

FIFTEEN CENTS

# TIME

*The Weekly News-Magazine*



**HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE**

*"Dynamic!" "No—cyclonic!"*

*(See Page 24)*

VOL. III NO. 4

JAN. 28., 1924



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### Adventures in Friendship

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# TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. III. No. 4

Jan. 28, 1924

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENCY

#### The White House Week

¶ Sir Auckland Geddes spent half an hour with President Coolidge by way of a farewell courtesy call before sailing for Great Britain and retirement.

¶ Henry M. Dawes (Controller of the Currency and brother of General Dawes), George James and J. H. Cunningham of the Federal Reserve Board, and Eugene Meyer, Jr., Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation, left the capital for Chicago to study the Western banking situation "at the suggestion of the President."

¶ President Coolidge wrote to the officers and crew of the *Shenandoah* (see Page 22): "I congratulate you most heartily upon the fine exhibition of skill displayed by you"; to a Farmer-Manufacturer Convention in Chicago: "The plight of the farmers in recent years has been . . . a menace to the prosperity of every other element of the community"; on the 218th birthday of Benjamin Franklin: "He was one of that marvelous group of Revolutionary leaders each of whom seemed in his particular department a supreme genius"; to the B'nai Israel Congregation of Cincinnati on its 100th anniversary: "To these long established agencies of American sentiment and patriotism our country is deeply indebted. . . ."

¶ Cyril William Peter Rees of London, 15 years, 78 pounds, insured for \$25,000 and known as "Peter the Page," presented President Coolidge with a letter from the Lord Mayor of London inviting him to the British Empire Exhibition of 1924. Even the British are learning the art of getting free advertising. The President was obliged to send his regrets.

¶ The President received: Sidney I. Rothschild, President of the Wholesale Hatters' Association; C. Ogden Christolm, International Prison Commissioner; a delegation of bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; a delegation from the Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots.

¶ The President let it be known that he would not approve of extending the coastwise shippings laws to the Philip-

pinas on the ground that it would bring restrictions on shipping similar to those inflicted by Great Britain on American colonies before the Revolution.

¶ The social whirl became more derisive-like. The President and Mrs. Coolidge attended a dinner given by Secretary of War and Mrs. Weeks, one of a series of ten given by various members of the Cabinet. The guests included the Presidents of Yale and Brown Universities, Under Secretary of State Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. Liggett of Boston (drug stores), Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, etc.

¶ The President called a meeting of the "Government's business organization" (a body of Government executives first called together by President Harding some two and a half years ago), and urged continued and greater economy in the Administration, pointing out that under the new budget submitted to Congress last month there will have to be drastic retrenchment.

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### THE CABINET

#### A Delicate Situation

Secretary of State Hughes attempted to ease the Mexican situation (TIME, Jan. 7 et seq.) without damage to U. S. interests and without hostilities. He met with difficulties. The light cruiser *Tacoma*, which has been patrolling the Mexican coast for some time, after putting in at Galveston, ran aground on Blanquilla Reef on its return to Vera Cruz, Rebel capital. There are normally five different lights visible at that point, but it is believed that these were extinguished by the Rebels. The greater part of the crew was taken ashore. The cruiser, still manned by a small complement, lay in only two fathoms of water, and was feared to be a total loss. She is one of the older vessels of her type, belonging to the vintage of 1904.

Meanwhile Cabinet meetings in Washington strove to find a course that would avoid all shoals and reefs for the ship of state. Rebel gunboats had blockaded Tampico, 300 miles from Vera Cruz, and threatened to hold up American shipping going to and from the oil fields. After the Cabinet meetings, Secretary Hughes consulted with representatives of the Petroleum Producers in Mexico.

It was decided to send the light cruiser *Richmond*, with Admiral Magruder, to Vera Cruz from Panama. Two days later the *Omaha* and six destroyers were ordered to follow. The *Omaha* and *Richmond* are two of the most modern and fastest units of the light cruiser fleet, commissioned within a year.

Later the *Richmond* was ordered to Tampico to raise the Rebel blockade.

Meanwhile Secretary Hughes prevailed on acting Governor Davidson of Texas to permit Mexican Government troops to traverse part of Texas in passing from one field of operations against the Rebels to another. The ticklishness of the situation is that Americans in Mexico or along the border may suffer if the ire of either faction is aroused. So far Mr. Hughes has supported the recognized Obregon Government; it is

## National Affairs—[Continued]

impossible to say how long the policy may be continued without arousing the active enmity of the Rebels.

### "Panama Straits"

Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby have been casting around for a successful means of defending the Panama Canal. In the naval manoeuvres this year (see Page 5), as in the manoeuvres a year ago, the difficulties of defending the Canal have been apparent. The Secretaries believe that the defenses must be improved. But a gentleman who arrived from France last week proposed a plan which would take out by the root many difficulties of Canal defense.

Lieutenant Colonel Phillippe Bunau-Varilla, engineer, editor, diplomat, soldier of fortune, veteran of the World War, in which he lost a leg, and co-worker of Ferdinand de Lesseps, who almost built the Panama Canal for French private companies, has come back to his first love. He wants to substitute a billion-dollar, sea-level strait, 1,000 feet wide at the bottom, for the present lock canal built by the U. S. Government under President Roosevelt.

He opened his campaign for this objective with a notable speech to the Cincinnati Commercial Club, before which, exactly 23 years ago, he preached the necessity for the Panama route instead of the Nicaraguan. At that time he also advocated a sea-level strait instead of a lock canal. The Panama route was chosen but the sea-level program was abandoned on account of expense.

With one victory to his credit he wants another. His argument is this: From a military standpoint the present canal is weak; its locks may be broken by bombardment from sea or air; an earthquake such as that of 1882 might break Gatun dam and empty Gatun lake; a ship might be sunk in one of the locks where it could not be blown up without ruining the works. From a commercial standpoint he maintains that the Canal will become inadequate, estimating that it will have a traffic of 45,000,000 tons in 1934, and 135,000,000 tons in 1944, based on a normal traffic of 15,000,000 tons at present (last year, under unusual conditions, the traffic was 24,000,000 tons); the Canal's limitation at present is 126,000,000 tons because it is dependent for water on the Chagres river and its traffic, in a year of drought such as 1905, much less—77,000,000 tons.

To eliminate these disadvantages he proposes a sea-level strait conforming to the following conditions:

- 1) Total elimination of all locks,

dams, etc., which can accidentally or willfully be crippled.

- 2) Total elimination of any dependence on rainfall by allowing the canal to be filled entirely by the sea.

- 3) A "limitless" capacity for traffic by means of a 1,000-ft. channel, 50 ft. deep at low tide, such that ships can sail directly through without waiting.

- 4) Possibility of blasting any sunken ship out of the way without damaging the canal.



International  
COLONEL BUNAU-VARILLA  
He speaks in arithmetic.

- 5) Construction of the new strait on the site of the present canal without interrupting traffic. This he calculates could be done in about 20 years by setting 50 dredges to work widening and deepening the channel.

- 6) Preventing all danger of slides in Culebra Cut by a series of concrete monoliths sunk through the sliding strata to solid rock below.

- 7) Freedom from any difficulty to navigation from differences in the tidal levels of the two oceans. The maximum difference of water level would not, he declared, produce a current of more than 3.5 knots in a 1,000-ft. channel 50 ft. deep.

- 8) Complete solution of the danger of floods in the Chagres River (now emptying into Gatun Lake) by building a large canal on each side of the proposed strait, carrying the entire drainage into the sea.

- 9) Not a cent of cost to the American people for the new strait. The bill for the strait, according to Colonel Bunau-Varilla, would be: for excavating 1,100,000,000 cubic yards of earth for the main channel, \$700,000,000; for

preventing slides in Culebra Cut, \$150,000,000; for excavating 500,000,000 cubic yards of earth to make flood channels for the Chagres River, \$150,000,000; total, \$1,000,000,000.

The money would be raised on the present canal's earnings, about \$1 a ton on the ships passing. On the basis of 24,000,000 tons a year the canal's income is as many dollars. From this must be subtracted about \$7,500,000 for operating expenses and about \$8,000,000 for interest on the present investment, leaving \$8,000,000 to pay interest on a new borrowing of \$200,000,000 at 4%. By the time traffic reaches 64,000,000 tons a year the interest would be earned on a total new borrowing of \$1,000,000,000. "Very likely," said the Colonel, "the revenues will pay in advance the total cost when half the work has been done."

If engineers and commerce experts agree with Colonel Bunau-Varilla's figures, the matter would seem comparatively simple. The Colonel concluded: "If any one has objections to offer, they must be stated in figures of arithmetic, and not in figures of speech, as has always been done up to the present."

## CONGRESS

### The Legislative Week

#### The Senate:

Authorized an investigation (which was immediately undertaken) to discover "diploma mills" and "fraudulently made" physicians.

Passed a bill appropriating \$251,000 to reimburse Texas cattlemen for the loss of 4,300 tick-infested steers "negligently dipped" by the Department of Agriculture.

Passed a bill substituting electrocution for hanging as capital punishment for the District of Columbia.

Passed a bill to prevent oil pollution of coastal waters.

Passed a resolution offered by Senator Reed of Missouri for investigation of general propaganda.

#### The House:

Spent several days discussing and voting on proposed changes in its rules and decided by vote of 253 to 114 to permit on petition signed by 150 members a vote on withdrawing any bill from committee.

### Quick Work

Senator James A. Reed—that rara avis a Democratic irreconcilable—proposed and the Republican majority assented. Several weeks ago Senator Reed presented a resolution, one of



## National Affairs—[Continued]

many, for an investigation. The resolution lay contently in the Committee on Audit and Expenses. But Reed, whose anti-League of Nations activities had moved former President Wilson to suggest that he be not reelected (and who nevertheless was reelected in 1922 by an increased majority), had resources. His anti-League proclivities gave him a certain standing in the Republican camp.

Last week he asked Senator Keyes, Republican of New Hampshire, and Chairman of the Committee where the resolution reposed, that it be reported. Senator Keyes obligingly called his committee together and immediately reported the resolution favorably. The Senate passed it without a dissenting vote. Two hours later Senator Cummins, President of the Senate, announced the personnel of the Committee (including Mr. Reed). Before the day was over the Committee had organized and taken action. Edward W. Bok and Esther Everett Lape (Chairman of his Peace Award Committee) were summoned to testify as to their activities.

**The Investigation.** By the terms of the resolution the Committee is authorized "to investigate and report to the Senate whether there is any organized effort being made to control public opinion and the action of Congress upon legislative matters through propaganda or by the use of money, by advertising, or by the control of publicity, and especially to inquire what if any such methods are being employed to control the action of Congress upon revenue measures, and whether or not the profiteers of the War are now contributing to defeat the soldiers' adjusted compensation bill by money or influence, and what if any such influences are being employed either by American citizens or the representatives of foreign governments or foreign institutions to control or affect the foreign or domestic policies of the United States."

If any witness refuses to testify he is, by the rules governing Congressional investigations "punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 nor less than \$100 and imprisonment in a common jail for not less than one month nor more than twelve months and "no witness is privileged to refuse to testify to any fact or refuse to produce any paper, respecting which he shall be examined by either House of Congress, or by any committee, on the ground that his testimony or production of such paper may tend to disgrace him or otherwise render him infamous."

**The Committee.** The body of investigators is divided into five parts: Senator George H. Moses of New

Hampshire (Rep.), Chairman; Senator Frank L. Greene, of Vermont (Rep.); Senator James A. Reed of Missouri (Dem.); Senator T. H. Caraway of Arkansas (Dem.); Senator Hendrik Shipstead of Minnesota (Farmer-Labor). Three of them are irreconcilables. One other, Greene, the new Senator from Vermont, is simply a regular Republican—hence anti-League. Mr. Caraway is the only pro-Leaguer of the group. This alignment had been prepared in advance by Senator Lodge and other Republican leaders—presaging a strong attack on the Bok plan by the irreconcilables.

**The Peace-Awarders.** Mr. Bok and Miss Lape immediately replied to the committee that they would be glad to testify. The committee in charge of the Award, and the Jury of Award also signified their willingness to testify.

When Mr. Bok, first witness called, was placed on the stand, he declined point blank to give the amount of money which had been placed at the disposal of his Peace Award Committee for carrying out the terms of the Award, except to say that he had placed no limit on it. He denied knowledge of most of the details of the Committee's procedure. He also denied that his Award was designed to influence Congress, declaring that it was devised merely to determine whether the American people endorsed such a plan as was presented. He justified his refusal as follows:

"In my case and in the case of the American peace award I consider I am quite within my right to spend any amount of money for the benefit of the American public that I choose. You must remember that the money that I have comes to me from the American people. Barring a certain sufficiency for my family and myself, I have given over my life to give that money back to the public in constructive work, absolutely. Now that is the only spirit in which I work. I do not think it is a question for the American people how much I spend for it. I am willing to spend all I have for the benefit of that public, considering what it has done for me and to me."

Meanwhile the investigation kept the Peace Award on the front pages of the daily press; William G. McAdoo endorsed its "noble purpose" Postmaster General New denied it the privilege of placing the ballot boxes for its referendum in postoffices; John W. Davis prepared to present a check for \$50,000 to the prize winner (still known only as No. 1469) publicly in Philadelphia on Feb. 4.

### Scandal?

For six months the Senate Committee on Public Lands has been delving in and out of the question of the leasing of Government oil reserves, especially that reserve in Wyoming generally known as Teapot Dome. Under the régime of Albert B. Fall as Secretary of the Interior that reserve was leased to the Sinclair Oil interests. There was much conflicting technical testimony about the wisdom of that lease—and some smoke was raised. It was not until last week, when an apparent contradiction in Mr. Fall's declarations was discovered, that the Senate burst into the full flame of oratory.

The point was raised in previous hearings that after being apparently none too prosperous, Mr. Fall had suddenly reached apparent affluence. Mr. Fall before the investigating committee testified that this "affluence" was the result of a loan of \$100,000 from Edward B. McLean, Washington newspaper publisher, that he had taken this money to Texas and bought lands with it. Through A. Mitchell Palmer, his attorney, he let it be known that he had lent such a sum to Mr. Fall on a personal note.

Thereafter Senator Walsh of Montana went to Palm Beach and examined Mr. McLean. McLean then admitted that he had given Fall some checks but that in two or three days they were returned uncashed, Fall saying that he had obtained the necessary money elsewhere. Senator Walsh then wrote Mr. Fall about McLean's testimony, and Fall answered: "McLean told the truth." Both Fall and McLean were last week ill in the South.

On these facts Senator Caraway of Arkansas (Democrat) rose in the Senate and delivered a Philippic:

"I ask this question: If there was nothing wrong with the source of the Fall money, why did he not tell the source in the first place? Why did he tell a willful and deliberate falsehood to the committee when he said:

"I got this money from the Hon. Edward B. McLean of Washington, and I took it with me in cash." He did not do that. Why did he say that?

"For 150 years America has held up as a man beyond whose place of degradation no one could travel, a man known as Benedict Arnold. He was a traitor because he undertook to sell an American fortification to Britain.

"Much more infamous it is to have sold every gallon of our reserve oil

## National Affairs—[Continued]

than it was for Benedict Arnold, who wanted to sell only a rocky fortress on the Hudson River.

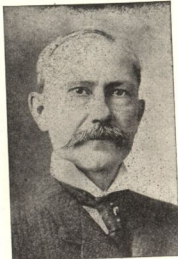
"Incidentally, I observe that whenever a man does not want to go before a Grand Jury or other inquisitorial body his health fails. I have known more robust constitutions to be ruined by criminal courts than by all other plagues put together."

From New Orleans Mr. Fall replied by a press interview:

"Senator Caraway of Arkansas, Democrat, who is leading in these senseless attacks, has shot his shaft against me repeatedly in the past, before the oil matter came up. I do not care to dignify it by discussion. But in general terms, I will say that the charges by Caraway or anybody else that I received compensation from outside interests for anything I did in my official capacity in serving the country, or any innuendo that, directly or indirectly, I got money or other consideration, or expected to do so, is absolutely false."

The Democratic National Committee countered by exhuming the famed "Ballinger Case":

"From the minute Senator Albert Bacon Fall took office as Secretary of the Interior and Edwin Denby was made Secretary of the Navy the sluice gates



© Paul Thompson.

RICHARD ACHILLES BALLINGER  
His memory was recalled

were apparently opened to unrestrained exploitation of the nation's resources by private interests . . . The Teapot Dome scandal has its direct parallel in the Ballinger scandal which shook the Taft Administration to its foundation."

Shortly after these expressions, Archibald B. Roosevelt and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy (sons of the late President), appeared before the investigating Committee and volunteered testimony. Colonel Roosevelt little more than introduced his brother. "Archie" Roosevelt declared that he had just resigned as Vice President of the Union Petroleum Co., the export auxiliary of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Co., because his suspicions had been aroused over the activities of the Sinclair interest in connection with Teapot Dome. Following Senator Caraway's declaration Mr. Sinclair had sailed hurriedly for Europe, and he believed several others connected with the affair had done likewise. Mr. Sinclair's private Secretary, Mr. G. D. Wahlberg had advised Mr. Roosevelt to resign for fear of damage to his reputation, and Mr. Wahlberg had mentioned the passage of \$68,000 to the foreman of Secretary Fall's ranch. In concluding Archie Roosevelt declared that his testimony was all hearsay but that he believed the Committee should have the benefit of it.

Subsequently Mr. Wahlberg denied that he had said "\$68,000" but had said "six or eight cows," which Mr. Roose-

velt must have mis-understood. He admitted, however, that he also had become suspicious of the transactions involved, was "very unhappy" in his post and was about to resign.

## IMMIGRATION

### Iniquity

The Immigration Law is a universal target for abuse on account of the hardships which, in particular cases, it imposes upon immigrants. As a law, it probably produces little more hardships and injustice than most other laws, but because its inflexions have the merit of comparative novelty, they make good material for newspaper publicity. There are few better examples of the kind of stories which the law produces than this, an account of an incident which culminated last week at Ellis Island:

A man of German birth, resident of the U. S. and possessor of his first citizenship papers, decided to import his wife and five children from Germany. They came. The five offspring were admitted as Germans. The mother was denied entrance because she had been born aboard a Dutch ship in the port of Antwerp, and the Dutch quota for 1923-1924 was exhausted. Perforce the mother retired to troubled Europe. But she left the children in this country, in the motherless care of a father, because at some future time when she returns to America—in a Dutch quota—there might not be an unfilled German quota to accommodate her children.

## PROHIBITION

### Jubilee

The Anti-Saloon League held its annual convention at Washington, celebrated the fourth anniversary of the 18th Amendment and its own 30th jubilee. The more prominent speakers, with brief excerpts from their addresses:

Bishop William F. McDowell (Methodist): "The nations of the world cannot live together half drunk and half sober. If the rest of the world will not keep out of the United States, the rest of the world has got to be made sober by the United States."

Senator Fess of Ohio: "Right in the capital of the Republic itself, where the law is made . . . we daily read of the activities of the bootlegger. This situation marks the immediate duty of Congress."

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania: "Arrests for drunkenness have enormously increased . . . illegal withdrawals of whisky continue to increase, and, most significant of all, the

"President Taft had appointed Richard Achilles Ballinger as head of the Department of the Interior. Ballinger was a Seattle lawyer and politician, and for a time had been commissioner of the general land-office under Roosevelt. Before his advent into the public service, he had become attorney for the so-called 'Cunningham claims' to valuable coal deposits in Alaska. The legality of these claims was doubtful, and was widely believed that they were false, and were part of a Machiavellian plan on the part of the Morgan-Guggenheim Syndicate—popularly dubbed the 'Morgans'—to gobble up the untold natural wealth and resources of Alaska."

