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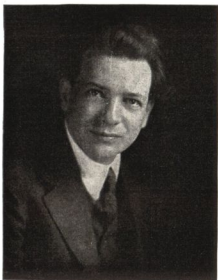
The Weekly News-



VOL. III NO. 2

BISHOP WILLIAM LAWRENCE

*"I cannot describe the Triune God."
(See Page 17)*



THE SILVER FOX

THE silver fox achieves a marvelous combination of quality and speed. Those who buy advertising demand that the copy writer be a bit of a silver fox.

That I sometimes qualify is attested in a letter from George H. Freeman, Advertising Manager of Holt, Renfrew & Co., internationally famed furriers with retail establishments at Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Winnipeg.

"Copy for the fourth of our series of advertisements arrived on time this morning.

"At last I have found an artist who is also a business man. The copy proves the first—the promptness the second."

JAMES WALLEN

Persuasive

Advertising Copy and Plans

NEW YORK STUDY:
VANDERBILT HOTEL

STUDY:
EAST AURORA · N · Y

Correspondence to East Aurora



A PROMINENT advertising agent who believes that the best is just good enough for his clients enlists the services of eminent artists and copy-writers.

I am honored with a letter in which he says: "My client is highly pleased with your copy. There is nothing to add or subtract. You have given sixteen ounces to the pound of luminous understanding and crystal-clear copy."

It was Cardinal Newman who said, "style is a thinking-out into language."



THE following is from a proposal made to a prospective client by an important New York Agency:

"A de luxe edition of a book should be prepared. No expense should be spared in its compilation

and it should be written by an author of established reputation on matters pertaining to industry. In this connection we might mention as names worthy of consideration, James Wallen of East Aurora, N. Y., Roger W. Babson and Samuel Blythe of *Saturday Evening Post* fame and Irvin Cobb, who, while best known as a humorist, still has a most marvelous gift of writing what might be termed 'commercial romance'."



TIM THRIFT, the Benjamin Franklin of direct-mail advertising, once wrote:

"James Wallen has few equals as a master copy-writer. Although by no means a purist, his fine choice of words, and the lucidity, excellent reasoning and definiteness of his writing, set a standard for all advertising men. Everything he writes is fundamentally sound, grounded on facts, logical, yet not for an instant does the reader get the impression of heaviness or 'dry-as-dust' preachment. Not cleverness, but intense interest, enthusiasm, 'humaneness', weave a magic spell into all he writes. He carries you along with an irresistible salesmanship possessing a traveling power and penetration that are amazing."



A GRACIOUS letter from Wm. R. Malone, President of the Postal Life Insurance Company, is reproduced here as a testimonial to advertising literature which stood the test of a busy man's leisure hour.

"Dear Mr. Wallen: While at lunch today I read your booklets. You have addressed yourself to the Case Emblem, not only with eagle-eye precision, but have dovetailed it with a pleasant chapter of history and the business to which it testifies and the indomitable pioneer. I have only one criticism to make of the booklet: it carries a big enough idea to be set in a bigger book.

"The Dorn folder on the Ground Gripper Shoes prompts me to say, 'I want such a pair. Where can I find them in New York?'"

"The booklet, also, on furniture is so well thought out that I am going to preserve it for my own use when I furnish a new apartment. I have seldom seen a booklet that on the whole appealed to me so strongly. It is so dainty and chaste. Sincerely, Wm. R. Malone."

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. III. No. 2

Jan. 14, 1924

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

The White House Week

At the annual New Year's reception, President and Mrs. Coolidge received only 3,891 callers, about half as many as have come to the reception in previous years. According to reports, the President and his wife experienced "only natural fatigue," which is attributed to the forbearance of those who stayed away. In order of reception were the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps (who then hurriedly departed to be guests of Secretary and Mrs. Hughes at an official breakfast at the Pan-American Union Building), the Supreme Court Justices, Judges of the District of Columbia, Senators and Representatives, officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, officials of Federal Departments. There was an interval of 50 minutes for luncheon, after which patriotic and military societies, and the public, were received. Mrs. Coolidge wore "deep red chiffon brocaded with dull blue velvet."

The President ordered Brigadier General Lord, Director of the Budget, to investigate whether the Navy and the Shipping Board had any suitable vessels available for capturing rum runners.

A Porto Rican delegation called on the President and urged that the Island be permitted to select its own executive officers and judges.

R. W. Stewart, Chairman of the Directorate of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, was called into conference with the President concerning "business and political conditions."

Koppel Bier, a butcher of Hoboken, N. J., 104 years of age, called at the White House and promised Mr. Coolidge the votes of himself and 146 descendants.

Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge attended a charity ball for the Children's Hospital, at the New Willard Hotel, the first event of the kind at which they have been present. On the left of the Presidential box was Secretary Mellon; on

the right, Secretary of State and Mrs. Hughes. Mrs. Coolidge wore "gold cloth brocaded in a flower pattern of Persian colors."

The Coolidges took their weekly cruise aboard the *Mayflower*. Their guests included several progressives in Congress: Senator and Mrs. Frazier of North Dakota, Representative and Mrs. Dickinson of Iowa, Representative Graham of Illinois. Others of the party were Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Senator McKinley of Illinois, Senator Spencer of Missouri, former Senator and Mrs. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns.

The Republican Alternative

Hiram W. Johnson, Senator from California, officially opened his campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1924, by a speech in Cleveland. A month earlier President Coolidge had delivered his message to Congress (TIME, Dec. 17). It was regarded as "the Republican platform for 1924." But Senator Johnson is his

chief opponent for that candidacy. His speech is the alternative platform for his Party next Fall. One platform or the other—in its main points—it is almost certain to be.

The Senator's speech was approximately the same length as the President's message, but it dealt with fewer subjects and at greater length with these. There is no question that it was an exceedingly able speech—direct, forceful, well organized, rhetorically polished. A condensation follows:

His Candidacy.

1) Its Justification. "I have no apologies to make for the rôle in which I appear here tonight. As an American, I am exercising an American's prerogative."

2) Its Spirit. "I begin this contest wholly philosophically and in entire good humor; but during its progress I shall not hesitate, as in every other political contest in which I have engaged, to express myself concerning policies with such force and emphasis as I can command."

Selection of Convention Delegates.

1) Attempts to Rectify its Abuses. "The selection of delegates from certain of the Southern states had become so corrupt and had created so many scandals that finally the Republican National Convention in 1920 passed a resolution commanding within a year the Republican National Committee to adopt a 'Just and equitable basis' of representation in future national conventions. The national committee obeyed and within the year acted, and while its action did not constitute 'a just and equitable representation,' nevertheless, it reduced the delegates in Southern states where there is no Republican party."

2) Its Renewed Abuse. "This work of the national committee solemnly done after full hearings a few days ago in Washington, under the orders of our opponents, was nullified and the scandalous and unfair representation accorded Southern states in past conventions was again given them." (TIME, Dec. 24.)

3) Its Unfairness. "Nine Southern

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National Affairs—[Continued]

states—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia—polled 489,000 votes for President Harding. These nine Southern states have 134 delegates to the Republican National Convention. Ohio polled 1,182,000 votes for President Harding, and Ohio has 51 delegates to the Republican National Convention."

The Mellon Tax-Reduction Plan.

1) Its Strategy. "I do not even criticize the other side of this contest for creating a beautiful mirage with a tax program which is designed to blind our people to everything domestic in character and obliterate the memory of our lack of foreign policy."

2) Its Inconsequence. "There can be no political issue on reduction of taxes. No one believes in high taxation. Everybody wishes low taxation and everybody believes in reduction of taxation."

3) Its Antecedent. "Our Government overtaxed its people last year and we find a surplus on hand of \$350,000,000. It is perfectly obvious that no Government has the right to overtax its people."

4) Its Propaganda. "We have never in this country had anything like the propaganda we now have in behalf of the so-called 'Mellon Plan.' . . . It demands without the slightest knowledge of detail that the plan forthwith be adopted."

5) Its Proponents. "There are 13,600,000 people in this country who pay taxes on incomes less than \$10,000; there are only 330,000 who pay taxes on incomes over \$10,000. The men who pay on income of \$250,000 will save under the so-called 'Mellon Plan' \$49,000 a year. . . . The few who pay on an income of \$5,000,000 will save \$1,330,000 a year. . . . Do you imagine that it is the man who, by a reduction of taxes, will save \$10 or \$30 or \$50 or \$100, who is indulging in this propaganda, or do you think it is the individual who will save \$30,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, \$200,000 or \$300,000?"

A Soldier Bonus.

1) Its Sacredness as a Party Pledge. "From my standpoint this subject is no longer debatable. With very few exceptions the leaders of the Republican Party have pledged themselves and the Party to the passage of this act."

2) Its Compatibility with Tax-Reduction. "We can reduce all of the taxes now existing on incomes under \$10,000 exactly as in the plan presented and we can reduce other taxes in some degree, and we also can keep our promise to pay the soldiers their due."

3) Its Precedents. "Let us not forget

that the principle of adjusted compensation is a principle that our Government has already firmly established. . . . Congress passed a bill by which the Government which ceased with the termination of the War was adjusted. We adopted the principle of adjusted compensation for the railroads of the land. . . . The Government of the United States during the War and for some months thereafter actually paid a bonus to its civilian employees. We paid \$20 a month during the War as a bonus, and we have paid to our employees in this bonus more than double the sum that is asked by the soldiers of the Republic."

4) Its Deservedness. "Contrast the \$30 per month received by the soldiers during the War with what those at home made during that period. . . . The lad who was fighting in your behalf for \$30 a month; out of the \$30 a month from many of them \$15 were taken as an allotment for relatives, and \$6 a month to pay insurance, so that out of \$30 a month the soldier had left in many, many instances, an average of \$9 a month, or 30¢ a day."

The Farm Situation.

1) Its Seriousness. "The farmer today suffers not only from low prices from the high cost of production. What he sells is low and what he buys is high. His dollar is below par."

2) Its Needs. "The Government must aid him. It must obtain for him lower freight rates. It must in effective fashion scrutinize the spread between production and consumption. It must not only promote coöperation among the farmers themselves, but itself must sympathetically coöperate with them."

The Administration's Foreign Policy.

1) Its Handling. "I'm well aware our opponents have relegated international affairs to the obscurity of the State Department. . . . The fact that our foreign policy is in the hands of a Secretary of State and a Secretary of Commerce who have been ardent League of Nations advocates, would indicate that the League of Nations is not a closed incident."

2) Its Secrecy. "The American people today do not know what is the foreign policy of our Government, and I have no hesitation in saying it is their right to know that foreign policy. It may be that we do not know our foreign policy because we have none, but even the fact that we have none the American people have the right to know."

The Sale of Arms to Oregon.

1) Its Significance. "Our policy, expressed now in so many words, is that

the United States frowns upon revolutions and will lend its mighty strength to maintain existing power upon this hemisphere. . . . I have no hesitation in saying our action is immoral if not illegal. . . . What an anomalous and paradoxical position is ours today, we who were born in revolution!"

2) Its Likeness to the Holy Alliance.

"A hundred years ago there existed a league of nations in Europe, the Holy Alliance, which finally came under the control of the cunning and able master of secret diplomacy, Metternich, of Austria. . . . Metternich, finally in absolute control of the league of nations of that day, definitely announced its policy no different from the policy now announced by our Government. Revolution by a long suffering people in Piedmont Metternich ruthlessly stamped out with the armed forces of his league."

3) Its "Alliance with War." "Today this country allies itself with war in Mexico. It does so through those who have talked eloquently of peace and of relieving humanity."

The World Court.

1) Its Entanglement. "You know that we cannot enter this creature of the League without ultimately being entangled with the League itself. . . . It is not a world court we are asked to enter."

2) Its Inefficiency. "It is the League of Nations court . . . to which we could go, but to which we could not be brought. . . . No wrong could ever be righted. The peace of the world cannot be, in the slightest degree, affected by it, except so far as the nations concerned themselves agree."

3) Its Superfluity. "Remember, we already have arbitration treaties with nearly every important country on earth, and by contract under these arbitration treaties questions of controversy are to be submitted to arbitration. The Hague tribunal is in active existence now and is functioning with wider jurisdiction than the League."

THE CABINET

Sold

This Government has sold to the Mexican Government 5,000 Enfield rifles, model of 1917; 5,000,000 rounds, calibre .30, ammunition; and eight DH-4 airplanes, the terms of the sale being one-half cash and one-half within 30 days. These articles do not cover the entire list requested originally, but the Mexican Government finds they will answer its present requirements.

With this announcement, Secretary of War Weeks stamped out the many strange rumors which for more

National Affairs—[Continued]

than a week had fed on the proposed sale of arms to Mexico (TIME, Jan. 7). The announcement, however, of the accomplished fact did not quell Congressional criticism.

On the day previous to Mr. Weeks' declaration, Representative Fairchild (Republican) of New York presented in the House two resolutions. One called for adoption as a settled policy (to be known as "The Harding Doctrine") of a portion of a letter which the late President addressed to the Secretary of War: "I am writing to say that I hope it will be the policy of the War Department not only to make no sales of war equipment to any foreign power, but that you will go further and make certain that public sales to our own citizens will be attended by proper guarantees that such supplies are not to be transferred to any foreign power."

The other resolution asked to know the details of the sale to Mexico.

The Hostile Critics. The opponents of the sale expressed themselves in no dubious terms:

"The agreement to sell arms and ammunition to the Obregon Government is astounding. I am surprised that it was even considered. There is no essential difference between furnishing firearms and furnishing the men to fire the arms."—Representative Fairchild.

"This new Hughes policy is without precedent and one that will lead to trouble and hard feeling among our neighbors in South America. It is curious that the State Department is rushing to the aid of a Government which it so long refused to recognize."—Representative Nelson of Wisconsin, insurgent leader.

"Apparently there is no regard for law. I do not know by what international statute it may be permitted that one Government loan arms to another Government in time of civil strife."—Senator Norris of Nebraska, Republican insurgent.

"I think the sale of arms by this Government to Mexico is a technical violation of international law. Actually there is no violation, but it departs from our American policy. It is unwise and will lead to bad results and weaken our position among the Latin American countries."—Senator King, Democrat, of Utah.

The Defence. Supporters of the Administration maintained:

1) that it is the right of any recognized Government, such as Mexico, to buy arms abroad;

2) that in 1919 the U. S. Govern-

ment made six large sales of War Department property to foreign governments;

3) that during this Administration munitions were sold to Panama, Nicaragua, Cuba;

4) that President Harding wrote the above letter at a time when Po-



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SENATOR SHEPPARD
Several Republicans shrank themselves from the chamber
(See Page 4)

land had asked to buy a large quantity of arms for what he believed to be militaristic purposes;

5) that the Mexican Government is apparently making efforts to meet its obligations at home and abroad, and the arms sold were for the purpose of enabling this friendly Government to maintain order in its territory, not to make war on other nations;

6) that a policy of refusing to sell arms under any condition—even to Governments which are not conducting wars of aggression—tends to promote militarism, for it gives Governments and nations with large military establishments a great advantage over more peaceful neighbors in case of hostilities.

Meanwhile it was announced that the rifles and ammunition, which were at San Antonio and at Fort Bliss, and the aeroplanes, which were at Dayton, would immediately be turned over to the Mexican Government—to be transported at the buyer's risk.

Representatives of the Mexican rebel private faction, as a counter move, undertook the purchase of

arms for the rebel forces. As a result, President Coolidge declared an embargo on arms and munitions of war for shipment to Mexico except such shipments as the U. S. Government may approve for shipment to the recognized Government of Mexico.

A Filial Affair

General Wood has exercised his consularship over the Philippines, if not to the satisfaction of the natives at least to the satisfaction of the War Department. Nevertheless, a Republican insurgent, Representative Frear of Wisconsin, proposed an inquiry into the General's administration (TIME, Dec. 31). The result was to bring not General Wood, but his two sons into the limelight.

First Lieutenant Osborne C. Wood, aide to his father, made it known that he had profited to the extent of \$700,000 or \$800,000 by speculations in Wall Street (TIME, Jan. 7). Last week Senator Caraway, Democrat, of Arkansas, made public letters accusing Leonard Wood, Jr., former Army Captain, the older son, of having "victimized" ex-service men and others by selling them oil and bank stocks which proved to be almost valueless.

At once Senator Caraway suggested that the proposed Frear investigation be broadened to include the activities of both the younger Woods. And everyone had his say.

