a lieutenant in the Navy, and, after the Prince of Wales, considered the most attractive of the King's sons. A thorough-going sportsman, he is fond of dancing, is adept at strumming jazz tunes on the piano.

Recently his rumored engagement to Miss Grace Vanderbilt of Manhattan was denied. More recently Lady Irene Curzon,* whose mother was Miss Mary Leiter of Chicago, has been mentioned. This, however, is most unlikely, as Lady Irene is six years older than he. When he does decide to marry he will become entitled to another \$65,250 a year from the State.

Notes

The estate of the late Andrew Bonar Law, a former Premier of Britain, was valued at £51,397 (\$221,007), of which £5,151 was invested in the U. S. and £8,454 in Canada. Most of the estate was left to his children.

On Jan. 9, a "political prisoners" dinner is to be held in the House of Commons. All M. P.'s invited must have been sent to jail for political crimes—two deportations count for one imprisonment. All the *invités* are Laborites.

On Jan. 10, at a well-known London restaurant, the eight lady Members of Parliament will sit down to a prandial celebration. Those who accepted the invitation: The Duchess of Atholl (Conservative), Lady Astor (Conservative), Mrs. Winttingham (Liberal), Mrs. Hilton Philipson (Conservative), Miss Margaret Bondfield (Labor). Those to be heard from were: Lady Terrington (Liberal), Mrs. D. Jewson and Miss Susan Lawson (Laborites).

*Lady Curzon is the daughter of George Nathaniel Curzon, foreign minister in the Baldwin Cabinet.

Farington's Diary

It Is Published in Book Form—Excerpts

Joseph Farington, R. A., was an artist of the 18th Century. Being a prominent member of the Royal Academy, though an indifferent painter, he came in touch with nearly all of the élite of his time, in France as well as in England. From July 13, 1793, to Dec. 30, 1821, he kept a diary* in which he recorded a wealth of information about his period and the people in it. The Diary was found in 1921 by a firm of auctioneers in London and was later bought by the *Morning Post* for 110 guineas (about \$500). Throughout the year of 1922 the Diary appeared in the *Post* in serial form. Now it is published in book form.*

For the personal side of history, Farington's diary is undoubtedly the most absorbing work that has appeared on the latter Georgian period in generations. No one who is interested in art, artists, politicians, politics, kings, queens, lords and commons, Englishmen and Frenchmen, history and literature, soldiers and sailors, will be able to read through these two large books without asking for more. As a chronicler, Farington has been compared to the great Samuel Pepys. The comparison favors Farington if viewed from an informative standpoint; but as literature, using the word with meticulous precision, the Diary falls far below the immortal works of Pepys.

George III.—"He [King George]—asked West [President of the Royal Academy] what would Washington do were America to be declared independent. West said He** believed He would retire to a private situation. The King said if He did He would be the greatest man in the world. He asked West how he thought the Americans would act towards this country if they became independent. West said the war had made much ill blood but that... Washington, Lawrence, Adams, Franklin, Jay were favorable to this country which would soon have a preference to any other European Nation. During this conversation the Queen was much affected, & shed tears."

Admiral Nelson—He wrote to Lady Nelson that he shd. allow her £1800 a year, but did not wish to see her

*"THE FARINGTON DIARY—Joseph Farington, R. A.—Edited by James Greig, Vol. I. July 13, 1793, to Aug. 24, 1802. Vol. II. Aug. 28, 1802, to Sept. 13, 1804. Dovan (\$7.50 each).

**Joseph Farington's inconsistencies of style and spelling are used throughout the excerpts.

* For an account of the Pope's allocution, see page 19.

Foreign News—[Continued]

again.—They are now quite separated in consequence of his attachment to Lady Hamilton. . . . Masquerier shewed me 4 pictures. . . . One of Lady Hamilton which he understands is to be sent to Lord Nelson. He thinks Lady Hamilton is abt. 40 years of age, & very fat."

Napoleon. "Mr. Udy [a British Consul at Leghorn] knows Buonaparte personally. . . . He is a man of great talents, indefatigable in pursuing his plans, thoughtful, and deliberative, but having once resolved Lightning is not quicker than He is in execution and humanity never stands in his way. . . . When thoughtful, Buonaparte has a habit of squeezing his cheek with his right hand or pulling his mouth, while forming his resolutions. . . . G. Smith has been in Paris 7 months, and is returned extremely disgusted with the state of Society—No morals, no integrity. Characters of the lowest kind abounding in wealth which they expend in a licentious way. . . . Buonaparte is very unpopular, and not respected, and his abilities not rated high. . . . I [Farington] thought his general appearance better than I expected. . . . He has an intent and searching look, but his expression is confident. His complexion is not as I have heard it described wax. . . . His person is slim, & I should judge him to be abt. 5 feet 6 inches high. He was dressed in Blue, much more plain than His officers, which gave him additional consequence. . . . The ease with which people of all sorts approached him sufficiently shew'd that He had no personal apprehension, but I have much stronger proofs that He does not live in a state of fear of assassination. . . . I should . . . say that his manner expressed indifference, and His actions corresponded with it. He did not in the least seem to study state and effect. . . . I notice he picked his nose very much,—sometimes took Snuff, and would take off his hat and wipe his forehead in a careless manner. . . . passed me so close I could have touched him. . . . which gave me an opportunity to observe the colour of his eyes which are . . . more of a blue grey. . . . I thought there was something rather feverish than piercing in the expression. . . . but his general aspect was milder than I had before thought it. . . . He had no eye-brows, or eye-lash to give strong expression. . . .

William Pitt. " . . . Mr. Pitts Hatters Bill was £600 (after Pitt's death on January 23, 1806, £40,000 was voted to pay his debts). . . . Mr. Pitt breakfasted usually at nine o'clock that is the breakfast is set at that hour, but that Mr. Pitt is frequently engaged so in-

tently in reading or writing as to entirely neglect it and goes away perhaps at 12 o'clock without having eat anything. . . . Lord Mulgrave wrote



BUONAPARTE
"He had no eye-brows or eye-lash—"

to Sir George (Beaumont) that He ought to have given anything to have been in Parliament to have heard Pitts speech in defence of his having sent £1,200,000 to the Emperor (of Austria) with the consent of Parliament,—to have heard him wrote his Lordship 'defend his head with his brains'. . . . In debate on Monday night, Mr. Pitt shone with extraordinary lustre. His speech affected the House so much that after He had finished there was a Hear, Hear, 3 times repeated, which had the effect of three cheers."

Warren Hastings. "At Hastings trial with Boswell. Burke was very dull and tedious. . . . Mr. Nichols (M.P.) mentioned that the cause of Burkes implacability to Hastings was, the latter having prevented Will Burke [probably a distant cousin, controversial; very close friend of Burke], in conjunction with the Nabob of Arcot, from oppressing the Rajah of Tanjore, or as Mr. Nichols expressed it, having prevented Will Burke from being in effect Rajah of Tanjore."

Edmund Burke. " . . . Burke, his Ldship [Lord Inchiquin] said, is insolent, impatient of contradiction,—will hear no argument,—proud, carried away by passion on every occasion. . . . He is very careless of his papers,—would drop on the floor a paper though it contained treason as he would do a newspaper cover.—Mrs. Burke attends to everything. . . . My Dear Jane will

Burke say, I want such a paper,—it is produced,—as conversation proceeds He calls for others. She produces them,—He asks sometimes for one which she cannot remember, Yes, Yes, Yes, my dear Jane,—no contradiction, it must be found,—she examines."

Horace Walpole, afterwards Lord Orford. "To-day [July 25, 1796] I observed to Lyssons [Samuel Lyssons, an antiquary] that age had not weakened the prejudices of Lord Orford and that his feelings on all occasions seemed to be as quick as they could have been at an early period of his life. . . . His Lordships body was opened, and though he was in his 80th year when he died & had been much afflicted with gout, and in earlier part had been considered as of a consumptive habit,—yet the lungs were perfectly sound,—the Heart & Stomach the same. No adhesions, nor any defects in the vitals.—The abscess in the throat probably caused his death. . . . He died with apparent pain."

Robespierre. "At Lyons they [the French] obliged him [General O'Hara] to remain near a guillotine while abt. 40 persons were executed, most of them women; & some girls, not more than 15 years of age. . . . It was computed that 500,000 persons had been destroyed in France. . . . Tallien accused Him [Robespierre] of enormous crimes & with a Pistol in His hand, declared that 'if the Assembly did not then impeach Robespierre He wd. put Him to death.' This produced an electric effect. Robespierre was instantly denounced & ordered to prison. On His way he shot himself with a pistol, but it was so directed to break His jaw, witht. killing Him, His Jaw was tied up & in that state He was soon after carried to the Guillotine & executed."

Dr. Samuel Johnson. "I went to dinner at Dr. C. Burney's [brother of Fanny Burney] at Greenwich. . . . Mrs. Burney had seen Dr. Johnson at her Father's, Dr. Rose at Cheswick,—she mentioned his love of tea, and said Her Mother told her that she once made for him Twenty one cups of tea, which He drank. . . ."

FRANCE

Il le dit

A journal recently printed the following scurrilous sentence: "The President of the Republic is the living incarnation, the pride-swelled descendant of the great legal bandits

¹Robespierre was shot by a boy named Merda. The evidence supporting this statement is conclusive.

Foreign News—[Continued]

who ruined our ancestors by usury, by monopoly, by the crafty putting into execution of all the processes which the law, made by them and for them, put into their hands!"

"Treason!" No. President Millerand wrote it himself some 30 years ago when he was just plain Comrade Millerand, an ardent Socialist.

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No Regrets

Mlle. Germaine Berthon, who shot M. Marius Plateau, an editor of *L'Action Française*, Royalist journal, last January, was put on trial for her life.

The circumstances of the assassination were that she tried to see M. Léon Daudet, the Chief Editor of the paper. He would or could not see her and deputed M. Plateau, one of the leading Royalists, who was possessed of the business and organizing brains of both the paper and the Party, to interview her, which he did. After a brief conversation with her, M. Plateau rose and opened the door to let her out. As she passed him Mlle. Berthon shot him dead.

At the end of the trial the public prosecutor, in addressing the jury, said he saw no place for extenuating circumstances, but added: "The mother of the dead asks you, gentlemen of the jury, through me, to grant such circumstances to the murderess of her son. So grant them, but give a firm, clear and just verdict."

The jury was reported to have returned a verdict of not guilty.

Mlle. Berthon is described by the Radicals as a sweet and pretty 20-year-old girl. In the Act of Accusation she was called "a violent, lazy, untidy girl, with dissolute morals and dishonest." To the Court she said: "I regret nothing. My life shall pay for my act." She was reported, however, to have said that she regretted not having killed M. Daudet.

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Expiation

At 5:30 o'clock in the morning, an hour before the earth had turned to kiss the first faint rays of sunlight, a man was awakened in Paris.

A priest advanced—"I mock religion," cried the man. "I don't want the aid of priests. If I am going to hell I will know it soon. . . . But you, Monsieur l'Abbé—you're a good sort—I like you." They embraced.

A drink was offered him. He refused. Turning to his would-be Good Samaritan, he said: "You've been a better man than the President of the Republic."

A few moments later the man found himself on a little platform. "Let everything go to hell," he cried, "Let everything go to hell, but my mother and my lawyer. Vive Jaurès! Vive l'Anarchie! Vive Germaine Berthon! Vive les Russes!"

Turning to his attorney, he kissed him on both cheeks and a moment later ejaculated: "Don't forget the little wreath of blue flowers—not red ones."

A quarter of a minute—a click—"Vive l'Anarchie!" cried the man—zip!—then a dull thud.

Marcelian del Val had paid the price upon the guillotine for having shot and killed three police officials last Spring in Toulon.

ITALY

Capital vs. Labor

An attempt to bring capital and labor together "on the basis of national discipline," which means under the thumb of Fascismo, was made during the week.

Under the presidency of Premier Mussolini a conference of capital and labor representatives was held in Rome. It was decided to establish a permanent committee of five representatives from each side to discuss labor problems under the supervision of the Government. Two meetings, one between farmers and labor, the other between small industrialists and commercial interests, was also scheduled.

During the conference Mussolini said: "Marxism's mistake is in believing only two classes exist. It is a greater mistake to believe these are always conflicting. Contest is possible, but it is monetary and not systematic. Collaboration between Italian capital and labor has already begun because both sides realize there is a common field for both capital and labor."

Secretary Olivetti of the General Industry Federation commented: "The session shows a move toward tackling industrial problems from a purely Italian viewpoint. Hitherto Italy has been examined under the hypnotism of foreign Socialist ideas. Italy, lacking the raw materials and big capital of the United States, lacking Britain's organized industry and banking system, lacking France's colonial resources, must win the victory of industry by tenacity, work, intelligence and thrift, by which Italian manufacturers can conquer new markets."

Deputy Aragopa, head of the Italian Labor Federation, was not optimistic. Said he: "This Fascist labor union conception is a fiasco. To be sure, there is a compact in which a commission of five is nominated, but in times of great stress these agreements become scraps of paper. The conflict between capital and labor is not a question of production, but one of distribution of earnings. To work more and to produce more—both capital and labor are agreed upon this, but, how much is to go to the capitalist and how much to the workman—there is the inevitable conflict."

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What Next?

With almost the entire country in a pre-election state of mind owing to Premier Mussolini's action in closing, locking, bolting and barring Parliament (*TIME*, Dec. 24), Italian political circles suffered from a severe attack of nerves when "il duce" (the leader—Mussolini) wrote to Signor Carnazza, Minister of Public Works, and said he "had not decided" to hold general elections.

Such a statement was open to varying interpretations. Some considered that the elections would not take place because Mussolini had never mentioned anything about dissolution; others pointed out that the Premier might even yet decide to hold them. In political circles, the wildest confusion reigned.

GERMANY

Top Dog

The ex-Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany brought a suit against Herr von der Heydt, Editor-in-Chief of the *Lokal Anzeiger*, for having published a story to the effect that the Kaiser in 1895 caused a young lieutenant named von Hahnke to commit suicide.

The story said that when the Imperial yacht *Hohenzollern* was lying off the Scandinavian coast the Kaiser insulted von Hahnke who struck him in the face and later had to kill himself.

