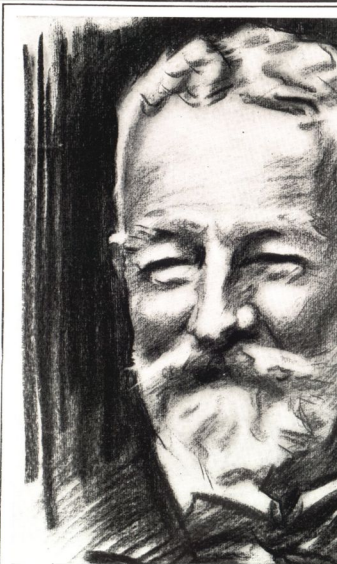


TIM

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. III NO. 3

HENRY CABOT LODGE

"A Proletarian Problem—"
(See Page 3)

Four-Minute Essays

By DR. FRANK CRANE

of whom SID SAYS:

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. III. No. 3

Jan. 21, 1924

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

The White House Week

☛ The President broke his rule against the acceptance of invitations to address public gatherings. He will speak at the annual meeting of the Ohio State Society in Washington on Jan. 29, the birthday of William McKinley. President Harding had agreed to address the Society two years ago on Jan. 29, but cancelled the engagement because it came at the time that the Knickerbocker Theatre collapsed in the Capital. Last year he again broke the engagement on account of Mrs. Harding's illness. This year the late President had again promised to speak. Chief Justice Taft called to ask President Coolidge to fulfill President Harding's promise, to which Mr. Coolidge agreed as a matter of sentiment.

☛ On the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, President Coolidge placed a wreath at the base of the statue of the Democrat, Andrew Jackson, close to the White House. No previous Republican President is known to have done so.

☛ From the Arctic, by radio, the President received the following message: "Members of MacMillan expedition in northern Greenland deeply appreciative of your holiday greetings and wishes for New Year. All's well on the *Bowdoin* in the middle of the long Arctic night."

☛ The Tariff Commission (TIME, April 28), as a whole and in divisions, visited the White House a number of times in an attempt to solve, with the President's aid, various dissensions which had arisen within the Commission. The chief disagreement is understood to be whether a member may take part in disposing of any case concerning any commodity in which he is or has been financially interested, a point on which there was a three-three division. President Coolidge apparently did not secure a settlement.

☛ The President and Mrs. Coolidge held the annual reception for the

Judiciary; Mr. Coolidge invited Herr Anton Lang, *Passion Play* Christus, to be a guest at the White House when the Players are in Baltimore next March; the Coolidges attended a performance of *Hamlet*, by John Barrymore; over 100 women of the Directorate of the General Federation of Women's Clubs called on Mrs. Coolidge in a body; Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge were guests of the Secretary of the Treasury and Miss Ailsa Mellon at an entertainment with the Senators from Pennsylvania, and a group of Philadelphia and Manhattan politicians, financiers, and "Society."

☛ After going to church on Sunday morning, President and Mrs. Coolidge drove in their car to the residence of Arthur Brooks, Negro valet of all the Presidents since Taft, who had been confined to his home by illness.

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Little Things

"Calvin's Campaign" for the Republican nomination in 1924 marches on at a surprisingly steady and surefooted gait—so steady, so surefooted that politicians and public alike are moved to wonder and to examine its propelling powers.

First South Dakota gave Coolidge the "first choice" place on its primary ballot (TIME, Dec. 17). Then Henry Ford came out for Coolidge (TIME, Dec. 31). A fortnight ago the Non-Partisan Leaguers of North Dakota, led by their two insurgent Senators, Ladd and Frazier, technically Republicans, indicated a preference for Coolidge. Last week Senator James Watson, who long wanted to pose as a favorite son of Indiana, renounced his aspirations in favor of Coolidge. Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, whose boom for the nomination swelled only a few months ago, seems to have shrunk into little more than a candidate for Pennsylvania delegate-at-large to the Republican Convention. All the formidable rivals of Coolidge seem to have withered in the bud, excepting only Senator Hiram Johnson of California. There are some who see Senator Johnson's boom as already suffering from a drought of public support.

Whence come these things? How has the Coolidge boom attained such results? Where is the usual noisy bandwagon of a Presidential candidate parading the streets for Calvin Coolidge? The answer of observers is that "Calvin's Campaign" is unique, that it trends unostentatiously, that it advances itself by little things: unexpected invitations to call on the Chief Executive; White House answers to the letters of Tom, Dick and Harry, written with flattering conscientiousness; broad-minded patronage; a keen little slogan, "Keep Coolidge"; the personal touch from the finger that starts so many things by pressing a little button.

Here are the apparently trivial explanations of two of the country's

National Affairs—[Continued]

ablest political correspondents*:

"You go into the headquarters of the Calvin Coolidge campaign, in the Willard Hotel. There sit William M. Butler of Massachusetts, Frank W. Stearns of Massachusetts . . . and several hirelings. As soon as the secretary gets your name, he says: 'Have a cigar.' You meet Mr. Stearns; he says: 'Have a cigar.' Ultimately you reach Mr. Butler, and he says: 'Have a cigar.' They do not talk much, Mr. Stearns and Mr. Butler favoring Mr. Coolidge in the matter of silence. 'Have a cigar' serves in place of conversation. 'I collected,' said a man who was in there the other day, 'three cigars in three minutes and they were all Corona Coronas.' The only thing new about all this is the quality of the cigars. . . . Mr. Butler is a shrewd, hard-headed man. You feel that the Corona Coronas are not an accident. Like Alexander Hamilton, he can touch the rock of political resources and abundant streams of revenue will burst forth. But Mr. Butler has been too busy making money himself to know political conditions through the country, or politicians. . . . C. Bascom Slemple, the President's private secretary, knows men and politics, but the kind of politics he knows is machine politics and machine politics is not what is putting Mr. Coolidge over. . . . He (the President) thinks more politics and to better effect than any one who has been in the White House since Roosevelt. 'Cal's luck' is that he was born that way. He has the infinite capacity for taking pains politically. The personnel of his campaign, and the Corona Coronas do not explain it. Cal himself does."

"These *Mayflower* parties of the Coolidge Administration are not confined to a few personal friends of the President as were those during the Harding régime. Under Mr. Harding there were a good many of these parties, but the guests were always the same—Harry New, Harry Daugherty, Edward B. McLean, 'Jim' Watson, Frank B. Kellogg and very often Speaker Gillett.

"Under Mr. Coolidge they are always different. His friend, Frank Stearns, is regularly on board and generally William M. Butler, of

Massachusetts, who is the real manager of his campaign, but aside from these two the list of guests is a new one each trip. It is carefully compiled and is largely made up of members of the Senate and House, with a Cabinet officer—usually Hoover—now and then.

"One of those who has been taken twice is Senator Borah, of Idaho. During the whole of the Harding régime Senator Borah was never on the *Mayflower*. . . . The *Mayflower* is being used to bring the President



© Underwood

WILLIAM M. BUTLER

"Have a cigar" serves in place of conversation

into personal contact with some of the extreme radicals of the House and Senate. For instance, last Saturday Senator Frazier of North Dakota was a member of the Presidential party. . . . About the last place in the world you would expect to find him would be on the Presidential yacht. Yet there he was—and with his wife, and the very next day his colleague from North Dakota, Senator Ladd, another Non-Partisan Leaguer, simply told the world that Mr. Coolidge could carry North Dakota against any other candidate mentioned, excepting only La Follette, and La Follette is 68 years old and sick. . . .

"'How,' asked a cynical old Senator here today, 'with these White House luncheons, these *Mayflower* picnics and a Slemple-distributed patronage are they going to beat this bird anyway?'"

CONGRESS

The Legislative Week

The Senate:

☐ Ratified extradition treaties with Estonia, Latvia, Siam.

☐ Gave the privilege of the floor to Frau Schreiber, member of the German Reichstag.

☐ Passed a resolution proposed by Senator Ladd of North Dakota calling on Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to furnish data on the wheat futures market in Chicago as evidenced in the trading of the last two months.

☐ Passed a bill proposed by Senator Wadsworth of New York to create a Bureau of Civil Aeronautics in the Department of Commerce under the direction of a Commissioner to receive a salary of \$6,000. The purpose of the Bureau would be to foster civil aeronautics, inspect and certify aircraft, establish air traffic rules, establish air routes, encourage the building of landing fields.

☐ Elected Senator Ellison D. Smith, Democrat, of South Carolina, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, on the 32nd ballot.

☐ Passed a bill to create a national industrial farm for women prisoners, the site to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior.

The House:

☐ Passed a bill for recodifying the Federal Statutes.

☐ Received a favorable report by the Military Affairs Committee on a bill to allot captured German cannon to states in proportion to the number of troops furnished during the War.

☐ Devoted the larger part of a day to hearing eulogies of the late Claude Kitchen, Democratic Floor Leader in the House (TIME, June 11).

☐ Received and debated a bill reported by the Appropriations Committee, authorizing expenditures of \$261,727,995 by the Department of the Interior during the next fiscal year—\$10,000,000 less than the amount asked by the Department.

☐ Received a memorial from the Philippine Independence Mission asking freedom for the Islands and attacking Governor General Wood.

☐ The Foreign Affairs Committee killed resolutions authorizing investigations of the sale of arms to the Oregon Government (Mexico) by the Administration.

☐ The Rules Committee reported out proposed liberalization of the rules, demanded by the Republican insurgents (TIME, Dec. 17, 24). The changes ap-

* Clinton W. Gilbert of the Philadelphia Public Ledger; Frank R. Kent of The Sun, Baltimore.

National Affairs—[Continued]

proved by the majority of the Committee but disapproved by radical and by Democratic members include: 1) If a petition signed by 150 members is presented, a majority of the House may, on the first or third Monday of any month, discharge a bill which has been in Committee for 30 days and begin consideration on the floor; 2) If a bill is approved by a Committee, its Chairman may not pocket the bill but must report it to the House—failing which another member of the Committee is to report the bill; 3) To prevent a bill from being advanced on the calendar by "unanimous consent," three (not one) objections must be made. The Committee did not approve the proposal of the insurgents which would abrogate the rule that all amendments to a bill must be germane to its subject.

A Radical Change

Thirty-one times, Senators of the United States cast their ballots without a majority of them being able to combine in the choice of one man for an important committee chairmanship. On the thirty-second effort they succeeded. Senator Ellison Du Rant Smith, South Carolina Democrat, was elected to the disputed post (*TIME*, Dec. 24, 31) of Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

A. B. Cummins of Iowa, President pro tem. of the Senate, was the loser of the Chairmanship. Mr. Cummins, who came to Congress in 1908 as a radical and foe of the railways, who fought side by side with LaFollette and Borah in the insurgent movement of yesterday, was defeated by the votes of his former comrades. Mr. LaFollette swung his radical group into the Democratic column, carrying with him three other Republicans, Brookhart, Ladd and Frazier, and the two Farmer-Laborites, Shipstead and Magnus Johnson. Bruce of Maryland, lone Democrat, clung to Cummins to the last. The final vote was: Smith, 39; Cummins, 29; Couzens, 6 (38 necessary to elect). There were 22 members absent, nearly all of whom were paired.

The Man. Senator Smith of South Carolina was really elected by the radical group. Their backing of him was largely due to the fact that he opposed the rate-making section (Section 15-A) of the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act. That effort won the commendation of LaFollette. Otherwise Senator Smith is not known as especially radical. His place in the Senate, which he has held since 1908, came about largely from his extensive part in organizing the Southern Cotton Association. He is a cotton Senator, a fighter of the

boll weevil. Despite his husky voice, he is comparatively mild mannered. He has been Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee before—from January, 1918, to March, 1919.

The Significance. The radicals and Democrats together are counted as having now a majority of nine to eight in the Interstate Commerce Committee. Now that they control its Chairman, too, there is little likelihood that the regu-



© Underwood
SENATOR SMITH
He fights weevils and Republicans

lar Republicans can prevent them from reporting out amendments to the Transportation Act, which would make radical reductions in freight rates. These amendments may well be passed by the same combination on the floors of both houses. But if President Coolidge exercises his veto, there is small probability of any change being made in the Transportation Act. The advantage gained by the radicals is that, with the Democrats' aid, they can report out their measures and discuss them on the floor.

A Subcommittee

Henry Cabot Lodge, veteran of Senators, son of the New England aristocracy, littérateur by preference, politician by profession, statesman by courtesy, the "clammy-handed," the cold, the unimpassioned intellectual, the foe of Wilson—is now the friend of Hughes. In the Senate a fortnight ago he undertook a defence of the Secretary of State's policy of non-recognition of the Soviet Government.

Under his protecting wing, as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, will be conducted an investigation as to the justification of Mr. Hughes' policy.

After defending the Administration's policy he set about to carry out his promise to Senator Borah and other advocates of Russian recognition that there should be an investigation. The Foreign Relations Committee formally authorized an inquiry as to: 1) What, if any, revolutionary propaganda is carried out in this country with the abettance of the Russian Government? 2) Is diplomatic recognition of the Russian Government now timely?

And then it devolved on Mr. Lodge himself to name the subcommittee which should make the investigation. He did not appoint himself, of course. Indeed, it is rather grotesque that he should have any part in the business—he, Cabot Lodge of the foremost Massachusetts elite, a scholar, a gentleman of refinement, to concern himself with the sansculottes of Russia, to mix in a proletarian problem. Aside from his other important duties, the Subcommittee was obviously no place for him.

For its head he chose none other than Senator William E. Borah himself. For its members he furnished Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania, Senator Swanson of Virginia, Senator Pittman of Nevada. The three first are Republicans, the two last Democrats. Borah, who baited Mr. Lodge on the issue involved, is made head of the Subcommittee; Lenroot who supported Lodge on the same question, is named next.

Now the fun of investigating begins. To himself the Senior Senator from Massachusetts has appropriated a place fairly well in the background. If the Subcommittee decides in favor of recognizing the Soviet, Mr. Borah, not Mr. Lodge, will have to shake hands with those proletarians.

THE CABINET

More Charges

Carrying over the head of the War Department the question of whether Governor General Wood has maladministered the Philippines, the Filipino Independence Mission (consisting of Manuel Roxas, Pedro Guevara and Tsauru Gabaldon) went directly to Congress with a memorial denouncing the administration of General Wood and asking freedom for the Islands. The three signers of the memorial are, respectively, the

National Affairs—[Continued]

Speaker of the insular House of Representatives and the two regular representatives of the Islands at Washington, "Resident Commissioners."

The allegations against General Wood were not specific but consisted mainly of the following:

"Governor General Wood . . . has most decidedly taken a backward step by depriving our Government of the key and the nerve-center of the former autonomous administration—the counsel* of the Filipinos.

"He has surrounded himself with a secret cabinet composed of military and other extra-legal advisers, which has encroached upon the legitimate functions of the Filipino officials in the Government. . . .

"He has placed himself over and above the laws passed by the Philippine Legislature, laws that have never been declared null and void by the courts or by the Congress of the United States. . . .

"He has abused the veto power, exercising it on the slightest pretext on matters of purely local concern that did not affect the sovereignty of the United States or its international obligations. . . . He has disregarded the rights of the Senate in his exercise of the appointing power.

"He has destroyed our budget system, the greatest achievement in the financial administration of our Government. He has endeavored to defeat the economic policies duly laid down by the Philippine Legislature for the protection of the rights and interests of the Filipino people in the development of the resources of the Islands. . . .

"The recent incidents simply serve to bring home the compelling need that the Philippine question be now settled once and for all. . . . The time for Philippine independence has come. It can be postponed no longer. Filipino welfare calls for it; Filipino ideals long for it, and the good name and pledged faith of America require it."

Some of the above charges need qualification, e.g.:

The Council of which General Wood "deprived" the Filipinos resigned, making at that time practically the same charges as those of the

*Evidently refers to the "Council of State," a body which was composed of the President and of the Speaker and President of the insular House and Senate. It had no standing under the Jones Act (passed by Congress in 1916, prescribing the Government of the Islands). It claimed larger authority than the insular Cabinet, arrogated to itself certain powers of the Governor General and set itself up to be a ministry responsible only to the Legislature, after the fashion of British and French Cabinets.

present memorial; General Wood told its members to their faces and almost thus bluntly: "Your charges are lies" (TIME, July 30, Aug. 6).

On the same day on which the memorial was filed with Congress charging that General Wood had "destroyed our budget system," the insular Senate passed a general appropriation bill practically identical with the budget presented by General Wood, except that it curtailed expenditures of the Governor General's office and eliminated the appropriation for operating the Governor's yacht, *Apo*. The insular House had previously passed the same bill in slightly different form.

TAXATION

Now to Business!

Every important group in Congress has its tax reduction plan drawn—the Mellon plan, Frear plan, Garner plan have all been given to the public (TIME, Jan. 14). Now Congressmen are settling down to argument, or rather to adopting a plan on its merits and on its estimated popularity. The chief developments:

¶ During the week Secretary Mellon declared that in the opinion of actuaries in his Department a maximum surtax of 15%—10% lower than he proposes—would produce the greatest amount of revenue for the Government.

¶ Representative Frear of Wisconsin, Republican insurgent, proposed that Congress should pass a bill taxing those state securities which are now exempt, under the phrase of the Income Tax Amendment to the Constitution which permits taxation of income "from whatever source derived," and demanded of Secretary Mellon why this could not be done.

¶ A. W. Gregg, a treasury expert working under the Ways and Means Committee, prepared a digest of legal opinion to show that such a bill in spite of the apparently clear phraseology of the Amendment would be declared unconstitutional by the courts.

¶ Secretary Mellon replied to Mr. Frear that the latter's proposed bill would be unwise and unjust aside from its legal aspect, because:

1) It would be unfair for the Federal Government to tax state securities without giving State Governments the right to tax Federal securities.

