

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



JOHN HESSIN CLARKE

*"The mantle descends"—
(See Page 2)*

VOL. III NO. 6

FEB. 11, 1924



To The *American Academy* of Advertising



IF there were an American Academy of Advertising I should present as my credentials for membership the following letters from the eminent gem merchants, H. W. Beattie & Sons of Cleveland:

"In reviewing the proof of our first advertising copy, which reached us this morning, words fail us in attempting to express our appreciation.

"To have the name appearing thereon of one who is so eminent in his profession and adheres to the same principles in his work that we do in ours—PERFECTION—places it at once above the ordinary and gives it the dignity that it otherwise would not possess.

"In your telegram you say that it is a typographical gem; our impression is that it might also be termed a literary gem. Our vocabulary is too limited to adequately express our satisfaction and pleasure."

* * *

"A few moments ago the postman deposited on my desk a number of parcels of various sizes and

shapes; amongst them was one that had an especial appeal to me, and I quickly tore it open. When its contents were revealed to me I was at once surprised and delighted for I held in my hand a wonderful gem. As is my custom I proceeded to examine it more carefully and found it to be of the finest quality, true in color, and exact in its proportions—PERFECTION. It is 'The Precious and Perfect in All Ages' and its origin has been traced to the vicinity of East Aurora in the State of New York."

* * *

"We have just received the copy for the advertisement in next Sunday's Plain Dealer, and we consider 'A Passion for Perfection' another masterpiece of short copy advertising. We had no idea that so much could be said in such a convincing manner with so few words."

JAMES WALLEN

*Persuasive
Advertising Copy and Plans*

NEW YORK STUDY:
VANDERBILT HOTEL

STUDY:
EAST AURORA • N • Y

Correspondence to East Aurora

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. III. No. 6

Feb. 11, 1924

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY Death

Six months and one day after Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the U. S., died in San Francisco, his immediate predecessor, Woodrow Wilson, passed away at the Capital. At 11:20 of a quiet Sunday morning Admiral Grayson, his physician, emerged from the door of the ex-President's S Street home and faced the silent crowd which had gathered in the street. From a yellow slip of paper in his hand he read the official bulletin announcing that Mr. Wilson's death had taken place five minutes earlier.

Many years before he entered the Presidency he had suffered a thrombosis, a blood clot in the artery of one leg. While still President of Princeton University, he had practically lost the sight of one of his eyes from a retinal hemorrhage. At the time when he took office in 1913, his doctors were skeptical whether he would live through a four-year term of office, because he was suffering from incipient Bright's disease. His will was greater than these diseases, which he held at bay until the end.

His fatal illness first neared him in 1919 during his nationwide tour, speaking in favor of the League of Nations. After a speech at Pueblo, Col., on Sept. 25 of that year, he was exhausted and in a deep perspiration. He went to bed. During the night Dr. Grayson was summoned. The President showed the unmistakable signs of approaching paralysis—drooping muscles of the left side of the face, a tendency for saliva to escape from the lips. The doctor ordered him to return to sleep and declared that the speaking trip must end. The President replied: "I won't be able to sleep at all, Doctor, if you say I must cancel the trip." But Dr. Grayson insisted quietly; the trip was cancelled; the President rose from his bed and walked to his automobile without assistance; the party returned to Washington. For several days Mr. Wilson rested absolutely. His condition improved.

Then suddenly the stroke came. At

4 a.m. on Oct. 5, 1919, Mrs. Wilson heard the President calling weakly. She rushed to him and called Dr. Grayson. Mr. Wilson's left leg had crumpled beneath him and he lay on the floor of his bathroom. The doctor eased the President at full length upon a rug and dragged the burden to the bedroom. With Mrs. Wilson's assistance he placed the President upon the bed. Examination showed the unmistakable signs of apoplexy.

Even in his collapse, the President insisted that information of his serious condition should not reach the country for fear of the disturbances it might cause. A conference of physicians was called and they agreed that Mr. Wilson was suffering from a thrombosis on the right side of the brain which paralyzed his motor and sensory muscles on the left side of his body. For a week his life was in jeopardy. Then a gradual recovery began. He was never unconscious. His indomitable will and active mind persisted.

Only members of his family, physi-

cians and two nurses saw him—so intent was he that the news of his condition should not alarm the country. Even his valet, who shaved him, was not allowed to come to him, and he grew whiskers, for the first time since the days when, as a student at Johns Hopkins, he had cultivated sideburns. He had a phonograph brought to his bedside to minister to his undiminished love of music. Official papers were brought to him, and he signed them with effort, as best he could. After many months he was again able to leave his bed, although still lame on his left side.

In 1921 when Mr. Wilson retired from office, the physicians declared that he had "five minutes, five months, or five years to live." But his will would not yield. He took regular automobile rides, saw a few visitors, lived quietly. Late in January he suffered a slight indigestion which gradually grew worse. In his weakened condition he could not throw it off. He fought on, gradually becoming weaker and weaker. Only during the last ten or twelve hours was he unconscious. His heart action became fainter and fainter, finally ceased from exhaustion. He was not overcome by disease. He died fighting against impossible odds—from fatigue.

Adjournment

"Politics is adjourned," a Wilsonian epigram, came true on the day of his death. His memory was saluted in every language, in every degree of respect, admiration, devotion.

It was Mrs. Wilson's desire that the War President be buried as a private citizen and that his final resting place should be in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Washington. The Cathedral, to be completed five years hence, thus begins to be an American "Westminster Abbey."

The Government offered to place the body in Arlington Memorial Amphitheatre. The Senate, after hearing eulogies, adjourned until after the funeral. The House did likewise. Investigation of Teapot

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National Affairs—[Continued]

Dome and all other activities were suspended. (For contemporary estimates, see Page 32.)

A New Leader

When President Harding died, the eyes of the nation turned toward his successor, Calvin Coolidge. Ex-President Wilson's death leaves, technically, no office for a successor. But Mr. Wilson to the day of his death held office as the leader of an outstanding movement—by some admired, by others abhorred—the League-of-Nations idea. By his part in creating the League, by his advocacy of it, which cost him his health, there was no disputing his title. With his death the mantle descends.

There is little doubt that it falls upon the shoulders of John Hessin Clarke, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. No one except Mr. Wilson has a record of greater service to the League-of-Nations idea. No one else is perhaps so willing to bear this honor which is coupled with so much political dislike.

Hoover, Hughes and Root cannot take it, even if they would, because Republicans as a body are against it. Among Democrats, those with political possibilities of a national scope fear to do it completely. There are some—John W. Davis, Carter Glass, Newton D. Baker—who would be willing, but who, for reasons chiefly political, would not perfectly fit. Ironically enough, some of them were "too close to Wilson." Outside of politics there are Edward W. Bok, a publicist, A. Lawrence Lowell, Ray Lyman Wilbur—but none of national proportions—none except the rugged, unassuming, eloquent bachelor of Youngstown, Ohio.

Certainly ex-Justice Clarke never expected the honor. A year and a half ago when he retired from the bench he declared that he was too old to aspire to leadership of so great a cause, but that he hoped to be of service. Leadership comes to those who serve.

He began his career as a corporation lawyer in Ohio. In 1914 he was made a Federal Judge in that State. One of his innovations while holding that post was a method of Americanizing aliens. When he granted citizenship he held a reception, with music, speeches, refreshments. He made the newly-fledged, exalted citizens feel important. After only two years he was elevated to the Supreme Court, where his rugged personality lent a certain tonic atmosphere.

He was impatient of refinement of argument, preferring by nature a certain blunt honesty of the intellect. He was one of the Justices who dissented when the Child Labor Law was first

held unconstitutional. He broke the tradition of the Supreme Court that its members should make no public speeches. When invited to speak, he said what he had to say.

As early as 1918, even before the Versailles Conference assembled, he told the American Bar Association that the most important result of the War should be "the establishment of a league to enforce peace." He clung to that declaration and has never left it.

In September, 1922, he wrote to President Harding: "I shall be 65 years old the 18th of this month. . . . To the end that I may have time to read many books, . . . to travel and to serve my neighbors and some public causes, . . . and as a beginning of what I hope may be at least a partial realization of this philosophy of my later life, I hereby resign. . . ."

He kept his word; the chief cause which he has served is the League of Nations cause. Last May he made an extensive speech-making tour (TIME, May 5). What he preached was League—League first, and other considerations afterwards: "I believe the future of the United States depends upon our entrance into the League. Reservations may or may not be necessary—the main thing to do is to join."

Many Americans dissent vigorously from this attitude. Justice Clarke cares little. He endorsed President Harding's World Court proposal. He opposed Mr. Harding's statement last April that America had "definitely and decisively" put aside the League of Nations. He is an advocate, but he aims to be an independent advocate. Free of personal or party considerations, the retired holder of the highest judicial position in the land has taken from the retired holder of its highest executive office the torch which was a common light to both.

With his associates in the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association—George W. Wickersham, Everett Colby, Hamilton Holt, Irving Fisher, Manly O. Hudson—Justice Clark, its President, has carried on active work in almost all northern States—as far as his health permits. He declares, challengingly: "I predict the League issue will be a decisive factor in the next election. . . ."

The White House Week

President Coolidge addressed the Ohio Society of Washington on the anniversary of the birthday of William McKinley, praised the six Presidents which Ohio has given to the country—Hayes, Garfield, McKinley, Taft, Harding. Chief Justice Taft presided.

The President extended invitations to some 80 persons representing agri-

culture, banking, transportation, etc., to attend a conference in Washington on relieving farmers of distress by arrangements for refunding their pressing debts.

▲ A delegation from the Ex-Service Men's Anti-Bonus League called on the President who said that he was gratified to hear the sentiments they voiced coming from veterans of the War.

▲ Visitors at the White House, aside from officials, included the Rev. G. A. Studdert Kennedy ("Woodbine Willie"), chaplain to the King of England; the graduating class of the New York School for the Deaf; Senator José T. Solo of Porto Rico, who pleaded for Porto Rican statehood; the Japanese Ambassador to present Vice Admiral Kenji Ido; Senator Fess and John N. Willys (automobiles) for luncheon.

▲ Mrs. Coolidge received the ladies of the Cabinet informally, excepting Mrs. Davis (see Page 29) and Mrs. Work, who had a sprained ankle.

▲ Mr. Coolidge autographed a baseball to be auctioned off for the benefit of the East Hampton (Conn.) Baseball Association.

▲ Application was made for admission to Amherst College in the Class of 1928 for John Coolidge, whose father graduated in '95.

CONGRESS

The Legislative Week

The Senate:

▲ Devoted the major part of its week to lengthy discussion of the naval reserve oil leases.

▲ Passed the Walsh resolution authorizing the President to appoint special counsel, with the Senate's "advice and consent" to prosecute oil frauds and institute suit for voiding the oil leases in dispute.

▲ On the day following Mr. Wilson's death, heard eulogies by Senator Robinson of Arkansas and Senator Lodge of Mass., then adjourned.

The House:

▲ Like the Senate, discussed the naval oil leases at length.

▲ Passed without a record vote the appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior carrying \$262,000,000.

▲ Passed a bill for the establishment of a broom factory at Leavenworth Penitentiary.

▲ Took up consideration of the appropriation bill for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for \$729,858,451, the largest supply bill ever before Congress in time of peace.

▲ On the day following Mr. Wilson's

National Affairs—[Continued]

death, heard eulogies by Representative Longworth of Ohio and Representative Garrett of Tennessee, then adjourned.

Politification

During the week the so-called "Oil Scandal" (TIME, Jan. 28 et seq.) became more and more savory. Politicians immediately seized it as a means of ruining one another's reputations. The possibilities were so enlarged that political mud was spattered not only on those who figured in the case, but on those connected with those who figured in the case, and on those connected with those connected with those who figured in the case.

The Spatteration.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE was attacked by Democrats and radicals in Congress for not having ordered investigations and prosecutions on the basis of earlier Senate disclosures. The Regular Republicans replied by asking why, if such action had really been warranted by previous evidence, the present critics had not demanded it previously.

THOMAS W. GREGORY, Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Wilson, had been selected by Mr. Coolidge to prosecute the oil cases. While he was on his way from Texas to the Capital, it was disclosed that he had, on occasion, acted as counsel for various oil companies, and at one time, after he left the Cabinet, had represented a group of oil companies, on affairs relating to Mexico, in an address to the Wilson Administration. Part of his fee (\$2,000) had been paid by one of Mr. Doheny's companies. The oil odium was so great that the President was obliged to withdraw his name as prosecutor.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DENBY'S resignation was demanded in Congress because he had approved the transfer of the control of the Naval Oil Reserves to the Department of the Interior.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERTY'S resignation was demanded because he had not begun prosecution against Mr. Fall.

WILLIAM G. McADOO, ex-Secretary of the Treasury and aspirant for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1924, was drawn into the case, because after his resignation from the Cabinet he had been employed to represent the Doheny interests, first at the Capital and then in Mexico, on matters relating to Mexican holdings. Mr. Doheny testified that Mr. McAdoo had received as salary for these services during the last four years about \$250,000. It was generally believed that this contact with

the oil odium had ruined Mr. McAdoo's chances for the Presidency.

THE LATE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR LANE, EX-SECRETARY OF WAR GARRISON, and GEORGE CREEL, former head of the Committee on Public Information—all of whom held office during the Wilson Administration—had, according to Mr. Doheny, been subse-



© Paul Thompson
AUGUSTUS OWSEY STANLEY
"That is the reason the elephant trembles from trunk to tail"
(See Page 4)

quently employed directly or indirectly by him or by companies in which he was interested.

GEORGE B. CHRISTIAN, JR., Secretary to President Harding, was referred to as having carried considerable blocks of oil stocks at about the time the oil leases were made. He denied this emphatically.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ANDREW W. MELLON was attacked in the House because Harry F. Sinclair had claimed a deduction of \$1,000,000 in his income tax return, on account of capital loss sustained in the sale of some stock "which had cost nothing."

The Denials.

WILLIAM G. McADOO telegraphed from California that he had had nothing to do with the leasing of Naval Oil Reserves, that his total receipts from the Doheny interests had been only \$150,000, and that he was coming to Washington to testify.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DENBY announced that he would refuse to resign even if the Senate passed a resolution demanding his resignation, and added: "I am, of course, profoundly convinced

of the legality of the action taken by the Navy and Interior Departments, and I am also profoundly convinced that it was for the best interests of the United States."

EX-SECRETARY OF WAR GARRISON denied that he had ever been engaged by the Doheny interests on any matter relating to oil.

GEORGE CREEL declared that he had been employed by an independent oil operator and when he learned that his services were being paid for by Mr. Doheny had quit at once.

SECRETARY OF STATE HUGHES, SECRETARY OF WAR WEEKS, SECRETARY OF COMMERCE HOOVER and SECRETARY OF LABOR DAVIS, and ATTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERTY denied severally that the question of making the oil leases had ever been discussed by the Cabinet as a whole or had been referred to them individually for their opinions.

The Investigation.

¶ The President appointed Silas H. Strawn, of Chicago, a Republican, and Thomas W. Gregory of Austin, Tex., a Democrat, to investigate and prosecute the alleged frauds. Mr. Strawn, although rated as a Republican, was a supporter of Grover Cleveland, and a partial supporter of Woodrow Wilson. He is a member of the Chicago law firm of Winston, Strawn and Shaw. Garrard Winston, one of his partners, is now Undersecretary of the Treasury. Mr. Strawn is Chairman of the Board of Montgomery Ward & Co. He is Chairman of the American Bar Association's Committee on Legal Education. He is an ex-President of the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association. He is chief counsel for the Chicago and Alton Railroad and his firm are general counsel for the Michigan Central, the Union Stock Yards and Transit Co., the Booth Fisheries.

Mr. Gregory's appointment was withdrawn when he reached Washington. Instead the President was expected to appoint former Senator Alton Pomerene of Ohio, a Democrat. In political circles it is generally admitted that Mr. Pomerene would have been a strong contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination this year if he had not been defeated for reelection to the Senate in 1922.

¶ The Senate passed a resolution, without a dissenting vote, stating that since the leases to Sinclair and Doheny "were executed under circumstances indicating fraud and corruption," were executed "without authority," and were "in defiance of the settled policy of the Government," they were "against the public interest" and that therefore the President was authorized to order suits

National Affairs—[Continued]

to be brought: 1) for cancellation of the leases; 2) for prosecution, civil and criminal, of such other actions and proceedings "as may be warranted." The President by the terms of the resolution would be further authorized to appoint special counsel for the prosecution "with the advice and consent of the Senate."

¶ Rear Admiral Julian L. Latimer told the House Naval Affairs Committee that Secretary of the Navy Denby, and not former Secretary of the Interior Fall, had originated the plan of transferring the control of the Oil Reserves from the Navy Department to the Department of the Interior. Both Rear Admiral Latimer and Rear Admiral Gregory testified that they believed the leases were advantageous to the Government.

¶ Edward L. Doheny testified again before the Senate Public Lands Committee. He produced the note given him by Secretary Fall for the loan of \$100,000, but its signature had been torn off. Mr. Doheny said that the signature had been torn off so that in case of his (Doheny's) sudden death, his executors might not press Mr. Fall, if Mr. Fall was at that time unable to pay. Mr. Doheny promised to try to produce the missing portion of the note, which he believed was in California.

