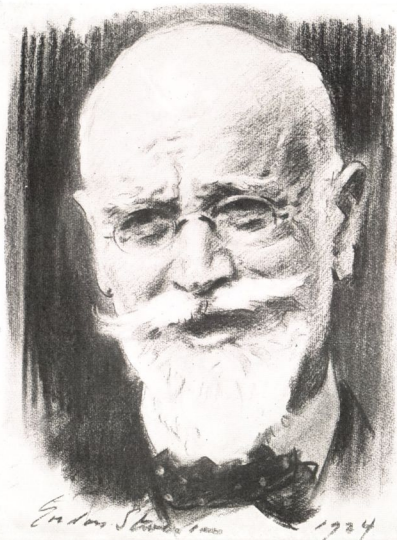


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. III NO. 7

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS

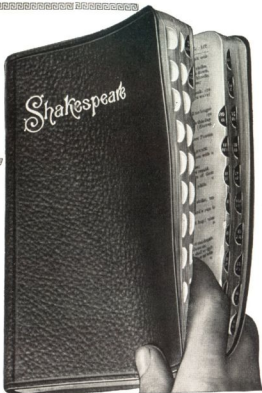
"Ascetic, Energetic, Persuasive"
(See Page 11)

FEB. 18, 1924

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. III

No. 7

Feb. 18, 1924

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY "The Way of Peace"

Extreme simplicity marked the funeral ceremonies and interment of the late President Woodrow Wilson.

Tributes of flowers from persons and organizations in many parts of the world arrived at the S Street home. In order to make room for the assemblage of mourners, several truckloads of flowers were conveyed, at the request of Mrs. Wilson, to army hospitals.

Mrs. Wilson declined President Coolidge's offer of a state funeral in the lobby of the Capitol.

Presbyterian services were held at the Wilson home, where the group of mourners included the immediate family, the relatives of Mrs. Wilson and the first Mrs. Wilson, the personal friends of the late President, his chief political associates, President and Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. William Howard Taft (Chief Justice Taft was ill and unable to attend, as was also Senator Henry Cabot Lodge). Mrs. Wilson remained in her room during these observances.

A group of eight service men as pall-bearers conveyed the casket to the hearse, behind which formed the funeral cortege.

The cortege proceeded directly to St. Alban's Hill, on which is situated the unfinished Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. Beneath the apse of the Cathedral (which is completed) is the Chapel of Bethlehem, in the crypt of which Mr. Wilson was interred.

Five hundred mourners, leaders in the public life of the Nation, were present. There was Mrs. Warren G. Harding, there were members of the Coolidge Cabinet, members of the Wilson Cabinet, a delegation of eleven Senators, a delegation of 26 Representatives, Samuel Gompers, Ambassador Jules Jusserand and many others.

The cortege entered by the doorway over which is inscribed "The Way of Peace." Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by her brother, Wilmer Bolling, followed, with Mrs. William G. McAdoo and Miss Margaret Wilson, daughters of the late President, and Mr. McAdoo, white and haggard.

The service was read by Bishop Freeman of the Episcopal Church and two Presbyterian clergymen. At Mrs. Wilson's request, Bishop Freeman concluded by reciting *Crossing the Bar*. The casket was lowered into the crypt and taps was sounded—by the same bugler who had blown taps for the Unknown Soldier.

Woodrow Wilson was laid to rest.

Official mourning for 30 days was announced at the White House, and all social engagements were cancelled. The Army and Navy also went into mourning for 30 days.

In the universal observance of mourning, it was remarked that the German Embassy did not lower its flag to half staff. Protests arose in the press and elsewhere. Ambassador Wiedfeldt announced that the German Government regarded Woodrow Wilson as only a private citizen and that the flag would be placed at half staff only on the day of the funeral. Mean-

while the Embassy flew no flag. In the early hours of one morning an unidentified group nailed an American flag to the Embassy staff. It was removed later by the police.

Mr. Coolidge's Week

¶ The President and Mrs. Coolidge attended the funeral of Woodrow Wilson—the services both at Mr. Wilson's home and at the Washington Cathedral.

¶ The President opened and addressed a conference of bankers and farmers to obtain relief for the farm region of the Northwest (see Page 4).

¶ In a letter to a convention of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Association, President Coolidge extended assurance of his "hearty sympathy."

¶ Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns, who have been guests at the White House for several weeks, left Washington for Boston.

¶ In one day there called at the White House: 1) Senator Magnus Johnson of Minnesota, to discuss farm matters; 2) Robert Underwood Johnson, former Ambassador to Italy, on a personal matter; 3) Dr. I. Fred Johnson, prominent member of the Lee Highway Association, with his associates; 4) James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with a petition for the release of 54 Negroes of the 24th Infantry in Leavenworth Penitentiary for the Houston Riot of 1917; 5) Henry Lincoln Johnson, Republican National Committeeman from Georgia. Even the President was reported to have found this a case of too much Johnson; he addressed one of the Johnsons on a subject which pertained to another.

¶ The Congressional Reception at the White House was cancelled because of Mr. Wilson's death.

¶ The President ordered the Department of Justice to investigate charges by Governor McMaster of South Dakota and Governor Bryan of Nebraska that "allied interests of the Standard Oil" had cornered the crude

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Published weekly by TIME, Incorporated, at 236 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y. Subscription, \$5 per year. Entered as second-class matter February 28, 1923, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

National Affairs—[Continued]

oil supply and were advancing the price of gasoline.

¶ A delegation of Boy Scouts called at the White House on the 14th birthday of their organization.

¶ For the President's activities in connection with the so-called Oil Scandal, see Page 3.

¶ Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge attended Sunday services at the Central Presbyterian Church, where Woodrow Wilson worshipped. The sermon was *A Great Man Has Fallen*.

¶ Travelling to Manhattan, the President made a Lincoln Day address before Republicans of those parts.

Expression

At the 38th annual Lincoln Day dinner of the National Republican Club, at the Waldorf-Astoria in Manhattan, President Coolidge expressed himself on Government policies at such length as he has done only once before, in his message to Congress. The Lincoln Day address was fittingly called the opening attack of his campaign for nomination. As such it contained a more extensive explanation of the reasons which have prompted his policies than any previous declaration. Extracts:

"Mr. Chairman: One hundred and fifteen years ago today Abraham Lincoln was born. To me the greatness of Lincoln consisted very largely of a vision by which he saw more clearly than the men of his time the moral relationship of things. . . ."

Farming. "No one would deny, I suppose, that industrially we are very flourishing. But agriculture has only partially revived. The farmer is not receiving his share.

"This problem is not merely the problem of the agricultural sections of our country; it is the problem likewise of industry, of transportation, of commerce and of banking. I bring it to you because I know that in part it is your problem. I have already encouraged organization and cooperative marketing that organized agriculture may cope with organized industry. I have promoted tariff investigations for increased rates on wheat. I have extended relief through the War Finance Corporation and the Federal Reserve Bank System."

Tax Reduction. "Immediately upon my taking office it was determined, after conference with Secretary Mellon, that the Treasury Department should study the possibility of tax reduction for the purpose of securing relief to all taxpayers of the country and emancipating business from un-

reasonable and hampering exactions. The result was the proposed bill which is now pending before the Congress.

"There is no escaping the fact that when the taxation of large incomes is excessive they tend to disappear. I am not making any argument with the man who believes that 55 per cent ought to be taken away from the \$1,000,000 income, or 68 per cent from a \$5,000,000 income; but when it is considered that in the effort to get these amounts we are rapidly approaching the point of getting nothing at all, it is necessary to look for a more practical method. That can be done by a reduction of the high surtaxes, when viewed solely as a revenue proposition to about 25 per cent.

"I stand on the simple proposition that the country is entitled to all the relief from the burden of taxation which it is possible to give. The proposed measure gives such relief. Other measures which have been brought forward do not meet this requirement."

Bonus. "It is of the utmost importance, in order to be able to meet a fast approaching foreign competition, that to keep business good and prevent depression we reduce our debt and keep our expenditures as low as possible. These are the economic reasons why the granting of a bonus would jeopardize the welfare of the whole country. It was estimated that under the bonus bill which was vetoed, if all the beneficiaries had taken the certificates which it was proposed to issue, the plan would have cost \$225,000,000 annually for the first four years, and a total of \$5,400,000,000.

"This would more than destroy all the great labor which the country has gone through for the purpose of reducing its debt."

Europe. "The prospect of a European settlement has arisen which holds some promise. Three Americans of outstanding and well-seasoned ability have been called to give their expert assistance and advice. They do not represent our Government. Their only official standing comes from their being agents of the Reparation Commission.

"Yet they cannot help being Americans and will bring to their problem not the point of view of the American Government but, what may be more effective, the point of view of the American mind."

Mexico. "We recognize that the people of that country have a perfect right to set up and pull down Governments without interference from us.

"When disorder arose there, President Obregon sought the purchase of a small amount of arms and munitions of our Government for the purpose of insuring his own domestic tranquility. We had either to refuse or to comply. To refuse would have appeared to be equivalent to deciding that a friendly Government, which we had recognized, ought not to be permitted to protect itself."

Oil. "Lately there have been most startling revelations concerning the leasing of Government oil lands. It is my duty to extend to every individual the constitutional right to the presumption of innocence until proven guilty. But I have another duty equally constitutional, and even more important, of securing the enforcement of the law. In that duty I do not intend to fail.

"There will be immediate, adequate, unshrinking prosecution, criminal and civil, to punish the guilty, and to protect every national interest. In this effort there will be no politics, no partisanship. It will be speedy, it will be just. I am a Republican, but I cannot on that account shield any one because he is a Republican. I am a Republican, but I cannot on that account prosecute any one because he is a Democrat.

"I want no hue and cry, no mingling of innocent and guilty in unthinking condemnation."

THE CABINET

Industry Militant

Mr. Dwight Filley Davis*, Assistant Secretary of War, called Industry together to explain a plan for coordinating the entire production of the country in time of war. He summoned representatives of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Society of Automotive Engineers—to meet in Manhattan with him and members of the Army Ordnance Department.

There was food. And Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation, presided. Before the assemblage Mr. Davis set forth the plans which he has been maturing for three years.

He has divided the country into 14 districts over each of which will be placed a head to survey economic re-

*Not to be confused with James J. Davis (Secretary of Labor) or John W. Davis (one-time Ambassador to the Court of St. James) or Norman H. Davis (one-time Under-Secretary of State).

National Affairs—[Continued]

sources, the capacity of manufacturers to turn out war supplies, the quantity of necessary raw materials obtainable, etc. At the Capital specifications for 700,000 articles needed by our military forces have been prepared. Standard forms of contracts, and an efficient cost accounting system for handling war work are under preparation.

With these objectives obtained, the Government would be economically ready for immediate defence in case of war. Said Mr. Davis: "The final goal of this planning work—which, of course, can never be reached—would be that, on receipt of a telegram from my office, every manufacturer who is to do war work would get out his production schedules, plans, specifications, contracts, etc., and immediately start work."

The extent of coöperation which will be needed from manufacturers to keep pace with the technical advances of warfare was amplified by one Colonel Walsh of the Ordnance Department. He described some of the outstanding improvements in military equipment which have taken place since the War: "Our own Ordnance Department has designed a 75-millimetre gun with twice the range of the French Soixante-Quinze used in 1918. The redesigned 155-millimetre gun outranges the French C. P. F. by nearly five miles, the new 4.7 gun outranges our own pre-war design two and a half times and fires a heavy projectile at that."