Vice Admiral Count Platen-Hallermund, who said he was officer of the watch at the time the face of the ex-All Highest was injured, related that the injury occurred by a rope striking the Kaiser in the course of some manoeuvres and that no altercation occurred between him and von Hahnke. He said that the Lieutenant went ashore for a spin on a bicycle and on descending a mountain path lost control of his ma-

Foreign News—[Continued]

chine, ran over the edge of a cliff, was dashed into the sea and killed.

The Court found Herr von der Heydt guilty of deliberate libel and fined him 300 gold marks (\$72).

At Doorn, the ex-Kaiser and his wife are sitting for portraits. The "Kaiser of Doorn" was reported dressed as Supreme War Lord—a Generalfeldmarschall's uniform and all his many decorations and orders.

The Big Four

The modern *Sturm und Drang* (Storm and Stress) has no *Dichterbund* (literally, league of poets—school) to interpret national aspirations. It has produced neither a Schiller nor a Goethe, but it has created a Herr Hugo Stinnes.

Dr. Ludwig Stein, for 20 years foreign editor of the *Vossische Zeitung*, a professor of the University of Berne in Switzerland, made some interesting comments upon "the master of coke" in an address last week in Manhattan. Said he: "Give me two hours with my old friend, Hugo Stinnes and we will make peace better than you statesmen can make in two years. . . Stinnes is the mightiest personage in the German Empire. The Rockefeller of Germany has accepted no other title than that he gave himself—the ironmaster. . . Stinnes never was an admirer of the Kaiser. In 1913 he refused to participate in the presentation of a memorial because, as he said to me, he considered the Kaiser as the biggest misfortune of the German Empire. . . He lives in a modest little house in Berlin—the same house that was occupied by his parents. He dresses with almost studied simplicity. . . August Thyssen, next to Stinnes, is the greatest business man in Germany." The next in order of greatness, he said, are Herren Carl Friedrich Siemens, head of the electrical industry, and Felix Deutsch, brother-in-law of Otto H. Kahn. These four men, said Dr. Stein, form the "Big Four in German Industry."

The Reichsbank

Ever since the death of Dr. von Havenstein, President of the Reichsbank, a terrific battle has been waged in the Reichsrat (Federal Council) over the appointment of a successor.

The two nominees for the post were Dr. Helfferich, former Imperial Minister of Finance, and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, a partner in the *Disconto Gesellschaft* (Company). The battle

was ended by a vote appointing Dr. Schacht President of the Reichsbank. He will be "Germany's money dictator



© Wide World

DR. HJALMAR SCHACHT
He got the job

and to currency and finance what General von Seeckt is to the Reichswehr as Commander-in-Chief."

The appointment of Dr. Schacht was considered a defeat for the Reichsbank directorate and the Central Reichsbank Committee, formed of big banking interests, both of which supported Dr. Helfferich.

Another Putsch*

Since the incarceration of Herr Adolf Hitler (TIME, Nov. 19), and the discrediting of General Erich von Ludendorff (TIME, Nov. 19), Bavaria has been the scene of much Monarchist plotting. Rumors of an impending putsch by Hitlerites caused Dictator von Kahr and General von Lössow, Commander of the Bavarian section of the Reichswehr, to issue a joint manifesto stating that they had evidence of the putsch and that they were taking every necessary precaution to safeguard the State. Dictator von Kahr warned the people that the troops would not hesitate to fire upon public demonstrations against the Government and that participants in such demonstrations would be put on trial for their lives.

Meanwhile Reichswehr and police

* Putsch (pronounced putch) means riot, and usually denotes attempt.

held every important point in the town. A performance of *La Tosca* was forbidden at the opera house, it being stated that conspirators intended to use the death of the tyrant scene as a signal for an insurrection. Much hostility toward the police was evinced by the crowds.

The Ludendorff-Hitlerites are being stirred by their leaders because of Dr. von Kahr's "ultra-cautiousness" and his "friendship with Berlin parliamentarianism."

NORWAY

Prohibition Repeal?

The Communist Labor Party announced in Christiania that it would join the Conservatives and Agrarians in voting for the repeal of the Prohibition Law. This was said to make certain the end of prohibition in Norway when the Storting (Parliament) meets in the middle of January. The fact that there is an early chance of a complete revocation of the Prohibition law delighted many, but not the bootleggers, who have managed to thrive on smuggling spirits.

Prohibition in Norway always excepted beer and whiskey. And brandy could be bought on a doctor's certificate. During the past year the law was altered to permit importation of light wines under Government monopoly. This alteration was made because of threats by France, Spain and Portugal to render void all trade agreements with Norway. These countries had previously exported vast quantities of wine to Norway.

The effects of the modified law were reported as follows: 1) to drive bootleggers out of business; 2) to decrease drunkenness; 3) to increase revenues; 4) to eliminate completely the rapidly mounting costs of prohibition enforcement; 5) to decrease the death rate.

GREECE

Fired!

To facilitate the work of the National Assembly in reaching an unbiased decision on the future constitutional régime, the Gonatas Cabinet decided to ask King George and Queen Elizabeth to leave the country. A bonus of 1,000,000 drachmas and a pension of 1,500,000 drachmas a year were voted to the King.

The Cabinet came to this decision after receiving the following resolution from a group of Army and Navy officers under general Pangalos:

- 1) That the guilt dividing the Hellenes is due to the Glücksburg dynasty;
- 2) That the same dynasty, for the sake of

Foreign News—[Continued]

its family relationships, prevented Greece from making a timely entry into the late War on the side of the Allies, in spite of the opinion expressed by the people in the elections in 1915;

3) That, owing to King Constantine's personal insistence on the adoption of a treacherous policy in violating the treaty with Serbia, Greece was dishonored;

4) That the surrender to the Germans and the Bulgars of Fort Rupel in East Macedonia with one army corps resulted in the death of 80,000 people;

5) That King Constantine's return, in spite of his knowledge of the consequences, resulted in the Asia Minor calamity;

6) That the honor of the Army and Nation was sacrificed in Asia Minor for the sake of an ignominious crown;

7) That the same dynasty through the present King engineered the recent fratricidal movement endangering the nation simply to strengthen its tottering throne. (This was officially denied by Premier Gonatas.)

The British Chargé d'Affaires, C. H. Bentinck, called upon the Premier and announced that while his Government had no intention of interfering in the internal politics of Greece, it could not remain indifferent to the personal safety of King George, a near relative of His Britannic Majesty.* Premier Gonatas assured him that there was no cause for anxiety.

In reply to the Cabinet's invitation to quit the country, King George stressed the fact that he had always kept aloof from politics and that he could not see that by staying in the country he would in any way embarrass the National Assembly. In deference to the wishes of the Cabinet, however, he agreed to leave Greece temporarily, declaring his "deep conviction and warmest wish that the judgment of the National Assembly of the Greek people will be guided by sentiments of love toward the fatherland and national interests."

Accompanied by Queen Elizabeth and by M. Soutzo, Marshal of the Court, and Captain Roussen, an aide-de-camp, King George motored to the royal landing stage at Piræus. Here were some 50 people waiting to say au revoir. This small group was composed mostly of palace functionaries and foreign journalists. Premier Gonatas was the sole member of the Revolutionary Government, and M. Jouvras, Rumanian Minister to Greece, was the only diplomat present. The King shook hands all 'round, and the Queen, who carried a bouquet of white roses, smiled bravely as she comforted her weeping ladies-in-waiting. Their Majesties then stepped into a launch and were carried out to the steamer *Daphne*, which was to take them to Constanta in Rumania. As the King and Queen stepped aboard the ship the Royal Standard was hoisted, a guard of honor presented arms, a salute of 21 guns roared its farewell from the land batteries, and a few minutes later anchor was weighed and

George II, fourth King of the Greek branch of the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg and Glücksburg, was sailing from Greece—most people thought for ever.

Meanwhile, in Athens, Admiral Koundouriotis was appointed Regent, a position which he filled in 1920 after the death of King Alexander (George's brother) from a monkey bite.

As in the days of old, men foregathered on the Acropolis and discussed the question of a Republic. Naturally enough Eleutherios Venezelos, ex-Premier, in self-imposed exile at Paris, was the center of all discussions. The Military Revolutionists telegraphed him to return providing that he would recognize as a fait accompli the Republic of the Hellenes. Venezelos refused. Then the Cabinet sent him an unconditional invitation to return and take in hand the complicated political situation. Venezelos refused. It was thought he would change his mind later.

General Pangalos demanded the resignation of the Government, stating that on the results of the recent elections it ought to be turned over to the Republicans. (Owing to general confusion this was by no means certain.) Premier Gonatas said he intended to stay in power until the National Assembly had convened (January 2) and had elected a President and a Speaker.

Colonel Plastiras, so-called Dictator of Greece, who was responsible for ousting King Constantine in September, 1922, said the monarchy had not been abolished. "The form of government under which we shall go on," he said, "must be debated by Parliament and determined by plebiscite. So we announced before the election and so we mean to settle the question of the regime. It may be that the choice will be a constitutional monarchy, though under a different dynasty, perhaps, than the present one. If the popular will is for a republic, then we shall have a republic. The great number of our people who go to your country and come back have familiarized us with republican forms and institutions. You have seen the elections and the perfect order and calm that have followed. In a similar crisis could America do better? Our people are ready for a free government. Whether we are a monarchy or a republic we shall be a democracy."

The King and Queen of Greece were met at Constanta by the Crown Prince and Princess of Rumania, brother and sister respectively of the Greek monarchs. The Royal party then journeyed by rail to Bucharest and were met by the King and Queen of Rumania and

representatives of the Army, Navy, Ministry and foreign countries accredited to Rumania. Large crowds cheered the royal party as it passed through the streets of the capital.

While in Rumania King George and Queen Elizabeth will reside at the Royal Palace at Controreni.

An outline of the history of Greece in relation to the monarchy: 1829, Greece obtained complete independence from Turkey; 1830, Greece declared a kingdom. For three years the vacant throne was "peddled" around Europe and finally accepted by Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne January 25, 1833; 1862, King Otto was dethroned; 1863, after having again made the round of the European Courts, the throne was accepted by Prince William, second son of King Christian IX of Denmark, who succeeded as George I, King of the Hellenes; 1913, King George was assassinated, and was succeeded by his son, Constantine; 1917, King Constantine was dethroned and his son, Alexander, became King; 1920, King Alexander died; King Constantine then returned and reigned until 1922, when he abdicated and died in exile January 11, 1923. He was succeeded by his second son, the present King.

TURKEY

The End?

A report from Angora, capital of the Turkish Republic, stated that the Turkish Commissioner of Works had annulled the famed Chester Concession (TIME, Nov. 19). No reasons were given, but the event was not altogether unexpected.

In the U. S., Horace G. Knowles, former U. S. Minister to Rumania, counsel for the Chester group, known as the Ottoman-American Development Company, stated that no official notice had been received from the Turkish Government and he believed that only one section had been lost to American interests.

Mr. Knowles also announced that a London banking concern, with a capital of \$21,750,000, had been formed primarily to develop the first project which had been abandoned by the Ottoman-American Company and that the entire Chester Concession might eventually pass under its control should the company be unable to raise capital in the U. S.

CHINA

Dr. Sun's Worries

Outside Canton were assembled, cleared for action, a flotilla of foreign warships. They were there to pro-

* King George of Greece is a first cousin once removed of King George of Britain by the marriage of Edward VII to Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

Foreign News—[Continued]

tect the Customs House which Dr. Sun threatened to seize (TIME, Dec. 10).

☛ Off Shameen (foreign section of Canton), were five British gunboats, two French and one Portuguese warships. French bluejackets were landed and occupied the post office without resistance. The men were landed there to thwart Dr. Sun in case he decided to resort to force and to protect the foreign population.

☛ The Diplomatic Corps in Peking decided to wash its hands of the dispute between Sun and the Peking Government as to who shall have control of the surplus funds from Chinese customs at Canton after meeting the foreign obligations. So long as foreign payments are met the Diplomats do not mind who has the money, it was reported. Dr. Sun will not, however, be permitted to put his hands on the Canton Customs House.

☛ Dr. Sun's lieutenants directed and inflamed popular opinion in the Kwang-tung Province against the U. S. The alleged reason for this action was that the U. S. has the strongest naval force at Canton.

☛ Said Dr. Sun "to my friends the American people:" "The revenue belongs to us by every right known to God and man. We must stop the money from going to Peking to buy arms to kill us, just as your forefathers stopped taxation going to the English coffers by throwing English tea into Boston Harbor. Has the country of Washington and Lincoln foresworn its faith in freedom and turned from liberator to oppressor? Ask the officers and men of the American warships to ponder this before they shoot us."

☛ To Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the British Labor Party, Dr. Sun cabled: "My Government is being threatened with acts of war by an international force of nearly a score of cruisers and gunboats armed with soldiers, who have already landed at Shameen. This is the work of the diplomatic body at Peking, done at the instance of the British Minister on advice of the senior Consul at Canton, who is the British Consul General and the Inspector General of Chinese Maritime Customs, who is a British national." Mr. MacDonald was asked to bring the "grave situation" to the notice of the British people, "particularly the workers."

☛ Sun erected placards in Canton urging an anti-American, anti-British boycott.

JAPAN

A Royal Romance

The marriage of H. R. H. Crown Prince Hirohito of Japan, who is also Regent, to Princess Nagako Kuni-no-



PRINCESS NAGAKO
"Kotoishi denka Banzai!"

Miya will be solemnized on Jan. 29 in the sanctuary of the Imperial Palace at Tokyo.

The royal marriage was to have taken place last month, but had to be postponed owing to the disastrous earthquake.

Both the Crown Prince and the Princess are adored by the Japanese for their simplicity and their democratic views.

Hitherto, it was not *comme il faut* (in fact it was considered "indecent") for a royal prince to marry for love. The Crown Prince, breaker of precedents, loved his Princess, but he had to battle for her with Prince Yamagata, the most formidable of the Elder Statesmen—a fact which increased his popularity with the people.

It was subsequently decided to send the Prince on a world tour in the hope that he would forget his little Princess. In 1921 he went on the world tour planned for him, but he did not forget—neither did Princess Nagako.