¶ The Senate Committee on Public Lands ordered three Washington physicians to examine Mr. Fall to find out whether he was too ill to testify. The physicians declared he was suffering from "severe nervous strain" but in their opinion was "in condition to appear before the Committee."

¶ Mr. Fall then appeared before the Committee, looking worried, but apparently the same stern-faced man so well known in official Washington. One question was asked him—whether he had any statement to make. Thereupon he read an answer, declining to testify on the grounds:

1) That the investigating Committee had been authorized by the 67th (previous) Congress to sit "until the assembling of the 68th Congress" and therefore had no authority at the present time.

2) That the Committee had been discharged of the resolution dealing with the question, which had been subsequently passed by the Senate (above).

3) That since the resolution had declared that "the leases were executed under circumstances indicating fraud and corruption," his testimony might tend to incriminate him.

The Oratory.

The orators of both parties unleashed

their tongues with the following representative results:

Senator Moses, Republican: "Here we shall continue to find the partisan pack in full bay—Bess, Tray and Sweetheart—all hot upon the scent. Here, I suppose, we shall continue to see, and the country will not fail to take notice of, a proceeding in which we find sick chambers invaded by a jazz band, a ghoulish dance performed on a cemetery and partisan snipers making a rifle pit of the grave of Warren Harding."

Senator Stanley, Democrat: "This Teapot Dome, sir, is a crucible in which the world will test the capacity of an Administration—or at least of three great departments of it—to discharge the high duties imposed upon it—yes, more, the peril of permitting a party to select men for such places. This Teapot Dome is a crucible in which a great political organization shall be tested, and it is found to be dross. That is the reason the elephant trembles from trunk to tail."

The Significance.

Aside from politics, there are really three questions involved in the naval oil leases:

1) *Was there any fraud or bribery in the making of the leases?* The evidence indicates as regards Naval Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills, Calif.), Mr. Doheny lent Mr. Fall \$100,000 about one year before the final contract with the Doheny interests was drawn (TIME, Feb. 4). As regards Naval Reserve No. 3 (Teapot Dome), Mr. Sinclair lent Mr. Fall \$25,000 and employed him some two years after the Reserve was leased to Mr. Sinclair, and three or four months after Mr. Fall had left the Cabinet.

2) *Are the leases in the best interests of the Government?* Some authorities maintain that the oil should have been left in the ground. Others maintain that in the case of both Naval Reserve No. 1 and of Teapot Dome the oil was being drained from the Government Reserves by wells located on property nearby. If this was so, the course of wisdom was to lease the Reserves* and get the oil out as soon as possible. Experts contradict each other as to whether this drainage was taking place. Some plausibility is given to the theory of drainage by the fact that less oil has been found in both Reserves than was expected.

As to the terms of the leases, the

*The alternative to this procedure would have been for the Government to go into the oil business—to do its own drilling, refining, transporting, and building of tanks—operations which have cost the oil companies already many millions of dollars.

Government receives a royalty in oil of about 17%. About two-thirds of this royalty is turned over to the Doheny and Sinclair companies for other services which they render. Thus of about 26,000,000 barrels of oil now estimated to be in Reserve No. 3 (Teapot Dome), the Government will receive about 1,666,666 barrels. The oil companies drill the wells, refine the oil, transport it (in the case of Sinclair and Teapot Dome, to the Coast; in the case of Doheny and Reserve No. 1, to Hawaii) and build oil storage tanks which are the property of the Government. It is a question of business whether the oil companies receive too much for these services. The two Admirals (above) and Secretary Denby (above) think the arrangement is reasonable. Others do not.

It seems certain that the leases will be canceled by political pressure. It is worth any politician's "life" to dare to defend them. In business circles, however, it is freely pointed out that the Government may lose by the cancellation. If the leases are advantageous, to cancel them is a loss. And some of the works, begun for the Government, notably those at Pearl Harbor, will, it is said, be destroyed by weather, tides, etc., if the Doheny companies are prevented from completing them rapidly. The result would be a loss of several million dollars of Government property.

3) *Are the leases legally made?* The act giving the Secretary of the Navy general powers over the Naval Oil Reserves was passed during the Wilson Administration. Its wording is admittedly loose and subject to dispute. Whether the Secretary of the Navy had power to delegate this control to the Secretary of the Interior, or the President had the power to do so by executive order—as was done before the leases in question were made—is a legal point which can be definitely decided by the courts alone.

COAL

Peace and Confusion

The second and final week of the Convention of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis was marked by drama and commotion. The one matter in which the public was most interested, the question of what wage demands the bituminous miners would make, and whether they would force a strike on April 1 when their wage contract expires, was settled with nothing stronger than argument and the ballot.

The insurgents and radicals demanded wage increases of 10% to

National Affairs—[Continued]

25%, a six-hour day and a five-day week. The Scale Committee reported a resolution favoring a four-year contract, and giving the committee, which will negotiate with the operators at Jacksonville on Feb. 11, authority "to secure the best agreement obtainable . . . on the basis of no reduction in wages."

With about 1,800 votes favoring the report of the Scale Committee to 100 against it, the program was adopted.

Other incidents:

❖ A delegate objected to President Lewis' rulings from the Chair. Said Lewis: "I do not propose to be insulted from the floor. If there are any delegates who feel inclined to insult the Chairman, let them step up here on the platform and try it."

❖ Resolutions were passed denouncing William Z. Foster, communist, against the use of injunctions in labor disputes, demanding immediate evacuation of the Rhineland by the Allies, favoring the classification of "miner's asthma" as an occupational disease under the Workmen's Compensation law.

❖ Mrs. Thomas J. Mooney, wife of the labor leader, convicted of complicity in the Preparedness Day bombing in San Francisco in 1916, addressed the meeting. A subscription of \$1,000 was voted to help obtain a pardon for Mooney.

❖ A resolution to make May 1 a labor holiday as in Europe (where it is the occasion of annual communistic bombings) was defeated.

❖ The delegates stood for one minute in silent tribute to miners recently killed in disasters at Shankton, Pa., and at Johnston City, Ill.

❖ An attempt was made by the radicals, assisted by the Ku Klux Klan element, to deprive President Lewis of his power to appoint union organizers, with the purpose of having the offices made elective. They argued that this patronage power made Lewis an autocrat. A standing vote was taken and Lewis lost, but a roll call was forced, which took the greater part of a day and Lewis' appointive power was sustained by a majority of 157 votes.

❖ Secretary of Labor James J. Davis appeared to address the meeting. Boos and hisses rose from the radicals. Others applauded vigorously. President Lewis shouted from the platform: "The honor of your organization is at stake. You are on trial before the country. Those who don't want to hear can leave the hall." Nobody left.

Mr. Davis: "Hissing never ad-

vanced the trade union movement in America."

A Voice: "And it never will."

Mr. Davis: "The man with the snake mentality hisses."

Mr. Davis went on to suggest a five-year period of peace in the coal industry, and pleaded for more safety measures in mines, and declared himself in favor of restricted immigration. He was given a rousing vote of thanks.

❖ On the earnest demand of the



© International

ALEXANDER HOWAT

Said Lewis: "The matter winds . . . have been hovering . . . and nightly they assemble in their dens."

Ku Klux Klan element a resolution was reported favoring a repeal of that section of the union's constitution, enacted two years ago, which prohibits members of the Klan from belonging to the union. The committee reporting the resolution declared itself opposed to the Klan, but believed that a change was expedient. A storm of opposition broke on the floor, and the resolution in favor of Klansmen was defeated, 1,876 to 150. The radicals whom the Klansmen had joined in voting against President Lewis' appointive powers, voted against the Klan.

❖ Thomas Myerscough of Pittsburgh, Secretary of the Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers (a communist organization attempting to "bore from within" the union) applied for reinstatement in the union. The Committee on Appeals and

Grievances denied his request because he had organized a "dual" union (political and industrial).

❖ A similar appeal from Alexander Howat was the last business before the convention. In the Spring of 1920, Howat—as President of District 14 (Pittsburgh, Kan.) and vicinity—was temporarily restrained from calling a strike, but 2,000 miners struck "voluntarily," according to Howat. He and other officials were ordered to appear before the District court, but refused, saying: "We do not recognize the court's authority or existence. Judges do not know the coal mining business. We refuse to answer questions." He was jailed for contempt of court. Given permission by the sheriff to speak from the balcony of jail, he called Governor Allen of Kansas "a skunk of a Governor."

Meanwhile he had got into trouble with the United Mine Workers. He was suspended from the national organization and his district deprived of its charter for insubordination, for refusing to comply with a request for an accounting of the Kansas district's funds, and refusing to turn over its property to the national organization. He made a fight for reinstatement two years ago and was defeated. The Committee on Appeals and Grievances ruled again against Howat's appeal on the old grounds and because he had organized a "dual" union.

Thereupon Howat rose from his seat in the rear of the hall, and proceeded toward the platform.

President Lewis: "For what purpose does the gentleman arise?"

Howat: "I rise to ask justice from the coal miners in this convention and for an opportunity to debate this question."

Cries of "fair play," "be brave," from the radicals. Cries of "sit down" from Lewis' followers. The gavel pounded on the President's desk.

Howat walked slowly up the aisle, mounted the platform, walked to the speaker's desk, and poured out a glass of water.

More pandemonium.

Lewis pounded for order and announced that by the Committee ruling Howat was not privileged to speak before the Convention.

"Give him a chance," cried the radicals.

As Howat was about to speak the Sergeant-at-Arms removed him bodily, struggling, from the platform to the floor.

Hisses, jeers and shouts from the radicals. They rushed forward and tried to shove Howat back on the plat-

National Affairs—[Continued]

form. "Shooter" Smith, a gray-bearded mountaineer from Tennessee, William Blizzard of West Virginia and their followers repulsed the assault. More jeers and boos as Howat retired defeated.

The resolution denying Howat's reinstatement was passed by a show of hands, with a considerable majority. More howls and hisses. "Bang! Bang!" went Mr. Lewis' gavel: "The Convention is adjourned."

Afterwards Mr. Lewis issued a statement: "The United Mine Workers has been made the target by these gray wolves of a pernicious philosophy. The master minds of radicalism in America have been hovering around the Indianapolis convention and nightly they assembled in their dens to lay their plans for stampeding the convention on the following day."

"Gathered here were Foster, Meyerscough, Howat, Dunne, Hamilton and others of their ilk, with ample funds at their disposal to carry out their preconceived plans for the destruction of the largest unit of American Labor. As they have failed now, they will fail again, but it behooves our citizenship to recognize the menace of such sinister influences and to place the heel of their disapproval upon its serpent head."

POLITICAL NOTES

1002nd Night

The Bok Peace Prize was awarded in Philadelphia before 3,500 citizens who assembled in the Academy of Music. John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain, made the presentation of the \$50,000 check, with \$50,000 more to follow if the referendum now being taken shows "sufficient popular support." Dr. Charles Herbert Levermore of Brooklyn, former President of Adelphi College, was the recipient.

Said Mr. Levermore: "It might be the tale of the 1002nd night in which Mr. Bok is playing two parts, that of observant caliph and that of benevolent magician."

Dr. Levermore, aged 68, has an A.B. from Yale, class of 1879, and a Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins, 1885. At the latter institution he attended contemporaneously with Woodrow Wilson, whom he knew well. They were fellow members of the Glee Club. Later he became a Professor of History at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Principal of Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, President of Adelphi College. Before we entered the War he was a pacifist, later an ardent supporter of President Wilson's program. He is Secretary of the World Court League,

of the League of Nations Union, and the New York Peace Society, has held office in other similar organizations.

At the presentation meeting it was announced that Dr. Levermore's plan had thus far received 351,256 votes of 401,183 cast in the referendum; also that 15 of the losing plans will soon be published.

Garfield vs. Hancock

President Coolidge has a New-English way of telling a story for all his tactfulness. Speaking to the Ohio So-



© Underwood
JAMES A. GARFIELD
He enriched a successor

ciety (see Page 2), he told a story of the Garfield-Hancock campaign of 1880:

"It was during that campaign that I, as a small boy, approached my father, a very good business man, with the proposition that he should furnish me with a penny to buy some candy. He told me that we were in a political campaign and there was a probability, a possibility at least, that we were going to elect a Democrat for President. Such an action, he said, would undoubtedly be followed by hard times and therefore it was necessary to economize.

"That was good, sound doctrine, I think; anyhow, it had to do for me. But I recall that the next morning after the election and as soon as the news reached our town that James A. Garfield had been chosen President I went to my father and told him the result indicated we were to continue a Republican administration and with that prospect in view I was able to secure the advance of the sum I had asked."

"Pointer for President"

The first National Convention of the season bloomed at Omaha. Candidates for President of the U. S. and for Vice President were nominated. There were 27 delegates present, who constituted themselves "the People's Progressive Party." The Chairman of the Convention, Roy M. Harrop of Omaha, announced that he had letters from 463 people who wanted to come but were not able to pay their railroad fare. In view of the number present, Mr. Harrop announced that every delegate would be allowed to speak as long as he liked on any subject.

The Federal Reserve Bank was the target of much of the oratory, and found not a single defender. The Chairman observed that the Board of Governors of the Bank should be hanged, and would be, when the American people awoke.

The organization was originally pro-Ford, but Mr. Ford's disavowal of Presidential ambitions, deprived the Party of its leader. So with good grace, Robert R. Pointer, of Detroit, organizer of the original Ford-for-President Club, was nominated for President and Mr. Harrop was nominated for Vice President.

On the eve of his nomination Mr. Pointer exclaimed: "It will be the proudest moment of my life if I am nominated by this convention. . . . I received assurances only last Saturday that Lowden [ex-Governor of Illinois] will be square behind me if I am nominated."

Policy, not Fraud

The case of the Government against Benedict Crowell, of Cleveland, former Assistant Secretary of War (TIME, Oct. 15), was thrown bodily out of court. Mr. Crowell and six associates were indicted over a year ago on the charge of conspiracy to obtain profit for themselves and their friends from cost-plus contracts for building Army cantonments during the War period. The case came up in October and the defendants filed demurrers.

Last week Justice Adolph A. Hoehling of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia sustained the demurrers and killed the indictments on the grounds:

1) that the cost-plus contract system has been approved and adopted as a policy by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker;

2) that the indictment made no charge that the defendants had deceived Mr. Baker or had anything to do with putting the cost-plus plan into effect.

FOREIGN NEWS

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Labor's Week

During the past week the following Labor news was noted:

■ Premier Macdonald contemplated sending a Labor Mission to the U. S. to explain the political aims of the Labor Party.

■ Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that the Government was not willing to dispose of its shares in the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., as such a sale would deprive the Navy of one of its principal sources of oil fuel and would force the country to depend on foreign oil companies. (There was a rumor that the Labor Government would sell this stock.)

■ John Hodge, prominent Laborite and ex-Minister of Labor and Pensions under Lloyd George, said: "The great combines which are being formed in this and other countries are simply an evolutionary process and as soon as the steel, iron and tinplate works are all in one big combine it will be easy to socialize it."

■ At Carlisle, Premier Macdonald said: "We are going to do everything we possibly can to make the Labor Party a greater power than ever. . . . We have inherited a great mess and our duty is to clear up that mess."

■ It was rumored that the Premier may go to Rome to confer with the great Benito.

■ Lord Haldane, Lord Chancellor, a Liberal in the Labor den, gave the lead to the Socialists by cutting down his large salary (\$42,500). Patrick Hastings, Attorney General, was reported to be sticking to his \$29,750 salary and to his fees which easily reach \$125,000 a year. John Burns, Minister of Health, boldly asserted that he intended to stick to every penny of his \$8,500 a year.

■ Recognition of Mexico by Britain was forecast.

■ John Davies, Under Secretary of State for Home Affairs, hinted that abolition of capital punishment might be possible in the near future.

Russia Recognized

"I have the honor, by direction of my Government, to inform your Excellency that they recognize the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics as the true rulers of those territories of the old Russian Empire which acknowledge their authority."

These were the words used by Rob-

ert M. Hodgson in announcing to the Soviet Government that he had been appointed British Chargé d'Affaires pending the appointment of an Ambassador, who is expected to be James O'Grady (TIME, Feb. 4).

Unconditional recognition was granted to Russia. The Soviet Government was invited, however, to send "a representative armed with full powers" to draw up "a complete treaty to settle all the questions outstanding between the two countries."

Premier Macdonald's prompt action in recognizing Russia was attributed by some to a hope that it might hasten the advent of parliamentary institutions in Russia. This is not to be gainsaid, but the prime reason for recognition was one of economic expediency.

Two Calm Men

J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was once a humble locomotive engineer, attended a dinner given by the Australia and New Zealand Luncheon Club in honor of Australia Day. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Thomas' predecessor, were among those present.

The Secretary for the Colonies was the first Labor Minister to attend a social function and was, therefore, the cynosure of all eyes. Responding to the toast of "Colonial Secretaries, Past and Present," he said: "Having accepted the seals of office, and looking back over the past five days, I am more proud of our Empire than I ever was before we passed through this momentous period. A sort of bloodless revolution has taken place. The most that has been spilled is ink. . . ."

"There were many who were apprehensive. The least apprehensive was our guest of today, the Prince of Wales. The only exception to him I would make would be his illustrious and distinguished father. They were the least disturbed of all people."