"Even after the armistice, when a board of line officers got together to formulate their specifications for an ideal caterpillar tractor for divisional artillery, the highest speed pictured in their most optimistic dreams was twelve miles an hour. In the meantime, the Holt Manufacturing Co. has already produced an ordnance tractor that can attain a speed of 30 miles an hour and can negotiate a 45-degree slope without difficulty. Incidentally, it can be driven submerged in water up to the driver's chin."

The name of the Assistant Secretary of War is more frequently on the lips of the public in regard to sport than in regard to war. In 1899, while still a student at Harvard, Mr. Davis presented the Davis Cup, the annual contest for which is now an international tennis classic. At first it was contested only between the U. S. and England, but gradually more and more nations have entered the competition. Mr. Davis (with Holcombe Ward) was National Doubles Champion (1899-1901). He has held also the National Clay Court, Western Doubles, Eastern



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DWIGHT FILLEY DAVIS
He prepares for war

Doubles, Middle States Doubles championships. He at various times took part in polo, boating, football, was the founder of the free public golf links at St. Louis.

CONGRESS

The Legislative Week

The recesses of both Houses, in memory of Woodrow Wilson, shortened the legislative week.

The Senate:

☐ Adopted without debate a resolution renewing for the 68th Congress the authority of the Public Lands Committee to investigate every phase of the Naval Reserve Oil leases.

☐ Adopted unanimously and without debate a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to act immediately to recover from the Standard Oil Co. of California Sections 16 and 36 of Naval Oil Reserve No. 1.

☐ Adopted without debate a resolution of Senator La Follette authorizing the Public Lands Committee to investigate the leasing of Naval Reserve No. 2 to the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Co.

☐ Heard lengthy speeches on the oil scandal.

☐ Debated over a period of several days a resolution calling for the resignation of Secretary of the Navy Denby and finally passed it.

☐ Adopted a resolution to extend the life of the War Finance Corpora-

tion for nine months. (It is supposed to cease operation on March 1.)

The House:

☐ Defeated after two days of debate a resolution for a Constitutional Amendment to prohibit the issuing of tax-exempt securities.

Oil Bath

The Senate investigation of naval reserve oil leases (TIME, Jan. 28 et seq.) went into many byways. Chief events of the week:

☐ President Coolidge signed the resolution empowering him to employ special counsel to investigate and prosecute the case. He named Silas H. Strawn of Chicago and former Senator Atlee Pomeroy of Akron as counsel, subject to confirmation by the Senate. In a letter to the Senate he took exception to the preamble of the resolution which declared that there were indications of fraud and corruption, and he stated that any guilt must be determined before a proper court.

☐ The Senate waged a lengthy battle over a resolution calling for the resignation of Secretary Denby. It was finally passed, 47 to 34, with the following Republicans voting for the resignation: Brookhart, Capper, Frazier, Harrell, Hiram Johnson, Ladd, La Follette, McNary, Norbeck, Norris. Mr. Denby denied absolutely that he would resign, but a rumor to that effect persisted at the Capital.

☐ William G. McAdoo appeared before the investigating committee at his own request. He denied absolutely that he had been engaged by Mr. Doheny in any other capacity than as professional adviser on the Doheny oil interests in Mexico. Reading from a prepared statement, he said: "Mr. Doheny's companies, as well as Mr. Doheny, enjoyed an enviable reputation when he called on me in 1919."

☐ President Coolidge issued a statement:

"No official recognition can be given to the passage of the Senate resolution relative to their opinion concerning members of the Cabinet or other officers under executive control. . . ."

☐ Mr. McAdoo wired David L. Rockwell, his campaign manager, to call a conference of his supporters to determine "in cold-blood" whether they still wanted him for President.

TAXATION

Developments

There were two important developments in regard to tax legislation last week:

1) The Ways and Means Committee

National Affairs—[Continued]

reported to the House the Mellon tax reduction bill.

2) The proposed Amendment to the Constitution to prevent the issuance of tax-exempt securities was defeated in the House.

Mellon Bill. By a vote of 15 to 3, the Mellon tax reduction bill was reported out by the Ways and Means Committee. Every Republican voted "Yea," three Democrats voted "No," eight Democrats voted "Present." But it must be noted that all of the Republicans do not favor the measure as it stands. In fact, there are four types of opinion in the Committee: 1) Those Republicans who prefer the Mellon bill as it stands, with a maximum surtax of 25%; 2) those Republicans—including Chairman Green—who want a maximum surtax of 32% to 35%; 3) the insurgent Republicans—led by Representative Frear—who want even higher surtaxes and, as well, excess profits taxes; 4) the Democrats who favor a maximum surtax of 44%.

The bill as reported out is substantially the same as that proposed by Secretary Mellon. The only important changes are that it provides a 25% reduction in the taxes to be paid this year on last year's income, and further defines earned income as everything below \$5,000, and nothing above \$20,000. It also includes some changes in the administrative features of the law, and exercises a slightly different choice in the nuisance taxes to be eliminated.

Consideration of the bill will be taken up about Feb. 18 and it is generally predicted that in order to secure passage some kind of compromise on the surtax rates—somewhere between 32% and 40%—will be made.

The Tax-Exempt Amendment. There came before the House a resolution for a Constitutional Amendment to prohibit in future the issuance of any securities by States or municipalities which should be free from Federal taxation. Such a resolution requires a two-thirds vote in both Houses and ratification by 36 States before it can become a part of the Constitution. The vote was 247 in favor, 133 opposed—seven less than needed for passage. The vote by parties:

	In Favor	Opposed
Republicans	176	18
Democrats	69	114
Socialist	1	—
Independent	1	—
Farmer-Labor	—	1
	247	133

Such an outcome was not unex-

pected. To deprive local communities of the privilege of issuing tax-exempt bonds, would restrict their borrowing power. This would cut down public building projects and seriously affect local political patronage.

The charges made against the resolution were principally that it would have infringed on State right.

The following is typical of the arguments of those in favor of the resolution: "To vote for tax-exempt securities is to write after the income tax schedule the following amendment: 'Providd, however, that the payment of these taxes is at the option of the taxpayer, and if he does not desire to make this voluntary contribution, his declination meets with the entire approval of the Congress.'"

FARMERS

Private Cooperation

A conference of agricultural, banking and industrial interests met in Washington at the call of the President. Mr. Coolidge appeared before the conference to make proposals for the "pressing agricultural needs of the Northwest" before the Conference attacked the problem. He declared: "The principal purpose of this conference is to secure cooperation. Agriculture cannot stand alone. The banks cannot stand alone. A great amount of money has been spent to establish the population of the area affected. . .

"Difficulties exist there among some of the banks and on farms for which I wish to propose certain remedies. I do not intend to exclude other remedies. . . I am in favor of any sound measures of relief that can be devised. . .

"I shall state, however, the steps which in my opinion the Federal Government can properly take:

"First, the enactment of the Norbeck-Burnetts bill providing an appropriation . . . for the purpose of promoting the diversification of agriculture in certain sections of the country which heretofore have been devoted primarily to the production of wheat. Such a fund can be used to make loans to wheat farmers to enable them to purchase live stock and poultry, and thus equip their farms for dairying and general farming. I have submitted this legislation to the Congress. I do not know what action will be taken, but I propose to support it.

"Second, it is proposed that the

time during which the War Finance Corporation may make advances for agricultural purposes be extended to the end of the present calendar year. The Corporation has made, during the past two years, advances to more than 4,300 country banks in the United States, as well as loans in large amounts to cooperative marketing associations and to live stock loan companies. The policy has been to make loans where they would be helpful to the agricultural and live stock industry, but to make them on a sound business basis and upon adequate security. . . We must take no action that will make it possible to transfer losses from private interests to the public this year. The object should be reconstruction, not charity, whether it is charity for the weak or for the strong."

The President suggested that the conference might aid the Government: 1) by appointing committees "to assist the Department of Agriculture in adopting its efforts to local conditions"; 2) by ascertaining some practical means by which agricultural indebtedness might be refunded along sound lines, so as to assist farmers and banks, essentially solvent, but pressed for credit.

Then the conference rolled up its sleeves and set to work. There was disagreement as to whether the Norbeck-Burnetts bill and the extension of the powers of the War Finance Corporation would be of value, and no resolution approving them was passed.

But the conference did endorse a plan for a \$10,000,000 corporation to be financed by private capital to aid in refunding farm debts. A committee of two Minneapoles, three Chicagoans and two New Yorkers was appointed to draft the charter of the corporation, which would make loans to sound banks in the agricultural area that are threatened by the emergency. Secretaries Mellon, Hoover and Wallace are to cooperate in the selection of committees to dispose of the capital stock.

A plan of action is under way at last. It remains to be seen whether it will prove successful.

ARMY AND NAVY Appropriation

The House Appropriation Committee reported out the supply bill for the Navy Department. It carried appropriations of \$271,942,867—\$23,024,000 less than was appropriated a year ago and \$4,453,000 less than was requested

National Affairs—[Continued]

in the budget estimate. The provisions of the bill included:

■ Appropriations for pay to keep the Navy at its present strength of 6,469 officers and 86,000 men, and to keep the Marine Corps at its present strength of 1,002 officers and 19,500 men.

■ A cut of \$410,000 from the budget estimate for naval aviation, making the appropriation \$57,174 less than last year's. The development program for Pearl Harbor, Hawaii and Coco Solo, Canal Zone, was deprived of appropriations on the ground that it had never been approved by law.

■ A trip of the *Shenandoah* to the North Pole, to cost \$183,000, was approved, but the expense will be paid out of money already appropriated.

■ No building of new ships, not already under construction. The Committee deemed it unwise to construct even those types of ships not restricted by the Limitation of Armaments Treaty, on the grounds that it set a bad example to other nations.

■ About \$30,000,000 is included for the completion of one battleship, two aeroplane carriers, six scout cruisers, thirteen submarines, three fleet submarines, one gunboat, two destroyer tenders, one submarine tender and one repair ship, which were under construction on Nov. 30, 1923.

■ No appropriation for building three new fleet submarines requested by the Navy, on the grounds that the usefulness of this type of craft had not been successfully demonstrated. A substitute appropriation of \$600,000 for submarine experiment was offered.

■ The appropriation for improvements of navy yards and naval stations was cut in half, to \$1,916,500.

■ Recommendation was made that in future appointments to the Naval Academy, its student body be limited to three-fifths of its present number, cutting down the graduating class in 1928 to 254 members.

SHIPPING

A Chair Refilled

The Chairmanship of the Shipping Board, long a conspicuous post in the Government, passed with comparatively little public notice into new hands. An oil scandal, topped by an ex-President's death, helped to crowd it out of a place in the public eye. Even more, the change in the relation between the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation (*TIME*, Jan. 14, 21) seemed to detract from the importance of the fact that President Coolidge last week

designated T. V. O'Connor, of Buffalo—for over two years a member of the Shipping Board—as its Chairman.

Under Lasker and Farley the Shipping Board ruled over the fate of the Government's merchant fleet. Under the recent reorganization of authority, the man responsible for the conduct of the Government's shipping business is no longer the Chairman of the Shipping Board, but the President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation—Admiral Leigh C. Palmer. The change has converted the Shipping Board from a body of ship operators, to a body engaged in the general regulation of ocean-borne commerce. It is now principally a sort



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T. V. O'C.

He sits over the seas

of Interstate Commerce Commission of the sea. And the smiling T. V. O'Connor leads it in its role.