When the Crown Prince came back to the Land of the Rising Sun, official orders prescribed that full reverence be accorded to him, which meant there must be absolutely *no noise*. The sight

of a white figure stepping from the launch, which landed the prince, was too much for his idolizing people. *Kotoishi denka Banzai!* (10,000 years to the Crown Prince!) rent the air from tens of thousands of throats, thundered over the waters and reverberated along the hills and down the streets—the Prince, their Prince, had come home.

After such a spontaneously popular welcome, opposition was withdrawn to the royal marriage and the engagement was formally announced in June, 1922.

LATIN AMERICA

The Civil War

"We are going straight to Vera Cruz," said President Obregon of Mexico, after expressing the uttermost confidence in the success of his forces.

"The revolution is triumphing everywhere," said General de la Huerta, rebel chief.

With both sides supremely optimistic, and with both issuing communiques on the rebellion, the general situation remained obscure.

The Hueristas advanced almost two-thirds of the way from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. Heavy fighting took place at several points and the rebels succeeded in maintaining a line running roughly from Irolo, northeast of Mexico City, to San Marcos and Puebla, east and southeast of the capital.

The Federal forces engaged the enemy at Irolo without important effect. General Obregon took over supreme command of the Army and bent all his energies in pushing forward to Vera Cruz. The first big clash occurred at San Marcos and resulted in a defeat for the rebels, who were forced to retire. This split the two rebel armies into two corps of about 6,000 men each; the San Marcos corps retiring to Orizaba, while the other of about the same strength held Puebla, the second largest town in possession of the rebels.

President Obregon, considering his presence at the front no longer necessary, returned to Mexico City. An attack was launched upon Puebla by the Federal commander and after a difficult fight the rebels decided to evacuate the city "for reasons of military expediency." The Federals thought otherwise.

Presupposing success for the Obregonistas, the civil war, if fought to a finish, is sure to be a protracted affair. Each army as it retires destroys the railway lines, thus hindering an advance.

ART

Sargent and Lowell

John Singer Sargent long ago quit the portrait-painting game, as such. When he makes an exception to his rule, nowadays, the outcome is more than likely to be something compelling—and so may be characterized the presentment of President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, which at the moment is said to be nearing completion at the hands of Mr. Sargent.

This will be Sargent's third portrait of distinguished persons connected with Harvard—the other two being of Charles W. Eliot, done in 1907, and the late Henry Lee Higginson, 1903. All three are in Cambridge, and, added to the murals and other works of Sargent in the Public Library and elsewhere in Boston, give this master a preëminent representation at the Hub.

The list of other famed Americans, living and dead, whose portraits Sargent has painted includes: President Theodore Roosevelt (for the White House), Henry G. Marquand, William M. Chase (Metropolitan Museum, New York), "Mrs. Austen" (Buffalo Fine Arts Academy), Mr. and Mrs. John W. Field (Pennsylvania Academy), James Whitcomb Riley (Art Association, Indianapolis, Ind.), Mrs. Charles Gifford Dyer (Art Institute, Chicago), the late Joseph Pulitzer and Mrs. Pulitzer and Charles H. Woodbury, marine painter.

In Washington

The ninth biennial exhibition of contemporary American paintings, current at the Corcoran Galleries, Washington, D. C., until Jan. 20, shows 383 pictures by 286 artists. A large daily attendance of national capital distinction shows critical appreciation of a display whose moderately conservative character is indicated by the names of the Clark prize winners, respectively: George Bellows, Charles W. Hawthorne, Maurice B. Prendergast, John Noble.

The conservatism of this Washington Salon, however, is by no means as rigid as that of the National Academy exhibition just ended in Manhattan. Offsetting and in certain points eclipsing the canvases crowned with official awards, one finds an occasional vital and moving contribution by some out-and-out radical—as for example Rockwell Kent's radiant reverie of the *Sunlit Valley*, or the emotionalized landscape transcriptions of Haley Lever and Allan Tucker. The large and growing group of independent-spirited painters who still remain "of" though not always "with" the National Academy includes such significant names as Childé Hassam, Gari Melchers, Robert

Henri, Charles H. Davis, Leon Kroll, Robert Spencer, John Folinsbee, Frederick Friescke, Richard Miller, Jerome Myers, Bryson Burroughs, Henry McCarter, Hugh Breckenridge, Hobart Nichols, Ernest Lawson, R. S. Meryman, Edward C. Volkert.

Noted among the who's-who in portraiture: Hopkinson's *Secretary Hughes*, Childé Hassam's *Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York*, Edmund C. Tarbell's *Mary at the Harpichord*, Lillian Westcott Hale's child portrait study of *Brothers*, Frank Benson's *Girl in Blue Jacket*, and Marion Boyd Allen's presentment of Anna Vaughn Hyatt.

In Paris

Paris sees the year out with the modernist Salon d'Automne in full bloom at the Grand Palais of the Champs-Élysées. This is one of the five regular annual Paris Salons, and may be called the neo-academic showing *en masse* of the younger, progressive and cosmopolitan groups of painters, once called "fauves," now broadly classified as followers of Cézanne.

Like the great Spring salons, this exhibition gives its high place of honor to a retrospective assemblage of works by the leading men of yesterday—Cézanne (the large *Joueurs de Cartes* owned by M. Vollard, and reproduced in his monumental Biography), Manet, Renoir, Gauguin, Puvion de Chavannes, Courbet and Bazille, together with a magistral El Greco thrown in to give historical perspective.

Bakst Coming

Léon Bakst, Slav décorateur who sprang into fame ten years ago with his scenes and costumes for *Scheherazade* and the Russian Ballet, will come to America in January to lecture (in English) on new ideas of form and color. Bakst's most recent triumphs include the *Nuits Envoies* (Enchanted Nights) for the Paris Opéra. He devised the plot, painted the scenery and selected the Chopin incidental music. Then Jacques Rouché, the director of the Opéra, asked him to prepare a new ballet for next Spring, *Folle Jeunesse* (Mad Youth).

Compensation

Otto Wegener, Paris art dealer, from whose gun was discharged the shot that ended the life of Dealer George J. Demotte (TIME, Sept. 17, Dec. 17), was declared not guilty of homicide by the Romorantin Court. The shooting was found accidental, but Wegener was ordered to pay a fine of 500 francs and to compensate the Demotte family with 100,000 francs (\$5,000). They asked for 250,000.

MUSIC

Battistini

German currency is worth almost nothing yet \$12 in American money was paid for good seats at the National Opera in Berlin when Mattia Battistini, the famous Italian baritone, now over 60, made his only appearance of the season. He sang the rôle of Scarpia in *Tosca*.

Battistini, said to be the only surviving exponent of the purest *bel canto*, has never let the American dollar lure him across the Atlantic. The reason is that he has a mortal fear of seasickness.

Beggars' Gold

John Gay's *The Beggar's Opera* closed in London. It opened just three years and seven months ago and had a run of 1,463 consecutive performances. This record has been eclipsed only twice, by *Chu Chin Chow* and *Charley's Aunt*. There were days, however, when *The Beggar's Opera* held the endurance record from all comers. When it originally opened in London in the 1700's it had the longest run that any play had had until that time—50 consecutive evenings, if memory serves. It was said at the time that "It made Gay (the author) rich and Rich (the producer) gay. If they were alive today, Mr. Gay would be even richer and Mr. Rich almost idiotic with delight."

Nevertheless, the London critics marvelled at the recent run of *The Beggar's Opera*. They said it did not contain the "charm and spirit" of Gilbert and Sullivan; that it is inferior "artistically and musically."

In spite of aspersions, *The Beggar's Opera* has its points. It was written as a parody on the Continental operas then being played in London and on the debauched court life of the period. A highwayman was made the hero instead of the usual sugary prince, and his morals were made somewhat better than those of the court. For music Gay took the popular ballads and wrote new lyrics—satirical, delightful, tart. The result has the vigor of all things born from the spirit of the people as opposed to gross artificiality. Its success in London must be attributed principally to this cause.

Another Anvil Chorus

Ziegfeld Wagner, son of the Great Richard, was the author of a new opera presented last week at Rostock, *The Blacksmith of Marienburg*. The audience was not thrilled. "A mediocre son of a famed father," sighed the critics.

Neither the orchestra score nor the libretto had the force of art. It was too ambitious a project for the modest talents of Ziegfeld, the son. The opera as it was savored only of a poor imitation of Richard, the father.

BOOKS

Strenuous Americans*

Happily, all the strenuous Americans herein arbitrarily assembled are dead. Mr. Dibble has nothing to fear in the way of retaliatory protest. But the reader cannot quite escape a not unpleasant tangle of tremulous anticipation observing the trustful juxtaposition of P. T. Barnum and James J. Hill, or Admiral Dewey at bay between Jesse James and Brigham Young. Among the seven names represented between the strenuous cloth covers are one woman (Frances E. Willard); one capitalist (J. J. Hill); one sailor (Dewey); one politician (Mark Hanna); one showman (Barnum); one Latter-day Saint (Young); one bandit (James).

Mr. Dibble writes in part as a protest against the large mass of American biography—against its "sprawling incoherence," "parochial banalities," "maddening prolixity," "heavy slabs of adulation." His own portraits are characterized by refreshing brevity, a swift, strenuous manner, a sincere endeavor to get at the man behind the legend.

Jesse James. The Robin Hood of America "... there was no ultimate evil and no ultimate good that the dashing highwayman did not accomplish." Behind the fantastic and villainous hero of the yellow backs, Mr. Dibble finds a not unlovable young man, more sinned against than sinning, indomitable, humorous, fighting a dauntless fight against inconceivable odds, downed in the end only by treachery.

Admiral Dewey. As a sailor Dewey was vigorous, commanding, resourceful. As a politician he was a fumbling schemer. Mr. Dibble uses him as a peg for a searching criticism of the whole conduct of the war in the Philippines—its disingenuous policies, double-faced dealings with natives and foreign countries, masked imperialism, hidden atrocities by and upon the invading army.

Brigham Young. Out of the welter of "spoken and written mendacity" concerning Mormonism, Mr. Dibble draws the picture of a gargantuan figure—ignorant, unscrupulous, tyrannical, lecherous and all-powerful. On the spiritual wife system he was "sealed" for all eternity to "more women than anyone could count."

Frances E. Willard. Here is a woman who has been regarded as the embodiment of the aggressively virtuous. Her very humanity has been squeezed from her by her admirers.

Mr. Dibble means to change all that. He tries to show the irrepressible naughtiness underlying the intolerable perfection. She is interesting for two reasons: her career marks "the definite entrance of woman into the field of political and moral reform"; and "she was a woman who led an unusually rich and varied existence."

James J. Hill. He had two major ideals: the complete control of the entire Northwest and a final "rule



JESSE W. JAMES
He was sinned against

over the immeasurable resources of Oriental commerce," Hill failed in the greatest of his ideals. The realization that there were in the world forces greater than his own, "Napoleon of Railroads" though he was, saddened his old age, left him bent and broken. But he has left a mark on the world and on his country that can never be erased.

P. T. Barnum. Joice Heth, Jumbo the Great, Tom Thumb, "The Great Model of Niagara Falls, Real Water," the "Feejee Mermaid,"—yet "Hamlet without Hamlet" would not be more impossible than the Museum would have been without Barnum."

Mark Hanna. "Thus began one of the most fascinating chapters in political history: the actual making of a President by a private citizen who was possessor of much money, more enthusiasm and extraordinary ability as an administrator and political adventurer. . . . As Senator . . . his governmental functions were al-

most as numerous as those of Pooh-Bah in Titipu."

The Significance. Mr. Dibble tells a plain, straightforward story in a vigorous way. His vision is unclouded by prejudice, he is quick, observant, interested and interesting. His style is rather anecdotal than analytic, rather active than beautiful. Unassigned quotations are frequent. Meticulous accuracy of detail, one is tempted to suspect, occasionally is permitted to give way to the larger accuracy of the complete picture. His manner is rather journalistic than literary. His irony, running through the sketches in a constant undercurrent, is a little heavy. His stiletto lacks the keenness of Strachey's. But his subjects are well chosen and looked at with freshness and originality. The book as a whole gives a very complete and vivid picture of the opening of the Century.

Good Books

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

MONSIEUR JONQUELLE—Melville Davison Post—*Appleton* (\$2.00). Twelve ingenious tales in which the suave M. Jonquelle, Prefect of Police of Paris, deciphers an extraordinary cryptogram, solves an odd murder, outwits the man with steel fingers, finds the secret of the mottled butterfly, etc. A series of admirable detective puzzles, dexterously contrived.

ROGER BLOOMER—John Howard Lawson—*Seltzer* (\$1.75). Produced last March by the Equity Players, *Roger Bloomer* at once gave rise to acrid critical warfare. "Arresting, daring, stimulating, fine," cried some. "Trash, hocus-pocus, ineffective nonsense," muttered others. No doubt the publication of the play in book form will arouse an equally lively discussion. The story is that of a dreamy kid from Iowa—his adventures, struggles and failures with life and New York. A novel dramatic experiment well worth reading even by those who will be most irritated by it.

THE HARP WEAVER AND OTHER POEMS—Edna St. Vincent Millay—*Harper* (\$2.00). Lyrics, sonnets and one unforgettable ballad by one of the very first of our poets.

THE FAMOUS TRAGEDY OF THE QUEEN OF CORNWALL—Thomas Hardy—*Macmillan* (\$3.50). Mr. Hardy treats the legend of Tristram and Isolt characteristically. His emphasis is on the sweeping, almost cosmic tragedy of inevitable love. The strange beauty of the legend takes on new meaning under the sharp observation of Hardy. The medievalism of the legend is caught in its form—a "play for nummers, without scenery."

* STRENUOUS AMERICANS—Roy Dibble—Boni (\$3.00).

Henry Holt The Younger Men Are Twittering Magpies

Having just finished reading *Garrulities of an Octogenarian Editor*,* I find myself wanting somehow to pay a tribute to a man who has been an acquaintance, in a sense, from earliest childhood. Once only, at a meeting of the Authors' Club, I met Henry Holt; but I have seen him often and often. This fine, majestic, stalwart figure of a man—old, yet vigorous—might often be seen walking in the grounds of his summer home at Burlington, Vt., where, as a boy, I used to go to watch for birds, to see spring flowers, to enjoy vistas of wood and of mountains.