"They were the least disturbed because they were the most wise. They were the most wise because they knew their people better than others, because they have long recognized that patriotism, love of empire, service and duty were not the gifts of a monopoly of a class or creed; because they recognized that there were men born in humble circumstances, denied the ordinary opportunities of a university education, denied those privileges that come from real learning, but whose sense of duty, whose love of country and whose pa-

triotism were equal to any other type of men."

"They were most wise because they were not unmindful of the fact that in the dark period of 1914-18 this great empire of ours, with all that it means and stands for, was defended and preserved by the man from the slum as well as the one from the palace, recognizing a common duty and common obligation."

U. S. Relations

Scene. A dinner of the Pilgrims in London.

Premier. Ramsay Macdonald was a guest whose presence aroused much interest. It was his first public address since assuming office (TIME, Feb. 4). In his speech he touched upon:

Wilson. Ex-President Wilson was then dying, said the Premier: "There is one very serious thought in the minds of everyone gathered here . . . that is the news we have had of the serious state of the health of ex-President Wilson. At such a moment partisanship and questions of party allegiance sink into insignificance. The whole English nation tonight awaits, with held breath, further news."

Friendship. Continued the Premier: "America and ourselves—we want no alliance, we want no document—America and ourselves are in the position of two peoples that in spirit, by reason of those great moral and spiritual forces that are demeaned and narrowed by being written down on paper—are prepared to stand side by side, not in political alliance, but in human fellowships to help each other." Turning to Ambassador Kellogg the Premier said: "We will take His Excellency generously into our social life. He is a cousin. He belongs to the family. If we take him to the graveyard where our forefathers lie he has his tomb. If we speak together, we speak in our own mother tongue. He is more than an Ambassador. He is a representative of an absent branch of our family."

Ambassadors. Concluded Premier Macdonald: "Foreign secretaries are human. Ambassadors are divine. They belong to the category of men which is most magnificently and worthily represented here tonight in the person of His Royal Highness [the Prince of Wales]. There are some ambassadors who are going to give me trouble. There are others whose visits to the Foreign Office always will fill my heart with joy, because they will have nothing whatever to say to me. My honorable friend, His Excellency [the U. S.

Foreign News—[Continued]

Ambassador], I am glad to say, and I am sure he is glad to say, belongs in the latter category."

French Relations

The following letters, which speak for themselves, were exchanged between the British and French Premiers:

Premier Macdonald's letter:

My dear Mr. Premier:

Our two countries have gone through such trying times side by side and made such sacrifices together that, coming into office, I address you a personal note, not only to inform you of the change, but to send you my greetings and good wishes.

I grieve to find so many unsettled points are causing us trouble and concern, and I assure you it will be my daily endeavor to help settle them to our mutual benefit. You have your public opinion and I have mine; you have your national interests to conserve and protect and I have mine. Sometimes at first they may be in conflict, but I am sure by the strenuous action of good-will these conflicts can be settled and policies devised in pursuit of which France and Great Britain can remain in hearty coöperation.

We can be frank without being hostile and can defend our countries' interests without being at enmity. Thus the Entente will be much more than a nominal thing and France and Great Britain can advance together to establish peace and security in Europe.

Pray accept these assurances and my sentiments of personal respect and believe me to be, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) RAMSEY MACDONALD.

Premier Poincaré's reply:

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am much touched by your kind letter, which you have been good enough to write me to inform me yourself that you have entered on your high functions and to send me your personal good wishes. I hope with all my heart that your efforts for the welfare of your country will be crowned with success.

The bonds which unite it to my own have been knit together, as you recall, in times of common trial and sacrifice. You may be sure that the memory of these times is ever present to my mind as to yours. I also regret that several questions of importance to our two countries have not yet been settled. Like you, I will do my utmost to solve them by friendly agreement and to our mutual advantage.

If we have to take into account public opinion in our respective countries; if we both have to safeguard our national interests, I am confident that, in applying each to his own sphere the vigorous action and good-will of which you speak to the settlement of problems arising between us, we shall solve them in such a manner as to maintain between Great Britain and France a policy of coöperation essential to our two countries and to the tranquility of the world.

My own frankness shall be no less than yours, and it, in defense of French interests, I show the same fervor as you in defense of British interests; you may be sure that nothing will ever change the cordiality of my deep-rooted feelings.

It is ineffective that, animated as both are by such sentiments, we should fail to make the Entente effective and fruitful of results which it can and ought to bear in order that Europe as a whole should find once more peace, security and freedom to work.

I beg you to accept my assurances.

(Signed) POINCARÉ.

"Hands Off the Navy"

One of the pet projects which the Labor Ministry planned to scrap was that of the Singapore Naval Base (Time, Dec. 24).

Lord Chelmsford, Conservative First

Lord of the Admiralty* in the Labor Cabinet, submitted Admiralty views on the matter and it leaked out that the First Sea Lord, Admiral Lord Beatty, had threatened to resign.

Ominous growls were heard. Then



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EARL BEATTY

He threatened to resign

the news was published that the Government intended to send one of the floating docks, surrendered by Germany, to Singapore instead of building a costly graving dock. It became evident that the Government had not dropped the Singapore Base project, which Labor had been so prominent in denouncing. It was likewise assumed that Britain's most popular Admiral, Lord Beatty, would not resign. The utmost quiet reigned.

This peaceable state of affairs, however, was not to last long. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, poured oil on a dying fire and a roaring conflagration swept the length and breadth of London.

The Chancellor proposed to reduce the Navy estimates by £5,000,000 (\$21,250,000). Instantly the press started a "Hands off the Navy" campaign. Conservative newspapers were loud in their protestations against what they called "impairing the national bulwark." The Liberal press followed a good second, but the Labor press, i. e., *The Daily Herald*, said that

*The Admiralty is officially styled the Board of Admiralty and consists of the First Lord and four Sea Lords. The First Lord is often a civilian and he is chairman of the Board. The Sea Lords are always experienced Admirals.

the reduction will not be more than about £2,500,000 (\$10,625,000). Lord Beatty's hostile attitude was, however, said to be causing some anxiety.

Lord Beatty, known during the War as Admiral Sir David Beatty, apart from being a popular idol, is acknowledged a sailor of proved efficiency and immense capabilities. He is 53 years of age and married in 1901 Miss Ethel Field, daughter of Marshall Field of Chicago.

At the end of the War, when he was rewarded for his services to the nation by an earldom, he chose with characteristic pluck the title of Earl Beatty of the North Sea.

Gandhi Out

"Mahatma" (Wonder Worker) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, leader of the Non-Coöperatists, was released unconditionally from jail. For some time he has been in a hospital and his state of health was such that the attending physicians recommended six months at the seaside as indispensable for his convalescence.

Gandhi was arrested in 1922 and charged with sedition, for which he received a sentence of six years' imprisonment. His policy was non-coöperation, his creed, "The power of the soul." His policy was designed to fight the British Raj; his creed, to make Hindus worthy of self-government.

FRANCE

Un Succès Fou

Charles Maurras, famed Royalist leader, distinguished classical scholar and author, co-editor of *L'Action Française*, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment by the Paris Court of Appeals for having incited young Royalists to administer castor oil to Socialist Deputies Maurice Violette, Marc Sagnier and Marius Montet.

Last June M. Maurras was sentenced together with three members of the *Camelots du Roi* (King's Hawkers—a Royalist organization) to four months' imprisonment. Although he was not implicated in the original charge he came forward and took the blame for the assaults. In the Appeal trial he again assumed the fullest responsibility for everything that had happened, and told the Court that it "ought really to pass a vote of thanks and congratulations."

Instead, the judge doubled M. Maurras' sentence.

The *Camelots du Roi* assembled out-

Foreign News—[Continued]

side the Court, made a hostile demonstration against the Judge, cheered M. Maurras.

At the Theatre

The Comédie Française, reputedly the first theatre in France, has witnessed many rowdy scenes, but perhaps none more tumultuous than that which took place during the past week.

Paul Raynal's *The Tomb Under the Arc de Triomphe* was being played for the first time. The hero is made to "strut" across the stage sneering at all who did not fight. This annoyed the audience. Then came the inevitable bedroom scene in which the hero's fiancée gives herself to him, because he has been recalled to the front before the wedding can take place.

"*Rideau! Asses! Jetez le decor!*" (Curtain! Enough! Throw him out!) shrieked the audience. The play was finished with the greatest difficulty.

Notes

"So long as Russia pursues her policy of nationalization without indemnification, so long will France refuse to recognize the Soviet Government." That is the gist of French comment upon the recognition of Russia by Britain, whom they decline to emulate.

J. P. Morgan and Co. of Manhattan received \$10,000,000 from the French Government as semi-annual interest on its debt to the U. S. War Department for surplus war material supplied. (This payment has no connection with loans made to France.)

The medals and decorations of Jules Vedrines, famed aviator, were to be put up for auction at Paris. The auctioneer, however, refused to sell them. Said he: "I am a wounded soldier myself, and could not stand to see a fellow soldier's cross being auctioned to the highest bidder. The official auctioneer's duty consists of selling stuff given him for that purpose, but this time I took it upon myself to act differently."

GERMANY

No Internal Debt*

The German Government decreed that the payment of principal or interest on public debts was suspended in-

definitely, "at least, until all reparation payments have been made." Thus the internal debt, already greatly reduced since the War, is virtually wiped out.

The same Government ordinance provided that all private bonds and mortgages rendered virtually worthless by the paper mark depreciation, be restored to 10% of their original gold value. This 10% (i. e. ten cents on the original dollar) is in turn subject to a 2% "inflation tax" payable to the Reich.

The German Cabinet adopted a plan whereby the State railways, postal, telegraph and telephone services will be operated independently; it being thus hoped that they can be made to yield profits.

The next Budget will be on a gold basis and was reported to show a \$50,000,000 surplus, without taking into account reparation obligations.

Bannanen

Berlin received its first shipment of "real" bananas in a year. The word "real" was inserted in the despatch to prevent confusion with the well known German song, *Ach, wir haben keinen bannanen, heute*. Shipments arrived from Holland and England and 60,000 cases were placed on the market at the Hamburg docks. Heretofore the anti-luxury act has forbidden bananas, oranges.

ITALY

In Mussoliniland

Premier Benito Mussolini continued to dominate the Italian stage.

Speaking to the assembled leaders of Fascismo in the Palazzo Venezia at Rome he made it clear that he would accept no aid from other Parties because the "National Fascista Party, on account of its origin, on account of its methods, on account of its ideals and on account of its experience since 1921, energetically refuses any electoral or political alliances." He did not object, however, to including "single men from other parties, provided that their past, especially during and after the War, or their eminent intellectual qualities, are such as to give us reason to believe that they can render useful service to the nation."

Of *Mussolinismo*—a term implying disapproval of Fascismo and approval of Benito—the Premier said: "I can understand such a phenomenon, but I do not accept it. Certain people use my name to fight Fascismo. I warn them not to persist, because they might find that they have done it once too often. . . . I am pictured as being surrounded

by barbed wire nettings. This is a fairy story of desolating stupidity. During the 15 months of my Government one can say that the whole of Italy has passed through my office. I have seen hundreds of commissions and thousands of individuals from all social strata. I pride myself on not having refused any one, not even those who wished to speak to me of evidently futile things.

"As for bad advisers, it should be sufficiently known by this time that I am not an easy man to influence. My decisions I reach by myself, often at night and in absolute solitude. Only five or six people see me every day and report to me what is happening in Italy. They usually stay with me under half an hour and then go away. I am grateful to them for their collaboration, but I assume full responsibility for everything my Government does."

Drawing attention to the duties of Fascismo, "il duce" (the leader—Mussolini) eulogized the movement thus: "As a doctrine of strength, of beauty, of discipline, of responsibility, of everything that is in opposition to all those manifestations which constitute the political life of the greater part of the world, Fascism has become a beacon of light shining in Rome, and toward which all people of the earth look, especially those who have suffered the ills we have suffered. Fascism never turns back, and I am sure that if tomorrow I should sound an alarm the whole of Italy would rally to our banners."

The Black Shirts

Premier Mussolini, in an address to the National Fascist Militia, whom he had previously described as "not belonging to our Party but to the nation," said that he relied upon them to maintain order and discipline within their ranks during the forthcoming electoral campaign.

The following scene was reported:

Dr. Balbo, Commander-in-Chief of the Militia, asked: "Are you ready to begin to fight again if necessary?"

The assembled Fascisti arose as one man and shouted characteristically: "Si, Si, Si!"

"Are you ready to die for our leader?" Dr. Balbo demanded.

"Si, Si, Si!"

Turning to the Premier the Commander-in-Chief said: "Three hundred thousand bayonets of the Militia are at your command!"

*In 1915, the German debt was 16,954,868,000 gold marks (\$4,034,258,584). In 1922 it was 337,962,817,800 gold marks (\$80,535,150,636.49).

Foreign News—[Continued]

AUSTRIA

Rumanian Accord?

Dr. Ignaz Seipel, Austrian Chancellor, Herr Grüberger, Foreign Minister, and Herr Schüller, Foreign Office Departmental Chief, left Vienna for Bucharest, capital of Rumania, where they expected to sign a politico-economic treaty.

Before the War the two countries were very friendly and the new accord is counted of great importance in Central European affairs.

Schwab

Charles M. Schwab, U. S. Steel magnate, who has recently traveled through the Ruhr, was reported to have been in Vienna, where he "interviewed prominent Austrian steel industrialists."

HUNGARY

A Challenge

Two months ago Count Bethlen, Premier of Hungary, sent his seconds to Deputy Stefan Rakovsky, notorious Habsburgist leader, challenged him to a duel.

Deputy Rakovsky declined to meet the Premier, stated that he had not settled an affair with one Colonel Pronay and had, therefore, "lost the privilege of a man of honor."

A council of honor was formed and decided that Count Bethlen had "kept the regulations as a man of honor" and was entitled to give and ask for satisfaction at arms. "The field of honor" will, therefore, be occupied.

Duelling is forbidden by law, as it is in most other European countries, but Hungarian Deputies and Ministers seem singular exceptions to the law.

BULGARIA

Hughes Thanked

Premier Alexander Zankoff supplied the American Legation in Sofia with "large quantities of documentary evidence of Russian Soviet activities in Bulgaria."

Said the Premier to newspaper correspondents: "I heartily sympathize with Mr. Hughes' resentment of Soviet interference, or attempted interference, with the present form of government of your great country [TIME, Dec. 31, Jan. 7]. We appreciate his refusal to treat with the Soviets so long as this interference continues.

"We also in Bulgaria are the victims of Bolshevik enterprises exerted under orders from Moscow. It is amazing that this third internationale, as Mr. Hughes points out, should employ in

great, rich, powerful America the same impudent methods which it employs in weak defenseless Bulgaria. Mr. Hughes' denunciation of Soviet methods deserves the gratitude of Bulgaria."

RUSSIA

Apotheosis of Lenin

A movement to canonize Lenin as a Bolshevik saint was reputed to be "gaining strength."

Peasants of Kaluga Province, near



© Underwood MRS. LENIN
"Build crèches, children's homes, sanatoria"

Moscow: "Give us a short history of Lenin's life and sayings that we may insert it in the place of the Gospel."

Nadejda Constantinovna Krupskaya, Lenin's widow, answered thus many of her numerous messages of condolence: "Let not your deep, abounding grief be expressed in outward honors for Lenin's personality. Monuments to his name and sumptuous ceremonies—all that in his life he valued so little, found them all so tiresome. Remember how much poverty and lack of order yet exist in our country. If you want to honor Lenin's name build crèches (foundling asylums), children's homes, schools, libraries, hospitals, sanatoria, and above all try so to act that by you his will may be done."

A Communist leader said: "If our party is not very careful this Lenin worship will get away from us. It is not for nothing that the Old Testament relates that God hid the sepulchre of Moses on Mount Nebo so that the Israelites might not make a fetish out of their leader. We face a similar

situation today, and it needs but little to send ablaze Lenin fetishism throughout the length and breadth of Russia."

Reaction Rumors

The demise of Lenin was said to have caused reaction in some quarters against the Bolshevik régime.

In Amur, province of far-eastern Siberia, anti-Bolshevik troops were reputed to have seized the Government and to have declared Amur a free State.

At Omsk, capital of Omsk Province in West Siberia, an anti-Bolshevik outbreak occurred. About 300 Bolsheviks were arrested, some were shot without trial. A group of 22 Bolsheviks were hemmed in a house, burned alive.

Anti-Bolshevik activities were reported at Skirva, Lazarevka, Sincha, Nikitovska, all of which are in South Russia.

Trotsky, Commissar for War, was reported to have been killed. This was later denied.

The *Daily Mail*, London journal, claimed to have received news of a colossal pogrom of Jews, which is to take place because Lenin, just before his death, "crawled on all fours like a beast around the room in his carefully guarded retreat at Gorky and shouted: 'God save Russia and kill the Jews!'"

The Russian Embassy at London said that anti-Soviet reports were a political movement of the anti-Bolshevik and had no foundation in fact.

The Trail of Lenin

The *New York Herald* published an article by Francis M'Cullagh, its Warsaw correspondent, summing up the victims of "the Red terror under Lenin's régime."

Mr. M'Cullagh said that not less than 100,000 people have been "murdered" in the name of Lenin who once said: "It matters not if 90% of the Russian people perish so long as 10% bring about a world revolution."

Mr. M'Cullagh went on to say that killings are still the order of the day and that in May 1923, 100 people were shot. "The official statistics I do not possess, but I know the terror still reigns."