Among those who believed the claims fraudulent were Gifford Pinchot, then Chief Forester, and three other men also in the Forestry Service—Shaw, Glavis, Price. All being in the Department of the Interior, they were of course subordinates of Ballinger. Convinced that Ballinger was betraying the interests of Conservation, they ignored bureaucratic red tape, carried the matter directly to his head to the President and the people. Mr. Taft deemed them guilty of insubordination, dismissed them from the Service, at the same time declaring his confidence in Ballinger.

The controversy filled the press and caused a great uproar, many newspapers and periodicals of Progressive tendencies clenching at this large and timely straw, and welcoming the attack upon Ballinger. Charges were made that Taft had not sufficiently investigated the matter, and that both sides of the question were warmly defended, opinion was quite wide-spread that Taft had laid too much emphasis upon mere official punctilio and not enough upon public efficiency.

Subsequently a representative of the Morgan-Guggenheim Syndicate made admissions that by his company's legal opinions on many of the Cunningham claims, and it may be added, the others finally held all of them to be void. A congressional investigating committee then "whitewashed" Ballinger, but he remained too good a target for hostile criticism and eventually he resigned (March 6, 1911), returning to his law practice at Seattle, as senior member of the firm of Ballinger, Battle, Hulbert and Shortt.

## National Affairs—[Continued]

withdrawals of alcohol to be denatured have nearly trebled in two years . . . I know of no scandal in our national history to compare with it."

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes: "The way of the violator grows more difficult, and the day of the get-rich-quick bootlegger is almost a thing of the past . . . The withdrawal of non-beverage whisky during the calendar year of 1923 was only 1,696,360 gallons as compared with 27,381,365 gallons in 1919."

Senator Ferris of Michigan: "Any survey of crime, especially growing out of the use of alcoholic liquors, ought in itself to convince the most skeptical that Prohibition prohibits."

Senator Harrell of Oklahoma: "Oklahoma was born a Prohibition state and is standing true to the faith of its forefathers."

Representative Hill of Alabama: "Great as is the victory the course is not yet finished."

Senator Sheppard of Texas: "Prohibition in the United States is both a permanency and a success."

Dr. Ben Spence of Toronto: "Canada is bounded on the south by the Volstead Act, but it's somewhat leaky."

Senator Willis of Ohio: "If any one comes to Cleveland with a wet plank and produces it, we'll use it as a skid to send him into Lake Erie."

W. J. Bryan: "No matter which party wins, this country stays dry forever."

More than a thousand delegates to the convention assembled in a driving rain before the White House and sang hymns—*Onward Christian Soldiers*, etc. The President appeared on the portico and Pussyfoot Johnson pledged to the President the cooperation of those present in enforcing Prohibition. Mr. Coolidge spoke: "It is a satisfaction to receive the assurances of such a body of men and women that they have a firm determination to abide by the laws of the land, and that they propose to uphold the Constitution of the United States. You set a great example in that respect."

"There is no such thing as liberty without observance of law. It is a fundamental principle reaching every activity of our Government. It is the foundation of all principles on which Americanism rests, and the source of all civilization."

By resolutions, the League endorsed: 1) Opposition to any political candidates not for "law enforcement."

2) Placing Prohibition agents under the Civil Service.

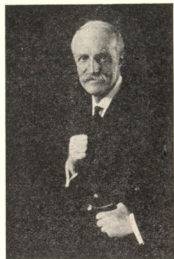
3) Deportation of aliens who violate the Prohibition law.

4) Centralization of all enforcement agencies under one responsible man

within a Department of the Cabinet.

5) Dismissal of foreign diplomats who abuse their diplomatic liquor privileges.

6) Opposition to any attempt to alter



© Keystone GOVERNOR PINCHOT  
"I know of no scandal . . . to compare with it"

the Volstead Act for a greater alcoholic content in non-intoxicating beverages.

## ARMY AND NAVY

### A Great Hypothesis

War, imaginary war, was declared and five days later the U. S. Pacific Fleet was a hypothetical wreck. Such was the swift and perilous action of the annual fleet maneuvers. This was how it came about:

A hostile European nation of about equal military and naval strength was at the point of breaking friendly relations with the U. S. About the first of the year its fleet was sighted in mid-Atlantic. At once our Pacific fleet was ordered to the Atlantic. Our Atlantic Fleet remained in Narragansett Bay, protecting our eastern coast. A detachment of the enemy proceeded to Panama to prevent our Pacific Fleet from passing through the Canal. This detachment, known as the Black Fleet, was impersonated by our Atlantic Fleet. The Pacific Fleet, attempting to pass through the Canal, was dubbed the Blue Fleet. Could the Blue Fleet enter the Atlantic?

At this point the maneuvers were supposed to begin. They didn't. They

were delayed two days by an accident. Costa Rica had been having heavy rain which had prevented proper transmission of its mails. Two U. S. aeroplanes were sent from the Canal Zone to assist Costa Rica. Their duty done, they started home. Diving through the clouds they "stumbled" on the Black Fleet anchored in Chiriqui lagoon off Bocas del Toro. Lieutenant Moon, one of the aviators, circled, counted the ships, and then descending, bombed the aeroplane carrier *Langley*, making three direct hits with ripe tomatoes. Within an hour the information was in the hands of the Canal Zone defenders. It was most disconcerting. The position of the enemy was supposed to remain unknown and the presence of an aeroplane carrier was to have been a deep secret from the Blues. So two days had to be allowed for the Black Fleet to hide itself elsewhere.

At 6 a. m. of a January morning, the Blue Fleet, under Admiral S. S. Robinson, reached the southern (Pacific) entrance of the Canal. Major General S. D. Sturgis, in charge of the Canal's defense, concentrated his force of 9,000 men to defend the northern entrance, but only the more obvious points of attack could be protected and only a small fraction of the guns manned.

Meanwhile, three Blue light cruisers and a gunboat, which were at the Atlantic entrance (having been there before war commenced) reported by wireless that they had established contact with the enemy off Porto Bello—and reported no more—indicating that they had been "destroyed." Meanwhile, the *Langley* (Black) had found rough water that prevented launching its aeroplanes. A few Black planes launched from a base near Porto Bello reached the Gatun locks but were driven off by anti-aircraft batteries. Ten Blue planes reached Porto Bello and attempted to bomb the *Langley*.

The Black Fleet proceeded to fire on the forts and locks, outranging the land guns. Black destroyers attempting to lay a smoke screen were driven off by the guns of Fort Randolph. The losses of the Black Fleet were three submarines and one destroyer.

All day the Blue Fleet was hastily coming through the canal. At 4:30 p. m. the first ship, a submarine, emerged into the Atlantic. In all, 58 Blue ships passed through the Canal during the day, the smaller vessels going first.

That night Admiral Newton A. McCully, in command of the Black Fleet, sprang the first surprise. Some 1,000 or 1,500 marines in 50-foot motor boats carried by the Black Fleet traveled 17 miles from Porto Bello under cover of

## National Affairs—[Continued]

a smoke screen. Despite a very rough sea, they effected a landing between 4 and 5 a. m. A detachment of 400 attacked Fort Randolph and captured it from its defenders, who numbered less than half as many. Another detachment took the Coco Solo aviation field (defended by 70 mechanics) and submarine base, "destroying" submarine supplies and capturing all aeroplanes on the ground.

At daybreak the Black Fleet came into the attack. They were able to approach some 4,000 yards closer because the Fort Randolph batteries were silenced. It was decided that the damage done by the bombardment was not serious and could be repaired during the night. During the afternoon the first Blue battleship, the *California*, reached the Atlantic. Meanwhile the Black Fleet retired to Porto Bello to replenish its ammunition.

During the night the transport *Henderson* of the Black Fleet ran the fire of the land batteries to the entrance of the canal and was "sunk," partly blocking the channel.

When morning came there were five first class battleships of the Blue Fleet in Cristobal Harbor at the north end of the Canal. Under cover of a smoke screen blowing in from the sea the Black Fleet advanced early to the attack. Admiral Robinson ordered his destroyers and submarines to put to sea through the enemy's fire. Behind the breakwater the first line ships were manoeuvred in an attempt to get them into firing position. Only one or two were able to get broadside on to bring all their batteries into firing position. The great guns fired incessantly by proxy through the little one-pounders mounted on their backs. The Black Fleet came in to 600 yards firing broadsides. At noon Admiral McCully ordered the Black Fleet to retire at full speed to its base.

Admiral Robinson then ordered his battleships to sea and they steamed out of the harbor without waiting for the remainder of the fleet which was still in the Canal. But the umpires, Admiral Robert E. Coontz and Major General John L. Hines, ordered him back, declaring that his ships were disabled.

So ended the battle, with the U. S. Pacific fleet destroyed. Meanwhile, Lieutenant Hamilton V. Bryan, Admiral McCully's flag officer, disguised as a civilian with a cargo of candles, representing dynamite, penetrated the canal guards and placed his explosives at important points, the control chamber of the Gatun locks, etc. He later disguised himself as a correspondent, chatted with Blue officers at their headquarters, read papers on their desks,



© Underwood.

LIEUTENANT BRYAN  
He penetrated the guards.

cut telephone wires at the Gatun headquarters. His exploit was discounted, however, because complete restrictions such as would be made in actual wartime were not placed on civilians in the Canal Zone.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Almost An Auction

The Democratic National Committee, 53 males and 53 females, assembled in Washington to dispose of a valuable plum, the Democratic National Convention of 1924. A debt of about \$160,000 remaining from the campaign of 1920 hung over the head of 106 members. A profitable disposal of the plum was essential.

The proceedings were almost an auction. Manhattan offered \$150,000. St. Louis offered \$150,000 and 130 hotel rooms at reduced rates. Chicago offered \$165,000 plus the proceeds of the sale of the concessions at the Convention Hall. San Francisco offered \$200,000 flat. Manhattan raised the ante \$55,000 (see THE PRESS) to \$205,000 and promised to bear the expense of preparing the

Convention Hall. San Francisco raised her bid \$5,000, to \$205,000. But Manhattan was pulling stronger. On the third roll call the hammer fell: Sold to Manhattan; delivery on June 24 next.

The Committee was out of the hole, with \$45,000 to boot. Besides, National Committeemen had brought about \$25,000 to help towards paying off the debt. Out of debt, and \$70,000 clear! Quiet, modest Cordell Hull, its Chairman, had brought the Committee out of the rut.

What of the Democratic Presidential aspirants? It was said that the choice of Manhattan favored Governor Smith of New York and embarrassed William G. McAdoo, because it took the Convention to the home of his foes. Yet almost two-thirds of the National Committee were McAdoo adherents and if several of them had not voted for Manhattan, Manhattan could not have won. It was a case of Party finances first, candidates afterward.

"Pitiful" was the phrase of the press in commenting on a figure that strayed about in the vicinity of the meeting room of the Democratic National Committee. W. J. Bryan—pitiful! He was not invited to speak; he did not gain entrance as a proxy. He was hardly more than a hanger on—while the Committee voted to take its Convention to Manhattan, the place which W. J. B. used to call "the enemy's country."

### Books, Sparrows

Senator "Magnavox" Johnson of Minnesota traveled to Manhattan to speak to a mass meeting against a local bill proposed to purify all literature circulating in New York State. Said he: "It doesn't hurt any one when a man tells the truth, and for that reason I am against the clean books bill. . . . Speaking of attempts at censorship, Senator Heflin of Alabama was recently very much annoyed when those listening to a speech he was making went outside to see an airplane flying above the Capitol. He forthwith proposed a bill making it illegal to fly within 6,000 feet of the Capitol. Senator Williams, of Mississippi, defeated this bill with a timely jest about forbidding the sparrows to fly around the building. . . . I will continue to speak as I think best. My speeches mold public opinion. I was elected because my constituents know I have backbone enough to stand by my principles."



# FOREIGN NEWS

## REPARATIONS

### *Committees at Work*

No. 1 Committee, under the chairmanship of General Charles G. Dawes, which is examining German finances with a view to stabilizing the exchange and rehabilitating the budget, experienced its first week of work.

The first thing decided was to invite Herr Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, to confer on the problem of stabilizing the German currency. The invitation was despatched, accepted and, finally, Herr Schacht himself arrived in Paris.

In giving evidence before the Committee, Dr. Schacht, who was accompanied by several experts and advisers, was stated to have proved a direct and agreeable witness whose evidence was frank and satisfactory. No details were given; the proceedings took place in secret.

Premier Poincaré had the French experts on the Committee acquainted with the views of the French Government. He instructed them to incorporate into any plan which the experts might suggest the present Franco-Belgian control in the Ruhr; to propose Allied or international supervision of German tax-collecting and expenditures; to suggest control or supervision of German resources, such as customs, railroads, tobacco and alcohol monopolies, coal production, which should be set aside for payment of reparations; to make it clear that France will have no objection to other Allies joining her in utilization of the Ruhr.

After the arrival of Mr. Reginald McKenna, ex-British Chancellor of the Exchequer, No. 2 Committee started functioning. Mr. McKenna, elected Chairman, said:

"We will investigate the problems laid before us in a businesslike spirit. We will have the courage to declare our convictions, and I hope when the time comes the world will have the courage to accept them."

No. 2 Committee is to consider the means of estimating the amount of exported capital and bringing it back to Germany."

It was reported that its deliberations would take place in secret.

## COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

### *Great Was the Fall*

As one day merged into another it became increasingly certain that the Labor Party would be sustained in moving an amendment on the Address from the Throne.\*

Amid the riot of British parliamentary news four facts stood out clearly. First, Ramsay MacDonald, the Labor leader, in delivering himself of a stinging criticism on the King's speech, declared that his Party lacked confidence in His Majesty's Government, and that it would restore British influence in Europe for humane ends.

Second, ex-Premier H. H. Asquith pledged his aid and the aid of the Liberal Party in putting the Labor Party into power. In a scathing denunciation of the Baldwin Administration he said:

"Less than six months ago they were in possession of a safe, comfortable, docile, manageable, majority of some 70 or 80 members. They are here today with followers who number considerably less than one-half of the House. . . It would be a waste of time to indulge in the thankless task of slaying a suicide. On the issue raised by this amendment [to the King's speech], judgment goes by default."

Third, Winston S. Churchill, defeated Liberal candidate at the past election, but an ex-cabinet minister of multifarious portfolios, calmly threw a high-explosive word-bomb into the midst of the agitated political circle.

With the full weight of the Rothermere press behind him, Mr. Churchill, often alluded to as "little Winnie," damned the Liberals and damned the Laborites and became, ipso facto, aligned with the Conservatives. He declared that the Labor Party will be invited to assume office on sufferance in order that "if they are violent they may be defeated, and if they are moderate they may become divided."

"And this is called 'giving a fair chance to Labor.' It is no fair chance to Labor. It is no fair chance to Britain. It is a fair chance only to faction and manoeuvre."

He advocated that the House should be fair to itself and to the electors and send an address to the Crown which, "if it expresses want of confidence in His Majesty's present Ministers, also records its repudiation of Socialism and

\* Speech written by the Premier, approved by the Cabinet and delivered by the King in person.

its distrust of those whose policy of the capital levy and of nationalization of the means of production, distribution and exchange, has been so signally defeated at the polls.

"Such an address would truthfully express the general mind of the House and the decision of the electors, and would reduce and limit to normal constitutional dimensions the burden placed upon the Crown."

Fourth, after prolonged discussions in a crowded House of Commons, the following amendment to the address, which is to be added to the address of the House thanking the King for his speech, was carried by 328 votes to 256:

"But it is our duty respectfully to submit to Your Majesty that Your Majesty's present advisers have not the confidence of this House."

...

### *Railway Strike*

The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen went on strike because the decrease of wages decided by the National Wages Board came into effect. The railway communications of the whole country were disrupted by the single action of a group of men. Fears were entertained that other transport workers would call a sympathy strike.

The causes of the strike are that some years ago the railway officials demanded a progressive cut in wages based on the cost of living. The National Wages Board agreed to the reduction and it was accepted by the executive committee of the National Union of Railwaymen. It was subsequently put to the vote of the men, who rejected the agreement by a five to one majority.

Messrs. J. H. Thomas (slated for the post of Minister of War in the MacDonald Cabinet) and C. T. Cramp, General Secretaries of the Railwaymen's Union, issued a manifesto declaring that "any member of the National Union of Railwaymen who ceases work, or refuses to do any job that he would have done if there had been no strike, is a blackleg to the signature of his accredited representatives and a traitor to the decision of the special general meeting. . . . Up to this moment we have refused to believe, although preparing for all emergencies, that so grave a blunder and such a blow at the very principles of collective bargaining should have been embarked upon."

Fred Bromley, Assistant Secretary



## Foreign News—[Continued]

of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, in a special meeting took steps to reopen negotiations with the men and the railway companies, but all his efforts were abortive. As the Labor Party, the political organ of Labor, had left the matter entirely in the hands of Mr. Bromley and the Trades Union Congress, it did not take any action on its own account. For this reason, and the fact that Labor chose to antagonize the public at the moment the Labor Party was stepping into the shoes of the Conservative Government, the strike was held to be a severe blow to the prestige of Labor in Parliament.

The importance of a railway strike is not to be found so much in the inconvenience it causes travelers, as in its paralyzing effect on food distribution. Practically every ounce of food has to be transported from the coast in trains to the large cities and towns, and the stoppage of such railway service aims a devastating blow at the people as a whole, for not one of the large towns is capable of storing enough food to last its population more than a few days.

As in the railway strike of 1919, when volunteer forces succeeded in smashing the movement, volunteers are being organized to run the railways and a huge volunteer motor transport service was ready to supply effective aid in no small measure to the cities of England which are most in need of it.

### "Keep Cool"

Addressing the Federation of British Industries at London in his Presidential capacity, Sir Eric Geddes, brother of Sir Auckland, the retiring British Ambassador to the U. S., advised the panic-mongers to calm themselves. "This," said he, "is not the time for panic mongering or wild talk. Undoubtedly the advent of a new party—a most inexperienced party—of which certain extremists make proposals which shock us, has caused uneasiness, but there has been no panic, nor anything that can be described as such. The sky is not black with pound notes winging their way across the Atlantic, but doubtless much investment is being done abroad. However, world trade and British prosperity are balanced on a knife edge, and very little might turn the balance either way. Indiscreet speech by prominent members of the Government or failure of the Government to disavow extremist speeches might check the recovery of trade and confidence."

Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, Kt., G.C.B., G.B.E., P.C., LL.D., aged 49, was born in India. He was educated at the Oxford Military School and at Edinburgh, but, although he is an honorary Major General in the Army, most of his life has been bound up in railways. His widely recognized administrative talents made him indispensable to war politics and his services were used



© International  
SIR ERIC GEDDES  
"This is not the time for wild talk"

throughout the War in a number of different capacities: Deputy Director-General Munitions Supply, Director-General of Military Railways and Inspector-General of Transportation, Member of the Imperial War Cabinet, First Lord of the Admiralty.

He is best remembered in England for his application of the "axe," with which he pared down the budget of 1920-21.