Senator Caraway on the elder son: "I believe that this story, since it has become more or less a matter of public interest and might reflect upon the American Administration there, should be inquired into carefully. . . . It appears very evident to me from letters received daily that Captain Wood used his name and that of his family to dispose of oil stock to private holders, and while such an inquiry has no direct bearing on the conduct of affairs in the Philippines it is eminently proper that Congress should make an investigation."

Representative Frear, on the younger son: "A probe should be made into some of the reputed Aladdin lamp transactions that finally called for action by the Secretary of War and the President of the United States."

Representative King of Illinois: "Osborne Wood could not have amassed such a fortune as he did unless he was given hints as to what securities in which to invest by some friendly interests. . . . I cannot make any such amount of money from investment."

Leonard Wood, Jr.: "It is too bad that I haven't a few more brothers so

National Affairs—[Continued]

that all of the Congressmen could be kept busy."

Secretary of War Weeks intimated that he might be able to answer most of the questions of investigators in regard to General Wood's administration, but that as regarded Leonard Wood, Jr., the Secretary was not concerned with the "mothers-in-law, the cousins, or the distant relations of persons in the military service of the country."

General Wood: "I hope they'll hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may."

"Public Interest"

After lasting more than six months, a suit instituted by the Department of Justice to recover German Dye Patents sold by the Government to the Chemical Foundation, Inc., was settled. The Government lost. Its claim was denied, and the title of the Chemical Foundation to the patents was confirmed.

Judge Hugh M. Morris of the U. S. District Court at Wilmington, Del., gave an opinion of 20,000 words, denying the allegations of the Government that the sale was illegal because of an insufficient price, because of lack of authority, or because of a technical conspiracy.

Some 5,000 German patents in question were seized by the Government during the War and sold to the Chemical Foundation for \$250,000. About \$50 apiece was, so the Government declared, a ridiculous price for the patents. Judge Morris' opinion said in part:

"If the executive officers upon whom Congress conferred the power of disposal of enemy property acted within the scope of their powers, their acts are not subject to judicial nullification or review. . . .

"In all such sales the statute requires the President to consider the public interest. Public interest is not a synonym for money. It may not be defined in terms of finance. It embraces all the great public needs. It permits dealing with the conditions which exist in the nation so as to bring out of them the greatest welfare of its people. . . . The transaction in suit was not one granting a subsidy to a private industry. It was a devotion in the public interest of the property to a public use. The property is available to any American citizen, copartnership or corporation that desires to use it for the advancement in the United States of the only science or industry to

which, by reason of its nature, that property is applicable."

Attorney General Daugherty announced that an appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court.

CONGRESS

The Legislative Week

The Senate:

☛ Took two votes on the election of a Chairman for the Interstate Commerce Committee, bringing the total number of ballots up to 27 (TIME, Dec. 24, Dec. 31). No break was achieved in the deadlock between Senator Cummins, sponsored by the regular Republicans, Senator Couzens, sponsored by the Republican insurgents, and Senator Smith, sponsored by the Democrats.

☛ Passed a resolution for an investigation of the election of Senator Earle B. Mayfield, Democrat, of Texas, by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

☛ Passed a resolution asking the Shipping Board to furnish full facts in regard to the failure of the American Bar Association and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce to use American ships in sending delegations abroad.

☛ Senator Sheppard, Democrat, of Texas, delivered a speech eulogizing President Wilson and reviewing the origin and progress of the League of Nations.

☛ Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, defended the refusal of the Administration to recognize the Soviet regime in Russia. He read portions of a 30,000 word document to show that every important official of the Soviet Government, except Tchichernin is a member of the Communist Party, which engages in revolutionary propaganda in this country. Senator Borah took up the cudgels in defense of the Soviet Government, declaring that the time had come for recognition, and asserting that there was ample precedent for recognizing Russia since we had recognized the revolutionary government of France in the 18th Century.

The House heard a group of speeches including one by Congressman Upshaw of Georgia on "The Majesty of the Law and National Sobriety" and another by Petro Guevara, Resident Commissioner from the Philippines (TIME, Oct. 29), asking independence for the islands and pledging their good will to the U. S.

Eulogies and Expense

Morris Sheppard of Texarcana, Tex., is, as he says, "Sovereign Banker, or National Treasurer" of the Woodmen of the World, "the second largest fraternal insurance order in the United States." He is also Senator from Texas and a Democrat of the school which clings tenaciously to the policies of Woodrow Wilson. At the first meeting of Congress this year he rose and said: "The recent recess of Congress was marked by the 67th birthday of Woodrow Wilson. I regard it a fitting notice of that event to discuss at this time the origin, status and principal achievements of the League of Nations, of which Woodrow Wilson was in larger degree the author than was any other man."

Thereupon he launched into extended praises of the former President's work, and—although several Republicans absented themselves from the chamber—he was heard.

It was not the same, however, when a Republican Senator strove to promulgate the praises of President Coolidge. Senator Spencer, Republican, of Missouri, asked unanimous assent to have printed in the record a magazine article entitled *The Scientific Political Training of Calvin Coolidge*.

Senator Moses, Republican, of New Hampshire, a supporter of Coolidge, but Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing which supervises the official printing expenses, said: "I object."

Senator Spencer: "Very well, then, if the Senator from New Hampshire objects, I shall read the article."

Senator Moses: "You won't read it to me. I shall go out."

Senator Ashurst, Democrat, of Arkansas: "I wish the Senator from Missouri would speak a little more distinctly. . . . Did the Senator say 'The Scientific Political Training of Calvin Coolidge' or 'The Scientific Political Training of Calvin Coolidge'?"

Senator Caraway, Democrat, of Arkansas: "Is the article a romance?"

Senator Spencer: "It is a presentation of solid, substantial facts, which I am sure the Senators would be glad to hear."

Nevertheless, the Senators did not hear the article nor was it printed.

Conservation of Time

Representative Robert Luce of Waltham, Mass., brought forward a concrete plan for shortening the sessions of Congress by saving time in its proceedings. The advantages of this plan, in his own words, are that it "would take away all need for staying in Washington into or through the hot months, when life here is almost

National Affairs—[Continued]

unbearable, would let members by that much escape the excessively high cost of living here; would give them that much more time to pass either among their constituents or in getting elsewhere that rest and recreation they now must so considerably forego, the lack of which may fairly be held responsible for the increase in the death-rate among members and the impairment of the working powers of those who survive."

His proposals are:

1) Eliminating the practice of reading the record, except when such reading is asked for by a member. Saving: four minutes a day; four days in a Congressional term.

2) Eliminating the practice of reading bills entire, a practice which originated in the House of Commons when many of its members could not read. There were 1,100,000 words in the bills enacted by the last Congress and the time spent in reading them took 20 working days. In addition other bills were read but not passed. Saving: about one month.

3) Limiting the maximum time allowed for any one speech to 30 minutes instead of 60 minutes as at present. Saving: indefinite.

4) Prohibiting, even by unanimous consent, the granting of any request to speak on any matter not related to the subject in hand. Saving: indefinite.

5) Providing that when the House is without a quorum it shall automatically go into a Committee of the Whole in which it may transact all business except actually passing bills. The advantage of this procedure would be that it would save roll calls, of which there are several hundred at each session to determine whether a quorum is present. Saving: 25 minutes per roll call; about six weeks.

SHIPPING

Dictatorship?

Four visitors called at the White House and went into conference with President Coolidge. One of them was Wesley L. Jones of Washington, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee; another was Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, ranking Democrat of the same committee. The other two were members of the Merchant Marine Committee of the House. When the conference had concluded, Senator Jones announced that Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, U. S. N., retired, had been chosen head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

If there was any surprise in this

announcement, it was not that Admiral Palmer was selected, but rather what post he was selected for. It was known (TIME, Jan. 7) that Edward P. Farley was about to retire as head of the Shipping Board because of Senatorial objections. It was understood that the President was looking for a successor



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ADMIRAL PALMER
His visits started talk

to him. When Admiral Palmer had been at the White House three times to confer with Mr. Coolidge it began to be rumored that he was going to be Chairman of the Shipping Board.

The fact that he was chosen to be President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was indicative of a new policy. When the Shipping Board was created, it was expected to take charge only of the major questions of policy, exercising only quasi-judicial and regulatory functions. Instead it usurped in large part the actual responsibilities of operating Government owned merchant ships—a function that was expected of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. This has come about partly through the fact that the posts of Chairman of the Shipping Board and of President of Emergency Fleet Corporation were held by one man, and to the fact that the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 transferred the powers of the Corporation to the Shipping Board which in turn was authorized to perform such of its duties as it deemed advisable through the Corporation. Now the actual business of operating Government ships is to be turned back to the Emergency Fleet Corporation un-

der the control of one man. It is probable that legislation will be undertaken to carry out this policy in full.

The unified control is to be placed in the hands of Rear Admiral Palmer who, during the War, served as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and later as Chief of Staff of a division of the Atlantic Battle Fleet. After the War he resigned. He was made Shipping Board Director for Brazil. Of late he has been attached to the Washington offices of the Board. On Jan. 5 he was to have sailed for London to represent the Board abroad. Instead he stays to be dictator over the Government's shipping policy as no Chairman of the Shipping Board has ever been—Denman of California, General George W. Goethals, Edward N. Hurley, John Barton Payne, Albert D. Lasker or Edward P. Farley.

Meanwhile, heads of private shipping companies have expressed their decided approval of what they regard as change for better and more businesslike operation of Government vessels.

TAXATION

Other Plans

In the tax discussion, the chief events of the week were the presentation by the Democrats and by the insurgent group in the House of other plans as substitutes for the Mellon plan. The substitute plans have in common lower normal taxes than the Mellon plan but higher surtaxes.

There follows a comparison of the chief features, three plans for tax reduction with the present income taxes.

Normal Taxes. Present law: 4% up to \$4,000; 8% on larger incomes. Mellon plan: 3% up to \$4,000; 6% on larger incomes. Democratic plan: 2% up to \$5,000; 4% from \$5,000 to \$10,000; 8% on larger incomes. Insurgent Plan: 2% up to \$4,000; 4% on larger incomes.

Personal exemptions. Present law: \$1,000 for single persons; \$2,500 for married persons or heads of families with incomes not exceeding \$5,000; \$2,000 for such persons with larger incomes. Mellon Plan: the same. Insurgent Plan: the same. Democratic Plan: \$2,000 for single persons; \$3,000 for married persons or heads of families.

Earned Income. Present law: no reduction in tax. Mellon Plan: 25% reduction. Democratic Plan: 33 1/3% reduction. Insurgent Plan: 25% reduction.

Surtaxes. Present law: beginning at \$6,000 and graded up to 50% at \$100,000 and more. Mellon Plan: be-

National Affairs—[Continued]

ginning at \$10,000, and graded up to 25% at \$100,000 and more. Democratic Plan: beginning at \$12,000 and graded up to 44% at \$100,000 and more. Insurgent Plan: same as present law.

Soldier Bonus. Mellon Plan: none. Democratic Plan: not mentioned. Insurgent Plan: a bonus to be paid for at the rate of \$200,000,000 a year.

The Insurgent tax reductions are apparently about as great as those proposed by Secretary Mellon and in addition call for a bonus, and therefore call for additional taxes. The additional taxes suggested by the insurgents include:

An excess profits tax of 10% on excess profits not greater than 20% of the invested capital; of 75% on excess profits greater than 20% of the invested capital.

Increased inheritance taxes, beginning at 2% on inheritances in excess of \$50,000 and grading up to 50% on inheritances greater than \$30,000,000 (state inheritance taxes to be deducted against the Federal tax.)

Gift taxes on money or property beginning with 1% on gifts not greater than \$3,000 and running up to 25% on gifts of more than \$10,000,000.

Taxes on undistributed profits: 5% on amounts not exceeding \$20,000, grading up to 20% on amounts exceeding \$200,000.

POLITICAL NOTES

The Centurion Returns

Coming from a sick bed that had kept him from the field of battle for an entire month, Robert M. La Follette appeared in the Senate for the first time this session. There was welcome.

Senator Cummins, President *pro tem* of the Senate, administered the oath of office.

Senators Lodge, Curtis, Harrison and others of all political groups surrounded his desk to shake him by the hand.

He received an engraved card of felicitations on his return to health, encased in leather and signed by nine Senators and 22 Representatives who constitute his insurgent following.

In his office were three baskets of roses. One of them was from the two Farmer-Labor Senators, Hendrik Shipstead and Magnus Johnson (whose elections in Minnesota were brought about with his support) and with this basket was a card: "LA FOLLETTE, WE ARE HERE."

Peace Plan

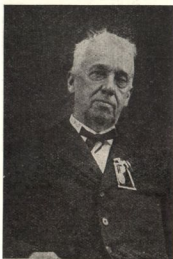
Edward W. Bok's offer of \$100,000 for a practical plan to promote peace

(TIME, Jan. 7) bore fruit that tasted differently in different mouths. Its text was made public, with two summaries attached, the shorter of which follows:

I. That the United States shall immediately enter the Permanent Court of International Justice under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding in February, 1923.

II. That without becoming a member of the League of Nations as at present constituted, the United States shall offer to extend its present cooperation with the League and participate in the work of the League as a body of mutual counsel under conditions which

1. Substitute moral force and public opinion for the military and economic force originally implied in Articles X. and XVI.
2. Safeguard the Monroe Doctrine.
3. Accept the fact that the United States will assume no obligations under the Treaty of Versailles except by Act of Congress.
4. Propose that membership in the League should be opened to all nations.
5. Provide for the continuing development of international law.



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SAMUEL VAUCIAN

"I don't want to be in on it"

Mr. Bok offered his prize for a practical plan. Probably the chief point on which the practicability of the plan hangs, as far as political achievement is concerned, is that it contains the words "the League of Nations." With the plan is a ballot asking the question: "Do you approve the winning plan in substance?"

On this question the people of the country are asked to vote "yes" or "no." Irreconcilable Republican politicians immediately told the press that as far as they were concerned the answer is "no." The alignment of opinion almost immediately seemed to be along the same cleft which divided a few years ago. It remains to be seen whether the people, like politicians and the greater part of the press, will follow this old alignment.

There was a considerable opinion in the press that the plan presented nothing new and this was described either as "inevitable" or "unfortunate." An amusing example of the contrast of opinion appeared at once in the Manhattan papers:

The New York Times:

Let it be said at once that Mr. EDWARD BOK's prize for a peace plan has ceased to be open to ridicule. Any man from now on who seeks merely to make fun of it will make himself ridiculous. A scheme which has gained weight and dignity by the names and counsel of ELIHU ROOT, JOHN W. DAVIS, JUDGE LEARNED HAND, GENERAL HARKNESS, GOVERNOR MILLER, Colonel HOUSE and honorable women not a few is no longer fair game for flippant humorists.

The New York Herald:

The winner of the \$100,000 Bok prize for the best plan for American cooperation with other nations to preserve the peace of the world, will get easy money. "This is a cinch," he said to himself, looking over the Bok named committee. "Why, every one is an internationalist and a League of Nations 'fan.' It's a frame—what you call in court 'trials a packed jury.'"

"I am going to plunge on 'The League of Nations' as my plan for preserving peace. There isn't anything else to it. The answer of the committee is as good as now."

"Gee, it's too bad to take the money, but I 'can use it.'"

Meanwhile in Philadelphia Samuel Vaucian, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works had been offered the Chairmanship of the Philadelphia Citizens' Committee on the Bok peace award and he said:

"If Mr. Bok wants to run a side show, that's all right, but I don't want to be in on it. We have one of the finest and most able secretaries of State in Mr. Hughes this country has ever had. Calvin Coolidge is one of the brainiest men who ever sat in the President's chair. I've known him for years. I knew him long before he was Vice President, and I knew he was a man of brains, big brains, years ago."

"Now, I have been in a great many countries during the last five years. I happen to know, as well as Mr. Hughes does, that we cannot recognize the Russian Government."

"But it is not my job to go down to Washington and tell Mr. Hughes what to do."

"I have nothing against Mr. Bok, but I do not want to be drawn into running side shows."