A Protest

Charging that the U. S. revenue cutter *Bear* had entered the harbor at Kamchatka last September and that the U. S. Destroyer No. 223 had entered Datum, the Soviet Government wrote to the U. S. State Department stating that the entry of the U. S. warships into Russian ports

Foreign News—[Continued]

was contrary to international law. A request was made that proper measures be taken to avoid repetition of the incidents.

The Successor

In a theatre in Moscow, draped in mourning for Lenin, the Congress of Soviets of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics met to elect a successor to Nikolai Lenin, late Chief Executive.

During the discussions the announcement that Britain had recognized Russia brought forth cheers and a resolution of greeting to the British Government.

Later it was announced that Alexis Ivanovitch Rykov, a Russian, had been elected President of the Council of Commissars (Premier) in Lenin's place.

War Lord Trotsky was also reelected as Commissar for War, but since he left for the Caucasus (extreme south-west Russia) he has not been heard from.

Another significant appointment was that of M. Dzerzhinsky, creator and chief of the Cheka, who became head of the Supreme Council of National Economy in the place of M. Rykov.

Premier Rykov, aged 53, is a former Vice Chairman of the Council of Commissars and head of the S. C. N. E. Born at Nijni Novgorod of peasant parents, he early forsook the land and managed to give himself a university education. Unlike most Bolsheviks, he has not been much abroad; like most Bolsheviks, he has served terms of imprisonment, has been an exile in Siberia. In 1899 he joined the Social Democrat Party, before it split into Bolshevik and Menshevik factions, actively plotted against the Tsar.

Since the Bolsheviks came into power, he has been mainly interested in economics and was largely responsible for the framing of the New Economic Policy, which marked the abandonment of some of the Communistic tenets.

A tall, slim, dark man, his hair is streaked with gray. His pale face is adorned with a jet black goatee.

GREECE

U. S. Recognition

The U. S. officially recognized the Greek Government.

In Washington M. Tsamados, Greek Chargé des Affaires,* was received by U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes.

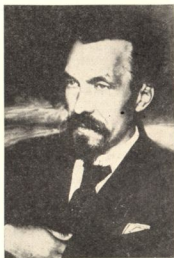
In Greece, Ray Atherton, U. S.

*A Chargé des Affaires is a diplomatic official resident in an unrecognized country. A Chargé d'Affaires is a diplomatic official resident in a recognized country and in charge during the absence of an Ambassador or Minister.

Chargé des Affaires at Athens, was received by Foreign Minister George Rousfos.

It was announced by the U. S. State Department that "the accrediting of a Minister will await the decision by Greece of the constitutional question which Greece is understood to have under consideration."

The "constitutional question," which is to be settled by plebiscite, involves the decision as to whether Greece will continue to be a constitutional mon-



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RYKOV

He takes the torch of Lenin

archy or will become a republic. The plebiscite, according to present arrangements, will not be held until the Spring; the interval to be devoted to preparing the way for the people to decide their own fate under conditions that shall be absolutely free of political corruption or coercion.

Meanwhile Premier Venizelos suffered another heart attack during a session of the National Assembly. His condition was not serious, but he was indisposed for several days. The Regent,† Admiral Koundouristis requested M. Kafandaris, Royalist, quondam Minister of the Interior to form a Cabinet to succeed the Venizelos Government; Premier Venizelos resigned, on his doctor's advice. Despite rumors of a Republican coup d'état to oust the great Premier, it was stated that his control of the Greek situation was prerequisite to the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign power. The Premier was

†Greece is still a monarchy.

to take a rest, but it was categorically affirmed that he would remain in some other capacity helmsman at the Greek tiller.

ALBANIA

A Constitution Coming

In the town of Tirana, capital of Albania, a little advertised but none the less bitter controversy was waged over the future Albanian Government. Is it to be Monarchical or Republican? That is the question which Albanian Deputies of the Constituent Assembly were discussing during the past week over their cups of Turkish coffee.

The presence of the Deputies and their wives and families caused a congestion in the capital. As they persisted in taking their families into the Assembly building, it became overcrowded and numerous cafés were turned into antechambers to hold the overflow.

There is only one decent hotel and all the Albanian Deputies (with their wives and families) tried to get into it. Many of them were sleeping six in a room.

From 1431 until 1912 Albania, a small country on the Adriatic Sea, was under Turkish rule. Two years later the Crown of Albania was offered to and accepted by the German Prince Wilhelm of Wied, but as soon as the War broke out (and before a Constitution had been framed) he fled back to Germany. Albania fell into a state of anarchy and was invaded by Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, Austria. Her independence was again declared in 1917 and since then the Government has been in the hands of a Constituent Assembly and a Council of Regents, composed of representatives of the following religions: Bektashi Moslem, Sunni Moslem, Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox Catholic. Since 1920 Albania has been a member of the League of Nations.

TURKEY

Anti-Alien

The council of the vilayet* of Constantinople appointed a commission to rename certain villages and districts which have a Greek or Byzantine name. In each case a Turkish equivalent must be found; in the case of San Stefano (on the Sea of Marmora near Constan-

*Turkish word denoting an administrative district.

Foreign News—[Continued]

tinople), however, a new name must be found as it "savors of an alien faith."

Honor and Duels

"In cases not foreseen by the Penal Code, if publications or revelations are made by newspapers or others which constitute an infringement of personal honor, the duel which follows on invitation of the offended party is exempt from judicial pursuit."

This is the wording of a bill introduced into the Grand National Assembly at Angora by Deputy Ali Said Bey.

Wet Era

The Grand National Assembly approved unanimously a bill introduced by Premier Ismet Pasha to restore liquor as a State monopoly (*TIME*, March 10, Sept. 24).

Thus the dry era, put into force by the Turk Nationalists, was also ended by them; although the Koran expressly forbids alcoholic stimulant.

EGYPT

Crisis?

In consequence of recently terminated Egyptian elections—the first to be held under the new Constitution (*TIME*, April 28)—the Cabinet of Yehia Ibrahim Pasha, Minister of Education in the Jewfik Nassim Cabinet of 1922, resigned.

A famed Egyptian politician, who controls 90% of the seats in the newly elected Parliament—Said Zaghlul Pasha—was summoned to the Aidin Palace in Cairo, Capital of Egypt, and was requested by King Fuad to form a Ministry, which he did. After leaving the Palace he was greeted by tremendous ovations.

The new Premier is head of the Zaghlulist Party (Nationalist, therefore Anti-British, standing for complete independence of Egypt). He was formerly a Cabinet Minister during Lord Cromer's régime (1884-1907), is known to be a man of vigorous action, strong views, high intellectual attainments.

During and after the War he became openly opposed to British interference in Egypt and was imprisoned for sedition and later deported, first to Seychelles, a group of British-owned islands in the Indian Ocean, second to Gibraltar. He was only recently allowed to return to Egypt.

Premier Zaghlul's Cabinet, composed mostly of Nationalists who, like himself, have been imprisoned for their political opinions, aims at popularizing the Government, achiev-

ing complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan. The Premier declared in a letter to the King that his acceptance of office did not infer acceptance of certain laws passed by previous Ministries against which his Party protested. An ominous passage in his letter referred to making former Ministers accountable for Egypt's past misfortunes.

It was pointed out that, although Premier Zaghlul has intimated his desire of conferring with the British Labor Government upon questions in Egypt, affecting British interests, his determination to achieve real independence for his country is likely to meet with a rebuff from London. The main British interests in Egypt are: safety of the Suez Canal route; safety of British interests in the Sudan, the sovereignty of which remains British pending negotiations with Egypt; safeguards for foreigners in Egypt who were hitherto under British protection; compensation for certain foreign officials; maintenance of military and air force bases.

Other critics emphasized the fact that while Britain professes to favor Egyptian independence, her interests are inimical to such aspirations. In this connection it was asserted that, although a British Protectorate was declared only on Dec. 18, 1914 and ended on Feb. 18, 1922, a virtual Protectorate was in existence from 1883 to 1914, and that the present situation differs little from that which obtained during that period.

JAPAN

Soshi

The political storm which has been brewing for some time in the Japanese House of Representatives broke with torrential violence and forced the Government to seek hasty shelter.

Before the Diet (Parliament) adjourned for the Prince Regent's marriage (*TIME*, Feb. 4), Premier Kiyoura's Cabinet had excited violent criticism because it was alleged to have been formed under the aegis of the Genro or Elder Statesmen, and was, therefore, a Cabinet of the Peers.

The day before the Diet reassembled a train carrying some Opposition leaders was wrecked, but no life was lost. This caused the Opposition Parties to employ soshi ("political bullies") to attempt to force the homes of the Elder Statesmen.

When the House met again the Opposition interpellated the Government on the attempted train wreck

and charged it with complicity. The Premier refused to make a statement. The air then became thick with imprecations, shaking fists and water bottles. The Speaker was forced to adjourn the session. During the recess the Premier induced the Prince Regent to dissolve the Diet and so forestalled a vote of no confidence in the Government. Elections are to be held, but, meanwhile, the dissolution has created a "tense political atmosphere."

LATIN AMERICA

Mexican War

Fighting in real earnest between Federalists and rebels was reported from Mexico during the past week.

Federal troops captured Esperanza station on the Vera Cruz Railroad and extended their operation to Orizaba and Talapa. Rebel losses exceeded 2,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. All these places are in the vicinity of the port of Vera Cruz, the rebel stronghold, which was threatened and which the Federalists expected soon to occupy.

The U. S. Government sent the cruiser *Omahs* and six destroyers to Vera Cruz as a precautionary measure in case American interests are threatened during the forthcoming struggle for the port. Later the cruiser *Richmond* was sent to relieve the *Omahs*.

Early in the week U. S. Governor Hunt of Arizona authorized 2,000 Federal soldiers to pass over U. S. territory from Naco to El Paso, Tex.

Rebel troops were reported to be short of ammunition, but in the Vera Cruz district they were putting up a stiff fight, while in the North there was much "activity" and in the West an "important victory" was won.

Chilean Quake

Severe earthquakes were felt in northern Chile during night-time causing much alarm among the populace. No deaths were reported and the damage was not serious.

Honduran War

A revolution broke out in Honduras. General Carias, most popular Presidential candidate in the recent election, who failed to receive a majority, left Tegucigalpa, Honduran capital, to command an army preparatory to a march on the capital.

Meanwhile, President Gutierrez, whose term of office had expired, established a military dictatorship with himself at its head.

A clash was considered imminent.

ART

Fifty Sargents

To the Manhattan public will be given the privilege of seeing 50 paintings by John Singer Sargent. He will exhibit his art, in person, for the first time in America.

The pictures will hang in the Grand Central Art Galleries from Feb. 23 to March 22.

Among those immortalized by Sargent are: Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Duchess of Warwick, Theodore Roosevelt, John Davison Rockefeller, Joseph Jefferson, Joseph Pulitzer, John Hay. Just finished is a portrait of A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard President.

William Lyon Phelps' foreword to the catalogue: "An exhibition of the works of Mr. John Sargent is the most important event of this kind that could at this moment happen anywhere, as he is the foremost living painter in the world. He has no successful living rival, but is in a class by himself."

Aged 68, Sargent is the only artist to be a member both of the National Academy of Design of New York and the Royal Academy of London.

Pennell Enraged

Characteristically to the fore, Joseph Pennell, master etcher, denounced the National Academy of Design because it decided to have no "black-and-whites" at the Spring Exhibition. "Artistically, the action is incredible!"

Etchings and engravings, when sold, bring smaller prices and hence smaller commissions to the dealers, and the financial considerations have been the cause of the exclusion.

"Engravers and architects," cried Pennell, "have equal rights in the Academy with painters and sculptors! By what right, therefore, are they, without warning, deprived of a place?"

"Bad Faith"

Joseph Pennell charged that France, by not hanging Whistler's *Mother* in the Louvre (TIME, Jan. 21), has broken her promise to the dead artist.

According to Pennell, the picture, known as *Arrangement in Gray and Black*, was offered in America for \$1,000 but found no buyer. Finally Whistler accepted the Legion of Honor, \$620 in cash, and a promise that the

picture would hang in the Louvre ten years after his death.

"I have seen letters," said Pennell, "which mentioned the agreement made by Clemenceau. There was no doubt in Whistler's mind at the time he died that the picture would go to the Louvre."

...

To Lake Forest

John R. Thompson, of Chicago, has, like others, a home in Lake Forest, is, like others, member of the Chicago Athletic Club, Hamilton Club, South Shore Country Club. But none but he has in Chicago, 47 restaurants.

The Thompson restaurants "attract by sheer pull of good food, cleanliness, purity, service, prices always kept down, even in the War." Based on these principles, the Thompson Restaurants, now 103, have spread into all principal cities from Milwaukee to New Orleans, from Providence to Kansas City. In 1921, the volume of business exceeded \$15,000,000. Mr. Thompson, also in the grocery business, has netted a fortune. Thirty years ago he was a downstate Illinois farmer.

Last week he offered Sir Joseph Duveen \$250,000 for a picture, *The Laughing Mandolin Player*, by Franz Hals, 17th Century Dutch painter. The deal was closed. It was generally considered the most important art transaction since Henry E. Huntington of California bought from the same dealer Gainsborough's *Blue Boy*, or since John D. Rockefeller, Jr., bought for \$1,100,000 the Veretuil tapestries (TIME, March 3).

A smile made Da Vinci famous: laughter on canvas has contributed to the artistic immortality of Franz Hals. The picture just added to Mr. Thompson's collection of old masters was formerly owned by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild of Waddesdon Manor. On a canvas, 4x5 feet, it shows a fair tousle-headed boy. He wears a cap; his dark coat is lined with blue; in his upraised right hand he holds a wine glass, and laughs.

"F. H." in monogram is on the canvas which goes to Mr. Thompson's Lake Forest home to join five early Italian paintings bought from the Salomon collection for, it is said, \$500,000.

Glass

In the hands of Marinot, Frenchman, glass becomes a new kind of art, another medium for expression. Incalculable varieties of grays, blues, pinks, reds, greens in glass have amazed Parisians at the Salon d'Automne. So popular are his works that Marinot has opened a private glass salon.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

The Marriage Circle. For his second production here* Ernst Lubitsch, German director, has produced a suave, beautifully finished comedy around the warning: "Don't trust your husband or wife to your best friend!" A Viennese doctor and his wife try it. It's only because the locale is insouciant Vienna that shooting doesn't occur. The physician, rather unwillingly, becomes involved with a lecherous married woman, largely because his wife is jealous of the wrong girl. When the wife discovers how easy it is for a best friend to fall in love with her, peace is restored. "Sauce for the Goose" is snappily translated into "fifty-fifty." A sly hint is given of the temptations to which a fashionable doctor is subjected by lovely patients with uncontrollable nerves and eyes. Never have Florence Vidor, Monte Blue, Creighton Hale, Marie Prevost acted so impressively well. Not once is an emotion convulsively registered.

Name the Man. Hall Caine and the Isle of Man are almost always sure to result in an unsanctioned baby. This production from his book, *The Master of Man*, runs true to form in almost every scene. The young lord of the isle has his impassioned way with a simple, sweet girl; subsequently she is tried for infanticide. The young lord has become the presiding judge, just to have an effective moment when he condemns his former flame to be hanged. She escapes to America. An index of the whole picture is the final scene when the lord, now in prison, is married in his cell to his betrothed, filling it almost entirely with her bridal attire. Victor Seastrom has directed with the taut technique of Scandinavian.

The Stranger. Hope for the cinema lies in a photoplay like this adaptation of John Galsworthy's story, *The First and the Last*. It is a sensitive and sensible study of the regeneration wrought in each other by two London outcasts, with only a single quotation from holy writ. A little bedraggled mill girl (Betty Compson) comes across the wastrel younger son of a wealthy family (Richard Dix) when the fortunes of both are ebbing away in their cups. Finding a new incentive in each other's love, they are about to depart to the inevitable South Africa. In a struggle with the ex-wastrel, a flashy theatrical promoter is casually killed. It looks like a blow to South Africa. But a stranger, a queer, forlorn bar-room porter who has befriended the girl, shoulders the guilt so they can still use the steamer tickets.

*The first was *Rosita*—with Mary Pickford.

BOOKS

Vindication*

The Old Order in England Is Passing

The Story. Gloria Britton's mother had been a Spanish singer. Her father is a gentleman of impeccable antecedents and no money, who lives by his wits and on whisky. His income he derives equally from the card-table, from his women folks, by deft manipulation of his creditors. Their home is a squalid tenement with a good address.

From these inauspicious beginnings, Gloria sets out to make her fortune. Her life she divides impartially amongst those of her friends who are most agreeable in the bestowal of invitations and gifts, flitting brilliantly from country house to country house, studying the technique of the social order of younger Britain. Gloria is equipped with two leading suitors. There is Freddie Kendalle, ironical philanderer with a devious mind, full pocket, doubtful pedigree; there also is Norman Cartwright, clipped of moustache and austere of temperance, his whole life revolving around ancient and embattled Newbridge—the seat of his family since the beginnings of families.

Gloria falls in love with Norman, despite his mother's croaking misgivings. They arrange to be married—though the impecunious match may mean the loss of Newbridge. Unfortunately, circumstances and the adroit courtship of Freddie finally cause her to weaken, and she jilts Norman for his rival.

Things go from bad to worse. Freddie reverts to type, and promptly has an affair with a dancer. Gloria leaves him. Even their child has turned out to be of the wrong sex. Gloria's eventual return is not really a reconciliation.