I have known his sons, and I have seen him with them in the office, affectionate, gracious, courtly. He is a publisher who would shrink from methods often resorted to in these days. He is a writer of charm and power. He has known many of the great men of the past century and has published their books. He is something of a philosopher and a good deal of a mystic. He has lived to an old age made glorious by continued activities and by health perfected by his ability to play a stern character to discipline of both body and mind. Nor is he unmindful of the soul.

As I read his *Garrulities* I became conscious that a man of such grace and refinement, of wisdom and of tolerance, was not uncommon in Mr. Holt's generation, and I am wondering if the young and the middle-aged revolvees realize (most of them seem to come from the Middle West) that in New England and in New York men of real culture and breeding existed and exist, men whose background includes friendships with the major figures of literature and science both here and abroad. Against such a noble presence as that of Mr. Holt, the younger men must feel themselves twittering magpies.

How rich the wisdom that guides the pen to this:

"From these sources I have been gradually making up my own religion. I once asked Whitney, the great philologist, what dictionary he relied on, and he answered: 'Why, I'm my own dictionary.' It took me a little while to think it out. So the ideal seems to me unquestionably that each man should have his own religion. The other day I was astonished to read in Dean Inge: 'We cannot make a religion for others, and we ought not to let others make a religion for us.' But aren't those things just what the church and the faithful have always been doing?"

*GARRULITIES OF AN OCTOGENARIAN EDITOR—Henry Holt—Houghton Mifflin (\$4.00).

American Books Who Reads Them?

"Who" reads an American book? quoth the carping foreign critic who found Americans so vulgar in the earlier days of the Republic. The critic did not append "except, of course, Americans—and what do they count?"—the slur was hardly worth the critic's while, then. But the sting of the first query has ceased to rankle now, as one can easily see by glancing over the English publishers' lists of the current year.

Doubtless there was a time when American books were hardly read outside of America, though Whitman received both encouragement and puzzled dispraise from England, and Mark Twain's royal reception there is a matter of record. But at this present moment it would seem from a hasty perusal of foreign book-notes as if American publications of any merit or any conspicuous salability were rather sought after than frowned on by foreign publishers.

Witness the sensational success of *Babbitt* in England, after the comparative failure there of *Main Street*—a failure due, says Hugh Walpole, to the fact that there is no organism in English society at all comparable to our own Gopher Prairies. *The Blind Bow-Boy*, the poems of Edna St. Vincent Millay, *Being Respectable*, *One of Ours*, the earlier novels of Sinclair Lewis—these are a few of the familiar faces one meets in the sedate advertisements of English publishers—and there are many more. Hergesheimer appears in the paper covers of Tauchnitz or his supplanter, beloved of globe-trotters—*Three Soldiers* is seen Teutonified to *Drei Soldaten*—Theodore Dreiser's *Twelve Men* makes a Gallic bow as *Douze Hommes*. And as for our most avowed best-sellers—they slay their thousands universally, in all tongues, including the Scandinavian. Gradually but surely, the Continent is beginning to revise the theory that American literature is entirely composed of Edgar Allan Poe, Jack London and Upton Sinclair.

Of course there are exceptions. Much excellent work by American authors is not published even in England—much that is published is, a trifle provincially, misunderstood. But, on the whole "Who reads an American book?" has departed into the limbo of forgotten questions like "Who struck Billy Patterson?" and "Who chased who three times round the walls of what?"

S. V. B.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Boy of Mine. Behind this gaudy title, there lurks a film of gold. It is another of Booth Tarkington's yarns of youth. He has somehow managed to preserve his peculiar humorous charm in strips of celluloid. Ben Alexander makes the various boyhood adventures pathetic, amusing, sincere.

Big Brother. Rex Beach wrote a magazine story about the Big Brother movement and it turned out about as nicely as could be expected. "It takes a tough guy to go straight" is the motto. The "tough guy" is assisted in his rectification by a beautiful girl and a priest. No doubt the benefit derived by the younger set in less polite communities from this type of picture is enormous. As entertainment most of it has been done before.

The Steadfast Heart. Starting at the tender age of ten, our hero shoots the sheriff—in defense of his mother, of course. The rest of the picture he spends living down the murder. He goes away and becomes a newspaper reporter. As a reporter he looks rather like a second class collar advertisement. On his return to the home grounds he frustrates a man with oilless oil wells; the town and his childhood sweetheart collapse at his feet. Indifferent acting and direction shattered what started out to be a simple, sincere narrative of the type so seldom met with in the movies.

A Lady of Quality reminds one, appropriately enough, of a Christmas tree dressed in the bravery of gold and tinsel (England in the 17th Century). With a number of substantial presents pendent from its boughs, preliminary inspection will bring complete approval. As the play proceeds and the visitor begins to poke around behind the gaily decorated boughs he finds to his dismay that the picture tree has no roots of plot. It teeters badly and threatens to collapse at the first breath of a yawn. When the heroine is growing up as a tomboy in the country there is entertainment. When she moves up to London a great calm suddenly comes up. She murders her early, faithless lover to stimulate the ending and marries Milton Sills. "She" is Virginia Valli and an exceptionally soothing performance—optically if not technically—she gives.

THE THEATRE

The Best Plays

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

Drama

"LAUGH, CLOWN, LAUGH!"—The familiar Punchinello plot made shiny and new by the skillful Belasco-Barrymore (Lionel) touch.

THE LADY—A cheerfully old-fashioned melodrama that stirs you in spite of itself.

TARNISH—Two chapters of feminine amatory psychology—the pure and the stained—bound in a single volume by the love of one man.

RAIN—Probably the most unsparing portrait of a fallen woman on the current stage. Jeanne Eagels chiefly concerned.

SUN UP—Engrossing study of the primitive among the poor whites of the Carolina mountains.

IN THE NEXT ROOM—A successfully eerie descendant of *The Bat* dynasty of mystery plays.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Absinthe, love, faith, and the War seen through the eyes of a girl of the Paris gutters.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—One of those drawing room trifles which make the epigram seem the worthiest pursuit of man.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC—Walter Hampden has made classic comedy of Ros-tand, one of the season's indispensables.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—Showing the influence of custard pie movies on the stage. Furiously funny farce about convalescence by necessity.

MEET THE WIFE—Hilarious discussion of the proper handling of a wife who has the urge to entertain visiting British novelists.

THE POTTERS—Vicious little jabs of satire at the aimless life of middle class America.

THE SWAN—Removing one wall of the palace and presenting intimate glimpses of European Royalty as they appear to each other.

SPRING CLEANING—Polished contrast of philosophy of the rich idle wife and the poor busy street walker. The husband acting as liaison officer.

Song and Dance

A New Year's resolution embracing a determination to see only the best in musical comedy would include the following entertainments: *Puffy, Music Box Revue, Ziegfeld Follies, Topics of 1923, Wildflower, Mr. Battling Butler, Runnin' Wild.*

New Plays

THE OTHER ROSE. Those who journey to the Morosco Theatre for the next month or two may expect to be submerged quietly and comfortably in a wave of innocuous benevolence. Mr. Belasco has established there a sunlit sea of pleasantness, rippled by waves of wit and wafted fitfully over the audience. Unhappily, the waters of this wave are rather flat and dead. There is no swirl of red romance; there is



FAY BAIINTER
There was no need for a plot

no salt sting of savory satire. The play is just a trifle too harmless to be regarded seriously as amusement.

The plot revives the Wars of the Roses. Rose Coe and Rose Helen Trot are at odds over Tony Mason. When Fay Bainter (Rose Coe) appears in the first act in a blue and white checked gingham apron you could be morally sure she was going to win, even if her name hadn't been up in the lights outside. Henry Hull plays Tony and Carlotta Monterey the losing Rose. With such a group there really was no need for a plot; accordingly they all sit about the exquisite Belasco settings (Maine coast in summer) and simply spend three acts in engaging chatter. Excellent minor contributions are made by Effie Shannon as Tony's mother and by Andrew J. Lawlor, Jr., as the offensive younger brother of the winning Rose.

Alexander Woolcott: "An innocent revel, pleasantly played, and quite excruciatingly unimportant."

The Hippodrome *Transformed, It Displays Keith Vodvil*

One either regarded the Hippodrome with juvenile ecstasy or profound distaste. There was no middle ground. It was the shrine of amusement which housed the private gods of Youth. Once boarding school began—and with it excursions, possibly furtive, to the *Follies*—these gods mourned another apostate.

Such at least was the smug sophistication of what some ill-informed individual was prompted to call the "leisure class."

Yet there were thousands upon thousands of eager grown-ups from the sparser population centers whose annual trip to New York was duly solemnized by an evening at the Hippodrome. Inspection of their reasons for and reactions from so doing might be deleterious to our National Pride. The fact remains that the Hippodrome came to be a definite landmark in the amusement education of every 100% American.

Last Winter devastating news spread across the country to the effect that the Hippodrome was to be destroyed in favor of a huge hotel. Agitated parents found themselves feverishly hiding newspapers from Eleanor and little Ned who had been promised a trip to the Hippodrome since year before last. The deal hung fire, the hotel plan was discarded, and E. F. Albee purchased the Hippodrome to display Keith vaudeville. Last week it opened.

The vaudeville interests have transformed the auditorium. They have eliminated the bulging stage apron and the billowing semi-circle of curtain; they have cut the huge stage in half; they have added hundreds of seats. The Hippodrome is now the biggest theatre in the world with a capacity of 6,100.

They have installed in the basement a miniature village managed by midgets where mothers may check their children during the show.

Possibly the most arresting feature of the old entertainment was the disappearing diving girls. These girls ducked under and into one of an elaborate system of diving bells set in the bottom of the tank like inverted tumblers on legs and all connected by an elaborate system of electric communication. This whole mechanism has been discarded. It was in a way symbolic of a generously supplied—if somewhat ponderous—novelty.

The vaudeville interests have preserved the name and the shell of the Hippodrome. As a wholesale house for heavy spectacle it is no more.

W. R.

RELIGION

At the Vatican

A secret consistory to elect two new cardinals was held last week by His Holiness, Pope Pius XI, in the magnificent consistorial hall. The ceremony, which precedes the public session by three days, was marked by all the usual resplendence.

The Pope arrived on foot, dressed in white from slippers to zuchetto, preceded by the Swiss Guards, whose gorgeous uniforms owe their origin to Michelangelo. After seating himself upon the throne, His Holiness was greeted by profound obsequies from the assembled Cardinal Bishops, Cardinal Deacons and Cardinal Priests. "Exeunt Omnes," cried the Papal master of ceremonies, and all but the Cardinals departed.

The Pope then offered up a prayer, after which he recited the Latin formula proposing Mgr. Aurelio Gallo and Mgr. Evariste Lucidi (both Italians) for Cardinalates.

"*Quid vobis videtur?*" he asked the Cardinals.

They gave their assent by bowing.

In the allocution which followed the ceremony, the Pope said: "When you turn to consider the internal condition of European peoples, especially with reference to peace, you must agree that unhappily they have not changed for the better." Commenting upon the way in which his appeals for help for suffering humanity had been answered, he said: "We are astonished at the amount of help which our appeals have brought forth." He expressed satisfaction at the increase of religious faith; at the Christian spirit shown by King Alfonso of Spain on his recent visit to Rome (TIME, Dec. 3); and at the reports which he had received from Cardinal Logue and others that the Irish question was on the eve of a final and definite settlement.

Three days later the Public Consistory was held in the Hall of Benedictions, which is above the façade of St. Peter's basilica. At 10 o'clock in the morning cheers of *Viva il Papa* announced the advent of His Holiness, who was borne into the hall in the *sedia gestatoria*, which was carried on the shoulders of twelve scarlet-clad *sedriari*.

The Pope, dressed in full Pontifical robes—a golden mitre upon his head, a magnificent scarlet cloak embroidered in gold over his shoulders—with the gorgeous, glittering emerald ring upon his finger, rose from his *sedia*, and followed by two attendants who held the resplendent *fiabelli*—huge ostrich feath-

er fans—at either side of his head, made his way to the throne.

The ceremony of creating the two Cardinals began. The two prospective Cardinals were introduced into the Pope's presence by the Papal Master of Ceremonies, who held cardinal's hats above their heads as they performed the ceremony of "admiration"—kissing the Holy Father's cheek, ring and cross embroidered upon his slipper. Taking the hats from the Master of Ceremonies he placed them upon their heads, saying, "Receive the red hat."

This ceremony over, another secret consistory was held in the Sistine Chapel. After the Sacred College of Cardinals had congregated there, they were joined by the Pope. Mgrs. Gallo and Lucidi then received the Cardinal rings from His Holiness and became full-fledged Princes of the Church. The two new Cardinals prostrated themselves before the altar and were covered by their long scarlet robes by the other Cardinals. In this position they recited their prayers, while the Cardinals formed a double line behind them. After the prayers were over they arose and were embraced by each Cardinal present.

Noted Pastor Dead

Universal regret was expressed at the death of the Reverend John Henry Jowett, D.D., M.A., at Gables Belmont near Croydon, whither he had retired a few months ago when his health forced him to resign the pastorate of Westminster Chapel.

Born in England 59 years ago, he was educated at Edinburgh and Oxford Universities, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the former in 1910. After leaving college he became pastor of St. James' Congregational Church in Newcastle, where he stayed until 1895. From there he went to Cair's Lane Church, Congregational Church in Birmingham, and stayed there until he was called to the U. S. in 1911.

At this time he had already begun to make a name for himself. No sooner had he arrived in New York than he returned to England for the Coronation of King George, being one of the two Nonconformist clergymen to be invited to that ceremony.

During his eleven years in the U. S. he enjoyed an ever-increasing popularity. His sermons were expository and old-fashioned. Never did he border upon the sensational or the topical. He avoided modernism much as another human being avoids a plague. His Sunday messages, which attracted thousands of people and frequently filled to overflowing the Fifth Avenue Church, were forceful in their earnestness, simple in their composition, refreshing in their spiritual appeal.