The new head knows the shipping business literally from the engine-room up. He began as a fireman on a harbor tug, rose to marine engineer in Buffalo. In 1906 he was elected President of the Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association of the Great Lakes. In 1908 he became President of the International Longshoremen's Association. He held that post during the longshoremen's strike which lasted from March to October in 1919. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement. He approved the ultimatum of the Shipping Board to the longshoremen, was tried by the union for favoring the shipowners—and was acquitted. About the time that the strike was settled he declared: "If everyone of the 40,000 longshoremen in the port of New York vote to remain out on strike, I will still refuse to endorse their action in any manner!"

He took an active interest in Repub-

lican politics, first in New York, then in the national arena. Soon after taking office, President Harding offered him the Assistant Secretariat of Labor, but he declined. In June of 1921, he did accept an appointment to the Shipping Board. Now he sits at its head.

POLITICAL NOTES

Single Tax

A National Convention of the great Presidential year of 1924 was held in Manhattan. Before the Convention, the name of the Party was the Single Tax Party. After the Convention it was the Commonwealth Land Party. But the change was only a change of name.

The Single Tax principles of Henry George* were again affirmed in the Party's platform. Under the Single Tax program, the Government would assume practical ownership of all land. The Government would be supported by one tax alone, the tax for the use of land—in other words, rent.

For President, the Party nominated William J. Wallace, of Newark, N. J., President of the Eck Dynamo and Motor Co.; for Vice President, J. C. Lincoln, President of the Lincoln Motor Works of Cleveland.

Said the platform:

"All evils arising out of our unjust economic conditions, such as business depressions, hard times, unemployment, poverty and the fear of poverty, bad housing conditions and the crime, vice and disease due to these conditions, are the result of the private ownership of the earth and the appropriation of its products by the few. . . .

"War and strife, now and always due to economic maladjustment, would disappear with the elimination of private ownership of land, which has ever been the basis and the cause of all the world's economic troubles. . . .

"No structure built in violation of natural law can stand; civilization built in such violation must fall; other civilizations have gone down; the foundations of this civilization are crumbling. If civilization is to live,

—Henry George (1819-1897), after hardly more than a grammar-school education in Philadelphia, led a varied life, including seafaring, elocution, printing, journalism. In 1879 he published his most famous work, *Progress and Poverty*, which sold by millions and was translated into several languages. He toured Ireland, England, Australia for his cause—a single tax, a tax that would support all government by consuming all the economic rent of land. The slogan of the Single Tax Party was at one time: "We Want the Earth."

National Affairs—[Continued]

private ownership of land must go. If private ownership of land continues, this civilization is doomed."

Biography

In Philadelphia, Josephus Daniels took his pen in hand and prepared to depart for North Carolina. He was engaged by the John C. Winston Co. to write a biography of Woodrow Wilson. He will prosecute his task at his North Carolina home. Said Mr. Daniels: "The book will begin with his birth and go right through his whole career."

Record

Andrew William Mellon established a new speech-making record for himself: 3 min. 38 sec., before the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia.

"Coolidge, Quarterback"

Clinton W. Gilbert, author of *The Mirrors of Washington* and correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, delivered himself of an egregious metaphor, highly complimentary to C. Coolidge:

When I pick an All-American football team of Presidents I shall put Coolidge in as quarterback. He is the weight and size for a quarterback. He gets in every play as no other President I have ever seen does. He follows the ball like one possessed. He handles it with fingers that never slip. His generalship is never caught asleep. He eats, drinks, lives the game. In the whole list of Presidents there isn't another quarter like him.

Of course, this must be a non-partisan team, so I put in Grover Cleveland for center—beefy, built low to the ground, aggressive yet a tower of strength on the defense; sure in passing and quick on his feet for a man of his weight and power. And there is Andrew Jackson for tackle—tall, rangy and muscular—the ideal build for that place in the line—a rough and dangerous player, a terror to his opponents, quick on his feet and down the field under punts ahead of the ends. Then there is Theodore Roosevelt for fullback, a bit showy and an individualist, but he bucks the line with the best of them. Highly versatile, he also runs around end well and can drop a goal from the field from the forty-five yard line. "Hit 'em where they ain't," he says, borrowing his motto from baseball.

But I'm not going to watercamp this whole team. Anybody who wants to can watercamp the other seven members for himself.

Caretaker

Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois will stand for reelection next Fall. Most of the Senators who will do likewise still remain at Washington, not having begun their campaigns. Senator McCormick also remains in Washington. But his affairs in the home borough are being carefully tended. Mrs. McCormick, formerly Ruth Hanna, daughter of the greatest of all political bosses—the late Marcus Alonzo Hanna—is firmly entrenched on the home front. There are not a few



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Mrs. McCormick

She learned the political game early

who say she is a better politician than her husband.

The author of *The Boudoir Mirrors of Washington* (TIME, Dec. 31) has written: "Few women in official life have the versatility or dynamic personality of Mrs. McCormick. She is a clever politician, an ardent suffragist, a social leader, an expert horsewoman, an effective writer, and a successful farmer. . . . as a daughter of Mark Hanna, so long autocrat of the G. O. P., she learned the political game early. She played a prominent part in the fascinating life of the 'Little White House'. . . . Not even during its prominence as a political stronghold throughout the Civil War did this celebrated old Taylor Mansion on Jackson Place attain the distinction that came to it through Mark Hanna's famous country sausage and pancake breakfasts. It has been said that hospitality often masked political batteries. . . .

"When you make a list of the big women in Washington, you can't afford to leave out Ruth McCormick. . . . She is the sort you can't keep under."

Texans

Texans are independent in their ways and opinions. When the House passed a resolution to permit President Coolidge to spend \$100,000 in investigating the oil scandals, one adverse vote was cast—by Blanton, a Texan. Now the Pension Committee is considering a bill to grant a pension of \$5,000 a year to Mr. Harding. Representative Hutton

W. Summers of Dallas last week protested against the proposed grant in a letter to the Committee. Said he: "To bestow upon any individual or upon any member of his family a benefit or advantage not enjoyed by others, merely because the citizen may have been honored by his fellow-citizens, cannot, in my view, be justified in a democratic government, the very nature of which does not tolerate class distinction or special benefit among its citizens."

"I trust that it is not necessary for me to state that I have sentiments of highest respect for the proposed beneficiary under this bill, and it is with no small degree of embarrassment that I find myself compelled to take the position with regard to this matter which I have indicated."

Widows

The widows of Presidents have been treated in many different fashions: Martha Washington, franking privilege; Dolly Madison, franking privilege and payment of \$30,000 for husband's manuscript (the only complete and authoritative account of the U. S. Constitutional Convention); Louisa C. Adams, widow of John Quincy Adams, franking privilege and \$25,000 cash; widows of John Tyler and James K. Polk, annual allowances of \$5,000 each; widow of Zachary Taylor, franking privilege and \$5,000; widow of James A. Garfield, franking privilege, single payment of \$50,000 and annual payment of \$5,000; Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Roosevelt, annual payments of \$5,000 each; widow of Grover Cleveland, no allowance (one was proposed, but when opposition arose, Mrs. Cleveland, now Mrs. Francis Folsom Cleveland Preston, requested that the proposal be dropped); Mrs. Harding, franking privilege; Mrs. Wilson, franking privilege has already been proposed, no allowance, as yet.

Irish

Frederic W. Wile, who, as a correspondent, is almost omniscient as to the histories and political detail of Washington, is not the man to miss a point. He recalled that Edward L. Doheny, famed for oil, was the chief backer of the campaign in this country for Irish freedom, prior to the setting up of the Irish Free State. Mr. Doheny was President of the American Association for Recognition of the Irish Republic, and as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1920 in San Francisco he made a fight to hammer an Irish freedom plank into the Democratic platform.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE LEAGUE

The Week's Activities

Wilson. Sir Eric Drummond, General Secretary of the League of Nations, at Geneva, issued on behalf of the Secretariat a statement in which he eulogized the late Woodrow Wilson and referred in glowing terms to the part he played for the League. "Mr. Wilson has gone," he concluded, "but the work to which he gave his life has only just begun." Lord Cecil, representing Britain, added: "Former President Wilson is dead, but we shall ever hear him."

Memel. Norman H. Davis, U. S. Under Secretary of State in the Wilson Administration, now head of a League commission to untangle the difficulties which have arisen over the port of Memel, arrived at Memel with the members of the commission to study the problem on the spot. Both Lithuania and Poland have claims to the port, which is an important sea outlet to both nations.

Arms. The League Committee on the Sale of Arms heard the U. S. case stated by Joseph C. Grew, U. S. Minister to Switzerland. The Committee then referred *ad interim* most of the problems before it to a sub-committee. The Committee met to try to solve U. S. objections to the St. Germain Convention, which aims at binding Governments to control private manufacture and sale of arms and at stopping international traffic in them. It was understood that the U. S. Government considered the control of manufacture and sale of arms by private firms a question for domestic politics and one on which the U. S. Congress was alone competent to act. On the question of stopping international traffic in arms, the U. S. would object to any limitation being placed on her right to sell arms on the American continent.

Naval Arms. At Rome a naval conference assembled under the aegis of the League to consider the extension of the principles of the Washington Naval Treaty to other Powers.

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Premier's Speech

With a cheering, enthusiastic crowd at his heels, Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, walked from his home at No. 10 Downing Street to the House of Commons.

There, from the Treasury Bench,

he delivered a speech—his first as head of His Majesty's Government.

The speech was unsensational and "vague," particularly in its treatment of important domestic issues—unemployment, housing, agriculture, taxation. It was more an expression of Labor's general attitude of mind than a concrete definition of policy.

Present in the leader's seat among the crowded opposition benches was ex-Premier Baldwin. After the speech both he and ex-Premier Asquith, Liberal leader, congratulated Mr. MacDonald. In general the attitude of the house was fair. "Give Labor a chance."

Some excerpts:

Initial sentences. "No Prime Minister has ever met the House of Commons under similar circumstances to mine. For the time being no party in the House has a majority. . . . I think we will have to think less about party than heretofore and to lay more and more emphasis upon the responsibility of individual members voting as responsible members of the House and not merely as party politicians."

On parliamentary "tricks." "I have a lively recollection of all sorts of ingenuities practiced by oppositions in order to spring a snap division upon the Government so that it might be turned out on a defeat. I have known bathrooms downstairs utilized, nor for legitimate purposes but for the illegitimate purpose of packing as many members surreptitiously inside their doors as their physical limitations would allow. . . . I have seen this House practically empty when the bells began to ring and then turned into a riotous sort of market place by the inrush of members for the purpose of finding the Government napping and turning it out on a stupid issue. I am not going to go out on any such issue."

The immediate program. "Up to the end of March we shall have to ask the House to give up most of its time to financial business—that we have inherited from our predecessors—for supplementary estimates in the main. We shall place before the House those resolutions carried at the imperial and economic conference."

Treaties. "There are two important treaties that have been signed and have to be ratified. There is the treaty with Turkey signed at Lausanne [TIME, Aug. 6], and the

more recent treaty which I am glad to say has just been signed between France and Spain regarding Tangier, [TIME, Dec. 31].

Housing. "The housing problem can only be solved when decent human homes are provided for most of the working classes of the country at rents which can be borne by the average income of those persons. . . . Provision for this has been made since the war by subsidies. We are going to continue that, and at present we shall continue it in relation to this problem of how we can build houses on the average for £500 and let them on the average for 9 shillings [52], including rents and rates."