Meanwhile Norman's heart is patched by a new love—Margery May-Kington, heiress. He marries her, and they go together to Newbridge. Margery is hardly more than a child and an extraordinarily naive one. Inevitably she falls into the arms of Freddie Kendalle, and their intrigue is not ended until an accident gives her a fresh start.

An anonymous communication from

*VINDICATION—Stephen McKenna—*Little, Brown* (\$2.00).

a discharged servant-girl apprises Gloria of the episode and she, with considered cruelty, tells Norman. He wrests a confession from his wife, is barely prevented from killing Freddie, and passes another period of acute misery.

The end of the book is happy in a cynical way. Gloria and Freddie are reconciled. Norman and Margery bask in a reborn love.

The Significance. The book is, like its author's others, a study of post-War England, particularly its flashy younger political and financial groups. Mr. McKenna writes sharply, a little bitterly, always entertainingly. A keen line of sardonic humor runs through the volume. The style is clear, economical, without decoration. The old order in England is passing. The Cartwrights are dying as their tradition is dying. Their ancestral halls have become little more than museums, their family names have become little more than commodities to buy and sell in the marital markets. In their place comes a glittering; new order—the wealthy middle class, noisy, a little coarse, self-centered. Their vices and virtues, brilliance and uncertain refinement are seen with a very sure eye. The book is less keen in knowledge of feminine psychology and as a social study than *Sonia*, but it is interesting and shrewd.

The Critics:

The Literary Review: "Mr. McKenna is maturing. . . While he has tinges of Glynnishness, while at times he rivals Leonard Merrick in stripping off the shreds of Victorian sentiment from every relation in life, nevertheless he has a consciousness of the deepest forces at work in human souls, and a knack of recording their effects on outward conduct and speech that entitle him to be mentioned only a few breaths after Galsworthy, and even his great model, George Eliot."

The New York Times: "He gropes both in his thinking and in his style. The book improves as it progresses; and it will be found provocative. And if not to be taken too seriously, it is not to be dismissed too lightly."

The Author. Stephen McKenna is an English bachelor, a graduate of Oxford. He has traveled a great deal, and was in the Intelligence Section, War Trade Intelligence Department, during the War. He was a member of the Balfour Mission to the U. S., 1917. His best-known works are *Sonia*, *Sonia Married*, *Midas and Son*, *The Secret Victory*.

New Books

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

A CONQUEROR PASSES—Larry Barretto—*Little, Brown* (\$2.00). Stephen Wicker, ex-ambulance driver, is engaged to Annice Reed. The War has left him too restless to be content with his old job. He takes it, but is unhappy, unable to settle down. Then Annice breaks the engagement and there is no need for him to. So he loses his job in despair and starts merrily to the dogs. When he has practically reached them he is rescued from freezing to death by Minna Geiger. She falls in love with him, but he realizes that they will never be happy together so he leaves her. He goes back to France, still restless, but he finds that France has changed too and does not satisfy him. Then, by accident, he reads of the suicide of Annice's father. He comes back to her. They marry. And he manages to find some measure of content. This is a first novel. It is the story of the ex-soldier who cannot adjust himself and, as such, should be widely interesting. It is not well planned, however, and written with hardly enough distinction to command quite all the praise it has received.

STIFFS—Melbourne Garahan—*Seltzer* (\$2.00). If a gaudy number of books of fiction are as dull as fact, here is a book of fact—or so the publishers claim it to be—that is as romantic as fiction. It is impossible to give away the plot, because there is nothing that could really be called a plot. But there are plenty of interesting adventures and extraordinary characters and one can recommend this story (which begins in an oculist's office with a pair of near-sighted eyes) to anybody—which means everybody—who has ever cherished a secret ambition to become a hero.

LOVE—AND THE PHILOSOPHER—Marie Corelli—*Doran* (\$2.00). The ingredients of this story are a "grim and selfish" philosopher, a poor and handsome young man, a pretty but sentimental girl. Also, there is the girl's father and the War. Of course the "grim and selfish" philosopher turns out to be not as grim and selfish as he was supposed to be, and the young man discovers that he is the heir to a great deal of money, and of course at the end there is a wedding. "Has my heroine chosen the right partner for life?" asks the novelist. Well, has she? Whether she has or not this is a modern fairy story with the Beautiful Princess and the Handsome Prince and the Elderly Lover translated into up-to-date characters which should please all those who are fond of the novels of the second writer to come from Stratford-on-Avon.

THE THEATRE

John Weaver
He Grows Older

John V. A. Weaver, the spry author of *In American*, *Finders*, etc., has now vanished to Florida where, having encased his slender form in a bathing suit, he is doubtless polishing the surface of his play—a play written, I hear, in “the American language.”

Mr. Weaver is slim, dark, active, almost jumpy. He is perennially young; at least he looks easily ten years younger than he is, and he's still under thirty. He is a Southerner, but long years in the Middle West have quite obliterated any trace of a Southern accent. He attended Hamilton College—this he holds a bond in common with Alexander Woolcott, the increasingly weighty dramatic critic of *The New York Herald*. As a bitter and somewhat bumptious critic Mr. Weaver made his early reputation on the *Chicago Daily News*. His columns in *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* have been characterized by fearless honesty and a remarkable freshness of expression. Certain of his critics have intimated that Mr. Weaver was and is the only extant member of the so-called “Younger Generation.” This is, perhaps, unjust. Mr. Weaver grows old slowly; but he is growing older day by day.

I know of no other American poet who has succeeded so subtly in combining real sentiment with the vernacular. His poems in slang have been at once beautiful, tender, well written. He has intuitive knowledge of the boy and girl of shop and street, their trials, their loves. If his play possesses the same quality of joy and sorrow that is shown in his poetry, it should run forever, and even if he forgets the popular accents of New York on the sands of Palm Beach, he cannot lose there his wistful, shy boys and girls who drift through his pages.

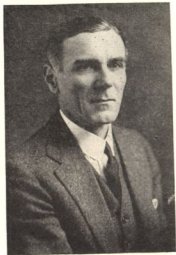
One often asks: “How do authors collect dialect expressions?” The answer is, I think, usually, that they don't. Ernest Poole once told me that now that the saloon had vanished as a place in which to overhear conversations, the bus top was the ideal place for garnering a store of epithets, tender and vituperative. That may be; but I am practically certain that with John Weaver it is largely a question of things heard on the run, of the seeping in of idiom, of a certain eager understanding of the way the ordinary mind works. I doubt the accuracy of his expressions—but I am sure of the spirit of them—and, therefore, they are nearer right than any academicians' accurate transcription of dialogue could be.

J. F.

New Plays

The Goose Hangs High. Regarding the younger generation there seem to be only two attitudes. You must be either a pessimist or a chauvinist. Playwright Lewis Beach is the latter.

He goes about the demonstration of his theory by discovering a household full of selfish brats in incipient stages of art and matrimony. Father, who



NORMAN TREVOR
His brats were selfish.

has paid the bills for 25 or 27 years, is suddenly forced out of a job and the brat brood is penniless. Immediately there is a general rallying round. The selfish brats map out lucrative business careers on the spot, matrimony is postponed and slender savings plugged into the breach in the domestic dyke.

Hovering about is a fairy godmother in the person of a grandmother. She approves youthful intentions so emphatically that she opens ample money bags and relieves the brats of the possibly onerous burden of the fulfillment of their resolutions.

A capable cast headed by Norman Trevor and Mrs. Thomas Whiffen demonstrates the author's thesis with keen conviction. Yet probably the most valuable feature of the proceedings is the author's observant photography of the vast sum of little things that go to make up life in an upper middle class family of the Middle West.

Moonlight. In the latest boatload of Viennese prima donnas arriving in Manhattan came Elsa Ersi. She was

promptly apprenticed by Lawrence Weber, producer, and made her Metropolitan bow in *Moonlight*. Although not a completely devastating personality, she represented adequately the distinguished prima donna dynasty that have come before her. Her voice and her face are her joint fortune.

There was another new feature in the show—the appearance of Ernest Glendenning set to music. Heretofore he has displayed his amiable talents in straight comedy. Though his voice will scarcely commend him to Gatti-Casazza, it served. His comedy talent is a fortunate acquisition to any entertainment.

Otherwise the show was set in the accustomed groove. The plot was a syncopated version of a more or less recent farce (*I Love You*). It set out to prove that, given the environment (moonlight, Shelley, far off violins across the water), any man could engage himself to any girl in a month's time.

In addition to Miss Ersi and Mr. Glendenning, Maxine Brown, Robinson Newbold and the Lorraine Sisters were agreeable, amusing and acrobatic respectively. Then, too, there was a chorus. There always is. This one deserved to be.

Rust. Spain has been the magnet of a variety of dramatists during recent seasons. *Rust* has a trifle stronger drawing power than the majority of previous attempts.

It starts slowly under the complicated necessity of dealing in symbols. The later acts progress with increasing intensity and when the eleventh hour of the opening evening approached, the spectators were rather more than moderately attentive.

Barcelona is the general background, a “lousy, unclean junk pile” is the immediate setting. Symbolically the play argues that the virus of the junk pile eats into the veins of its inhabitants and corrodes character.

A young man (A) desires to marry the girl (B). The Villain (C) desires her for the same purpose. A “murders” C and escapes. C survives and marries B. A returns. X murders C finally and for good. Obviously the solution is an A plus B marriage. X equals an old man. The old man is the deliverer, not only of the lovers, but also of most of the symbolized philosophy.

When Playwright Robert Presnell has been purged by the concentrating essence of experience he will probably attain simplicity. Then his undeniable dramatic gift should well be worth the public's keeping.

The Best Plays

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

Drama

OUTWARD BOUND—An alternately amusing and terrifying study of the preface to death. Generally accounted the best play of the season.

THE MIRACLE—Magnificent medievalism in the most elaborate spectacle ever brought to the legitimate stage.

TARNISH—The philosophies of sacred and profane love and their application to the modern youth.

IN THE NEXT ROOM—The public appetite for mystery exploited in another shrouded discussion of who-killed-who.

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

"LAUGH, CLOWN, LAUGH!"—Largely owing to the performance of Lionel Barrymore, the old, old story of the woebegone clown is again successful.

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

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

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

Comedy

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

THE NERVOUS WRECK—Explosive farce, movie style, completely innocent of the double entendre.

THE SONG AND DANCE MAN—George M. Cohan in a singularly penetrating portrait of George M. Cohan.

THE SWAN—The regal grace of its namesake exemplified in a flawless production of family life where Royal blood runs blue.

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

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

THE GOOSE HANGS HIGH—Reviewed in this issue.

Musical

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

D'Alvarez vs. Hammerstein

Mme. Marguerite D'Alvarez, who has begun an American concert tour with a brilliant New York recital, tells a colorful story of her first encounter with Oscar Hammerstein, with whose dazzling operatic successes she was so prominently identified.

"I was a girl just beginning a singing career," she says. "In Paris I



© Paul Thompson

THE LATE MR. HAMMERSTEIN
"I don't need a contralto!"

heard that Mr. Hammerstein was in the city engaging artists for his New York opera house. I went to his hotel to see him and try to gain an audition. He was sitting in the lobby, and I was directed to him.

"What do you want?" He neither arose from his sprawling position, nor removed from his mouth the long black cigar that he always chewed upon.

"I should like an audition," I replied. "I am a contralto."

"I don't need a contralto!" He looked away, signifying that the audience was closed.

"I was nearly bursting with astonishment and anger. I had been reared in a stately Spanish household, where was preserved sacredly the old punctilious tradition of Spain. I had never been treated rudely by a man, and this was rudeness beyond anything that I had ever imagined could exist. My temper got the best of me.

"Mr. Hammerstein," I glared at

him, "I am sorry I came to you. It is not pleasant to come near so ill-mannered a person."

"He stared at me incredulously. He was the great impresario, and I a little singer looking for a post. I turned and walked away. As I was passing out of the door, he came running up behind me.

"Well, if you want, you can have an audition," he growled.

"No, thank you! I could not possibly sing for so ill-bred a man!"

"He sputtered angrily, but I went on.

"Several days later my agent told me that Mr. Hammerstein wanted me to come to an audition. I refused, but the agent insisted. I went, all upset, so upset that I sang very badly at the audition. I did not care. I was so angry that I was glad, as I thought, to have failed to secure an engagement with Hammerstein. But when I was through, he praised me absurdly, and gave me a contract. In a few weeks I was sailing for New York. I was not so unhappy. More acquaintance with the man had taught me that, while he was un- courteous, the power of genius was in him."

"Curtis Institute"

Philadelphia will soon possess a great music school, an institution which will take rank with the greatest of the German schools of past years, the present Conservatoire of France, maintained by the French Government or any institution of musical learning in this country. The new school will be known as the Curtis Institute of Music.

This announcement was made in the Philadelphia and New York newspapers owned by Cyrus H. K. Curtis.

The Curtis Institute will absorb the Conservatory Department of the Settlement Music School, in order "to give students who study music in any form in Philadelphia advantages which will not be exceeded by any similar institution anywhere in the world." Tuition will not be entirely free.

John Grolle will be director; Carl Flesch, head of the violin department; Louis Swenski, of the Kneisel Quartet, ensemble teacher. A permanent building will be erected in the heart of Mr. Curtis' city.

"Fiddles, Big and Little"

At Aeolian Hall, Manhattan, Ernest Schelling, who directs the Philharmonic Society and the American Orchestra Society, conducted a concert particularly attuned to youthful ears.

Before the orchestra started playing, Mr. Schelling explained to his eager audience of boys and girls all about "the fiddles, big and little," that is, the stringed instruments, including the harp

which has the most strings of all. Pictures of the pieces that make a violin were thrown on the screen, and they showed how the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms contributed to its making, but the beauty of its tone came from a fourth kingdom—"the Kingdom of Heaven."

Then the orchestra began to tune up, just as if it were talking over the pieces it was to play, as children sometimes talk all together, at recess. Two taps, and Mr. Schelling began to wave his magic baton. First they played Chopin's *A Major Polonaise*, and you could imagine people dancing to it. Then they played Bach's beautiful *Air for G String*, and Scipione Guidi, concert master, showed what rich tones could come from a violin.

Cornelius van Vliet played Saint Saens's *The Swan* on that big fiddle, the 'cello, and U. Buldrini played his composition, *The Grandmother's Dream*, on that bigger fiddle, the double bass.

Finally the children all sang some verses of *Columbia*, the *Gem of the Ocean*, and the concert ended with Rossini's overture to *William Tell*, who as everybody knows was the man who shot an apple off his son's head.

Taucher-Easton

Siegfried was revived at the Metropolitan (Manhattan) and marked a further advance in the restoration of Wagner to American repertoires. It was magnificently given and received. Curt Taucher sang *Siegfried* and Florence Easton, Brinnhilde.

Symphonic Deficits

☛ In New York, Clarence H. Mackay and Harry Harkness Flagler.

☛ In Chicago, Charles H. Hamill.

☛ In Philadelphia, Alexander Van Rensselaer and William J. Turner.

☛ In Detroit, William H. Murphy.

☛ In Cincinnati, Louis T. More.

☛ In Minneapolis, Elbert L. Carpenter.

☛ In Rochester, George Todd.

☛ In Syracuse, Melville A. Clark.

These men are the executives, and among the chief guarantors of the symphony orchestras in their cities. Together with Frederic A. Juilliard, Otto H. Kahn and Marshall Field, of the Philharmonic Society of New York, and Kenneth O'Brien, of New York, they met at Mr. Mackay's Manhattan home to discuss deficits and other problems.

In Boston the chief guarantor is Judge Frederick P. Cabot. He did not attend the meeting because he refused to discuss the question of the musicians' unions, he having established an open shop.

The deficits of 13 orchestras—due chiefly to increased salaries—amounted last year to about \$1,250,000. A casual

observer outside Carnegie Hall, Manhattan, recently reported that Philharmonic players came to rehearsals in their own cars which included: Studebaker, Maxwell, Oakland, Chevrolet, Nash, Reo, Dort, Hudson, Essex, Packard. Plans to cut these deficits by co-operative "big business" methods will soon be stated by Mr. Mackay and guests.

Follows a resumé of the general situation:

BOSTON SYMPHONY—500 subscribers to this year's deficit of \$95,000 were named.

PHILHARMONIC—Originally organized in 1842 as a co-operative society of players, reorganized in the present century, absorbed National Symphony three years ago, absorbed City Symphony last year, also joined educational program with Mrs. E. H. Harriman's American Orchestral Society.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY—Harry Harkness Flagler, sole guarantor last ten years of \$100,000 annual deficit. He wiped out the \$250,000 deficit the year the New York Symphony Orchestra went abroad.

PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA—Raised endowment fund two years ago when streets of its home city were placarded with, "Save the Orchestra," and when Edward Bok gave largest sum, reported to be \$100,000, to the orchestra association, of which he is now President.

SYRACUSE—Newest orchestra, formed by musicians, led by Professor William Berwald of Syracuse University; gives five noon-hour concerts, Keith's Theatre, largest in Syracuse, and house is always sold out.

ROCHESTER—George Eastman, kodak manufacturer, founder and sole guarantor.

CLEVELAND—Popular subscription.

CINCINNATI—Mrs. C. P. Taft, chief guarantor.

DETROIT—Subscription by wealthy citizens.