2) It would be unfair because it would tax securities already issued. This would cause a drop in their price of about \$173 on a \$1,000 bond, which would amount to confiscation of that much of the owner's property.

3) It would be unwise because the status of such state and municipal securities would be in doubt for many months until a Supreme Court decision was rendered and during that time would completely destroy the market for such securities.

4) It would be unwise because, if the act were declared illegal, the Federal Government would have to refund millions of dollars illegally collected in the meantime, with a serious result to Government finances.

¶ A resolution for an amendment to the Constitution was favorably reported by the Ways and Means Committee. This resolution would empower the Federal and State Government mutually to tax the income of one another's securities issued after the ratification of the Amendment.

¶ Government Actuary Joseph S. McCoy replied to inquiries made by Senator Capper as to whether decreases in the maximum tax rates actually produced more revenue:

1) When in 1919 the total maximum tax rate was reduced from 77% to 73% there was the following year an increase of \$140,000,000 in revenue.

2) When in 1921 the total maximum tax rate was decreased from 73% to 58% (the present) there was the following year an increase of \$320,000,000 in revenue.

¶ The Treasury Department published statistics on the total amount of tax exempt securities outstanding, \$14,670,000,000. Of this amount \$12,309,000,000 is in the hands of private interests and individuals.

¶ A Republican caucus in the House voted via voice, with little dissent, that the Ways and Means Committee should report out a tax reduction bill by Feb. 11, giving it precedence over a bonus bill. The caucus also voted down resolutions directing the Committee necessarily to report a bonus bill.

¶ Senator Couzens of Michigan, in two letters to Secretary Mellon attacked the latter's arguments for lower income surtaxes and challenged him to a public debate on the question, which was hardly fair since Mr. Mellon is notoriously platform-shy. Mr. Couzens contended:

1) That there is no shortage of capital in industry traceable to the high surtaxes' forcing money into tax exempt securities.

2) That the falling off of surtax revenues in 1921 (the last year of the 73% maximum tax) was not due to more investment in tax exempt securities but to losses sustained by business in that year.

3) That the amount of tax exempt securities outstanding is not great

National Affairs—[Continued]

enough to have much effect on revenues, being only about 8% of total securities. [This figure of Mr. Couzens' must be revised in the light of the above figures of tax exempt securities. Mr. Couzens calculated in the belief that \$11,000,000,000 of tax exempt securities were outstanding.]

4) That many men who invest in tax-exempt securities do so not in order to escape taxes but in order to escape business responsibilities and risks.

5) That the purposes for which money is raised by state and municipal securities are not "non-productive."

¶ Republican leaders in the House began to cast about for a compromise on which they and the Democrats could unite. The regular Republicans must have support from other sources if their tax reduction bill is to pass. A compromise on which the regular Republicans and more conservative Democrats can agree is in some quarters regarded as inevitable.

WOMEN

In Itself, No Evil

A subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee heard arguments on a proposed amendment to the Constitution which would enable Congress to pass a uniform marriage and divorce law for the entire country. Senator Capper of Kansas introduced a resolution for the amendment in the Senate. It is supported by women's organizations which claim a membership of 5,000,000.

One of the chief of these organizations is the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Indeed it was an official of that organization, Mrs. Florence White of Indiana, who drafted the proposed amendment. She happens to be Assistant Attorney General of her State, and she appeared before the subcommittee to argue extensively on the legal merits of the measure.

Senator Capper, sponsor of the measure, appeared to say a few felicitous words: "As all those present here know, divorce has been increasing with alarming rapidity until, according to the latest statistics compiled by the Federal Bureau of Census, there is one divorce to fewer than every seven marriages in this country."

"There is only one reason for this, aside from the natural and incontrovertible perversity of human nature, and that is the ease with which the unfit and the immature are permitted to marry. Divorce, as an institution, in itself is not an evil. In fact, since marriage is a partnership which, to

fulfill its purpose, must be conducted in harmony and coöperation, there are times when it is an absolute necessity."

SHIPPING

Fletcher Objects

On Jan. 5, the *President Harrison*, one of seven ships bought from the Government by the Admiral-Oriental Line* (*TIME*, Sept. 24), sailed from San Francisco inaugurating the first regular round-the-world service under



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A SENATOR FROM FLORIDA
Would he fletcherize the Shipping Board?

the American flag. The six other ships, named for Presidents Hayes, Adams, Garfield, Monroe, Polk, Van Buren, will follow the *President Harrison* at two-week intervals, will stop at 21 ports, will circumnavigate the globe in 112 days each, according to schedule.

A few days after the *President Harrison* sailed, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, ranking Democrat of the Senate Commerce Committee (in charge of shipping legislation) loudly objected to the terms of the sale which had taken place four months earlier. The terms had been kept secret, Chairman Farley of the Shipping Board explained, because their publication might have induced unfair and disastrous competition by foreign lines.

The terms of the sale are now reported. The seven *Presidents* were sold for \$550,000 each—the lot for \$3,850,000, terms 25% in cash or letters of

credit maturing in two years and bearing 4% interest. Senator Fletcher points out that the same ships cost, when built during the War, about \$4,070,000 each, or a total of \$28,501,836.

In addition, five of these ships, which had been operating between New York and London, are to be replaced in that service by five former transports which are now being recommissioned, at a total cost of \$1,784,150.†

Said Senator Fletcher: "I do not charge that there was anything wrong in this sale. It was open and above board and probably was the best price that could have been obtained. My position is that we ought not to get out of operating ships if we have to do it at such a loss as this."

"I want to see the American Merchant Marine the equal of that of any nation, and it appears to me that the only way this can be done now is for the Government to operate the ships it acquired during the War. If the policy, however, is to dispose of them, then they ought to be sold at a fair price and nothing like the sacrifice represented in the sale of the ships to the Dollar Line."

The Shipping Board defended itself, pointing out that the Government has a guarantee that the ships will be operated around the world for at least five years—a consideration weighing as much as the money received; that the ships had been operating at a loss of \$55,000 or \$60,000 a voyage, making a yearly deficit of \$3,000,000; that, therefore, a price of \$3,500,000 is a fairly good profit.

Advice Asked

The Shipping Board recently asked owners of ships to make proposals for changes in Federal shipping laws which, in their opinion, would reduce the operating costs of American ships. The American Steamship Owners' Association sent in a report calling the present laws, "antiquated and unsatisfactory." It suggested:

1) that the Department of Commerce be authorized to prepare new regulations for measurement of vessels, construction of hulls, etc., and for the establishing of a "load line";

2) that the tariff on repairs and equipment obtained abroad by American ships be repealed;

3) that the present requirement

*The five transports being recommissioned are known as the "Hog Island B-type" with a gross tonnage of about 7,500 as compared with the 12,500-ton *President* ships. They are the *Marne*, *Orcutt*, *Aime*, *Town*, *Cantigny*, and are to be rechristened respectively *American Trader*, *American Farmer*, *American Merchant*, *American Shipper*, *American Banker*.

*Controlled by the Dollar interests.

National Affairs—[Continued]

that 65% of deck crews be able-bodied seamen be repealed;

4) that the language test be repealed so far as it applies to U. S. vessels in competitive foreign trade;

5) that the requirements for lifeboat men be made uniform with those of the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea;

6) that the obligatory partial payment of wages to seamen while on voyage be repealed, because it encourages desertion, delays and loss of efficiency.

A Constitutional Monarchy

The proposed separation of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Shipping Board (TIME, Jan. 14) was carried out, in modified form. Admiral Leigh C. Palmer was formally made President of the Corporation, at a salary of \$25,000 a year, with power to operate the Government's fleet and full authority over the personnel of the Corporation.

This operation was carried out by a resolution of the Board delegating its powers to the Corporation. President Coolidge approved. Admiral Palmer approved, but made it plain that his approval was limited.

The reason that the Admiral was not satisfied was that the Board had tied conditions to its gift. The salaries of the officials of the Corporation must be approved by the Board; the Board reserves control over any litigation undertaken by the Corporation; the power to fix routes remains with the Board; sales of Corporation property must be at prices and under conditions to which the Board consents. The Board, of course, retains its regulatory powers over shipping in general. Otherwise Admiral Palmer is to have a free hand.

Meanwhile, in the Senate, Walter Evans Edge of New Jersey introduced a bill for the abolition of the Shipping Board and providing that the direction of the Government's Merchant Marine be centralized in the control of one man.

Said Mr. Edge: "I want it to be clearly understood that it is in no wise a reflection on any of the individual members of the board. . . I have had some experience in business administration and I can see nothing but confusion when a purely executive function has seven heads with equal responsibility. . . If there ever was a responsibility which required, in my judgment, one strong, powerful, executive head, it is the administration of the American Merchant Marine."



© Underwood. SENATOR EDGE
"I can see nothing but confusion"

RAILWAYS

Dayton and Goose Creek

The Supreme Court for the third* time in recent months upheld the Transportation Act, generally known as the Esch-Cummins Railroad Law.

The provision of the act in question was the so-called "recapture" clause. By this clause the Interstate Commerce Commission, after fixing freight rates and a fair rate of return on the assessed valuation of each road, may "recapture" one-half of the earnings of any road which exceed such a "fair return." The rate of a fair return has been fixed by the Commission at 5.75% per annum. The moneys received by the Government under this provision of the Act are placed in a fund from which loans are made and equipment leased to railways, the purpose being to bolster up the weaker roads with part of the excess earnings of the stronger roads.

The case was brought by the Dayton-Goose Creek Railway Co., a small road operating in Texas. It reported to the Commission that in ten months of 1920 its profits were \$21,666 more than the "fair rate" and that in twelve months of 1921 its profits

were \$33,766 in excess. The Commission asked the road to remit one-half of these amounts. The railway asked for an injunction to prevent this capture of part of its profits, on the grounds that the "recapture" clause was unconstitutional. The Federal Court for the Eastern District of Texas denied the petition. The railway appealed the case to the U. S. Supreme Court and was joined in the contest by 19 large railways who wished to test the law. The case was defended by the Government and, with permission of the Court, by the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities.

The contesting railways contended that Congress did not have the power to determine what they should do with their earnings and that it was a confiscation in violation of Constitutional rights to "capture" these or any portion of their earnings.

Chief Justice Taft wrote and read the decision of the Court. He maintained:

The Law's Intent. "The new act seeks affirmatively to build up a system of railways prepared to handle promptly all the interstate traffic of the country. It aims to give the owners of the railways an opportunity to earn enough to maintain their properties and equipment in such a state of efficiency that they can carry well this burden."

The Law's Scope. "It is insisted here [by the railways], that the power to regulate interstate commerce is limited to the fixing of reasonable rates and the prevention of those which are discriminatory, and that when these objects are attained the power of regulation is exhausted. This is too narrow a view of the commerce clause. To regulate in the sense intended is to foster, protect and control the commerce with appropriate regard to the welfare of those who are immediately concerned, as well as the public at large, and to promote its growth and insure its safety."

The Recapture Clause enables the Government "to maintain uniform rates for all shippers and yet keep the net returns of railways, whether strong or weak, to the varying percentages which are fair to them."

No Confiscation. "Under the Transportation Act the carrier is only a trustee for the excess over a fair return. Though in its possession, the excess never becomes its property, and it accepts custody of the

*The Supreme Court in two previous cases held: 1) That the Interstate Commerce Commission had power to raise intrastate commerce rates where they were low enough to discriminate against interstate commerce; 2) that the Commission in making division of joint rates between groups of carriers might give a weaker group a greater share.

National Affairs—[Continued]

product of all the rates with this understanding."

While maintaining that the recapture provision was not confiscatory, the Court declined, from the evidence presented, to pass on the adequacy of the valuation on which "fair earnings" were based.

POLITICAL NOTES

Hill Baita Upshaw

In the House of Representatives of the United States of America, Representative John Philip Hill, Republican (Wet), of Maryland, and Representative William David Upshaw, Democrat (Dry), of Georgia, staged the following skit:

Mr. Hill: "I wish the gentleman and his colleagues from Georgia would stand up on the floor of the House and take the pledge which the gentleman from Georgia wants us to take, never again to touch the flowing bowl, legal or illegal. When they do that I shall follow them and give up rum until we modify the Volstead Act."

Mr. Upshaw: "If I had a pledge card—"

A page rushed up to Mr. Upshaw with a card that said:

Whereas, the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is productive of pauperism, degradation and crime, and believing it is our duty to discourage that which produces more evil than good, we therefore pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Whereas, good government demands obedience to law, I will stand for enforcement of all laws, including the prohibition of the liquor traffic. I here now, in the presence of Almighty God and my colleagues, sign this pledge.

Mr. Upshaw: "All right, Mr. Hill. I call your hand right now—whatever that may mean."

Mr. Upshaw signed.

Mr. Upshaw: "Come on and sign!"

Mr. Hill: "I said I would sign if you persuaded the whole Georgia delegation to sign. But I am glad the gentleman has decided finally that he needs to sign it."

Mr. Upshaw: "I am not responsible for my colleagues. They are all sober gentlemen!"

Campaign Funds

A low tariff party is at a disadvantage when it comes to the collection of campaign contributions from wealthy manufacturers. A pertinent sidelight was thrown on the meeting of the Democratic National Committee at Washington, last week, by Frank R. Kent of *The Sun* (Baltimore) when he told the following simple narrative:

"Three years ago, as a result of the Cox campaign, the Committee became saddled with a debt of \$240,000, in the form of three notes, held by Washing-

ton and New York banks. The only way the committee could raise this money was to borrow it. The indorsers of the notes include the following:

"A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania.

"Francis P. Garvan, of New York.

"Timothy T. Ansberry, of Ohio.

"Homer S. Cummings, of Connecticut.

"Thomas Chadbourne, of New York.

"Vance McCormick, of Pennsylvania.

"William Jameson, of Missouri.

"John Barnett, of Colorado.

"Bernard M. Baruch, of New York.

"Joseph P. Tumulty, of New Jersey.

"Joseph Guffey, of Pennsylvania.

"In the last two years Cordell Hull, Chairman of the Committee, has paid the interest and \$60,000 on the principal, thus cutting the amount down to \$180,000. . . . It ought here to be stated that the actual cost of running the Democratic Committee is close to \$10,000 a month. This seems like a lot of money until you compare it with the \$30,000 a month the Republican Committee has on which to operate. . . . What Mr. Hull did two years ago was to apportion the debt among the 48 States—put it up to each national committeeman to raise the quota for his State. Only eight States came through. They included Connecticut, Rhode Island, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Colorado, Delaware. A number of others partly raised their quota. . . . The plan failed. A new one has to be found."

Reactionary Mathematics

On a second attempt, Senator Spencer, Republican, of Missouri, got into *The Congressional Record* a magazine article on *The Scientific Political Training of Calvin Coolidge* (TIME, Jan. 14). He could not secure unanimous consent to have it printed, so he was obliged to read it on the floor of the Senate whereby it officially became part of the proceedings. As he read, one Democrat after another rose and requested his permission to speak.

Senator Spencer replied to each: "I decline to yield [the floor]."

When the reading was finished, the Democratic storm broke.

Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, he of the acrid tongue: "I assume that the Senator agrees with his [the author's] statement that 'Mr. Coolidge is as reactionary as the multiplication table.'"

Senator Spencer: "I don't think it's a very apt phrase. It isn't clear. I don't know myself how reactionary the multiplication table is."

And the Senator from Missouri hurriedly left the chamber.

Prememinence

George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and a few other Americans presumably have left records of achievement, but "William G. McAdoo has a record of achievement never excelled in American history. Born in Georgia, he was educated in Tennessee, where he practiced law until he moved to New York, where he opened law offices.

"He planned, built and operated the first tunnel system under the Hudson river. He was Secretary of the Treasury in the most critical period in American history and Director General of Railroads throughout the War. . . . During his public service McAdoo has solved some of the greatest problems which have ever faced the nation. Time has justified the wisdom and constructive character of his acts."—from a campaign pamphlet recently issued.

Bok Progress

With referendum on the winning plan of the Bok Peace Award (TIME, Jan. 14) well under way, the hullabaloo which it occasioned has not yet died down.

On one hand, disappointed contestants declare that the Jury of Award was packed for the League of Nations, that the Jury did not read most of the plans but that they were read and discarded by 22 young women, that the whole scheme was propaganda by Mr. Bok for the League of Nations.

In the Senate and out, politician-irreconcilables began cutting off the new head of the League of Nations Hydra.

Mark Sullivan, able Washington correspondent, wrote of the whole affair:

"The common expectation is that the popular referendum will be overwhelmingly favorable to the plan. Nevertheless, the irreconcilables say they will fight for it, even if four-fifths of the entire population goes on record in favor of it. . . . They say that if they could beat Woodrow Wilson they can beat Edward Bok. They say they will make the Bok peace award as ridiculous as the Ford peace ship. . . .

"The weakness of Mr. Bok and the friends of the plan is that, so far as has yet appeared, they have no politicians on their side who are resolute in leadership or as ruthless in political combat as the irreconcilables are."

National Affairs—[Continued]

Naive Biographies Two Inexpensive Books About a Thrifty Man

There is a great difference between writing of the journey of a man to the South Seas, and setting down the travels of a commuter along the daily paths, in this case, of politics. That is why it is difficult to write a biography of Calvin Coolidge. But at the end of only a few months of his Administration, there are now two books on Mr. Coolidge.

One of these,* sub-titled *His First Biography*, is by a Massachusetts politician who served in the Massachusetts legislature with the now President. The other†, called *A Contemporary Estimate*, is by the political columnist of the *Boston Herald*. Both are in the nature of biographies. Both suffer from the fact that Mr. Coolidge has never been at pains to provide good material for a Boswell or a Macaulay, and hardly less from the lack of a true Boswell or Macaulay.