Meanwhile in Boston, Edward A. Filene had instituted plans for a peace award, similar to that of Mr. Bok, to be held in England, France, Italy. The prize will be \$50,000. Leon Bourgeois, former President of the Council of the League of Nations, Senator de Jouvenel, editor of *Le Matin*; Tommaso Tittoni, President of the Italian Senate, and Professor Gilbert Murray are cooperating in the effort.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

"Invisible Occupation"

The French Government, it was reported, withdrew seven regiments from the Ruhr during December. During January evacuation of troops will continue until there are only enough to protect the French officials who, with their protective escort, will form an "invisible occupation."

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Political Dialectics

The past week's political action in Great Britain was largely taken up by an Asquith-MacDonald dispute, which was of a constitutional and hypothetical nature.

About three weeks ago ex-Premier Herbert H. Asquith, now leader of the united Liberal Party, made a speech to the National Liberal Club in London. He said, among other things, that Labor would succeed the Conservatives, and that after a few months Labor would be defeated and the King would call upon the Liberal Party to form a new Government and would not dissolve Parliament. "Dissolution of Parliament," continued Mr. Asquith, "is in this country one of the prerogatives of the Crown. It is not a mere feudal survival, but it is a part, and I think a useful part, of our constitutional system for which there is no counterpart in any other country, such, for instance, as the United States."

"It does not mean that the Crown should act arbitrarily and without advice of responsible Ministers, but it does mean that the Crown is not bound to take the advice of particular Ministers to put its subjects to the tumult and turmoil of a series of general elections so long as it can find other Ministers who are prepared to give it a trial."

In a long article written especially for *The New York World*, and published in the U. S. before it appeared in England, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Leader of the Opposition and generally accepted as prospective Prime Minister, answered the contentions of Mr. Asquith. Said he: "Supposing the Liberals were to defeat the Labor Government and that the Government resigned. What would happen I do not know. Everything would depend on the circumstances. The Liberal as-

sumption that the only thing that could happen would be for their leader to be sent for is certainly erroneous."

Mr. MacDonald hinted that he might advise the King to call a Conservative to take the reins of government, or, he might advise him to dissolve Parliament. The prospective Premier then went on to give his views on parliamentarianism. The gist of his remarks was that the days of majority governments are over. This situation, he claimed, will promote individualism by slackening the bonds of party politics.

Reverting to the constitutional question, which is fairly sure to crop up when a dissolution is contemplated, Mr. MacDonald said: "The question of dissolution will have to be faced sooner or later and I am glad Mr. Asquith's speech on that subject has received scanty support in the best informed quarters. . . . It was ill founded as an exposition of the practice of the Constitution. Delivered when it was, it was meant far more for the King's ears than for mine, or for any one else."

"... but the question remains how, if three parties are to remain, is the nation to be guarded against too frequent dissolutions? I should on no ground leave to the monarch the invidious and dangerous task of being the guardian. . . . Looking ahead, however, one of two things may have to be done. The present maximum life of the House of Commons is five years. Shall we be driven to fix a minimum? If we were it ought not to be more than three years. As an alternative, could the House of Commons be made to decide its own dissolution within the maximum period fixed? There are objections to both methods."

"The present practice has this to be said for it. No Prime Minister will ask the country to go to the trouble of a general election unless there are good reasons for it. The idea that the Prime Minister can go to the King just when it suits himself, and, within a short time after an election, ask for dissolution is absurd. Mr. Baldwin's experience ought to have settled that."

The Constitution of Great Britain is universally acknowledged as the acme of empiricism. So recent as 1894 Queen Victoria accepted Gladstone's resignation without asking him for his advice. It follows then, there being no law against it, that the Sovereign need not be bound to ask for advice and may order a dissolution of Parliament without consulting anyone.

The ethics of the case, however, dif-

fer from the strictly legal construction. The existence of power by no means connotes its use, and for a considerable period now the Crown has relied upon the advice of its ministers, as expressed by the Premier, before dissolving Parliament. No King, under present-day conditions, would attempt to ignore or override the advice of his ministers, unless the act were incontrovertibly taken in the interests of the people, and such a situation is more than unlikely. Nothing in the present hypothetical situation presupposes that King George will depart from the strictly constitutional practice of demanding ministerial advice, if a dissolution becomes necessary. The debate between Messrs. Asquith and MacDonald was, therefore, largely academic.

Sir Esme Speaks

Speaking to a representative of the Associated Press in Madrid, Sir Esme Howard, recently appointed British Ambassador to the U. S., in succession to Sir Auckland Geddes (*TIME*, Jan. 7), said: "I am overwhelmed by the great honor conferred on me by the British Government in nominating me for such an important post, and also by the responsibility of the task of representing the British Empire in the United States. At the same time I am delighted at the prospect of renewing the acquaintance of many friends made in Washington during my service as Counselor of Embassy under James Bryce, while I shall be glad to meet again the numerous people I had the pleasure of knowing during various trips to different cities in the U. S."

"My task in the Embassy will be all the more difficult after a series of brilliant representatives of Great Britain during a long period of years. However, my feelings toward the United States have always been the warmest from earliest manhood, and whatever it is possible to do toward strengthening the understanding between the two peoples will be done by me so far as ability and desire permit."

"I consider Washington one of the most homelike cities in the world, and it is a real pleasure to me to return there. I intend to leave Madrid about the end of January, going to London to confer and make final arrangements which will take probably a few weeks."

The New Statesman, London weekly journal of opinion, commented thus upon the appointment of the new Ambassador: "It may be taken as marking a return to the tradition of per-

Foreign News—[Continued]

manent ambassadorships—a tradition which has been systematically violated by the appointments to Washington during most of the last decade."

"No Jealousy"

The *Daily Chronicle*, considered to be Lloyd George's journal, stigmatized the proposed U. S. sale of arms to Mexico (See NATIONAL AFFAIRS) as "a perceptible step toward a de facto American protectorate" in that country.

"Oregon," continued the newspaper, "will, if he prevails, owe his success to Washington, which cannot, therefore, but have some voice in his use thereof. The strategic position and the immense natural wealth of Mexico makes any such change of great importance to the world. But there is nothing for Britain to criticize. We feel no jealousy toward the United States in this matter."

Honor List

The January Honor List was a disappointing affair. It had been prophesied that the Marquis Curzon of Kedleston, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, would receive a dukedom, but nothing of the sort occurred.

The following are the most conspicuous of the men who were honored:

Baron Inchcape became a viscount. Lord Inchcape is Chairman of the Peninsula and Oriental, and the British India Steam Navigation Companies. He has considerable interests in India and is a well known banker. He is 71 years of age.

Sir Charles John Darling became a baron. He is 74 years of age and resigned a few weeks ago after 26 years' service as a Judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. He is celebrated for his wit, which very often can turn to biting sarcasm. He is also a poet.

Sir Herbert Merton Jessel was made a baron. He served in the Ministry of Supply during the War and can be termed a soldier-politician, having joined the 17th Lancers, one of Britain's crack regiments, when 20 years of age. Aged 57, he has been an M.P. several times. It was he who carried the Old Age Pensions Act through the House of Commons in 1911.

Sir Frederick George Banbury likewise became a baron. He is 73 years of age, has been Conservative M.

P. for over 17 years and is Chairman of the Great Northern Railway.

The remaining feature of the



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MR. JUSTICE DARLING
"He is also a poet"

Honor List was the award of the First Class Kaiser-i-Hind* medal to two Americans: Sam Higginbottom and Dr. Louisa Helena Hart. Mr. Higginbottom is principal of the Allahabad Agricultural Institute, a branch concern of the Ewing Christian College of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. Dr. Hart is an American missionary at Arcat.

FRANCE

The Franc

The franc reached the lowest point in its recorded history when it fell to more than 20 to the dollar.

The event gave rise to a prodigious amount of comment upon French finance:

A High Official of the Banque de France (speaking of the alleged Anglo-German attempt to drive France to inflation): "This is a vain hope. To whatever measures France is obliged to

*The Kaiser-i-Hind medal means the medal of the Emperor of India. It is gold and is awarded for distinguished public service in or for India.

resort in order to complete her reconstruction, she will never imitate Germany. France is a rich country, in full prosperity, and will find her way out of the present financial difficulties. The urgent thing to be done now is to prevent the people at home and abroad from speculating on those difficulties."

L'Intransigent, Paris evening journal: "There is much to be done. . . For instance, why does the Government tolerate the action of the defeatist Frenchmen, having no purchases to make abroad, speculating on the dollar against the franc? Why tolerate that in France, notably Alsace-Lorraine, important contracts are signed between French industrialists payable in dollars, as if the franc had ceased to be the only currency having official circulation in France? Whatever way we turn, we find the need for a strong Premier to steer the country through its difficult task. M. Poincaré as Minister of Foreign Affairs has been admirably firm, dauntless and energetic in the conduct of the battle of the Ruhr, but as President of the Council of Ministers he has found internal politics nauseating and has been reluctant to take action because it required a certain kitchen cleaning which is repugnant to him."

Le Temps, Paris semi-official daily: "We may be permitted to observe, without a desire of discouraging the goodwill affirmed, that the real remedies for the foreign exchange situation lie neither in the domain of repression nor of regulation. Measures of the kind adopted in foreign countries, notably Germany, have given most deplorable results. There is no possibility of hiding the fact that the present movement of the depreciation of the franc began this time from the interior. This is indisputable. There has developed in the last few days among the French public an unjustified panic, causing excessive purchase of foreign currencies unwarranted by our commercial requirements."

The real reason for the fall is that the French budget is in a very unsatisfactory condition. Although the ordinary budget has been balanced by a transfer from the "extraordinary budget," the actual deficit for last year in the profit and loss account of the French Treasury was stated to be 23,000,000,000 francs. This was, of course, largely for reconstruction work in the devastated areas and the money was, or has to be, found by another issuance of government bonds. Thus it was said that "95% of the assets of the

Foreign News—[Continued]

Bank of France are obligations of the Republic of France"—a fact not likely to induce confidence in French finances.

On top of this came the baleful news that in the last week of last year the paper franc circulation rose by 1,200,000,000 francs, bringing the total up to 39,114,000,000. This was explained by the euphemistic phrase, "end-of-year settlement." It was thought possible, however, that the Banque de France would be forced eventually to raise the banknote circulation over 41,000,000,000, the present authorized figure. This would immediately imperil the gold ratio of 25% and cause a further period of depreciation.

Senatorial Election

Excitement and surprise were absent factors in the Senatorial election which was held last week in conformity with the French Constitution* to elect one-third (116 seats) of the Senate.

Most of the retiring Senators were reelected and the new Senate, like the old one, will be predominantly Radical. Premier Poincaré captured 794 votes out of a possible 810 in the Meuse Department, which he took as a vote of confidence in him as a Senator and as Chief of the Government and in his reparations policy, "to which," said he, "I shall consecrate all my efforts, with all the determination necessary, until a peaceful victory has been won and Germany has executed all her engagements under the Treaty of Versailles."

Among the defeated Senators were M. Rivet, Vice President of the Senate; M. de la Marzelle, anti-immorality campaigner, who had a hand in removing Victor Marguerite, author of *La Garçonne*, from the roll of the Legion of Honor; M. Lafevre, noted Free Mason and ex-Minister.

Contemporary French politics has been dominated throughout the past year by the Ruhr situation. No hostile party to Premier Poincaré has raised its voice officially against French policy for fear of embarrassing the Government, although many parties are opposed to the method employed by the Premier. The period may be said to be one of patriotic party-abnegation.

Under the calm exterior, burning fires have been fanned to white heat. It is common knowledge that President Millerand and Premier Poincaré are not on friendly terms, although their official positions prevent a complete break. The Radicals, who to a large

extent control the Senate, and who are not to be despised in the Chamber of Deputies, are violently opposed to Poincaré's German policy. The Royalists, although backing Poincaré, believe that the Premier has not gone far enough. And there is some discontent among the Republicans. These broadly stated facts are symptomatic of the concealed and fermented situation.

The real issues are over internal policy. M. Poincaré has interested himself almost exclusively in foreign policy, believing that the ills of France can alone be cured by a settlement of the reparations problem. With a general election in view for April, national politics are gradually pushing themselves forward and a political storm will surely break over the head of the present Premier of France.

Premier Poincaré allegedly has no internal policy. He has been urged to state what he will do by members of the Bloc National, which leans toward the Right without taking in the Royalists, and to which M. Poincaré belongs. His answers were found unsatisfactory, with the result that the leaders of the Bloc National went over his head and approached President Millerand direct, as it was the latter who, with ex-Premier Clemenceau, founded the Bloc in 1919, when Millerand made his famed Ba-Ta-Clan speech (so named from the Paris theatre in which the speech was delivered) which laid down the objects of the Bloc.

Last October M. Millerand, who, when he was elected President in 1920, stated that he intended to exercise to the full the powers which the office conferred upon him, made a speech defining the policy of the Bloc for the coming election. Ever since then it has become more and more patent that President Millerand is the real power in French domestic politics. M. Poincaré must choose between remaining faithful to the Bloc or joining the maturing Bloc Gauche, a task in which he is showing considerable hesitation.

GERMANY

Periodic Vaporings

Maximilian Harden, noted publicist, whose War-time tirades against the Kaiser have been widely published and whose articles against his own country are possibly inspired by a lack of ready cash, once more broke into literary vituperation of Germany. Said he: "Why should America help Germany? It is all very well for Herr Stresemann and others, before and since, to shout to

America for help for starving Germany, but Germany is literally crammed with food. Half of last year's harvest is still untouched. People in the towns are starving because the farmer and the landlord are keeping back foodstuffs. If I were Mr. Hoover I would not send a single bushel of grain until the stocks now in Germany were consumed. . . .

"It is the German farmer and landlord who at the present are starving Germany out. They are refusing to accept paper marks in payment of their produce, though others are compelled to do so, and are thus forcing the retailer to double and treble his prices. And the scandal is that the acuter the food crisis, the louder the execrations against the Jew, who, poor devil, is quite as badly hit as any one else; perhaps even worse; for the Jew preponderates in the professional classes here and it is the lawyer, the doctor and especially the journalist who are having the keenest struggle to keep alive."

Quadrillions

During 1923, 35 paper mills supplied 1,000 carloads of paper for German marks. Twenty-five thousand men in 130 plants printed them. On Jan. 1, 1923, there were one trillion paper marks in circulation. On Jan. 1, 1924, the amount was 250 quadrillion.

A Letter

The New York Times: "President Coolidge will soon receive a letter from the reactionary German National Association of House Owners of all Germany reading in part:

"It cannot have escaped Your Excellency's attention from the perusal of published official documents, that no War blame or War guilt rests on Germany, but that the real criminals were Poincaré, Clemenceau and the Grand Duke Nikolaievitch, who propagated the War lie throughout the world. We respectfully suggest that you proclaim publicly that the American people were lied to and duped by President Wilson and forced into a criminal war on the side of the criminals, that the Versailles Treaty, accordingly, is an instrument of chicanery and, therefore, null and void. And, professing this better, honest insight, it would be a fine thing if America were to waive all War indemnities against the German people, thereby doing honor to the sense of fair play and justice of the American people."

It was not known if President Coolidge received the letter.

* A Senator is elected by indirect voting for a period of nine years. Every three years one-third of the Senate retires, but can stand for reelection.

Foreign News—[Continued]

ITALY

Dictator No More

The full powers which made Premier Benito Mussolini Dictator of his country, came to an end with the passing of the old year.

Did the people cheer and clap? No! There was little enthusiasm and much dread evinced at the thought of a return to parliamentary government. Thousands of people in thousands of letters and telegrams urged the Premier to "carry on" as Dictator.

Benito remained silent and inscrutable. He was expected momentarily to make a statement on his future political plans.

Meanwhile, the *Giornale d'Italia* said of ex-Premier Giolitti: "Certainly Signor Giolitti is not in Rome to admire the snow-covered city. Signor Giolitti has but one passion, that passion is politics."

Evviva Fascismo!

Some results of the Fascista régime in Italy: In 1920 30,500,000 individual workdays were lost through strikes, in 1923 less than 250,000 were lost; in October, 1921, there were nearly 500,000 unemployed persons in Italy, in 1922 the number was little more than 300,000, in October, 1923, the figure was 20,000; in the fiscal year of 1914 Italian taxpayers paid 2,245,000,000 lire, in 1921 they paid 11,786,000,000 lire, in 1923 13,361,000,000 lire.

Figures are sometimes deceptive, but there can be no doubt that the dictatorship of Premier Benito Mussolini has worked wonders for Italy during the past year. For the numerous reforms which he has introduced into the country, irksome though many of them must have been, Signor Mussolini deserves unstinted praise and congratulations.