### Speech of Thanks

In Manhattan, the Pilgrims of the United States gave a dinner to Sir Auckland Geddes, retiring British Ambassador to the U. S. In a setting of Stars and Stripes, Union Jacks, Army khaki, Navy blue, Diplomatic scarlet, Chauncey M. Depew, President of the Pilgrims of the United States, rose to pay tribute to the excellent character, the "rare qualifications," the remarkable career and the great administrative ability of the British Ambassador. In particular, did he stress the part played by the Ambassador during the Washington

Conference and in settling the British war debt.

Sir Auckland Geddes said: "It seems to me that as I go back to my own country—I who came here as an Ambassador of the King of England, as a representative of the British Empire—I go as a sort of deputy assistant American Ambassador. I want to tell my countrymen what you are doing and what you are. . . . There is more ignorance of America in Europe than any American dreams. . . . And I do not believe that all your countrymen are fully informed of England.

"No greater mistake can be made than to assume that the people of England are similar to the people of America or that the people of England are similar to the people of Canada or Australia. . . .

"It has been a great privilege to spend the last four years as the representative of the far-extending great empire over which my King rules. . . . I want to extend my thanks to the press of this country for their scrupulous carefulness in reporting me, I want to thank the railroads for the courtesy, the punctilious carefulness, the attention which they have showered upon me, my party—attentions far more extensive than we had right to expect. I want to thank the people throughout the length and breadth of this land—thank them for their unflinching courtesy, their thoughtfulness, their coöperation and understanding."

### Notes

The following dialogue took place between Premier Baldwin and Lady Astor in the lobby of the House of Commons over an excerpt from the King's Speech, for which the Premier was responsible, and which read: "costs and profits in connection with the distribution of milk."

Premier: "Did you notice that the speech terminated with the word 'milk'? It is the first time it was ever done."

Lady Astor: "Yes, the last word usually has been drink."

The following record of Irish insanity was published: 1851, population, 6,552,385, insane persons, 9,980; 1921, population 4,390,000, lunatics 28,437.

Six thousand police assembled in the Royal Albert Hall, London, to protest against a lower wage proposal. The meeting attracted a good deal of interest because the Labor Party has been trying to get the police force unionized. Sir James Remnant, M.P., said

## Foreign News—[Continued]

to them: "For God's sake don't be mixed up in politics."

The Duchess of Hamilton, inspired by seeing her son, Marquis of Douglas, "pummel" the "Bermondsey Pet," professional pugilist, in a six-round contest, decided that international disputes ought to be settled by fisticuffs. Said she: "As I watched the fight the thought uppermost in my mind was, what a pity we cannot revert to the Viking days when tribal disputes were settled by fights between picked men. If we could only choose 100 boxers from each side and let them decide, how much better it would be than awful war. . . . Boxing teaches young men to take hard knocks, and self-control."

### FRANCE

#### Le Parlement

Two bills were presented by the Government: 1) control for increased control over exchange operations; 2) providing for greater economies in the public services and an increase of 20% in all taxes. The Government obtained a vote of confidence of 394 to 180 on the manner in which the business is to be handled.

Premier Poincaré: "This Government will not allow a centime of expenditure to be made unless it is provided for by income." On refusing to consider discussion on interpellations on exchange questions the Premier was again sustained by 360 to 215 votes.

#### Herriot vs. Poincaré

A long verbal duel took place in the Chamber between M. Herriot, Radical Socialist leader, and Premier Poincaré.

M. Herriot, after roundly attacking the Premier's Ruhr policy, stated that if the Radicals should be successful in the May elections they would seek an equitable settlement on the reparations problem without resorting to coercion. He also complained of the lack of inter-Allied accord.

The Premier in his reply galloped over the entire course of the reparations negotiations and stated that he now placed hope in Committees of Experts (see REPARATIONS).

"After this inquiry," said he, "the experts will indicate to the Reparation Commission the payments that they think Germany can make during the period of preparation for the larger payments. It is for the Reparation Commission then to make the decisions which will maintain the peace of the

world; to fix the figures for the German annuities until 1926, and to examine the possibility of floating loans guaranteed by the products of the controlled guarantees."

On inter-Allied accord he said: "We have always desired and sought the inter-Allied accord which M. Herriot seeks. But it is not admissible that we should be compelled to do nothing unless we have the unanimous approval of the Allies. That would put us at the mercy of powers which are least interested in reparations. Such, at least, has been the claim of our English, if not our American friends."

The following motion was then passed by 415 to 151 votes: "The Chamber approves the declarations of the Government, and especially that relating to the occupation of the Ruhr, and declares its confidence in the Government to continue its action for the national safety."

M. Herriot moved the following amendment, which was defeated: "A union with the Allied and Associated Powers is recommended to the Government as the best guarantee for our country, for reparations and for security."

The following day *L'Intransigeant*, a Paris journal which usually supports M. Poincaré, said:

"Yesterday's session in the Chamber was like an entr'acte to the great financial drama that is now playing in the political world. At other times a new intervention by Poincaré apropos of the Ruhr would have impassioned his audience. But the Deputies yesterday had other things to think about. The exchange crisis, the aggravation in the cost of living, the threat of new taxation and the question of what the voters will think—there for them are the real questions."

"Under these conditions the question of the Ruhr occupation appears to them to be nothing more than an academic debate, and that is undoubtedly why this question was handled with the greatest calm yesterday."

The following summary of Premier Poincaré's failures was also enumerated: The separatist movement he fostered has been denounced; the franc has depreciated 86% since he came into power; the cost of living has gone up by leaps and bounds; the Allied Commission in control of Germany no longer exists except in name; the Ruhr manoeuvres have served no end; no reparations seem likely to come in during the year; the Experts' Committee which the Premier at first fought stubbornly, is functioning and will unquestionably have a vital effect; Ramsay

Macdonald is about to link up with Russia, which Poincaré has been implored to do for months past; the U. S. has been alienated by ignoring the debt issue; French prestige in the Near East has lapsed to what it was in 1914, when Liman von Sanders ruled in Turkey; Italy and Spain have joined hands across France and the sea, necessitating extra naval expenditures; France, as a direct result of Poincaré's policy, must submit to crushing taxes and sacrifices; War victims and inhabitants of the devastated areas have to go begging for millions which have been allotted to them.

#### Obligations

A speech made in the U. S. Senate by Senator Borah, referring to the non-payment by France of her War debt, elicited the following comment from Paris:

"Senator Borah declares the French Government intends to repudiate its debt. M. Poincaré has declared since the inception of his ministry that France repudiates none of her obligations and he has repeated this many times. On Nov. 16 he said: 'It seems I must repeat it once more—we do not seek to repudiate our debts, but our debts certainly have origins which are not in any way compatible with those of Germany's debt.' Never has there been official word from France to the contrary. What is really strange in Senator Borah's declaration is that it is produced at the very moment when France is bleeding herself white with a 20% new taxation. And this to pay reparations debts which, from proposals formulated by America herself, should have been paid by Germany. When France is giving the warmest reception to the American financial experts conducting the examination here it is scarcely the time to impugn France's good intentions in an extreme manner."

*Le Temps* said: "It seems to us that France ought to take the initiative in new negotiations on the War debts. She could begin, as did England, by approaching the United States. First the exact total of the American claim on France should be fixed, which would be a matter of bookkeeping. Then could be discussed bases of settlement. Effective payments would evidently depend in some measure on the resources France could get progressively from the collection of her claim on Germany."

"To be sure, all that could not be

## Foreign News—[Continued]

done in a few words or in the open street. But discussion of the matter is inevitable and France would gain by beginning it, whereas she can only lose by avoiding it. An arrangement with the United States would give useful points for fixing future payments by Germany. If it were well made with sufficient elasticity it would help stabilize French exchange. In addition, it would perhaps, in response to those who represent France as the enemy of British prestige, furnish a basis for future agreement between the French and English."

Other sources indicated that strong pressure was being brought to bear on Premier Poincaré to get him to reopen the entire question of a debt agreement with the U. S.

A bill was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies by the Government which calls for the ratification of the agreement signed in Paris on May 25, wherein it was agreed to pay the cost of the U. S. Army of Occupation.

### Russian Recognition

The French Government declared that it would not recognize the Soviet Government de jure until the following three conditions were fulfilled:

- 1) The Soviets must recognize Russia's pre-War debts, which were not, for the major part, contracted in France.
- 2) Russia must restore French citizens' property and goods from which they were dispossessed in Russia or else grant them just indemnities.
- 3) Russia must refrain from all revolutionary propaganda in France.

## ITALY

### Notes

*Il Giornale d'Italia*, Rome journal, reported that Italy and Russia have presented to each other the names of their Ambassadors for approval. Full recognition of Russia was expected to be declared within a few days.

The Rome Harvard Club gave a farewell dinner to Richard Washburn Child, retiring U. S. Ambassador to Italy. The dinner was given in a restaurant containing the remains of the ancient Circus of Flaminius, built in 175 B. C. Ambassador Child proposed the healths of the King of Italy and the President of the U. S. Two days later the Ambassador was received by

Premier Mussolini in a farewell audience.

Don Sturzo, who resigned the leadership of the Partito Popolare (Catholic Party) last July (TIME, July 23), was expected to resume his command of the Party. Behind the scenes he still wields considerable power. Besides being a politician and a priest, Don Sturzo is a passionate lover of music. He is to be seen any Sunday listening to the classical concerts at the Augusteum in Rome.

## GERMANY

### New All Highest

A plot to assassinate General Hans von Seeckt, 57-year-old General der



© Wide World

GENERAL VON SEECKT  
An equestrian was hired to kill him

Infanterie und Chef der Heeresleitung des Reichswehrs, was nipped in the bud.

Lieutenant Thormann, belonging to one of the many Bavarian societies and said to be a relative of the Thormann who was implicated in killing Dr. Walter Rathenau in 1922, received a mandate to kill General von Seeckt. Arriving in Berlin, he went to the offices of the Anti-Semetic Deutsche völkische Freiheits Party to hire an assassin. The General was known to exercise every morning before going to his office by riding in Tattersall's Academy, which is close to the Reichswehr Ministry on the Bendlerstrasse. The assassin was to follow von Seeckt, "disguised as an eque-

trian," shoot him when a favorable moment presented itself and escape in the ensuing uproar.

A member of the Anti-Semetic Party, however, betrayed Lieutenant Thormann and he was arrested in a crowded café in the Potsdamer Platz.

General von Seeckt as Commander-in-Chief of the Reichswehr is the present All Highest in Germany. He is responsible for law and order and his power is practically unlimited in enforcing it. Although he is a staunch Conservative and therefore a Monarchist, the impartial administration of his powers has not been met with favor in Monarchist circles, who hold that he is obstructing a return to a monarchical régime.

At the outbreak of war in 1914, von Seeckt was a Colonel and Chief of Staff to General von Lockow. He fought at Mons, Le Cateau and on the Ourcq. In 1916 he was lent as Chief of Staff to the Austrian Archduke Karl, afterward Emperor Karl of Austria. Some time later he was attached to Enver Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army. He remained in Turkey until the end of the War and so missed being involved in the German collapse in the west, a fact which considerably raised him in the esteem of the German people.

### An Apology

Some time ago the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, a Hugo Stinnes journal, accused the *Vossische Zeitung*, a Berlin daily of Socialist views, of "being too friendly to France." Dr. Ullstein, Socialist publisher, and George Bernhard, editor-in-chief, decided to bring a libel suit against the *Allgemeine Zeitung*.

The action promised to prove a big sensation in the Berlin newspaper world, but Hugo Stinnes discreetly ordered his paper to print the following apology:

"The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* declares that it did not wish to accuse the *Vossische Zeitung* of ever having allowed its political attitude to be dictated by other than patriotic motives. It regrets that the various attacks of the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* have been interpreted by opponents as such accusations. At the same time, the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* declares that it, after looking into the details of the condemnation of the Leipzig *Neuste Nachrichten* for unfair compe-

"The *Neuste Nachrichten* accused the Ullstein Publishing Co. of not being 100% German. The attack was made because the *Vossische Zeitung* had printed a supplement in French during the time of the Ruhr conflict, although it contained acrimonious comment upon French policy.

## Foreign News—[Continued]

tion and after examining the judgment of the Supreme State Court in Dresden, regards the attitude of the publishers of the *Vossische Zeitung* as blameless. It regrets, therefore, the comments that it appended to the report of the publication of the excerpt of the judgment."

## A Petition

In the U. S., 19 Governors of States, 117 members of Congress, 208 Mayors, 20 Department Commanders of the American Legion, 416 members of State legislatures and enough other Americans to make up 2,086,764 signed a petition 23 miles long to be sent to the German Government. The German Government after reading the petition will, according to the hopes of 2,086,764 Americans, release Lieutenant Corliss Hooven Griffith, who is in a German prison camp for attempting to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdolt notorious for escaping the draft.

## Intrigues

Report and rumors were current of attempts to influence the ex-Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, now living upon his estates at Oels, in Silesia.

A mass meeting at Winterfeld, Brandenburg, had a telegram sent to the Crown Prince asking his consent to form a party among the Agrarians and Nationalists to press his candidacy for the Presidency of the German Republic. The Prince did not reply.

Leaders of the numerous Monarchist Parties and associations in Germany were reported to have approached the Crown Prince to urge him to seize the throne. It was also stated that Bavarian support was assured through an arrangement whereby ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht would be made King of Bavaria. What the Crown Prince replied was not published.

At a meeting of the staff and students of the Berlin University, a speaker declared that the country was looking forward to a king. This statement was greeted with "deafening applause."

Ex-Crown Princess Cecilia, wife of the ex-Crown Prince, was reported about to publish a book entitled *Summer at the Sea Shore*. It has nothing to do with royalty or politics. The foreword reads:

"This little book was written shortly before the war, during the streamingly bright summer days of the year 1914, when one was protected by political security. Heavy years have passed for us Germans, but nothing has destroyed that fellow feeling we have for the sun, water and earth.

And if I have resolved to give this little

sketch further circulation, I do it to give a little pleasure to those who, burdened by the material misery of every day life in Germany, seek to save themselves by a glimpse into the broad 'out there,' which God's nature always opens to the seeking mind.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin So-



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CECILIA

"Heavy years have passed"

cialist journal, commenting upon this foreword, said that the public must appreciate the fact that the book was written by the Crown Princess before the War, and that she has not, like "most writers from the former higher regions, learned to write after the War—and then they were forced to have some one guide their pens."

## Notes

Said Fraulein Doris Bittner in the *Berliner Mittagszeitung*: "The marrying game in Germany has become a parody on love, but it is a tragic parody after all. It is a pity to see the young man flee from his natural comrade in life [the young unmarried woman without a flat] and rush into the arms of the widow with the furnished flat."

The Nationalist Party in the Reichstag took objection to the offering of German sympathy by the German Chargé d'Affaires in Paris to the French Government on the loss of the airship *Dismude*.

Said an interpellation: "Did he extend sympathy on his own responsibility? If not, who ordered him to do so and has the German Government taken the precaution that such incidents

derogatory to our national dignity be avoided in future?"

At Ibyekoe, near Hamburg, a bomb was thrown into a torchlight procession being held to commemorate the foundation of the German Reich. Fourteen people were injured.

General Erich von Ludendorff, hero of the "beer house brawl" (TIME, Nov. 19), familiarly called "Ludy," complained that he did not receive his mail. Investigations brought out the fact that Frau Siegfried Wagner, wife of the composer and conductor (see Page 18), had sent the general a \$100 bill to aid the Royalist cause, and that the money had been confiscated by the police."

## RUSSIA

## Death of Lenin

In his country villa at Gorky, little town near Moscow, Nikolai Lenin, Premier of Soviet Russia, suffered a paralysis of his respiratory organs, died. His body was taken to Moscow, where it lay in state pending burial in the Kremlin.

On Christmas day, and again on New Year's day, Lenin had been out hunting rabbits, and was said to be much improved.

Lenin had been absent from the Kremlin, center of Soviet rule, for nearly two years.

The real name of the late Premier and Dictator of Russia was Vladimir Ilich Ulianov. He was born at Simbirsk, on the river Volga, about 1870. He came of a respectable family, was early converted to the teachings of Karl Marx.

## Passing of Trotsky

Shortly prior to Lenin's death came stories which would indicate that War Lord Trotsky has been relegated to a lowly place among the leaders of the less radical order of Russians.

It was announced, but subsequently denied, that Trotsky had been arrested by M. Dzerzhinsky, chief of the Cheka, the political police force of Sovietdom, on the order of M. Zinoviev, President of the Moscow Soviet. He was charged with "treasonable conspiracy against the Soviet, rebellion against the Central Committee of the Communist Party and disloyalty to the Internationale."

The report was, however, partly substantiated by evidence from Moscow, received by the British Foreign Office, which purported to prove the Cheka had attempted to "kidnap" the War



## Foreign News—[Continued]

Lord, presumably for "flirting with the monarchists and plotting to make himself a dictator à la mode under a puppet Tsar." It was not clear whether this report had any connection with his arrest, but the details of the attempted kidnapping are:

At midnight an armored car and two lorries full of men halted opposite the palatial country residence of M. Trotsky outside Moscow. The men descended, marched to the big iron gates and demanded to be admitted "in the name of the Cheka." Trotsky's guards refused to open the gates; the men from the Cheka blew them up. Inside the grounds, however, they were confronted with barbed wire entanglements and a chain of concrete "pill boxes." Fire was opened, two Cheka men dropped dead; the remainder took cover; communications were cut. Meanwhile, one of Trotsky's soldiers had climbed the wall and summoned a detachment of the Red Army, upon whose approach the Chekaists fled back to Moscow.

M. Dzerjinsky disavowed responsibility for the attempt, stating that the men were impostors—an explanation accepted by War Lord Trotsky.

Another despatch from Sovietland corroborated the fact that Trotsky had retired to his country palace, but authoritatively stated that he had been ordered by doctors to rest for two months, owing to "weakness of both body and spirit, the result of a mysterious malady developing during the past three months, whose marked symptom was a wasting, intermittent fever."

This despatch inferred that the rumors in Russia about Trotsky were more numerous than those received by the outside world, and that the political dispute of which Trotsky is the center, was "so hot as to mislead some of the Communists themselves."

Leon Trotsky, son of a Jewish farmer of the Ukraine, is 44 years of age. At nine he went to Odessa and studied at St. Paul's High School, where, says he: "I displayed great diligence in my studies and always was first in my class." He does not appear to have sponsored Marxism for any personal grievance and was, according to himself, slow to embrace it at all. It is true that beginning with Jan. 18, 1898, he served various terms of imprisonment amounting in all to ten years. "It was in prison that I finally became converted to the theory of Marx."

He was a Social Democrat. After the Brussels Conference of 1903, when the Socialist Convention split to be-

come known as Bolshevik\* and Menshevik Parties, he joined the Mensheviks. "As soon as Menshevism began to assume the character of a tactical movement... I broke with the Men-



WAR LORD TROTSKY

"I displayed great diligence"

sheviki and remained outside both factions," he related. After Bloody Sunday, Jan. 9, 1905, he seems to have become an ardent Bolshevik and to have worked hard for the revolution. At the outbreak of the War he fled to Germany and was imprisoned by the Kaiser for writing a seditious pamphlet. He subsequently escaped to France, was expelled and fled to Spain, was again expelled and in January, 1917, he went to the U. S. and lived for several months in Manhattan. Later in the same year, he returned to Russia, took a prominent part in the Bolshevik Revolution.