Russia. "As Foreign Minister I recognized Russia with the full approval of the Government. The point of view I took was this. I want to settle all between Russia and ourselves—a very big job certainly, but a job that somebody sooner or later has to do. I made up my mind if any Foreign Secretary sat down to try to settle these questions with a representative of Russia who was not even a *Charge d'Affaires*, he might live to be as old as Methuselah and he would not settle them."

The U. S. "So far as America is concerned, it would ill become me or this House to give it any advice. . . . As soon as America feels there is something large, something moral, in the spirit in which these [European] problems are being approached, then we will not have to go cap in hand to America to beg her to come in, but America will be perfectly willing to do her share in the great work."

The Ruhr. "I must take this, the first opportunity, of paying my tribute to the hearty cooperation of M. Poincaré to the approaches I made on this subject. . . . We must consider such problems as reparations and the Ruhr from the point of view of France, of Great Britain and of Europe and do everything to find a satisfactory agreement."

It was at this point that Ronald McNeil, former Conservative Secretary of Foreign Affairs, interrupted to ask: "Will the right honorable gentleman explain any particular in which this policy differs from that of his predecessors?" The Tories laughed loudly, and Premier MacDonald replied: "I think I had better not. . . . I am responsible for my policy, but I am not going to mix

Foreign News—[Continued]

myself up either with my predecessor or with my successor"

During the passages on Russia, loud opposition laughter greeted a sally by Commander Joseph Kenworthy, who asked the Premier whether the Government had conveyed condolences to the Soviet on the death of Lenin.

He got no reply.

Spender's Bungle

Like the last flames of a mighty conflagration, an international argument flared up to excite a neurasthenic world and then died down as suddenly as it had begun.

Accusation. (Flame like a meteor to the troubled air.)

One Harold Spender, British journalist and biographer of ex-Premier Lloyd George, made the statement (in a signed article in *The New York World* and other papers) that the late ex-President Wilson and ex-Premier Clemenceau of France took advantage of his temporary absence in England to sign a secret agreement at Paris, allowing France to occupy the Rhineland for 15 years. Mr. George was quoted as adding: "Yet I have always been attacked by many people in England as the villain of that piece." After a pause Mr. George was alleged to have continued: "Yes, I have just received the documents from the Foreign Office. The French now wish to publish the agreement between Wilson and Clemenceau and desire me to agree. It is a little late to ask for my consent. I have never seen the documents before."

Disputation. (The flame that lit the battle's torch.)

"TIGER" CLEMENCEAU: "If Lloyd George will produce a secret agreement between Wilson and me, I will pay the reparations."

M. TARDIEU, French Deputy: "Lloyd George has lied and lied, without intelligence. . . . The interview is the fruit of a delirious imagination. There never was a secret agreement between Clemenceau and Wilson. . . . To qualify as a secret agreement a project which was for six weeks in the hands of the British delegation as well as the American delegation. . . . is either an inept or malevolent procedure—perhaps both. . . ."

BERNARD M. BARUCH, adviser to President Wilson on financial questions at Paris: "President Wilson never made any secret compact with anybody about anything at the Paris Peace Conference. . . . I don't know just what

Mr. Lloyd George refers to. Let him produce the documents, if he believes there was a 'secret compact.' But I do not hesitate to make explicit denial, because I know Mr. Wilson never was a



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A FORMER PREMIER
"Nobody takes Lloyd George
very seriously"

party to and never had any secret compacts whatever over there."

EX-PREMIER VITTORIO E. ORLANDO, Italian Plenipotentiary at the Paris Peace Conference (who "resentfully refused to comment" on Mr. Wilson's death): "President Wilson gave up his opposition to M. Clemenceau's plan with regard to the Rhineland in order to buy Clemenceau's support for Wilson's schemes against Italy's aspirations. The fact that an agreement was reached between President Wilson and M. Clemenceau on the Rhine was common knowledge at the Paris Conference. I knew of its existence only to the same extent as Mr. Lloyd George knew of it."

ROBERT LANSING, ex-U. S. Secretary of State: "I don't know anything about it."

QUAI D'ORSAY, French Foreign Office, in an official communiqué: "The French Government reserves its reply to the allegations of Mr. Lloyd George until it is in possession of the exact text. . . . There was concluded no secret compact between M. Clemenceau and Mr. Wilson, and if there were conversations between them during the absence of Mr. Lloyd George, the latter knew of the result as soon as he returned."

Refutation. (Yet from those flames, no light. . . .)

HAROLD SPENDER: "What I wrote

for the American paper was a description of Mr. Lloyd George's house and grounds and of his life there, with a few observations thrown in—which they appear to have cut—after spending a week-end there. The observation which has attracted so much attention was only a few lines out of the whole article, but still I thought it was desirable that it should be known. . . . If there is any carelessness in the matter it is entirely mine. I take all the blame. I did not ask his permission to use anything he said, and if I have gone beyond what I should have repeated I am extremely sorry."

Later Mr. Spender issued this statement:

"I stick by every word I said in my article for *The World*, and, if anything, what I wrote was an understatement of what Mr. Lloyd George said."

LOYD GEORGE, in a statement published by *The Daily Chronicle*, London Liberal journal allegedly part-owned by him: "I did not give the interview referred to. . . . I cannot accept the views attributed to me. . . . I was called away from Paris to London . . . to take part in important discussions. . . . I found on my return to Paris that an agreement had been arrived at between President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau on two very important issues. One was the military occupation of the Rhineland. . . . To describe this agreement as a 'secret compact' between the late President Wilson and M. Clemenceau is ridiculous. President Wilson, I need hardly say, acted with perfect loyalty."

THE BRITISH PRESS commented thus: *The Times*: "Mr. Lloyd George has nothing of significance to add to that troubled story. Someone has bungled, that is all. We cannot see that it need have any effect on policy."

The Morning Post: "Nobody now takes Lloyd George very seriously either in this country or abroad, with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Hearst and Mr. Harold Spender."

The Evening Standard printed an anonymous article: "The document does exist. I have seen it. 'Secret pact' may or may not be the best description of it. It bears their signatures. It refers specifically to the military occupation of the Rhine."

PREMIER MACDONALD expressed to the French Government, through the British Ambassador at Paris, his regret for the whole incident.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT regarded the matter as "a closed incident."

The flame flickered and went out.

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

Poincaré le Grand

Premier Poincaré was the center of last week's French political thought. It was said that his position is now insecure and that his downfall may take place at any moment. The various candidates suggested to succeed him were ex-Premier Clemenceau, M. Louis Loucheur (former Minister of the Liberated Regions), M. Herriot (Mayor of Lyons and Leader of the Radical Socialist Party), M. Louis Barthou (head of the Reparations Commission) who was considered the most likely to be chosen as a "compromise selection."

During the past week the Chamber of Deputies was deluged by a flood of oratory on the question of emergency taxation. The Premier demanded, and finally received, four months in which to decree "all reforms and simplifications, the administration of which will tend to the realization of economies." In other words, instead of passing taxation by ordinary methods, the Council of State (Cabinet) was authorized to levy taxation by simple decree. The mere fact that the Premier could get passed such a reactionary measure outwardly indicates that his position is not so insecure as his political enemies imagine. Perhaps he will go down in French history as Poincaré le Grand. Nevertheless, inwardly, a reaction against the Premier is setting in.

Excerpts from the oratory:

DÉPUTÉ PAUL BONCOUR: "I have no suspicion that the Premier aspires to dictatorship—his twofold tradition as a lawyer and republican makes such a suggestion ridiculous. And if he was not bound by diplomatic reserve I believe he himself would censure those carnival Caesars who rule over neighboring States. But I would remind the Premier that no régime can ever be defended which yields on principle."

DÉPUTÉ HERRIOT: "When the right to make laws is once taken from Parliament it is no longer a Parliament. It is because this principle is being sacrificed that I refuse to vote."

DÉPUTÉ LÉON DAUDET: "I consider that it is the commencement of the reactionary measures to which I aspire, and I hope to have them applied some day as they ought to be applied."

PREMIER POINCARÉ, in reply: "I am not a man who has silently harbored illusions about consular power. M. Herriot mistakes me for another eminent personage [ex-Premier Caillaux]

whose shadow creeps timidly around certain political meetings and is not very strongly repulsed by M. Herriot and his party. . . . When the Government's adversaries have the courage to vote publicly against it, the Government will know what it ought to do."

PREMIER POINCARÉ, to extremist Deputies: "Keep to the subject and abstain, I beseech you, from all personal attacks. Remember France of which you are representatives. She is worthy of your respect. We will honor her in showing ourselves worthy of her. While France



© International POINCARÉ
"Keep to the subject"

is watching you, other countries are watching you, too." After this speech had failed to quiet the Deputies, Premier Poincaré and the whole Cabinet marched out of the Chamber.

Votes:

☐ On a Government motion for closure of debate on the emergency taxation by decree bill: For the Government, 335; against, 18; Communists and Socialists abstained.

☐ On the motion granting powers of decree upon the Government: For the Government, 253; against, 16; whole Left Bloc abstained. The Radicals then raised the bugaboo of the votes not making a quorum and cries of "Resign" rent the air from the Left. The President of the Chamber ruled that a quorum was present and that the vote was in order.

☐ On a motion to authorize the Government to proceed with certain economies by decree: For the Government, 333; against, 205, or 538 votes out of 620 Deputies. As this motion was being passed an angry mob was

only prevented by a strong cordon of police from rushing the Chamber.

In Memoriam

Although the French Chamber of Deputies for the greater part of the past week resembled Vesuvius rather than a parliamentary institution, M. François de Wendel, in the name of the Commission on Foreign Affairs, moved in an atmosphere of noiseless solemnity an address of sympathy from the tribune of the Chamber to the U. S. House of Representatives on the death of ex-President Wilson: "The Chamber of Deputies is profoundly moved by the news of the death of President Wilson. Having a grateful memory of this great citizen, under whose Presidency the United States brought to France and to her allies, engaged in the cruellest of all wars, an inestimable aid, and whose every effort was for the creation of a definite peace by the organization of an international entente, this Chamber addresses to the House of Representatives of the United States the homage of its sentiment of profound regret." The Deputies assented in silence by raising their right hands.

Premier Poincaré then voiced personal tribute from his place on the front bench: "The words pronounced from this tribune some years ago by President Wilson have left in our memories an echo which will never die. We cannot forget that, at the moment the United States entered the War, President Wilson declared that the right was even more precious than peace. We have not forgotten, and we will not forget, that later he described the Rhine as the frontier of liberty. He consecrated his life to the ideals of justice. His name will remain forever in the memory of humanity." The Chamber then adjourned for several minutes.

"France Will Pay"

At a banquet of the Association of Republican Journalists, President Millerand of France said: "France has borne, without flinching, wounds deeper and more painful than financial ones, and she will stand fast in the future as she has stood fast in the past. . . . To win the victory she has given all her sons; to maintain her credit intact she will give all her resources. Such is the unanimous will of France, irrespective of party."

Foreign News—[Continued]

BULGARIA

President to Tsar

Boris III, Tsar of Bulgaria, who recently celebrated the 30th year of his birth, received the following message from President Coolidge:

His Majesty,
Boris III,
King of the Bulgarians.

The Government and people of the United States unite in cordial felicitation on this anniversary of Your Majesty's birth.
(Signed) CALVIN COOLIDGE.

AUSTRIA

No Home

Count Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister at the outbreak of the War, is a citizen of No-Man's-Land.

According to a despatch from Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia, he is trying to get the matter of his nationality settled. The circumstances are: Twelve years ago he, an Austrian, became a nationalized Hungarian for political reasons. His property was in north Hungary, part of which is now Czechoslovakian country. He concluded that he was a Slovak, but the Government recognized him as a Hungarian and refused to grant him citizenship in the Republic. But because he has not made use of his Hungarian citizenship for ten years, it has lapsed. Now he has no country.