In 1918, at the request of Premier

Lloyd George, but to the deepest regret of his Fifth Avenue congregation, the Rev. Jowett sailed back to his "beloved England" to take over the pastorate of Westminster Chapel in London. After four years of strenuous and unselfish labor, his health forced him to retire. He broke that retirement once to take part in a conference at Copenhagen of the World's Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through Churches. This exertion hastened the end. He was forced to move from one health resort to another in his plucky fight against anaemia. On Dec. 19 a great man was lost to this world and the Church Militant.

A Truce

In Manhattan, the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, target of many modernist attacks within the Protestant Episcopal Church, "called off his dogs" temporarily by enjoining all clergy of his diocese to refrain from theological controversy at the Christmas season. Both liberals and conservatives moderated the tone of their utterances or remained silent in consequence, but rumors circulated among the modernists that certain close clerical friends of Bishop Manning were violating the spirit of the truce by sending out circular letters in an effort to repair fences and round up the Bishop's supporters for a firm stand in the post-holiday battle that is sure to come. Dr. Leighton Parks, veteran insurgent rector of St. Bartholomew's continued as a prime center of interest. He issued in printed form his controversial sermon of the week previous (TIME, Dec. 24) and in an appendix he charged the Bishops with being "unscholarly men, whose administrative duties gave them little time for study." Dr. Parks said he had shunned the limelight of publicity all his life. "Physically and spiritually it hurts my eyes." He received promptly the confidence of his vestry and the majority of his congregation. It is generally admitted both by the conservatives and liberals who heard Dr. Parks' sermon that he did not personally deny the virgin birth and that the Bishop will be unable to bring him to trial for heresy.

Bishop William Lawrence, of Massachusetts, most prominent of the left wing bishops, in a sermon welcomed the theological battle as a stimulus to intelligent religious thought. Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster, of Connecticut, also took the modern side. The great majority of the House of Bishops, however, publicly upheld their action in issuing the pastoral letter at the Dallas meeting, and approved the proposed trial of the Rev. Lee W. Heaton, Fort Worth. Many intimated that New York rectors take themselves too seriously, and will not be able to cause a ripple in the great body of the

Church through the West and the South.

Dr. William Norman Guthrie, rector of St. Marks-in-the-Bouwerie, whose program of dances and "paganism" in worship incurred the displeasure of Bishop Manning, announced that a detailed statement from himself and his vestry would be made after the holidays. Dr. Guthrie is more of a mystic and an aesthete than a theological radical, but is in general sympathy with the modernist position.

Dr. Dickinson S. Miller, for twelve years professor of apologetics at General Theological Seminary (Episcopal), resigned to teach philosophy at Smith College. His action is understood to be a protest against the Bishops' pastoral letter.

Developments in other Protestant communions on the Fundamentalists-Modernist battle-line:

☛ The Rev. John Roach Straton, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Manhattan, and the Rev. Charles Francis Potter, of the West Side Unitarian Church, Manhattan, debated the infallibility of the Scriptures before 2,500 people, many being turned away. Unfortunately they had not agreed on their definition of infallibility, so that, as might be expected, their premises did not meet. Dr. Straton's argument was an oratorical sermon on the Bible's power through the centuries, while Dr. Potter pointed out many errors of fact, contradiction and logic in the Bible, as well as divine commands abhorrent to modern morality. The judges, who included Judge Almet F. Jenks of the New York Supreme Court, voted two to one for Dr. Potter. It was the first of five debates between them on Fundamentalist issues.

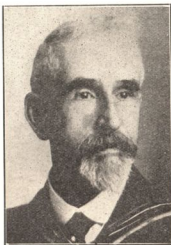
☛ One hundred and fifty liberal Presbyterian clergy signed a document denying the "essential" nature of the five articles of faith adopted by the Indianapolis General Assembly of the Church. Their leader was Professor Robert H. Nichols of Auburn Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y. Professor Henry Van Dyke of Princeton University, moderator of the Presbyterians in 1902, came out with a letter in favor of liberalism, which was promptly opposed by Dr. Clarence E. McCartney of Philadelphia, and other Fundamentalists.

☛ Modernists prophesied an outbreak in the Roman Catholic Church, staved off hitherto by Rome's "marvelous system of discipline." Official Catholic organs, *America* and the *Boston Pilot*, in editorials, showed no tendency to a breach in the citadel.

SCIENCE

A. A. A. S.

The 78th meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the representative organization of American scientists, with a membership of 11,704, opened in Cincinnati, Thursday, Dec. 27, and will close Wednesday, Jan. 2. These meetings, held annually during the Christmas holidays for the benefit of men of the academic world, who make up the majority of the members, have long been recognized as the most important of national scientific gatherings. At them papers and reports are presented embodying the major scientific researches of the twelve-month, and



J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH
He has a message for his congress

many of the most important scientific discoveries and developments have been first announced there.

The Cincinnati meetings will be notable in several respects, this being the 75th anniversary of the Association's foundation. From 1,200 to 1,400 speakers are on the programs of the 16 sections and 27 affiliated learned societies which will meet with the Association. These men will be eligible for a \$1,000 reward offered to the scientist who presents the most notable contribution to the advancement of science during the year. The prize is offered by an anonymous lay member of the Association, and the winner will be chosen by a special committee of judges.

Dr. Charles Doolittle Walcott, dean of American geologists and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution,

will preside, and Dr. J. Playfair McMurrich of the University of Toronto, the retiring President, will make a presidential address.

The sections of the A. A. A. S. are devoted to the following branches: mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology, geography, zoology, botany, anthropology, psychology, social science, history and language, engineering, medicine, agriculture, education. A condensed account of the most important contributions at the meetings will be given in next week's issue of *TIME*.

In addition to the Cincinnati meetings, other important groups are meeting as follows: statisticians, economists, sociologists and political scientists in Washington; bacteriologists in New Haven; pharmacologists, biochemists and pathologists in St. Louis; and other specialists in Madison, Wis., Princeton, N. J., Baltimore, Providence.

Mummies, Fossils

Excavators in the torrid and semi-torrid zones of the earth are in the full swing of another season. A chronicle of their recent doings must mention the following (*TIME*, Oct. 22, Oct. 29):

Egypt. Work in the Valley of the Kings at Luxor proceeded with painstaking slowness incomprehensible to the layman who would prefer to tear the secrets of the ages from Tut-anh-Amen's breast in a day. Howard Carter and his staff have removed large quantities of highly decorated treasures, many of which are on exhibition in Cairo. Aided by 10,000 candle-power lights in the tomb, telephones and all the paraphernalia of civilization and modern archeological science, they are patiently removing and restoring the canopies and accessories surrounding the sarcophagus of the Pharaoh. But the casket itself will probably not be opened this year, nor will two other chambers crammed with rare objects. It is quite probable that the tomb may be found to contain the mummies of two Egyptian kings, for the outer door has two cartouches. Khui-aten, Tut's father-in-law, may have held the throne jointly and have been buried with him. The chief problem of the investigators is to keep the material reasonably intact. The golden screen is in momentary danger of crumbling to dust. It has to be reinforced with waxed linen, which puts a dingy gloom on the brilliance of four millenniums ago.

Mesopotamia. The joint expedition of the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania under C. Leonard Woolley resumed work at Ur of the Chaldees. The Temple of

the Moon God, dating from about 3200 B. C., discovered last year, and only partly cleared, will be the main object of attack. Cuneiform tablets from Ur are arriving in Philadelphia. The U. of P. Museum goes halves with the British Museum on the finds. Dr. George B. Gordon and Sir Frederick Kenyon, the respective directors, shook dice to divide the booty.

Palestine. Traces of the ancient city and citadel of David on Mount Ophel, near Jerusalem, were discovered by the joint expedition of the London *Daily Telegraph* and the Palestine Exploration Fund, under Prof. R. A. S. Macalister. The remains of a Jebusite wall and tower they found are believed to be the mysterious "Millo" mentioned in I Samuel, V, 9, "And David built round about from Millo and inward." The evidence appears to show that "Millo" was a tower or fort which existed even before the Hebrew conquest.

At Beisan (Old Testament Beth-Shean) the University of Pennsylvania expedition found a sarcophagus inscribed with the name of Phalton, uncle of Herod the Great. Further monuments of the period of Egyptian domination under Ramesses II and Seti I give the first corroboration from Egyptian sources of the fact that the Hebrews were at one time enslaved in Egypt, and built cities for Ramesses.

Europe. Ruins of what was probably an Etruscan city antedating Rome by 1000 years were found near Ferrara, with many tombs and a temple.

Italian archeologists planned to secure government support to raise and salvage two large ancient Roman ships at the bottom of Lake Nemi, in the crater of an extinct volcano. The vessels have been examined by divers, and were probably luxurious house-boats used by the Caesars.

In northwestern Esthonia, ancient Arabic coins were unearthed, dating from as early as 715 A. D., several of which were unknown to numismatists.

China. Henry Fairfield Osborn, who had gone to inspect the Asiatic fields, and Roy Chapman Andrews, director of the third Asiatic expedition, came home full of their subject, and in lectures and articles have been busily expounding the fossil wealth of Mongolia. They brought with them the famous 25 dinosaur eggs, upon which a tentative value of \$2,000 apiece was set. Several will be sold. Further revelations serve only to increase the certainty of the conclusions drawn about central Asia.

Java. Professor J. Howard McGeorge, of the department of zoology of Columbia University, returned

from a visit to the Teyler Museum, Amsterdam, where he studied the fossil remains of the so-called Trinil ape-man, or *Pithecanthropus erectus*, discovered in Java in 1891-2 by Professor Eugen Dubois, Dutch Army surgeon, and since very strictly guarded and accessible to few scientists. The fossils comprise only the upper three-fifths of the brain case, the left femur (thigh-bone), two molar teeth, and a pre-molar tooth which may not belong to the same skeleton. They are generally agreed to be about 500,000 years old, and bear no close relation to the Pilt-down, Neanderthal and Cro-magnon men, later human types. Dr. McGregor, in contradistinction to Dubois' opinion, believes the Trinil ape-man is nearer man than ape, but he regards it not as a direct progenitor of *Homo sapiens*, but a sort of "great-uncle" or collateral line of development. The brain capacity is about 900 cubic centimeters, as against 500 for apes and 1700 for civilized man. Professor McGregor believes the "ape-man" was a woman, as the femur is oblique, adapted to support a wider pelvis.

(Recent diggings and findings in South and Central America and in the United States will be listed in *TIME* for Jan. 7, 1924.)

MEDICINE

Vital Statistics

The Bureau of the Census announced its mortality statistics for 1922.

General. The general death-rate for the registration area* was 11.8 per 1,000 population. This is an increase of 0.2 over the 1921 rate of 11.6, but is still considerably below the 1920 rate of 13.1. The general death-rate during the present century has declined from 17.6 in 1900 and the reduction has been fairly regular with the exception of the influenza year (1918), when the rate ballooned to 18.1.

The highest death-rates for states were in Maine and Vermont, which each had 14.7 per 1,000. The lowest were in Idaho and Montana, with 8.1 and 8.6 respectively. Five states showed slight decreases—Michigan, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Virginia.

Among the 67 registration cities of more than 100,000 population, Memphis had the worst record, with

*The U. S. Registration Area for deaths includes 34 states, with 85% of the total population.

17.8 per 1,000. New Orleans, Nashville, Denver and Fall River had 16 or more. Southern cities usually have higher death-rates because of the higher mortality among Negroes. Akron was the banner health city of the year, reaching the record low mark of 7.5, and taking the palm from Seattle, which however was still second with 9.6. Fort Worth and Milwaukee also hung up good marks.

Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis deaths declined from 99.8 per 100,000 population for 1921 to 97.4 for 1922. In the five years 1918-1922, the rate was cut from 150 to 97.4. The total number of tuberculosis deaths in the registration area was 90,452. Twelve states showed slight increases, but these were more than balanced by the reductions in 22 states. The highest rate was in Colorado, 183.3 per 100,000, but this is due in large part to the many deaths of tuberculosis patients attracted there for the climate. The lowest rate was in Nebraska, with 36.5.

Cancer. On the other hand, cancer deaths, which for a number of years have been climbing steadily, increased to 80,938, or a rate of 86.8 per 100,000, which is 0.8 more than the 1921 rate. In 1918 the rate was 80.3. Cancer is now the fourth killing disease in America, topped only by organic heart diseases, pneumonia, tuberculosis. Whether the increased cancer rate is actual or merely apparent on account of earlier diagnosis and improved registration is a question which has not been settled by hygienists. Only five states—Colorado, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Wisconsin—showed lower cancer mortality in 1922 than in 1921. New Hampshire had the highest rate, 136.9, and South Carolina the lowest, 38.8.

England. The British Registrar General announced the year's figures for England and Wales almost simultaneously. The death-rate was 12.8 per 1,000, an increase over 1921, when it was 12.1. The British death-rate is lower than that of any other major European country, and would be still lower if corrected for a normal age and sex distribution, which has been sadly out of kilter since the war.

A new low record for infant mortality was made with 77 per 1,000 births, scarcely more than half the 1901 rate of 151. But the improvement is more than offset by the unprecedentedly low birth-rate of 20.4 per 1,000 living. The total births (780,124) were fewer than in any year, with the exception of the war years, since 1869, when England had but 22,000,000 population. Male births are still greatly in excess of female, the ratio being 1,049 to 1,000.

THE PRESS

Bichloride of Mercury

In bright green covers—an excellent contrast with the orange coat of its English namesake, *The London Mercury*—Alfred A. Knopf presented for the first time *The American Mercury* with H. L. Mencken and George Jean Nathan. Messrs. Mencken and Nathan have produced a different product, but of a sort allied to their last magazine *The Smart Set*.

The leading article of the first issue is by Isaac R. Pennypacker and is entitled *The Lincoln Legend*. It shows that until about 40 years before Abraham Lincoln entered public life, the Lincolns were a wealthy and distinguished family of ironmasters who spoke the king's English. By an accident—the fact that Lincoln's grandfather was killed by Indians when Lincoln's father was only six years old—the President was born poor. The article then goes on to argue that Lincoln was a poor general, none too good a judge of men, a shrewd politician.