## LIECHTENSTEIN

### 65 Years a Ruler

News was received that Prince John II of Liechtenstein recently celebrated the 65th year of his reign. According to reports from Austrian sources, all school children in the Principality received a ration of white bread and a dish of sausages to celebrate the occasion. The Prince, who spends a good deal of his time in Vienna, made a practical contribution of 10,000 Swiss francs

\*Bolshevik, from *bolshinstvo*, meaning majority; Menshevik, from *menshinstvo*, meaning minority.

(\$1,728) toward the building of a fifth bridge over the Rhine, which divides Liechtenstein from Switzerland. Prince John, aged 83, ascended the throne of Liechtenstein on Nov. 12, 1858, when he was 18.

Liechtenstein, except for the Principality of Monaco (8 square miles), and the Republic of San Marino (38 square miles), is the smallest independent country in Europe, having an area of 65 square miles. The capital is Vaduz, where, it is said, cows graze in the main streets. Until 1808 the Principality maintained an army of 91, but in that year the army was abolished. The population, mostly of German extraction and Catholic in religion, is about 11,000. The budget in 1922 was balanced at 384,500 Swiss francs (\$66,441), and there is no public debt. The language was formerly Romansch (dialect of the old Roman Empire), but is now German with only a few traces of the Romance.

The history of the country started in 1713, when the Liechtenstein family bought the fiefs of Schellenburg and Vaduz from the impetuous Graf von Hohenheim, although the lordship was bought in 1699. In 1719, Emperor Karl VI of the Holy Roman Empire raised these territories to a Principality under the name of Liechtenstein. It remained a part of the Empire until 1806, when for nine years it was a Sovereign State in the Rhine Confederation. From 1815 to 1866 it was a part of the German Confederation, but since the last date it has been a Sovereign State.

This little State lies between the Swiss Cantons of St. Gallen and Graubünden and the Austrian province of Vorarlberg. Until after the War the State was in the Austrian Customs Union, but in 1921 it joined the Swiss Customs Union and it is Switzerland who administers the telegraph, postage and coinage systems. According to the Constitution, granted in October, 1921, Liechtenstein is a limited monarchy.

## GREECE

### Venizelos Felicitated

The first effect of the formation of a cabinet under the leadership of M. Eleutherios Venizelos (TIME, Jan. 21) was its recognition by the British Government, which, through C. H. Bentinck, Chargé d'Affaires, expressed the hope that it would soon be possible to send a Minister to Athens.

Premier Venizelos received congratulations upon his return to power, from



## Foreign News—[Continued]

his good friend and partner in Balkan scheming, Premier Pashitch of Yugo-Slavia. Premier Ismet Pasha of Turkey also proffered his felicitations. Henry Morgenthau, head of the International Loan Commission for the Succor of Greek Refugees, an ex-U. S. Ambassador to Turkey, likewise congratulated M. Venizelos. Speaking at a dinner in Athens, Mr. Morgenthau recalled his efforts to deter the Turks from "massacring Christians;" he deplored the fact that Turkey had been put in the position to win the Anatolian War (1921-22) by the transfer of French and Italian arms; he recounted his efforts in Britain at the time of the sack of Smyrna (1922) "to arouse public opinion to go after the Turk;" he concluded his speech with: "We are now witnessing a great struggle between justice and force among the nations. We in America are for justice as against force. America is going to establish justice as the ruling principle of the world." Moves were made to obtain the recognition of Greece by the U. S.

The recognition of Greece by the British Government, withheld since the beginning of 1923 when and because King Constantine's Ministers were executed by a firing squad, connoted something significant. A plebiscite is to be held in about three months' time to decide whether Greece is to stay a monarchy or become a republic. Premier Venizelos, undoubtedly the most powerful man in Greece, has it within his power to influence the plebiscite one way or the other, which he is bound to do, without, however, taking any unjust or dishonorable step.

Britain stated recently through unofficial channels that she favored a monarchy in Greece. It was thought, therefore, that Premier Venizelos may seek to induce his Party (Liberal) to favor a continuance of Kingship as he did in 1910 under very much the same circumstances.

On the other hand, Premier Venizelos said: "I will vote for a republic, but my personal preference should not influence the electorate. I returned to Greece to give the people an honest chance to vote for a republic, but if they decide otherwise I shall be among the first to acquiesce."

## THE HEDJAS

## Traveling in Arabia

In the land of sand, where camels are more numerous than locomotives, traveling is neither comfortable, rapid nor safe—even for Kings.

King Hussein of Hedjas set out

upon a tour of Arabia some weeks ago. Near Petra in Kerak (Transjordan) he was attacked last week by a band of Wahabis, who owe their allegiance to the Emir of Riyadh\*, Abd el-Aziz es-Saud. After a long struggle, King Hussein's escort repelled the attackers.

The trouble between King Hussein and the Emir of Riyadh is over the demarcation of the eastern boundary of Hedjas, the alleged aspiration of King Hussein to the Caliphate and the mooted creation of a Pan-Arab Confederation with King Hussein as Emperor.

## JAPAN

## Another Shock

A severe earthquake occurred at 5:50 a. m. Jan. 15, on Honshu, main island of the Japanese Empire, in approximately the same area as the Great Earthquake of last September (TIME, Sept. 10 et seq.). The amplitude of the shock, as registered by the seismograph at the Osaka Observatory, was two inches of lateral movement, or half that recorded for the Great Earthquake.

In the area of the quake, 30 lives were lost. Many hundreds of dwellings collapsed, chiefly those that were damaged in September or temporary habitations. Railways, roads, telephone and telegraph were put out of action in many places. Several fires broke out, but were soon extinguished. Water works and mains in Yokohama and Tokyo were broken, flooding streets and houses. Some piers were wrecked at Yokohama, but the damage to shipping was reported to have been negligible.

No American life was lost. J. J. Gray, Third Secretary of the U. S. Embassy, escaped death when his house collapsed by jumping from a window to a telephone pole. F. D. Leclerc, another member of the Embassy staff, sprained his wrist by jumping from a window of the Imperial Hotel, 20 feet from the ground. Linden Wells of Los Angeles fractured his ankle in running out into the open. Most of the guests of the Imperial Hotel fled into the corridors at the first tremor, others rushed out into the streets with their clothes and dressed there. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, present in the Imperial, "showed great calmness." Kermit Roosevelt, in Kyoto, missed the thrilling experience.

\*Riyadh is the capital of the Emirate of Nejd and Hassa, the most powerful principality in central Arabia. The boundaries are as yet ill defined. The approximate population is 400,000.

## LATIN AMERICA

## The Mexican War

The Mexican war (TIME, Dec. 17 et seq.) was somewhat more briskly waged during the past week, although successes and losses on both sides were inconsiderable.

There were, however, two incidents of capital importance; one on the Government side, which can be termed the Texas Affair, and one on the Rebel side which can be named the Tampico Affair.

**Texas Affair.** President Obregon applied to the U. S. Government for permission to transport troops through Texas, there being no Mexican railway running from the West to connect the two northern states of Sonora and Chihuahua. In making the Mexican Government's request known the U. S. Government issued the following announcement:

The Mexican Government, through its embassy here, has requested permission of this Government for the passage of a detachment of the Mexican army, together with the animals and other material, which usually accompany such a command, from Naco, Ariz., to some point in Texas, where they will reenter Mexican territory for service in regions in Mexico where American lives and interests are being threatened with grave danger by the forces in revolt against the Mexican Government.

These troops will not be armed, but their arms and ammunition will accompany them as baggage. . . . Similar permission has been extended in the past, the last occasion being in October, 1915, and again in November, 1915, when the de facto Government of Mexico, headed by Mr. Carranza, was allowed to transport Mexican troops from the Texas border through the United States to the State of Sonora, Mexico, where American lives and property were in serious danger from the operations of Mexican revolutionary bands.

Later, the troops passed through Texas on their way to the State of Chihuahua. (See NATIONAL AFFAIRS.)

**Tampico Affair.** General Adolfo de la Huerta, Rebel chief, decided to blockade the important port of Tampico on the east coast, about 200 miles north of Vera Cruz, headquarters of the Rebels. He issued the following decree:

ARTICLE FIRST—The de facto Government of the Mexican United States hereby declares the Port of Tampico to be blockaded.

ARTICLE SECOND—This blockade starts on the 16th of January and will be undertaken by the squadron of the Revolutionary Liberals which has sufficient vessels to enforce it.

ARTICLE THIRD—All merchant vessels desiring to take refuge in the Port of Tampico are given three days' grace to do so, and all vessels desiring to leave said port are hereby given six days' grace. The time to be counted from the date upon which the blockade begins. After this time elapses vessels that wish to either enter Tampico or depart thence will be considered as enemy vessels.

Such a declaration affecting Tampico could not fail to injure the interests of the U. S., as most of the oil from American oil companies in Mexico is shipped from that port. The U. S. State Department declared that de la Huerta's action was an unnecessary interference with commerce.

## BOOKS

## Elizabeth\*

## She Was Unkind

## The Sayings:

I am more afraid of making a fault in my Latin than of the Kings of Spain, France, Scotland, the whole house of Guise, and all of their confederates.

*"When people arrive at my age [41], they take all they can get with both hands, and only give with the little finger."*

*(To the Earl of Arundel, by way of thanks for his magnificent hospitality, just after his father had been beheaded, and while he planned flight.) Consider yourself a prisoner in your own house.*

*(To Irishmen who had tortured a prisoner by pouring hot rosin into his boots.) I accept in good part your careful travail and greatly commend your doings.*

*(To a delegation of 18 tailors.) Good morning, gentlemen both.*

*(On hearing that the Pope had a high opinion of her ability.) I think he and I should get married!*

*(Of Bacon, noting his amp's forehead.) My lord Bacon's soul lodgeth well.*

*(To Burghley, gouty.) My lord, we make use of you, not for your bad legs, but for your good head.*

*(To officials at King's, Cambridge, after a visit.) If there were greater provision of beer and ale, I should remain until Friday!*

*Though I am not imperial, and Elizabeth may not deserve it, the Queen of England will easily deserve to have an emperor's son to marry.*

*I would rather be a beggar and single, than a queen and married.*

*I should call the wedding-ring the yoke-ring.*

*(Of certain Catholics.) Those who appear the most sanctified are the worst.*

*(To the Dean of St. Paul's, from her pew.) Leave that ungodly dispression, and return to your text!*

*Get out! What the laws cannot do to his head my authority will do!*

*(To Francis Bacon.) Bacon, how can the magistrate maintain his authority, if the man be despised?*

*(To one who had run off to the wars.) Serve me so once more and I will lay you fast enough for running!*

*(To Duke d'Alençon.) For you are brother to the King of France, who is childless, and I am so advanced in years that you can hardly hope to have a child by me, and my doctors warn me that if*

*I have a child I shall die in childbirth, and that is out of the question. This apart, I may live yet so many years that if after my death you married again you might not be able to beget children.*

*If Elizabeth is to live, Mary must die.*

*(To Essex, as she boxed his ears.) Go and be hanged! [He was.]*

*Pho, Williams, how your boots stink! I was never beautiful, but I had the reputation of it, 30 years ago.*

*The name of a successor is like the tolling of my own death-bell!*

*(To Burghley.) I have been strong enough to lift you out of the dirt, and*



QUEEN ELIZABETH  
*She fed and defied*

*I am still strong enough to cast you down again.*

*(Several days before her death.) I wish not to live any longer but desire to die.*

*(Her—presumably—last words. To the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had been recalling her great accomplishments.) My lord, the crown which I have borne so long has given enough of vanity in my time. I beseech you not to augment it in this hour when I am so near my death.*

**The Significance.** Mr. Chamberlin regards the Queen as a genius, as "not a Crown but a person." "The Western World," says he, in a previous work, "has never seen such an absolute monarch." He does not, unfortunately, stop short of idolatry. It will take a more analytic and less biased intelligence than his to sort out the "Sayings," and to build for us from them a real conception of Elizabeth.

F. Scott Fitzgerald  
He Is Kindly

The other evening at a dancing club a young man in a gray suit, soft shirt, loosely tied scarf, shook his tousled yellow hair engagingly, introduced me to the beautiful lady with whom he was dancing and sat down. They were Mr. and Mrs. F. Scott Fitzgerald, and Scott seems to have changed not one whit from the first time I met him at Princeton, when he was an eager undergraduate bent upon becoming a great author. He is still eager. He is still bent upon becoming a great author. He is at work now on a novel which his wife assures me is far far better than either *This Side of Paradise* or *The Beautiful and Damned*, but like most of our younger novelists he finds it imperative to produce a certain number of short stories to make the wheels go around. That *The Vegetable*, his play, did not receive a Manhattan presentation seems to have disappointed rather than discouraged him. He is still eminently light-hearted, charmingly outrageous—the complete play-boy.

I have always considered him the most brilliant of our younger novelists. No one of them can touch his glowing bitterness, his style, nor the superb quality of his satire. He has yet to fuse them in a novel with carefulness of conception and profound development of character. He can become almost any kind of writer that his peculiarly restless temperament will allow.

Born in St. Paul, he attended Princeton, served in the Army, wrote his first novel in a training camp, achieved fame and fortune, married a Southern girl, has a child and lives in Great Neck, L. I. At heart, he is one of the kindest of the younger writers. Artistically means a great deal to F. Scott Fitzgerald—and into his own best work he pours a real torrent of artistic endeavor. This he demands in the work of others, and when he does not find it he criticizes with passionate earnestness. I have known him, after reading a young fellow-novelist's book, to take what must have been hours of time to write him a lengthy, careful and penetrating analysis.

Just what he will write in the future remains cloudy. With a firmer reputation than that of the other young people, he yet seems to me to have achieved rather less than Robert Nathan and rather more than Stephen Vincent Benet, Cyril Hume or Dorothy Searle. His coming novel should mean a definite prophecy for future work. It is to be hoped that from it will be absent the seemingly inevitable flapper. J. F.

\*THE SAYINGS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH—Frederick Chamberlin—Dodd, Mead (\$4.00).

## New Books

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

**THE STORM-CENTER**—Burton E. Stevenson—Dodd, Mead (\$2.00). Almost anything is rather more than likely to happen in Algiers. In order to insure its vigorous occurrence, Mr. Stevenson takes at least two high-grade heroes, the same number of carefully selected villains, and projects them together among the sinister wilds of the Atlas mountains. An exchanged seat on a train, a mysterious warning, a veiled lady, a crazy archaeologist, a tangle of Moslem intrigue, all give infinite opportunity for slaughter, mystery, catastrophe. The two heroes are respectively Irish, and French; the villains are perfectly valid cinema sheiks. A capital tale for the weary commuter.

**RUSTLERS' VALLEY**—Clarence E. Mulford—Doubleday (\$2.00). Clarence Mulford is worth 20 Zane Greys, if only because he holds no brief for his great open spaces. He does not let his watering eye wander for chapters over the mesas, nor does he shake his horny finger reproachfully at the jazzing East. He hasn't time. His heroes are always too much on the move—solving mysteries, pulling guns, cracking jokes, riding pintos, drinking red-eye, winning heroines, proving that the accusations against them are (in large part) false—anyway exaggerated. This book follows the accepted pattern. He gives you what you want if you buy a book with this title—unencumbered by vast masses of sticky sentiment. And his plots are always astonishingly novel rearrangements of the old counters.

**THE INVERTED PYRAMID**—Bertrand W. Sinclair—Little Brown (\$2.00). Roderick Norquay and Mary Thorne start the book off at a tender age by shooting the rapids together off Little Dent, Vancouver Island. The rest of the book takes Roderick and Mary through innumerable misfortunes, chiefly financial. Most of them are due to his elder brother's business acumen unfortunately not equalled by his judgment. The name of Norquay is in danger throughout the book, but Roderick, last of the line, manages to save it after a hard fight. But he has to sell the old Norquay homestead to do it, which it took five generations of doughty Norquays to put together. Andy Hall, one of those old philosophers without whom no logging camp is complete, has a theory which explains the title, if nothing else. It isn't important. The important things are Roderick's splendid moral character and the way he applies it to business and love.

## ART

## Dove and Donkey

A nude female figure, sitting on a donkey, holding a dove in her hand, is the symbolism of "Peace" by which Arthur B. Davies has won a \$2,500 prize.

The prize was offered (TIME, Nov. 12) by the National League of Women Voters for the best design for a Christmas postcard to symbolize peace and to foster international co-operation.

Artists invited to compete were: Maxfield Parrish, Rockwell Kent, Albert Sterner, Tony Sarg, Arthur B. Davies, George W. Bellows, Robert Henri, William and Margaret Zorah.

The committee of selection included Charles Dana Gibson, Joseph Pennell, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Citizens may purchase the prize postcard next Xmas.

## Peter Newell

Pictures of Alice in Wonderland and her contemporaries in *The Rocket Book*, *The Hole Book* and *Topsy and Turveys*, not to mention the *St. Nicholas Magazine*, made Peter Newell famous to the juvenile reading public. He died last week.

Peter Newell began by drawing funny pictures for his children, one of whom, Clendennis, was later killed in the War. He was "discovered" by Harper & Bros., and thenceforward devoted his life to drawing and painting.

## Metropolitan

President Robert W. de Forest presented the annual report of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Manhattan, showing an attendance, 1,036,703, the greatest on record, and a deficit of \$335,136.09.

The record-breaking attendance of people from every State was attributed in part to the new interest in Egypt.

To run the Museum cost \$888,767.53, toward which the City of New York gave \$300,796.69.

The report stressed motion pictures: "Recognizing the great importance of the moving picture in educational methods, as well as its place among recreational plans, and through the active interest of the Chairman of the Committee on the Cinema, George D. Pratt, progress has been made in the preparation of films specially suited to the use of museums, art schools and societies, and these will be lent at a nominal fee to those desiring them."

Films made at the Tut-ankh-Amen tomb were shown to the trustees, but will not yet be given to the public. Another film showed the practical uses of mediaeval armor.

## CINEMA

## The New Pictures

**The Lullaby.** Husband commits murder and is himself killed in the act. Faithful wife takes part blame and is parked in state's prison. Baby daughter is adopted by State Governor and brought up respectable. Years pass. Mother comes out. Mother seeks baby daughter. Baby daughter is having coming out party at very gubernatorial mansion. Mother gets by the butlers. Governor persuades mother: "She must not know." Mother agrees and goes out on lawn to commit suicide. Daughter and fiancé bring her around. Fiancé marries daughter anyway.

The only valuable contribution of the picture is the versatility of Jane Novak in the triple rôle of wife, old prison-poisoned mother, her own daughter.

**The Eternal City** is a striking picture of a very bad play. Italy rescued from anarchy by Fascism is the subject. Mussolini is one of the actors (a few brief shots). An entire company was transplanted to Rome for the proceedings. Somewhere in the crowd was a singularly capable camera-man who managed to recapture for the screen much of the pictorial splendor that was Rome's. Unhappily the story is a badly battered old timer. A story that Lionel Barrymore, Barbara La Marr, Bert Lytell, Richard Bennett and Benito Mussolini can't save, must be not only old but moribund.

**The Extra Girl.** While State after State was going anti-Normand to impress chauffeurs that the season on millionaires was definitely closed, New York (probably fearing the vote of the nine million taxi-drivers in the widely known metropolis) stayed silent. Accordingly Mabel Normand opened in *The Extra Girl*. It turned out to be a feminine edition of *Merton* and guaranteed harmless. The scandal-starved hundreds can gaze, gape and grin at Miss Normand to their hearts' content and bring their children. For those who align themselves with this department in considering screen Mabel an exceptionally comic personality, the picture will appeal.