Emigration

If the Johnson bill now before the U. S. Congress becomes a law, Italian emigration into the U. S. will be reduced to 19.6% of the present allowance, about 42,000 emigrants.

In a communication of protest to the U. S., the Italian Government said: "It is sincerely hoped that the Government of the United States will use every effort in suggesting to Congress a way of not reducing to a devious figure the immigration of the people

that have contributed so much to the productivity and prosperity of the United States, and that a solution of the immigration problem may be arrived at that will not affect so harshly the interests and the pride of the Italian nation, which has always had for the American people feelings of true friendship and esteem."

The *Corriere della Sera*, Milan daily, plaintively asked: "How shall we be able to buy from America grain, machinery, cotton, preserved goods, meats, etc., if we are not able to send to America our goods and the services of our emigrants? How can we pay our War debt of three and one-half billion lire if America refuses the only means of payment open to us—that is, the export of our goods and the labor of our emigrants?"

Notes

More fighting in Tripoli. Another Italian victory: "Six hundred rebels killed, including many Arab chiefs. Two hundred and fifty rifles taken." Italian losses: one killed, two wounded. Italian native troops lost: 18 killed, 84 wounded. Another victory was expected.

One Francesco Tomei entered a Church at Avezzano. He did not pray. He stole relics of martyred saints. He was caught red-handed by the townspeople, beaten, knocked down, trampled upon, dragged through the streets, had gasoline poured over him. Someone applied a match. "His body was incinerated."

All Rome awoke one morning to find the Eternal City covered with snow, a most unusual spectacle. It lasted only until noon.

In Ancona and its district as many as 15 minor earthquake shocks were felt in one day. The tremors were persisting. Terror-stricken people camped out in the open for days, suffered from the intense cold.

At Aquila, about 50 miles from Rome, packs of ravenous wolves were driven from the Apennines to the lowlands by the heavy falls of snow. At Cittaducale, a nearby village, a tramp was attacked and devoured, only his skull being found.

RUSSIA

Sayings of Tchicherin

Georges Tchicherin, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, said in an optimistic moment that Great Britain, Italy and perhaps the U. S. will shortly recognize Soviet Russia. "France," said he, "is the only big nation remaining hostile."

Tchicherin had another plan: the creation of a Jewish Homeland in Russia to replace the one in Palestine, "which had not proved attractive to the Jewish masses." Said the Foreign Commissar: "I am favoring the plan because our cooperative system and our State monopolization of trade and industry have hit the middlemen hard. Many Jews who were traders are deprived of their livelihood. The pre-War heavy emigration to America has been interrupted. The only solution for Jews who were formerly traders is to take up agricultural pursuits."

"The Soviet Government has large tracts of fertile and almost uninhabited land suited to Jewish settlers."

"The Tsar's Government forbade the Jews to own land or live outside of cities. The Soviet Government will stimulate and aid the Jews to become agriculturists. The Soviet Government is anxious to promote the cultured development of all its people."

GREECE

Venizelos Takes Charge

Events, official and unofficial, in Greece's bloodless revolution (*TIME*, Dec. 31, Jan. 7):

❶ Ex-Premier Eleutherios Venizelos arrived in Athens. Colonel Plastiras, ex-Dictator of Greece, a few friends and some journalists met him. The streets of the capital were deserted. He arrived at 3:30 a.m.

❷ At a dinner given by the ex-Ministers of the Revolutionary Government, M. Venizelos said: "I intend to remain only until I obtain what I came for, namely, to suppress the probability of civil war. I am not asking the Greeks to do the impossible. I do not expect all Greeks to become friends, but I want them to become accustomed to respect the popular voice of the people and to see that when one party is in power it will not wield its power unfairly against those out of office."

❸ *Scrip*, a Royalist journal in Athens, printed photographs of the Ministers who were executed by the Revolution-

Foreign News—[Continued]

ary Government last year and said: "The living say nothing, but the dead speak. You have returned because your former adversaries are dead. Where are they? They lie under the soil on which you have come to trample again. Your path is darkened by their shadows. Can you close their tombs?"

¶ The following day M. Venizelos attended the National Assembly and was elected President by 345 votes out of a possible 356. This gives him great powers; for, although he is merely Chairman of the Assembly, he is naturally in a position to dominate over the issues which have yet to be fought.

¶ During the proceedings in the Assembly a bitter attack was made on Venizelos by Admiral Hadjikirakos, leader of the Greek irreconcilables. Before the speech was finished M. Venizelos suffered a heart attack, was taken home. He was ordered to bed, and, although he was reported to be recovering, his indisposition halted all political action.

¶ The political situation during the past week was: President Venizelos insisted upon two plebiscites, 1) to decide whether the present dynasty shall be immediately recalled; 2) to settle whether a republic or a monarchy shall be chosen. The Extreme Republicans objected to King George's return; the Extreme Royalists declined to consider the situation until the King is recalled. Moderate Royalists are willing to waive their demand for an immediate return of the King if the plebiscite be conducted under a mixed commission; they declared that under such circumstances 90% of the Greek people would be found to favor the monarchy. The Liberals were silent. M. Venizelos' health was the most important factor in the Greek situation.

JAPAN

New Cabinet

Following the recent attempt on the life of Prince Regent Hirohito and the resignation of the Yamamoto Cabinet (TIME, Jan. 7), Viscount Kiego Kiyoura consented, after some hesitation, to form a new cabinet. Said he: "It is because I am a loyal subject of the Emperor of Japan that I cannot refuse to make an attempt to form a Cabinet

in these most difficult times for the Empire."

According to the *Nichi Nichi*, Tokyo journal, the Cabinet included:

Premier: Viscount Kiego Kiyoura, aged 73, who started his career as a school teacher, accepted a Government clerkship, became successively head of

said, be Conservative (Ken'yukai) and therefore opposed to the reforms for which the Yamamoto-Goto Ministry stood.

LATIN AMERICA

Words vs. Action

The past week in Mexico was one of preparation by both the Obregon and the Revolutionary forces.

Fighting was verbal rather than physical. President Obregon praised U. S. President Coolidge for backing the arms sale (See NATIONAL AFFAIRS). General de la Huerta protested against the decision and as a counter-move issued a decree claiming the oil taxes in the name of the Revolution and under the provisions of the Huerta-Lamont agreement. Physical fighting was confined to unimportant engagements, the largest of which resulted in the defeat of the Revolutionary General, Romula Figueroa, and the loss of 500 men.

The two leaders passed pertinent criticism upon the revolution:

President Obregon: "All my life I have been in critical situations, but this situation is not bad. Two weeks ago things were different, but now it is only a question of time. One naturally does not hurry preparations when conditions are against the enemy. That is what is happening now. All things are against the rebels. . . . My wife said that I would surely die if I took the field. My answer was that I would sooner die in the field as a soldier than be caught in bed. Really, this revolt has improved my health. The change from civilian clothes to my old military uniform seems to have acted as a tonic. I am feeling much better than for many months."

General Adolfo de la Huerta: "The minute the Mexican revolution succeeds I, Adolfo de la Huerta, will step down from leadership and will become a plain citizen of Mexico, without title and without office. Then I will announce my candidacy for the office of President of Mexico, pledged on my honor to uphold the Constitution and all constitutional guarantees."

"If the votes of the majority of my fellow Mexicans are against me I will retire cheerfully to private life."

"We of the revolution are not fighting to make Adolfo de la Huerta—or any other man—President of Mexico by force of arms. I would not take the Presidency unless elected to it by the votes of my fellow citizens."



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VISCOUNT KIEGO KIYOURA
He could not refuse

several important Government departments. In 1902 he received a barony for his services in promoting the Anglo-Japanese treaty. Since 1917 he has been a Viscount and head of the Privy Council.

Home Affairs: Rentaro Mizuno; Home Minister under Admiral Kato, 1923.

Foreign Affairs: Viscount Ishii, veteran statesman.

Finance: Kazuo Shoda, Finance Minister in the second Okuma Cabinet, 1916.

Marine: Vice Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, Under Minister of Marine in the second Okuma Cabinet.

Justice: Viscount Nobuaki Makina, a well-known politician and a delegate to the Paris peace conference of 1919.

Education: Count Hirotarō Hayashi, lecturer in the Imperial Tokyo University.

Communications: Narakachi Maeda, formerly a director in the Department of Commerce.

Agriculture and Commerce: Baron Yoshio Fujimura, a leading Japanese industrialist.

Railways: Count Enkichi Ōki, holder of the same portfolio in the Kato Cabinet.

The new Government will, it was

BOOKS

Haunch, Paunch and Jowl* *From the Ghetto to Allright-niks Row*

The Story. Meyer Hirsch tells the story of his life. First and foremost he was a Jew. Later he was a professional Jew—the Jew in politics. On a keen December evening “in ramshackle New York during the sprawling awkward age of its growth,” Meyer, only child of sweatshop workers, grandson of a horse thief, returns from *cheder* (Hebrew school) to the “two little dark rooms in a rear house, kerosene lamps, water from the yard pump, toilet in back yard . . . not even enough crockery or eating things,” occupied by his parents and maternal uncle, Philip Gold. Nine years old, he is the brains of the Ludlow Street Gang.

Days of gang-fights—war with the Essex Street Guerillas, with the Micks (Irish gang)—study, petty thievery, incipient graft, the Synagogue. The gang was born “with a bit of the apple from the tree of knowledge in our mouths. Of sex mysteries there were none for me . . . soon it was a general thing for the gang to visit Allen Street”—home of prostitution.

Educated at the City College, Meyer is to be a lawyer. He shuns the Ludlow Street Gang, which has grown and taken on a definite character. “A nest of thieves.” But its members were such stuff as clients are made of and he maintains friendly relations, keeps in touch with their secrets, though seldom seen by them. Bookie, gang leader, “said it will be a great thing for the gang to have its own mouthpiece.”

Rivalry develops among members of the gang for Esther Brinn, 16, respected by all. Meyer becomes jealous. The passion persists even after she joins settlement work and until she marries Barney Finn, Irish reformer—a scandal to all the Jews.

Meyer is admitted to the bar, enjoys a lucrative criminal practice, joins the local Tammany organization, exchanges services with Big Jim Halloran and Little Tom Halloran, local political bosses.

“Dopie” Ikie Schneider, Archie Wotin, “Dago” Jack Marinarini are arrested for murder and robbery. Meyer defends the boys—fellow-

gangsters. A planted juror causes a disagreement. Another trial brings conviction, with executive clemency as the last hope. The Republican Governor, believer in the maximum penalty, is adamant. The three men are electrocuted. But Meyer has his revenge on the Governor.

Depressed by Esther's marriage, Meyer goes to a call house with Margot, Riverside Drive street walker. Both become very drunk. Madame Mina of the call house finds Meyer is a lawyer. Says Madame Mina: “Downstairs is the janitor woman, a widow. She's got one girl, only 16. She's been away for four days. She was with the ice-man's girl. All evening the mother was after Jennie to tell where she's been and what she has been doing. A millionaire. . . . You know the reformer. . . . Yes, that's the name, an old fellow.” A rare, rich case! Off to the office.

The merciless ex-Governor is a friend of the millionaire reformer. He calls on Meyer. Judge Martin Hussing of the Superior Criminal Court died the night before. Meyer agrees to quash the case in return for a certificate of appointment naming Meyer Hirsch to fill the unexpired term of Judge Hussing. “Meyer Hirsch, Judge of the Superior Criminal Court.”

Shortly thereafter Judge Hirsch marries his mistress, Gretel, who has been living with the Hirsch family. “Mother does not speak to Gretel.” Meyer's political career is ended by the scandal. But he clings to the judgeship and he lives in “Allright-niks Row, Riverside Drive. . . . The Ghetto called anyone who was well off—one who is all right in this world, that is, well fixed—allrightniks.” Meyer is well fixed—a great beast of a man. “Haunch, paunch and jowl” his enemies had called him. It pierced his hide a little, that name. He remembered it in critical moments.

The Significance. The anonymous author writes with a bitter pen. His book is a slashing, venom-dipped arraignment of Jewry, heaving its stinking bulk out of a diseased ghetto. It is a savage, relentless, yet unimpassioned, picture. The style is violent, unembellished. A crammed, stark, narrative. Many of the characters are recognizable.

Henry Seidel Canby *This Academician Is Also a Good Journalist*

Henry Seidel Canby, best known, perhaps, as Editor of the *Literary Review* of the *New York Evening Post*, possesses unquenchable vitality, indulges in innumerable activities. He still gives a course at Yale University, to which he formerly gave all of his time as Professor of English. He writes essays, book reviews and, on special occasions, novels. He is an editorial advisor for Harper Brothers. He lectures—and doubtless does many other things of which a former pupil of his does not know.

Dr. Canby is small, agile, precise. He does not mince words and his opinions are expressed positively and with fervor. He talks rapidly and with clear meaning; but he is also a good listener. He has never allowed his academic knowledge to interfere with a really unusual sense of journalism; but he has never allowed journalism to run away with his sense of true criticism, based upon his academic training. Perhaps he can be rated as our only academic journalist. His admirations are sometimes odd considering his background. He has praised Sherwood Anderson and found reason to admire *Black Oxen*.

Dr. Canby was born in Wilmington, Del. He was graduated from and took his post graduate work at Yale University. For a time he was assistant editor of the *Yale Review*. During the War he was busy with liaison work. His books include discussions of the short story, a novel, *Our House*, collections of essays and editions of one sort or another.

This determined little man has become a very definite, powerful and stable influence in the world of American letters. He does not make enemies. He is honest, fair-minded, sincere. Also, he is a hard worker. At the present time he is moving into a new home which he has built for his wife and family on the outskirts of New Haven, near the home of his play-wright brother-in-law, Lee Wilson Dodd. He commutes from New Haven to his office in New York City. It is said he has learned that he can write a short essay each week in just the two hours it takes him to travel from New Haven to New York. Who will say that this is not literary efficiency, and what banker can claim better organization?

J. F.

*HAUNCH, PAUNCH AND JOWL—AN ANONYMOUS AUTOBIOGRAPHY—BOWS (\$3.00).

Parbleu!

Books and Perfumery Advertisements

A book written completely in an unknown tongue tends somewhat to lack interest. The average American will go docilely to listen to a play in Russian or Italian or French, though the nicer turns of phrase leave him relatively cold. There are always redeeming features. There are the coiling hands of Duse. There is the highly cultivated naturalness of the Moscow players. There are the snakes and daggers and dark shadows of the Grand Guignol.

A library differs from a theatre. The printed page is not particularly enlivening unless you can read what is printed thereon. After all, most books are only sparsely adorned with illustrations. The reading matter persists in obtruding itself. The same person who will march rejoicingly off to a performance of *Ghosts* in Italian prefers to read it in an English translation rather than an Italian text or the original Scandinavian. We may be stirred to the depths by *The Cherry Orchard* as performed by the Russians; a perusal of the same play in its mother tongue may be accomplished without agitation.

On the other hand, we do like our English diluted. A few words here and there in italics harm no one and give the reader a good deal of innocent pleasure. French is the most accustomed seasoning. A good round French oath makes all the difference, particularly in a detective story. Arsène Lupin is nowhere so redoubtable as where he breaks into his native idiom. A good part of the art of translation consists in knowing when not to translate. The result is that practically any current translation from the French reads like a perfumery advertisement on a theatre program.

Though French, wielded by such masters of the interposed Gallicism as W. J. Locke, Booth Tarkington, Leonard Merrick, is the most insidious invader of the English novel, the other tongues are not backward in their occasional donation of a cryptic phrase. Villains are at almost any moment likely to break out with a brisk *donner-toutier*. What would a volume by Fannie Hurst be thought of without an occasional lapse into some good expressive Yiddish? *Haunch, Paunch and Jewel* is plentifully spattered with the colorfully Hebraic.

All this is partly true for the perfectly sound artistic reason that it helps you remember that a Dago is Italian, a Grand Duke Russian, a Sheikh Arabic, a waiter French. It keeps you from losing sight of the environment

in which the events narrated take place. But an even more fundamental reason is that we like to be able to convince ourselves of familiarity with the unfamiliar. The French phrase becomes a mark of confidence in us and in the extent of our linguistics—particularly if it is discreetly translated in the next sentence. It is just one more of those little touches that make us feel fifty per cent cleverer than anyone else thinks us.