Recognizing the scantiness of material, Mr. Washburn sought to clothe his skeleton facts both in the flesh of anecdote and in the drapery of buncombe. He has not forgotten the tricks of his political trade, the "lofty" theme, the "lively" wit. A few examples:

"There stood by the child's cradle one great and powerful, Fate. . . . Her protecting arm she raised above him. She took him by the hand and ever led him on. . . . She commissioned into the service a good and a great merchant of Boston. . . . She commanded striking policemen to open a path before him. A great Police Commissioner gave wings to his feet. . . . She set him in the seats of the mighty. Even Death rode on before him and cleared the way."

"He knows the plain people. He thus conserves their rights. He is one of them. It has been said that God loves the plain people most because He made so many of them."

"On one occasion, [as a boy] for some undetermined reason, having been found at a village dance . . . his grandmother, who was one of the old school, whatever that may mean, rewarded his virtue with one dollar."

"While many of the boys of today are feverishly putting on the golf green, Cal was happy in pursuing to its lair the sportive potato. . . . He early became an adept in divorcing the low-

ing herd which winds slowly o'er the lea from the raw material which makes for butter and cheese."

"The courtship of Coolidge was unique. . . . He laid much confidence on the power of propinquity, sitting and silence. . . . When the hour ripened for action, he gently spread a kerchief upon the carpeted floor on Maple Street. . . . He confided to her alone that Fate had



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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"He was distinctly an individual"

pointed to the Presidency for him. . . . She replied in a monosyllable: 'Yes.' . . . Asked once by a representative of the press for the romance of her marriage, Grace Goodhue Coolidge replied: 'Have you ever seen my husband? . . . If Grace Anna Goodhue Coolidge has ever deplored her decision, she has had too much loyalty to the President to betray it.'

"A wise old owl lived in an oak;

The more he saw, the less he spoke.

The less he spoke, the more he heard;

Why can't we be like that old bird?" (Motto over the Coolidge fire-place in Northampton.)

"No lines are more significant in explaining Calvin Coolidge than these which follow:

"One day he came in here, and after sitting where you are for the longest time, he said, out of a clear sky: 'Do you know, I've never really grown up? It's a hard thing for me to play this game. In politics, one must meet people, and that's not easy for me.'"

"He has had as little newspaper notice as any man of his prominence. This has been because he has avoided it. . . . His political strength is largely because

the public have been curious to study the personality of the only man of that kind they have seen. . . . He is a student of political economy. . . . He is a student of philosophy."

"He now holds the highest office on earth by virtue of a title greater than that of any electorate. God made him President."

The book of Mr. Whiting, while bearing evidence of more painstaking accuracy, is also witness to the fact that at times a journalist can be less interesting than a politician. One suspects an industrious correspondent of poring over back newspaper files and making a conscientious if uninspired summary. At times he is distressingly literal and like Mr. Washburn submits frequent homilies on the humbler virtues. He does not vapor, however, about the broodings of Fate. Some extracts:

"Calvin Coolidge has been called 'a second Lincoln.' He is not. There is no second Lincoln. Abraham Lincoln was distinctively an individual. . . . If Mr. Coolidge, by his keen common-sense and his accurate perceptions, recalls in any way the figure of Lincoln, that is as far as the suggestion can carry."

"When he went to the state Legislature he took a letter of introduction to the Speaker of the House: '... Like the singled cat, he is better than he looks.'"

"It will not pass unnoticed that at this stage of his career Mr. Coolidge was actively interested in some very 'liberal' legislation. The anti-monopoly bill certainly represented the antithesis of standpatism; so also, the anti-discrimination bill; and so particularly the anti-injunction bill, which he effectively championed on the floor of the House. We may properly repeat here a line of comment from the *Northampton Daily Herald* of April 24, 1908, which said: 'Mr. Coolidge is entitled to the thanks of the wage laborers of his district for his manly defense of their interests.'"

"To say that but for the [Boston police] strike Mr. Coolidge would not have attained national position is idle. We do not know what would have happened; but we may fairly suppose that those qualities which were and are his would have found manifestation sooner or later in some way that would capture the attention of the country."

There are the two existing summaries of Calvin Coolidge. As biographies they have their limitations. They tell the outstanding facts. Both are favorable to the President. But he remains a tough nut for his biographers to crack; they have not the leverage of distance.

*CALVIN COOLIDGE—R. M. Washburn—Small, Maynard (\$1.50).

†PRESIDENT COOLIDGE—Edward Elwell Whiting—Atlantic Monthly Press (\$1.50).

FOREIGN NEWS

THE LEAGUE

Four Years Old

The League of Nations celebrated its fourth birthday. On Jan. 10, 1920, the foundation of the League was laid; for on that date the Covenant of the League, which was included in all the main peace treaties with the enemy States, came into force concurrently with the Treaty of Versailles. During the following eleven months the super-structure of the League was built and in December, 1920, the first Assembly of the League of Nations met in Geneva, the permanent headquarters of the organization.

A rough outline of the League's membership, successes, failures, tells its own story:

Membership. 1920, when the League formally came into being: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Uruguay; Feb. 10, 1920: the Serb-Croat-Slovene State (Yugoslavia); Feb. 16, Colombia; March 3, Venezuela; March 5, Norway; March 8, Cuba, Denmark, Switzerland; March 9, Holland, Sweden; March 10, San Salvador; March 30, Greece; April 8, Portugal; June 30, Haiti, Liberia; July 16, China; Sept. 10, Rumania; Nov. 3, Honduras, Nicaragua; Dec. 16, Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Finland, Luxembourg; Sept. 22, 1921, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania; Sept. 18, 1922, Hungary; Sept. 1923, Abyssinia, Irish Free State. Total: 54 nations.

Non-Members. The principal countries are: Afghanistan, the new Arabian States, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, United States of America.

Successes. Settlement of the Swedish-Finnish dispute over the Åland Islands; settlement of the Germano-Polish dispute over the delimitation of Upper Silesia; settlement of the Yugo-Slavian-Albanian fracas, which threatened to bring on a new Balkan War; financial administration of Austria, which has gone a long way toward putting that country on its feet. Many legal matters have been settled by the League and many are under consideration. Special Commissions have been formed to deal with international questions of

health, drug traffic, economics, finance, communications, armaments, White Slave traffic, labor, customs, relief of refugees, etc. The activities of the League in this direction have been as innumerable as they have been beneficent. Moreover, more than 500 treaties have been filed with the League. The significance of this is that it tends to extirpate the evils of secret diplomacy by destroying its means.

Doubtful Successes. Under this heading come a number of cases where League settlement was unsatisfactory, but opposed by the fact that threatened war was undoubtedly avoided by League action: Vilna dispute between Lithuania and Poland, not yet definitely settled; Corfu incident between Italy and Greece, settled by Council of Ambassadors and World Court after recommendations were made by the League.

Failures. There have been no absolute failures. Cases, such as a dispute between Hungary and Rumania, were brought before the League by one party but were not agreed to by the other (Rumania). This is only an indirect failure which was caused not by any action of the League but by the recalcitrant party or by the Covenant, depending upon the point of view. There are, however, other matters under the care of the League, upon which the League has taken action, such as mandates, etc., the worth of which can be decided only after a period of time has elapsed.

World Court. The Permanent Court of International Justice (World Court) may be said to have been born in 1923, although the idea was projected as early as 1920. On the juridical side, the Court is utterly divorced from the League; on the administrative side, it is largely a department of the League.

Settlements. Kiel Canal case, Allies vs. Germany—Allies won; Upper Silesian case, Germany vs. Poland—opinion asked by League, Court decision favored Germany; Teschen dispute, Czechoslovakia vs. Poland—advisory opinion asked by League, decision favorable to Czechoslovakia. The International Commission of Jurists of the World Court drew up rules to govern warfare.

Failure. Eastern Karelian case, Finland vs. Russia. Russia refused to recognize the Court; the Court declared its incompetence to deal with the case.

THE RUHR

An Economic Retrospect

The following message was addressed to the world last week by Wilhelm Marx, German Chancellor:

On Jan. 11, a year ago, the French and Belgian troops occupied the Ruhr in violation of the Versailles Treaty. A chain of great suffering and tribulation has been laid on the population of the old and newly occupied territories since that day.

Thousands of Germans and their families have been driven from home; more than 2,000 prisoners still await their liberation. Crimes laid to their door were obedience to the laws of their land and loyalty to their country.

Murders, killings, assaults, robberies, tortures have been committed by black and white troops, and they have made the population feel that they are deprived of all legal rights and delivered to foreign oppression.

Their martyrdom has increased beyond endurance through the acts of the Separatist rabble, whose doings are a mockery to the right of the self-determination of peoples.

I appeal to all those in the world who have still preserved their human feelings and respect for international law to work toward the end that legal conditions be restored in the Ruhr and Rhineland, and that, above all, the innocent German captives in prisons be returned to their families and that the exiled be permitted to return home.

The Rhine and the Ruhr of Germany must remain German. Long live a united and indivisible Germany.

In spite of the verbosity of experts, it is too early to appraise the significance of the Ruhr occupation in its entirety, because the discussions of today were but the events of yesterday. Propaganda in myriad forms and from myriad sources has hypertrophied the entire situation. The facts relevant to the case at present are that France and Belgium went into the Ruhr to get reparations that they could not obtain voluntarily from Germany. Germany claimed that the step was illegal. Passive resistance was begun immediately by Germany and lasted throughout the Spring, the Summer and the best part of the Fall. At times the resistance became active rather than passive, consequently much blood was shed and much damage caused. For this both sides must be held culpable, but to what extent it is difficult, if not impossible, to decide. In the late Fall passive resistance collapsed, the mark, which had been steadily falling, fell out of sight. Germany was beaten; France had won her object. She is now getting raw materials, but can she get gold?

The point of view of France and Germany, which are generally held to be the real issues, are:

France. It can be fairly asserted, that the actuating motive which drove the French into the Ruhr was fear that the Germans would be able to turn their military defeat into an economic victory. Everything pointed to this end. Germany agreed (under duress) to pay

Foreign News—[Continued]

reparations. She paid a fractional part of the sum demanded. Her industries were intact; those of France had been destroyed. The industrial revival in Germany kept pace with the fall of the mark, until the Ruhr occupation put an end to it. The manufactured goods of a mark-infested Germany were poured *en masse* into the world markets; the greater the fall of the mark, the greater the volume of business. Meanwhile, France, with Belgium literally "following in father's footsteps," was compelled to float huge loans to pay for the damage caused by the German invasion, while her own industries were ruined and while the Germans were dumping their cheaply manufactured goods here, there and everywhere. Such a thought was intolerable to French men and women. But the core of the apple of dissension was, and is still, the financial situation. France had concluded that Germany would pay reparations; accordingly, the loans and the charges thereon were placed to the debit side of a recoverable budget—recoverable from Germany. The best part of the gigantic public debt is held by the French people, by the small-investor, for capital there is well distributed. Failure on Germany's part to pay reparations, therefore, meant not only certain bankruptcy but equally certain disillusionment of the French people and the probability of revolution. The desire to prevent Germany from winning an economic victory, the determination to make Germany pay reparations and the supreme intention of safeguarding the French people from financial catastrophe and future military aggression, were the cardinal reasons why France went into the Ruhr.

Germany. The tale of German financial difficulties is long; it started during the War, it is still going on. During the War the Reich had concentrated its industry upon one thing—the making of munitions. At the end of the War, German factories were so converted that they could make little else but munitions. Germany was, however, otherwise ruined; she had no raw materials, no food; her railways were crippled, her population destitute. Hundreds of thousands were demobilized and there was neither food, clothing nor employment for them. The help given by the Allies was relatively meager; the situation was desperate. From this moment the mark began its long toboggan. Then came the publication of the peace terms, which caused consternation throughout the country: Germany, ruined, defeated, with an internal debt anchoring her head to the ground, had to find an

enormous sum for the Allies. Industry was reorganized and an attempt was made to create a favorable trade balance with which to meet payment of reparations. The mark, which had even improved for a time, began to fall rapidly. Payment of the internal debt was made in paper marks and as the mark reacted by falling even more rapidly, so the internal debt was even more rapidly paid off. Industry and commerce were flourishing and goods were dumped in every part of the world where they were allowed to be dumped. Yet, because the mark fell so rapidly, there was always a large adverse trade balance. Purchase of foreign securities to pay reparations merely Bolshevized the mark. Capital was exported, undoubtedly a good deal of it for illicit speculation, and a tax on capital became impossible. Germans knew that the only chance of ever being able to pay cash to the Allies lay in creating a favorable trade balance with which to buy foreign securities. They reproached the Allies for not having given them adequate aid in their own interests immediately after the War, and when the Ruhr occupation took place the nation put its back against the wall.

REPARATIONS

A Beginning

All the delegates to the two committees of experts which are to inquire into German financial problems (TIME, Dec. 24, et seq.) arrived in Paris. Those on the committee to inquire into Germany's currency and budgetary troubles started their labors.

M. Louis Barthou, President of the Reparations Commission, welcomed the committee, promised French co-operation in its work, for on its success, he declared, "depends the pacific equilibrium of the entire world." "We do not expect from you," he continued, "the unlooked for miracle of the reparation problem, but we hope with sincere confidence that your competency, experience and authority will concentrate to hasten the result toward which we are bending all our efforts."

The meeting was conspicuous by the lack of military splendor which has marked former conferences. It was said that not one uniformed soldier was present.

General Charles G. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee, opened proceedings with a speech in which he adopted the slogan "Strictly business and no politics." "The reestablishment of German productivity is the starting point of European prosperity."

"We have come to know," he went

on, "in common with the citizens of all nations, that at last that lack of power to agree upon a common attitude and common action had brought all Europe to a most critical and dangerous situation. This is not time to mince words. The impenetrable and colossal fog bank of economic opinion, based upon premises of fact, which have changed so rapidly as to make them worthless even if they are in agreement." Stating that he could speak neither for the American Government nor for the American people, Mr. Dawes added: "But as an individual, I read in shame and humiliation the outpourings of the American nationalistic demagogues who undertake to lecture Europe in order to lift themselves into some petty office or to maintain their political popularity."

The membership of the committees is: U. S.: Owen D. Young, General C. G. Dawes, Henry M. Robinson; Great Britain: Sir Robert Kindersley, Sir J. C. Stamp, Reginald McKenna; Italy: Dr. Alberto Pirelli, Professor Frederico Flora, Dr. Mario Alberts; Belgium: MM. Franquy, Hontard, Janssens.

LITTLE ENTENTE

In 48 Hours

Representatives of the Little Entente* (Dr. Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia; M. Jon Duca, Foreign Minister of Rumania; M. Montchilo Nintchitch, Foreign Minister of Yugo-Slavia) held a 48-hour meeting in Belgrade, capital of Yugo-Slavia.

Discussions were on the relations of the Little Entente with Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece, Poland.

As usual, dissatisfaction with Hungary was evinced by Rumania; Dr. Benes, however, exercised a moderating influence on his colleagues. M. Nintchitch brought the attention of the conference upon Bulgaria, whose attitude, he claimed, did not make for peace in Macedonia; M. Duca, in this instance, put the moderation damper on his colleague's ardor. Recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia was left to the individual action of

*The Little Entente is only "little" as compared with its counterpart, the Entente Cordiale. Actually its three members have a total population of more than 43,000,000, an area of 371,657 square miles, a regular army of more than 500,000 men. Compare France with a population of 39,000,000, 212,659 square miles (France proper), a regular army of about 315,000 in France proper. (There were nearly double this number under arms owing to the military commitments of France in the Ruhr and elsewhere.)

Foreign News—[Continued]

members of the Entente. Discussion on the Great Powers of Europe was confined to political considerations.

In the case of Italy, however, it was announced that an important treaty was about to be signed between her and Yugo-Slavia, settling the Fiume dispute and putting "their entire political and commercial relations on a satisfactory basis."

Complete agreement and cordiality marked the proceedings of the conference, which in a short time was considered to have settled some questions of paramount importance. The next meeting of the Entente will be held in June and July at Prague, capital of Czecho-Slovakia.

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

L'Ambassadeur Bienvenu

The Prince of Wales, as the Earl of Chester, arrived in Paris "to have a good time."

It has been truthfully remarked that Republican France adores royalty—its own royalty excepted. King Edward VII was *sympathique* and *un gaillard*; the Princes of Wales, who may one day be Edward VIII, is also *sympathique*. Paris was flattered by his visit, which was taken everywhere to have been "a wise political move." It was hoped that the volume of chilled air between Downing Street in London and the Quai d'Orsay in Paris would be considerably warmed by the Prince's manifest friendship for France.

He arrived in Paris one evening at six o'clock. At nine o'clock, he was seen at Ciro's fox-trotting between courses. "Some time after midnight," he went to the Seine because he wanted to see it before the floods abated. The following morning he rubbed shoulders with Parisiens and Parisiennes of all kinds, shapes and sizes as he went about in the pouring rain "to do some shopping." In the afternoon he paid an unofficial visit to President Millerand at the Palais d'Elysee. In the evening he went to the theatre. His next day was spent in "amusing himself," at least until he had to attend a dinner at the British Embassy. His last day was spent in a wild round of incognito lunches, dinners, dances. . . . Next morning the Earl of Chester had left gay Paris.

The Laborites

"We are on the threshold of government. We may be called upon in the next few days to take on our shoulders the responsibilities of office. We shall take it. Not because we want it. Has anyone here been so foolish as to hasten the demise of a father who is about to leave him a bankrupt estate? We know there are risks on every side, but if there are risks there is also a cause." Thus spake Ramsay MacDonald at the Royal Albert Hall in London at a Labor rally.