**Heritage of the Desert.** In the telling of Western stories Zane Gray and the cinema are, in their respective mediums, difficult to defeat. Therefore when they get together the resulting entertainment must be big medicine. Aply assisted by Ernest Torrence, Bebe Daniels, Noah Beery, the cinema chemists have herein compounded an exceptionally vigorous specific.

# THE THEATRE

## New Plays

**The Miracle.** The rays of collective genius, gathered from many lands by Morris Gest and focused to a burning point of matchless beauty, have burst at last into full flame. The light of *The Miracle* must henceforth be the sovereign beacon for theatrical spectacle. It has bewildering splendor, apparently limitless magnificence. More important than all, it has a narrative intensity that makes it a memorable emotional experience.

Followers of theatrical despatches for many weeks have been burrowing through masses of statistics and superlative, relative to this dramatic mastodon which was making its way from Europe under the direction of Max Reinhardt. To these reports there was a dual reaction: 1) natural curiosity; 2) the peculiarly American skepticism that demands a demonstration. Many spectators went to the theatre with imaginations keyed so high that they were almost bound to be disappointed.

In actual performance *The Miracle* transcended every printed promise. The theatre had been transformed into the gloomy fastnesses of a medieval cathedral. Into this magic nave and choir, Max Reinhardt has infused the life of other centuries.

The action is combined spectacle, pantomime, opera. The story is based on a legend of the ages, told twice before—by John Davidson in *The Ballad of a Nun* and by Maeterlinck in *Soeur Beatrice*. The Nun, feeling the call of the flesh, deserts her cloistered life, goes through a strange array of worldly revels, and returns, tarnished and beaten by the world, to find that the statue of the Virgin has come to life and performed her duties in her absence.

Rosamond Pinchot, niece of Pennsylvania's famed Governor (see Page 5), appearing on the professional stage for the first time, gave to the part of the Nun a vibrant grace, a magnetic personality that made her quite the cynosure of the beholders. Lady Diana Manners was supremely beautiful as the Madonna, Werner Krauss magnificent as the crippled piper, Rudolph Schildkraut peculiarly powerful in the portrayal of several rôles.

Despite these extraordinary individuals, the movement of the mob evinced most startlingly the genius of Max Reinhardt. Nothing approaching its expressive mobility and ordered variance has ever been accomplished in the Theatre.

Finally must come the powerful personality whose presence made possible *The Miracle*. Morris Gest came to America as an ignorant immigrant

from Russia. From odd jobs in the streets of Boston, he became an attaché in the Theatre. He has risen through a series of phenomenal coups to the position of dictator of theatrical



MORRIS GEST

*He is Beauty's Barnum*

spectacle in America. After a number of staggeringly magnificent musical extravaganzas (*Aphrodite*, *Chu Chin Chow*, etc.) he introduced the *Chauve Souris*, the Moscow Art Company, Duse, *The Miracle*. He has the combined temperaments of the no-limit poker player and P. T. Barnum, plus dominating artistic instinct. He has become thereby a unique figure in a world where eccentricity is the primary requirement.

**Alexander Woolcott:** "The most prodigious theatrical production within the memory of man."

**Percy Hammond:** "Perhaps the most actual vision of a great dramatic life outside of Oberammergau . . . as effective in its minutiae as in its splendors."

**The Evening World:** "Overwhelming, over-powering, all-embracing."

**John Corbin:** "Nothing more original and more beautiful has ever been seen on earth."

**Gypsy Jim.** The dulcet diction of Leo Carrillo romantically implores his audience to have faith, that it may automatically acquire fortune. Mr. Carrillo plays a genial young millionaire whose fancy is best pleased by wandering about the world disguised as a gypsy and doing good. He appears in a high yellow make-up and exotic attire. His peregrinations lead

him to the threshold of a home heavy with failure. The father is a lawyer with no clamor of clients at his doorstep; the daughter, an authoress of many manuscripts but no publisher; the mother, steeped in sorrow for a buried brother; the son, an inventor with more gadgets than greenbacks.

Mr. Carrillo's appearance alters the domestic complexion immediately. Obedient to his magic wand, publishers, clients, manufacturers and a heretofore secret daughter of the buried brother flood the family. Meanwhile, gypsy music off stage soothes the spectators into the requisite romantic mood. Finally Mr. Carrillo discards his gypsy habiliments and stands, a mere millionaire, suitable suitor for the daughter of any family.

Utterly banal in theme and rather juvenile in treatment, the play succeeds moderately as amusement, largely due to the persuasive personality of the star.

**Percy Hammond:** "One of those helpful extravaganzas that stimulate the innocent of heart to noble emotions and kindly deeds."

**The Road Together.\*** A rather depressing chapter was added last week to the dramatic adventures of Marjorie Rambeau. She was forced to fight her way through the tangling verbal underbrush of a three-act jungle planted by George Middleton and nourished to a state of public display by A. H. Woods.

Whether or not it was wholly the fault of the play is difficult to determine. Certainly Miss Rambeau belied her extensive experience in the Theatre by displaying an unaccountable first-night nervousness. She tangled her pronouns and completely disregarded the normal pronunciation of "thermometer." Others in a capable cast were manifestly disturbed by her curious demeanor.

The plot discusses the actions and reactions of a district attorney's wife who has denied herself amatory intrigue in deference to her husband's career and reputation. He is promptly disclosed on the brink of official malpractice. Some three acts of philosophy, maundering and epigram are required to open this rift in their domestic lute and close it happily.

**John Corbin:** "Matrimony has never seemed quite so tedious."

**Fanshastics.** This singular title fills one with a fereboding of dislocation due to alcohol. Such an im-

\**The Road Together* achieved a modern metropolitan record by opening and closing the same night. Playwright Middleton (author or collaborator of *Polly with a Past*, *Adam and Eva*, *The Other Road*) objected to Marjorie Rambeau's "indifference" in performance; Producer Woods sustained his objection and the play was withdrawn. The next day the Woods office discussed cancelling Miss Rambeau's \$1,500 a week contract; she was incapacitated with a "nervous breakdown."



pression should be banished. "Fantasies" is applied to husbands by Grace George, welcomed as a perfect description by Annie O'Tandy (Laura Hope Crews), mispronounced by her thereafter. The title was later changed to *Merry Wives of Gotham*.

Miss George and Miss Crews play twins, separated in Irish childhood, and reunited by their husbands' differences some 40 years after (1873). In the interim, prosperity has presented Miss George with a home in Washington Square, Manhattan. Miss Crews, less selective in the matter of husbands, is a laborer's wife in the shanty colony along the upper reaches of Fifth Avenue. Their husbands come to blows over a piece of property. The richer son falls in love with the poorer daughter as she sings from the stage of Tony Pastor's.

Our stage hardly boasts two more accomplished comedienettes than Grace George and Laura Hope Crews. The scenes between them are studies in the impalpable artistry of personality. The cast of their compatriots is evenly competent, distinguished in the playing of Mary Ellis and Arthur Sinclair. Aside from some disturbing descents into melodrama and the rather obvious machinery of plot, the play is a decided addition to the display spread for the metropolitan multitude.

John Corbin: "A pair of feminine portraits for which it would be hard or impossible to find an equal in the entire range of modern comedy."

James Craig: "Between them, these very able and amiable artists bring no small amount of enjoyment out of a play that otherwise can scarcely be considered of any great consequence."

**The Living Mask.** Another Pirandello play has come to baffle wit and start psychopathic conversation. The play was originally named Henry IV, because the hero—an embittered contemporary Italian—is discovered at a masquerade carnival in the guise of Emperor Henry IV (the one who went to Canossa barefoot in the snow to ask the Pope's pardon). The masquerading Italian is pitched off his horse onto a stone, and when he wakes up believes himself to be the actual Henry IV.

The play is a study in that kind of personal make-believe which all of us, to a greater or less degree, build up about us.

The play is not as good as *Six Characters in Search of an Author*. The best performance is by Robert Edmond Jones, who made the beautiful scenery.

## Candidates

### Who Will Win the \$1,000?

With 1923 safely in the cycle of the past, it is time for the small company of successful American dramatists to build atmospheric castles with the \$1,000 Pulitzer prize. This prize is awarded every spring to the best American play of the previous year.\*

Although there was hoarse outcry from great groups of intelligentsia over the award last year (*Icebound* by Owen Davis) the verdict is usually accepted and the winning play recognized as the leader in native dramatic literature. In face of the quantity and quality of successful American plays produced last year, this judgment for 1923 will be no moderate honor.

While the perils of prophecy are proverbial, the prize appears to rest among the following plays:

*Tarnish* by Gilbert Emery.

*Sun Up* by Lula Vollmer.

*The Pottery* by J. P. McEvoy.

*You and I* by Philip Barry.

*Roseanne* by Nan Bagby Stevens.

*The Changelings* by Lee Wilson Dodd.

The inclusion of *The Changelings* is possibly a trifle arbitrary and may be laid to the dictum of a member of last year's committee that it was the best American play of the year.

*Tarnish* and *Sun Up* are deeply imbued with tragedy—both widely divergent in theme. *Tarnish* is urbane, highly sexed; *Sun Up* is hidden in the recesses of the Carolina mountains, where such elemental emotions as hatred, cowardice, mother love control existence. *Sun Up* suffers slightly from a declining last act.

*You and I*, Harvard prize play, seems not influenced by the Cambridge atmosphere—exceedingly polite, witty, moderately well-dressed. Below this brilliantly prepared surface is a foundation theme of considerable consequence. Strongly in its favor is the symmetry of its construction—a virtue lacking in *The Pottery*, a staccato satire on middle class husbands.

*Roseanne* is a specialty, an American Negro story played entirely in sepia make-up.

With the exception of *Roseanne*, the plays have been decided commercial successes. Which will gain the added thousand and the enviable prestige of leadership now rests with the Committee.

W. R.

\*Pulitzer prize plays since 1916.

1917—No award.

1918—*Way Merry* by Jesse Lynch Williams.

1919—No award.

1920—*Beyond the Horizon* by Eugene O'Neill.

1921—*Miss Lulu Bett* by Zona Gale.

1922—*Anna Christie* by Eugene O'Neill.

1923—*Icebound* by Owen Davis.

## The Best Plays

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

### Drama

"LAUGH, CLOWN, LAUGH!"—Lionel Barrymore adding another notable portrait to the family gallery as the clown who finds life desperately unkind.

THE LADY—Melodramatic reunion of the virtuous chorus girl, the worthless husband, the luckless infant, the irate grandfather—well played and still luxuriously emotional.

THE MIRACLE—Reviewed in this issue.

IN THE NEXT ROOM—Every sure-fire ingredient of a mystery play except a gun.

MOSCOW ART THEATRE—The Russians returning a third time to the scene of their original success.

OUTWARD BOUND—A voyage across the strange waters of death; most original idea, one of the best plays, transformed by a flawless cast into an inimitable entertainment.

RAIN—After a flood of 500 performances the saturation point in audiences has not been reached.

SUN UP—Carolina Mountain life cut with the biting line of realism.

SAINT JOAN—Bernard Shaw and the Theatre Guild happily occupied with history.

TARNISH—Severe demonstration that sacred love cannot remain untainted by love previously profane.

### Comedy

CYRANO DE BERGERAC—Out village Hampden become a modern Mansfield in this memorable classic from the French.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—Crockery, powder and pills farce echoing among canvas canyons of the woolly western back-drop.

THE POTTERS—Savagely amusing satire in which you can recognize almost every one of your acquaintances but yourself.

THE SONG AND DANCE MAN—George M. Cohan giving one of the best performances of the year in a play typically tailored to and by himself.

THE SWAN—A combination of art and popularity rare in the Theatre. A comedy of European Royalty, virtually perfect in playing and production.

### Musical

High notes in the present musical score are sustained most successfully by Poppy, Kid Boots, Ziegfeld Folies, Mary Jane McKane, Music Box Revue, Runnin' Wild.



## MUSIC

## Siegfried

The newest and perhaps greatest musical notability who will visit the U. S. during the present season will be Siegfried Wagner, son of the great Richard. He comes on a concert tour. The proceeds will be devoted to the rehabilitation of Baireuth\* Wagnerian Festivals devoted to the ceremonious and supposedly ideal performance of his father's works.

A great deal of legendary glory surrounds Siegfried. He is, to begin with, the offspring of a famed romance. Richard Wagner, then entering the full flame of his success, broke with his first wife, Minna, who had shared the bitter bread of his early obscurity and poverty, became enamored of the wife of his great friend and supporter, the renowned conductor Hans von Bülow. She was the daughter of the great pianist and composer Franz Liszt. A strange and rather fearsome complication ensued. Von Bülow magnanimously renounced his wife and their several children to his former friend. After an interval Richard and Cosima were married, and the fruit of their union was the present Siegfried.

It was to commemorate the birth of this son that Wagner wrote his most blithesome work, *Siegfried*, the third of the *Ring* tetralogy. On the morning after the child was born, he gathered a band of musicians in his house, surprised and awakened his wife with the sound of the beautiful *Siegfried Idyll*, which he had arranged from the music of the opera. The *Siegfried Idyll* remains one of the favorite concert pieces.

Siegfried Wagner grew to manhood steeped in the Wagnerian tradition, devoted himself to music, to composition and orchestra conducting. He has written several operas, none of which has made any great popular or artistic success. He is said to be a good orchestra conductor, but has never achieved much glory. He remains the "son of Wagner" and, by inheritance, wears the Wagnerian tradition. He is said to have tried his hand at politics, to have taken some part (see Page 11) in the present Royalist movement in Germany, but here too he gained no great prominence.

His mother, Cosima, remains in Germany, dreaming over her memories, and striving, like her son, to revivify the Wagnerian Festivals of Baireuth, which were ruined by the War. These festivals were instituted with enormous efforts by Wagner himself, and were the living embodiment of the strange

worship that attended him in his later years. They became a cult, a rite of adoration. Readers of the Nietzsche-Wagner correspondence will recall that the philosopher, for a long time the devoted friend of Wagner, broke away from his idol in large part because he was repelled by the adulation and the



© Underwood  
SIEGFRIED  
He comes

molasses of flattery that Wagner accepted and enjoyed from the host of sentimentalists at Baireuth.

Wagner died in Venice, and there ensued that fantastic posthumous carrying of his body by Italian enthusiasts. After his death, the Baireuth Festivals continued and pilgrims from all over the world flocked to them yearly. Their purpose was to perform the Wagnerian works with the utmost perfection, and in complete accordance with the usages that Wagner had laid down with great detail. Whether in the later years of their flourishing they were the best Wagnerian performances in the world may be greatly doubted.

But Cosima Wagner and her son have devoted themselves to the restoration of the Baireuth Festivals, and that is why Siegfried Wagner is coming

to America. He will be welcomed and aided by a committee of notables, such men as Otto H. Kahn and Clarence H. Mackay. His tour will be pushed energetically. He was to have conducted a performance of his own opera, *Der Bärenhäuter*, with the Wagnerian Opera Company, but the bankruptcy of the company has canceled this. He is scheduled to conduct programs with the principal orchestras in the country—in New York, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Francisco.

## One Hand

Few greater disabilities can be imagined than that of the loss of an arm to a pianist. Yet recent death notices contain the name of an old Hungarian, aged 75, famed as a pianist despite the loss of his right arm. Count Geza Zichy was a boy of 14 when maiming came to him in a hunting accident, yet with extraordinary courage and perseverance he schooled his remaining arm to do the work of two. He achieved such mastery that he gained the admiration of Liszt, who proclaimed him a phenomenon, accepted him as his pupil.

The one-armed pianist began his concert career in 1880, with a program arranged by himself for one hand. He had a success that established him as one of the musical personalities of Hungary. He became President of the Royal Academy of Music at Buda Pesth and of the National Conservatory. He was in addition a lawyer, but continued his one-handed virtuosity of the piano until his recent death.

## Prodigy

Europe has been thrilled by the gifts of Nino Rota Rinaldi, aged eleven, of Milan, who caused a sensation last month at Tourcoing, France, by conducting a performance of an oratorio written by himself. The work, *The Childhood of St. John*, was produced by a chorus and orchestra of 250 persons. Both the boy's composition and his conducting were pronounced excellent.

And now another infant has arisen. Pietro Mazzini, son of an Italian publicist and of the singer, Carla Benassi, is a pianist. The other day he played a program. "Nothing short of marvelous," said a French critic. This lad is only five.

The value of prodigies seems much in doubt. Endless numbers of them, with genius in infancy, have come to mediocrity in maturity. On the other hand, many of the world's finest artists have been infant prodigies, witness Josef Hofmann, at the piano, Mozart in composition.

\*Baireuth is a town of Bavaria where Wagner conducted many of his own operas. Both Wagner and Liszt are buried there.

## RELIGION

## The Congress

Religious survey of the 68th Congress:

	Senate	House
Methodist .....	23	96
Episcopalian .....	18	56
No religion .....	17	41
Presbyterian .....	14	59
Catholic .....	7	38
Congregational .....	5	26
Baptist .....	3	45
Unknown .....	3	20
Lutheran .....	2	12
Mormon .....	2	1
Unitarian .....	1	4
Disciples .....	1	16
Jew .....	0	9
Quaker .....	0	3
Christian Scientist .....	0	1
Others .....	?	?
	96	427

"These facts," declares a Methodist Board, "indicate clearly the loyalty of the American people to the Christian Church." It is, however, probably true that never in American history have there been in Congress more men without any religion.

## Jewish Populations

Statistics in the American Jewish year book for 1924 show the number of Jews as follows:

In the world .....	15,500,000
In Europe .....	10,000,000
In North America .....	1,700,000
In New York .....	1,643,112
In Chicago .....	225,000
In Philadelphia .....	200,000

Since the British occupation, 27,000 Jews have gone to Palestine. Countries of Europe in order of Jewish population: Poland, Ukraine, Germany, France, Great Britain, Turkey.

## Correct Ideas

"To spread abroad 'correct ideas' as to the way in which the world was created," moving pictures have recently been shown in the Court Avenue Presbyterian Church of Memphis, Tenn. They depict *Creation*, *Cain and Abel*, *Noah and the Deluge*. On Jan. 25, William Jennings Bryan was scheduled to be the speaker on how it all happened.

## S. Ignacio de Loyola

The outstanding religious biography of the moment is H. D. Sedgwick's life of S. Ignacio de Loyola,\* greatest of Spanish saints, founder of the Jesuits.

No contrast could be greater than that between the German Luther, leader of the Reformation, and his

Spanish contemporary, Ignacio, leader of the counter-Reformation. Luther was intensely human, coarse, uncontrolled, flexible, half friar, half clown. Loyola was rigid, ascetic, every inch a soldier-gentleman.

Mr. Sedgwick's is the only good account, in English, of Loyola's curious life.

## Pius X a Saint?

Miss Agnes Regan, Executive Secretary of the National Council of Catholic Women, has received the following letter from Cardinal Merry del Val, in regard to the resolution adopted by the Council, advocating the cause of the Beatification of Pope Pius X.:

Rome, Dec. 22, 1923.

The Secretary of the National Council of Catholic Women, 1312 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Dear Madame:

I am in receipt of the beautifully illuminated copy of the Resolution passed by the National Council of Catholic Women in the United States of America advocating the Cause of Beatification of the great and holy Pontiff Pius X. I am informed that you have addressed it to the Holy Father, as was suitable, but I am deeply grateful for your thought of me in this connection.