CHICAGO—Founded by Theodore Thomas 33 years ago, and has general support.

MINNEAPOLIS—Its deficits are met almost entirely by one guarantor.

ST. LOUIS—Raised \$300,000 last year.

LOS ANGELES—W. A. Clark, Jr., gave \$543,000 in three years and still guarantees deficit.

SAN FRANCISCO—Launched a drive last year for funds with which to make possible the continuance of the orchestra.

A survey of the U. S. has shown that there are approximately 100 cities of the same size as Syracuse which under proper leadership and with the financial aid of citizens could organize symphony orchestras among the musicians of moving picture and legitimate theatre and other organizations where musicians are employed.

RELIGION

A Synod

A synod of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey Protestant Episcopal Church, met at Atlantic City. The following transpired:

☛ The Rev. Paul Matthews, Bishop of New Jersey, berated Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts (*TIME*, Jan. 14) for disloyalty to the Church, adding: "If the Episcopal Church admits the right of individual priests and Bishops to interpret Holy Scripture otherwise than the Church has received the faith... then it may as well resign itself to another St. Bartholomew's Day of Slaughter*... Modernists are image breakers who have exhumed an ancient heresy... The spiritual barometer indicates lots of wind... We are facing an irresponsible conflict... This is not an open or unsettled question. The Church has recorded the faith and kept that faith so recorded from the beginning."

☛ Charles H. Brent, rugged Bishop of Western New York, sometime of the Philippines and the U. S. Army, led the synod to approve participation of the Church in politics; roundly upbraided Senator Moses of New Hampshire for his anti-Bok-plan attitude.

☛ Mrs. F. W. Pease said that Christian women should take unmarried mothers and their children into their homes and pews, that rectors sometimes did not have time to reclaim these girls.

☛ Bishop Brent said every clergyman had time to help the unmarried mother.

☛ Canon Gabriel Farrel lamented the bold manners of unchaperoned girls.

☛ Bishop Brent proposed that his own salary be cut if necessary, so that the Province could raise its quota for missionary work: "A diocese cannot afford to pay a large salary to its Bishop and then fail to meet its missionary quota." This was the synod's great moment.

Papal Medal

Pius XI has ordered silver medals to be struck. They are to be inscribed: "The Knights of Columbus

*The historic massacre of the Huguenots (a name given from about the middle of the 16th Century to the Protestants of France), so called because it began in Paris on St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24, 1572. It was planned by Catherine de' Medici, primarily as revenge upon Admiral Coligny, but later being broadened in scope so as to include the slaughter at one blow of all the Huguenot leaders, thus ruining the Protestant party in France. At length persuading the King that the massacre was a measure of public safety, he succeeded in wringing from him his consent, and on the fateful Sunday at daybreak the massacre began, spreading ultimately throughout France and claiming 50,000 victims. Meyerbeer's opera, *Les Huguenots*, is founded on the tragedy.

with their own money, so that they may fulfill the wishes of Pope Pius XI, P. M., for the Christian instruction of Roman youth, A. D. 1924."

The inscription refers to the \$1,000,000 American welfare work being conducted by the K. of C. in Rome under the auspices of the Vatican.

The obverse of the medal will show Pius XI and tiara; the reverse, the K. of C. Gymnasium and Playground erected on Vatican land at St. Peter's. It is the first Papal medal ever struck for an American organization.

Knights

His Holiness the Pope appointed Anton Lang, famed Passion player, and Wilhelm Russ, Mayor of Oberammergau, Knights of the Papal Order of St. Gregory. The honors are to be conferred by Cardinal Faulhaber after Anton Lang's return from the U. S.

Bright Lights

For the first time in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in New York City, lectures by the Paulist Fathers in St. Patrick's Cathedral, which began Feb. 3, were announced in blazing colored lights on street corners. Signs flashed on Broadway at 14th, 39th, 46th, 50th and 111th Streets. Also, 200 posters, 125,000 invitations and 27,000 appeals through the K. of C. urged non-Catholics to attend. The general topic is: *The Church and Modern Religious and Ethical Problems.*

In Milwaukee

William Walter Webb, Bishop of Milwaukee, and his diocese have elected to "stand by the Bishops of the Episcopal Church and the old, proven doctrines and dogmas." Said Bishop Webb: "The Middle West and particularly Wisconsin have remained true to the old teaching, thus refuting the charges of radicalism often hurled from the east coast."

Churchmanship

William T. Manning, Bishop of New York, powerful Conservative leader in the Episcopal Church, announced he would speak last Sunday morning in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Thousands came. As they sang *Onward, Christian Soldiers*, he ascended the pulpit. After the hymn the Bishop prayed for the dying statesman. After the prayer, he began to deliver in carefully enunciated syllables the sermon which, probably more than any other, will determine his place as a churchman.

Almost at once he caught the imaginations of his congregation. A desire close to the Bishop's heart is to raise

the \$15,000,000 needed to complete the Cathedral. "But," said he, "a thousand Cathedrals are of less importance than one foundation of the Christian faith. Better that the Cathedral should never be built than that a Bishop of this Church should fail to bear his witness for the full truth of Jesus Christ!"

Next, he invited his congregation's



© Keystone

BISHOP MANNING

"Better that the Cathedral should never be built—"

intellectual sympathy. He wished to state he was no medieval anti-evolutionist. Said he:

Few, if any, of us in this Church hold the position of those who are popularly described as Fundamentalists. We believe in the widest freedom of inquiry and of scholarly research. We welcome eagerly all the light that science and scholarship can give. We believe fully in applying modern knowledge to religion, but we insist that the power of God, and His revelation of Himself, shall not be limited by the measure of our human reason, or of our necessarily partial knowledge of the physical order.

Then he proceeded to state what was the gospel once and forever delivered by the saints. Said he:

Permitting all lawful liberty of interpretation and explanation in the case of every article, this Church calls upon all her clergy and people to believe the fact that Our Lord went into the place of departed spirits, the fact that He is now at the right hand of God, the fact that He will one day come again in judgment, and she certainly calls upon us to believe and expects us to believe and teach, the fact that He who, for our sakes, came down from Heaven, was born of the Virgin Mary, the fact of His bodily resurrection from the tomb, and the fact of His return to the place which He had, before the worlds were, at the right hand of the Father.

Finally, said the Bishop, he could not, and would not, countenance the teaching of any other doctrine by any minister.

He closed: "Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

Liberals at once picked the weak

spot in the Bishop's ecclesiastical utterance. "Permitting all lawful liberty of interpretation," said the Bishop. "But what is lawful liberty?" The Liberals asked. And were not answered.

Bishop Manning's sermon was neither a definition nor a defense of the faith; it was an appeal to the loyalty of the faithful; an honest stroke, well aimed, stoutly delivered; good churchmanship.

Unitarians

"What the world needs today is not a faith about Jesus Christ, but the faith of Jesus Christ. Let us make plain our fellowship with all those who are seeking to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God; with all who want to humanize the religious beliefs, and democratize the religious institutions, and Christianize the religious life of our times."

A fortnight ago some 20 Unitarian ministers, mostly of Boston, issued an address to the Unitarian Churches of America, of which the above sentence was the core. It has been widely quoted by Conservatives and Liberals of all denominations. Say the Conservatives: "You Liberals belong in the Unitarian Church." Say Liberals: "We are not Unitarians. We believe that Jesus is the Son of God."

The Unitarians disclaim any desire to "shake the fruit tree" so that some fruit may fall on their side of the theological fence. But they join with Conservatives in a plea that Liberals should be "honest with themselves", and should not "play with words".

Fundamentalists, Inc.

Fundamentalism is more than a name and more than a misnomer. It has corporate existence. The main organization seems to be "The Christian Fundamentals League," a corporation having "international offices" at 313 West Third St., Los Angeles. The Moody Bible School in Chicago is also the center of an active Fundamentalist organization.

Railroads Unbiblical

"Have any readers of this paper so departed from the faith of the fathers as to ride upon a railway train or use the telegraph?" asks Rev. James E. Clarke, editor of the *Presbyterian Advocate*.

In 1828, continues Mr. Clarke, the school board at Lancaster, O., refused to allow certain "liberals" to use the schoolhouse. An old document gives their reasons as follows:

You are welcome to use the schoolhouse to debate all proper questions in, but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossibilities and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the word of God about them. If God had designed that his intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour by steam, he would have clearly foretold it by His holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to hell.

*P.M.—abbreviation for Pontifex Maximus.

SCIENCE

Charcoal Gas

Charcoal as a fuel substitute for gasoline in automobiles was demonstrated to be practicable by Imbert, a young French engineer, at Lyons. The charcoal is carried in the regular gasoline tank. It is ignited by a piece of burning waste, giving off a gas consisting largely of carbon monoxide, with azote, carbonic acid gas and hydrogen, which is drawn through a pipe to the carburetor. On the way it is cooled and freed from dust. In the carburetor the gas is mixed with air, as in a gasoline engine, whence it is drawn into the cylinders. To develop the same power as gasoline, a larger tank must be used, but the cost is only one-third as much. Very little change needs to be made in regular engines to fit them for the charcoal system.

Everest Assault

For the third time in three years, and with high prospects of success, a party of British army officers and explorers will attempt this summer to scale Mt. Everest, king of the Himalayas and the world's highest peak (est. 29,002 ft.). Brigadier General C. G. Bruce, who led the almost successful expedition of 1922, will again be in command. With him will be Major E. F. Norton, D.S.O., George Leigh Mallory, T. Howard Somervell, Captain C. J. Morris and Captain Geoffrey Bruce, of the 1922 party, all of whom reached heights of 27,000 ft. or over. It was Captain Bruce who, with one other man, and using oxygen tanks to reinforce their panting lungs, attained 27,250 feet, within 2,000 feet of the summit, before they were compelled to turn back. The new expedition will contain 13 members, six of whom are novices. Major R. W. C. Hingston will be medical officer and naturalist, Captain J. B. L. Noel, official photographer and cinematographer.

The climbers will be equipped this year with a special oxygen apparatus, modified in the light of the previous experience. It was found on the second expedition that while there is a practicable route to the top, favorable weather is the all-important factor. Three separate attempts were made from the base camp, but all were seriously impeded by bad weather and in one an avalanche killed seven of the native porters.

With the consent of the Indian Government and of the Dalai Lama of Tibet, the expedition will probably leave Darjeeling late in March, follow the same route as in 1922,

establish a base camp in April, start the final attack in May. Complete arrangements have been made for the simultaneous distribution of news despatches, pictures and articles on the trip through the London *Times*, and, in North America, the *New York Times*. Native runners will carry the communiqués to the nearest telegraph head, whence they will be relayed to Simla and the outside world.

Fog Machine

Vidar Jernberg, Swedish chemical engineer, makes thick and plentiful fogs with a two-foot machine, of value both in warfare and in agriculture. His "smoke buoy", when dropped upon the water, starts producing 35,000 cubic metres of smoke a minute, hiding objects 30 ft. away. The "smoke projector", for land work, generates fog much faster. Several European navies are now using his methods. Their pacific value lies in spreading smoke blankets over orchards, gardens and fields to prevent the ravages of frost. Radiation from the ground is checked.

Biggest Bulb

The largest electric light bulb ever made—22 in. high and 15 in. in diameter—side by side with the smallest, no larger than a grain of rice, was exhibited at the Sprague plant of the General Electric Company, East Orange, N. J. The monster bulb is of 150,000 candle-power and requires four large cables to supply the 30,000 watts it burns. Four long strips of heavily corrugated tungsten steel were used as filaments. The heat generated reached 3,200 degrees Centigrade, melting the glass. A large electric fan was used to cool the air. The inventor, George Bowerman, is experimenting with a type of quartz glass to withstand the heat.

Red rays are absent from the spectrum of the big bulb, which closely resembles that of sunlight. The lamp will be used in moving picture studios and color photography.

The minute sister bulb was the one used recently by Dr. Chevalier Jackson, distinguished Philadelphia surgeon, to illuminate the throat of an 8-months-old baby from which he extracted a tack.

Soft Drinks

Carbonization, the injection of carbon dioxide gas into beverages for the purpose of making them "sparkle", was recommended by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research (Pittsburgh). A series of tests showed that the more carbon dioxide in a beverage, the smaller was the number of bacteria which survived.

MEDICINE

Typhoid

The annual survey of deaths from typhoid fever in the U. S., just completed by the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, shows that during 1923 every city with a population over 500,000 had a mortality rate under 5 per 100,000 for this disease. As typhoid may be taken as an index of the sanitation of a city, the progress of American communities is encouraging. The first five were Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Chicago, New York with rates varying from 1.0 to 2.4. What the progress has been may be estimated from the fact that the average rates for the same five cities during 1906-1910 were 16.0, 15.7, 41.7, 15.8, 13.5. Chicago suffered an outbreak of water-borne typhoid during November, due to pollution of Lake Michigan with sewage.

Norfolk did not have a single typhoid death during 1923 and Hartford had only one. The cities in the lowest rank were Trenton, and four southern cities: Dallas, Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta. Since Trenton is supplied with filtered Delaware River water, the *Journal* hinted that an investigation is in order to account for the large number of deaths.

Common Cold

Thirty-five per cent of the people in the U. S. are suffering perpetually from "bad colds." After a three years' study of the situation by its research division, the Public Health Service has started a serious investigation into the reason for this national nuisance and danger. The work is headed by Dr. J. G. Townsend. He keeps a bi-weekly record of the health of 12,000 individuals and 1,000 families in every State.

Obscenity?

There was introduced in Congress last week a bill to be known by the names of its political sponsors—Senator Cummins of Iowa and Representative Vaile of Colo. The object of the bill is to repeal part of Anthony Comstock's obscenity laws of 1873 (*TIME*, Dec. 17), with the purpose of removing contraceptive information from the category of obscenity. The bill would remove the prohibition against the circulation of contraceptive information, provided such information were certified correct by "five graduate physicians lawfully engaged in the practice of medicine." The bill goes no further than to legalize access to birth control knowledge.

A similar measure was presented in the last Congress without result. The subject is too full of pitfalls to be comfortable for politicians.

THE PRESS

Post Haste

"It is one of the most important and far-reaching steps in Post Office history," declared Postmaster General New as he issued an order that newspapers should receive the same treatment in the mails as letters and other first-class matter.

No more are newspapers, daily or weekly, to be mixed with parcel-post packages. Instead, they will travel in special pouches, side by side with first-class matter, to their destinations.

Bankrupt?

The world seems to be harsh in its treatment of magazines. A fortnight ago (TIME, Feb. 4) *The Freeman*, radical weekly, announced that it would cease publication on March 5. Last week an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against the National Weekly Corporation, publishers of *The Independent* and *The Independent Inter-Weekly for Schools*, two bi-weeklies which publish articles about current events. The petition estimated that liabilities of the Corporation were \$230,000, assets \$88,000.

The petitioners who instituted the proceedings were not avaricious creditors whose sole greed is for money—they were Harold de Wolf Fuller (Editor), Fabian Franklin (President of the Corporation and Contributing Editor) and Walter E. Maynard (financial manager). They claimed various sums, aggregating some \$3,500 for services and loans. A receiver was appointed for 30 days while reorganization is to be undertaken.

Seventy-five years ago *The Independent* was founded, and although it claims "troops of friends"—some 65,000 of them—it lacks prestige, power and several other items which should accompany old age. In 1921 it passed into the hands of the present owners and was changed from a weekly to a bi-weekly, which some interpreted as a sign of decrepitude. *The Independent Inter-Weekly for Schools* has been appearing on alternate weeks.

Now comes reorganization and a possible new start.

Adams vs. News

In Manhattan, Franklin Pierce Adams ("F. P. A."), famed conductor of *The Conning Tower* in *The New York World*, wrote as follows:

There are times when one is ashamed of being a member of a profession to which the person belongs who wrote or ordered written the headline in yesterday's *News* on the suicide of Miss Margaret Harding. It was DEBBY DANCES TO SUICIDE.

Next day, the *Daily News*, gum-chewers' sheetlet, said:

The head was neither cruel nor in bad taste. It was vivid. Adams' comment is the sneer of a poseur who craves his space in



© Paul Thompson

FRANKLIN P. ADAMS
"He should get a swift kick"

part to gain a tolerated position with people with whom he hopes to associate on terms approximating equality. He would be the impudent columnist, the brilliant one of *Black Ours*, an attractive life. If he wants to use his column as a stepladder that's his business and the business of his newspaper. He may inflate his importance in both writing and society, but when he tries to splutter some one he should get a swift kick.

Blue Book*

The first of three volumes containing a great deal of long-needed information about American colleges is now off the press. The first volume deals with Colleges of Liberal Arts and Sciences; the second will deal with Professional and Technical Education; the third, with Music and Fine Arts.

Dr. Hurt's directory is more than an index of officers, enrollments, locations, incomes. It furnishes a survey of educational standards on a scale which has never before been attempted. The enterprise grew out of a dissertation which the author wrote at Columbia on "College Standards in the United States." Requirements for entrance and graduation, proportions of curriculum hours devoted to the various subjects, and statements of general academic standing are given for each of the many thousand colleges in the country, arranged alphabetically under States. The result is a work of reference which will be valuable for High School principals and students, Superintendents and Boards of Education, college officers, libraries, newspapers and all who are interested in comparing one college with another.

The author proposes to revise the *Blue Book* every three years.

*The College Blue Book—Huber William Hurt—College Blue Book Co., Chicago.