The Labor Leader, who is allegedly so close to being Premier that he can "claim the right of sitting on the steps of No. 10 Downing Street," said that if capital flees from the country "it will be the panic mongers who are responsible, not the Labor Party."

Mr. MacDonald then catalogued the aims of the Labor Party: To establish European peace on "an understanding of humane" men and women, "who have no cause for war, no cause for enmity"; to use the League of Nations "without reserve as the main instrument of securing international justice"; to recognize Russia and so end "the pompous folly of standing aloof from the Russian Government"; to encourage trade "from the coasts of Japan to the coasts of Ireland"; to deal with unemployment by creating a Labor Department "staffed by men and women of labor experience; experience, aye, and knowledge, the spirit, insight and capacity to put themselves in the shoes of the unemployed and of the children—for the first time an administrative will consider the problem of unemployment from a human point of view"; to break any trusts which he found increasing the cost of building material and so hampering a solution of the housing problem. He could not understand, he said, "how people could go to bed and pray to a common Father with the knowledge that in the East End of London men, women, young men and maidens, are all huddled together in one room tonight, while there are homes, so-called, that have no cheery, comfortable, fireside; while there are places in which young men and women just married and in whose minds the glorious glow of love was still undimmed, had to face poverty, degradation, dirt and sordidness."

At the beginning of the meeting the Socialist *Marseillaise* was sung. At the end a rendition of *The Red Flag* was given. *God Save the King* was not sung. Yet the moderate program and the lack of radicalism, for which the meeting was, on the whole, conspicuous, was well received by the press.

The general feeling throughout the

country was that the Labor Party should be given fair play. *The Times* of London recently said: "Let us repeat, what we have often said before, that there could be no greater danger than a popular impression throughout the country that the two traditional parties, fresh from a violent General Election, were prepared to unite on no other basis than their common anxiety to balk Labor of an opportunity won by constitutional means. . . ."

"What matters most is that a Government so novel, so inexperienced, so hampered by its own irresponsible programs in the past, should have the constant check of a vigilant and informed Opposition. It will, we may hope, be an Opposition which is neither factious nor unsympathetic with the blunders of mere inexperience. But it must be prompt to expose and defeat any attempt to put into practice those dangerous theories with which Labor is often associated."

. . .

The following forecast was made of the Cabinet which Ramsay MacDonald is likely to form in the event of the King tendering him an invitation:

Premier, Foreign Affairs	J. Ramsay MacDonald
Exchequer	Philip Snowden
Lord Privy Seal	J. R. Clynes
Home Office	Arthur Henderson
Board of Trade	J. H. Thomas
Health	Sidney Webb
Admiralty	Viscount Haldane
Lord Chancellor	Lord Parmoor
Education	Arthur Greenwood
Attorney General	Patrick Hastings
Labor	Miss Margaret Bondfield

Viscount Haldane (*TIME*, Jan. 7) refused to become Lord Chancellor and it was not known if he would accept the portfolio of First Lord of the Admiralty. No candidate was mentioned for the War Office.

FRANCE

Le Parlement

Both Chambers of the French Parliament were opened by speeches from the lips of the oldest member. This session will be the last before the general election which takes place in the Spring.

Gustave Denis, Senate nonagenarian, in concluding his speech said: "I wish to pay homage to the League of Nations, the authority and prestige of which are steadily growing firmer. It is absolutely indispensable that this institution be assured of success in these days when all nations, whether monarchies or republics, see the spirit of democracy and civilization growing in their homelands."

"It is thanks to the League of Na-

Foreign News—[Continued]

tions that universal peace will one day reign, and it may even succeed in drawing that unfortunate but interesting country, Russia, from the abyss."

Louis Andrieux, octogenarian Deputy, made an extemporaneous speech which kept the Chamber in roars of laughter. He is a famed humorist. As in 1923, he ended by bidding the Chamber good-bye until next January.

Senator Gaston Doumergue, veteran French statesman, was reelected President of the Senate, an office he has ably filled since the resignation of Senator Léon Bourgeois last February.

Notes

During the first nine months of 1923 there were:

Births	584,458
Deaths	506,007
Birth rate excess	78,451

The Paris press aspersed U. S. liberty. In discussing the appointment of General Smedley Butler as Anti-Alcohol Dictator of Philadelphia, it was reported as "politely inferring" that: "It appears all is not well in the land of liberty, particularly in Philadelphia, where they have to call out the Marine Corps to make the people conform to laws they evidently do not like."

The Chamber of Deputies voted an appropriation of 15,000,000 francs for the relief of sufferers from "floods, tidal waves, avalanches, forest fires and other calamities."

Communists in Paris decided to hold a Ruhr protest meeting. They secured the Syndicalist Hall. The Syndicalists waited until the Communists (now their hated enemies) arrived and then began to break up the meeting. When Marcel Cachin mounted the platform, a free fight broke out. Chairs, lamps, windows and the platform were broken. Then numerous revolver shots. People fled in panic. Seventeen lay on the floor. Two were dead, more were expected to die.

RUSSIA

Royalists

The recognition of Grand Duke Cyril, son of Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovich, as heir to the Imperial Russian Throne by a family



© Paul Thompson

GRAND DUKE CYRIL
He is heir-expected

council in Paris (TIME, Dec. 10), was disputed in conclave by Tsarist émigrés in London.

The decision reached at the secret meeting was, of course, not published; but the main question discussed, it was understood, was that of the rival claim of Prince Wizamosky, who says he is a direct descendant of Ivan the Terrible (1533-1584).

Supporters of Prince Wizamosky declared that he would be more acceptable to the Russian people than would Grand Duke Cyril, whose vague land policy would not be acceptable to the peasants and whose family name (Romanov) is anathema to them. Furthermore, it was alleged that Prince Wizamosky would be willing to embrace the good reforms that were introduced into Russia by the Kerensky régime.

Rem, Nep

In Russia christenings, marriages and death ceremonies occur, are celebrated and mourned without the aid of the Church. Bolshevism has given a pecu-

liar tinge to the first ceremony. Among Russian names are given: Vladimir Ilich (after Lenin whose real name is V. I. Ulianov-Lenin); Klara Zetkin and Rosa Luxemburg (after two leading women Bolsheviks); Jaurès (after a French Communist, assassinated in 1914); Rem, meaning "revolution, electrification and meer (peace)"; Nep, meaning New Economic Policy; and some others.

GERMANY

A Covert Attack?

For some time there has been some violent criticism in the Fatherland of German plutocrats who, in violation of every canon of good taste and human decency, have lived riotous lives abroad while the masses of German people starve at home.

This state of affairs attracted the acrimonious pen of George Bernhard, Socialist editor of the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin, who has on occasion found words of censure to heap on the head of the great and notorious "Coke-monger," Herr Hugo Stinnes. Said Herr Bernhard: "The mass of German people do not seem quite aware of what causes foreigners annoyance at this vulgar display. It is not the fact that there is still wealth in Germany. There are rich and poor everywhere, and no sensible person will blame a man simply because he is rich if he does his duty to mankind."

"There are two things that cause intense indignation both in Germany and outside.

"Firstly, that most of these people have never paid any or only very inadequate taxes, that they have enriched themselves by the mark inflation and by the same mark inflation escaped almost entirely from taxation and that all of the successive German Governments have failed completely to bring these shirkers to account."

"Secondly, that these people lack even the most rudimentary forms of decency, a social decency that in other countries induces wealthy persons to part with some of their wealth for the benefit of the starving poor, of science and of art."

"Should we not blush if the President of the International Red Cross at Geneva pleads in his address to all civilized countries urging collections for starving Germany 'that your generosity might act as example to the German rich and induce them to do their duty to their poor compatriots.'"

"Of course, there are in Germany many rich old families who have al-

Foreign News—[Continued]

ways done and still do their duty in that respect, and justice compels me to say that there are also a few newly rich who remember the poor, but the most of the possessors of Germany's gigantic fortunes have done nothing to alleviate the distress of their country. Names that all over the world are regarded as symbols for German wealth will be sought in vain on subscriptions for charitable purposes.

"These people have millions to finance organizations which avowedly seek to destroy the Constitution and the Government and to subsidize newspapers that openly urge civil war, but where are their public kitchens, where are their Christmas gifts to the poor, where are their donations to scientific institutions?"

Notes

The U. S. liner *America* arrived at Bremerhaven loaded with gifts for German children. At the distribution messages were read to them from President Coolidge and U. S. Secretary of State Hughes.

Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann, returned from a vacation at Lugano, and the Cabinet held a meeting. It was decided to withdraw the Government subsidy to the German press. The subsidy was granted to keep down the price of paper. Newspapers in Berlin cost on an average 5¢ apiece.

All cats must be muzzled, said an official edict at Berlin. Any pussy-footed quadruped will be shot on sight if it is muzzled. The measure was thought necessary owing to several cases of "feline hydrophobia" having been discovered.

The Allied Military Control Commission arrived in Berlin. Berliners snowballed the members. The despatch did not say whether this demonstration was one of friendship or hate. The latter was presumed.

EGYPT

Minister to U. S.

For the first time in history, Egypt has a minister in Washington. S. Youssry Pasha, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Fouad I, arrived at the U. S. Capital and took up temporary quarters at the Willard Hotel.

Minister Youssry is a Mohammedan,

an Oxford graduate, a crack shot, "the best polo player in Egypt." With



© Keystone
S. YOUSRY PASHA
He has an unerring aim

him in Washington are his wife, Princess Zenab (niece of the King); his son Wahid; his daughters Loutisia and Nimet; three secretaries and attachés, A. M. Hassanein Bey, Nicola Khalil Effendi, Farag Moussa Effendi; Mohamed Tomara, an Egyptian priest.

ITALY

Benito the Silent

On political matters Premier Mussolini has maintained an oysterlike silence for some weeks.

A short time ago (TIME, Dec. 24), Mussolini advised the King to adjourn Parliament. Ever since politicians have been speculating upon the Premier's next move, but they have received no word or sign from him.

Three weeks later (TIME, Jan. 14), the time limit set upon Premier Mussolini's dictatorship expired. The Premier made no comment. Pre-election commentators received a boost and went on writing about the next election. That was all.

Now the meeting of the Fascista Grand Council, which was to have taken place during the past week, has been postponed to Jan. 28. *Il Popolo d'Italia*, considered as Mussolini's journal, printed a long résumé of the achievements of the Fascista

régime and alluded to "the imminent election." This was taken to mean that the Premier would soon announce the dissolution of Parliament and formally call for new elections. Decrees to this effect were expected before Jan. 28. It was declared that the Fascista Grand Council will discuss only electoral strategy.

Premier Mussolini said nothing.

GREECE

Venizelos Takes Office

Ex-Premier Eleutherios Venizelos became once again Premier of Greece.

Previous to M. Venizelos' installation, General Danglis, Chairman of the Venizelist Party, accepted the task of forming a Cabinet, but failed in the attempt.

Although M. Venizelos had decided not to head a government, he was forced to accept the office owing to the constant alterations which were carried on within the Party ranks. He finally accepted the Premiership without portfolio. George Roussos, quondam Greek Minister to the U. S., was appointed Foreign Minister; M. Kalandaris, Minister of Justice; M. Michalakopoulos, Finance; M. Gondikas, War; M. Tsouderos, Communications; M. Canaros, Marine; M. Spirides, Minister of National Economy; M. Milonas, Agriculture; Dr. Doxiades, Public Assistance; M. Nattallas, Education; M. Sofoulis, Interior.

It was understood that a plebiscite will soon be held to decide the momentous questions of whether Greece is to become a republic or remain a monarchy and whether the present dynasty is to stay or not. The plebiscite will be supervised in each district by two Royalists, two Republicans and a judicial representative. This, it was said, is the only way of averting civil war.

LATIN AMERICA

Both

The Mexican civil war pursued its way without causing serious inconvenience to either of the contending parties.

Both sides claimed the customary number of successes; both sides claimed that the other had lost many men; both sides denied that they had lost men; both had trifling civic troubles; both were beginning a new and "decisive" battle with the enemy; both expected to win an overwhelming victory.

BOOKS

The Coast of Folly* Scandal in the Homes of the Rich

The Story. Joyce Gateway was not in any sense mid-Victorian. Nevertheless, it came as a distinct surprise to her to learn from the papers that she was to be named as co-respondent when Larry Fay was sued for divorce. Larry, a young fellow who had hoped for a quiet, homely home, soon found that not only was he not to have that, but that he had even lost the highly-spiced wife who could have given it to him and wouldn't.

Things are complicated by the fact that Joyce's millionaire grandfather—old Jupiter Gateway—has picked this embarrassing moment for his last illness. He refrains from deicide long enough to see the article about the divorce and to offer Joyce a difficult choice: either she must find God or lose her inheritance.

Not knowing just what to do, the girl betakes herself abroad to her mother. The maneuver proves to be ill-advised. Her mother is in no sense qualified to give moral aid and comfort. She is magnificently free from morality. While Joyce was still a child, the mother had run away from her husband; and she has not neglected to keep his place continually, if varying, filled by a succession of masculine intimacies. Joyce, inexplicably stimulated, returns to fight the world—particularly that part of it comprising the supposed friends who had led her down the steep path to indiscretion.

Thereafter things move briskly, everything getting increasingly black for Joyce. She is not without friends—Nannie, the fat old nurse of her childhood, who sticks by her through the dark days; Mr. Reel, fat lawyer who would give anything he ever owned to help her, and, in fact, does give her any amount of good advice, which she cheerfully disregards—to her own partial undoing. Above all, there is the invaluable Hal Utrecht, Mrs. Larry Fay's counsel, who is the prime mover in the happy ending.

There has very rarely been a happier ending. Joyce, in the last chapter, is in a perfect ecstasy. She never does succeed in finding God, but God finds her. Her grandfather understands and forgives. His insulting will cutting her off is destroyed. The incomparable Lawyer Utrecht, the injustice of the case finally made clear

to him, throws it over. He does more. He goes to the extent of marrying Joyce, and, as the last page turns, we are left with the agreeable anticipation of years of idyllic happiness.

The Significance. There is no particular reason why *The Coast of Folly*



CONINGSBY DAWSON
"The things that happened to Joyce—"

should not be one of the very best of best sellers. It has all the appeal of a cinema thriller and one or two other things besides. The long arm of coincidence sweeps the entire landscape.

Moreover, there is an undercurrent of what is very evidently serious thought on Mr. Dawson's part. The dilemma of the young woman, innocently led into the traps of modern Society, is clearly preying on his mind. The world is a dangerous place for a girl, he reflects. The things that happened to Joyce might happen to almost anyone.

The Author. Coningsby (William) Dawson, born in England in 1883, came to America in 1905. Since then he has been a conspicuous contributor to magazines and papers here and abroad. He was literary adviser to the George H. Doran Publishing Co. He served throughout the War in the Canadian Field Artillery, was wounded. He has lectured on the War and its results. One of his War books, *Carry On*, caused considerable discussion. He disliked *Three Soldiers*. Among his works are: *The Test of Scarlet*, *It Might Have Happened to You*, *The Kingdom Round the Corner*, *The Glory of the Trenches*.

New Books

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

SILK—Samuel Merwin—Houghton (\$2.00). This is the story of the great adventure of Jan Po, "native of Ping Ling in Shansi, pupil of Ma Ch'ung at Lo Yang, mandarin of the eighth rank with button of worked gold," as told in the journals and letters of the polished Jan himself. He tells of his journey beyond the edge of the world, along the route of the silk; of Ibn Shu Ber Din, Wa Zir of Balkh and his wily plans for the acquisition of the secret of the weaving of silk; of Roxana, spirited young Queen of Balkh, and her love for the Prince Imperial of China, come disguised and almost alone into her land; of Jan's own love for Mosula, the slave girl. He tells of trial and treachery, of nights of passion, blood, flight. A book for the tired Mah Jongger.

THE MIDLANDER—Booth Tarkington—Doubleday (\$2.00). Mr. Tarkington has written the booster's epic. Dan Oliphant is the apostle of hustle. He is a gorgeous, epochal Babbitt. Unfortunately, he imports his wife from the East—a pretty, self-willed little product of civilization who hates the West fully as much as the West hates her. The book proceeds through pages of mutual irritation and tantrums, until, between the wife and the son who is like her, Dan is brought to an early grave just as the town, justifying his faith in its power of growth, vindicates his years of fierce struggle. The book is an adequate exposition of the other side of the picture of Gopher Prairie.

THE POET ASSASSINATED—Guillaume Apollinaire (Translated from the French by Matthew Josephson)—Broom (\$5.00). Wilhelm de Kostrovitsky (Guillaume Apollinaire), was a Frenchman famous for his eccentricities. He was a familiar figure in the Latin Quarter, leading about in his trail a gang of writers and freaks, artists and idiots. Idol of the professional modernists in literature, he was the friend of such distinguished artists as Matisse and Picasso. *The Poet Assassinated* is a work containing practically all of its author's unlimited peculiarities. It is remotely autobiographical, the history of a poet, whose birth is described with a somewhat appalling minuteness of detail, whose death takes place in a world-wide pogrom of poets. The book is anything but usual. It bristles with the unusual. Incidentally, it has been discreetly published in a limited edition. The censors are not always in sympathy with the acutely modern.

*THE COAST OF FOLLY—Coningsby Dawson—Cosmopolitan (\$2.00).