J. A. T.

New Books

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

THE MAN WHO WAS GOOD—Leonard Merrick—Dutton (\$1.90). Leonard Merrick does only a few things and he always does them in the same way. That he usually manages to give them an original tang is high tribute to his unexcelled craftsmanship. In this book most of the old situations reassert themselves a little over-assiduously. There is the second-rate theatrical troupe and its provincial lodging houses. There is poverty-stricken Virtue roaming the London streets for chapters in search of shelter and employment. There is sentiment, barrels of it, verging narrowly on the sugary. But there is more than the usual amount of intense drama. The strong silent physician who loves and loses is a new face in the gallery of Merrick. The situation of the nurse who gives her life for the child of the man who had betrayed her is a new venture into melodrama. On the whole, a book for the true believer in its author, but not one to win him new disciples.

THE KING VERSUS WARGRAVE—J. S. Fletcher—Knopf (\$2.00). Marco Graffi, teacher of languages, one November morning was found stabbed to the heart in his London flat. Beautiful Gemma Graffi, living with him as his granddaughter, had vanished. A verdict of willful murder was brought against her by a coroner's jury. Our hero, Adrian Graye, medical student, who happened along in the fog at the psychological moment, nevertheless believed her innocent. So did John Wirtlescombe, noted detective. All of which made things interesting when the missing Gemma turned up again seven years later as Lady Wargrave, widow of one baronet, mother of another. The verdict of murder still stood against her, in spite of looks, money, title. Mr. J. S. Fletcher turns out mystery stories at a dizzy rate, all of them ingenious, skillfully constructed, plausible. This one is no exception.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Black Oxen. The wave of comment blown up by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's novel washed it immediately into the movies. To play it, Corinne Griffith and Conway Tearle were summoned. They managed to do some rather effective acting in a moderately uninteresting play. The plot, of course, discusses the rejuvenation of Mme. Zattiany and her absorbing effect on Lee Claverling, newspaper columnist.

Pleasure Mad. When the producers forget that their films are manufactured for the projection room of a theatre and not for a pulpit there is apt to be dullness. The lesson for this particular evening is the parable of the poor family who suddenly found themselves wealthy. Scrutinizing of the title enables one to guess the outcome.

Reno. Those who witness this film and take it seriously might just as well decide never to get married at all. Rupert Hughes has perceived that the conflicting State divorce laws are far too complicated for the American citizen who goes in for marriage as a comprehensive study. He may be married in one state, bigamous in another and, after supporting his fair share of wives for a number of years, find that he has been a bachelor all his life. All these arguments Mr. Hughes has woven into a singularly tedious picture. The spectacular absurdity of his disposal of the villain (the hero throws him into a boiling Yellowstone geyser, the geyser evinces internal retching and active nausea, the villain is spewed several hundred feet in the air) provides a grotesque conclusion. One gathers that Mr. Hughes favors either a national code of divorce laws or a wider distribution of geysers.

Through the Dark. To those who have learned through long acquaintance with the cinema that crooks have hearts of gold, the moral of this film will undoubtedly appeal. A simple boarding school girl assists a criminal to escape from San Quentin prison by a pleasantly incredible device; drawn into his underworld life, she finally regenerates him with her love. On the face of it such a yarn seems almost impossibly cinematic. Colleen Moore manages to make it plausible in spots.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Kid Boots. In these columns last week was a comment to the effect that *Mary Jane McKane* was the captain of the current musical troupe. This statement is hereby withdrawn. *Kid Boots* deposes *Mary Jane*; furthermore it numbers only *Sally* and *Good Morning Dearie* among its competitors in general excellence for five years past.

Eddie Cantor is, of course, the master of ceremonies. He is inordinately funny. The only criticism brought against him was that his virtually permanent possession of the stage made a monotony of merriment.

Mary Eaton's name is prominently displayed in the electric illumination above the playhouse. Her fine flavor of respectability made an excellent foil for Cantor's semi-Rabelaisian style of turbulence.

The remainder of the show is spread with a prodigious profusion that only Florenz Ziegfeld can maintain. There are numerous minor luminaries of musical comedy in the cast, an unobtrusive plot, a succession of amiable melodies. In fact the only objection that can be raised against the show is the practical impossibility of obtaining tickets.

The New York Herald: "Kid Boots will more than fill the void left in our midst by *Sally*."

The Spook Sonata. August Strindberg, Eugene O'Neill, Robert Edmond Jones, Kenneth MacGowan and Clare Eames contributed their considerable capabilities toward the production of this play. When it was all over and the curtain down, the rest of the group might well have turned and leveled accusing fingers at Strindberg. He wrote a play which is virtually incomprehensible. Various supernatural beings assemble and a certain villainous ancient is strangled by a mummified old woman. In the final act the hero admonishes the audience to be good because man's sins will seek him out. While the moral is clear, the preceding fable lurks in a deep obscurity.

Alexander Wolcott: "Seditiously eccentric, elliptical and singularly baffling."

The Song and Dance Man. George M. Cohan sits on the box and drives a triple tandem. He is author, producer and star.

AUTHOR. Mr. Cohan has selected a theme which he knows most minutely. He has written of the life, the longing, the success, the disappointment of the Theatre. He has selected a character which he himself played in real life—the song and dance man of

the vaudeville circuits. He has posited as his thematic philosophy the principle that people of the Theatre can never shift allegiance to love or to the world of business. After years of waiting, his song and dance man hears the knock of opportunity on the door that leads to Broadway success. Failing miserably in his try-out, he enters business to pay a debt. Three years later, a completely successful man of affairs, he climbs



GEORGE M. COHAN
He is a trisupid star

down from his office stool and returns to the vagabond life of the meaner music halls.

Love interest is reserved for the little girl who has her chance coincidentally with his. Five years later she is the reigning success of New York. Her artist fiancé persuades her to leave the stage. Her old song and dance man turns up from nowhere, tells his story, persuades the artist that the girl's true happiness lies jointly in marriage and musical comedy.

PRODUCER. Mr. Cohan's genius glows least brilliantly in his production. His settings are only moderately effective; his cast, uneven; his direction, occasionally rheumatic.

ACTOR. There have been those who questioned his competence as an actor. Even the most meticulous of these bounded onto the band wagon after the opening performance. Mr. Cohan gives as shrewd, as amusing, as sentient a performance as any yet revealed this season.

Heywood Brown: "The best thing which Cohan has written for the Theatre since *Seven Keys to Baldpate*... The performance is perfect."

The Best Plays

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

Drama

THE BLUE BIRD—The fantastic magnificence of Maeterlinck in a conspicuously well-dressed revival.

THE LADY—The drumhead of old-fashioned melodrama perfectly pounded by Mary Nash and a well trained troupe.

LAUGH, CLOWN, LAUGH—Largely owing to the performance of Lionel Barrymore, the old, old story of the weebegone clown is again successfully in our midst.

IN THE NEXT ROOM—For those to whom mystery is the salt of theatrical diversion.

ROSEANNE—An admirable interlude, if your interest in Negroes extends beyond cakewalk comedy.

RAIN—A highly sexed and angry torrent against South Sea missionaries. Jeannie Eagels guides the flood with notable distinction.

SAINT JOAN—Bernard Shaw honoring the Theatre Guild the honor of first presenting to the world his characteristic chronicle of the Maid.

SUN UP—A cruder side of American life among the poor whites of the Southern mountains.

TARNISH—Showing the crop of tares which grow in the fields where wild oats fall.

Comedy

CYRANO DE BERGERAC—Walter Hampden's virtuosity astonishing even his most fervent admirers in Rostand's modern classic.

MEET THE WIFE—A satirical domestic farce on the trouser-wearing wife.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—Slapstick rattling against the ribs of the determined valetudinarian.

THE POTTERS—Vivid flashes of satire striking at the all-American domestic dumb-bell—the husband.

THE SWAN—Like taking tea with Royalty. Discusses the ethics of marriage between a Princess and a tutor.

THE SONG AND DANCE MAN—Reviewed in this issue.

AREN'T WE ALL?—Strictly English satire on the more obvious impossibilities of the marriage custom.

Song and Dance

Epicures in musical comedy will find the following items from the current menu most delectable: Kid Boots, Poppy, Mary Jane McKane, The Music Box Revue, The Ziegfeld Follies, Runnin' Wild.

MUSIC

Scotti's Jubilee

An emotional scene was witnessed at the Metropolitan Opera House, Manhattan, the other evening. Officially it was a special performance of *La Tosca* given to celebrate Antonio Scotti's 25th season with the company. Jeritta was Tosca; Fleta, Cavaradossi; and Scotti himself, the villain Scarpia. It was in this rôle that he sang his first American performance on December 27, 1899.

After the last curtain had fallen to thunderous applause—applause had thundered all evening—no one in the audience arose to leave. It was understood that speeches and gift presentations would take place. The curtain rose again; and now was seen Scotti in evening clothes, surrounded by all the principals of the Metropolitan Opera Company. An uproar! People shouted, clapped their hands. In the boxes sat two primadonnas who had sung Tosca to Scotti's Scarpia, Geraldine Farrar and Marcella Sembrich. They applauded with memories of many a triumphal performance.

On display were testimonials presented to the baritone: a gold medal from the management of the Metropolitan; gold and silver loving cups from the Board of Directors, the other artists of the company and music lovers of New York; good wishes engraved on parchment from the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company; a gold match box and cigarette case from the Metropolitan Opera Club. Acting Mayor Hulbert presented a flag of the City of New York.

Then Otto Hermann Kahn, chairman of the Board of Directors, made a speech. Said he: "Instead of addressing you [Scotti] in dry, measured terms, the right way to handle this ceremony would be a pantomime with music, somewhat on the lines of *Cog d'Or*. I ought to stand here going through the motions of making a speech, while lovely voices with lovely music sing an ode to Scotti and lovely women place a laurel wreath upon your brow. I throw this out as a suggestion for my successor at your 50-year jubilee."

Scotti bowed appreciatively at this portent of long life and career.

An extraordinary episode was the appearance on the stage of Thomas McDermott, an ice dealer of Jersey City. Mr. McDermott is an opera goer, though not of the Golden Horseshoe variety. For years he has listened to the opera from a seat high in the family circle, where, be it observed, the acoustics are particularly fine. He has heard almost every performance in which

Scotti has sung. He began a speech of homage to Scotti, but had spoken only a few words when emotion overcame him, and he could only clasp Scotti's hands.

Flowers rained down and shouts of "bravo" echoed.

And Scotti? This fellow of wisdom,



© Paul Thompson

OTTO HERMANN KAHN
His speech was suggestive

wit and a sardonic smile, lost his customary poise in this outburst. A look of embarrassment and shyness was on his face, which is of that long, rather gaunt cast seen often in Italians. He bowed and stammered. He spoke a few heavily accented words of appreciation to the audience, and then spread out his arms, signifying that words failed him.

There followed a gala dinner at the Biltmore Hotel. There the Italian Ambassador presented the baritone with the order of San Maurizio and Lazzare, conferred by the King of Italy.

New Operas

In Manhattan, two new operas in one performance were given at the Metropolitan Opera House, *La Habanera*, by Raoul Laparra, and *I Compagnacci*, by Primo Riccitelli. These represent an important part of Mr. Gatti's novelties for the season.

La Habanera is one of those Spanish operas written by Frenchmen, of which *Carmen* is the grand type. It represents those characteristic Spanish dance rhythms accompanying a bitter tragedy.

Ramon loved the girl whom his brother Pedro had successfully wooed, and one day while the lilting strains of the *Habanera* sounded, Ramon stabbed Pedro. But Pedro before he died swore that he would come back to haunt his brother, would come back while the *Habanera* sounded. He did. The ghost, strumming a guitar, appeared to the murderer, while three blind musicians played the *Habanera*. And the wraith told Ramon that unless he confessed his crime, he, the spectre, would return and claim the living bride. Ramon could not bring himself to confess, and so while he and the young woman knelt over the grave of Pedro, she, not knowing of the crime, to pray for the dead man, and he, pretending to, unseen ghostly arms embraced her and drew her down and she died.

This gloomy tale is, of course, made for music, and the gay *Habanera* mingled fantastically with tones and orchestrations of sombre tragedy.

The tale which is embodied in *I Compagnacci* ("The Evil Companions") is laid in Florence during the days of Savonarola and around the historical episode in which the reformer monk defied his enemies to trial by fire. He and a rival monk would walk through a blazing pyre, the one who emerged unscathed would be pronounced by Heaven to be right.

A zealot of the Savonarola party has affianced his daughter to a fellow puritan. She is loved by a young gallant of the worldly party. The wedding is about to take place. Outside, the trial by fire is about to begin. The young gallant enters by a chimney. There is a disturbance. The gallant makes a bargain with the zealot father. If the trial by fire does not take place, he shall have the girl. The compact is no more than sealed when a deluge of rain outside extinguishes the flames in which the test was to be made, and the ordeal cannot be held.

The music by Riccitelli was capable and at times brilliant, but never deep or abiding.

ART

Demonstrators

Department stores have for many years popularized the institution of practical demonstration of household arts and feminine complexions. It remained for the New Society of Artists in Manhattan to apply practical demonstration to the fine arts. The New Society announced its second annual series of demonstrations.

At these affairs prominent artists ex-

hibit themselves actively at work and afterwards each delivers a lecture on his particular branch of the arts. At the first of the demonstrations, George Luks painted a portrait in oils. At the second, Albert Steiner, was scheduled to make several drawings; at the third and last Mahonri Young will model a bust of Joseph Pennell—Pennell, from the life.

Nothing could be more appropriate than for Mr. Pennell to sit as model at one of these demonstrations. He is Secretary of the New Society, and one of its tutelary geniuses. Art and art societies are two of his chief businesses in life and he takes them very, very seriously. In announcing the demonstrations to take place at the Anderson Galleries, he said: "We regard the work as distinctly educational, inasmuch as the general public is ignorant of the actual processes which go to make a work of art. . . . It was shown last year that the people are intensely interested in watching the wheels go round, as it were."

Joseph Pennell is unique in American Art. He was a great friend and student of Whistler's, which fact no one has ever been allowed to forget. Pennell himself is an etcher and lithographer of talent.

He has always been interested in forming societies, and, once they are formed, in giving lectures on engraving and etching to the people he has had together. If he can find no societies to address, he is glad to speak in a museum or Art school. When times are dull, he does not scorn to instruct a ladies' club.

Pennell with his white beard, with his long thin hands waving indefinitely into the chaotic void of public darkness, should be at his best posing for a bust in the New Society.

Bellows' Christ

Besides its demonstrations, the New Society is holding its fifth annual exhibition—two hundred examples of painting, drawing and sculpture by the so-called radical group of 48 who broke away from the principles of the Academy. The exhibition is striking enough, Goya-esque in coloring and generally bizarre in conception.

There are major contributions by Rockwell Kent, George Luks, Randall Davey, John Sloan, Maurice Sterne, Gari Melchers, William J. Glackens, George Bellows.

The piece de resistance for the critics was Bellows' *Crucifixion*. There, set amid violent lights and shadows, with "portentous storm clouds swirling over Calvary," a gaunt, muscular, physical Christ depends from the cross. The sweet Christ, the mild Christ, the frail Christ are not there. He is a tremendous peasant fellow. His muscles bulge.

His members are large, cumbrous, powerful, those of a toiler, of a great struggler. On his face are the passing marks of the death agony, the last



© Thompson
JOSEPH PENNELL
"The public is ignorant"

contortions of pain passing in the peace of unconsciousness.

"It has not been so before" is the universal cry. "Whence comes the Christ? Is he a fitting leader for us refined and sanctimonious folk?" Bellows' Christ makes no reply. Bellows says he did not strive for an outlandish effect, a strange interpretation in painting the picture.

Meanwhile the artistic laity, the pillars of Art, rush to attend the exhibition. Those who saw the "varnishing" of Bellows' Christ include Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Condé Nast, Frank Munsey, Paul D. Cravath, Thomas W. Lamont, Herbert B. Swope, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. John H. Hammond, Mrs. August Belmont.

Craftsmen-Players

Craftsmen from Oberammergau visited Manhattan and in a short time sold \$65,000 of their wares. The craftsmen were Passion Players because in the year 1167 the great emperor Barbarossa founded the play and the people of Oberammergau solemnly vowed to dramatize the "Passion" of Christ once every decade—a promise which was broken only by the Great War. Between plays, these men ply their trades of potters, carvers, painters.