Besides this article there is some free verse by Theodore Dreiser; an article on Stephen Crane by Carl Van Doren; letters of the late James Gibbons Huneker; *The Aesthetes: Model 1924* by Ernest Boyd; an article on Hiram W. Johnson by John W. Owens of the *Baltimore Sun*; *Two Years of Disarmament* by "a man who, because of his official position, cannot sign this article"; *The Communist Hoax* by a member of the staff of the extinct *New York Call* (Socialist); *The Droll Method in History* by a professor of Smith College; *Santayana at Cambridge* by Margaret Münsterberg, daughter of the late Dr. Hugo Münsterberg.

In three departments of the magazine the editors make themselves completely at home: the editorials, "Americana" and "Clinical Notes."

From "Editorial":

"The aim of *The American Mercury* is precisely that of every other monthly review the world has ever seen. . . .

"In the United States politics remains mainly utopian—an inheritance from the gabby, gaudy days of the Revolution. . . .

"The nobility and gentry are cautioned that they are here in the presence of no band of passionate altruists. . . . The editors are committed to nothing save this: to keep to common sense as fast as they can, to belabor sham as agreeably as possible, to give a civilized entertainment."

"Americana" contains three pages of items of this type—much resembling the bulletins of the American Civil Liberties Union:

"MARYLAND

"New zoological classification from the estimable *Baltimore Evening Sun*:

"Two men were sentenced to jail for 30 days and a negro for six months in the Traffic Court today.

"ALABAMA

"Final triumph of Calvinism in Alabama, Oct. 6, 1923:

"Birmingham's exclusive clubs—and all other kinds—will be as blue hereafter as city and State laws can make them. Commissioner of Safety W. C. Bloc issued an order today that Sunday golf, billiards and dominoes be stopped, beginning tomorrow."

From "Clinical Notes":

"Confessional—The older I grow the more I am persuaded that hedonism is the only sound and practical doctrine for an intelligent man."

"Outline of the History of a Man's Philosophical Knowledge from Early Youth to Old Age.—1. I am wrong. 2. I am right. 3. I am wrong."

"Having retired from journalism with a competence, I was the co-editor of a popular magazine. . . ."

Messrs. Mencken and Nathan were co-editors of *The Smart Set* until they began their new undertaking. Presumably *The Smart Set* is the "popular magazine" referred to above. In its January number *The Smart Set* has abandoned the Mencken-Nathan type of pyrotechnics and returned to pure fiction. The announcement of this fact is carried on the cover in words that might well be those of one of its former editors—that is, if the latter part of the announcement were in italics: *WITH THIS ISSUE THE SMART SET BECOMES AN ALL-FICTION MAGAZINE AS IT WAS WHEN AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR MONTHLY.*

Cobb

"The strongest writer of the New York press since Horace Greeley," were the words of Henry Watterson in describing Frank I. Cobb, editor of *The New York World*.

Mr. Cobb died last week at the early age of 54.

His history is simple. He was born in Shawnee County, Kan. He was educated at a Michigan normal school. At his majority he entered journalism. He rose by steady grades: reporter, city editor, political correspondent, editorial writer, editor. His service was with five newspapers: the Grand Rapids *Herald*, the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, the *Detroit Evening News*, the *Detroit Free Press*, the *New York World*.

It was in 1904 when he was editor of the *Detroit Free Press*, that he first attracted the attention of Joseph Pulitzer, the Great Pulitzer. The health of William Henry Merrill, chief editorial writer of *The World*,

was failing. The eyesight of Mr. Pulitzer himself no longer permitted him to serve in the full capacity of editor. Cobb was called East. He became Mr. Merrill's chief assistant. When Mr. Merrill died he became chief editorial writer of *The World*, and on Joseph Pulitzer's death in 1913, he succeeded to the title of editor.

Like *The World*, Cobb was a strong Democrat, but he was as fearless in criticizing Democratic leaders as he was ardent in his politics. Of late years his editorial page was recognized as one of the few vigorous examples of its kind still surviving in America.

Ralph Pulitzer, son of Joseph, wrote in tribute: "He thought simply and hated sophistry. He wrote simply and hated florid phrases. He lived simply and hated fuss and feathers. He succeeded simply and became a power and a personality in the United States, writing editorials he did not sign in a paper he did not own."

Some extracts from his more famous editorials:

Aug. 4, 1914: "In the very vanguard of the 20th Century in most respects, Germany has straggled back into the 17th Century politically. The curse of mediaeval government has hung over her noblest achievements. At a great crisis of their history the German people are deprived of that power over their own political institutions without which the English speaking peoples have justly come to regard life itself as intolerable."

"Having begun the War, German autocracy now finds itself practically isolated. Germany and Austria are left alone to fight the battle of autocracy and pay the bill in blood and treasure and prestige. In this war they have no sympathizers even among neutrals. The enlightened opinion of the whole world has turned against the two kaisers as it did against Napoleon III when he sought to make himself the autocrat of Europe."

"What was begun hastily as a war of autocracy is not unlikely to end as a war of revolution, with thrones crumbling and dynasties in exile."

Nov. 8, 1916 ("Hughes elected"): "In the midst of the gravest crisis known to modern history, the United States is making a most dangerous political experiment. It is changing its government without knowing what new policies of government it has adopted, and it is trusting to blind luck to muddle out of the difficulty that it has created for itself."

"What it will all come to, no man is wise enough to see, least of all Mr. Hughes, who is only the nominal leader of forces that he can never control."

Nov. 9, 1916 (Wilson reflected): "The West has indeed spoken, and

nothing better has happened in a generation than this shifting of the political balance to a section which still maintains the old ideals of the Republic, which is not owned by its pocketbook, and which has never made a god of its bank account. To elect a President without the sordid assistance of New York, and the hardly less sordid assistance of Illinois, would be a double triumph. Even to lose the Presidency by a small margin in such circumstances would be a moral victory that Mr. Wilson could always remember with pride. The cash-register patriotism of New York has been spat upon by a virile American West that is keeping the faith of the fathers."

Feb. 14, 1917: "Honored and protected by the United States Government, Count Von Bernstorff, late German Ambassador to the United States, will sail today for home. Beyond the three-mile limit he will be honored and protected by the navies of Great Britain and France.

"He and many who have sought passage with him will have many an hour on the Atlantic to reflect on questions of vital concern to civilization. In their persons, safeguarded in accordance with ancient usage, there is given to the world a profound lesson in international law. A thousand hostile commanders, any one of whom might send them to watery graves and boast of it, if actuated as the German Admiralty is actuated, will see them safely home, as in honor bound.

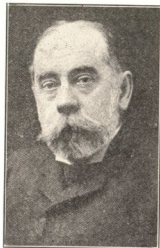
"We wish Count Von Bernstorff and his suite a safe journey homeward with nothing more tempestuous than their thoughts and no perils except those of the conscience that sometimes makes cowards of us all."

Nov. 12, 1918: "What is soon to happen at the Peace Table will depend more upon the fibre of the conquering nations than upon Germany and its beaten vassals. It ought not to be difficult for people who have suffered so much to realize that the lustful spirit now seemingly exorcized from Germany, prevails everywhere more or less and that humanity is to gain nothing lasting by all its sacrifices if, on any pretext, greed, ambition, and injustice are again to be enthroned in other places."

March 4, 1921: "The great outstanding figure of the war, Mr. Wilson remains the great outstanding figure of the peace. Broken in health and shattered in body, Mr. Wilson is leaving the White House, but his spirit still dominates the scene. It pervades every chancellery in Europe. It hovers over every capital. Because Woodrow Wilson was President of the United States during the

most critical period of modern history, international relations have undergone their first far-reaching moral revolution.

"No man ever sat in the President's chair who was more genuinely a democrat or held more tenaciously to his faith in democracy than Woodrow Wilson, but no other man ever sat in the President's chair who was so contemptuous of all intellect that was inferior to his own or so impatient with its laggard processes.



E. L. GODKIN

His pen was trenchant

"No man was ever more impersonal in his attitude toward government, and that very impersonality was the characteristic which most baffled the American people. Mr. Wilson had a genius for advocacy of great principles, but he had no talent whatever for advocating himself."

Heirloom Resold

The Washington elm at Concord, which endured since Revolutionary days, died during the last year. The great landmarks of life all pass—except great newspapers. In 1801 Alexander Hamilton, casting about for publicity medium for the Federalist Party, founded a little four-page sheet, *The New York Evening Post*. That sheet was sold last week to Cyrus H. K. Curtis, proprietor of *The Saturday Evening Post*, of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, of *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia).

Mr. Curtis said:

"By arrangement just completed with the present owners, I will assume the sole ownership and direction of the *New York Evening Post* on and after January 1, 1924.

"I know and respect the great traditions of *The Post*, reaching back near-

ly a century and a quarter, and I wish to preserve and, if possible, strengthen them."

The Post changed hands in consideration of a sum variously reported as \$1,600,000 and \$3,600,000. The lower sum is probably the more accurate guess, since its circulation is about 30,000, with a Saturday edition of about 55,000. A large part of the purchase price is understood to take the form of the assumption of obligations contracted by the present owners to Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. when they purchased the paper from him less than two years ago.

The history of *The Post* contains an amazing list of names on its roster of editors and proprietors alone.* When founded by Hamilton and his friends (with a capital of probably not over \$10,000) William Coleman, a literary lawyer from Massachusetts, was made editor. Hamilton, himself, exercised a controlling influence until his death in 1804, and wrote many editorials. Coleman carried on with the paper after Hamilton's death. In 1827 William Cullen Bryant became a proprietor and later editor. He attempted to purify journalistic English. In 1836 Bryant was followed as editor by Parke Godwin, who later became his son-in-law. Later John Bigelow took the helm, and after Bryant's death, in 1878, Godwin returned as editor. Three years later Henry Villard, the railroad builder, bought the paper. Under him as editors were Carl Schurz (hero of the German revolution of 1848, and one of those who helped to nominate Lincoln in 1860), and E. L. Godkin (founder of *The Nation*, and generally admitted to be the ablest literary critic of his time, although his trenchant pen also turned to politics). Godkin's largest reputation was gained in the bitter and successful fight that he made against Tammany—he was a "fighting editor." After Schurz and Godkin, followed Horace White and Rollo Ogden.

On the death of Henry Villard, Oswald Garrison Villard, his son, inherited the paper. In 1917 the younger Villard sold *The Post* to Thomas W. Lamont. Mr. Lamont was understood to have spent much money on *The Post*, and it was common talk that he "dropped a million or two" in it. Early in 1922 he sold the paper to a syndicate of 34 men headed by Edwin T. Gay and including Harold I. Pratt, Mrs. Willard Straight, Clarence M. Woolley, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Marshall Field, Charles C. Burlingham, Cleveland H. Dodge, August Heckscher, Finley J. Shepard, George W. Wickersham, Paul M. Warburg, Harold Phelps Stokes. These men in turn have now sold the paper to Mr. Curtis.

* There is an excellent history of *The Post*: *THE EVENING POST—Allan Nevins—Boni* (\$5.00).

AERONAUTICS

Fokker

There arrived in the U. S. on board the *Berengaria* two gentlemen of the air. One was the Duke of Sutherland, British Under Secretary of State for Air; the other, Anthony H. G. Fokker, Dutch aircraft designer, a name which most airmen fighting the Central Powers in the Great War can hardly pass over without an involuntary shudder.

Short, stocky, robust, Anthony H. G. Fokker looks like a typical Dutchman, with the rosy complexion of his race, a calm but somewhat stubborn look in his blue eyes. He can speak English perfectly, but pretends he cannot and, through shyness or perhaps caution, generally allows someone to interpret for him. His heavy build does not prevent him from being most active and energetic as a pilot, or from rushing rapidly 'round the field of a flying meet busily taking pictures with a neat little kine-camera. (He has the most extensive collection of aeroplane moving pictures in the world.) Only 33 years of age, he has achieved a fortune of several millions in real money, a world reputation and—he has married one of the most beautiful women in Holland.

Many pilots in the war remember with bitterness the Fokker D VII, which in German hands brought down so many pilots. At the outbreak of the War he offered his services to the British Government, received a flat turn down, and was received with open arms by the Germans, who gave him *carte blanche* for experimentation and received their most effective fighting planes in return. Although he was refused permission to exhibit at Paris in Dec., 1922, Fokker has never forsworn his Dutch nationality, was never in the German military service and has established the most cordial relations with the United States and British Air Services.

Fokker is not a mathematician or aerodynamicist. But he can design his own ships, build them in his shops and test them himself. It is this wonderful combination of practical gifts, together with great firmness of character which have earned him success. Besides his famous fighting planes, the T-2, which Macready and Kelly flew across the continent, stands to his credit. The Royal Dutch Air Line operates with Fokker machines and has never had a casualty. Fokker has also built and flown the only two-seater glider in existence, with its cantilever wing construction, with its avoidance of all struts and wires, is generally recognized as of great value in increasing the commercial efficiency of aircraft.

Fokker is in the U. S. again on his third visit since the War. He has sold

many machines to both the Army and Navy and has established himself solidly. The Dutch fear greatly that they will lose him because of the larger possibilities of the U. S. This fear is not ungrounded. Fokker is negotiating for the purchase of one of the largest aircraft factories, and is studying an air route from Detroit to Chicago and St. Louis. American manufacturers regard him with very mixed feelings. They dread his competition in securing Government contracts, but would be delighted to see him use his unique experience in air transportation in an experimental air-line venture here.

Whether this enterprising Dutchman makes his home in the U. S. or not, he is certainly out for business all over the world. He expects world-wide use of the aeroplanes, and in five or ten years thinks that it will be possible to cross the ocean in less than one day as safely as liners do now in five. There is no doubt that when that day comes, Fokker will still be one of the most prominent names in commercial aviation.

• • •

Sutherland

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, who accompanied Fokker, said he had come "to study the manner in which the United States had undertaken the development of flying by establishing personal contact with the Government air service and the industry through the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce."

The Duke said that the new British military aeronautical program contemplates the building of 52 new squadrons within the next five years, in order to place Britain on an equal "footing" with the European continental Powers. On the civil side, he said that the Government had decided to grant a subsidy totaling £1,000,000 extending over a period of ten years to the three leading commercial air companies (recently amalgamated) to enable them to maintain their air transportation services.