Lizette Reese Gay, Young, She Makes Poetry Popular

Lizette Woodworth Reese of Baltimore, is one of America's most accomplished lyricists. She is also one of the gayest and youngest elderly ladies I have ever known. Slight, shy, with wispish gray hair and sparkling eyes, she reminds me of a kindly elfin spirit, mischievous, yet understanding. She taught in a Baltimore high school for 45 years. In 1921 she retired, beloved by generations of scholars, interested in the community and in her writing. Only recently she published a new collection of verses, *Wild Cherry*, which show her unflagging vitality and her great gift of choosing the soft and beautiful word, of catching a simple and ringing lilt.

I met Miss Reese only once. It was a hasty talk, in Washington, at a meeting of anxious ladies who had formed themselves into a strenuous club for the propagation of their mutual literary efforts. She seemed out of place in such a company and ill at ease. Yet she was much too kindly to voice the opinions of her fellow literati.

Her sonnet, *Tears*:
When I consider life and its few years—
A veil of fog betwixt us and the sun;
A call to battle, and the battle done;
Ere the last echo dies within our ears;
A rose choked in the grass; an hour of tears;
The gusts that pass a darrowing shore
but—
The harvest of music down an unlistening
street,—
I wonder at the idleness of tears.

It is one of the most exquisite sonnets, yet, to me, this gracious woman, born in a suburb of Baltimore in 1856, living quietly now in her home town where she has spent practically all her life, is an example of a certain type of American schoolteacher, perhaps, too little heralded. There were two in my high school—a man and a woman. Both were elderly; both, noble in action and thought. Major Putney had fought in the Civil War. He had known Lincoln. His patriotism was missed only by his love of Greek. Miss Moore was of a distinguished family. She appreciated the English language as few Americans do. She was never too tired to encourage a youngster's literary efforts, or to straighten out a tangled romance of youth that she saw developing in her class-room.

Such a woman, such a teacher, is Lizette Reese. She has not only given beauty to the world in her poetry; but she has given a vision of beauty to generations of young people. She has made the life and the living of poetry a reality to thousands.

J. F.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

The Humming Bird. Gloria Swanson is emerging from the seven artistically lean years when she was wandering among the wastes of custard comedy and overdressed society. In *Zaza*, the evidences of her ability to act as well as to wear well were remarked by the critics. In *The Humming Bird* she has forsaken completely her troupe of trained sequins and adopted boy's clothes. Her part is that of an Apache leader in the Paris slums who leads her dedecorous dragoons to the battle front at the first call of war in 1914. There is, of course, the handsome American newspaperman. Newspapermen are always handsome on the stage, just as actresses are chronically impious in the headlines. The rumble of drums and the whispers of intrigue dwindle in time for American-Apache nuptials. The picture is distinctly in the upper strata of current cinema production.

Let Not Man Put Asunder. Filminations of the film factories against divorce were chronicled in this column last week in an estimation of *Remo*. The present production pushes vigorously the happy home campaign. It represents a most egregious waste of effort. The film is probably the dullest, most absurdly wearisome production that has been reviewed herein for weeks.

ART

Touring Spaniards

Two men—contemporary Spaniards—whose work cannot be ignored are Ramon and Valentin de Zubiaurre. Fresh color, fine painting, it's all there, with the added attraction of strange foreign scenes—husky Basque fishermen, old ladies spinning, soldiers singing and drinking outside of inns. But he who is not stopped by all this continental glamor will find himself sympathizing with these people and, at the end, wishing to step with them into their pictures and go wandering off to the small multicolored houses in the background.

These pictures are on tour in America for the first time. They were shown at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh last month, will be shown in New York until Feb. 14, will go on tour, starting at Cleveland, before they return to Spain.

The Zubiaurre, well known in Spain and in France, had a large exhibition

in Paris in 1922. They come from the small town of Garay, in the province of Biscaye, and at the present time take first place among painters of Spain.

Whistler's "Mother"

Official connoisseurs reported to the French Government that Whistler's *Arrangement in Grey and Black*—the portrait of his mother—"is not yet ready for the Louvre." Of all American canvases this was the likeliest for the honor.

In 1890, on advice of Clemenceau and Bourgeois, France bought the painting, hung it in the Luxembourg. It was recently transferred to a smaller museum, the Jeu de Paume, in the Tuileries, where it hangs surrounded by works of living Americans—Mary Cassatt, Walter Gay, Cecilia Beaux, John Sargent.

Artists feel it would be inappropriate to take the picture from among its fellows and hang it in the Louvre as a solitary example of American art, although Whistler himself despised most American art and dreamed of the hereafter when he should be given Louvre wall-space.

Progress Medal

Alfred Steiglitz, American photographer, was awarded by unanimous vote of the members of the Royal Photographic Society (London) the Progress Medal—a prize heretofore awarded solely for scientific achievement.

Years ago Steiglitz saw the possibilities of photography as an artistic medium and set out to make a photograph a personal thing that should be adapted to different types—not a stiff, hard picture, but a soft, delicate thing, properly composed and balanced—with beauty of line and grace of movement, as in a fine painting.

Mr. Steiglitz has 150 medals from cities throughout Europe and America, including London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Calcutta, Boston, Philadelphia, New York.

Tiepolo

The Metropolitan Museum (Manhattan) acquired and placed on exhibition a ceiling that is regarded as a major work of Tiepolo, one of the leaders of the later Venetian school. The ceiling was painted in the latter half of the 18th Century for the Barbaro family, and glorifies Francesco Barbaro, founder of the family and defender of Brescia from the Duke of Milan. This work was done during Tiepolo's mature period after he had completed his famous decorations in the palace of the Archbishop of Wurtzburg.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Andre Charlot's Revue of 1924.

There is one insurmountable advantage which English musical comedians and comedienues have over their American prototypes. They are all somehow bred to the idea that they are to marry royalty; they act the part. Conversely, there is an equal advantage our own players have over the English. American comedians, ingenues and prima donnas generally originate in the carefree substrata of society. They retain a certain impudent irresistible gaminerie.

What seems to be a very nearly flawless example of the British style was introduced last week by the Selwyns. It is advertised in towering type as an "intimate" revue. Intimate may be taken to mean quality rather than quantity in cast; taste rather than expense in scenery; personality rather than prodigality in production. Three exceptionally adept players—Beatrice Lillie, Gertrude Lawrence, Jack Buchanan—are pleasantly and persistently occupied throughout the entertainment. A moderately voluptuous and not particularly agile chorus of English girls is intermittently employed. The scenes are peculiarly abrupt, much of the humor novel, the music adequately mild.

For Anglophiles and individuals with nothing particular to do as night comes on, Charlot's revue will serve.

Outward Bound. Extravagant reports drifting in from London that this strange fancy—said to have originated in the bewildered imaginings of a shell-shocked soldier—is a masterpiece of modern dramatic literature, tended to irritate the Great American Sceptic. A severe first-night audience came to be shown, possibly to scoff. They remained, some of them literally, to pray.

The drama of the opening acts lies in the gradual awakening of the various characters to their destination. They are a most miscellaneous assembly—a drunken youth, a clergyman, Mrs. Clevedon Banks with all the careless vices of wealthy indolence, a business man with all the offensive manner of success, a pair of lovers, a charwoman, a steward.

Toward the end of Act I it becomes apparent that all the characters on the strange ship in which the author launches his drama are dead. Behind them the world has faded; in front lies the undiscovered country.

The tragedy of their situation is

brilliantly relieved by the flash and crackle of an irrepressible wit. At times the play seems almost comedy.

Then suddenly, through the closing act, the mood deepens. The imminence of the Examiner hangs an oppressive cloud over the travelers. To tell of the manner of his coming and the exquisite semi-epilogue be-



ALFRED LUNT
He was drunk, dead

tween the lovers would be to cheat the reader of a poignant emotional experience.

To the eternal credit of Mr. William Harris, Jr., let it be said that he enriched the spiritual quality of the play with every material advantage. He assembled an inspiring cast; he set the play perfectly; he employed Robert Milton, one of our greatest directors.

Alfred Lunt, as the drunken youth, carries the burden of the leading part with extraordinary comprehension and performance. Beryl Mercer (lately Queen Victoria) adds another memorable portrait to her stage gallery as the charwoman. Lionel Watts, Leslie Howard, and Margalo Gillmore lend competence that edges upon distinction to the clergyman and the lovers. The Examiner is Dudley Digges (*Adding Machine* man).

The New Poor. The immigration of Russian royalty to our shores is deftly satirized in this latest inscription for the stage from the pen of the socially penetrating Cosmo Hamil-

ton. Into a household lately bereft of its entire corps of servants, he introduces a quartette of nobles from the vicinity of the Volga. One of these is smitten with an urge to paint and secures permission to copy a trio of Rembrandts which hang in the family mansion. The discovery that the priceless canvases have been removed from their frames in favor of the copies requires the services of a detective. Nobility is incarcerated in the wood cellar. The subsequent denouement is so uniquely ingenious that no journalistic commentary can disclose it with propriety. Indeed, it is fair to say that the ending is the chief contribution to a consistently competent bit of dramatic entertainment.

The playing of this substantial superficiality is chiefly in the hands of Lyn Harding as the Grand Duke.

The New York Herald: "The neatest and most fetching surprise finish of the season . . . an evening of spoofing, leaving the impression that here is George M. Cohan being done in an offhand British manner."

Notes

Despite the autocracy of Art, it is found that Eleanor Duse, "greatest living actress," does not disdain American dollars. Mme. Duse received from Morris Gest \$2,000 per performance for her tour under his management. When the Italian tragedienne discovered that the astute impresario was gleaming receipts substantially in excess of her own portion for the earlier performances, she made objection. It was pointed out to her that a contract was a contract.

The end of her tour drew near; the supply of native citizenry eager to pay immoderate sums to see her was undiminished. Meanwhile Morris Gest had become involved in the colossal complications incident to the preparation of his half million dollar *Miracle*. Their mutual negotiations proving fruitless, Mme. Duse signed for an extended tour with the Selwyns and Fortune Gallo, opera impresario. She will travel under their management over a southern route to the coast. She receives \$3,000 a performance for herself and her cast.

The consistently efficient Teutons seem again to have placed their fingers on the pulse of progress with the institution of a new dramatic training school at the University of Berlin. With singular shrewdness they have avoided the conventional. The course omits from its subscribers preliminary playwrights and actresses avid for experience. It caters solely to directors, regisseurs, critics.

The Best Plays

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

Drama

"LAUGH, CLOWN, LAUGH!"—Lionel Barrymore in a shiny new version (Belasco) of the clown yarn—he who could smile for everyone but himself.

THE LADY—The rumble of melodrama returning like a pleasant echo from the hills of 20 years ago.

IN THE NEXT ROOM—Hushed melodrama of the who-killed-him school of mysteries.

SAINT JOAN—The Theatre Guild reaping further distinction with Bernard Shaw's tonic chronicle of the deadliest female.

ROSEANNE—The bitterness of Southern Negro life told in a play with no white characters.

SUN UP—Primitive passions among the poor white peasants of the Carolina mountains.

TARNISH—Severe exposition of the theory that the male is a promiscuous animal.

OUTWARD BOUND—Reviewed in this issue.

MOSCOW ART THEATRE—The third appearance in Manhattan of the greatest repertory troupe.

RAIN—People are now beginning to boast about the number of times they have seen the courtesan destroy the charlatan.

Comedy

THE POTTERS—Rubbing salt into the bourgeois mind wounded by Sinclair Lewis.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC—Walter Hampden distinguishing both himself and Rostand in a revival of the latter's modern classic.

THE SWAN—Like seeing Royalty in an underwear advertisement. Not only do you see them wear but also talk and think much the same things that you do.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—A most diverting rumpus incident to the invasion by an Eastern hypochondriac of the open spaces of the West.

MEET THE WIFE—How one man rid himself of an irresistibly voluble wife and returned unknowingly from the shallow grave of his deception.

THE SONG AND DANCE MAN—George M. Cohan in a singularly good interpretation of George M. Cohan.

Musical

Good grade jokes and jazz are most liberally provided in the following musical shows: *Kid Boots*, *Poppy*, *Musical Box Revue*, *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Mary Jane McKane*, *Stepping Stones*, *Runnin' Wild*.

MUSIC

Wagner Failure

The Wagnerian Opera Company, admitted protégé of Mme. Ganna Walska McCormick, collapsed financially in Manhattan. Scenery and costumes were under attachment for \$10,048. Reasons for the failure:

1) Last year the company was successful because America was starving for lack of Wagner. This year, *Tannhäuser* at the Metropolitan was an accomplished fact, *Die Meistersinger* had just had an excellent revival, and *Siegfried* was in sight. The Wagner shortage was not acute.

2) The repertory was badly managed. Works were included, like *Rienzi* and Mozart's *Figaro*, beyond the company's capacity.

3) The great conductor, Leo Blech, and notable singers such as Else Aebi, Jacques Urlus, Friedrich Schoer and Claire Dux, were absent.

4) The size of the Manhattan opera house.

5) The \$5 price.

In Baltimore

An interesting project is under way in Baltimore—the formation of a civic opera company. The De Foe Opera Company, a traveling organization which will play a stay in Baltimore in May, is to be utilized. This troupe, it is supposed, will give its regular series of operas, save that on one evening and one afternoon each week, while still using its orchestra and chorus, it will give the leading rôles to Baltimore singers. Thus, a beginning in the way of Baltimore opera will be made, the project can be continued until a permanent city institution has been formed and visiting stars can be invited to sing along with the Baltimoreans.

In Vienna

The newest thing at the Austrian State Opera House is a one act opera *The Dwarf*, by Zemlinsky. It is an adaptation of Oscar Wilde's *The Birthday of the Infanta*, but in places it seems almost a transmutation, for Wilde's characters are children but these are adults, including the Dwarf who has never seen himself in a mirror. But with the music Zemlinsky is more successful, having produced a score that is described as "full of harmony and charming melody."

Popularity

There are some popular songs that will not down no matter how tiresome they become. Therefore it is glad news to some ears to hear the following statistics: *Beautiful Ohio*, a waltz of the

1919 vintage has the world's record for sales, 3,500,000 copies. Next comes another waltz, *Missouri*, which ran about 3,000,000 copies. But only about 2,000,000 copies of the so-called *Banana Song* were exchanged for the public's cash.

Yet this fruity song will not down. A member of the firm which published it declared recently:

"It was the first American song hit and the first American jazz piece that ever caught on in Italy. It ran like wildfire through Germany and Austria, making the biggest popular hit in years in Vienna, supposed to be the home of catchy music. It is also the first American song to be popularized in Greece."

There is more than mere music which counts in making a song popular. Energy and persistence are large factors. Long after *Bananas* was the rage of the East, the West did not take to it. The publishers were determined, however. They changed managers in their Chicago branch, and notified their San Francisco and Los Angeles branches that a hit must be made at any cost.

The artificial means of stimulating popularity is chiefly that of "plugging," and this requires the service of a staff of experienced and expert "pluggers." Restaurant and orchestra bands are usually glad to play pieces published by firms with a high average of success. It is more difficult to induce vaudeville performers to use a song in their acts in big-time houses. In vaudeville houses the publishers furnish their own vocalists to sing a song, while slides illustrating it are thrown on the screen. If the piece has any merit, this sort of "plugging" will put it across. The people, hearing it often, get the idea that the song is popular.

And when they think it is popular it is popular.

Praise for Gatti

With great phrases about the dignity and sensitiveness of the artistic soul, Mme. Galli-Curci announced that she will sing with the Chicago Opera Company no more. The disagreement began, it will be recalled, with a quarrel about the opera with which the soprano should begin the present season (*TIME*, Nov. 26).

She added by way of parenthesis that the only man who understands how to handle artists sympathetically—and, it might be added, firmly—is Mr. Gatti of the Metropolitan. In confirmation one might point out that there are no public disturbances at the Metropolitan—not even by Galli-Curci, who sang her first performance for the season at the Metropolitan as Lucia.

SCIENCE

Venus, Panic-Monger

Men have long speculated on the influence of cosmic bodies over the tides of human affairs. Within the last century a few really scientific minds have begun to observe certain regularities both in astronomy and economics. We are familiar with the course of the "Business Cycle," as described by Prof. Wesley Clair Mitchell and others, through inflation, crisis, depression, recovery. Its major catastrophes show a somewhat irregular recurrence, but if we analyze wholesale prices, both of manufactured goods and raw materials, we find a fairly regular cycle of about eight years between peaks. It is all argued with incomparable logic in *Generating Economic Cycles*,* by Dr. Henry Ludwell Moore, Research Professor of Political Economy at Columbia, one of the foremost higher statisticians of the world.

"Generating cycles" are cycles which originate in non-economic causes, such as weather. "Derived cycles" are the fluctuations in prices and prosperity which follow them. The farms supply 81.2% of all raw materials used in manufactures. Six major crops—corn, wheat, oats, hay, cotton, potatoes (70.8% of all farm products)—show the 8-year cycle. So do coal and iron (13.4% of raw materials are mined), lagging slightly behind the generating cycle of crop production. Maximum and minimum rainfall definitely occurs in a periodicity of eight years, both in Europe and America. All these concurrent cycles have been observed and verified over periods ranging from 40 to 160 years by a host of unimpeachable witnesses. There is no longer any possible doubt of their intimate causative connection.

What, then, is this cosmic jinn that starts the machine?