EDUCATION

Schoolmistress

In order that he might have visions of the wealth which her face represented, a miser once married a woman whose profile duplicated one he had seen on a coin. The tale is told by O. Henry.

Since the Bland-Allison Act of 1878, more than 770,000,000 silver dollars* have been minted. They have been admired for the beautiful head they bore. According to the designer, George Morgan, it was a portrait of the most perfect head he had ever seen. Whose? That of a Philadelphia schoolmistress, who never married—Miss Anna W. Williams. She resigned last week after 40 years' service in Philadelphia schools. As supervisor of kindergartens she had acquired a national reputation.

From North Carolina

Evolution, which in any way discredited man's descent from an original Adam, was ousted, root and branch, from the schools of North Carolina (TIME, Feb. 4). National controversy this action produced the following defence:

To the Editor of *The New York Times*:

As a citizen of North Carolina and one who has had to do with the education of some thousands of girls in our grand old Commonwealth, and one of the 300,000 members of her different churches, may I protest against the arraignment of our Governor in the letter of Northrup Fowler of Amenia, N. Y.?

We are proud to have a Governor who believes that "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created He him; male and female created He them." (Gen., i., 27.)

Yes, we believe in the God whom Mr. Fowler's forefathers came to America to worship and in the Scriptures which they made the rule of their lives and on which the Constitution of our country was founded, and we are sorry for those whose "crass ignorance" of the Holy Scriptures allows them to believe that man is wiser than his Maker.

We believe in the Bible, and North Carolina is taking a foremost place in the world because she does not allow herself to be carried off her feet by every propagator of a new religion.

We read, we travel, and are not behind either New York or New England in intelligence.

(Signed) Miss LILY W. LONG,
Former Dean of College for Women, Charlotte, N. C.
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 29, 1924.

Bored Wives

Vassar is making good its promise to furnish a post-graduate school for alumnae who wish to return and relieve their housekeeping by congenial study (TIME, Nov. 26). The office of "Educational Secretary" has been created in the new Alumnae House of the College, and the first appointment of that office will be Miss Harriet Sawyer, '07.

*The Bland-Allison dollar was replaced in 1922 by a dollar of new design.

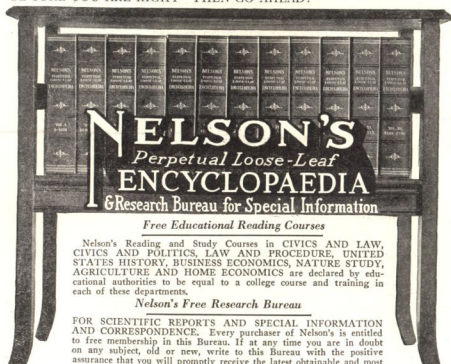
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Current Situation

The uneasiness of the stock market, its fitful rises and falls, and its air of being about to start in both directions, has reflected the general business outlook. Some branches of trade and business are better, some worse. The spurt of the steel trade is reassuring, granted that former criteria are anything to judge by. On the other hand, the much-touted business cycle does not seem much in evidence just now, or to have marked tendencies of any kind. Industrial leaders make optimistic speeches, bankers are acting non-committal, philosophers and Senators debate, merchants cut rates on unsalable heavy winter clothing and speak sharply of the unusually warm Winter.

Two fairly certain conditions have become apparent. The flight of capital from abroad is stopping, as the slump in our security market shows. Moreover, the European situation is slowly turning brighter. Germany is acting more anxious to pay at least some reparations. France is less threatening and more conciliatory. England is becoming used to her new "Labour" government. Trade with Russia is in prospect.

Just now the hubbub in Washington is distracting public opinion from more important matters. Soon the attempt to forecast the Spring's market will begin. But trade is still too engaged in reviewing the past year to look that far forward with any certainty.

Radio's Defence

The complaint filed by the Federal Trade Commission against the Radio Corporation of America, alleging a monopoly in the radio business (TIME, Feb. 4), was answered in a preliminary way by General James G. Harbord, President of the Radio Corporation. He declared that not only was his company ready to open its books for a complete review of its status and activities, but that it had already done so to representatives of the Federal Trade Commission.

General Harbord stated that the Radio Corporation was the result of the "request of responsible officers of the Navy Department in Washington that there be established a strong, purely American company to engage in the business of international wireless communication, and effectively compete with foreign-owned or controlled companies in that field." By mobilizing the electric patents of the leading American concerns, the Radio Corporation, he claimed, has ended selfish and obstructive rivalry, and greatly furthered the development of wireless communication. Radio Corporation acquired the American Marconi Co. from control of the British Marconi Co., and thus saved the General Electric patents and ap-

paratus from being sold to foreign firms. In this way, General Harbord maintained, the public interest has been served by his company.

President H. B. Thayer, of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., speaking of the contract with the Radio Corporation, declared of the latter enterprise: "The effect has not been to restrain trade, but to expand it."

Steel Dividend

Momentous to the stock market was the declaration of another extra dividend of 25 cents by the U. S. Steel Corporation, and the issuance of an unexpectedly favorable quarterly statement which showed net earnings at \$49,958,980 for the final quarter of 1923, as against \$47,053,680 in the third and preceding quarter.

Last fall the corporation unexpectedly declared an extra quarterly dividend of $\frac{3}{4}$ or 25 cents a share on its common stock, which in recent years has paid only \$1.25 per share quarterly. Now the extra dividend has been doubled, and the common stock placed on a 7% instead of a 6% basis.

The year 1923 proved the best year for U. S. Steel since 1920, and showed net earnings of \$179,650,910, compared with \$101,529,310 in 1922, and \$185,095,359 in 1920—the record year so far.

It is noteworthy that this profitable business period has seen the elimination of the twelve-hour day, which Judge Gary estimated would cost the corporation about \$35,000,000 a year. Late last December the mills were reported to be operating at only 75%; now their rate of operation is said to be 90%.

Oklahoma Banks

Several years ago, Oklahoma initiated what she considered a valuable banking law. Western banks had shown an irritating habit of failing, and accordingly, the plan developed of having all banks in the State guarantee each other's depositors, by contributing to a common fund which should be used to pay off in full the uncovered debts to depositors of an insolvent bank. This plan spread to several Western States and was enacted into law; it was advocated by the Progressive platform of 1912.

Recent experience has left the proponents of mutual guarantee systems a little less sure of their theories. For the effect of this guaranteeing a bank against the results of failure was to lead directly to the creation of weak banks run by inexperienced men, and to the acceptance by banks of business ordinarily refused as unsafe. Oklahoma, which gave birth to this plan, has had the bitterest experience with it. It has been found that in periods of pressure, more failures result and greater losses to depositors,

than would otherwise occur. Since this guarantee plan has never been introduced into the National Bank Act, State banks have been able to escape its effects when enacted in the State under whose jurisdiction they lie, by converting themselves into National Banks. The tendency of the best State banks of Oklahoma a few years ago to do this, was the main feature which prevented the serious collapse of banks in that State from making a clean sweep of Oklahoma's banking institutions.

Life Insurance

The annual statements of the leading life insurance companies reveal an unusual expansion during 1923. Metropolitan Life, the largest, wrote \$2,359,034,859 of insurance—more than ever written in a single year by any company. Of this huge total, \$1,066,984,741 was in larger policies, \$912,366,542 in industrial and \$379,683,576 in group insurance. Total insurance in Metropolitan's books now amounts to \$9,238,254,068. As of Dec. 31, 1923, the company's assets totaled \$1,431,399,418.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, which is the oldest legal reserve life insurance company in America, reported 1923 as the greatest year in its 81 years of existence. On its books at the close of last year was \$2,817,761,195 of insurance; while its assets amounted to \$695,748,508.

The prosperity of the life insurance companies is due to several causes. Higher wages scales have augmented the number of individual policy holders and increased the amounts of life insurance carried by them. Also, the group insurance idea has proved popular; last year the Southern Pacific Railroad at one stroke insured 80,000 employees.

The investments made by the large insurance companies have also been an important business factor during the past year. The New York Life Insurance Co., the second largest American company, held bonds valued at \$572,873,000 and mortgages for \$255,000,000. The Metropolitan has also made extensive housing loans during the last two years.

Russian Trade

The recognition of the Soviet Government by the Labor Administration of Great Britain has been reflected in the U. S. by a revival of proposals for future trade with Russia.

Hitherto Russia's purchases of American cotton have been made via Bremen through German middlemen. This made American goods more costly to Russia, and limited her credit here. Now the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, Inc.—a Manhattan agency of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate of Moscow—has been set up to deal directly with American exporters, and obtain credit directly from New York banks. In cotton this new arrangement makes another saving possible; cotton bought abroad



Our Export Trade

EXPORTS from the United States during the past year were well maintained, despite the acute economic and financial depression in some important foreign markets.

The value of products shipped from this country during the year 1923 was \$4,164,800,000, as compared with \$3,831,900,000 during 1922, and \$2,484,000,000 in 1913.

While Europe is taking relatively less of our exports than before the war, losses in trade there are being covered by increased purchases from Canada, Latin America and elsewhere.

The United States, in fact, continues to lead the world in the export of products. Our sales abroad are one-fifth of the world's total exports, and American goods are now well known in every foreign country.

This Company offers its complete international banking facilities for handling the financial operations of sound export commerce. With our own branches in England, France, and Belgium, and banking correspondents in all foreign markets, we render every phase of banking aid to American exporters.

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A fact in the head is worth two in print. TIME is interested not in how much it can include between its covers, but in how much it can leave in the minds of its readers.

is to some extent heavier and more costly since it absorbs moisture in the ocean shipment. By purchasing in New York, this element of hidden expense can be eliminated. Payments for U. S. goods will be made with the chervonets, which has replaced the rouble as Russia's basic currency.

The Danish representative of the Ford Company has contracted with the Soviet Government for the importation of Ford cars into Russia. All cars thus sold will be made in Ford's Copenhagen factory, or else be imported from America through Copenhagen. The contract calls for 18,000 cars annually.

The election of William G. Marvin, Manhattan lawyer, as President of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce has also called public attention to that body. Its board is composed of American bankers, manufacturers, lawyers. The Committee on Russian Trade, of which Mr. Marvin is chairman, will be amalgamated with the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, and its facilities taken over by the Chamber.

The members of the Chamber desire to make it “the active medium of supplying American business men with up-to-date information as to the happenings and possibilities in Russia.” It is also believed that “its activities may be helpful in bringing about in Russia an understanding of the methods by which business between the two countries may be carried on.”

The Chamber has secured the support of “many important business and banking elements in the U. S. interested in trading with Russia,” and “earnestly solicits the cooperation and support of all American business interests who desire the speedy reconstruction of American-Russian trade without political prejudice or partisanship.”

Petroleum Recovery

Few industries are as unstable as that which is concerned with the production, refining and distribution of petroleum. It is always either a feast or famine. Until only a few weeks ago, the famine element seemed uppermost; over-production had created a great surplus of crude oil for the oil companies to carry, prices were declining precipitously, and disaster was frankly anticipated by the trade.

But meanwhile the consumption of crude oil and its by-products, continued to increase. The huge production of automobiles demanded greater amounts of gasoline than ever. Large office buildings and hotels have adopted oil heating systems. Some railroads not only burn oil in their large locomotives, but are taking up running motor engines on their spur tracks for short haul traffic. Unless new oil fields are opened, the

large stocks now overhanging the market will be diminished, prices, and a period of prosperity oil industry will follow. Already tendency is discernible in the advanced prices in the Mid-continent.

The regular cycle in the oil seems to be: 1) activity in the oil as they rise in price; 2) infusion of new capital into the oil business advancing prices for crude and refined petroleum; 3) overproduction. Just now we seem to be in stage 1, with 2 and 3 beginning. Next year will probably be a correction before the oil is as flat and unprofitable as it was last fall.

Chain Stores

The issuance last week of financial reports of the two American chain-store companies, F. W. Woolworth Co. and the Kresge Co.—again demonstrated extraordinary profits earned in recent years by this class of merchant.

Woolworth last year enjoyed benefits derived from the profits made in 1922, when it came of \$18,324,399 and surplus of \$2,038,950 enabled the company to retire its preferred stock, red good will item by \$20,000,000 still have a surplus of \$10,000,000. Last year net income set a record at \$20,698,180; good will reduced by \$10,000,000 more into a reserve for protected \$3,000,000 and a final surplus of \$161,529. In 1923, \$31.84 was on each common share, as against \$26.42 in 1922.

Kresge's record was proportionally better yet, though on a smaller scale. Net income for 1923 set a record at \$9,493,988 against \$972 in 1922. Last year \$38.84 earned on each common share, as against \$33.52 in 1922. Total sales in 1923 from \$65,191,467 in 1922 to \$232 last year, but the margin on every dollar also rose from 1922 to 1923 in 11.60 cents.

The remarkable thing about these companies is their performance in boom and depression all flush times, the poorer class ordinarily would not buy at a discount; in hard years, buyers when prosperous, are willing to renounce more expensive stores, to the chain stores to economize.

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce—Associates—Manfred Gottfried (National Geographic Society), John S. Martin, Thomas Martyn (Foreign News), Weekly News—Prosper Burroughs, John Farrington M. Gould, William T. Ingalls, J. Klemm, Wells C. Root, John A. Mark Van Doren. Published by TIME, Inc., 150 N. York St., New York City. Subscription rates, \$5.00 in the United States and \$5.00 in Canada, \$5.00; elsewhere \$6.00. For advertising rates address: John S. Martin, Advertising Manager, TIME, Inc., 150 N. York St., New York City. Representatives, Sweeney & Price, 127 Peabody Bldg., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Stone & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago. Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen, 111 N. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

AERONAUTICS

Fokker's Predictions

His poor English did not prevent Anthony H. G. Fokker, famous Dutch constructor (TIME, Dec. 31) from making an impression in a speech before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. One airplane for every 1,000 people in Cleveland, and the airplane a commonplace taxicab between cities was his forecast for the immediate future.

Paris to New York

The De Monge Aircraft Co. (Paris) is building a new type of airplane for a flight next Spring direct to New York—mainly to advertise the progress of French aviation.

Technical reports speak of a number of interesting features. The wing tapers from root to tip and has no external bracing. At its center it is seven feet deep, and contains within its cantilever structure the engines, the fuel tanks and the pilot's cockpit. Once the machine has left the ground, the landing gear itself disappears within the wing. In flight nothing will be seen but a vast wing; air resistance and fuel consumption will thus be reduced to an absolute minimum. The design may mark the culmination of many years' work to reduce the airplane to its simplest and most economical embodiment.

New Bomber

The Army's experimental station at McCook Field, Dayton, will soon test a new bomber built by G. Elias & Bros. of Buffalo. Equipped with two 700-horse-power motors, the new plane will carry a deadly destructive load of 6,900 pounds of bombs—enough to wreck a city. Yet with this enormous load the plane will reach a height of 13,500 feet, and at lower altitudes be able to fly with one of its motors completely out of commission. With a wing area of 1,500 square feet, a span of nearly 100 feet, it will be second in size only to the great Barling Bomber.

Larsen Wins

John M. Larsen, importer of the famous Junker all-metal airplanes, collected \$170,000 following a fire at his hangars at Central Park, L. I. He now has won his second suit against the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co. and the Commercial Union Assurance Co. The underwriters sought to recover their money on the basis of a confession of arson and conspiracy by Larsen's mechanic. But the confession extracted by detectives employed by a personal enemy of Larsen's, under threats of the application of the Mann Act, failed to impress the jury. The case aroused much interest in aircraft circles, involving as it did the reputation of a man prominent in the industry.

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Why we have been willing to lose money on this introductory offer—and why it must soon be withdrawn

HERE is one of those rare bargains you are offered only once in months.

And this may be the last time it will ever be offered.

We have been willing to lose money on it, for the very interesting reason explained below. Our loss, however, is your gain.

On this offer you are given a pair of Abraham Lincoln Book Ends, ABSOLUTELY FREE. These book-ends are made of heavy bronzed metal, with Lincoln's head in bas relief. They are an adornment to any library table. They would cost, if obtainable in stores, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Yet they are given free—in order to introduce the NEW set of thirty Little Leather Library world's masterpieces.

We know what has happened in the past on our previous sets after they were introduced—orders poured in by the thousands.

The easiest thing we could do, therefore, was to introduce this NEW set QUICKLY into representative homes. We know what will happen after this is done. Every set will become a "silent salesman," more powerful than any other form of advertising we could do.

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This New set is, in many respects, the finest we have ever published. It includes the best works,



each one complete, of such famous authors as:

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These thirty volumes, without the book-ends, have been valued (by hundreds of people who are asked to guess) at from free to fifteen times their price. Each volume is complete. The binding is a beautiful limp Croft-cott, handsomely embossed, and tinted an antique copper and green, so that even experts have mistaken it for hand-tooled leather. The paper is actually the same quality as that used in books that sell regularly for \$2.00 apiece. Yet the price, for all thirty volumes, is only \$2.98.

How can thirty such books be sold for only \$2.98? Simply by printing in editions of at least one million books at a time, relying on the good taste of the public to keep the enterprise self-sustaining.


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Surely sooner or later, you will want to obtain this wonderful set—at least a year's good reading for the price of a theatre ticket! Why, then, not obtain it at once, taking advantage of the exceptional "premium" now offered for introductory purposes only?