Said he: "England looks upon flying as an economic contribution as essential to commerce as shipping. Aviation should not be regarded as a menace, to be curbed. Aviation ended England's insularity. England is now as much a part of Continental Europe as France or Germany. England's effort is to develop commercial flying, and at the same time provide for its air defenses in proportion to the size and importance of the British Empire. The only thought of competition in the air which England entertains is commercial competition."

"With regard to civil aviation, I believe we are ahead of America, partly, no doubt, on account of the subsidies the British Government pays to oper-

ating firms. Rightly or wrongly, we believe in this policy for the purpose of fostering the growth of civil aviation at the start."

Later in the week the Duke of Sutherland had a conference with President Coolidge on the subject of an international conference for limitation of air armaments. After leaving the White House he said: "The position of the British government is well known. We favor an air conference. In view of the general conditions existing in Europe, however, I do not believe that France would agree to any reduction in aircraft, and consequently a conference would be fruitless."

SPORT

Ice Cream, Soup

One wonders if Lillian Harrison demands ice cream and soup after swimming. Last week Lillian swam the river Plate for the first time in history. Starting from Uruguay she navigated obliquely 30 miles (in 24 hrs. 19 min.) to the Argentine shore.

Enrique Tirabocchi, who swam the English Channel last Summer, failed in the Plate. Henry Sullivan, Lowell, Mass., took five hours longer to swim the Channel than Lillian took to swim the Plate. Yet he was strong enough to march to the nearest restaurant for ice cream and soup. Details as to what Lillian asked for after her swim was done are lacking.

Lillian, 20 years old, is of Anglo-Argentine parentage.

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Notes

A doubled-barrelled invasion appeared over the golfing horizon when Arthur Gladstone Havers (English) and James Okenden (English) holders respectively of the English and French open championships, arrived in the U. S. on the *Berengaria*. They promptly entrained for preliminary skirmishing at Pinehurst. Havers will play a match with Gene Sarazen in California in January.

• • •

In the Argentine, the pugilist Luis Angel Firpo smells the blood of an American. Two cables came last week inviting invasion. Bartley Madden refused an offer of \$10,000. \$3,200 for "any respectable contender" has found no favor.

• • •

In Chicago, Willie Hoppe retained the 182 ballkine billiard championship by defeating Welker Cochran, 1,500 to 1,161, in the play-off of a tie in the international tournament in Manhattan last month.

How Walter Camp Put Joy Into Living

Famous Yale Coach Shows How to Keep Fit in Ten Minutes' Fun a Day—His "Daily Dozen" Exercises Now Set to Music on Phonograph Records



Walter Camp

Originator of the "Daily Dozen"

THOUSANDS of men and women—once flabby-muscled, low in endurance, easily fatigued by ordinary mental or physical exertion—are to-day facing their daily work with new ability and new energy. There are no longer nervous. Their bodies have been rebuilt; their endurance has been strengthened; their minds are clearer—all through *ten minutes' fun a day*.

To-day, "that tired feeling" is something practically unknown to them, for they have built up a new supply of life. They have increased their efficiency, they eat better, sleep better, feel better, and have found a new pleasure in living. These people owe their improved health to the fact that they devoted a short time each day to a new scientific system of physical development. And the remarkable part of it all is that while they were thus building up their bodies—they exulted in the exercise. It was not drudgery, it was fun!

This remarkable system of body building was devised by Walter Camp, the famous Yale football coach. People who have used it say they think it is the best method they have found of keeping fit. According to physical culture experts who have studied it, this new method will often accomplish in *just ten minutes* more actual good than a half hour spent in strenuous gymnasium exercise.

Mr. Camp has embodied the complete system in twelve simple movements which are known as the "Daily Dozen."

The "Daily Dozen" were first used as a much needed substitute for the timesome setting-up drills used in training camps during the war. Their immense value was quickly apparent and before long members of the Cabinet as well as other prominent men were relying on them as a guard against physical breakdown due to overwork.

Since the war, the "Daily Dozen" have been making thousands of busy men and women fit and keeping them so. And now the exercises are proving more efficient than ever. For a wonderful improvement has been effected in the system. Here it is:

With Mr. Camp's special permission, the "Daily Dozen" exercises have been set to music on phonograph records that can be played on any disc machine.

A book is included—showing by actual photographs the exact movements to make for every one of the "commands"—which are given by a clear voice speaking on the record. The most inspiring music for each movement has been adopted. A fine, rousing tune, such as the great Sousa melody, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," has a wonderful effect. It is elating; and it adds spirit to an activity that was monotonous before this invention.

Another reason for the wonderful effectiveness of the "Daily

Dozen" is because they are based on natural methods of body-development. Take the tiger in the zoo. He is caged in, removed from his natural way of living—just as we, through the centuries, have grown away from our natural way of living. Yet the tiger keeps himself in perfect physical condition—always. How?—by constantly stretching and turning and twisting the *trunk or body muscles*. And that is where Mr. Camp says we must look after ourselves! It is on just this principle that he has based his "Daily Dozen."

Try the Complete System Free—For Five Days

You cannot fully appreciate the real joy of doing the "Daily Dozen" to music until you try it. So we want to send you, absolutely free for five days, the "Daily Dozen" on phonograph records and the book which illustrates the movements. These full-size, ten-inch, double-disc records playable on any disc machine contain the complete Daily Dozen Exercises, and the 60 actual photographs in the book show clearly every movement that will put renewed vigor and glowing health into your body with only ten minutes' fun a day. A beautiful record-album comes free with the set.

No need to send any money. Simply mail the coupon below and get Walter Camp's "Daily Dozen" on phonograph records. Enjoy the records for five days, and if for any reason you are not satisfied, return them and you owe nothing. But if you decide to keep the records, you can pay for them at the easy rate of only \$2.50 down, and \$2 a month for four months until the sum of \$10.50 is paid. Thousands of people have paid \$15 for the same system, but you can now get it for only \$10.50 if you act at once.

Simply mail the coupon and see for yourself at our expense, the new, easy, pleasant way to keep fit. You'll feel better, look better, and have more endurance and "pep" than you ever had in years—and you'll find it fun to exercise to music! Don't put off getting this remarkable system that will save years to your life and make you happier by keeping you in glowing health. Mail the coupon to-day. Address: Health Builders, Inc., Dept. 10312, Garden City, N. Y.

FIVE DAY TRIAL COUPON

HEALTH BUILDERS, Inc., Dept. 10312, Garden City, N. Y.

Please send me for five days' Free Trial at your expense the Complete Health Builder Series containing Walter Camp's entire Daily Dozen on five double-disc ten-inch records; the book containing the 60 actual photographs; and the beautiful record-album. If for any reason I am not satisfied with the system, I may return it to you and will owe you nothing. But if I decide to keep it, I will send you \$2.50 in five days (as the first payment) and agree to pay \$2 a month for four months until the total of \$10.50 is paid.

Name _____ (Please Write Plainly)

Address _____

City _____ State _____

If you prefer to take advantage of our cash price send only \$10. Orders from outside U. S. are payable cash in full with order.

TIME'S growth from 0 to 35,000 subscribers in less than ten months is paralleled only by the number of letters its editors have received expressing congratulations and appreciation for the service **TIME** is rendering. It has been impossible to acknowledge them all—there have been over five thousand. We take this opportunity to thank our Original Subscribers for their early and continued interest; to assure them of our continued desire to serve them to the utmost.

Newton D. Baker:

Former Secretary of War.

"I HAVE read every number of **TIME** since its first issue, and it has thus taken a place in the very small list of regular periodicals which I have the leisure to read thoroughly. Its selections of news matter and its happily brief and pointed comments seem to be admirably done. Indeed, I know no other equally adequate and equally brief survey of the weekly news. My effort to discover its partisan bias has failed, and I am beginning to suspect that it has none."

J. A. O. Preus:

Governor of Minnesota.

"I ENJOY reading **TIME** very much. Some days I do not find time to look at the daily papers and your magazine gives a survey of world events which makes it possible for me to keep track of what is going on."

Charles Seymour:

Professor of History, Yale University.

"MAY I congratulate you again on the tremendous success which you have achieved. I felt certain at the beginning that you had a good idea, but I did not foresee the degree of interest combined with common sense which you have achieved."

Charles D. Hilles:

Chairman, Finance Committee, Republican National Committee.

"I FIND **TIME** useful to the point of being indispensable. It not only flays the chaff from the wheat, but serves the wheat with a relish in a variety of forms, all of which are most agreeable.

"Unless one is content to confine one's reading of the metropolitan daily papers to a specialized page, or has time for the pursuits of dilettantism, it is necessary to have the everyday news of the world culled with particularity by men who have a sense of proportion and the power of putting things. It is a job for a genius. The man who studied the Democratic platform in 1912 and condensed that Party's grievances into the one sentence of which 'the high cost of living' was the kernel; the man who condensed the Democratic platform of 1916 into the one sentence 'he kept us out of war'; and the State Chairman in a sister state whose attitude toward a suggested wet plank in the Democratic platform of 1924 was compressed into the sentence, 'We won't tie a bottle to the Donkey's tail'—these are the men who boil a story thoroughly and then add piquancy, originality and brilliancy. That is the type of talent you have displayed in the pages of **TIME**."

John Farrar:

Editor, The Bookman.

"**TIME** furnishes the most unusual survey of world events of which I know. Its news has, too, a freshness of handling, that makes it easy to read as well as informative."

Elbert H. Gary:

"I HEARTILY congratulate you upon your success as indicated by this most commendable production."

John Grier Hibben:

President, Princeton University

"WHEN you started your enterprise you may remember that I gave my very hearty endorsement, believing in the purposes you had in view, and now that you have passed through the experimental stage I wish to reaffirm my approval and appreciation of your actual accomplishment. You have kept your paper at a high level, and I read it each week with increased interest and profit."

Charles H. Wacker:

Chairman, Chicago Plan Commission.

"IT has been a pleasure to me from the start to recommend your magazine to my friends and acquaintances. The print is fine; the paper is good; the illustrations are remarkably well done; and the cover is striking—but above all the magazine is wonderfully well edited, comprehensive, concise and instructive."

Charles Hopkins Clark:

Editor, The Hartford Courant.

"I CONSIDER your publication exceedingly valuable. It covers the week, as no other paper that I know of does, and I feel that when anybody has been through a copy carefully, he can consider himself up-to-date."

Richard Hooker:

President, The Springfield Republican.

"YOU are warmly to be congratulated in having established **TIME** on an assured basis, with a weekly circulation of 35,000 in so short a period. I imagine that your success is greater than any of your friends engaged in the business of publishing, and therefore realizing the obstacles which you must overcome, would have been ready to predict a year ago. But it seems to me a success well deserved. The high standard you reached in your first issue and the improving quality of succeeding issues, are an evidence of painstaking care in your makeup and in your various departments which should carry you still further."

Col. Edward M. House:

"IT seems to me that **TIME** has filled a long-felt need, and I hope you will meet with the encouragement you so well deserve."

Henry Van Dyke:

Author, Professor, Philosopher.

"SO far as I can judge, there is no 'bias' in your presentation of the news, except possibly a slight preference for taking a humorous view of solemn pretensions. This, upon the whole, is rather a good thing, especially in a country where every small inventor imagines himself to be the discoverer of a new world and the founder of a new era. Such bubbles need to be pricked in order that we may see the landscape as it really is. The only way to get a serious view of life is to take into account the humorous element and discount it."

Herbert Bayard Swope:

Executive Editor, The N. Y. World.

"I LIKE **TIME**'s contents and the way they are put together. I am glad to have been among the first hundred to give support to the publication of **TIME** more than a year ago. I hope **TIME**'s career may be co-terminus with its name. It is justifying itself weekly."

Michael J. Curley:

Archbishop of Baltimore.

"I FIND it very useful. It gives the news in very readable form and saves time. It is well gotten up."

Thomas Cochran:

Partner, J. P. Morgan & Co.

"I WISH to congratulate you upon the success of *TIME*. Each week since its first issue I have read it with regularity. I am satisfied that its existence is amply justified by the wide information it furnishes and the real pleasure it gives to its growing host of friends."

Robert Underwood Johnson:

Former Ambassador to Italy.

"IN review it strikes me as amazingly well done, with intelligence, point and entertainment, so that the dry facts are related to life."

"In general I begin to read it on the pages devoted to something I am specially interested in and usually end by becoming interested in it all."

"You deserve success and I am happy to note that it is already coming your way."

Abram I. Elkus:

Former Ambassador to Turkey.

"I READ it every week and find that a summary of all the worth while news is contained in it. I hope it continues to do so, so successfully."

David Philipson:

Rabbi B'ne Israel Congregation, Cincinnati.

"I CONGRATULATE you heartily on the great success you have achieved in your journalistic venture. While there are a number of weeklies that present a digest of the world's happenings, still *TIME* is unique in its method and its manner of presentation. It has a number of unusual features which give it a flavor and a distinctiveness all its own. I wish you all the success of which your work thus far shows you to be eminently deserving."

Livingston Farrand:

President, Cornell University.

"I HAVE read the journal during the year with much interest. I look forward to its appearance each week with anticipations of profit which are never disappointed."

Henry S. Coffin, D.D.:

"YOU may remember that I was very skeptical about this enterprise. I want to say that I have been completely converted. I read the paper every week from cover to cover, and do not feel that I could get on without it to keep me up to date, and cannot but admire the splendid skill with which the editors present the news through its pages."

Harry A. Garfield:

President, Williams College.

"I TAKE this occasion to congratulate you on the success which has thus far attended your undertaking."

David I. Forgan:

President, National City Bank of Chicago.

"I CONGRATULATE you on the remarkable success which *TIME* has so quickly achieved. In these days of innumerable publications this success was made possible only by the merit of your proposition and the ability with which it has been handled. *TIME* has made a very distinct place for itself in the lives of busy men because it covers a broad field in brief but comprehensive paragraphs."

George E. Vincent:

President, Rockefeller Foundation.

"I CONGRATULATE you upon the progress which this publication is making. I find it useful and have renewed my subscription."

Harold Dewolf Fuller:

Editor, Independent.

"I AM very happy to tell you that in my judgment *TIME* has made a success of what it set out to do. It is a good digest of the news news cleverly edited."