Schiaparelli, in 1890, and Percival Lowell, at the Flagstaff Observatory from 1896 to 1909, reached the conclusion from a study of the markings on the planet Venus that the period of rotation of Venus on her axis is the same as her revolution around the sun. Slipher confirmed this by spectroscopic analysis. Now if Venus turns on her axis once while she is revolving once around Old Sol, it is obvious that the same face of the planet is always turned toward him. In other words, one side has been baked by the sun's heat for countless aeons, while the

other is chilled by everlasting night. Indraughts of tremendous power in the Venusian atmosphere must rush from the cold to the hot side, creating a partial vacuum in the center of the illuminated hemisphere, with vast meteorological and electrical disturbances. At intervals of a year and three-fifths Venus and the earth are in conjunction, the orbit of Venus being located about one-third of the distance between that of the earth and the sun. At every fifth conjunction, or approximately eight years apart, there is a transit of Venus, i.e., Venus, the earth and the sun are in the same straight line. The planes of the orbits are at a slight angle to each other, and there are eccentricities in the planets' motions, but not sufficient to disturb the regularity of the 8-year transits.

The researches of the new school of physics, beginning with Crookes, have shown that electrically charged rays (alpha, beta or gamma) are deflected by electric or magnetic fields, and produce ionization of gases through which they pass, i.e., electrons are dislocated from their atoms, and the resulting particles, called ions, become carriers of electrical currents. These gaseous ions may also become nuclei for the condensation of water vapor, just as dust particles help to form clouds and precipitate rain. It is, of course, possible that Venus affects terrestrial weather directly by magnetic or electrostatic influences. But it is more likely that it interferes with the solar radiations on their way to the earth. The sun is constantly bombarding our globe with negative or cathode rays. At the period of the 8-year transits of Venus, these rays pass through the disturbed atmosphere of Venus, are deflected, ionized, and when they strike the earth's atmosphere, produce an increased rainfall, which in turn stimulates greater crops, a fall in prices, and an economic depression.

This very sketchy outline of Moore's theory needs amplification to be convincing, but the body of evidence he has built up is impressive. And he is not alone in his ideas. Many first-rate economists, as Sauerbeck, Poynting, Aftalion, Bresciani-Turroni, Hollander, Mitchell; astronomers and astro-physicists, such as Turner, Schuster, C. T. R. Wilson, Birkeland, Nodon, Stratton, Huggins, Bauer, Douglass, W. W. Campbell; weather sharps such as Bigelow, Clough, Henry, have arrived at very similar conclusions, or have corroborated various steps in the grand generalization. We are forced to believe that there is good evidence for the linking together of planetary phenomena and economic cycles.

RELIGION

New Mary Dogma

The "Personal Corporeal Presence of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Heaven" is the name of a new dogma which, it is confidently said, and equally confidently denied, Pope Pius XI will promulgate this year. This dogma would raise the Blessed Virgin to an even higher place in Catholic thought than she now occupies. According to one view, it will establish her on the throne of Heaven equal with God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

World-wide opposition is expected. Half the cardinals are opposed to the promulgation of the dogma, as are the majority of prelates in England, Germany, France, America.

The Pope, cognizant of the opposition, is said to be convinced of the fundamental truth of the doctrine and to consider that Leo XIII and Pius X shelved it only through lack of courage.

Certainly the doctrine is understood to be part of Pope Pius IX's plan in 1854, when he proclaimed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception (i.e., that the Virgin Mary, as well as Jesus, was not conceived as other mortals).

Early in the 12th Century St. Bernard roundly rebuked the Church of Lyons for attempting to celebrate the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin. St. Thomas Aquinas rejected the doctrine, as did also St. Bonaventura. However, John Duns Scotus, a celebrated Franciscan who died in 1308, argued in favor of the Immaculate Conception, in 1387 the University of Paris adopted it, in 1483 Pope Sixtus IV condemned those who denied it, and in 1854 Pope Pius IX promulgated it as dogma.

The New Testament makes no allusion to the time or place of Mary's death or her bodily assumption into heaven. Certain apocryphal documents containing stories of her death, condemned by Pope Gelasius in the 4th Century, became the foundation in the 9th Century of the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. The doctrine of the bodily assumption is now extensively believed, and it is this doctrine which Pope Pius XI may promulgate in definite terms.

5,000 Moderates

HAVE NOTHING TO SAY AM TOO BUSY PREACHING THE GOSPEL AND MEETING IMMEDIATE NEEDS TO ENTER INTO CONTROVERSY OF ANY SORT.—Telegram of Rev. John Timothy Stone

*GENERATING ECONOMIC CYCLES—H. L. Moore—Macmillan. (\$2.50.)

of Chicago to a New York daily.

Dr. Stone, ex-Moderator* of the Presbyterians,† active parson-manager of a lusty Chicago church, thus generally dismissed one of the few ecclesiastical documents which American newspapers in the 20th Century have found fit to print in full.

The document is entitled: *AN AFFIRMATION Designed to Safeguard the Unity and Liberty of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.* It declares that, within large limits, Presbyterian ministers are free to think as they please in matters theological. It is signed by 150 ministers of 30 states, and was mailed to the 10,000 Presbyterian divines.

Who are these 10,000? There has been no theological count, but an estimate by a careful observer is:

Conservative-Fundamentalists	3,000
Liberal-Modernists	2,000
Moderates	5,000

The Fundamentalists cannot push the Liberals out of the Church unless the Moderates are willing to help push. Dr. Stone may be taken as typical of the Moderates. In theology he is conservative, but in practice liberal, because he is too practical to make theology the test of a Christian.

His attitude is shared by Dr. Charles F. Wishart, present Moderator: "I believe an overwhelming majority of Presbyterians are thoroughly loyal to our historical evangelical faith, yet willing to find room for different opinions within reasonable limits."

Fundamentalists, led by such men as William Jennings Bryan, "whom in such a conspicuous way God has raised up as a Champion of the Christian faith,"‡ are attempting to force the Moderates to side with them. The "Affirmation" of the 150 ministers is primarily directed at the Moderates—like Drs. Stone and Wishart—to show why they should not side with the Fundamentalists, but should remain what they are, Moderates.

The Affirmation

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Indianapolis (TIME, May 19) took steps to oust Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick from a New York pulpit. They began by insisting that every preacher in a Presbyterian church should accept, word for word, five "essentials of faith" (Virgin Birth, etc.).

For many months a committee of divines, headed by Dr. Murray S. Howland of Buffalo, has been preparing a protest. It was issued last week in the

form of "An Affirmation," which, summarized, is:

PREAMBLE: We accept the Westminster Confession of Faith.

SECTION I:

a) The Confession of Faith does itself disclaim infallibility, saying "All synods, or councils, since the apostles' times . . . may err . . . and many have erred. . . . God alone is Lord of the conscience and hath left it free from the doctrines and commandments of men . . . so that to believe such doctrines is to betray true liberty of conscience."

b) Literal infallibility of the Bible is not asserted by the Bible nor by the Confession of Faith nor the Apostles' Creed nor the Nicene Creed nor any of the great Reformation confessions. Therefore, the General Assembly of 1923 erred in asserting that "the Holy Spirit did so inspire, guide and move the writers of Holy Scripture as to keep them from error."

SECTION II: Church doctrine is determined by the General Assembly and the presbyteries. Therefore, the General Assembly of 1923, by declaring certain doctrines to be "essential," was attempting to amend the Constitution of the Church in an unconstitutional manner.

SECTION III: The General Assembly of 1923 condemned the preaching of Dr. Fosdick, without hearing his case and without the method of conference, patience and love enjoined by Jesus Christ.

SECTION IV: "We all believe from our hearts that the writers of the Bible were inspired of God; that Jesus Christ was God manifest in the flesh; that God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself, and through Him we have our redemption; that, having died for our sins, He rose from the dead and is our ever-living Saviour; that in His earthly ministry He wrought many mighty works, and by His vicarious death and unflinching presence He is able to save to the uttermost." But we differ and insist upon the right to differ on how all this happened.

SECTION V: "We do not desire liberty to go beyond the teachings of evangelical Christianity."

SECTION VI: We don't want to oust anybody. We don't want anybody to try to oust us. Let's get together.

Among the signers of the affirmation:

H. B. Allen, Marengo, Ia.
William H. Black, President of Missouri Valley College.
Harold Leonard Bowman, Portland, Ore.
James E. Clarke, Editor *Presbyterian Advance*.
Henry S. Coffin, Manhattan.
Ralph Marshall Davis, Chicago.
George Arthur Frantz, Van Wert, Ohio.
Robert Freeman, Pasadena.
Jesse Halsey, Cincinnati.
John Orier Hibben, President, Princeton University.
Paul R. Hickok, Troy, N. Y.
P. Hickey, Cleveland.
George Clifton Hitchcock, Bowling Green, Mo.
Murray Shipley Howland, Buffalo.

William Philip Lemon, Minneapolis.
Edwin A. McAlpin, Jr., Madison, N. J.
William P. Merrill, Manhattan.
Robert Hastings Nichols, Auburn Theological Seminary.
Harry Lathrop Reed, Auburn Theological Seminary.
Charles Lee Reynolds, Newark.
Arthur L. Rice, Klamath Falls, Ore.
William L. Sawtelle, Scranton.
Matthew F. Smith, Indianapolis.
George B. Stewart, President, Auburn Theological Seminary.
Warren S. Stone, Rochester, N. Y.
Paul Moore Strayer, Rochester, N. Y.
Henry van Dyke, Moderator of General Assembly of 1902, Princeton, N. J.
Terstius van Dyke, Manhattan.
Joseph H. Varner, Bear Creek, Mont.
Thomas A. Wigginton, Evansville, Ind.

Fosdick

The ecclesiastical committee appointed to investigate Dr. Fosdick's alleged heresies (TIME, May 19), last week exonerated him. This action lines up the New York Presbytery with the Liberals and opposed to the majority opinion of the Presbyterian General Assembly. The Fosdick question now goes to Assembly next May, New York supporting him.

In France

The French Catholic Church, stripped of property rights by the Anti-Clerical laws of 1905, has been given legal status by the present Government. France has made peace with the Pope.

By special decree, the former property of the Church will be put in charge of regional corporations each under a Bishop, responsible to the Pope. The Pope accepts this arrangement.

Cardinal Regrets

His Eminence, Cardinal William H. O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, overworked, in ill-health, set out on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land—his first visit there. Before leaving he said: "We are all interested in the controversy among Episcopalians and Presbyterians, but it is a time for us to pray rather than to interfere." He expressed regrets.

Waiting for Action

Adolph Kellogg, Secretary of the Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe, issued a statement. "We have a common saying over in Europe that, from a military point of view, France has won the War; from the political, England; from the economic, America; from the racial, the Slav; from the cultural, the Jews, and from the religious point of view, the Roman Catholic Church has won the War."

"The task which is a special task for the Christian students of the world is this: Help the students. The Pope has just now sent \$3,000,000 to Germany. We wait for the action of the great body of our Protestant brethren."

*Highest official in the Church—has no connection with adjective "moderate."

†That is, of the North. "The Presbyterian Church, South," is a separate organization.

‡Full page advertisement published by the *Sunday School Times*.

EDUCATION

Professor Gildersleeve

Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve died at Baltimore, Jan. 9. He was "America's greatest classical scholar," and one of the world's greatest scholars in any field. He had been Professor of Greek at Johns Hopkins since 1876, but had retired from active service in 1915 because of failing eyesight and hearing. He was 92.

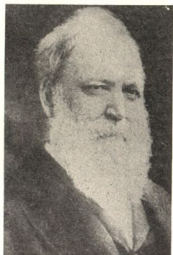
His career was as picturesque as his personality, about which innumerable legends survive. He was always a prodigy. Born at Charleston, S. C., in 1831, he translated Anacreon at 12, graduated from Princeton with high honors at 18. He studied in Germany, at Berlin, Bonn, Göttingen, and upon his return became Professor of Greek at the University of Virginia, in 1856. He was called to organize a department of Greek at Johns Hopkins 20 years later, and it was during his 47 years of residence in Baltimore that he made his reputation as a man of prodigious learning and irrepressible wit.

Pindar was the Greek author upon whom he lavished most affection and attention. His edition of the poet is a masterpiece of annotation and, incidentally, is a poem in itself. He collected many of his essays and reviews into volumes which became famous for their profundity and their humor, but his most solid achievement was his *Historical Syntax of Classical Greek*, the first Greek grammar on strictly scientific principles. For years he had expressed himself informally on every subject under the sun in the back pages of the *American Journal of Philology*, which he founded. His department, called "Brief Mention," became among other things a hall of fame—it was a distinction to be mentioned there, even unfavorably, as often happened.

He was a great teacher, and always a man of immense activity. After he lost his eyesight, readers kept him abreast of developments in learning and literature. He was an insatiable reader in other languages than that which he taught. In his last year someone heard him recite practically the whole of *Faust* in German, and one of his former students says that he learned more about Latin, German, Italian and French from Professor Gildersleeve than he learned from his Latin, German, Italian and French teachers. Latterly, he amused and occupied himself by writing sonnets reminiscent of his early life.

There are many tributes to his wit, which certain persons trace to his French blood. Edward Lucas White,

classicist and novelist, says: "I recall one of Professor Gildersleeve's lectures on *The Uses of the Greek Dative*. I took notes on the lecture with my right hand while with my left hand I wiped away the tears that ran down my cheeks, so amusing



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PROFESSOR GILDERSLEEVE
He was not without wit

did Professor Gildersleeve make that lecture." At a recent dinner in his honor, when he was told that his name was a household word around the globe, he replied with characteristic modesty: "And yet, when my wife goes shopping they send the things home addressed to 'Mrs. Gildersnoot.'"

Another Prodigy

William J. Sidis, who in 1909, aged eleven, rosy-cheeked, delivered a lecture on the fourth dimension before the Department of Mathematics at Harvard, was even more a prodigy than Professor Gildersleeve. But from a recent report in the *New York Tribune*, it appears that he has abandoned the intellectual life.

His father, the late Dr. Boris Sidis, eminent authority on psychopathology, decided when his son was born to give him a more intensive education than the American school, with what Dr. Boris called at the time its "discipline and routine," its "rubbish and refuse," could furnish. The boy could read and write at the age of two; at seven he passed the Harvard Medical School examinations in anatomy; at eight he could speak French, Russian, English, German, and could

read Latin and Greek; at ten he entered Tufts; and at eleven he entered Harvard, graduating in 1914. He taught mathematics in Rice Institute, Texas, returned to Boston and was arrested for participating in a socialist demonstration in 1919. After that he dropped out of public notice.

Now, according to the *Tribune*, he has cut himself off from his family, has renounced books and ideas, is content with a clerical job in Manhattan for which he is paid \$23 a week. When the news of his father's death reached him recently, he was not interested, refused to attend the funeral.

Said the *Tribune*:

"Yesterday young Sidis was wearing a cheap brown suit, much too tight for his fleshy frame. He had not been shaved; his reddish mustache was a ragged fringe that appeared to have been whacked off with a pair of manicure scissors. His mop of mouse-colored hair was in need of trimming. His necktie was in a hard knot that did not come within inches of his collar."

Other papers, excited by the loud baying of the *Tribune*, took up the scent. The Sporting Editor of the *Telegram* (Manhattan) vaporized as follows: "He has insisted on doing work that required no thinking. Poor kid! His boyhood was burned up in thinking. That is all he has ever done, and now he wants a rest." The *Sun* and The *Globe* dug up a story about a girl: "As he talks to associates in radical circles Sidis sometimes takes Miss Foley's picture from his pocket and looks at it—and then he smiles."

The whole truth in the matter would be welcome, although if William Sidis prefers that nothing more be said about him, nothing more should be said. American newspapers generally have been unsympathetic in their treatment of prodigies. It is possible that the notoriety of the present case several years ago was too much for its subject, and he gave up in disgust. Or it may be that Mr. Sidis had not the capacity of Professor Gildersleeve and John Stuart Mill to carry on with his work. Whatever the facts, the *Tribune* has succumbed to the democratic temptation to crow over the failure of an extraordinary individual. The case, of course, proves nothing whatever about prodigies, except that the crowd is jealous of them.

College Babbitts

Three hundred colleges and universities were represented by their presidents and deans at the tenth annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges last week at the Hotel Astor, Manhattan.

The first address, by President

Marion L. Burton, of the University of Michigan, was aggressive. He attacked American democracy, American materialism, American hatred of individualism as the causes of the decline of intellectual initiative and independence in the American college today. Said he:

"What has the college become? It has become a thing of rushing rabbles, jazz orchestras, pep meetings, frolics, hops and schedules fitted to make the second show at the movies. The rushing rabble is inevitably driven away from the spirit of higher learning and our object is lost. In every home the powerful man of business is the hero of the day.

"What we have done is snuffed out our inner life. Democracy is partly responsible. Youth has got the impression it must go with the crowd; it must be popular. It has become terribly afraid of being different. It has been tremendously externalized and objectified. . . . Students must have a sense of integrity and the courage of their convictions. . . . When in American civilization it comes to pass that the family which raises a poet, a scientist, or a teacher will be as proud as if he were a financial genius, then you can put religion as a vital factor in American colleges."

Dr. C. A. Richmond, President of Union College, endeared himself to all college instructors by speaking against the raising of their salaries. He said that teachers should have a missionary spirit, and to insure this they must be paid less than they are worth.

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, President of Swarthmore College, said that academic standards throughout the country had been menaced since the War by great increases in enrollment, making it necessary to fill in faculties with inexperienced teachers and so dilute instruction.

Dr. George E. MacLean, retiring director of the London office of the American University Union in Europe, made a plea for an extended exchange system whereby Americans may go abroad and Europeans come here. Before the War, Dr. MacLean said, few Europeans would have thought it worth while to come, but now it is different:

"A British knight has come to me for information, saying that he wanted to send his boy to this country, when his friends told him that his son couldn't get along without Oxford or Cambridge, he replied: 'I am thinking of his manhood, when the United States will be the most prominent nation in the world. He then will have more honor and prestige by being graduated from an American university than if he studied here in our own dear little island.'