They have just finished their first exhibition in America—in New York, and the success of this will determine the future of the Players. There is no

doubt that financially the exhibition was a success—\$65,000 being cleared by the Players. People flocked and bought generously in spite of the high prices.

The art of the Players was simple and except in one or two instances singularly uninspired. Anton Lang is a simple old man, and as he stood behind a railing surrounded by crowds while he autographed his photographs, he looked rather bewildered and unhappy.

From Manhattan the Passion Players set out to sell their craftsmanship in other American cities—Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston.

EDUCATION

Consolidated Schools

The one-room school is rapidly disappearing. Citizens in every State of the Union have been aware of the change. They have seen the little white (or, by tradition, red) buildings at the cross-roads falling into decay; they have seen larger brick buildings replacing them at central points; and they have met buses on the hard roads conveying pupils from considerable distances to the new seats of instruction. But few have known that it was a nation-wide affair, few have known that it had a long history behind it.

Bulletin No. 41 (1923) of the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior at Washington tells the story with charts and statistics. It is entitled *Consolidation of Schools and Transportation of Pupils*, and its author is J. F. Abel, Assistant in Rural Education.

The problem of rural education is difficult, in view of the fact that the 18,000,000 young people between the ages of 5 and 20 are scattered over an immense territory under extremely varied social and physical conditions. Two years ago one-fourth of the rural pupils in the U. S. attended one-room schools, which numbered 187,951. The aim of educators now—local, town, county, state and national—is to decrease that number, and to increase the number of institutions like the following, which Mr. Abel gives as typical:

"A school located at or near the center of a natural community, the resultant of a combination of a number of smaller schools each of which has given up its identity as an administrative school unit, maintaining full-grade and high-school courses. Offering a diversified curriculum, housed in a modern plant equipped for giving effectively the courses offered, transporting to and from school by safe and sanitary methods the pupils that live too far from the school building to walk, and

RELIGION

functioning as a center for community activities."

The weaknesses of the one-room school are numerous, including "the difficulty of proper grading, the limited time that can be given each class or grade, the limited social experience and the lack of incentive in the small groups."

Mr. Abel finds five financial advantages in consolidation. 1) It "serves to concentrate the school revenues of a given area at one or a few points." 2) It "helps to distribute the burden of school taxation more equitably over the larger area." 3) It "offers the possibility of arranging better units for the apportionment of school funds." 4) "State and Federal aid for education can better be focused through the media of larger schools." 5) "In some cases it cost less to maintain the consolidated school than the one-room schools that were united to form it."

Readers of Mr. Abel's Bulletin will probably be surprised to learn that the idea of consolidation and transportation is 80 years old. But they will hardly be surprised to learn that New England, and particularly Massachusetts, generated the idea. The town, or township, was the first unit to displace the unsatisfactory "district." In New England, where the town was the unit of local control in all departments of life, districts were abolished as early as 1840; and in 1869 the first step towards community transportation of pupils was taken.

The systems of consolidation vary in different states. Mr. Abel has classified them:

1) Those in which the town or township unit has been a considerable factor in consolidation. These include New England, Michigan, New Jersey, Indiana, Ohio, North Dakota.

2) Those in which the county as a unit is a considerable factor in bringing about consolidation. They are Utah, Louisiana, Alabama, North Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, New Mexico.

3) Those states in which consolidation is being effected through a district system. They are Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Wisconsin, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, West Virginia.

4) States that have relatively little consolidation. They are New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Arizona, Nevada.

5) States that have so provided for secondary education as to make the need for consolidation of elementary schools less keenly felt. They are Illinois and California.

6) Consolidation under the State system of Delaware.

Episcopal Theology

Developments in the theological battle were:

Dallas, Tex. Bishop Moore stated that the Rev. Lee W. Heaton would not be brought to trial for heresy "at this time" because certain persons of higher ecclesiastical rank in the Episcopal Church apparently shared Mr. Heaton's views. Bishop Moore's action points again to

William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts. As soon as theological strife broke out among Episcopalians, public opinion strongly asserted itself against prosecuting for heresy any inconspicuous priest while there existed Bishops of pronounced "liberal" views. Most bishops are conservative. But one bishop — William Lawrence* — stands out as a champion of theological tolerance. His attitude is clearly presented in a booklet entitled *Fifty Years*. In 50 years of priesthood, says the Massachusetts bishop, he has seen most revolutionary changes in the thought of mankind. This has taught him that change is an element of human life. It is not to be feared. It is to be used. "No discovery of science has taken from us our faith," but "when we realize how our conception of the universe has been enlarged ten thousand times, we have a conception of God ten thousand times greater, nobler and more spiritual than was that of our fathers." Hence, although he believes in the usefulness of creeds, Bishop Lawrence refuses to insist on the literal interpretation of any creed, or of the Bible.

For example, although he is personally inclined to accept the traditional idea of the Virgin Birth, he says it is not essential to Episcopal faith.

Before conservatives in the Episcopal Church can begin to purge it of so-called "heretics" they must settle with Bishop Lawrence.

Catholic reaction to the dissensions is that "Protestantism has utterly failed." This idea was voiced last week in sermons and articles.

"Permissive Creeds," in place of obligatory, is the proposal of the Faculty of the Episcopal Theological School, of Cambridge, Mass., of which Bishop Lawrence was once head. Thus, creeds with and without affirmation of the Virgin Birth, would be accepted by the Church. "The Church is greater

*William Lawrence was born in Boston in 1850 and became Bishop of Massachusetts in 1893 after ten years as professor and dean of the Episcopal Theological School. He is chairman of the trustees of both St. Marks and Groton schools. In his book he says: "My father was a successful merchant and manufacturer, but was at heart . . . a farmer. He financed the emigrants to make Kansas a free State—hence 'Lawrence,' Kansas. My boyhood . . . was saturated with Christian piety."

than the creeds." This idea coincides with Bishop Lawrence's famous utterance: "I cannot define the Triune God," and, from a different point of view with Voltaire's remark: "I will believe in God if you will stop trying to define him." Liberals contend that the spirit of Jesus cannot be caught and perpetually held in any immutable creed.

Now the Day is Over

Sabine Baring-Gould was within 26 days of 90 last week when he died in Devonshire. Of all writers he was the most fecund. His 147 works include novels, lives of the saints in 15 volumes, fairy-tales, autobiography (*A Demon Churched*), and, above all, hymns. Two hymns universal in the Protestant world are his, viz.: *Now the Day is Over* and *Onward, Christian Soldiers*.

When a vicar in Yorkshire, Baring-Gould fell in love with a mill-hand, sent her to school, married her, wrote (as a novel) the story of his romance (*Through Fire and Flame*), scandalized the conservatives.

Doctors Favored

Faith-healing was debated at Lambeth Conference, 1920. The Archbishop of Canterbury appointed their Lordships the Bishops of Oxford, Liverpool, St. Albans and Southwark to investigate. Their Lordships have now reported. They say that "no sick person must look to a clergyman to do what it is a physician's or surgeon's duty to do." They add that it is the Church's duty to assist doctors to combat disease in God's name. "The physician is conscious that he is working with a mysterious partner inherent in life which we call *vis medicatrix naturae*, or the tendency of an established system to recover its equilibrium." Priest and doctor can join in the encouragement and sustenance of this "vis," this "will to live."

Associated with the Bishops were such eminent physicians as Sir Thomas Allbutt, Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, Drs. William Brown, J. A. Hatfield, Jane Walker. They heard evidence on behalf of Christian Science and other forms of faith-healing. But their verdict was flatly in favor of doctors.

Chapter 8

In the eighth chapter of the Gospel according to St. John are these verses:

4. *They say unto him, Master, this woman was taken in adultery, in the very act.*

7. . . . *He [Jesus] said unto them: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her."*

11. . . . *And Jesus said unto her:*

"Neither do I condemn thee; go, and sin no more."

The first eleven verses of St. John, Chapter 8, have long been considered spurious. In recent versions of the Bible they are usually printed in brackets. The American translation of the New Testament by Professor E. J. Goodspeed, University of Chicago (TIME, Sept. 3), omits them. Professor Goodspeed does not doubt the truth of the story, but is positive that it is not a part of the Gospel.

Ninth Crusade

*Baccho! It was the Crusade of the Children,
And they were marching with their
songs and flowers*

To take Christ's Sepulchre!^{*}

American children by the thousand are being enlisted for the so-called Ninth Crusade. Theirs is not to be a march over mountain and sea, but a "mental pilgrimage." They are to rescue the holy places by the nickels which they contribute through Sunday School agencies.

The organization of the Ninth Crusade—of the children—is a means of arousing enthusiasm for giving financial assistance to the Eastern Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem. Crusade "commanderies" exist in many states. Each district is commanded by a "knight" who appoints a "seneschal" in every Sunday School in the district. The seneschal enlists as many children as possible and dubs them Crusaders of the Shrine. If sufficient funds are collected by a district ("commanderie"), the Patriarch of Jerusalem will acknowledge the service by erecting a bronze memorial near one of the sacred spots. For example, Sunday School children of Philadelphia hope to have a tablet in the Church of the Nativity if the money which they collect can save this church from the infidel usurper.

The Ninth Crusade is Protestant. A committee headed by Charles S. Macfarland (of the Federal Council of Churches) and Bishop Manning of New York is in charge. It has offered to Sunday School children a prize for the best essay on *The Meaning of the Holy Places*. The prize is a trip to Jerusalem.

Van Dyke's Pew

As Geneva is the world-center of Calvinism, so Princeton is the shrine of Presbyterianism in America. For a century the Princeton Theological Sem-

^{*} From *In April Once*, a poem by William A. Percy dealing with incidents of the Children's Crusade, 13th Century. One band of children, led by faith, drowned themselves. Thousands were sold into slavery.

[†] An administrative division of the (Greek) Orthodox Church, which is custodian of places made sacred by Jesus' bodily presence.



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DR. VAN DYKE
"Count me out"

inary has been the fountain-head of its theology. A stone's-throw from the campus stands the First Presbyterian Church, where the Presidents of Princeton have worshipped. Of late, one pew has been rented by the Rev. Professor van Dyke, and occupied by him except when he was away preaching. But last week Dr. van Dyke wrote this letter:

Howard E. Eldridge, Treasurer,
First Presbyterian Church,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Sir: Having had another Sunday spoiled by the bitter schismatic and unscriptural preaching of the stated supply of the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, I desire to give up my pew in the church. The few Sundays that I have free from evangelical work to spend with my family are too precious to be wasted in listening to such dismal, bilious travesty of the gospel. We want to hear about Christ, the Son of God and the Son of Man, not about the Fundamentalists and Modernists, the only subject on which your stated supply seems to have anything to say and on which most of what he says is untrue and malicious. Until he is done, count me out and give up my pew in the church. We want to worship Christ, our Saviour.
(Signed) HENRY VAN DYKE.

The "stated supply" was the Rev. J. G. Machen, Assistant Professor of New Testament Literature and Exegesis in the Theological Seminary. He habitually attacks liberals, saying: "The Modernists believe what the great enemies of the church 50 years ago believed, but they keep the traditional terminology. Their use of the old terminology is dishonorable. They have lost the conviction of the guiltiness of sin. There will be no revival until we have a new conviction of sin."

Dr. van Dyke is tired of hearing his friends and his son (Rev. Tertius van Dyke) called pagan and dishonorable men.

MEDICINE

Medicine Man McCann

Alfred W. McCann was for years medicine man of *The New York Globe*. Frank Munsey bought the *Globe*, sunk it into his *Sun*, and Mr. McCann joined *The Mail*. Before the first week of the New Year was up, he had picked a fight with the entire medical profession. His battlefield is tuberculosis of the lungs.

There exists a "lime starvation" treatment, which consists of getting organic lime into the blood. Mr. McCann asserts that the customary sanatorium treatment arrests only 22% of tuberculosis cases, taken at early stages, and treated under ideal conditions, whereas, for 12 years, the "lime starvation" cure has arrested an average of 68%, taken at serious stages, and treated while patients continued to do their regular work. Mr. McCann asserts that the suppression of this cure reveals "the abysmal inertia of the medical profession with respect to a disease so clumsily and inefficiently attacked."

He supports his charges by two quotations—one from Dr. John F. Murphy, in whose memory a hospital is being built in Chicago: "In fact it [outrageously neglected treatment of tuberculosis] borders on a crime." The other quotation is from Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Harvard: "I know from my own certain knowledge that the vast majority of physicians in Massachusetts cannot make a diagnosis of early tuberculosis. I do not believe that one-tenth of the physicians in any State can tell incipient tuberculosis when they see it from physical signs."

Mr. McCann concludes that the obstructionist tactics of the American Medical Association keep 10,000,000 American sufferers from hope of recovery. This is a statement that may be characterized as fantastic.

Athletic Longevity

Harvard men who wear the rowing "H" have a longer span of life than the American experience Tables predict for the average man.

William H. Geer, Harvard director of physical education, reported to an Athletic Research Society meeting in Atlanta as follows: In a group of 159 oarsmen who rowed between 1852 and 1900, 67 had died in 1920; the total number of years lived by them plus the probable number of years to be lived was 7,389 years. According to the life-expectancy tables there would have been 96 deaths and a total of only 6,709 years lived.

The conclusion drawn from Mr. Geer's limited survey is that the popular myth according to which good athletes die young, is false.

SCIENCE

A. A. A. S.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science concluded its congress at Cincinnati (TIME, Dec. 31, Jan. 7).

Important events and disclosures:
Mathematician Wins. A \$1,000 prize, for the most valuable contribution to science presented at the current meetings, was awarded to Dr. Leonard E. Dickson, Professor of Mathematics at the University of Chicago. His achievement was a general mathematical theory including as special cases certain fundamental branches, such as quaternions and vector analysis. It is comparable in importance to the so-called calculus of Ricci and Levi Civita, which formed the mathematical basis for Einstein's general relativity theory. Unfortunately, these theories are so abstruse that only the trained mathematician can penetrate their mysteries. Laymen must take on faith the fact that all branches of modern science depend upon highly complex mathematical tools, as is evidenced by the judgment of the committee on award, which represented several sciences.

Dr. Dickson, aged 49, studied at Texas, Chicago, Leipzig, Paris, is internationally known. He is the only American mathematician who is a corresponding member of the French Academy of Science.

High Altitude Rocket. Dr. Robert H. Goddard, Professor of Physics at Clark University, declaring that the discharge of a rocket which might reach the moon or a planet is entirely feasible on the basis of experiments already made, called for support in order that actual trial flights may be made this coming year, and that America may retain her lead in meteorology.

The rocket offers great opportunities for making photographs and meteorological records above the 20-30 mile stratum beyond the range of airplanes. Once it gets free of the earth's atmosphere moreover, it would operate still better, as its maximum efficiency is in a vacuum. Dr. Goddard makes no Jules Verne predictions for future interplanetary communication by passenger-carrying cars, but he does definitely aver that there are no insuperable obstacles to this first modest mechanical attempt to reach other worlds than our own.

Vitamins. Two new vitamins, "Bios I" and "Bios II," have been found by Dr. W. Lash Miller, Professor of Physical Chemistry at the University of Toronto. A substance called bios

(life) was discovered 20 years ago by a Belgian professor at Louvain University, but Dr. Miller, in experimenting on yeast, found that minute quantities of this substance greatly stimulated the growth of cells. In attempting to extract it from wort, he found that it could be split into the two new compounds.

Isotopes. Dr. W. D. Harkins, Professor of Physical Chemistry at the University of Chicago, who earlier in the week had announced his discovery of Zeta rays, described his original work with isotopes, or elements having the same chemical structure but different atomic weights. Another American, Professor McCoy of Chicago, first discovered that chlorine, mercury and zinc are not unitary elements, but can be separated into isotopes. Dr. Harkins has split all three of them into their components, obtaining his most successful results by the use of liquid air, which is too costly to use for laboratory purposes.

Bacon. The 300th anniversary was fittingly observed of the publication of the *Novum Organum*, the master work of Sir Francis Bacon (1561-1626), who, while not a great investigator himself, laid the foundation of modern scientific research by his insight into the true spirit and method of science. Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, of Smith College, Dr. Mark Liddell, of Purdue University, and other scientific historians paid tribute to Lord Bacon's vast influence over subsequent thought.