Let us hope that God will be pleased to exalt and glorify the virtue of one of the most beloved successors of Saint Peter.

With kindest regards I beg to remain,

Yours devotedly in Christ,

(Signed) R. CARD. MERRY DEL VAL.

## Monks Franciscan

Prince Alban Lowenstein Wertheim Freudenberg was formerly a Captain in the Hanover Uhlans. General von Reichlin-Meldegg was formerly military commander of Ingolstadt, Bavaria.

Both are now Franciscan monks, having taken the vow in Munich. The distinguishing characteristic of the Franciscan order is:

Imitation of the public life of Christ, especially His poverty and simplicity—"A poor and scanty use of earthly goods." Their dress is brown robe with white girdle.

## Immaculate Heart

Funds are going to Rome to build the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

Pope Pius XI wishes the new temple to be magnificent and monumental, worthy of Rome. He has contributed 100,000 lire. Queen Victoria of Spain is expected soon to give an even larger sum.

The plan of the church follows the traditions of papal Rome. It will be circular, traversed by a Greek Cross, on the arms of which will rise jewelled chapels. Short flights of steps will

give access to these chapels through arches representing the triumph of the Gospel. The interior of the dome will be 201 feet, the exterior 344 feet.

Plans were drawn by Pellegrino Tibaldi. They were considered impossibly sumptuous, but the Holy Father said: "We do not ignore the grave difficulties of the work, but considering its great necessity, we trust and shall always continue to trust in Divine Providence, which will not abandon us. . . . It is a great imprudence to allow oneself to be conquered by the first difficulties; and in works having to do with divine worship, we must begin with great magnificence, leaving to posterity and above all to Divine Providence, the task of completing them."

The building of St. Peter's Church in Rome covered almost a century, and the cost was met by all Europe. The Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary may require an even longer time and greater fortune.

There are already about 400 churches in Rome.

## Papal Notes

His Holiness Pope Pius XI received in private audience Rear Admiral Andrews, commanding U. S. naval forces in European waters; Captain Klemann, commanding the U. S. S. *Pittsburgh*; Lieutenant Commander King and Lieutenant Hunter. Father Burke, Vice Rector of the American College in Rome, formerly a naval chaplain, made the presentations. The Pope expressed pleasure at the visit, hoped that the fleet would have a successful cruise, gave the Papal benediction.

It was authoritatively stated in Vatican circles that the creation of foreign cardinals (TIME, Dec. 10, Dec. 31) had only been postponed. The distribution of red hats to foreign prelates was expected to take place "in the not far distant future."

His Holiness received in audience Mgr. Antonio Guizar y Valencia, Bishop of Chihuahua, Mexico. The Pontiff expressed his great anxiety over the present situation in Mexico.

## Rome, N. Y.

Communicants of the Church of Christ's Resurrection, Eastern Orthodox Religion, Rome, N. Y., led by Rev. D. Myktyak, marched to a stream on the outskirts of the city and celebrated the baptism of Christ, performed 1,900 years ago by John the Baptist in River Jordan. A cross of ice was cut from the stream and candles placed about it. This ceremony, indigenous to Europe, is rare in America.

\* IGNACIO DE LOYOLA—Henry Dwight Sedgwick—Macmillan (\$3.00).

## MEDICINE

### Roentgen Improved

For some time physicians have been treating cancer by exposure to the rays generated by high voltage X-ray apparatus. Unfortunately such tubes as were available required long exposure; newspapers have announced cases in which patients were submitted to the rays for as long as 24 hours. Numerous attempts have been made to devise tubes which would permit the use of currents up to 50 milliamperes at 250,000 volts. Such a tube has now been developed. The new X-ray tube is water-cooled and is about twelve times as powerful and efficient as were previous tubes. By its use, tedious three and four-hour X-ray applications may be reduced to 15 or 18 minutes; the usual treatment will require five to ten minutes. The clinical efficiency of the tube has been determined by Dr. James T. Case, Battle Creek, Mich., a leading roentgenologist. More than 500 tests have been conducted.

### Progress with Antiseptics

At the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, under the leadership of Dr. Hugh H. Young, investigations are being made as to the effects of newly discovered chemicals in the treatment of infections. Recently Dr. Young announced the treatment of generalized infections by the injection into the blood of mercurochrome-220 soluble and of gentian violet. The results were considered extraordinary since the treatments were used only in severe cases. It was the belief of the observers that the gentian violet had a selective action against infections with staphylococci. The gentian violet is a dye substance and, when injected into the blood, causes the patient immediately to assume a violet color, or to have the appearance of one about to be asphyxiated. The appearance is wholly due to the color of the dye, however, and passes off rapidly.

### Fish, Iodin, Goiter

Much has been said of the giving of small quantities of iodine regularly to growing children in districts where goiter is frequent, and the accumulated scientific evidence seems to show that the method is efficient. Donald K. Tressler and A. W. Wells of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries have recently made a study of the amount of iodine contained in various food substances. Iodin is found in all fish and fishery products, mollusks and crustaceans; marine fishes contain more iodine than fresh water fishes. Oysters, clams and lobsters contain

200 times as much iodine as beef steak or milk; shrimp 100 times as much; crabs and most ocean fishes 50 times as much. By careful planning of diet in districts where goiter abounds, the giving of iodine in this way may result in efficient prevention.

### Holt

Dr. Luther Emmett Holt died of heart disease, in the Rockefeller Hospital, Peking. He was about to return



DR. LUTHER E. HOLT  
"Few doctors have held so high a record"

home after having delivered a series of lectures at the Union Medical College.

Famed author of *The Care and Feeding of Children*,\* Dr. Holt, nearly 70, was recognized by the profession as an authority, and by the public as a benefactor. "Few doctors have held so high a record in the saving of lives" is an opinion accepted in the medical world.

His famous book, dedicated to "The Young Mothers of America," is in the nature of a catechism. It asks and answers such questions as these:

"At what age may a child be given a full tub bath?"

"At what age should a child first laugh aloud?"

"When should a child walk alone?"

"How many teeth are there in the first set?"

"Why should mothers nurse their children?"

"Is rocking (in sleep) necessary?"

"How much crying is normal for a very young baby?"

"What is the cry of pain?—of hunger?—of temper?—of illness?—of indulgence or habit?" etc.

ger?—of temper?—of illness?—of indulgence or habit?" etc.

### Chemistry of Cancer

Ten years ago, E. Freund and Gisa Kaminer of Vienna published results of investigations on cancer which attracted attention throughout the scientific world. They had found that the serum of the blood of cancer patients would not dissolve cancer cells, whereas that of normal persons would. They claimed, indeed, that the cancer serum would protect cancers against the dissolving action of normal serum. Now they have announced in the *Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift* (Vienna Clinical Weekly) the results of their last ten years of work on this subject. They have found in the intestinal contents of persons with cancer a substance which, when added to the serum of normal persons, changes it to resemble the serum of persons with cancer. The normal serum loses its power to dissolve cancer cells. They found that the addition of fats, such as palmitin, to this substance, increased its action, and they have isolated an unsaturated dicarbon acid which they claim is the substance responsible for the growth of cancer cells. When palmitin was added to the intestinal contents of normal persons and the mixture incubated, another acid was obtained—a saturated dicarbon acid—which they state had specific powers in dissolving cancer cells. It is the belief of the Viennese investigators that in the presence of added factors such as local irritation, from bruises, ulceration, burning or similar causes, the chemical substances mentioned have the power of encouraging or preventing the growth of cancer. They hope to extend their studies by producing cancer experimentally with the aid of the newly isolated chemical substances, and to determine the possibility of preventing the growth of cancer, by the use of the preventing chemical substance. Investigators of cancer throughout the world will no doubt attempt to confirm the work of Freund and Kaminer and to extend the observations further.

### Measles Serum

Measles is generally considered a trivial disease. Yet 7,712 persons died in the U. S. during 1920 as a result of measles. The cause of the disease is unknown. It is particularly common and severe in schools, asylums, foundling homes. For years medical investigators have been attempting to find some method of protection, comparable to the protection now afforded for smallpox, typhoid, diphtheria. In 1916, C. Nicolle and E. Conseil of the Pasteur Insti-

\*THE CARE AND FEEDING OF CHILDREN—Dr. L. E. Holt—Appleton (\$1.35).

tute in Tunis used the serum obtained from a patient convalescing from measles to secure protection against the disease. Last year F. von Torday collected the records of 2,000 cases in which the convalescent serum had been administered, and found that it failed to protect in less than 3%. Drs. George H. Weaver and T. T. Crooks have just reported the results of 63 tests made through the Durand Hospital of the John McCormick Institute for Infectious Diseases in Chicago. It was found that children who have had measles, and babies during the first few months of life, do not readily contract the disease. Out of a group of 57 children, 48 were given the serum. Nine not given the serum who had been exposed to measles developed the disease. Of the 44 given the serum who were equally exposed as were the nine, only four developed measles.

## Scarlet Fever Tests

Drs. George F. Dick and Gladys H. Dick of the John McCormick Institute for Infectious Diseases, Chicago, have isolated a streptococcus\* from a patient with scarlet fever with which they have been able to produce scarlet fever in two out of ten volunteers who asked for the inoculation. Now they have discovered that the fluid which may be filtered from growths of these bacteria apparently contains a toxin, and that it may be used for tests which will show whether or not a person is likely to become infected with scarlet fever on exposure to the disease. The test used is a specific skin test much like the Schick test that is used for testing immunity to diphtheria.

Dr. W. Mair of London, who has spent many years on the study of scarlet fever, has been able to confirm the specific character of a test originally worked out by Schultz and Charlton in Germany. In that test a small amount of serum from a patient who is convalescing from scarlet fever is injected into the skin of a person who may be acutely ill with the disease. If the patient has scarlet fever the skin becomes pale at the spot. This is taken as an indication that the serum of patients recovering from scarlet fever contains antistances against the disease, and these act against the toxins causing the eruption and bring about the local blanching of the skin.

In 1897, Weisbecker in Germany began the use of serum from convalescing patients in the treatment of scarlet fever. Its use in several thousands of cases has now established it as a standard form of treatment.

\* Streptococcus—a genus of micro-organisms which do not move but remain grouped in long chains, producing pus and causing pneumonia, erysipelas, etc.

## LAW

### Bar Association

The annual meeting of the American Bar Association will be in Philadelphia, July 9-11. On July 12 it adjourns to London via the *Berengaria*.

"Why didn't the American Bar Association choose the U. S. ship *Leviathan* instead of the British *Berengaria*?" was the indignant question of press agent articles and Congressmen.

The Bar Association, at its executive meeting last week in Philadelphia, replied conclusively: 1) that the Cunard Line had offered a rate of \$270 per passenger on the *Berengaria* instead of quibbling, whereas the U. S. Government Line, beginning with a price of \$350, had never talked less than \$307; 2) the Cunard's sailing date was promptly changed to fit the wishes of the lawyers, whereas the sailing date of the *Leviathan* was never definitely stated.

The International Mercantile (White Star) Marine "did not evince any great desire to have us use their ship, the *Majestic*," added the lawyers' committee.

...

The Bar Association expressed due thanks to President Coolidge for his recommendation to Congress (TIME, Dec 17, Jan. 21) that it promptly modernize the procedure of the courts.

## SCIENCE

### Prophets of Sex

Up bobs sex determination again (TIME, July 9), and will bob up until it is settled. Now Dr. Isaac Fried, Czech-Slovakian savant, after extensive experiments in Prague and under Professor Devraignes in Paris, asserts that he can diagnose the sex of a child four months before birth. His method is based on a blood reaction similar to the Wassermann test, but no further details are vouchsafed. The French Academy of Medicine appointed a committee of inquiry.

Dr. Fried is probably a reputable scientist, but cranks innumerable have flourished on this same subject. Vide Dr. Alzamon Ira Lucas, "Psy.D., Ph.D.," of Rochester, N. Y., sponsor of the "American Super-Race Foundation," who came to Manhattan to hold a congress of superior Caucasians, and to raise \$50,000,000 to endow his efforts to salvage the human race. He claims to have determined the sex of 95 babies *in utero*, including his own two chil-

dren. His eugenic program is his own secret, for, says he: "I have to earn my living." But in due time mankind will be regenerated. *The New York World* (see Page 24 for the record of this newspaper for public service) unkindly exposed some unflattering features of his career, and the Hotel Pennsylvania cancelled the arrangements for his congress. His hair is curly, and he claims to be a superior hybrid of Cherokee, Dutch, French, Spanish and Hindu extraction, but not of Negro.

### Another Universe?

A faint luminous haze visible through telescopes in the constellation Sagittarius (the Archer), known to astronomers as N. G. C. 6822, has been demonstrated by photographs taken through the Mt. Wilson 100-inch reflecting telescope (largest in the world) to be another universe of stars, like our own, it was announced by Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, where the pictures are being studied. Our universe is estimated, at the maximum, to be 350,000 light years\* in diameter. N. G. C. 6822 is a million light years away (six quintillion miles)—the most distant object known.

The cluster was first observed by the late Dr. E. E. Barnard, but his telescope was too weak to resolve it into stars.

...

### "Peppo"

Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, British physiologist, is hot on the trail of a chemical elixir of life that will do away with weariness and the effects of exertion. Drs. G. W. Crile and W. B. Cannon, American endocrinologists; Mosso, the great Italian authority on fatigue, and various German experts (TIME, Sept. 10) are also experimenting in this field, as well as the English workers.

The human body creates its own antitoxins when poisons enter the blood. Sir Robert believes a similar antitoxin can be discovered for the toxins generated by fatigue. Even if such a natural antidote cannot be found, injections of various kinds have been shown to have a fatigue-fighting value. Prof. K. Neville-Moss, of London, has found that a solution of 60% sodium chloride (common salt) and 40% potassium chloride increases the efficiency of miners 20% when used as a beverage. Hard work in a hot, dry temperature causes free perspiration, loss of salt, cramps and clogging of the kidneys. The salt solution prevented these effects, the miners dug more coal, slept better. "Sleep will never be eliminated," says Dr. Armstrong-Jones.

\* A light year is the distance a ray of light, travelling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, can cover in one year.



## EDUCATION

### Pan-Education

Constructive T. Coleman Du Pont has set himself to the job of securing world peace by a slow-sure method: Education. His aim is the internationalization of education.

It is, first of all, necessary to arrange that scholastic labors in one country shall be given due credit in another, so that, for example, a "Sophomore" in Italy may become, over-summer, a "Junior" in Austria or the U. S.

Having achieved this universal interchange of scholastic credits, ex-Senator Du Pont's committee would then increase the opportunities for interchange of students. Money necessary to these plans will be supplied by American financiers if the preliminary work produces satisfactory results. A preliminary committee is headed by Frank A. Vanderlip. Senator Du Pont is Vice Chairman and Felix M. Warburg Treasurer. Members include Marcus M. Marks, F. B. Robinson, Sydney Blumenthal, Dr. Walter Hüllihen, President of the University of Delaware.

So great a proposal is characteristic of Coleman Du Pont, who built a \$30,000,000 highway and gave it to his State; who built the Equitable Building, Manhattan, who organized the Du Pont de Nemours manufacturing interests, made them the greatest of their kind, then resigned. His present objective may not be reached during his life-time.

T. Coleman is great grandson of Pierre du Pont de Nemours, French economist-statesman, friend of Thomas Jefferson. Pierre came to America and began manufacturing gunpowder in Delaware during the French Revolution. T. Coleman was born in Louisville in 1863, graduated from Urbana University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he was stroke of the crew, captain of the football and baseball teams, "ran the 100 in ten seconds" (despite his 6 ft. 4 in. and 210 lbs.), shot, swam, boxed, wrestled. He started work with pick and shovel in a coal mine, being an active member of the miners' union (Knights of Labor).

After he had retired from business he started to clean up "Delaware politics," and was appointed U. S. Senator in 1918. In the same year he went into the hotel business (Waldorf-Astoria and McAlpin, New York, and Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia). "One of the most democratic of men, liked by all who come in contact with him."

### At Beloit

A more concrete proposal for peace through education has been made at Beloit College, Wisconsin. Dr. George L. Collie, Dean of the school and widely known anthropologist, said in an address welcoming President Irving Maurer to his new duties that much could be accomplished towards the melting pot by bringing representatives from many races to Beloit as students.

The result, said Dean Collie, would



© Wide World.

T. COLEMAN DU PONT

"Liked by all"

be a kind of ethnological laboratory, the composition of which would be somewhat as follows: American students, 40%; Europeans, 20; Asians, 20; South Americans, 10; Africans, 10. The plan is interesting, but its success as regards peace would depend upon the extent to which it was adopted by other American colleges, and by colleges the world over.

### Graff Fellowship

The aims of Mr. Du Pont and Dean Collie have echoes abroad. A Clarence Graff Fellowship has been founded at Oxford "to foster a better understanding in Great Britain of the social conditions and currents of opinion in the United States and to establish friendly contacts.

The fellowship is open to unmarried men, graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, provides for advanced study at universities west of the Alleghenies and east of the Rockies. The fellowship carries £250 in addition to the tuition fee at the university chosen.

### Gift of Oil

To Texas Christian University, Mrs. Mary Couts Burnett, of Fort Worth, has donated \$1,000,000 of Government and other gilt-edge securities and an interest in oil wells which should amount to at least \$3,000,000.

This institution becomes at one bound first among Disciples of Christ colleges financially. The gift is without doctrinal strings.

## AERONAUTICS

### North Pole

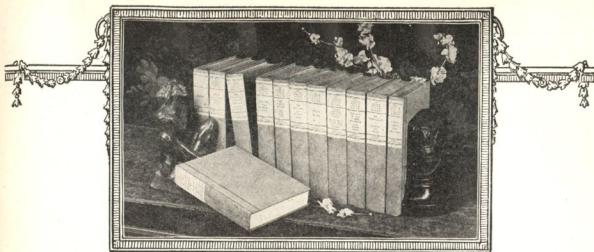
Confidence in the *Shenandoah* is now supreme.

**The Test.** At 7.30 p. m. in a 70-mile gale, the *Shenandoah* was torn from her mooring mast at Lakehurst, N. J., and blown violently inland through the darkness and rain. In the first seconds she nosed down, her blunt bow was smashed, the duralumin structure near the nose was partially ripped away, one gas bag was torn away, another was torn, the top of the steering rudder was rent. Only a skeleton crew of 21 men was on board, with Lieutenant Commander Maurice G. Pearce in command, and Anton Heinen at the wheel. To prevent nosing to the ground, 1,200 pounds of water ballast and three fuel tanks containing 40 gallons of gasoline each were instantaneously dropped. The engines were started. After the first wild five minutes, Captain Heinen had the ship under perfect control, engines all out, altitude 1,500 feet—ample for safety—running with the gale in the general direction of Manhattan. When the *Shenandoah* reached the metropolitan district the storm had lessened somewhat, and it was thought safe to fight the wind instead of flying with it. The ship cruised over Staten Island, made steady progress down the coast against a 25-mile wind, passed over Perth Amboy, Keyport, Freehold, reached Lakehurst shortly after 2 a. m. Throughout the wild trip the dirigible had been in radio communication with its home station. When finally sighted over Lakehurst she was rapidly hauled down by 300 Navy men and towed into the safety of the huge hangar. The damage, including the loss of a large quantity of valuable helium gas, is estimated at \$80,000.