SWEDEN

A Royal Drama

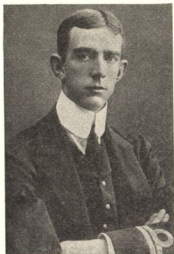
Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, second son of King Gustaf, wrote his first play—*Kinangonzi*. The Prince, it was pointed out, was merely upholding the traditional talents of the House of Ponte Corvo; for King Oscar II was an internationally known painter, Prince Engen, brother of King Gustaf, a well-known author-explorer.

Kinangonzi was played for the first time at Stockholm. The theatre was crowded with a distinguished audience, including the Swedish Royal Family and the whole Diplomatic Corps.

At the final curtain tremendous enthusiasm was evinced. The actors were called "20 times" amid deafening applause. The author, said to be the tallest and thinnest man in Sweden, "was forced six times to acknowledge the plaudits of the appreciative audience."

The story of the play is about South Africa. The hero is an Englishman. He left England because of a woman,

but meets her again in Africa. But now he is the Chief of a tribe of pig-



© Paul Thompson

THE DUKE OF SÖDERMANLAND
He is tallest and thinnest

mies. Their love is revived, but in the last act the woman is pierced by the spear of a pigmy.

RUSSIA

President Ill

Alex Ivanovitch Rykov, President of the Council of Commissars, was reported ill and confined to his bed. For some time he has been in poor health, having, two years ago, spent several months in Germany undergoing treatment for stomach trouble.

In his first statement to the press since he took over Lenin's job, President Rykov said that while international affairs remained complicated by the Versailles Treaty, Russia would keep a Red Army for defensive purposes. He expressed sympathy with "awakening Asia" and hoped to strengthen Russia's relations with Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey, China and other countries of the East.

On Recognition

Action and procrastination on Russian recognition:

Italy. The Marquis di Paterno, Italian representative at Moscow, informed the Soviet Government that it had been recognized by Italy and that

an Ambassador would shortly be appointed. Italy thus became the second Power to recognize the Bolshevik régime, the first having been Great Britain (TIME, Feb. 11).

Rumania. A meeting between Rumanian and Russian representatives is to take place at Vienna in March. Subjects to be discussed: the Dniester frontier, the Ukrainian refugee problem, the future of Bessarabia, recognition of the Bolsheviks by Rumania.

Japan. Ex-Minister of Finance Junnosuke Inouye said: "Japan understands the true meaning of Bolshevism, and further delay in establishing trade and diplomatic relations will be harmful." The *Mainichi* of Osaka said: "Russia has now gained a strategic advantage over Japan owing to the recognition accorded her by Britain. . . We ought to be very attentive to the changing situation in Europe." The Tokyo *Asahi* said: "Woe to our statesmen who have not the keen insight to discern the trend of the times. It is a great pity the State ministers have not the courage to carry out their own convictions. Jealousy and prejudice are ever growing graver detriments to this Empire." There was nothing to indicate that Japan would give immediate attention to the recognition of Russia.

Austria. Chancellor Seipel was reported to have accorded de jure recognition to the Soviet Government at Moscow, and to have handed over the Imperial Russian Embassy in Vienna to the Soviet authorities.

Holland. A despatch said laconically: "The Dutch Government has decided to extend de jure recognition to the Russian Soviet Government." Confirmation was not obtained.

Germany. Forecasting sweeping changes in Russia because of Lenin's death (TIME, Feb. 4), the German Government was reported to be considering the advisability of breaking off diplomatic relations. The recent cancellation of big trading concessions furnishes an excuse for withdrawal of the German Ambassador.

France. France will not recognize Russia until she agrees to recognize her debts to the French State and French citizens. The Soviet Commercial Agency at Paris liquidated its affairs and left the country.

Quite Ready

Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (now in Paris—TIME, Dec. 10, Jan. 21) recently stated that the Bolshevik régime is

Foreign News—[Continued]

weakening and that "the movement of revolt is beginning to gather way."

Said Cyril: "The Cheka's attempt to repress opposition will be accompanied by a new reign of terror in Russia, but it is too late. The seed of discontent is sown, and 85% of the population are tired of Bolshevism. A revolt against the Soviet is a question of only a short time. . . . The people have suffered enough and both laborers and peasants are longing for a new régime. There will be shooting without discrimination again, but the spirit of revolt will conquer in the end. I am convinced, after reports from the most reliable agents inside Russia, that the country wants a Tsar and a constitutional Government instead of Bolshevik absolutism. There always have been Tsars in Russia, and they always have been sort of spiritual fathers to their subjects. If I in turn gain the throne, it will be to forget my own personality and to work for the best interests of those who have suffered."

GREECE

"Liberty Still Rules"

The Cabinet, recently formed by M. Georges Kafandaris (TIME, Feb. 11), was duly sworn in at Athens. Premier Kafandaris declared that he would follow M. Venizelos' policy in effecting internal conciliation over the dynastic question and in cultivating friendly relations with foreign powers. His Cabinet is composed of Venizelists.

The fact that Georges Kafandaris, ex-Minister of Justice and a fervent constitutional monarchist, has been made Premier of Greece, is proof that the power of Venizelos still dominates the political situation.

The dramatic scene that forced into retirement the "Wise Old Man of Greece" (Venizelos), a man who means as much to Greece as Woodrow Wilson meant to the U. S., took place in a little bedroom in the ex-Premier's residence at Athens. Here four doctors examined him and after a muttered consultation in one corner of the room they returned to the bedside and told their patient that he must give up his political duties and quit Athens for his health's sake.

When darkness once more shrouded the western world, it became known that Venizelos had resigned. But he will remain at Athens "for the sake of Greece."

At the birth of Venizelos, two Greek Orthodox priests and two Mohammedan

hodjas had prayed in four different languages for two days and two nights that he might have a long life; for his mother had lost her first two children. On the third day, now 60 years ago, a boy was born and a priest named Yarothos (old god) on account of his



① Keystone KAFANDARIS
He follows his leader

miraculous powers baptized him, saying: "I baptize thee Eleutherios (Liberty), for thou shalt deliver our long suffering Crete from the tyranny of the Turk."

Another version of his birth is founded upon the superstition that a founding will thrive when adopted. "Baby Eleutherios" was supposed to have been abandoned by his parents. Some relatives who were, by previous arrangement, passing by, picked him up and restored him to his father and mother as a "foundingling."

Venizelos' father was a merchant and desired him to adopt a commercial career. He was sent to Athens to study law. Some years after, he headed a revolt in Crete against the Turks which was entirely successful. The Turks offered autonomy for Canea, but Venizelos refused, desiring union not of the town of Canea, but of all the island of Crete with Greece. His attitude caused a riot in which he was nearly stabbed. At night when he was asleep his house was set on fire, but he succeeded in escaping.

Soon after this, Venizelos' power was recognized and the Greek King left him in charge of the island. His labors were such that it is said he created an entire

system of jurisprudence in 21 days. In 1905 he went to Athens as the first deputy from Crete and then commenced his great rôle in statesmanship.

He was expected to overthrow the Monarchy, but he opposed the people and advocated a revision of the Constitution. He worked in harmony with King George I in reorganizing public instruction, justice, police, finance, etc. His part in Balkan scheming is by now part of history. Judged ethically it may not be to his credit, but from results his actions were certainly justified; for in the two Balkan Wars he doubled the territory of Greece. After King George was succeeded by his son Constantine, Venizelos' power dwindled, because he found himself in direct opposition to the pro-German royal policies; but as leader of opinion he was always powerful.

Eleutherios is a big man, ascetic, energetic, persuasive. He has lived a life of extreme simplicity and self-abnegation; has worked as many as 16 to 18 hours a day; has proved himself to be expert in handling crowds, without resorting to the tricks of oratory. Once he and his friend, Premier Pashitch of Yugo-Slavia, were in St. Petersburg on a diplomatic errand. Reporters questioned M. Pashitch, who would only reply: "It is impossible to say anything." When they interviewed M. Venizelos they found him walking up and down deep in thought. He was pressed for information and consented finally to say: "I can only confirm all that has been said by my honorable colleague, M. Pashitch, with whom I am in complete agreement." He is a born diplomatist and one of the finest revolver shots in Europe to boot.

LATIN AMERICA

Mexican Peace?

The civil war which has swept over most of the United States of Mexico during the past two months (TIME, Oct. 29, Dec. 17 et seq.) was virtually ended by the Federal troops under President Obregon, who had received official assistance from the U. S.

Under pressure from the advancing Federal troops, General Adolfo de la Huerta, rebel generalissimo, ordered the evacuation of his stronghold and "capital," the port of Vera Cruz. General de la Huerta declared that he had not ordered the evacuation compulsorily, but voluntarily, "in order to liberate for active service in the field

Foreign News—[Continued]

the several thousand troops defending the railways approaching the port, which was almost valueless as a base of operation." The rebel leader was later reported to have established a "capital" or base at Tuxpam in the State of Vera Cruz. Another report gave the place as Merida, capital of the State of Yucatan.

Meanwhile, the Federal advance on the port of Vera Cruz was held up by the constant railway repairs made necessary by the rebels. After a lapse of seven days, however, the post was formally entered by the victorious troops and the lines of communication between Mexico City and the coast were thus solidly in the hands of President Obregon.

On the Western Front in the vicinity of Ocotlan, about 50 miles from the town of Guadalajara, a crushing defeat was inflicted on the rebels. After two days of artillery preparation, 10,000 Federal troops were hurled against the enemy, and after eleven hours of furious fighting they were routed.

With the collapse of Vera Cruz and the Western Front, the backbone of the revolution was said to have been broken. There were numerous rebel forces scattered in various parts of the country which had still to be overcome, but no serious trouble was anticipated. Future fighting will be guerrilla warfare, however, and quick results were not anticipated by competent military observers.

Honduran War

Progress in the Honduran civil war (TIME, Feb. 11):

☛ General Tiburcio Carías, disappointed Presidential candidate, captured several towns of minor note. He was marching on Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, stronghold of President Gutierrez.

☛ The U. S. Government despatched the cruiser *Rochester* to La Ceiba, a port on the Honduras Atlantic coast, and the cruiser *Milwaukee* to Amapala, on the Pacific coast, where the rebels were expected to set up a "capital." Both cruisers were sent to protect U. S. interests.

LIBERIA

Envoy Extraordinary

President Charles D. B. King of Liberia received the following telegram from President Coolidge of the U. S.:

Great and Good Friend:

I have made choice of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois as my Special Representative, with the

rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, on the occasion of your inauguration for another term as President of the Republic of Liberia.

I have entire confidence that he will render himself acceptable to Your Excellency in the



☛ Keystone

PRESIDENT KING
He is Coolidge's Great and Good Friend

distinguished duty with which I have invested him.

I therefore request Your Excellency to receive him favorably and to accept from him the assurance of the high regard and friendship entertained for Your Excellency and the Government and People of Liberia by the Government and People of the United States, and the sincere felicitations which they, and I, in their name, tender to Your Excellency on this auspicious occasion.

May God have Your Excellency in His Safe and Holy Keeping.

Your Good Friend,
(Signed) CALVIN COOLIDGE.

JAPAN

Loan

In Manhattan, in the library of his 36th street home (just east of Madison avenue), John P. Morgan removed a pipe from between his teeth. He placed the pipe in a receptacle, took up a pen. After he had signed his name to a contract calling for a loan of \$150,000,000 to the Imperial Japanese Government, Mr. Morgan resumed his pipe.