Mental Deficiency. Conditions of mental retardation, delinquency, dwarfism, gigantism and other defects, were definitely improved by glandular therapy under the oversight of Dr. Burtis B. Breese, Professor of Psychology at the University of Cincinnati, and Dr. Louis Lurie, Director of the Psychopathic Institute of the Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati. Eight children were shown as exhibits. They suffered from deficiency in the pituitary glands, were treated by pituitary extracts. One lad of seven, apparently hopelessly feeble-minded, had advanced four school grades in three years. Others, dwarfs and giants, were made to develop properly.

Brain Capacity. Data, derived from brains dissected at a Cleveland medical school, revealed marked correlations with certain social phenomena, according to Dr. T. Wingate Todd, Professor of Anatomy at Western Reserve University. Subjects for dissection usually come from among suicides, paupers, drunkards, criminals and other "social ineffectives." The average brain capacity in the dissecting rooms during

the prosperous year of 1918 was 1,330 cubic centimeters. From 1913 to 1917, the average was 1400 c.c. In the acute depression of 1921, men of an average brain capacity of 1470 c.c. failed to survive. The average normal brain ranges from 1480 to 1500 c.c. while 1530 indicates high intelligence. Very low grade brains have almost disappeared from the dissecting room since 1919, which Dr. Todd ascribes to the restriction of immigration. Relief statistics of the Cleveland Associated Charities harmonized closely with the record of the skulls.

Intelligence Tests. Dr. J. McKeen Cattell, President-elect of the Association, led a symposium on the interpretation of intelligence tests. The existing tests foretell with great accuracy the probable accomplishment of children in school and college. They do not, however, measure elements of emotion or will-power, which have much to do with large public success. To be a Phi Beta Kappa or an Alpha plus man may be an introduction to *Who's Who* and a salary of \$5,000, but it is no guarantee that one will build railroads, manage industries, or be a maker of a President.

Kammerer. The weight of biological opinion at Cincinnati, as voiced by Dr. Daniel T. MacDougall, Director of Botanical Research at the Carnegie Institution, and General Secretary of the A. A. A. S., was, on the whole, opposed to the claims of Professor Paul Kammerer, of Vienna (TIME, May 12, June 18, Dec. 10), who believes he has experimental proof of the inheritance of acquired characteristics. Dr. Kammerer, though now in this country, was not invited to Cincinnati. Most American biologists, while recognizing that animals or plants may have experiences (poisons, for instance), which affect the germ plasma in such a way as to cause changes in the progeny, say that Dr. Kammerer's methods have not met sufficiently critical tests to justify his conclusions. Replying to MacDougall from New York, Kammerer questioned the open-mindedness of American biologists.

Dr. MacDougall (no relation to Professor William MacDougall, the Oxford-Harvard psychologist), is in charge of desert laboratories at Tucson, Ariz., and Carmel, Calif., for discovering the processes by which plant life takes energy from the air and the sun. He aims to supplement both the food and the fuel supply eventually, by obtaining carbon from the atmosphere without waiting for the slow vegetable process.

International Language. A new international language was urged by several philologists, who met in a

section of their own for the first time. Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of St. Paul, Minn., pled for "Cosmo English," a sort of secondary language to be used only for international communication, which would in no way interfere with existing English.

American Psychological Association. A representative body of American psychologists, meeting at Madison, Wis., heard a varied program which included papers by the following:

1) Prof. Walter V. Bingham, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, tested 100 successful business men and secured results corroborating Dr. Cattell's statements. No significant relation was found between intelligence, as measured by the Army tests, and relative success in business, though 83% of the group made first-class scores. Two of the lowest scores were made by presidents of large concerns.

2) Dr. Thomas R. Garth, of Denver University, in a survey of Indian mentality, found that five racial groups could be differentiated in resistance to mental fatigue. Western nomadic Indians showed the best resistance.

American Chemical Association. Meeting in New York, the American Chemical Society elected to its presidency Dr. Leo Hendrik Baekeland, Chemical Entrepreneur and Honorary Professor of Chemistry at Columbia University. Dr. Baekeland, a Belgian by birth, is an American by adoption. He is best known for his invention of "bakelite," the synthetic substitute for hard rubber and amber, widely used in pipe-stems, billiard balls, fountain pens, etc.

THE PRESS

Curtismorphosis

The stamp of a real publisher's personality always descends upon his properties. The gold may be old, but the mintage is the publisher's. Everyone knew that there would be a new face on the coin when Cyrus H. K. Curtis took control of the *New York Evening Post* (TIME, Dec. 31). Last week, readers examined the new currency. It had undergone a great Curtismorphosis.

In type and in form of "make-up" it had acquired a startling likeness to the *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia). It bore the names of Mr. Curtis' correspondents and contributors. The eight-col-

umn news pages had been lessened to seven. The six-column editorial page had been increased to seven. The editorials which formerly issued from the liberal pen of Simon Strunsky had gone—for Mr. Strunsky had departed to *The New York Times*. In their place was the form and, in good part, the editorial substance of the *Ledger*. The *Bowling Green*, on which Christo-



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CHRISTOPHER MORLEY
She did not resent his attentions

pher Morley played so many jovial games of literary nine pins, had been subdivided into small lots, on which Clinton W. Gilbert, author of *The Mirrors of Washington* and correspondent of the *Ledger*, paragraphed with brutal frankness about Washington politics. Last but not least, the face value of the issue was changed from 3¢ to 5¢.

Certainly neither Hamilton,* Godkin nor White imported their editorials from Philadelphia; the new *Post* does not promise to be a better paper for "Views," but it does give indications of being a better paper for "News." It remains to be seen whether the New York public will welcome at 5¢ an evening paper distinguished for its news chiefly. If not, the burden of the mistake will be borne by Mr. Curtis' pocket-book.

The first issues of the new *Post* were not without their journalistic faux pas; for example, a streamer headline over a sport page: ROCKEFELLER SPENDS VACATION ON FLORIDA LINKS—OTHER LIVE SPORT NEWS.

On his last evening on the *Bowling*

* Alexander Hamilton founded the *New York Evening Post* in 1801.

Green, Christopher Morley retold *A Love Story*.

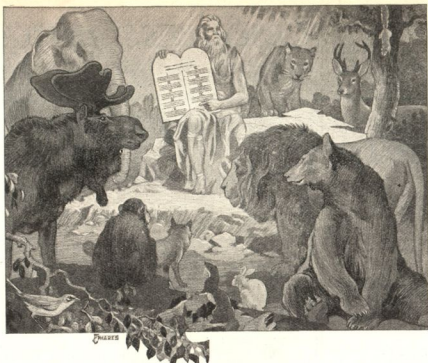
"As soon as I saw her (this was ten years ago, by the way) I had that curious feeling that there was something of destiny in the incident. . . . Well, it didn't take me long to get an introduction. . . . For quite a while—several years—I lived in another city, and did not see her often. . . . Yet even when she was inaccessible it gave me pleasure to think about her existence. . . . From time to time I sent her some odd trifle or curio that I hoped might please her; at first she returned them, faintly reproving, but with so calm a courtesy that I could see she did not resent my attentions. . . . I could never understand how she got the reputation of being ill-natured or cold-hearted (there were some, in the old days, who used to say so), for surely in my experience she was never that. . . . And then—can I forget the day when I learned that she, too, in her secret way, had been thinking tenderly of me? She sent me word (the darling) that she had come to the conclusion that our friendship might be put upon quite a different footing. . . . I came to see her. . . . And then her familiar and gracious charm had its way with me. . . . Who on earth are you talking about? I can hear you asking. Why, who indeed but the *Evening Post*!"

Comics

The arched eyebrow over the askance eye of the intellectual has been lifted in deprecation ever since the high name of comedy has been debased by its application to "comic strips." Comic strips, the horseplay of journalism, the daily joy of my honest burghers, have suffered long the stings of contempt. Seldom have they been excoriated so devastatingly or on such grounds as by Alejandro Hoch, an editor from the Argentine, who is visiting these parts. These are his winged words describing this danger to civilization:

"In some of the manufactured newspapers I have been able to see as many as ten distinct series of drawings in which the theme is invariably the disparagement of man by his daughters and wives, conveying to the mind of the readers that the head of the family and the backbone of the nation, is a subject fit only to be ridiculed. Daughters mocking their fathers and wives chastising their better halves hardly uphold the idea of family authority, without which family life surely perishes. Nothing sinks deeper into the simple mind than the repetition of these scenes dashed up in a manner suited to their low mentality.

"Surely, the press organization of the United States of America, headed by men of brains, should see that, following the material greatness conquered by the country, evolution must bring about the spiritual predominance equal in power, which is being killed in the bud by just such foolish, insane and at times immoral sections as mine. The service which should be labeled 'for illiterates only.'"



Do animals obey the Ten Commandments better than men and women?

DOES the bear know by instinct that it is wrong for him to steal from his brother bear? Is the growl of a dog with a bone really a warning to other dogs to respect the command, "Thou shalt not covet"? Did you know that a pack of timber-wolves has been known to punish the wolf-sentinel who repeatedly gave "false witness" about approaching danger? Are the seven great "thou shalt nots" and the three great "thou shalts" known and observed by squirrels as well as elephants—by bees as well as birds?

Where did Moses get the Ten Commandments? Did the finger of a personal God really write them "on tables of stone" or did the great Hebrew law-giver write them after long, profound observation of the lives of beasts as well as men? Was Moses really a deep student of Nature's fundamental laws as well as a great leader of crowds?

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

The New Year prophets have come and gone. And the average business man is now trying to summarize their messages, and find out what they said. First, he finds that financial as well as other doctors disagree; second, that when such messages from the master minds of Business really say anything, it is apt to be limited to the district or business in which the particular master mind is pre-eminent.

The financial editor of *The New York Times*,* in all this various Babel of tongues, shows his usual good sense. He listed the leading favorable and unfavorable tendencies now discernible in American Business, and left the conclusion for the reader to form for himself. Here are his lists:

The "grounds for hopefulness," as he calls them, are: 1) our impregnable gold, credit and banking position; 2) large recent profits in industry; 3) recent record freight traffic and signs of its likely continuance; 4) a conservative and economical administration in Washington; 5) economic recovery in Europe, clearly beginning despite Germany and Russia.

The case for the pessimist, he itemized as follows: 1) potentiality of credit inflation due to our abnormal gold reserve; 2) uncertainty as to the continuance of large industrial profits, as seen in declining commodity prices, the steel industry, etc.; 3) probability of attack, and its possibility of success, by radical Congressmen upon the Transportation Act; 4) unsettling influence of Presidential election, bonus agitation, possible tampering with Federal Reserve Act by farm bloc; 5) Germany drifting into bankruptcy, England faced with a Labor Ministry, France feeling the results of debt inflation, reparations still unsettled.

In conclusion, Mr. Noyes discreetly remarked: "Different men will strike a different balance between the good influences and the bad as making weight in determining the history of 1924."

Rea-Atterbury

Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, will retire in 1925 at the age of 70. His probable successor is W. W. Atterbury, Vice President, in charge of operation.

General Atterbury, except during his service with the A. E. F. in France, has been connected with the Pennsylvania ever since he was grad-

uated from Yale in 1886. He began as apprentice in the Altoona, Pa., shops, became road foreman, assistant engineer, master mechanic, gen-



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GENERAL ATTERBURY
He began in Altoona

eral superintendent of motive power, general manager, Vice President.

Samuel Rea began as a clerk in a country store. At 16 he went rail-roading, and 31 found him, mature, assistant engineer in the construction of chain suspension bridges over the Monongahela at Pittsburgh. Finally, as head of the 12,000-mile system employing 250,000 men, he became one of the three or four dominating powers in American transportation. He is considered largely responsible for many features of the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act, whereby the roads were returned to private control in 1920.

Largest in the World

When the Equitable Building on lower Broadway was finished, New Yorkers felt that the climax of big buildings had been reached. But now the Parlex Holding Corporation proposes to outdo it with a mammoth structure at Fourth Avenue and 33rd Street. An entire block, 425 x 197 feet, will be occupied, the new structure when finished will contain 1,458,170 square feet of rental area—about a quarter of a million more than the Equitable Building—and will have 31 stories. The total cost is estimated at between \$18,000,000 and \$20,000,000. Construction will start this Spring.

Several new features will be incorporated in the new structure, such as apartments and recreational rooms

Business in 1924

Today you are making decisions which are certain to have an important bearing on what your concern will make or lose during the coming year.

Will business be prosperous and move forward to higher levels during the months ahead? Or is a major downward movement of industrial activity and commodity prices in prospect?

A carefully prepared survey of current business conditions, including a forecast of the probable course of business and commodity prices for the first half of 1924, is presented in a recent bulletin of the Harvard Economic Service.

*Executives can secure
a copy of this report
by addressing*

**Harvard University
Committee on
Economic Research**

18 Abbot Building
Cambridge, Massachusetts

*Mr. Alexander Dana Noyes.

1864

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1924

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Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over 36 Million Dollars

Condensed Statement as of December 31, 1923

ASSETS

CASH on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank and due from Banks and Bankers	\$49,422,881.23
UNITED STATES BONDS	37,920,055.41
Municipal Bonds	6,325,141.77
Loans and Discounts	137,133,965.58
Short Term Securities	1,844,006.68
Bonds and Other Securities	3,730,765.20
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	900,000.00
Real Estate	3,295,000.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	10,241,695.42
Interest Accrued	1,175,430.13
TOTAL	\$251,988,941.42

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$12,500,000.00
Surplus	17,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	6,067,560.37
DEPOSITS	202,323,783.20
Dividend Payable January 2, 1924	750,000.00
Reserve for Taxes and Interest Accrued	1,076,657.08
Unearned Discount	274,992.28
Acceptances	11,495,948.49
TOTAL	\$251,988,941.42

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Member Federal Reserve System

for tenants on the upper floors, halls for conventions, a new automatic control elevator system. The unusual size of the plot has permitted the planning of large single room areas, which are expected to prove desirable to many lines of business.

Conversion of Bethlehem

During the War, Bethlehem Steel was the best known and outstanding "War baby"; the efforts of the company were almost entirely devoted to the production of munitions and other ordnance materials.

After the Armistice, Bethlehem faced a difficult problem of converting its facilities to peace-time production. The shift was made gradually and without great loss, and has now been completed. Only about 2% of the company's entire property and plant investment now consists of emergency ordnance plants. Bethlehem's feat is all the more remarkable when it is recalled that the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Co., taken over by Bethlehem in 1923, was likewise primarily a producer of war materials.

The change to production of peacetime articles made necessary new machinery, not only in considerable amounts, but of many different kinds. Bethlehem's war output was highly standardized, and consisted of machine shells, etc., all exactly alike. Now these shell plants are provided with machinery to produce milling cutters, punches, jigs, rivet sets, gauges and a high grade of other finished machine shop products.

Ward Line Failure

The abnormal conditions in the shipping industry all over the world, as well as the cut-throat competitive reduction in freight rates, forced the failure of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Co., better known as the "Ward Line." Liabilities of the Company are estimated at \$2,000,000, with assets probably in excess of that figure. The principal trouble with the Company is that it cannot at present operate profitably. This has left it without funds to meet current obligations, and forced its bankruptcy.

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Britton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried (National Affairs, The Press), John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn (Foreign News). Weekly Contributors—Steven V. Bennett (Books), Prosper Burali (Music), John Farrar (Books), Kenneth M. Gould (Medicine, Science), Willard T. Ingalls (Business and Finance), Alexander Klein (Aeronautics), Wells C. Root (The Theatre, Cinema), John A. Thomas (Books), Mark Van Doren (Education). Published by TIME, Inc., H. R. Luce, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; B. Hadden, Sec'y-Treas., 216 E. 59th St., New York City. Subscription rate, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert E. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 59th St., New York; New England representatives, Sweeney & H. H. 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. III, No. 2.

EGYPT and the MEDITERRANEAN

The rigors of winter melt into a sun-warmed glow of color—on the Riviera. The humdrum of everyday life transformed into glamorous mystery and romance—in the valley of the Nile.

Egypt, Monte Carlo, Italy, Madeira—all part of one glorious voyage de luxe. Forty-four day cruise, \$800 up. A distinguished transatlantic liner is your hotel.

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The Red Star Liner—*LAPLAND*—sailing January 16—March 5

WEST INDIES



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WHITE STAR LINE RED STAR LINE

AERONAUTICS

Wreckage

Fire blackened wreckage, a gasoline tank, pieces of rubberized cloth, is all that has appeared of the *Dismude* (TIME, Jan. 7) on the surface of the water. Bitter controversy as to the cause of the tragedy has so far produced no enlightening facts. American and British airship projects are in no wise to be altered—experts in both countries claim that structural weakness of the *Dismude*, hastily built in war-time, is to blame, that better ships are now being built. The French, on the other hand, are likely to abandon all their work in such craft, concentrating on supremacy in airplanes.