There is not a shadow of doubt in all technical circles that any dirigible other than the *Shenandoah* would have perished in similar circumstances. In the *Shenandoah* the Navy constructors had probed even more deeply than the Germans into the minutest points of strength analysis. Their patient efforts were fully rewarded. There remains almost no condition in the air that the *Shenandoah* cannot meet with confidence as far as structural strength goes. Her helium prevents fire and explosion. A reinforcement

(Continued on Page 29)





## AN ART VELLUM INSCRIBED EDITION OF OSCAR WILDE

Not, however, at \$75 or \$100, as is often charged for editions of this character, but at a subscription price no greater than that of any standard set. How this notable publishing event brings a rare opportunity to the booklover



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From all over the country requests are pouring in for this set from people who enjoy good books in beautiful bindings. The publishers do not guarantee that these sets destined to be famous, will be available more than a few days longer.

But instead of limiting the owners to a few people of wealth, the costs of royalty, manufacture and distribution were reduced to such an extent, through the co-operation of those interested, as to make the price no greater than that of any standard set. Announcement is now made of the completion of this enterprise, and of the opening of the Patronship rolls.

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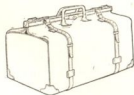
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## THE PRESS

### "Goose Chase"

Two years ago Clare Sheridan, British sculptress, in her book, *My American Diary*, wrote:

I dined with Maxine Elliott, and had on one side of me Mr. George Creel, and on the other Mr. Swope. The latter is the editor of *The World*. . . There is a type of American! What force, what energy ("dynamic," I said of him to some one. "No—cyclical!" they corrected). I asked him, when I was able to get a word in edgeways, how he managed to revitalize, he seemed to me to expend so much energy. He said he got it back from me, from every one, that what he gives out he gets back; it is a sort of circle. He was so vibrant that I found my heart thumping with excitement, as though I had drunk champagne, which I hadn't! He talks a lot, but talks well; is never dull.

Last week Mr. Swope—Herbert Bayard Swope—newspaperman extraordinary and editor plenipotentiary, put over a coup. Swope, executive editor of *The New York World*, went to Washington in a private car, trailing substantial citizens and potent business men in his wake. He returned home jingling the Democratic National Convention of 1924 in his pocket.

The story of that event really began 42 years and 10 days earlier, when the cyclical Swope bounded into the world at St. Louis. He traveled the reportorial route via the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, *Chicago Tribune*, *The New York Herald* to the "city desk" of *The New York World*. The War came and he went to Germany for two years as correspondent for *The World*. He wrote a book, *Inside the German Empire*. When he came back, the city desk was no longer a large enough stage for his strenuous action and roaring language. The desk of the Managing Editor was likewise too small, beside being occupied. So a new title, Executive Editor, was created for him. He took charge of the entire paper, except the editorial page, over which the late Frank I. Cobb (*TIME*, Dec. 31) presided. He took, too, a spacious office, at the far end of the city room, through the length of which he strides like a hurricane, swinging his cane, and shaking the floor with the weight of his stalwart frame.

Last May, eight months ago, Mr. Swope decided that the Democrats would hold their 1924 Convention in Manhattan. At once the idea became "front page stuff" on *The World*. The rest of Manhattan smiled, knowing that the home of Tammany and Wall Street was not a convention town. But Swope had only begun.

He gave a private luncheon at the Biltmore. For guests he had Frank Munsey, owner of three metropolitan papers, Morgan J. O'Brien (former Presiding Justice Appellate Division, N. Y. Supreme Court), A. C. Pearson, George Edgar Smith, "Tex" Rickard (fight promoter), Joseph P. Day (real estate man and auctioneer) and others of equal prominence.

Why did these men come at his call? Perhaps the answer is Great Neck, L. I., where Swope has his home. There

he holds great croquet parties. There he gathers his disciples—Arthur Krock, F. P. Adams, Heywood Brown and other able members of the *World* staff, a few millionaires, a few artists, the centurions of the "400," an occasional ambassador. With them as gallery he demonstrates his remarkable proficiency with the croquet mallet, always holding the center of the stage with the loudest voice, the most daring epithet, the most active mind.

His luncheon guests came. He picked three of them—Judge O'Brien, Joseph P. Day, George E. Smith to head committees—"Self-Appointed Citizens' Committees." They, substantial citizens, laid the groundwork and made the preparations. Tammany was not included on the Committees, but Charles F. Murphy, Tammany boss, was doing his bit on the side. Money was raised.

Then came the trip to Washington in a private car. It was a glorious party. There was Judge O'Brien with a certified check for \$150,000 in his pocket. There was the Judge's son, young Kenneth O'Brien, potentially famed lawyer and Secretary of the National Democratic Club. There was the Acting Mayor of New York City. There was Tex Rickard, A. C. Pearson, George E. Smith. There too was Joseph P. Day, driving auctioneer who, semi-cyclical, sells lots out-of-doors in January in his shirt sleeves. There, of course, was Swope, voluble, roaring, dominating the scene. Boss Murphy of Tammany was not present—he had gone on ahead. But every other leader of the movement was there, and most of them looked forward to certain failure on "Swope's wild goose chase." Swope, striding about, exclaimed: "I'd rather put this over than anything else I ever did! They think I can't do it!"

The evening before the National Committee met, the New Yorkers had dinner at the Shoreham Hotel. Swope sat with Charles Michelson, Charles S. Hand and John J. Leary, three of the *World's* ablest correspondents, at his elbow. Every few minutes he would turn to one or another of these correspondents: "Hand—call up New Hampshire!—[the New Hampshire National Committeemen]. Find out how they are going to vote!" A few minutes later the correspondent would come back, often with an unfavorable report. Swope was active among the delegates until the small hours of the morning, scolding, threatening, cajoling—and nearly always successful.

Next day the Democratic National Committee heard the bids and then adjourned for lunch. San Francisco had bid \$200,000 to Manhattan's \$150,000. The other contesting cities were Chicago and St. Louis. After lunch the Committee reassembled. Each of the cities was allowed 25 minutes to present its case. Manhattan was last in order. Acting Mayor Hulbert said: "We have grown to be a cosmopolitan city of 6,000,000 people." Judge O'Brien said: "We are prepared to increase our offer by \$55,000, which makes the cash offer

\$205,000." (Swope had been goading the wealthy and public-spirited Rickard.)

The Committee took three roll calls. On the first two, Manhattan led with San Francisco second. After the second ballot Boss Brennan of Illinois withdrew Chicago's bid out of friendship for Boss Murphy (who remained secluded in the Shoreham three blocks away). On the third ballot Manhattan was chosen with 57 votes out of 103. Somebody called: "Speech, Swope! Speech! Speech!"

Swope rose: "This isn't the last time the Democratic Convention is coming to New York. You're going to like New York so well that the Convention will come to New York from now on—every four years."

That night there was another dinner—a dinner of rejoicing at the Shoreham. Boss Murphy of Tammany almost forgot that *The World*, although Democratic in politics, is Tammany's foe. He, who never speaks in public, rose and carefully said: "I want to propose a toast—a toast to that able and active man, Herbert Bayard Swope."

*Public Ledger* (Philadelphia): "The victory in the convention fight belongs not so much to any candidate as to the influence of *The New York World* in the Democratic Party, and the energy expended by Herbert Bayard Swope, that paper's executive editor, who started out some months ago to take the convention to New York and has done so."

*New York Tribune*: "An additional bouquet belongs to *The New York World*, which originated the proposal to bring the convention to New York and led the fight in its behalf."

*The New York Times*: "Chief credit for bringing the National Democratic Convention to this city goes of right to *The New York World*."

## Grasty

An editor and a publisher who left his mark in several American cities, Charles Henry Grasty, died in London at the age of 60. His was the story, not of a reporter who wanted to be a publisher, but of a publisher who preferred to be a reporter. It was as a reporter, as "editorial correspondent" of *The New York Times*, that he died.

Born in Virginia, educated in Missouri, Mr. Grasty became Managing Editor of the *Kansas City Times*, a post that held him five years and gave him his grounding.

He made his name, however, when in 1892 he became publisher and part owner of a struggling, unimportant little paper, *The Baltimore News*. He built it up, he fought crooked politics tooth and nail, he made it into a paper to be reckoned with.

In 1904 the Baltimore fire wiped out his plant. From the ruins he went to a telephone and called up a friend in Manhattan who owned an unused newspaper plant in Philadelphia. He bought the plant by telephone, he moved it to

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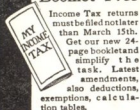
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Baltimore and set it up in an unused building. He obtained an old locomotive from the Pennsylvania Railroad and ran it alongside the plant, using its steam to furnish power for his presses. Ten days after the fire, *The Baltimore News* appeared once more, calling on the citizens of Baltimore to build a greater and more beautiful city.

In 1907 Mr. Grasty sold the *News* to Frank A. Munsey, who retained it until last year, when it was resold to Mr. Hearst. For a year Mr. Grasty traveled abroad. Then he bought a half interest in *The St. Paul Dispatch* and *Pioneer Press* and in a short time revolutionized it much as he had *The Baltimore News*.

He did not remain in St. Paul long, however; he returned to Baltimore, (1910) and bought a controlling interest in *The Sun*, a large and successful paper. Two months later he produced *The Evening Sun*. Two years later the Democratic National Convention was held in Baltimore. From the beginning Grasty swung *The Sun* behind Woodrow Wilson and kept it there through all the vicissitudes of the Convention until Wilson was nominated—a fact of which Mr. Grasty was always proud.

The coming of the War marked a new era for Mr. Grasty. Abandoning editorship, he went abroad as correspondent for *The Kansas City Star* and the Associated Press. He was not a battlefield correspondent. He kept behind the lines with the men who were managing affairs. He had a remarkable faculty of making friends and inspiring public men with that kind of confidence which leads them to give good interviews. In 1916 he returned to America and tried to be Treasurer of *The New York Times*, but the correspondent-business, the desire to be where things were going on, was in his blood. In May, 1917, he sailed for Europe on the *Baltic*, with General Pershing. He had a commission as correspondent for the *Times*, which after a bit was made a roving commission. He wandered over Europe cultivating friends and harvesting interviews\* in a way that was the envy of many less gifted correspondents. Pershing, Lloyd George, Foch, Northcliffe, Joffre, Clemenceau, King Constantine, Wilson were his material.

The nature of his acquaintanceship with these men is well illustrated by such despatches as:

"I met the Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, casually in Downing Street today. He was coming out from luncheon, and I asked him what he thought of Lord Grey's letter."

Or an interview with Foch during the dangerous German drive of 1918: "General Foch, before answering, took a few whiffs from his 24 cigar and looked at me with a smile of quiet confidence in his bright brown eyes. 'They won't break through,' he said, and the words were as percussive as pistol shots."

\*There is a book (now out of print) of Mr. Grasty's outstanding despatches, published in 1918. **PLEASE FROM THE FACT-CENTURY.**

### Hand Work

In the office of *The Fairbanks News Miner* (Alaska) is a bit of type, handset there last Summer. The editor of the *News-Miner* is going to bring it to this country and give it to William Allen White, editor of *The Emporia Gazette*. Mr. White will present the type to the Associated Press at the annual meeting of that body in April. Why all this fuss about a bit of type? It was the last type ever set by Warren Gamaliel Harding.

### Lilliput

The largest paper in the world? Probably *The New York Times* (in bulk). Possibly the *Chicago Daily News*. The smallest? Probably *The Moon*, a weekly, published in London by the National Institute for the Blind. It has six pages, 11 x 14 inches, printed in "embossed type" and carrying something less than 800 words.

### New Weekly

What is in a name? "\$25,000" say the *Chicago Tribune* and its lusty offspring *The News* (Manhattan). The public is offered \$25,000 for a name. Afterwards the public is expected to buy it back many times over in nickels on the newsstand.

Announcing the publication of a new weekly with fiction, photos, fashions, patterns, fun, editorials, special articles, cartoons, and illustrations, the above newspapers offered \$20,000, \$4,000, and \$1,000 in prizes for a name and a slogan.

The fertile minded readers of the two newspapers came forward with a multitude of suggestions:

TODAY—As Wise as Yesterday and as Fresh as Tomorrow.

THE COMET—A Weekly Trail Blazer of American Thought.

ZEST—A Magazine of the World's Brightest Ideas.

DASH—For the Whole Family.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LEADER—The World's Greatest Weekly.

ACME—The Highest Point in Magazines.

THE ERA—Dedicated to the Golden Now.

THE AUGUSTAN—The Magazine of the Age.

SUPREME—The World's Best Weekly.

ROTOFOTO WEEKLY—A Magazine of Fiction, Fotos, Fashion and Fun.

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# BUSINESS & FINANCE

## Current Outlook

While production is marking time, belief grows that the safest clue as to future business conditions is to be found in the money market. January is usually a month of "easier money" and this year proves no exception. Funds released from the heavy borrowings for the holiday trade and year-end settlements are seeking investment. Money rates have been somewhat weak and symptoms of a rise in bond prices—a good sign of lowering interest rates—have been apparent. Still the stream of gold imports flows into our Federal Reserve banking system, whose ratios are at record levels.

It is not to be expected that merely easy money can bring about industrial recovery, nor that a heedless money inflation will occur this year. The grip of the bankers on the money market during the threatened run-away inflationary market of March, 1923, proves that much. Yet as the months pass, conditions in the basic industries improve.

Unless "stabilizing methods" had been employed, varying from the picturesque operations and announcements of Mr. Livermore (TIME, Nov. 12) to the steel extra dividend (TIME, Nov. 12) and kindred occurrences, business would probably have deteriorated until this Spring, have been dull all Summer and started up in the Fall. The Presidential election, despite assertions to the contrary, would have small influence on this. Owing to "stabilization" conditions are superficially better than we would expect at this time, but practically worse, since a real housecleaning in our business structure was needed. The stabilizing efforts of bankers and corporation directors have succeeded, but they represent only brilliant opportunism. They may help elect Coolidge, but they won't make his term particularly happy.

## Automobile Outlook

The automobile industry has consistently confounded conservative judgment. Year after year it apparently reaches the saturation point, only to establish new production records and go ahead again.

The reaction of the public to the recent National Automobile Show in New York was such that automobile makers are now quite cheerful, and are talking of hanging up new production records in 1924 with a 25% greater rate of production than last year.

One thing is, however, certain—the period ahead will be one of intense sales competition. Practically all leading makers are giving scrupulous attention to small refinements and popular mechanical features in their new cars, as well as such innovations as four-wheel brakes and balloon tires. The competition in prices is equally keen. It is estimated that a dollar will buy 11% more in automobiles now

than it could have in 1913. In fact, the automobile stands out almost alone as being cheaper now than before the War. This price reduction has been primarily forced by intense competition in the industry, but it has been made financially possible by increased economies in quantity production and selling.

## Chicken Trust

Washington does not like trusts and does not propose to let them operate unassailed. The eagle eye of the Federal authorities ranges high and low; it fears not the mighty in their seat nor does it overlook the humble and meek.

The latest alleged trust to come under Federal surveillance deals in chickens, and is named the Live Poultry Dealers' Protective Association. This organization must now be as good as its title, and protect itself against the charge of being organized and of operating for the purpose of fixing the price of poultry. The claim is made that the Association is so large that the price set by its Price Committee affects all does in the trade from producer to consumer, in all our large cities.

Complaints have poured in to Federal authorities that the chicken market has been rigged (or, to use a politer term current in the money market, "stabilized") by the Association. U. S. District Attorney Haywood has consequently filed a petition to enjoin the continuance of present practices of the Association.

The President of the alleged Chicken Trust is Samuel Goldstein; Vice-President, David Hirschhorn; Secretary, Julius Kastein; Assistant Treasurer, Jacob Reiser, and Financial Secretary Mendell Gordon.

## Unecda

Proof that the familiar Unecda Bisquit was not to be held lightly as a business proposition was afforded by the annual report of the National Bisquit Co. for 1923. The net earnings for last year, after all expenses, taxes and other accounts, amounted to \$12,092,828—the largest net earnings in the Company's history, and equal to \$5.05 on each share of its common stock after the regular 7% dividends were paid on the preferred. In 1922 the Company earned \$4.53 on each common share.

The 1923 net earnings were disposed as follows: \$1,736,315 in dividends on the \$24,804,500 of preferred stock, \$6,139,560 in dividends on the \$51,163,000 of common stock, and the remaining \$4,216,953 to surplus. Since this surplus already amounted to \$7,275,608, the total surplus became \$11,492,561. The showing for 1923 is all the more remarkable when it is recalled that in 1922 a stock dividend of \$21,927,000 was declared against the existing surplus of \$29,202,608. Earnings in this

## Building Activity Next Spring

Will there be increased building activity next spring with high or even higher construction costs than now prevail? Or do we face a period of general contraction in the building industry with somewhat lower costs for both labor and materials?

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additional stock were ample to pay the common dividend.

### Labor Surplus

According to a statement put out by the U. S. Employment Service, which is a section of the Department of Labor, a surplus of both skilled and unskilled labor made its appearance last month throughout the country, particularly in the larger cities. Its cause was the curtailment in almost all branches of trade last Fall.

No extended period of unemployment, nor any serious labor surplus is anticipated by the Employment Service. While metal industries, machinery, foundries and repair shops are now marking time, and while the railroads laid off many men during December, many lines of business—such as the iron and steel industry, automobile manufacturing and some branches of the textile trade—now possess a better tone.

The current demand is greatest for bricklayers, carpenters, painters, electricians, ship repair men; employment is decreasing in the manufacture of foods, confectionery and sugar refineries. The tobacco and rubber industries are, however, reported to be adding to their payrolls.

## MILESTONES

**Born.** To the Earl of Carnarvon, son of the late Earl who discovered Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb, and Lady Carnarvon, a son and heir, at London.

**Engaged.** Princess Nadejda, 25, sister of King Boris of Bulgaria, to her third cousin, Duke Albert Eugene of Württemberg, 28, second son of Duke Albrecht. They are great grandchildren of Louis Philippe of France, who—during the revolution of 1848—was smuggled to England as "Mr. Smith."

**Engaged.** Richard Gimbel of Philadelphia, a Vice President of Gimbel Bros. (dry goods), to Miss Julia de Fernex Millhiser, of Manhattan. His brother, Ellis A. Gimbel, Jr., who recently married Miss Virginia Newman (TIME, Dec. 10), is said to have wooed his bride-to-be, asked the question, been accepted by radio.

**Sued for Separation.** Ludwig Lewisoohn, associate editor of *The Nation*, author of *Upstream and Downstream*, by Mrs. Lewisoohn. She charged that he beat her, choked her.

**Divorced.** John Drinkwater, British author-playwright (*Abraham Lincoln*, *Robert E. Lee*, *Oliver Cromwell*) by Kathleen Walpole Drinkwater, actress. Statutory grounds.

**Died.** Nikolai Lenin (Vladimir

Ilich Ulianov-Lenin), 53, President of the Council of People's Commissaries of Soviet Russia; at Gorky (near Moscow). (See Page 11.)

**Died.** Charles Henry Grasty, 60, editorial correspondent of *The New York Times*; in London. (See Page 25.)

**Died.** Peter Newell, 61, illustrator of children's books; at Little Neck, L. I. (See Page 15.)

**Died.** The Rev. Pincus Minkowsky, 67, famed Jewish scholar, cantor of the Moscow synagogue until Bolshevik persecution caused his flight; in Boston.