"He wanted his son to study at a university of the Middle West, the great Middle West, which we must all acknowledge, even those of us who are of New England,* will soon be the most powerful section of our nation."

*Dr. MacLean is himself a native of Connecticut.

MEDICINE

Cancer Finder

It has been known for some time that radium emanations have a specific effect on cancerous or other growing tissues. Using this fact as a basis, Drs. A. Kotzareff and L. Weyl of Paris have apparently worked out a method for determining the presence of new growths within the body. According to the report just published in the *Presse Médicale*, they have discovered that a serum made from the patient's own blood and charged with radium emanations, when injected into the body, localizes in the embryonic or cancerous cells and can be detected by the effects produced on photographic plates. For instance, when a pregnant guinea pig was injected with such a serum, the radium emanations gradually disappeared from the rest of the tissues and localized in the embryo. The method has not yet been fully verified for use on human cancer. As soon as a sufficient experience has been obtained, its actual value in the early diagnosis of cancer may be stated. Certainly at this stage of the experiments the results are more than promising.

How Doctors Die

During 1923 the deaths of 2,750 physicians were recorded in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. Although the sources of its statistics make it safe likely that the figures are accurate, the *Journal* adds 2% for delayed reports and possible omissions, making the total reported number 2,821. Forty physicians died under 30 years of age; 703 between 61 and 70; 513 between 71 and 80; 218 between 80 and 90; 33 between 91 and 100 and one lived to be 102. The greatest number of deaths for a given age occurred at 68 years, 79 being noted.

In the causes of death, the medical profession followed the general trend for the rest of the population. Of the 2,534 cases in which causes were definitely known, deaths were from:

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	559
Cancer and sarcoma	160
Tuberculosis	72
Diphtheria	38
Infections of the blood	37
Anemia	22
Typhoid	5
Cerebral hemorrhage or apoplexy	260
Pneumonia	161
Other conditions affecting the lungs	144
Appendicitis	30
Gallstones	18
Semility or gradual wearing out of the body	422
Complications following surgical operation	119
Automobile accidents	59
Automobile accident at railway grade crossing	20
Suicide	63
Firearms	24
Poison	15
Asphyxiation	5
Cutting instruments	5
Jumping from high places	4
Drowning	3
Miscellaneous methods	8



Does \$5,200 a Year Look Like a Mountain?

Here's a peculiar thing about salaries. To the man making only \$20 a week, "\$40-a-Week" looms as big as a mountain.

But he reaches it, let us say. Then "\$80-a-Week" becomes the height beyond which he hardly dares jump. His little old "\$40-a-Week" looks small indeed!

Eventually—through home-study training, if he is wise—we will say that he attains his \$80 salary.

When, lo and behold, that distant peak—" \$100-a-Week"—becomes no higher than a foot-hill! He wonders why he should ever have thought it utterly beyond his reach!

Start Now—by Doubling Your Salary

Never mind what you're making now. What would you LIKE to make?

Set your goal at \$5,000 a year—\$10,000 a year, if you like—and bear in mind the fact that mole-hills are frequently mistaken for mountains.

Then read the following statements from LaSalle-trained men, and you will understand why YOU TOO, CAN QUICKLY INCREASE YOUR EARNINGS:

"LaSalle training has taken me from the \$15-a-month class to a present earning power of over \$7,000 per annum."

"Just received another raise of \$100. This makes a total gain of over 100% since I started training."

"Within a period of three years LaSalle training has increased my income from \$250 a month to \$4,000 a year."

We do not promise anyone an immediate leap from \$50-a-week—or \$40-a-week—to \$10,000 a year. Advancement is rarely won that way.

But we DO call attention to the fact that during three months' time as many as 1,193 LaSalle men reported definite promotions totalling \$1,285,325. The average increase per man was 89 per cent.

If you have the will and the purpose to succeed—fill out the coupon, clip it, and place it in the mail TODAY.

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Please send the catalog and full information regarding the course and service I have marked with an X below. Also a copy of your book, "Ten Years' Promotion in One," all without obligation. My name is _____

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Efficiency | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Banking and Finance | |

Name _____

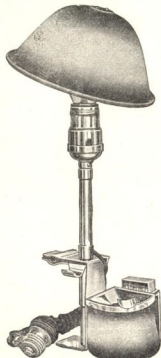
Present Position _____

Address _____

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 Baranelli (Music), John Farrar (Books), Kenneth M. Gould (Science), Ward C. Chandler (Business and Finance), Alexander Klemm (Aeronautics), Wells C. Root (Theatre, Cinema), John A. Thompson (Books), Mark Van Doren (Education). Published by TIME, Inc., H. R. Luce, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; B. Hadden, Secy.-Treas., 230 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rate, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York; New England representatives, Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen, Vol. III, No. 3.

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THE PRESS

Method in Kindness

Prudence Penny is a lady registered in the United States Patent Office, or rather she is several ladies whose name is thus registered. Prudence is one of the ways in which Mr. Hearst collects pennies by the million. In the words of one of Mr. Hearst's full page blurbs: "Mother Prudence," "Aunt Prudence," "Sister Prudence" they call her. She is all that and more." She is a walking dictionary, a "Confidante of thousands," an expert in all the household arts, past master in how to keep husbands, chil-

ence with confidence! Your letter is not departmentalized, rubber stamped, or form-letter-answered. If you have never received a letter from Prudence Penny, you have a sweet experience before you."

In her first year some 70,000 people had this sweet experience. Letters come to Prudence at the rate of about 500 a day. From four to eight assistants are kept busy answering the letters. They are equipped with leaflets of advice on many subjects which can be used as the main part of many answers—leaflets on *Party Suggestions*, on *Hope Chest and Trousseau*, on *Baby's Welfare—Diets up to 2 Years*, on *Reducing Weight—Diets and Baths*, on *Lifting Sagging Face*, on *Restoring Gray Hair*. The whole gamut of human affairs from the cradle to the coffin is provided for in good advice. And in one year of this service Mr. Hearst befriended, and doubtless gained the valuable good will of 70,000 Gothamites, a number that in itself would produce a very respectable circulation for many a newspaper.

Meanwhile Mother Prudence, the very model of a professional good-woman, tries out recipes, tries out the devices which are advertised next to her columns so that she can vouch for them. She even personally sees or visits some of the most desperate cases of poverty and misfortune. Out of the goodness of her heart she hospitably invites you (again in the words of the blurb):

"Some day when the skies are overcast and you're blue; when you can't seem to make your budget stretch far enough; when the best boy in the world turns out to be only an ordinary male; when you're lonesome, disheartened, weary, despairing—write to Mother Prudence, the confidante of thousands."



MRS. MABELLE A. BURBRIDGE

"She is all that and more"

dren and a figure. In short she is an institution through which Mr. Hearst dispenses good advice, human kindness, and valuable aid in exchange for the good will of prospective newspaper buyers.

She is not a new institution, but as a major development she is recent. Mr. Hearst has a number of Prudences in different parts of the country. Prudence has been in Manhattan for a little over a year. But she has been so great a success, that her department of the paper was enlarged and she was given full page advertising. The Prudence of Manhattan may be taken as a large scale type of all Prudences in describing this tremendous development of the personal touch in journalism.

She is Mrs. Mabelle A. Burrbridge, a widow of 42, assisted by a daughter of 24. Formerly she lived in California and was editor and business manager of *The Pacific Fancier*, a poultry paper. In November, 1922, she took up her work with Mr. Hearst in Manhattan, giving advice on things valuable to women, both by article and by letter. In the words of the blurb "Prudence's reaction to each letter is individual in itself. . . . Come to Prud-

Day by Day

The genesis of a newspaper story may be trivial. But good journalism develops a story until it is no longer trivial. Even if the "best" people may not approve of the methods and "effects" of certain types of journalism, credit must be given for enterprise. The *Daily News* (Manhattan) carries off a palm for a little story which it developed and improved day by day.

On the tenth day of January it ran a little six inch story entitled: MARY M. ROGERS, 20, WEBS COUNT, 40, AT CITY HALL and related simply that "Miss Mary Millicent Rogers . . . granddaughter of the late H. H. Rogers, one of the organizers of the Standard Oil Co., married . . . Count Ludwig Salm von Hoogstraeten . . . member of the Belgian branch of the princely house of Salm-Salm, one of the most ancient lines of nobility in Austria."

By the next day the story had im-

JOSEPH CONRAD

"His books have no counterpart in the entire range of English literature."
—Hugh Clifford.



Immediate Special Offer

UNTIL Conrad was past twenty, he had never spoken a word of English. Nor did he write a story until he was over thirty. Yet today this former impressionable little Polish cabin-boy is acclaimed—not merely by the public, but by other writers themselves—as the foremost living English novelist.

Read, in the panel at the right, what other authors say about this great master. These, as you can see, are men of distinction, who weigh their words. And all over the world, tens of thousands of Conrad lovers echo their seemingly uncontrollable praise.

Conrad, the Man

Recently Joseph Conrad stepped off the *Tuscania* for his visit to America. He was revealed not only to friends on the dock but also to thousands throughout the United States who, attracted by the occasion of his visit, took the opportunity to sample his writing. Straightaway there was an amazing demand for his books, that has been growing ever since. What magic is there in Conrad? His genial human qualities, his simplicity of thought and sympathy of nature, his absorbing tales.

He is reminiscent of a great Frenchman like de Maupassant; in his insight into the tragic human emotions he is as discerning as Dostoyevsky. He is as subtle as Henry James in his artistry; yet the life he depicts—the life mostly of outcasts, wander-

ers, and adventurers in the farthest places of the earth—is as glamorous with Romance as anything Kipling ever wrote. And all over his works lies the brooding majesty of the ocean—or the mystic beauty of the isles of the South Sea. It is an astonishing combination of gifts.

No one ever reads only one book of Conrad. Once you start, you get the "Conrad fever." For no other living writer has there been such a spontaneous demand. Conrad's publishers, accordingly, are now offering ten of his greatest novels. This set includes: *The Rescue*; *Youth*; *Chance*; *Victory*; *Typhoon*; *Lord Jim*; *Almayer's Folly*; *The Arrow of Gold*; *An Outcast of the Island*; *The Shadow Line*.

This is the Only Set of Conrad on the Market at a Popular Price That Contains the Author's Own Prefaces

It is printed from de luxe plates and bound in deep-sea blue T-pattern cloth. By notifying us promptly we will lend them to you for a week. Read *Lord Jim* or *The Rescue*, or any one of the titles, then, if you are not intrigued to have and know Conrad, you can return the books at our expense. What more could be said than that?

John Galsworthy says:

"Probably the only writing of the last twelve years that will enrich the English language to any extent."

H. G. Wells says:

"Of my claims to distinction is that I wrote the first long appreciation of Conrad's works."

Sir Hugh Clifford says:

"His books, I say it without fear of contradiction, have no counterpart in the entire range of English literature."

Gouverneur Morris says:

"Those who haven't read him are not well-read, as for those who are engaged in reading him for the first time, how I envy them!"

James Huneker says:

"The only man in England today who belongs to the immortal company of Meredith, Hardy, and Henry James."

Rex Beach says:

"I consider him the greatest living author in the English language."

Joseph Hergesheimer says:

"In all his novels there is a harmony of tones absolutely orchestral in effect."

—and enough additional words of praise similar to these could be added to fill this issue of TIME.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Stockholders of T. Inc., will be held at the Company's office, 236 East 39th Street, Manhattan Borough, City, County and State of New York on Thursday, February 7th, 1924, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of seven (7) Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, January 14, 1924.

(Signed) BRITTON HADDEN,
Secy.

proved to "Count Ludwig Salm von Hoogstraeten, the so-called Austrian nobleman who plucked a \$40,000,000 plum from the tree of Standard Oil" and at the same time multiplied five or ten times in dimensions.

By the third day, still increasing in volume, it was "Count's Gold Tinted Love." . . . "He wanted a girl with a million and he said so frankly. But while seeking the girl with a million he did not hesitate to engage himself to a widow de grace with a small competence. Nor did he scorn the beautiful proprietor of a hat shop, nor turn his countly gaze from a moving picture star from his own part of the world . . ."

The following day it was "Trail O' Hearts in Count's Wake"—"Count Ludwig Salm von Hoogstraeten, fearing a breach of promise suit by Mrs. Grace Sands Montgomery Coffin, last night sent his brother, Count Salm von Hoogstraeten, to interview Mrs. Coffin."

Still later "Fumes from the Mixture of Gold and Title"—"During the two years that he [the Count] cut a wide swath in the city [Berlin] his name was constantly associated with that of some dancer, actress or other woman whose notoriety drew more attention than her talent."

And as the story prospered, so prospered the pictures which accompanied it. Beginning with a modest profile of the ex-Miss Rogers wearing a string of beads, the *News* next produced a "full length" with the subject's arms outstretched over flower urns. Her husband, her mother, her grandfather and her ex-fiance figured also, as well as a map of the Count's alleged dominions. Next day "Millicent" appeared in Hindu costume, as well as with her ex-fiance and in several other poses; while there were a number of photographs from the movie *The Queen of Sin* in which the Count was purported to have taken part as one of 80,000 extras, with such captions as: "And who is the intrepid horseman in the foreground, waving aloft the spear? Can it be our hero? It cannot. If, however, you have patience and a strong magnifying glass you may be able to locate him, for the arrow [several hundred yards in the background] may indicate his approximate position."

Next the "other women" began to appear. Then a lady who was quoted as saying: "Everybody is saying that Count Salm picked a prize in Millicent Rogers, but if you ask me she got the world's greatest lover." Coupled with this and similar pictures were scenes from cinemas in which the ex-fiance took part, with such captions as: "Jimmy [Thompson] appeared as a gallant knight in *Yolanda*—Unlike rival, Count Salm, who won Millicent Rogers from him, Jimmy Thompson was more than just one of 80,000 extras."

If the story continues at this rate of steady improvement the *News* may get a medal, or a libel suit.

SPORT

Steady Hoppe

Willie Hoppe won his first world's championship at 18.2 ballline billiards in 1906. Last week, in Boston, he retained the title by defeating Welker Cochran, Los Angeles, in a three-night match. Score: 1,500 to 1,189.

Consistent Koppisch

Oldest observers of football history recall no record to compare with the consistent captaincy of Walter Koppisch. For the third year in succession he was elected captain of the Columbia University eleven. Next year Koppisch will complete his fourth season on the Columbia varsity owing to his entrance in college before the passage of a three-year-rule. He is also a notable figure in intercollegiate track, holding (with others) the world's record of 49 3/5 seconds for the quarter-mile (indoor).

"Finest Shot"

The U. S. Golf Association sustains the stymie. Ever since Max R. Marston snatched the amateur championship from Jesse W. Sweetser with a stymie on the 37th green at Flossmoor (Chicago) last summer (TIME, Oct. 1) discussion has sizzled. After intensive investigation the U. S. G. A. decided to retain the present ruling, arguing that the stymie's abolition would eliminate "what many believe to be the finest shot in golf, the short pitch into the hole."

Third Highest

Frank Frisch, known universally as "The Fordham Flash," will receive the third highest salary in the major (baseball) leagues for playing second base for the New York Nationals during the 1924 season. Fielder Ruth receives \$50,000 from the New York Americans; Baseman Hornsby, \$22,500 from the St. Louis Nationals; Frisch, by his new contract, approximately \$18,000.

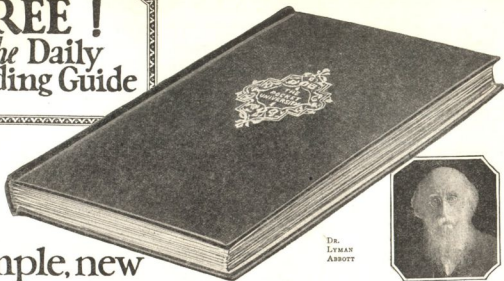
Invincibility and Blood

Passaic (N. J.) High School scored its 125th consecutive basketball victory, defeating Englewood (N. J.) H. S. 69 to 21. Through four and a fraction seasons this extraordinary institution has been invincible on the court. Nor have their opponents been judiciously selected for their inability. Four open state championships are credited to their competence.

Two figures are prominently connected with this unparalleled record. The lesser is C. W. Foley, Passaic sportsman, who adds official cognizance to their success by the periodic presentation of loving cups. He presented one for the 100th victory; one for the 125th; has offered another for the 150th.

The major occupant of this sporting spotlight is Ernest A. Blood, coach—popularly known as "Prof." Probably no coach in any sport can point to more conclusive proof of training and inspiration than can Prof. Blood.

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HOW often have you promised yourself to do more worth-while reading? How often have you determined to become more familiar with the world's great masterpieces of literature—with the fiction, the poetry, the drama, the essays and the biography that stand as the cultural heritage of all time? And how often have your plans been frustrated by that baffling problem of what to read and where to begin?

Now at last this problem has been solved for the busy man or woman. A simple method was created by which anyone may easily become familiar with the important literature of the world through only twenty minutes of fascinating reading a day.

It was an enormous task to select from the vast field of literature, just those elements essential to a cultivated person's reading. After selecting these great works an equally important task remained—to plan out a daily course of reading that could be covered in about twenty minutes each day. Then it was that the great idea suggested itself, the idea that was to place in the hands of the busy person the very key to the literature of the world.

Appreciating the value of the modern educational principle of association of ideas, the Daily Reading Guide was laid out so as not only to schedule each day's reading throughout the year, but to make that reading of timely interest.

For example, on April 17th, which is the anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's death, the Daily Reading Guide refers you to his famous autobiography. Or, on August 5th, the birthday of de Maupassant, you read two of his finest short stories, "The Piece of String" and "The Necklace."

Again, on Hallow'en, Burns' "Tam O'Shanter" and Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" are appropriate.