Others who signed the contract were: Kengo Mori, H. Tsushima, R. Ichimomiya, Mortimer Schiff (of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.), Charles E. Mitchell (President of the National City Company), George F. Baker,

Jr. (Chairman of the Executive Committee of the First National Bank).

The loan will be in the form of \$150,000,000 of Japanese Government 30-year 6½% bonds. Simultaneously in the English market will appear an offering of £25,000,000 of 35-year 6% bonds. Part of the U. S. issue will be placed in Holland, part in Switzerland.

The loan is not the largest that has ever been floated. It is surpassed by the internal loans of the U. S., Great Britain and France during the War; it is surpassed by the Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000 by the U. S. in 1915.

American bankers who were present in Mr. Morgan's library as a "gallery" were: Thomas Cochran, Thomas W. Lamont, Russell C. Leffingwell, Dwight W. Morrow. All are members of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Said one negotiator:

"For 2,584 years the Japanese Empire has paid all its obligations, and we don't need to entertain the slightest worry about her ability to continue paying her bills over the next ten, twenty, fifty or a hundred years."

Said another:

"Japan has made provision for the work of rebuilding with the same care and thought that a thrifty housewife might give to the coming week's expenditures for her table."

Half Inch

Professor Bernard J. Wilden-Hart, English educator, onetime teacher of the Imperial Japanese University, said that "half an inch has been added to the average stature of the Japanese during the last 20 years because of their adoption of American and European games."

CHINA

Fear the U. S.

Because Japan is more favorably disposed to China and because Britain has a Labor Government in control of the Foreign Office, China now fears no nation except the U. S., whom it believes may act unfavorably to China on account of bandit outrages.

The above opinion was said to be a consensus of views gathered (by the Shanghai correspondent of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*) from prominent Chinese in every walk of life.

Foreign News—[Continued]

NEW BOOKS

(Political, Economic, Historical, Biographical)

Genesis of the League

TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE—*F. N. Keen—With an Introduction by Professor Gilbert Murray—Harcourt, Brace (\$2.50).*

This is a collection of essays and papers written at various times by an eminent English jurist (barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple and the Parliamentary Bar) and is a good running story of the legal growth of the League of Nations idea from the recognition in 1914 that the Hague Tribunal and the "concert" of Europe had failed to preserve the peace.

Mr. Keen starts in 1915 with the idea of a "super-state" equipped with an executive council (the members of which should be chosen on a population basis) and full power to alter boundaries and settle disputes, an international World Court (espoused by the late U. S. President Harding in 1923), an international body of laws and an international army to enforce those laws. He advocates an international currency. The author traces the various schemes, from the prospectuses of the British League of Nations Society and the American League to Enforce Peace, to their fruition in the actual League of Nations at Geneva. He also advocates various methods for a League with "teeth in it."

In the face of the author's enthusiasm swaddled in legalistic conceptions Professor Murray's Attic sanity is most reassuring. The author is too enamoured of the grandiose conception and presumptive powers of a world state, not to mention the magnificently troubled legal waters that would lave its moral boundaries in which he would be so expert a pilot if not fisherman. Professor Murray points out that our feet are still on the ground and provides a sobering antidote to the effects of too literal an acceptance of Mr. Keen's personal convictions.

Labor and Character

ECONOMICS OF THE HOUR—*J. St. Lee Strachey—Putnam (\$2.00).*

It is primarily for the British working class that Mr. Strachey writes, yet all he says can be read with much profit by the workers of other countries and by so-called intelligentsia, from the struggling student immersed in dry text books to the "hardest-boiled" employer of mankind.

Economics is a subject often treated as an incurable, contagious disease: the

people who contract it are segregated by their fellows; the people who escape it take precaution against infection. In Mr. Strachey's book, however, the germs have been sterilized and, far from needing or deserving quarantine, it should be taken by some as inoculation against Radical Socialism and by others against Ultra Conservatism. In simpler terms, this anti-toxin is the quintessence of applied economics made easy by Mr. Strachey's facile pen.

The author disagrees with the late and, perhaps, unlamented Karl Marx that Labor is the sole cause of value. He shows that value is fixed by "demand and the limitation of supply, or, in other words, demand and a certain difficulty of attainment." He goes on to say that on demand, and not on limited supply, can be found the panacea for which the laboring classes search. The significance of this is apparent, and Mr. Strachey brings it out in discussing Labor as a partner of industry; for, as demand is the *raison d'être* of wealth derived through the medium of Labor, it should govern Labor's attitude to employers, to strikes and to itself. In other words, to borrow Mr. Strachey's simile, if Labor wants a larger share of the cake, a larger cake must be made and a larger cake can only be made if there are enough people who want to eat it.

A Laborer's Life

FROM WORKSHOP TO WAR CABINET—*George N. Barnes—With an Introduction by David Lloyd George—Appleton (\$2.50).*

The man of humble birth who has risen to fame has been the hero of countless volumes all down the ages. But fewer of these men have lived, and fewer still have risen, like George Barnes, by their own intelligence and for their own class.

The Chief Good of Mr. Barnes' pursuit was that of the laboring classes and all that he did was done in what he conceived to be their interest. He advocated constitutional socialism or what may now be termed Laborism, which means improving the status of the laboring classes in human society by constitutional means. This doctrine is that of the Labor Party today in Britain. The credit for it does not belong entirely to Mr. Barnes, but there can be no doubt that he has played an important part in forming this moderate policy which differs from the Marxian doctrine as much as ice-cream does from sulphuric acid.

Mr. Barnes' life story is full of human interest. It is the story of a man who has had to fight against enormous odds. Working at Barrow he says: "... we worked over 32 hours per

week beyond the normal week of 54 hours." He left Barrow, went to London. After a long period of alternating unemployment and work he became General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and identified with political Labor currents. As a Cabinet Minister Mr. Barnes did much work of permanent value. The part which he once played so ably for old age pensions he replayed for wounded soldiers' pensions. As British Minister Plenipotentiary to the Paris Peace Conference he played a leading part in getting Labor conventions passed.

Carmarthen to Curzon

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY—*Ward and Gooch—Macmillan. Three volumes (Vol. I—\$6.00. Vols. II and III—\$7.50).*

Upon the bookshelf of knowledge goes another of those historical works for which Cambridge historians are justly famous.

Sir Adolphus Ward and George Peabody Gooch, heading an imposing list of Cambridge dons, with here and there an "alien savant," have contributed a work of significance which is consistent in its excellence of quality and in its forceful authority with any work that has yet emanated from that seat of learning, *universitas cantabrigiensiis*.

The books, as their title indicates, are a history of British foreign policy from Lord Carmarthen to Lord Curzon (1783-1919), or from the time Britain can be said to have had a defined foreign policy up to the end of the Great War. On the period anterior to 1783 Sir Adolphus Ward, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, has written a long introduction in which he has skillfully outlined the main considerations and salient characteristics of those early days. The work as a whole can, therefore, lay serious claim to being a complete review of the whole of British foreign policy.

Historians, like other writers, are human. They have their virtues and their vices and they cannot please everyone. The writers of these volumes are men of intrinsic theories and are necessarily at variance with other leaders of speculative thought. They have interpreted here too conservatively and there too liberally, according to their individual tenets. But truth, that beacon of good scholarship, is everywhere apparent. The sources are unimpeachable, the composition is exact, the theorizing is at least authoritative. These are the reasons why this history is of importance and why it must be considered of permanent value in the study of British history.

BOOKS

Sir Harry in Africa*

Autobiography, Unemotional and Concise

The Story. Those extraordinary young men, who throughout the last century devoted themselves to creating what is now known as the British Commonwealth of Nations, were apt to start almost anyhow and end almost everywhere. Sir Harry Johnston began life as a student of painting and zoölogy in London; he is ending it by writing vigorous novels in which there appear imaginary descendants of Dickens' characters; and he spent the intervening time in the British consular service.

With the unemotional conciseness of a consular report, this book gives the record of his amazingly versatile and far-flung career. An early passion for travel sent him to Tunis; he was meditating a trip to central Asia when one of those remarkable accidents which seemed always to be happening to intelligent and well-connected young Englishmen 40 years ago diverted him to the west coast of Africa, with a letter to Explorer Stanley in his pocket.

It was the great age of African exploration, when the world was thrilling to the achievements of Livingstone and Stanley, and the statesmen of Europe were at the height of their wild scramble for all the remaining corners of the earth. Young Johnston drifted naturally into Colonial administration as a Vice Consul in the Cameroons. Thereafter he served all over Africa, from Nigeria in the West to Mount Kilimanjaro and Nyasaland in the East. With an incomprehensible industry he controlled the natives, pushed British trade, explored, painted, studied native languages, worked as a botanist and zoölogist, wrote books and articles, dealt with the delicate diplomatic questions raised by the colonial rivalry of the other European nations. He undertook exhausting expeditions, fought minor wars with Arab slave traders, assisted the missionaries to make the African world safe for commerce, apparently did it all with the utmost British gravity.

The Significance. The book is dry narrative. But it is interesting because it sets forth one of the most absorbing of stories—the incredible picture of 19th Century imperialism. The British colonized Africa under an impulse that seemed to spring equally from the mission societies, the Brit-

ish Museum, the trading companies, and to be carried on with a classic casualness. Johnston first met Cecil Rhodes at a bachelor dinner-party in London. The two sat up all night



© Swaine

SIR HARRY
"From Nigeria to Kilimanjaro"

discussing a new scheme for colonization in central Africa; when they parted the next morning Rhodes had given Johnston a check for £2000, and by afternoon, Johnston, while waiting for the Foreign Office to look into the matter, was already buying supplies for the expedition. It was the way things were done.

The story is filled with British soldiers, explorers, adventurers—men who spent a few months among London drawing-rooms and then a couple of years in jungles, men who wandered about the world, whose friends were scattered across a hemisphere, but who were all joined by their common membership in the British official class. They are not often described with any detail, but the exact atmosphere in which they moved is obvious everywhere in the book. It is an atmosphere unconsciously summed up by Sir Harry's explanation of his dislike for the Boers: "Their policy toward the natives was far more despotic and wilfully stupid than ours had ever been; their lack of interest in native languages, in intelligent natural history, exceeded ours." Sir Harry's is a taciturn account of that combination of exploitation, good government and scientific inquiry which solemnly carried the British flag around the world.

New Books

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

A CURE OF SOULS—May Sinclair—*Macmillan*. (\$2.50). The Reverend Canon Clement Purcell Chamberlain cared really for nothing but the easy comfort of his body and the comfortable ease of his soul. He shrank before the physical vigorosity of Cartwright, his junior curate, who was always suggesting something to do, such as founding a Men's Club or starting a Sunday afternoon service for men alone. He shrank from Jackman also, who came to him with the tortures of his soul. Finally he found a way out. He rid himself of an unpleasant sister by inviting her down when Quensford was at its dullest. He developed his parish work on Miss Lambert. Jackman left him. He promoted Cartwright away. Then he married Molly Beauchamp, a rich widow, and was able to leave for good. But though everything appeared to be successful, though he himself was content, he brought failure to everybody else. It is an ironic book, not very exciting, ably done.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHILD—Joseph Hergesheimer—*Knopf*. (\$10.00). The book comes in a black box labeled in old rose. Its gorgeous binding is wrapped in oil paper. It contains 66 pages, of which 21 are blank. It is about the author's youth, and is signed by the author. Only 950 copies are supposed to exist. The few printed pages describe Mr. Hergesheimer's Calvinistic grandfathers, his Calvinistic upbringing, and what he believes to have been his escape from Calvinism. Said Elmer Davis, critic: "As the first 10,000 words of a full-length autobiography, to sell at \$2, it would deserve praise."