**Died.** Luther Emmett Holt, M. D., 69, famed baby specialist; at Peking, from heart disease. (See Page 20.)

**Died.** The Earl of Warwick, 71, husband of the "Red Countess" and companion of the late President Roosevelt in big game hunting; at Beer, Devonshire.

**Died.** Maurice Francis Egan, 72, author, U. S. Minister to Denmark under President Roosevelt, for twelve years prior to that Professor of English at the Catholic University of America; in Manhattan, of kidney disease. He refused offers of Presidents Taft and Wilson of the Ambassadorship to Vienna.

**Died.** Dr. Ernest Schweninger, 73, onetime personal physician to Chancellor Bismarck; at Munich. It is said he evolved a treatment which prevented Bismarck from growing fat.

**Died.** Count Geza Zichy, 75, famed one-armed pianist, at Buda Pesth. (See Page 18.)

**Died.** Miss Caryl Frohman, oldest sister of Daniel Frohman, theatrical producer; in Manhattan.

**Died.** Thomas Ellis Kirby, 77, internationally famed art dealer and critic and "world's greatest art auctioneer"; at Haverford, Pa., of eczema. His sales totaled over \$60,000,000.

**Died.** Fred Hillelich, 90, pioneer baseball bat manufacturer, maker of the famed "Louisville Slugger" used by many major league players; at Louisville, Ky., from complications following a fractured hip.

**Died.** Mrs. Ann Clark, 104, close friend of President Martin Van Buren, whose inauguration (in 1837) she attended; at Canastota, N. Y.

(Continued from Page 22)

of the steering gear, a false nose, which could tear away, leaving the rest of the structure uninjured in case of a similar loosening from the mooring mast, and the *Shenandoah* should be able to face any and all of the hazards of the Polar flight.

**Beyond Alaska.** Beyond Alaska are 1,000,000 square miles, some of which may be valuable, all of which is coveted by other nations. Secretary of the Navy Denby insists upon annexation of this territory this Summer, "before it is too late."

The theory of land in the large unknown basin of the Arctic rests on more than mere legend, though it had its origin in Eskimo traditions of a warm area of hot springs surrounded by volcanoes and a curtain of steam, and inhabited by white descendants of the lost Norsemen from the ruined settlements of Greenland. Various explorers and scientists believe there may be land there. Oceanographers have traced certain currents, explicable, they say, by a large land area. Meteorologists believe it the source of aerial currents which govern much of our continental climate.

The American plans have temporarily balked Captain Roald Amundsen's projected airplane flight. The Norwegian had planned to finance his trip by the sale of motion pictures. The Pathé Company, when the *Shenandoah* announcement was made, stopped negotiations with Amundsen. Emil Henne, Amundsen's manager, resigned. Amundsen hopes to start for Spitzbergen in May with three Dornier hydroplanes now under construction at Friedrichshafen. If a landing place can be found at the Pole, he will establish a gasoline and supply base, hop back to the ship at Spitzbergen, and start out again with more supplies for the long flight to Alaska, picking up the others on the way. The *Shenandoah* plan is to fly by easy stages to Nome, where the *Ramapo*, a vessel with a mooring mast, will be stationed.

All of this aerial activity has disheartened Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the apostle of the "friendly Arctic." Polar exploration is not what it used to be, he laments, and he is going to quit. Modern inventions, safety and comfort have lessened the joy of the venturesome explorer and it is now a humdrum sort of job. Stefansson believes the *Shenandoah* will attain her goal without mishap.

The cost of the *Shenandoah* trip will be about \$183,000.

## Pateras Pescara

The Marquis Pateras Pescara broke his own world's records for helicopter flight by remaining in the air eight minutes 13 4/5 seconds while flying 1,160 meters—about two-thirds of a mile—in a vertical line. He will now try for the prize of the Aero Club of France, which requires a flight of 500 meters, with return and landing within a circle ten meters in diameter.

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## IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

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

**David I. Walsh**, junior U. S. Senator from Massachusetts: "In a letter to a resident of Springfield, Mass., ex-President Wilson expressed disappointment in me. Said he: 'I feel obliged to say . . . that Senator David I. Walsh has proved a great disappointment to all Democrats who sincerely believe in the high principles he has so signally failed to maintain.'"

**Henry Morgenthau**, head of the International Loan Commission for the Succor of Greek Refugees: "In Athens, at an entertainment of the American Near East Relief, a boys' band played *The Star Spangled Banner*. Dispatches stated that I was overcome by emotion, that tears rolled down my cheeks."

**Royal S. Copeland**, junior Senator from New York: "From Washington, I broadcast a diagnosis of the condition which caused guests of the Silk Association of America at a dinner in Manhattan to hiss me when I declared for tax reduction and soldier bonus too. Said I: 'They hissed and booed, blatted and squealed like a barnyard filled with frightened cattle, geese and swine. It is a most interesting example of mass hysteria. I

never more enjoyed a clinic in mental nervous diseases. . . . Children who act one-tenth as bad are punished.'"

**Giovanni Papini**, author of *The Life of Christ*: "In Florence, I fell from a moving street car, crushed my heel. My condition, though painful, was not considered serious."

**Gifford Pinchot**, Governor of Pennsylvania and ardent Dry: "*The New York Herald* commenced publication of a series of letters descriptive of life in Washington during the Roosevelt Administration and written by the late Major Archie Butt, military aid to the President. Said one letter: 'It was a pleasant afternoon. He [President Roosevelt] was in his best humor, and during the afternoon Longworth and his wife, Mr. Pinchot, the forester, and some others came in. The President had already ordered four mint juleps, but before they were served they had got up to eight. As each guest would arrive he would say to some one inside: "One more mint julep, please," and then laugh with glee.'"

**William Harrison (Jack) Dempsey**, champion pugilist: "Under my sig-

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nature in the Hearst press, I said:  
'Of the "Big Three"—Firpo, Gibbons  
and Wills—I regard Wills as the least  
difficult to master.'

Eleanora Duse, famed tragedienne:  
'A New Orleans reporter asked me  
whether there was at present any bitter-  
ness in my life. In answering, I  
broke a silence which has lasted ever  
since the termination of my romance  
of 25 years ago. Said I: 'Gabriele  
d'Annunzio and I are still affinities  
of the spirit.' Later I scored modern  
women for mistaking sensuality for  
love.'

## SPORT

### California Golf

The California open golf champion-  
ship is for the Californians. Macdonald  
Smith, of Frisco, won with a card of  
295 for 72 holes at the Los Angeles  
Country Club. Eddie Loos, Anandale  
(Chicago) was second; Abe Espinoza,  
Oakland, third; Harold Sampson,  
Frisco, fourth. Smith was Metropolitan  
champion in 1914 and Western  
champion in 1915. He finished third at  
the British open championship at  
Troon last year (TIME, June 25).

Gene Sarazen, leading American pro-  
fessional, was 15th; Arthur Havers,  
British open champion, 39th. The vis-  
itors from the East and from overseas  
complained that the greens were too  
tricky. Smith's reward was \$4,000.

### Without a Country?

Despite her defeat by Helen Wills  
(TIME, Aug. 27), the U. S. L. T. A.  
had counted on Molla Mallory to main-  
tain by her long tournament experience  
the morale of the 1924 American  
Olympic tennis team. Despite the fact  
that she had competed for Norway in  
the 1912 Olympics, the U. S. L. T. A.  
had applied (TIME, Jan. 14) for spe-  
cial exception to the rule which pro-  
hibits an entrant who has competed for  
one country from competing for an-  
other.

Last week the International Olympic  
rules committee denied the application  
and Mrs. Mallory can lend to the  
American team only her sideline sup-  
port. Although she declared her  
willingness to play for Norway, the  
Norwegian consulate in Manhattan de-  
clared that she had lost her citizenship  
by marrying Franklin I. Mallory, an  
American. Only citizens can represent  
their country in the Olympics.

### Windmill Champ

The harder Johnny Wilson (real  
name Giovanni Panica) pumped  
punches from his batteries, the faster  
Harry Greb attacked. After 15  
rounds of bitter battle, at Madison  
Square Garden, Manhattan, Greb  
was declared the winner. He re-  
tained thereby his middleweight

championship of the world, won from  
Wilson last September.

Greb fights like a windmill—re-  
volving, waving, swinging, slugging.  
Wilson has heavier hammers in his  
hands but he could not hit the wind-  
mill on the head. For several rounds  
he battered Greb's body. Shifting his  
attack to points higher up, he lost his  
aim. Meanwhile the champion drew  
blood from ear, eye, mouth. Increas-  
ing vehemence in the closing rounds  
won for Greb a smartly merited deci-  
sion.

### Unbusinesslike

Despite a precipitous descent to the  
floor following a right to the jaw in  
the sixth round of his fight with Young  
Norfolk, New Orleans Negro heavy-  
weight, Battling Siki took the decision.

More entertaining than the fight were  
the comments of W. O. McGeehan,  
sporting editor of *The New York  
Herald*, on events of the preceding eve-  
ning. According to McGeehan, Siki  
strolled into the Baltimore Hotel,  
Memphis, where Norfolk was sitting  
with a black girl. Siki advanced to  
pay his respects. Unhappily, Norfolk,  
ignorant of French, assumed insult.  
He stared at Siki with all the enthusi-  
asm of the cold and clammy blackness  
of a coal mine. Siki started fighting  
on the spot. McGeehan deplored Siki's  
amateur attitude in this unbusinesslike  
proceeding. Said he: "If Siki goes  
around the country fighting for noth-  
ing, one shudders to think what will  
become of the great cauliflower indus-  
try."

### "Younger Men"

The committee to select the American  
team to defend the International Chal-  
lenge Cup against invading Britishers,  
in September is: Devereux Milburn,  
Chairman, Robert E. Strawbridge, Sr.,  
W. A. Harriman, Harry Payne Whit-  
ney, Louis E. Stoddard.

Stoddard announced he would not be  
a candidate for the team. This leaves  
Milburn, J. Watson Webb and Thomas  
Hitchcock, Jr., of the famous four  
which defeated Great Britain in 1921.  
Webb may be moved up to Stoddard's  
old place at No. 1, and Webb's position  
(No. 3) may be taken by either Robert  
E. Strawbridge, Jr., or Malcolm Steven-  
son.

Mr. Stoddard: "It is the turn of the  
younger men to take up the defense of  
the trophy."

### New World's Records

❑ Ice-skating, 100-yds., paced: Ever-  
ett McGowan of St. Paul, 4 1/5 sec.,  
in Pittsfield, Mass.

❑ Ice-skating for women amateurs,  
100-yds., unpaced, from a standing  
start: Gladys Robinson of Toronto,  
10 2/5 sec., in Pittsburgh, Mass.

❑ Pocket billiards: Ralph Greenleaf  
of Philadelphia, run of 101 balls, in  
Rochester, N. Y.

❑ 880-yd. swim: Andrew Charlton,  
Australian, aged 16, 10 min. 51 4/5  
sec., in Sydney.



# WHAT I THINK OF PELMANISM - By George Creel

**P**ELMANISM is the biggest thing that has come to the United States in many a year. With a record of 500,000 successes in England, this famous course in mind training has been Americanized at last, and is now operated by Americans in America for American men and women. Pelmanism is neither an experiment nor a theory. For twenty years it has been teaching people how to think; how to use fully the senses of which they are conscious; how to discover and to train the senses of which they had been unconscious. Pelmanism is merely the science of thinking; the science of putting right thought into successful action; the science of that mental team play that is the one true source of efficiency, the one master key that opens all doors to advancement.

I heard first of Pelmanism during a visit to London in 1918. Its matter filled pages in every paper and magazine and wherever one went there was talk of Pelmanism. "Are you a Pelmanist?" was a common question.

It was T. P. O'Connor who satisfied my curiosity and gave me facts. At that time there were 400,000 Pelmanists, figuring in every walk and condition of life. Lords and ladies of high degree, clerks and cooks, members of Parliament, laborers, clergymen and actors, farmers, lawyers, doctors, coal miners, soldiers and sailors, even generals and admirals, were all Pelmanizing and heads of great business houses were actually enrolling their entire staffs in the interest of larger efficiency.

The famous General Sir F. Maurice, describing it as a "system of mind drill based on scientific principles," urged its adoption by the army. General Sir Robert Baden-Powell and Admiral Lord Berosford indorsed it over their signatures. In France, Flanders and Italy over 100,000 soldiers of the empire were taking Pelmanism in order to fit themselves for return to civil life, and many members of the American and Canadian Expeditionary Force were following this example.

Well-known writers like Jerome K. Jerome, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, Max Pemberton, the Baroness Orczy and E. F. Benson were writing columns in praise and interpretation of Pelmanism. Great editors like Sir William Robertson Nicoll and educators such as Sir James Yoxall were going so far as to suggest its inclusion in the British educational system.

As a matter of fact, the thing had all the force and sweep of a religion. It went deep into life, far down beneath all surface emotions, and bedded its roots in the very centers of individual being. It was an astonishing phenomenon, virtually compelling my interest, and I agreed gladly when certain Members of Parliament offered to take me to Pelman House. A growing enthusiasm led me to study the plan in detail, and it is out of the deepest conviction that I make these flat statements:

Pelmanism *can*, and *does*, develop and strengthen such qualities as will power, concentration, ambition, self-reliance, judgment and memory.

Pelmanism *can*, and *does*, substitute "I will" for "I wish" by curing mind wandering and wool gathering.



GEORGE CREEL

Viewed historically, Pelmanism is a study in intelligent growth. Twenty years ago it was a simple memory training system.

The founder of Pelmanism had an idea. He went to the leading psychologists of England, and also to those of America, and said: "I have a good memory system. I think I may say that it is the best. But it occurs to me that there is small point in memory unless there's a mind behind it. You gentlemen teach the science of the mind. But you teach it only to those who come to you. And few come, for psychology is looked upon as 'high-brow.' Why can't we popularize it? Why can't we make people train their minds just as they train their bodies? Why can't you put all that you have to teach into a series of simple, understandable lessons that can be grasped by the average man with an average education?"

And the eminent professors did it! Pelmanism today is the one known course in applied psychology, the one course that builds mind as a physical instructor builds muscle.

It teaches how to develop *personality*, how to build *character*, how to strengthen *individuality*. Instead of training memory alone, or will-power alone, or reasoning power alone it recognizes the absolute interdependency of these powers and trains them *together*.

It is not, however, an educational machine for grinding out standardized brains, for it realizes that there are wide differences in the minds and problems of men. It develops *individual* mentality to its highest power.

The course comes in twelve lessons—twelve "Little Gray Books." They are sent one at a time and the student fills out work sheets that are gone over, with pen and ink, by a staff of trained instructors. There is nothing arduous about the course, and it offers no great difficulties, but it does require *application*. Pelmanism has got to be *worked at*.

There is no "magic" or "mystery"

about it. It is not "learned in an evening."

You can take a pill for a sluggish liver but all the patent medicines in the world can't help a sluggish mind. Pelmanism is not a "pill" system. It proceeds upon the scientific theory that there is no law in nature that condemns the human mind to permanent limitations. It develops the mental faculties by regular exercise, just as the athlete develops his muscles.

Brains are not evolved by miracles. Just as the arms stay weak or grow flabby when not used, so does the unexercised mind stay weak or grow flabby.

Pelmanism is the science of Get There—getting there quickly, surely, *finely*! Not for men alone, but for women as well. Women in commercial pursuits have the same problems to overcome as men. Women in the home are operating a business, a highly specialized, complex business, requiring every ounce of judgment, energy, self-reliance and quick decision that it is possible to develop.

I say deliberately and with the deepest conviction, that Pelmanism *will* do what it promises to do.

Talk of quick and large salary raises suggests quackery, but with my own eyes I saw bundles of letters telling how Pelmanism had increased earning capacities from 20 to 200 per cent. With my own ears I heard the testimony of employers to this effect. Why not? Increased efficiency is worth more money. Increased ambition, heightened energies refuse to let a man rest content with "well enough."

But Pelmanism is bigger than that. There's more to it than the making of money. It makes for a richer and more wholesome and more interesting life.

One may utilize Pelmanism as a means of achieving some immediate purpose—financial, social, educational or cultural—but the advantages of the training touch life and living at every point.

(Signed) GEORGE CREEL.

Pelmanism is taught entirely by correspondence. There are twelve lessons—twelve "Little Gray Books." The course can be completed in three to twelve months, depending entirely upon the amount of time devoted to study.

Whatever may have been your experience with other courses, Pelmanism *will* help you.

"Scientific Mind Training" is the name of the booklet which describes Pelmanism down to the last detail. It is fascinating in itself with its wealth of original thought and keen observation. It has benefits of its own that will make the reader keep it. It is free. Use the coupon or a postcard and send for it now—TODAY.

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## POINT with PRIDE

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

Quiet, modest Cordell Hull. (P. 6.)

...

A helpful extravaganza that stimulates the innocent of heart to noble emotions and kindly deeds. (P. 16.)

...

Words as percussive as pistol shots. (P. 26.)

...

A boy who displayed great diligence, always was first in his class. (P. 12.)

...

The morning after the child was born. (P. 18.)

...

A speech which terminated with the word "milk." (P. 8.)

...

Roderick's splendid moral character. (P. 15.)

...

Screen Mabel. (P. 15.)

...

The great long reign of a grand old Prince. (P. 12.)

...

Two committees, well lubricated and running smoothly. (P. 7.)

...

The nipping of a wicked bud. (P. 10.)

...

Herr Hugo Stinnes apologetic. (P. 10.)

...

An unofficial American Ambassador who is a Britisher. (P. 8.)

...

A talented ex-Crown Princess. (P. 11.)

...

Figures of arithmetic given preference to figures of speech. (P. 2.)

...

A book dedicated to The Young Mothers of America. (P. 20.)

...

A great grandson who swam, boxed, wrestled. (P. 22.)

## VIEW with ALARM

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

A high explosive word-bomb. (P. 7.)

...

The trouble between King Hussein and the Emir of Riyadh. (P. 13.)

...

Gifford Pinchot. He said: "One more mint julep, please;" then laughed with glee. (P. 29.)

...

An assassin "disguised as an equestrian." (P. 10.)

...

Young men fleeing from their natural comrades in life. (P. 11.)

...

Silk merchants who hissed and booed, blatted and squealed. (P. 29.)

...

The attention lavished upon a plum. (P. 6.)

...

Women who mistake "sensuality for love." (P. 32.)

...

The sheer meaninglessness of 350,000 multiplied by 186,000 miles. (P. 21.)

...

The growth of insanity in Ireland. (P. 8.)

...

Twenty-three miles of words. (P. 11.)

...

A sponsor of an "American Super-Race Foundation." (P. 21.)

...

The vote of nine million taxi-drivers. (P. 15.)

...

The alleged activities of the poultry-fanciers Goldstein, Hirschhorn, Kastein and Raisener. (P. 27.)

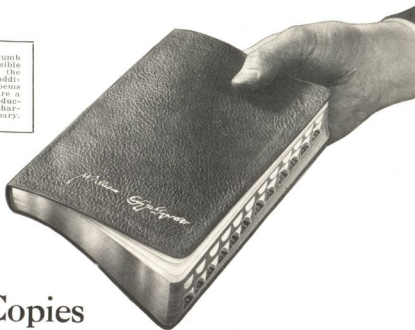
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Beeves less iodinous than oysters. (P. 20.)

...

Aeronautic hitching posts. (P. 22.)

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