By following this simple, systematic plan it is amazing how quickly your knowledge of the great authors and their work increases. You are introduced easily and naturally to the writers you have always wanted to know better—to such masters as Joseph Addison, Balzac, Barrie, Carlyle, Voltaire, Dickens, Emerson, Keats, Longfellow, Poe, Ruskin, Shakespeare, Stevenson, Tennyson, Thackeray, Tolstoi, Whitman, and a host of others.

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In the interest of worth-while reading, the publishers of the Daily Reading Guide have decided to make an unusual offer to readers who are sincerely interested in increasing their acquaintance with the world's great literature. A limited number of copies of the Daily Reading Guide are to be distributed for the small sum of 25c which is to pay the handling and shipping charges.

If you are anxious to extend your literary horizon beyond the daily newspaper and the current magazine, if you are concerned with the question of what to read and how to read it, you are invited to mail the coupon below. This involves no obligation whatever. The only condition is that you act promptly, as the number of copies of the Daily Reading Guide to be distributed is necessarily limited.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Petroleum Records

Statistics for petroleum production in 1923, now completed, show that last year broke all records with an output of 745 million barrels of crude oil, which was 187 million barrels, or a 33% increase over production in 1922. Consumption also broke all records with the figure of 730 million barrels, an increase of 154 million barrels, or 26% over the year preceding.

The production of gasoline last year was estimated at 179 million barrels, or 31 millions over 1922. Surplus stocks of crude and refined petroleum on Jan. 1, 1924, aggregated 465 million barrels—an increase of 93 million barrels over the stocks a year ago.

A more cheerful tone has pervaded the industry ever since it was learned that the current production of crude oil was on the decrease. For the week ending Jan. 5 the output was 1,884,050 barrels daily, which compares with 1,927,750 barrels for the week ending Dec. 29, 1923. Peak production was reached the week ending Sept. 8, 1923, when the daily average production was 2,280,700 barrels.

This recent decline in production of 43,700 barrels daily represents a slackening in the output of the California, Wyoming and Montana fields. Even the recently discovered Powell field is now showing declining output. Meanwhile, prices for crude oil are edging up 2½¢ at a time especially in the Pennsylvania, Middle West and Wyoming territories.

Packers More Prosperous

The packing industry, Chicago's greatest business and one of the farm bloc's principal objects of attack, is facing better times, according to Chicago advices.

The industry suffered rather than benefited by the War, since it was practically under orders to feed the armies, with prices arbitrarily fixed. After the War, huge government stocks of packers' products were sold in competition with current production; both prices and profits fell. In addition, the cattle raisers experienced severe deflation, promptly blamed the packers for it, set in motion numerous harassing legislative measures against the industry.

Last year, this serious combination of ailments began to abate. Government stocks were liquidated and off the market, raw material prices were low, consumption increased. The packers absorbed large amounts of live stock, and succeeded in selling their products in volume here and abroad. Europe, despite her difficulties, has to eat and the relatively low-priced American packers' products have been well received.

The packers have been further handicapped by the fact that their

two principal by-products—hides and fertilizers—have had miserable markets lately. The recovery of agricultural conditions last year has, however, made the fertilizer outlook much better than it has been since the fatal break of 1920.

In 1923, livestock received at the Chicago yards totalled 18,543,000 head, a record volume; their value of \$500,000,000 exceeded the similar figure for 1922 by \$20,000,000. The turnover of the packing industry for 1923 is estimated at \$3,000,000,000.

Cold Aids Cotton

The short but very cold wave which swept the Southeastern States, especially Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, has at least blown someone some good. Discouraged cotton planters through that section, who, during the 1923 crop season, saw the boll weevil destroy their crops, are beginning to wonder if the cold snap has reduced the insect ravage. In the past, an exceedingly cold winter in the eastern cotton belt has usually been followed by several years of good crops. The boll weevil, while apparently able to grow fat on the arsenic compounds with which the cotton plant is sprayed, cannot endure extreme cold weather. Whether the recent cold spell was long enough to seriously hurt the weevil is the real question.

Wall St. vs. Haskell

Several years ago, Charles N. Haskell, the first Governor of Oklahoma, moved to Manhattan and became associated with what is known as "Wall Street." His original business ventures in railroads, real estate and other Oklahoma activities had left him with a desire for a wider financial field and the funds to use in it. The Oklahoma oil boom led him into speculative oil promotion and financing, and there grew up a group of stocks known as the "Haskell Companies," which were active on the Wall Street exchanges.

His most recent venture, Southern States Oil, after having experienced a wild rise in price, was finally stricken from the Curb market. It was subsequently discovered that much of the rise had apparently been due to Mr. Haskell's buying, and that the Oklahoman had purchased more shares than he could pay for. What the outcome of the episode will be cannot be definitely stated now, except that it will bring about ex-Governor Haskell's financial downfall.

Moralists have interpreted the Haskell episode two ways. One school of critics compares him to former Westerners who have "gone into the Street" to trim it, and found that the Wall Street professionals knew a

thing or two themselves. The other school writes heart-interest articles about Mr. Haskell's childhood days at his mother's knee, and tearfully declares: "Wall Street got him!"

Woolworth Company

The property of the Woolworth stores is the envy of most business executives of the country. The stock of the company rises continually, during depressions and booms alike. The directors have now authorized that another \$10,000,000 of the good will in the company's statement be written off, which will bring this item down to \$20,000,000 from \$50,000,000, where it stood in 1922. A year ago, \$20,000,000 was written off. This conservative policy contrasts strongly with the recent practice of many American companies in using up surpluses to declare stock dividends.

The F. W. Woolworth Co. has also acquired the famous Woolworth Building on Broadway, Manhattan, out of sentiment to the founder and also because the company's headquarters has long been located there. At the death of the late Mr. Woolworth, the building bearing his name was held by the Broadway-Park Place Co., which Mr. Woolworth owned. The shares of the latter passed to the Woolworth estate. By the sale of the Woolworth Building, ownership is now transferred to the thousands of stockholders in the F. W. Woolworth Co. all over the country and even abroad.

Coal

The ample surplus of bituminous coal now mined has driven down prices and in the union fields (through Illinois particularly), is forcing suspension of mining activities. So high did the coal union wage scales raise the cost of production, that the union bituminous fields cannot compete with the sections where mining labor is not completely unionized and where wages can correspond to the normal forces of supply and demand.

The non-union miner, during periods of coal scarcity, has enjoyed a lower wage as a general thing than the union miner. On the other hand, during the recent period of surplus coal, the unionized miner has found himself out of a job. This in turn means that the dues of the miners' unions will begin to fall off, and in the near future they are likely to play a less aggressive part in the industry than formerly.

In Illinois there were 352 mines operated in 1920, but only 261 are functioning at present, with several mines seriously threatened by suspensions and receiverships.

It has long been recognized that there were too many miners and coal mines in this country, in comparison with the demand for coal. Now, after several years, the industry is feeling the same deflation as hit most other industries in 1920.

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Condensed Statement, December 31, 1923

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank and Due from Banks and Bankers	\$144,230,132.92
U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates	33,003,668.81
Public Securities	26,936,861.07
Other Securities	35,654,041.36
Loans and Bills Purchased	317,138,562.81
Real Estate Bonds and Mortgages	2,016,807.50
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches	4,858,721.51
Credits Granted on Acceptances	38,878,525.38
Real Estate	8,364,641.16
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	10,373,586.23
	<u>\$621,455,548.75</u>

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$25,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	15,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	3,655,020.05
	<u>\$43,655,020.05</u>
Accrued Interest Payable and Reserve for Taxes and Expenses	3,521,132.90
Miscellaneous Liabilities	5,982,195.97
Acceptances:	
New York	\$24,145,438.28
Foreign Branches	14,733,087.10
Outstanding Dividend Checks	593,862.00
Outstanding Treasurer's Checks	29,219,223.67
Deposits	499,605,588.78
	<u>\$621,455,548.75</u>

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- 418 The Bacchantes. Euripides
- 353 Land of Heart's Desire. Yeats
- 229 Les Precieuses Ridicules (English). Moliere
- 309 Nobody Who Apes Nobility (Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme) (English). Moliere
- 371 Empedocles on Etna. Arnold
- 337 Pippa Passes. Browning
- 302 Wild Duck. Ibsen
- 303 Remembrance. Ibsen
- 510 Hedda Gabler. Ibsen
- 353 Doll's House. Ibsen
- 353 League of Youth. Ibsen
- 295 Master Builder. Ibsen
- 16 Ghosts. Ibsen
- 40 Pillars of Society. Ibsen
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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Charles B. Dillingham, theatrical manager: "Despatches, from the steamship *Majestic* at sea, said rumors that Annette Kellerman was disporting herself in the swimming pool proved false upon investigation. I was found 'in a lusty purple bathing suit, rolling and diving like a porpoise.'"

Alexander P. Moore, U. S. Ambassador to Spain: "I returned to the U. S. on leave of absence. Said I: 'The United States is the best governed and greatest nation in the world. Americans have much to be thankful for!' Said a reporter: 'What are your plans?' I answered: 'To go immediately to the nearest confectionery store and buy an ice cream soda and to repeat the visits as long as I am here.'"

Rodolph Valentino (real name Rodolfo Guglielmo): "*Day Dreams*, a volume of poems and philosophy written by me, made its appearance in bright melon-colored binding. In one poem, called *You*, I said:

*Your Lips,
Twin silken petals
Of a dewy rose.
Altar
Of the heart
Where love
Kindling desire
Worships unafraid.
Crucible
Of
Passion.
The rose in masquerade.
Your Lips."*

Admiral von Tirpitz, Hochadmiral der Deutsche See Flotte während des Krieges: "A Berlin despatch stated that I inserted a want advertisement in a newspaper, announcing that any modest young man wishing a quiet, refined abode might have a furnished room in my residence."

Hendrik Shipstead, senior Senator from Minnesota: "I quit Washington to spend a few days 'in the woods.' Said I: 'I cannot stand too much civilization. Sooner or later I find I must yield to the desire to go back and live something like primeval man. . . . I might say in passing that I consider myself the best cook in 14 States.'"

Magnus Johnson, junior Senator from Minnesota: "At a banquet in Philadelphia, I addressed 700 prominent bankers. Said I: 'The Mellon tax plan will never pass because it favors the wealthy.' At this the bankers stood up, hissed me for three minutes. I halted my speech until the hisses subsided, then roared out a second time that the plan would not pass. The bankers retaliated with cries of 'Bring on the other speakers,' 'Sit down' and other remarks, but I stood with arm upraised and roared

out the conclusion of my speech. When I sat down there came a ripple of applause; the toastmaster said: 'An honest and forceful address by an honest and forceful man!'"

Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney General: "*The Evening World*, a Democratic newspaper published in Manhattan, announced that I, in answer to a question as to whether the U. S. Government is 'afraid' of withholding Russian recognition, replied: 'If you ask that question seriously, you are a nut, like the rest. That is the official Department of Justice opinion of you. You are a nut!'"

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor: "In a newspaper statement, I said: 'Some men are by nature beavers and some rats. . . . A civilization rises when the beaver-men outnumber the rat-men. When the rat-men get the upper hand, the civilization falls. Then the rats turn and eat one another, and that is the end. Beware of breeding rats in America!'"

Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania: "In the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* I reviewed a book written by Lord Charnwood about my friend the late Theodore Roosevelt and published by the Atlantic Monthly Press. Said I: 'Lord Charnwood's book is not easy to read. Its writer has permitted himself to indulge in parenthetical sentences so involved that only extreme care or unusual skill will disentangle their meaning in the first perusal.'"

AERONAUTICS

Final Plans

The final tests of the six world-cruisers (TIME, Dec. 3) will begin early in March, and on April 2 the expedition will start from San Diego for Seattle, the first leg of the trip. From Seattle they will commence their 39,000-mile journey over the territories of 22 foreign countries. The route is divided into six main divisions: from Seattle to the tip of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, in charge of Lieut. Clayton L. Bissell; from Attu Island to Kamchatka, in charge of Lieut. Clifford C. Nutt; from Nagasaki, Japan, to Calcutta, in charge of Lieut. M. S. Lawson. The route from Calcutta to Constantinople will be prepared by Lieut. H. A. Halsegren, now in the Philippines. The route from Constantinople to London will be charted by Major Carlisle Walsh. From Copenhagen, operating with the full assistance of the Danish Government, Lieut. Clarence Crumrine will be responsible for the trip home via Iceland and Greenland.

The Army Air Service officers will be in friendly rivalry with the British Royal Air Force, three of whose officers will set out from London in a few weeks to try to make a world circuit in ten days' flying.

MILESTONES

Engaged. Gene Sarazen, National Professional Golf Champion, to Miss Mary Peck, of Springfield, Mass. Previously he was reported to be engaged to Miss Pauline Garon, cinema actress (TIME, Dec. 3).

Married. Miss Mary Millicent Rogers, 20, to Count Ludwig Salm von Hoogstraeten, about 40. (See page 22).

Married. Miss Constance Steuer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max D. Steuer, Manhattan lawyer, who, according to his own affidavit, never obtains less than \$1,000 a day for appearing in court (TIME, Oct. 29), to Alfred Milton Lindau, in Manhattan.

Sued for Divorce. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., 68, ex-U. S. Senator from Oregon (1907-1913), by Mrs. Carol B. Sperry Bourne, 43, at Mobile, Ala., where he now lives. She charged desertion. His first wife divorced him in 1913 on grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment.

Divorced. Countess Marguerite Vivienne von Bernstorff, from Count Gunther von Bernstorff, son of the former German Ambassador to the U. S.

Divorced. Sebastian S. Kresge, Ten Cent Store operator and Anti-Saloon League agitator, by Mrs. Anna E. Harvey Kresge, at Detroit. She charged lack of affection, accused him of five years' sulking.

Died. A wife of Raisuli*, Moroccan bandit leader, at Tazarut.

Died. Thomas Forrest, 71, expugilist, one time sparring partner of John L. Sullivan and Bob Fitzsimmons, at Coney Island, N. Y., frozen in his shack. Once wealthy, he lost his money. Friends obtained a shack for him, children of the neighborhood bought him a stove, firemen supplied his meals.

Died. Signora Galli, 90, aunt of Pope Pius XI, at Milan.

Died. The Very Rev. Henry Wace, 87, Dean of Canterbury since 1903, from constitutional exhaustion. A prolific writer for 40 years, he always refrained from writing on Sunday, left his desk at the stroke of twelve on Saturday night.

Died. Dr. Albert Abrams, 61, famed inventor of "Spondylotherapy" (TIME, Nov. 12) of pneumonia, in San Francisco.

Died. Dr. Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, 92, famed classical scholar, at Baltimore. (See page 20.)

* He had two.

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

A people who can muzzle cats. (P. 13.)

...

The stance of a Grand Duke. (P. 12.)

...

An increase in French babies. (P. 12.)

...

"A good and great merchant of Boston" commissioned by Fate. (P. 8.)

...

An international 4-year-old. (P. 9.)

...

745 million barrels. (P. 26.)

...

Preachers who insist on the right to differ. (P. 19.)

...

A rule which the President broke. (P. 1.)

...

"A modest young man wishing a quiet, refined abode." (P. 30.)

...

The parson-manager of a lusty Chicago church. (P. 19.)

...

A Presidential candidate whose achievements have never been excelled. (P. 7.)

...

Senator Borah. He was seen again on the *Mayflower*. (P. 2.)

...

The artistic metamorphosis of Miss Gloria Swanson. (P. 15.)

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Mr. Prince sympathique aux Français. (P. 11.)

...

"Complete agreement and cordiality" in Europe. (P. 11.)

...

A book for the tired Mah Jongg-er. (P. 14.)

...

An oysterlike silence. (P. 13.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

A reddish mustache whacked off with a pair of manicure scissors. (P. 20.)

...

M. D.'s unable to cure themselves. (P. 21.)

...

History that cannot repeat a Lincoln. (P. 8.)

...

A shrunken Governor. (P. 1.)

...

A drunken youth. (P. 16.)

...

The slush compounded by one, Guglielmo. (P. 30.)

...

Britishers who forgot their national anthem. (P. 11.)

...

"Men, women, young men and maidens... all huddled together in one room. (P. 11.)

...

Presidents at \$550,000 each. (P. 5.)

...

"Murders, killings, assaults, robberies, tortures." (P. 9.)

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A dogma half the Cardinals oppose. (P. 18.)

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Letters of Tom, Dick, Harry. (P. 1.)

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The things that happen on the coast of folly. (P. 14.)

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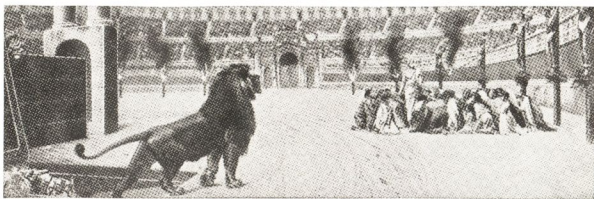
The dreadful possibility of a meeting between a Vladimir Ilich Ulianov Lenin New Economic Policy and a Klara Zetkin Revolution Electrification Meer. (P. 12.)

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Filminations of the film factories. (P. 15.)

...

An apostle of hustle. (P. 14.)



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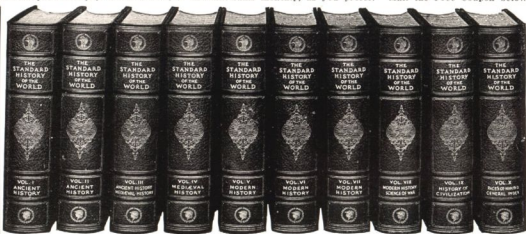
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