THE THOUSAND AND FIRST NIGHT—Grant Overton—*Doran*. (\$2.00). A young aviator, Evan Lloyd, who drops out of the sky at sunset—Cynthia Fanning, who is taking care of her invalid grandfather, the ex-sea captain Magellan Fanning, in St. Martin's Manor, the home on the end of Long Island that has belonged to the Fannings since the reign of King Charles II—the memory of a shipwreck that occurred more than ten years before the story begins—a rash debt undischarged—the narration of the tragic love story of another Cynthia Fanning and young Pedro da Gama that was acted two centuries previous in Tangier: out of these materials Grant Overton has written "a tale of the miracle we call love and of the commonplace we call fate." A most unusually good romance, it nevertheless has its defects: a stiff burden of complications, a style that is sometimes as much Mr. Hergesheimer's as the author's.

*THE STORY OF MY LIFE—Sir Harry H. Johnston—*Bobbs Merrill*. (\$5.00).

Sherwood Anderson

He Plays the Emotions

Sherwood Anderson is an enigmatic figure in American letters; for there are critics of equal note who find in him little more than vague, abstruse, somewhat vulgar meanderings. There are those who consider him possessed of great beauty of style, others who see in his sentences grotesque and jumbled collections of words, those who find a sort of visionary health in his philosophy, others who pronounce his ideas those of a decided psychopath. Championed by H. L. Mencken, by *The Dial*, by even so conservative a critic as Henry Canby, he is a man who must be reckoned with. No one, I believe, questions his genuine sincerity, and there are many who believe that time will find him the great prose genius of our age.

That he does not quite know what he is trying to say, that he does not quite understand himself, that he is over-impressed by Freudian psychology and sex symbols, that he is over-fond of dwelling on the pathological and perverted, that all this belongs in the ranks of literature—that is my general opinion. However, I must say that I am frequently caught by what I do feel is, occasionally, a beautifully rhythmic style, and, at his unpleasantest, sometimes, a singularly moving power, as in *I Want to Know Why, Brothers* and many of the *Wineburg, Ohio* sketches. But it is inchoate, stumbling, strange; and art, after all, must, I fancy, be more clear-cut than this, must be, in Anglo-Saxon literature at least, most carefully cerebrated. We cannot indulge in such splaying of the emotions.

Anderson, as I remember, is part Italian. He is a stocky, quiet, soft-voiced man, with great dark gentle eyes. I fancy he has spent most of his life being patient, then suddenly running away from life with an elaborate and perhaps unnecessary gesture. He was born at Camden, Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools. Later he worked as a laborer, fought in the Spanish-American War, wrote advertising copy, won *The Dial* Prize, attained a vogue in advanced literary circles, was married twice. He recently sued his second wife for divorce, charging her with desertion.

Anderson is definitely associated with Chicago and its literary circle. Perhaps he has been somewhat pampered by that fond parental influence. But his is a remote and gloomy influence, springing, alas, more from translated Russian novels than from the drama indigenous to Middle West wheat fields and the strenuousities of the stockyards. J. F.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

My Man. Cave-man methods mingle with cigars and red roses to make an unconvincing picture of a political boss. He seems to imagine he can browbeat a girl into marrying him in the same way his henchmen intimidate voters at the polls. In the last six seconds she decides she likes it. The need for a quick finish to the picture seems to be the deciding factor. Until then she had merely tolerated his attentions, which included three carloads of roses, one large display of fireworks for her birthday party, season tickets for her guests to baseball and the opera. It's a small town where they probably don't have opera, but the intent is good. The boss is determined to win her away from a rotter, and does, though the wisdom of the exchange is doubtful. Dustin Farnum is the boss with the golden heart and leather neck.

The Next Corner. A young American wife (Dorothy Mackaill) whose husband (Conway Tearle) is in Argentina finds that castles in Spain are dangerous places for dalliance. The Spaniard (Ricardo Cortez) who entices her to one, is shot as the betrayer of another girl. Thereupon she decides she really loves her absent husband. Flying to Argentina, she is pursued all the way by the dead man's valet (Lon Chaney) who also practises love-making with her. To gain his ends, he waves an incriminating letter over her for reel after reel. She wears herself and the audience out debating whether to destroy the letter. In the end, husband opens it and forgives everything very firmly. So the picture might just as well not have been.

Daddies. As many chuckles as there are children. The story is negligible, churning out farce and romance by turns arbitrarily. It can be summed up thus: Five bachelors who adopt eight war orphans—one of them a grown girl (Mae Marsh)—are equal to one love affair, plus a dozen spankings. This being the era of the child on the screen, audiences laugh incessantly at the bumptious brats before licking their own.

The Yankee Consul. The screen version of Raymond Hitchcock's musical comedy coyly shies away from a plot most of the time. This permits the insertion of many comic scenes of the Mack Sennett breed. But in the end you can watch the young American (Douglas MacLean), posing as the consul to Rio de Janeiro, rescue the necessary senorita (Patsy Ruth Miller).

MUSIC

In London

There began in London a campaign to raise \$500,000 to establish a permanent opera company. Prime mover is Isadore D. Elara, a British composer who has been well received in Paris. The project takes the guise of the familiar "music for the masses," in that it plans a box office rate of \$1 for the best seats. There are to be no highly paid stars, but a large company with full length seasons. The present Covent Garden yearly season lasts only six weeks.

Among the prominents listed as backers is George Bernard Shaw. One scarcely thinks of the satirical Irishman as a patron, but it will be recalled that early in his career he functioned as a music critic. And one of his first successful books was *The Perfect Wagnerite* with its characteristically Shavian appreciations of the music of the great Richard.

In Paris

From Paris, a traveler returned to tell that the famous "Six" has dissolved. This sacred band has been killed by prosperity. For several years it played the drum and bugle of propaganda for its output of composition, but now its members, or several of them, have reaped consequent benefits. Darius Milhaud, in particular, has come to success. Therefore, they do not have to hang together, since there is no immediate likelihood of their hanging separately. They, or the more prosperous of them, have gone their own way. But the indomitable Eric Satie (who founded the "Six") has formed a new group of other ambitious ones. This he calls the "Four," and it is they who are providing the excitements. They gave a concert which provoked the usual tumult of plaudits and curses in the audience.

Elbows

In Manhattan was presented an ultra-aesthetic piano recital by one Henry ("Elbows") Cowell.

This revolutionary youth is the exponent of a brand of modernism in music which deals a great deal with "tone clusters." A "tone cluster" is a group of adjacent notes played simultaneously. Obviously the elbow is an excellent implement with which to strike several inches of the keyboard. Hence, after fingering along for a while in a more or less normal fashion, the novel pianist achieves a note cluster high or low by deftly coming down with an elbow.

Cowell has written much music of the "tone cluster" sort. Most of it is moderately incomprehensible, but there is a certain mood in the "tone cluster."

THE THEATRE

New Plays

The Show-Off. The glib title character is known to all of us, is part of most of us. So intent is he on making a good impression that he generally creates a bad one. He does not realize that people would concede him something in return for a larger concession of silence by him. He buys a \$28 overcoat on a \$32 salary, sweeps a girl off into matrimony in spite of her family, brings her back to live with her mother, penniless, in the same grand manner.

Borrowing a friend's automobile, he bucks traffic at Philadelphia's busiest corner. Result: one broken arm for a traffic officer, one damaged trolley car, one bent automobile, one gash on the brow for the show-off, one fine of \$1,000 for his relatives to pay. "That's the law for you!" he comments. Reverses of fortune and a good lecture from a sister-in-law render him unabashed. At the end the author makes the show-off partly instrumental in bringing a fortune to the family.

Aubrey Piper is a form-fitting part for Louis John Bartels, a new and capital actor. Helen Lowell etches with all the acid mother-in-law. Regina Wallace and Juliette Crosby also give meritorious performances in a play that has a place in every home. George Kelly has written a more human document than his satire, *The Torch Bearers*. The play's constant humor gets under the vest.

Heywood Brown: "Best of all American comedies—an authentic nugget in this the golden age of the American theatre."

Alexander Woolcott: "An extraordinarily entertaining comedy of Philadelphia folkways, a genuinely indigenous play of American life, salty, humorous, true."

Alan Dale: "The season's comedy topnotch, without any exception."

The New Englander. The Equity Players make another earnest attempt to score, but again fumble the ball. Here is a disorderly study of a New England mother who lets conscience be her guide once too often. Early in life she forgives her husband his daily embezzlement. She helps him make restitution and get an opportunity to steal again. Under her plastic indulgence he smashes a bank, smashes himself, drives a friend to suicide, becomes the complete flop. After his death his grown son speculates too; heredity extends to bond thefts.

The mother decides it's high time to halt the family weakness for defaulting. This time she'll be firm and signal for the police. Her son's sweetheart, whose estate the son has largely defrauded, suddenly decides that jail is none too good for him. (He has just reminded her that her



LOUISE HUFF
"Redeemed from the cinema"

dad killed himself because of his dad, and she resents it.) On the verge of his trial, the son threatens to jump his bail, and the mother kills herself, with some notion of thus straightening out everything. She leaves a trust fund to her son to make restitution. Playwright, Abby Merchant, seems optimistic about the young man's reformation, in spite of having moulded his character herself. The audience is pessimistic.

Katherine Emmet did not suggest very clearly the granite substratum of the mother's character. Louise Huff, recently redeemed from the cinema, played the fiancée. She called her aunt "Ontie," furnished moments of genuine beauty, but appeared somewhat amateurish in her emotional passages. Alan Birmingham, Gilbert Emery and Arthur Shaw labored to inject life into their parts.

Fashion, or Life in New York. A milestone of the drama, this American comedy of manners was first produced in 1840 when the metropolis was only beginning to bustle. Its revival demonstrates how far the Theatre has advanced since its so-

called Golden Age. Merely to recite its plot indicates that the very cinema has progressed beyond this stage. Snobbish Mrs. Tiffany, by aping the extravagances of French society, drives her husband into forging. That puts him in the power of a confidential clerk; but stay! he is saved in the last act by an old friend, a wealthy up-state farmer.

The Catteraugus philanthropist turns out to be the grandfather of the family governess. Furthermore, there is a count present who is exposed as a chef before the play is done. Fashion is fluffy with crinolines and sentiment. Many of the stock characters, and some of the lines, are still doing reliable service, barbered in the prevailing mode. But playwrights no longer luxuriate in soliloquies, nor hurl asides at the audience like bombs.

It is presented with a fine, youthful sense of travesty, even to the period programmes and the scenery with chairs painted on the walls. Occasionally the characters blare out songs, without provocation. Clare Eames teases her part a trifle, but Walter Abel and Mary Morris are a joy in their monumental solemnity. Its naiveté is good fun, for average citizens as well as antiquarians.

Myrtie is an addition to the sob drama. Author Goodhue seeks to arouse your pity for a bad girl, bent on going wrong for the sake of the silk stockings she'll get. Then she meets a priest, falls in love with him, tries to go straight, to win his smiles and maybe his kisses. When he repulses her advances, bang goes another convert! After a year with another man, again the wages of sin are a baby. The play groans under a load of sentiment. The characterization is conventional, enlivened by small-boy efforts to say something risqué.