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Do not send any money. Simply mail the coupon or a letter mentioning this advertisement. When the books and book-ends arrive, give the postman only \$2.98, plus the few pennies for delivery charges. Then, if you wish, examine the books for thirty days. If you are disappointed in the slightest respect, if you do not agree that this is one of the most satisfactory purchases you have ever made, send the set back any time within the thirty days, and your money will instantly be refunded. Can a fairer offer be made? References: Manufacturers' Trust Company, or any magazine. Note: When the present supply of book-ends is gone this offer will be withdrawn. It is made for introductory purposes only. Customers are limited to the purchase of ONE SET. Mail coupon or letter at once.

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(See TIME, Jan. 21)

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These memorable letters are probably the most remarkable production of the last decade. Five Premiers of England have praised them and in America, thousands of people from all walks of life have read and spoken in praise of these volumes and over 75,000 sets have been sold. These letters were also awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1923 for the best American biography. (In two volumes, \$10.00.)

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TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine, has cooperated with Doubleday, Page & Co. in announcing these new books and has notified the book dealers throughout the United States that this advertisement was to appear. TIME has also sent advance copies of this advertisement to all book sellers.

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\$10,000 in prizes for

Short Stories to be given by

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

Four Competitions

- 1st** Competition: From January 1, 1924, to March 31.
- 2nd** Competition: April 1 to June 30.
- 3rd** Competition: July 1 to September 30.
- 4th** Competition: October 1 to December 31.

For the best stories submitted in each of these competitions the magazine will offer a first prize of \$1,250, a second prize of \$750, and a third prize of \$500.

The Judges

The three judges will be

- MEREDITH NICHOLSON**, novelist, essayist, and philosopher.
- ZONA GALE**, author of "Miss Lulu Bett" and "Faint Perfume."
- BLISS PERRY**, professor of English Literature at Harvard University and former editor of the "Atlantic Monthly."

Synopsis of the Conditions

(Which may be found in full in Harper's Magazine for February, or obtained from the publishers on request.)

- 1.** The contests are open to all American (and Canadian) authors. Previous literary reputation is not a factor.
- 2.** The stories must be original, not translations or adaptations.
- 3.** No limits are set as to length, but stories of from 4,000 to 7,000 words are preferable.
- 4.** No particular type of story will be given preference.

HARPER'S welcomes the new. In its pages appeared the first stories of such widely different writers as Mark Twain and Sherwood Anderson. This competition is open both to writers of established reputation and to those who have never had work published before.

5. A contestant may submit as many stories as he desires. Each story should be mailed to Harper's Magazine accompanied by a self-addressed envelope with sufficient stamps for return. Each story should have on the manuscript the name and address of the author and the words "Short Story Contest."

6. The prize-winning stories will be published in Harper's Magazine, but all rights in such stories other than first serial rights will remain the property of the authors. The editors will be glad to negotiate for the purchase of stories not included among the prize-winners but deemed worthy of publication.

THE editors hope and expect that the 1924 Short Story Competitions will bring out new fiction writers of pre-eminent ability and launch them successfully on their careers.

Among the American short-story writers whose distinguished work has appeared in the magazine have been Bret Hart, Stephen Crane, Mark Twain, William Dean Howells, Richard Harding Davis, Mary Wilkins, Owen Wister, Margaret Deland, James Lane Allen, Henry van Dyke, Henry James and Edith Wharton.

Among those whose reputations the magazine has assisted in making during recent years have been Wilbur Daniel Steele, Katherine Fullerton Gerould, Sherwood Anderson, Charles Caldwell Dobie, Edwin Stanton Babcock, Rose Wilder Lane, Florence Campbell Springer, and Mary Heaton Vorse.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE

49 East 33rd Street

::

New York City

S P O R T

Chamonix

The Winter Sports division of the Olympic games closed at Chamonix, with Norway the decisive victor, having scored 134½ of the 391 points allotted. Seventeen nations competed, of which the following twelve scored:

Norway, 134½.	Switzerland, 24.
Finland, 76½.	France, 19½.
Great Britain, 30.	Canada, 11.
United States, 29.	Czechoslovakia, 8½.
Sweden, 26.	Belgium, 6.
Austria, 25.	Italy, 1.

¶ The great event of the week was the final in hockey, in which Canada defeated the U. S., 6-1. It was a contest between Canadian team work and American individual stars. In twenty seconds after the play began a Canadian was sent sprawling. Before two minutes had elapsed an American was laid out by a Canadian's stick. From start to finish the players knocked each other about so that the game was a succession of man-ruled-out-for-two-minutes, and man-retired-for-injuries. The only U. S. goal came when Drury took the puck down the ice through the Canadian team. The Canadian goals came as the result of short, accurate, decisive passes.

¶ The 18 kilometre ski race was won by Haug of Norway in 1 hour, 14 minutes, 3 seconds. The U. S. failed to place. Its leading man, Sigurd Overby of St. Paul, came in 20th of 44 entrants. Other Americans finished 31st, 34th, 36th.

¶ In ski jumping Thams, Bonna and Haug of Norway were awarded the first three places, with Anders Haugen of Minneapolis, fourth, for America. Haugen's jump of 50 metres was from 1 to 5½ metres longer than that of any of the three Norwegians, but the judges placed them ahead of him on the ground that their form was superior.

¶ In fancy skating for women, Mme. Herman Szabo-Plank of Austria won first, with Miss Beatrice Loughan, American, second and Miss Theresa Blanchard of America, fourth.

¶ In the fancy skating for couples Miss Blanchard and her partner, Nathaniel W. Niles (tennis player) of Boston scored sixth for the U. S.

¶ In the bob-sleigh competition the Swiss team won with a time of 5 minutes 45 54-100 seconds in four descents of the 1,444 metre chute—nearly 40 miles an hour. The British team was second, Belgium and France, third and fourth. The chute was dangerous, and a number of accidents resulted. Broken legs were the chief casualties. The Captain of the British team was among the wounded.

¶ Cheering was not one of the official events, but Europeans have taken up the American accompaniment of sport, produced eerie howls.

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MILESTONES

Born: To Secretary of Labor and Mrs. James J. Davis, a daughter; at Washington.

Married. Vincent Richards, 21, famed tennis player, to Miss Claremont Gushee, 22, of Hastings-on-the-Hudson; at Greenwich, Conn. They eloped.

Married. Gilda Gray, famed dancer (real name Mrs. Mary Gorecki, née Michalski, daughter of a Milwaukee alderman and former wife of a Cudahy, Wis., bartender), to Gaillard T. Boag, owner of a chain of Manhattan cabarets; in Chicago.

Divorced. (William) De Wolf Hopper, famed comedian, interpreter of Gilbert and Sullivan light operas, reciter of *Casey at the Bat*, by his fifth wife, Hedda Furey Hopper, actress. She charged misconduct. His other wives were: Ella Gardiner, Ida Mosher, Edna Wallace Hopper, Nella Reardon Bergen. At least three of these charged misconduct, divorced him.

Died. Woodrow Wilson, 67, 28th President of the U. S.; at Washington (see Page 1).

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AMERICAN LINE in service of RED STAR LINE
INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT MARINE COMPANY

IMAGINARY INTERVIEW

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

Edward W. Bok: "In headlines half an inch high, descriptive of my alleged 'invasion' of New York, *The New York Herald* ignorantly referred to me as Edwin Bok."

Miss Alice Robertson, onetime Congress-woman from Oklahoma: "Despatches from Muskogee stated that I am 'not worried' by my dismissal as Welfare Director of the Oklahoma Soldiers' Memorial Hospital, that I am going to be President of the Women's Coolidge-for-President club in my State. 'God will take care of me. I have always done right,' I was quoted as saying."

Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes: "At the Waldorf-Astoria, Manhattan, I denounced woman's struggle for 'equal rights.' Said I: 'We want the womanly woman who loves purity and motherhood.'"

Mary Garden: "I told reporters that when I die I want my body cremated and the ashes cast into Lake Michigan 'in front of Chicago.' Said I: 'Think how thrilled the bathers would be to have the ashes of Mary Garden swept up against them. . . But before I die I must get married.'"

Hoke Smith, ex-U. S. Senator from Georgia: "As a prominent tobacco grower, I attended a dinner in Manhattan of the National Council of Tobacco Salesmen of America. Attention was called to the fact that I am the only living member of Grover Cleveland's Cabinet. I was Secretary of the Interior."

Tyrus R. Cobb, professional baseball player: "I received the following mention in one of the letters of the late Archie Butt, which, descriptive of the Roosevelt Administration, are appearing serially in *The New York Herald*: 'I have gotten the President very much interested in Ty Cobb, the famous baseball player from Georgia. I told him I had given Ty a dinner . . . and he wanted to know all about him. . . Ty is only 22 years old and neither drinks nor smokes, neither did any of the ball players who were there. That interested the President greatly, as he saw in this the perpetuation of the game in this country and its higher development.'"

Magnus Johnson, junior U. S. Senator from Minnesota: "I invaded the Senate press gallery and made a fiery verbal attack on the correspondent of a Minnesota newspaper in whose columns I claimed to have been misrepresented. Despatches reported that I waved my fists about,

used 'strong epithets,' caused a voice to resound through the dais. Fearing we would exchange blows, other correspondents jumped between us. There were cries 'Throw him out!' (meaning me). The correspondent stuck to his guns. Finally I walked outside with Superintendent of the press gallery at his request."

Luis Angel Firpo, "Pampas butler": "The Municipal Council of Guayaquil, town in Argentina, voted on name for a new street. Five of its Fathers thought the thoroughfare should be called Vicente Lopez in honor of the author of the Argentine national anthem. Five others voted for Luis Angel Firpo. The necessitated the casting of the decisive ballot by the President of the Council, with the result that the street will henceforth be known as Calle Luis Angel Firpo. When some of the Councilors later took the President to task for voting for instead of the patriot-composer, the official exclaimed: 'Caramba! I thought you meant Vicente Lopez, the tax collector, who is my enemy.'"

MISCELLANEOUS

"Time brings all things"

In Budapest, the police reported that the Hungarian text of the *Banana Song* is immoral and should not be sung in public, ordered a band in a popular café to cease playing the melody. The indignants asserted that a melody not be immoral, filed a protest with the Department of the Interior.

In the Bronx (borough of New York City), rival factions of dealers fought a pitched battle in the streets. Ice-picks, ice-tongs, blocks of ice and iron bars were wielded. Six ice-men were injured and eight arrested.

In Chicago, Mrs. Florence Allsarno, aged 30, applied for a marriage license, declared she had married the first time when less than ten, had been mother of a son at eleven and of a daughter at twelve, had been divorced when twelve.

From Shanghai, the National Council of China protested against the playing of Mah-Jongg by Chinese people in the U. S. "Chinese Americans consider Mah-Jongg wicked and are appalled and upset by the exposure of their American brethren."

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THE extraordinary rush for Pelmanism that marked the present year is still continuing.

Exceptionally heavy mails are bringing the Institute thousands of letters from men and women who are determined to make 1924 the most prosperous year of their lives.

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WHAT TO DO IN ORDER TO MAKE BETTER USE OF YOUR MENTAL POWERS

Most people today are living half lives.

Their mental engines are running at half speed.

They are not making use of their mental resources.

If they did they would leave most of their competitors standing still.

For the majority of the people today are troubled with all kinds of inertias, which are keeping them down below the level to which their natural abilities would otherwise carry them.

As Dr. Arthur Hadfield, of the Neurological War Hospital, has said: "We are living far below the limits of our possible selves, and there are open to us resources of power which will free us for a life of energy and strength."

In order to become successful we must free our energies from these clogging inertias, open up the reservoirs of power which exist in every brain and make our minds keen and efficient.

Readers have at their service a method which will enable them to do this. And the best time to begin is now.

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Make a test of your efficiency today by answering for yourself the following questions:

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2. Have you a Directive Power?
3. Can you originate valuable ideas?
4. Are you a logical reasoner?
5. Do you remain calm and unfurried when faced with a crisis?
6. Can you master difficult subjects easily?
7. Have you a Strong Personality?
8. Have you a Strong Will?
9. Are you a persuasive talker?
10. Can you sell goods or services?
11. Can you convince people who are doubtful or even hostile?
12. Do you decide quickly and correctly?
13. Can you solve knotty problems easily?
14. Have you an accurate and ready memory?
15. Can you remember dates, statistics, faces, telephone numbers, and long lists of facts?
16. Can you remember details as well as main principles?
17. Can you concentrate your mind on one thing for a long time?

18. Can you work hard without suffering from brain fog?

19. Are you ready to take responsibility?

20. Are you earning a larger income than you were a year ago?

If you are not satisfied with the answers you give to a good many of these questions, then you should use the coupon printed on this page and obtain, free of charge, full particulars of the Pelman Course.

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Amongst the defects which keep so many men and women back are:

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Inertia
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Lack of Ideas

Indefiniteness
Timidity
Mind Wandering
Indecision

Shyness
Lack of System
Procrastination
Slowness
Mental Confusion

Pelmanism banishes these and many other defects. It sweeps them away. It makes your brain keen, fresh, vigilant, and reliant. It renews your vigor. It enables you to press on unflinchingly to your goal.

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Here are some of the qualities Pelmanism develops. They are qualities of the utmost practical value to you, whatever your position in life may be:

—Concentration	—Personality
—Observation	—Enthusiasm
—Perception	—Self-Confidence
—Judgment	—Driving-Power
—Initiative	—Self-Control
—Will-Power	—Tact
—Decision	—Reliability
—Resourcefulness	—Salesmanship
—Organizing Power	—Originality
—Forcefulness	—Memory

These are the qualities which make the difference between a leader and a follower, between one who dares and does and one who weakly drifts through life, between Success and Failure. And these are the qualities you can develop by means of Pelmanism.

THE WILL TO WIN

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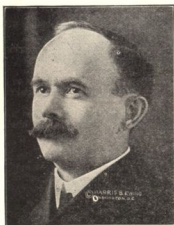
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From FRIEND and FOE

(These follow brief excerpts from statements issued soon after the death of Woodrow Wilson. Attempt has been made to select a phrase characteristic of the complete statement.)

Unknown Washington Woman: "If I could give my life and let him live, I would do so gladly."

William H. Taft: "He was the greatest figure on the world's stage."

Joseph P. Tumulty: "... When lied about, he did not deal in lies."

William G. McAdoo: "He is perhaps the greatest man America has yet produced."

Carter Glass: "His achievements have never been surpassed."

André Tardieu: "He was a perfect ally."

John F. Hylan: "He had a great brain."

Frank B. Kellogg: "He sacrificed himself in a world cause."

Myron T. Herrick: "He left to my judgment many important decisions."

Newton D. Baker: "He was a bit impatient of slow heads, and bitterly intolerant of bad hearts."

Bernard M. Baruch: "As the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount... so his concept of the League of Nations will survive."

Lloyd George: "Like the founder of Christianity, he prosecuted his ideal to his tragic death."

Philadelphia Public Ledger: "His work is done."

James M. Cox: "Now he belongs to the ages."

Hiram Johnson: "He was able."

Henry Cabot Lodge: "We stand with bowed heads."

The Chicago Tribune (related to Medill McCormick): "He failed... to preserve the rights of the U. S. anywhere."

Senator James A. Reed: "Profoundly regret."

Senator Couzens: "His intentions were always good."

"Tammany" Murphy: "I join with every American in mourning."

Vittorio Orlando resentfully refused to comment.

Pius XI when he heard of Mr. Wilson's death knelt in prayer.

Senator Swanson: "A true Virgin gentleman."

Senator Bruce: "All that was b in the old school of Southern state manship."

Pittsburgh Gazette-Times: "No cupant of the White House was I fit, temperamentally."

Le Temps: "The principal fa was a love of glory."

Maximilian Harden: "The her Hamlet of American history."

Charles Evans Hughes: "The tion has lost a great leader."

Samuel Gompers: "I always th of him as the President, for he the true representative of the id upon which our Republic ounded."

Thomas R. Marshall (former V President): "Splendid purposes not die."

The New York World: "Wood Wilson is not dead. The mind the man, and it lives."

Evangeline Booth: "Our pra have been with him."

Raymond Poincaré: "France not forget."

Bainbridge Colby: "I have words."

Lord Robert Cecil: "Faith courage."

Archbishop Hayes: "There ar supermen at the Gates of Death"

John Grier Hibben: "Princ loses her most distinguished alum"

Mark Sullivan (famed Washin correspondent): "Wilson leave heir and no regret."

Thomas E. Rush (President, tional Democratic Club): "Wi a great man when the U. S. Sen absolutely forgotten."

Vienna Mittagszeitung: "... in the hands of Clemenceau."

Berlin Deutsche Zeitung: " bloody dilettante of the most da ous type... the straw man of Street."

Professor Otto Hoetsch (University): "No German will a tear."



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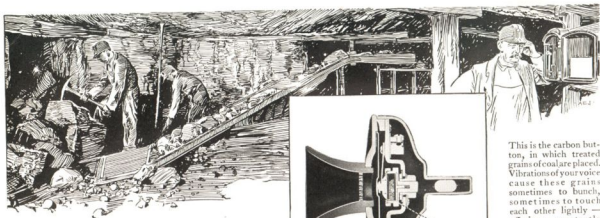
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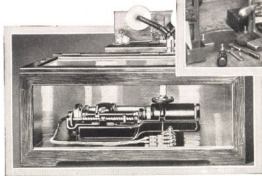
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