Impregnable England

England's splendid isolation is gone. The sea and the British fleet cannot prevent hostile attacks from the air. To meet this situation, so alarming to a country which has not suffered an invasion for nearly 900 years, the Air Ministry has formulated defensive plans far exceeding in scope anything attempted during the War. Huge airdromes, numbers of air squadrons will line the entire coast. London will be protected by a complete loop of such defenses, and the industrial districts will be similarly protected. These plans call for 52 well equipped

squadrons within four years. If a Labor Ministry does not call a halt, England will soon be at least on a par with France in air power.

Globe Flyers

General Mason B. Patrick, Chief of the U. S. Army Air Service, selected the officers who will attempt a flight around the globe this Spring. They are now at Langley Field, Va., learning every detail of the Douglas Torpedo planes, handling the latest navigation instruments, scanning world maps, studying the meteorology and topography of the route.

Major Frederick L. Martin, 41, native of Indiana, is in command. A graduate in mechanical engineering, with an overseas record in aviation, he supplies the expedition with steadiness.

Lieutenant Lowell H. Smith, 31, of Santa Barbara, headed all the contestants in the endurance race from New York to San Francisco to New York in 1919, and made a duration flight last year of 36 hours, refueling in the air. He is good for a long pull.

Lieutenant Erik H. Nelson, 35, born in Stockholm, had seven years in internal combustion engineering before joining up for the War.

Lieutenant Leigh Wade, of Cassopolis, Mich., has crowded much flying and the Martin Bomber altitude record into his 27 years.

Lieutenants Leslie P. Arnold and L. D. Sculze, are able alterants.

SPORT

Another "Logical"

At Madison Square Garden, Manhattan, Johnny Shugrue bumped his nose on Pal Moran's fist in the first round of their prospective twelve. Blood-flow external and internal from the broken nose blinded him. In the fifth round the referee called the bout on account of Shugrue's optical darkness. When the end came, he was a vivid study in red. Moran punched and punctured at the same time.

Notwithstanding Shugrue's unlucky disability in the first round, it was obvious Moran had not met his match. The latter's improvement since his illness a year ago is little short of startling. With the possible exception of Lew Tendler in 1922, he is the most logical contender in several years for the throne of Lightweight Champion Benny Leonard. Unhappily for him, Benny's habit is to render contenders decidedly illogical in actual combat. Moran and Leonard will probably meet next Summer in an outdoor fight.

Active Firpo

Luis Angel Firpo will demonstrate his battering right in his native ring. He has selected as his opponent Farmer Lodge, incompetent U. S. heavyweight. On the Buenos Aires football field, they will fight 15 rounds, Feb. 10, for the Women's Charity Association of Buenos Aires. Lodge will receive \$3,000 and traveling expenses.

Lodge, old, awkward, heavy, has never displayed first-class ability. He was a sparring partner for Dempsey during the latter's preparations for Firpo. Critics agree that Firpo has selected a "set-up."

Erminio Spalla, European heavyweight champ, sailed from Milan to meet Firpo at Buenos Aires. Spalla won his championship title last summer from Vandever, a Dutchman. At the time, Dr. Benito Mussolini saluted Spalla thus: "I embrace you. Now prepare yourself for the supreme trial. Having become champion of Europe, you must become champion of the world!"

Spalla had an agreement with Tex Rickard to fight Gene Tunney in New York, Feb. 1. By sailing for South America he showed himself to be a poor business man. Flattened by Firpo, he will be no drawing card in the U. S.

Firpo plans to arrive in America early in March to prepare for a return fight with Dempsey.

Norway vs. U. S.

Mrs. Molla Mallory is a native of Norway and an American citizen by marriage. Both Norway and the U. S.

claim her for their respective Olympic tennis teams. Precedent is cited: Hannes Kolehmainen, distance runner, American citizen, returned to his native Finland under whose colors he competed in the 1920 Olympics. Although Mrs. Mallory is said unofficially to have stated her preference for the red, the white and the blue, she refused to go on record. "I have nothing to say



© Keystone MRS. MALLORY
"She stands for our ideals"

about it at all. I never give interviews."

Said Julian S. Myrick, former President of the U. S. L. T. A.: "We want Mrs. Mallory to represent the United States in the Olympics. We feel that she is an American in every sense of the word and that she stands for our ideals."

Tilden Explodes

The tennis sovereigns are becoming solicitous over their subject's literary activities. Amateur tennis players, they aver, should not gain from the game by authorship. Ceteris verbis, tennis players will probably be forbidden the right of contributing to magazines for money. So swollen is the trade apparently that certain of the stars are supporting themselves thereby. They are commercial athletes if not professional.

Will Tilden immediately exploded. Said he: "Writing is my chosen career. The committee may not know that I began working for newspapers while in my junior year at college and have been identified with the writing game since then. I hadn't even won a State title during my early years in the newspaper game, so my work was not dependent upon my ability as a tennis player. Neither was the fact that I have done dramatic and music reviews

for metropolitan papers, nor that I have had eight fiction stories accepted by magazines in the last 18 months.

"You can't sell fiction with a tennis racket, nor can you sit at a city desk, as I have done, unless you are a practical newspaperman of real experience and initiative.

"Frankly, I cannot see that the interpretation applies to me, although it is barely possible that I am the man at whom it is directed.

"I am heart and soul an amateur and have refused five offers to turn pro. If the executive committee thinks the player-writers are getting by on their tennis reputation, let the committee pass a rule forbidding players to use their titles in signing articles. My name is my own, however, given to me by my father, and not by the United States Tennis Association."

There promises to develop a literature-lawn tennis controversy which will live long in literary and sporting annals. The interesting point, of course, and the one which will never be proved is the attitude magazine editors might take toward Mr. Tilden's fiction if he should leave the courts permanently in favor of literature.

Coincident with the action of the lawn tennis officials, word came from the Olympic Committee that no athlete competing will be allowed to record for the press the experiences of the American team. Thus far no literary pole vaulters have threatened in righteous indignation to forsake their poles for their pens.

Modest, Unassuming

Rene Lacoste defeated Jean Borotra for the Christmas cup in covered court play offered by the Sporting Club of France, score 6-4, 6-2, 4-6, 3-6, 6-2. In an interview he attributed much of his success to his American trip of last summer. Said he: "I didn't know what tennis was before I entered those American tournaments."

Ranking

The Ranking Committee of the U. S. L. T. A. announced that it had compiled a *Who's Who* of the tennis world for 1923 as follows:

MEN'S SINGLES			
1923			
No. 1—W. T. Tilden 2d	.....	1922	1921
No. 2—W. M. Johnston	.....	1	1
No. 3—R. N. Williams 2d	.....	2	2
No. 4—Vincent Richards	.....	4	6
No. 5—F. T. Hunter	.....	3	3
No. 6—Howard O. Kinsey	.....	9	9
No. 7—Carl Fischer	.....	8	13
No. 8—B. L. C. Norton	.....	19	—
No. 9—Harvey Speedie	.....	8	13
No. 10—Robert Kinsey	.....	6	12
WOMEN'S SINGLES			
No. 1—Miss Helen Wills	.....	3	14
No. 2—Mrs. M. B. Mallory	.....	1	1
No. 3—Miss Eleanor Goss	.....	5	—
No. 4—Miss L. Scherman	.....	—	—
No. 5—Miss H. G. Lockhorn	.....	7	6
No. 6—Miss M. Macdonald	.....	12	15
No. 7—Miss E. Squarney	.....	2	8
No. 8—Miss L. Bancroft	2	16
No. 9—Miss Martha Bayard	6	16
No. 10—Miss Helen Hocker	16	—



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"FROM that day forward love quite governed my soul," wrote Dante of the day when, as a boy of nine, he first saw Beatrice, then a child of his own age. They did not speak, but the love kindled by this chance meeting grew to become the great passion, and the great tragedy, of Dante's life. Years later, they again met on a street in Florence, the scene depicted in the famous painting by Henry Holiday, shown above. Again they did not speak, but "she turned her eyes thither where I stood sorely abashed, and by her unmistakable courtesy she saluted me with so virtuous a bearing that I seemed then and there to behold the very limits of blessedness."

Dante saw Beatrice only once more; she never knew of the deep passion that she had inspired in the greatest heart that ever beat in Italy, a passion immortalized in one of the supreme

masterpieces of literature. *The Divine Comedy*, the great work of Dante's life, was his tribute to the woman he loved.

To read *The Divine Comedy*, without being familiar with the strange and beautiful love story that inspired it and that is woven through it, would be to miss much of the deepest feeling and meaning. And just as we must know something about Dante, his noble character, his tragic life and the mediaeval period in which he lived in order to understand and appreciate his work, so we must have the proper background of knowledge in order to understand and appreciate every great masterpiece of literature and art.

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In writing the story of the world's litera-

ture, John Drinkwater, the eminent author, has been assisted by several other world-wide authorities. All the great writers, past and present, are introduced and explained: Homer, Dante, Froissart, Chaucer, Rabelais, Cervantes, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe, Byron, Dickens, Lamb, Tennyson, Turgenieff, Kipling, Galworthy, Wells and a host of others.

Sir William Orpen, the eminent English artist, explains the development of art in a way that gives a new grasp and understanding of the work of such masters as Botticelli, da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Rubens, Van Dyck, Velasquez, Frans Hals, Rembrandt, Gainsborough, Turner, Constable, Burne-Jones, Augustus John.

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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Major Ian Hay Beith, British playwright-novelist: "Arriving in the U. S. on my way to the West Indies, I said: 'Men of today lack the old-fashioned reverence for women that was the most sacred thing in life. . . Men of New York and London should refuse to give more than one cocktail to any woman on any occasion. They should unite to restore woman to her old pedestal. . . They should not take women to night clubs and give them drinks.'"

Henry Ford: "Mrs. Ford and I were guests at an old-fashioned housewarming at the home of M. D. Bryant, my brother-in-law, in Traverse City, Mich. It was reported that I 'did the do-see-do, swung my partner and promenade away' while Jep Bisbee fiddled *Money Musk* and *Turkey in the Straw*."

Charles A. Templeton, Governor of Connecticut: "It was reported that I have had the word 'Governor' engraved on a metal plate at the end of my pew in the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church at Waterbury."

Magnus Johnson, junior Senator from Minnesota: "Competing in a wood-chopping contest against Senator Frazier of North Dakota, I was defeated. Reports stated that I 'thought someone had taken a mean advantage of me.' Urged by cinema men to tell a funny story during the performance, I responded: 'Henry Ford never went to college but he went to Coolidge.' I could not help joining in the general laughter that followed. Said I: 'I used up much lung power while Frazier never cracked a smile but kept on sawing.'"

John Davison Rockefeller, Jr.: "In my book, *The Personal Relation in Industry*, recently published by Boni & Liveright, I speak as follows of my father: 'Criticized, maligned and condemned these many years . . . he holds in his heart nothing but good will toward every man.'"

C. Bascom Slemp, Secretary to President Coolidge: "It became known that John Fox, novelist and one-time husband of Fritz Scheff, was a boyhood friend of mine in Virginia, that we often went fishing, that I am said to be the original of a character in *The Trail of the Lonesome Pine*."

Bobby Jones, National Open Golf Champion: "From Harvard, where I am a student, I journeyed to Manhattan to attend the annual dinner of the U. S. Golf Association. As a guest of honor, I was given an ovation. I announced that I would be on hand next Summer at Oakland Hills, Calif., to defend my title."

MILESTONES

Reported Engaged. Captain Robert Elias Tremen of Ithaca, N. Y., divorced in Paris last July by Irene Castle, to Miss Lily Belle Jaeger, 21, of Montclair, N. J.

Engaged. George Owen, Jr., 23, generally acknowledged to be the greatest Harvard athlete of all time, to Miss Leonora Trafford of Readville, Mass.

Married. William Pierson Hamilton, 54, of Manhattan, retired member of J. P. Morgan and Co., executor of the will of the late Mr. Morgan, to Mrs. Theodosia S. Carlin, of Montecito, Calif., at Montecito. Simultaneously it became known that Mr. Hamilton and his first wife, Juliet P. Morgan, daughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, had been divorced in December by decree of the Nevada State Courts.

Died. Nathan Bay Scott, 81, Republican Senator from West Virginia (1899-1911), President until a year ago of the Continental Trust Co., Washington, D. C., since 1888 West Virginian representative on the Republican National Committee, of heart disease, at Washington.

Died. William A. Miske, 29, St. Paul heavyweight pugilist, of acute Bright's disease, in Minneapolis. In 114 fights he was knocked out only once—by Jack Dempsey at Benton Harbor, Mich., in 1920. His last fight was with Bill Brennan six weeks ago. He knocked Brennan out in the fourth round. In 1920, when attacked by Bright's disease for the first time, he said: "If I am going to die, it might as well happen in the ring as in bed. Tell me what to do and I will beat this sickness."

Died. Montgomery Roosevelt Schuyler, 70, cousin of the late President Roosevelt, at Nyack, N. Y., of cardiac rheumatism. Before Prohibition he and his cousin, Samuel Roosevelt, were sole agents in the U. S. for Haig & Haig, Scotch whisky.

Died. Ashton Harvey, 70, retired Manhattan lawyer, at Ormond Beach, Fla., of heart disease, while golfing with John Davison Rockefeller.

Died. Kate Terry (Mrs. Arthur Lewis), 79, oldest living member of the famous Terry family of actors and actresses, in London. She made her first stage appearance in 1847 at the age of three, singing *I'm Ninety-Five* and dancing the Jockey Dance. Her last appearance was in 1906, at Drury Lane in a jubilee testimonial to Ellen; she was Ursula in *Much Ado About Nothing*.

Hundreds of words you use every day are almost the same in French, Spanish and German.

Here are over 50 from a single page of a New York newspaper

reaction	eminent	brutal	command
conservative	national	police	moral
tendency	class	capitalist	revolution
illustrate	energetic	administration	conspire
contraction	industrial	inspection	conference
theory	interest	problem	delegate
absolute	organization	commissioner	historical
dictator	department	naturally	consequence
political	creature	liberal	ideal
social	confiscate	aspiration	action
ethical	character	aristocracy	agitation
practical	person	element	imperial
ignore	demonstration	constellation	situation



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Everybody wants to be able to talk and read at least one foreign language—either for travelling abroad or for business reasons. A revolutionary discovery now enables Americans to master French, Spanish or German at sight—without once “translating” or referring to a dictionary! Get the FREE BOOK that gives you the most astonishing information ever published about learning languages in the only natural way in your own home.

IF somebody handed you a foreign newspaper and told you to read it at sight, you would probably say: “Impossible! Why, I don’t know a word of any language but English!”

Yet the amazing fact is that you do actually know hundreds of words of French, Spanish and German—without realizing it. Hundreds, yes, thousands of words are almost identical in English and in the three principal foreign languages. Over 50 of them, printed in the panel above, were taken from a single American newspaper page.

What does this mean? Simply that you already have a start toward learning any language you choose, by the easiest, most efficient method ever devised.

This is the Pelman Method of Language Instruction—a wonderfully simple way of teaching that has been enthusiastically received in England, and has just been brought to America. You learn in the simplest, most natural way imaginable—the way a child learns to speak his native tongue—without bothering about rules of grammar at all in the beginning.

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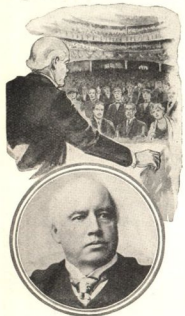
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Proper development for giants and dwarfs. (P. 19.)

An honor for a witty judge. (P. 8.)

The dignified silence of Dr. Benito Mussolini. (P. 10.)

A determined little man who is a stable influence in American letters. (P. 12.)

A loyal subject of Japan. (P. 11.)

The passing of the New Year prophets. (P. 23.)

One cocktail the limit. (P. 28.)

The wane of visibility in the Ruhr. (P. 7.)

Appreciative thunderings. (P. 15.)

An Ambassador who is determined to do all he can. (P. 7.)

Alvaro Obregon evading his bed. (P. 11.)

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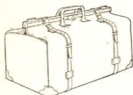
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