John Timothy Stone, D.D.:

"THE Weekly News-Magazine *TIME* is well named. As I glance through it from week to week, I find it timely and time-saving. It makes a place for itself in one's daily reading and I am sure will win friends increasingly as men come in contact with its real merit."

John Gribbel:

Director, Curtis Publishing Co.

"ALLOW me to congratulate *TIME* on the efficiency with which it sets forth the current world happenings and the economy of time it accomplishes for its readers. I also congratulate *TIME* on the confidence in its statements which it inspires in its readers. You are occupying a new field and doing it successfully."

Franklin D. Roosevelt:

"I SINCERELY hope that the weekly continues to gain in popularity as it is undoubtedly doing at the present time."

"You all deserve great credit for accomplishing so much in so short a time."

Nicholas Murray Butler:

President, Columbia University.

"IT pleases me to hear of the quick success of *TIME*. This is one more agreeable illustration of the fact that limitation of space in *TIME* is more appreciated than unlimited flight through time in space."

William S. Moorhead:

Chairman, The Tax Simplification Board.

"I HAVE read almost every issue of *TIME* since its first appearance and I intend to do so in the future. This may seem like quite an undertaking, but is actually a measure of relief rather than a burden. The brief, clear, and impartial articles in *TIME* enable one to keep in touch with important events in the world without the necessity of wading through long, and frequently involved, newspaper accounts."

James R. Angell:

President, Yale University.

"I ALWAYS find interesting reading in *TIME* and your digests of essential happenings week by week seem to me extraordinarily well done."

James M. Magee:

Congressman from Pennsylvania.

"I THINK there was a real need of such a publication as *TIME* and that you have satisfactorily met the requirements. It is a splendid digest of current events and I read the issues with pleasure and profit."

A BULL MARKET IN 1924?

Is the upward trend and increasing activity of the stock market, since early November, indicative of a broad bull market in 1924?

Or, are fundamental conditions thoroughly against any such development?

WILL HISTORY REPEAT?

Will the recent rise prove to be merely a normal rally in a broad major downward movement?

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Current Outlook

Although merchants' stocks have in some particulars not moved well because of the warm weather, the general retail turnover this Christmas season has proved most satisfactory.

It now remains to be seen whether the recent rise in the stock market really "discounted" a manufacturing recovery, or whether it was merely the result of efforts to "stabilize" business, whatever that generously vague phrase may mean.

Building construction, owing to the unusually mild weather, has gone ahead at an unusual rate for this season of the year, and should form the backbone of the business of 1924. Other industries begin to appear better, especially steel. Only one fact can be corroborated concerning the accuracy of New Year's predictions by "business leaders," however, and that is that two-thirds of them are mere rhetorical flourishes, and all but a small part of the remaining third absolutely incorrect. Year after year the truth is always stranger than this type of fiction.

Mr. Walter Head, President of the American Bankers' Association, calls attention to a few cheering figures. He points out that our bank deposits are \$40,000,000,000 and our farm lands are worth \$77,000,000,000; that our annual production of corn is three billion bushels, and of wheat, one billion bushels; that our annual output of manufacturers totals \$60,000,000,000, and of petroleum 23 billion gallons.

Extra Dividends

The Christmas of 1923 will go down in history as lavish in extra dividends to stockholders. An almost interminable list of corporations, great and small, has followed the lead made some weeks past by the U. S. Steel Corporation in making presents to stockholders. Such an occurrence has not been witnessed since the spectacular but lamented year of 1920.

At first glance the prevalence of extra dividends would seem to indicate no small optimism on the part of American companies toward business prospects for 1924. When breakers ahead are sighted in the business world, spare funds are thriftily stored in the surplus account, not thrown about like confetti.

Whether this optimism for the new year is altogether justified is hard to foresee at the present time. In some cases it undoubtedly is; in others, extravagance this Christmas may be lamented by the next Fourth of July. As a factor in keeping the stock market strong and rising, the recent extra dividends have been influential to no small degree. Yet feel-

ing that these unusually generous disbursements have been altogether wise is not yet unanimous.

Agricultural Prosperity

The final estimate of the farm value of American crops as of Dec. 1, made by the Department of Agriculture, places the figure for 1923 at \$8,322,695,000. This represents an increase of \$800,000,000 over the crops of last year, and is about \$2,000,000,000 more than crop values in 1921. It is obvious that the farmer is finding his way out of the great agricultural depression.

Farmers' receipts from corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, hay (tame and wild), tobacco, cotton and cottonseed, sugar beets, maple sugar, sorghum, peanuts, beans, onions, cabbage, hops, apples and oranges were all in excess of the crop values of last year. The current year, however, provided less crops than 1922 in wheat, rye, rice, clover seed, grain sorghums, broom corn, cranberries, peaches and pears.

The most profitable crop to farmers was corn, which at the high price of 72¢ a bushel was worth \$2,222,013,000, as against the 65¢ crop of 1922, worth \$1,919,775,000. Wheat proved the most unprofitable crop: at the price of 104¢ on Dec. 1, 1923, the current winter wheat crop was worth about \$543,825,000, and at 92¢ for spring wheat that part of the crop was valued at \$181,676,000—both were worth \$725,501,000—which is \$147,911,000 less than for 1922, and even \$29,333,000 less than in 1921.

Exporting Management

Since the armistice there have been many plans, both successful and the reverse, for exporting American surplus capital abroad. Few of them, however, have provided that American executive management should also be exported with it to look after it. The result has been that this country has purchased many foreign bonds, some of which were good, and several of which have been not so good.

A new method of exporting capital and management too has recently been devised by the Electric Bond and Share Co.—a subsidiary of the General Electric Co., by the incorporation of a new company, the American and Foreign Power Co. This new concern which has successfully floated an issue of 7% first preferred stock by public subscription, will acquire a number of public utility companies controlled by the Electric Bond and Share Co. in 39 communities of Cuba, Panama and Guatemala. The new company expects considerable prosperity from the present depreciated rates for foreign exchange, and also since public utilities in foreign countries are in general more profitable now than in the U. S.



"And they thought I had travelled the whole world over!"

They were chatting idly, as men and women do in social contact. The new Paris, the season's play, the latest scandal. . . .
I sat silent, unutterably bored. I wondered if I looked as out of place as I felt.
Then, somehow, the conversation veered to things intellectual. One of the women mentioned Ali Baba. Who knew of him?
Ali Baba? I sat forward in my chair. I could tell them all about this romantic, picturesque figure of fiction. I don't know how it happened. But they gathered all around me. And I told them of golden ships that sailed the seven seas, of a famous man and his donkey who wandered unknown ways, of the brute-man from whom we all descended. I told them things they never knew of

Cleopatra, of the eccentric Diogenes, of Romulus and the founding of Rome. I told them of the unfortunate death of Sir Raleigh, of the tragic end of poor Anne Boleyn. And I could see that they were fascinated, impressed.
"You must have travelled all over the world to know so many marvelous things!" It was the woman who first mentioned Ali Baba. She was tremendously pleased at having "discovered" me. All evening we talked of art, of poetry, of literature, of the world's greatest music. And I realized, as I have realized many times since, in social life and in business, that *knowledge is power*.
And yet, mine had been but a fireside education. I had never travelled, never been to college—yet I could hold these people spellbound with my knowledge! It was the famous Pocket University that taught me one new thing every day. . . .



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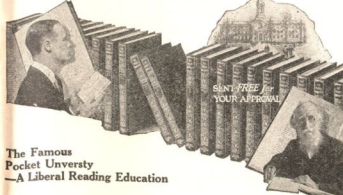
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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

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

Mrs. Henry Ford: "Told that Mr. Ford had 'come out' for Calvin Coolidge for President and had eliminated himself as a possible candidate, I said: 'I am relieved. I knew it all the time. I don't believe he ever intended to be a candidate. I knew he was for President Coolidge. It is true, and I am relieved.'"

Grand Duke Alexander, cousin of the late Tsar Nicholas of Russia: "In Paris, I said: 'To make my earthly existence easier, my spirit friends send me flowers, which come from the ceiling during my seances. I often speak with the spirits of my cousin, the former Emperor, and many of my friends. Under their loving care and guidance, my life must be devoted to the resurrection of Russia.'"

Woodrow Wilson: "As a Christ-mas present, I received from President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia two leather portfolios containing photographs of all the streets, squares and public buildings in Czechoslovakia named Wilson."

"Aunt" Alice Robertson, former member of Congress from Oklahoma: "In a press interview, I said: 'Politics is not yet clean enough for a good clean woman. She has no place in the national game as it is played today. Personally, I am through.'"

George V of England: "It is customary for each member of the Royal Family to have an expressly designed Christmas card, either specially painted or a reproduction of some famous picture. This year mine was entitled: 'William, Prince of Orange, Landing at Torbay,' and reads 'Health and Fair Time of Day, Joy and Good Wishes.' Queen Mary, inscribed 'Fair Thoughts and Happy Hours Attend on You,' reproduced 'The Girlhood of Mary, Queen of Scots.'"

Mrs. Irene Castle Treman McLaughlin: "Despatches from Tokyo stated that my husband, Major Frederick McLaughlin, angered by comments about me, soundly thrashed a traveling salesman on the steamship *President Taft*."

The Shah of Persia: "I requested John C. Stutz, Secretary of the International City Managers Association, to send me a 'wide awake American' for manager of the city of Tehran. I said: 'To the right man I will pay a good salary.'"

Maurice Maeterlinck: "The *Berliner Tageblatt* requested that I send a message for its Christmas number, to be printed in the interests of the starv-

ing intellectuals of Germany. In my reply, a copy of which I sent to *Le Soir*, Brussels paper, I said: 'You do not seem to realize that I am a Belgian and that it is impossible for me to forget. How could I not remember... the odious manifesto of those intellectuals for whom you today ask my support?'

MILESTONES

Married. Miss Lila Ross Hotz, 23, of Chicago, to Henry Robinson Luce, editor of *TIME*, the Weekly News-Magazine.

Married. Almina, Dowager Countess of Carnarvon, widow of the late Earl of Carnarvon who discovered Tut-an-kh-Amen's tomb, to Lieutenant Colonel Ian Dennistoun, 44, in London. The Countess, "La Petite Marquise," is considered one of England's best-dressed women.

Died. Wilhelm Pfannkuck, 82, oldest Social Democrat in Germany, friend of Karl Marx, La Salle and Engels, Honorary President of the Weimar General Assembly in 1919 and member of the Reichstag since 1884, in Berlin.

Died. Baron Naibu Kanda, 66, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo University, member of the House of Peers and graduate (1884) of Amherst College, at Tokyo.

Died. Giuseppe Balignani, 73, director of the Milan Conservatory of Music for 32 years, friend of Verdi, Boito and other Italian composers, in Milan, after his home.

Died. Frank I. Cobb, 54, Editor of *The New York World*. (See page 22.)

Died. Rev. John Henry Jowitz, D.D., M.A., 59, former pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Manhattan, and of Westminster Chapel, London. (See page 19.)

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried, John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn. Weekly Contributors—Steven V. Bennet, Prosper Buranelli, John Farrar, 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, Secy-Treas. 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rates per year, postpaid: in the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, *TIME*, 236 E. 39th St., New York; New England 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. 18.

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POINT with PRIDE

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

Tangier untangled. (P. 8.)

...

A surprise for numismatists. (P. 21.)

...

Idahoans and Montanans. They live long and die little. (P. 21.)

...

A. A. A. S., the greatest of its kind. (P. 20.)

...

"Fair Time of Day" and "Happy Hours" from Buckingham. (P. 31.)

...

The sublime optimism of Mexicans. (P. 14.)

...

A Crown Prince committing a commise il ne faut pas. (P. 14.)

...

Mr. Udy intimate with an Emperor. (P. 10.)

...

Millionaires. They'll pay their taxes anyhow. (P. 4.)

...

Apparent profits for the farmers. (P. 24.)

...

The Shah of Persia. One Winter's day he said: "Bring me a wide-awake Yankee, I pray." (P. 31.)

...

"Little Congressmen," emulating their masters. (P. 6.)

...

Two gentlemen of the air. (P. 24.)

...

A vigorous editorial page—one of the few surviving. (P. 22.)

...

A gentlemanly revolution. (P. 12.)

...

The virile American West. (P. 23.)

...

A not unlovable young man, downed in the end only by treachery. (P. 16.)

...

The gradual infiltration of American literature into carping Europe. (P. 17.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

A prayer for paralysis in the U. S. Senate. (P. 4.)

...

Hell-and-Maria going into another rumpus. (P. 8.)

...

Indirect costs that seem to pyramid and pyramid. (P. 5.)

...

Heavenly flowers falling from ceilings. (P. 31.)

...

"A sweet, pr. v, 20-year-old girl" who regrets nothing. (P. 11.)

...

The cancer death rate still climbing. (P. 21.)

...

Mussolini's latest and negative decision. (P. 11.)

...

Horace Walpole—age could not wither nor custom stale the vigor of his prejudices. (P. 10.)

...

Napoleon's nasty, nasal habit. (P. 10.)

...

A Millerandian boomerang. (P. 10.)

...

The reason Battistini never crosses the ocean. (P. 15.)

...

Postmasters for Dinwiddie, Meadows of Dan, Beaver Dam, Disputanta, Saltville. (P. 5.)

...

"More women than anyone could count." (P. 16.)

...

What Lillian may have asked for. (P. 24.)

...

The national game of politics—too dirty for a good clean woman. (P. 31.)

...

A woolen union-suit in the German Embassy. (P. 7.)

...

An "ape-man" who was a woman. (P. 21.)



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How the heavy seeds of the wild blackberry are carried to seemingly inaccessible places?
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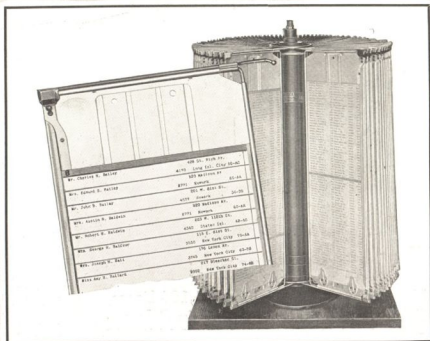
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