In strong contrast to the sentimental nature of the play is the informal atmosphere which prevails in the theatre. Between the acts the audience is invited to adjourn to a balcony for dancing; smoking is permitted; tea and coffee are served.

Saturday Night. A shop-girl out for a blow, who seems to be derived from O. Henry, is worshipped by a jazz-drummer with a soul above percussion. Naturally, like any stage shop-girl, she falls prey to a wily villain with a wife. When the wife and a cop turn on the girl in a gaudy den of pleasure, she jumps out of a window as the best way to avoid an explanation. Unfortunately, a tree outside breaks her fall. She lives. The play doesn't. It is a violent melodrama, a case of theatrical hiccoughs,

The Best Plays

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

Drama

THE MIRACLE—Moves a Manhattan theatre back to the shadows of the Middle Ages. "The Greatest Show on Earth."

SUN UP—The sunless side of Southern mountain life softened by the first rays of civilized conception reflected by the War.

TARNISH—The immaculate girl and the infamous woman—both loved by the same man.

RAIN—Scintillating portrayal by Jeanne Eagels of sex in the Southern seas.

"LAUGH, CLOWN, LAUGH!"—Lionel Barrymore as the clown to whom life was a sullen show.

IN THE NEXT ROOM—Another of those tortuous mysteries in which the guilty individual is not exposed until five minutes before eleven.

MOSCOW ART THEATRE—Nearing the end of what is solemnly described as their last appearance in New York.

THE LADY—An old-time melodrama that you cannot possibly believe, but cannot possibly sit through unmotionally.

OUTWARD BOUND—Episcopal dissertation of life after death so expertly developed as to warrant catholic consideration.

SAINT JOAN—Bernard Shaw and the Theatre Guild in a distinctive discussion of history.

Comedy

THE SONG AND DANCE MAN—The outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritual philosophy of George M. Cohan.

THE POTTERS—Those opposed to husbands will find this their pandect.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC—Walter Hampden's production of the Rostand classic comparing not unfavorably with Mansfield's.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—East in the person of an anemic hypochondriac meets West in the persons of sheriffs, guns and a girl.

THE SWAN—Molnar's acute analysis of European Royalty brilliantly played and perfectly produced.

THE SHOW-OFF—Reviewed in this issue.

Song and Dance

Leading the list of 18 metropolitan musical displays are: *Kid Boots*, *Mary Jane McKane*, *Poppy*, *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Music Box Revue*, *Runnin' Wild*.

Cost Plus

Why Theatre Tickets Thin the Visitors' Bankroll

George H. Babbitt, butter-and-egg man of Tiffin, Ohio, and cousin to the prominent realtor about whom Mr. Sinclair Lewis wrote a book, comes to Manhattan for the Fodder Products Convention. With him comes Mrs. Babbitt and all the little Babbitts.

Mrs. Babbitt wants to go to the theatre, particularly through those long evenings when Mr. Babbitt is at butter-and-egg meetings. Therefore she scans curiously the advertisements, discovers critical excerpts culled by the press agents designed to prove that every production in town contains superlative entertainment. She gives up and consults the hotel elevator boy.

This sagacious individual gives her a list of six or eight shows. Thus armed, Mrs. Babbitt, thrifty soul, attacks the box offices. She discovers that not a single theatre on the list has any seats within hailing distance of the stage. Properly indignant, she protests and is informed that a few seats may possibly be obtained at the agencies. She waddles petulantly around Times Square, discovers finally that good seats for the greatest hits cannot be had for less than \$7 apiece. The leading musical shows range between \$10 and \$15.

Though this condition has existed for a long time, the Babbitts are possibly ignorant of the cause. Briefly the cause is this:

A "hit" arrives in town and the ticket agencies immediately apply for all the tickets they can get for weeks in advance. The manager allots them nearly the entire orchestra. Thus they virtually underwrite his production and his financial worries are over.

Theatre treasurers, as well as a number of managers, receive from the agencies a rake-off of anywhere from 25¢ to \$2 a ticket for preferred locations. A \$5.50 musical show is thus automatically boosted as high as \$7.50. The agencies take on all the traffic they can bear. Often if they have not the tickets requested they purchase them from other brokers. The price bulges into double figures.

There have been laws and laws curbing speculators. None the less the traffic flourishes unrestricted. Possibly the guardians of the law take their share. Again the price rises.

There is pending a legislative investigation.

Meanwhile Mrs. Babbitt pays or stays at home. Usually she pays.

W. R.

A R T

Murphy vs. Salon

An American has turned the art circles of Paris into triangles and polygons. He is Gerald Murphy, and his canvas, a "composite conception of the steamers *Paris* and *Olympic*," standing 18 feet high, is a picture of the smoke-stacks and bridge of an Atlantic liner. The Independent Salon at which this gigantic painting was to be shown gives over one gallery to each nation. But when Mr. Murphy's work of art arrived, it was found there would be almost no wall space left for other American artists. The painting was, therefore, hung over the grand entrance staircase, the most conspicuous position in the building. M. Paul Signac, a futurist of the most independent kind and President of the Independent Salon, promptly took exception to this action and resigned, followed by his colleagues, the Vice President and the Commissaire General. Consternation reigned. Many were the friends of both factions who attempted a reconciliation. Gerald Murphy calmly refused to have his picture removed to a less conspicuous place. Said he: "If they think my picture too large, I think theirs too small!"

Gerald Murphy seems to be a continuous sensation. Only recently the Ballet Suedois (Paris) presented the fantastic *Within the Quota*, a pantomime of immigration, for which he wrote the synopsis. This ballet was acclaimed by the younger Parisians as a great step toward the liberation of the dance from the archaic forms in which it has been confined. It met with no less comment when presented in Manhattan.

Murphy is the son of the head of Mark Cross, Fifth Avenue stationers and famed leather-goods merchants.

Two Exhibits

Two nationally important annual exhibitions opened simultaneously this month. These were the 19th display of oil paintings and sculpture of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, and the 39th showing of the Architectural League of New York.

The latter exhibition is invariably noteworthy because of its astounding juxtaposition of various forms of Art. Mural decorations, statuary, iron work, factory stacks are united in democratic display. But all this hodgepodge falls into the category of applied art, lending to the work a unity and significance particularly interesting to the casual observer. Here one finds that art is ready and eager to invade every field of human activity, social and industrial,

awaiting only the growth of an understanding populace.

It is apparent that the big industrial concerns are realizing that artistic surroundings are a business asset bringing real returns to the investor, not only through the increased interest of customers, but also in the improved morale and efficiency of employees. Some fine examples of commercial buildings are found at the exhibition, among them:

The Chicago Tribune Building, designed by Howells and Hood;

The Bush House in London, by Helmle and Corbett;

The Standard Oil Company's Building, New York, decorated by Mack, Jenney and Tyler;

The General Motors Corporation, Detroit, by Albert Kahn;

The American Radiator Building, New York, by Raymond M. Hood;

The Postum Building, New York, by Cross and Cross.

The value of an artistic factory product is also stressed by exhibitions of bronze and iron work and the beautiful ceiling panel, designed and executed by the American Encaustic Tiling Company for the Oppenheim, Collins Building.

The Architectural League has also recently awarded a medal to Henri Creange, of Cheney Brothers silk manufacturing concern, for the best work in the furthering of industrial art.

Social surroundings have not been ignored. There are fine examples of residential architecture, many mural paintings, garden statues.

The exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy is not so interesting from a practical point of view, but is signalized by its departure from the usual conservative atmosphere of former years. The general character is colorful, modern. Though no one picture stands out preeminently, the standard is high and the artists represented are numerous. Six hundred and forty canvases were accepted out of the thousands sent in from all parts of the country. This modern turn to the Philadelphia show is due to the unusual jury headed by Hugh Breckenridge. The prize went to William J. Glackens for his *Nude*.

An American

At the Rehn Galleries, Manhattan, were exhibited recent paintings by George Bellows, whose *Crucifixion* (depicting a gaunt, muscular, cumbrous Christ) precipitated violent discussion a month ago (TIME, Jan. 14).

Several large oil portraits, mostly of the artist's family, are unusual for their direct and simple handling of subject and color. Among them is a portrait of his wife and young daughters, entitled *Emma and Her Children*, which was a prize winner at the recent Cor-

coran exhibition in Washington (TIME, Dec. 31).

But it is not in the field of portraiture that Bellows' greatest talent is found. His oil painting, *Introducing John L. Sullivan*, clearly shows that he is at his best when treating his favorite subject—the boxing ring. This same subject is even more strikingly handled



GEORGE BELLOWES
He is provincial

in his lithographs; the picture *Firpo Knocks Out Dempsey* is most vivid, both in the drawing of the naked, spiraling bodies of the fighters and in the faces and poses of the spectators and ring officials caught in a moment of suspense.

George Bellows, native of Columbus, O., began his studies at the Chicago Art Institute, continued them in New York under Robert Henri. Bellows is a successful and prominent member of the Woodstock colony (TIME, Aug. 6). It is his boast that he has never left the U. S., that his work is entirely free from foreign influence. It is this very provincialism which makes him one of the most important American artists.

In England

King George nominated the members of a body to be known as the Commission of Fine Arts for England. This body, and the American Commission of Fine Arts (established by act of Congress in 1910), are almost identical in character and scope. Both are composed of non-political artists and amateurs who receive no recompense for their work; both are limited to the capacity of advisers who have no actual power. While the American Commission is confined to criticism of Federal projects in the District of Columbia, the British one is empowered

to give advice to such provincial authorities as may ask for help in matters of city planning, public buildings, monuments. The King's Commission calls for two laymen, the first to hold office being Lords Curzon and Crawford, both active patrons of art. A total of nine members is completed by the nomination of distinguished professional artists representing architecture, painting, sculpture.

One English pessimist, after hearing that the Commission of Fine Arts for England was purely advisory and enjoyed no actual power, expressed his doubt as to the probability of Town Councillors asking advice from anybody with regard to their public projects. He thus described the making of a memorial statue: "First of all, they select a man with a beard, then they look up the worst local sculptor, and the sculptor goes to the man's tailor and gets a copy of the man's suit, and in time up the thing goes—beard and suit, true to life."

MEDICINE

Body Types

Although it is possible to control the weight of the body by diet and exercise, it is an every-day observation that some persons grow fat while eating relatively small amounts of food and apparently without relation to the amount of exercise they take. Others remain slender while consuming large quantities of candy, cream, milk, butter. Scientists are convinced that the body build is controlled to a considerable extent by heredity and other factors, such as some governing influence in the cells.

The eugenics record office of the Carnegie Institution in Washington has just published a report of its studies on the subject. The investigators find that body build seems to be controlled by many factors, with fleshiness tending slightly to dominate over slenderness. There is a marked tendency for persons of similar build to intermarry, and this process of selection tends to perpetuate the inheritance of certain types of body structure. The statistics indicate also that some diseases are particularly associated with slender build: tuberculosis, pneumonia, nervousness, melancholia; whereas diabetes, inflammation of the kidneys, apoplexy, hardening of the arteries and numerous diseases of the stomach and intestines are associated with fleshy people.

Physicians at the Presbyterian Hospital, Manhattan, have also initiated a series of studies on body constitution in relation to disease. Their first studies, made on 50 patients with gall-bladder disease and 39 patients with ulcers of the stomach or intestines, indicated that persons who are heavy in relation to

their height are more likely to have gall-bladder disease than are other persons. They also found that a wide angle between the ribs, at the point where they diverge in front, is a frequent finding in infections of the gall-bladder. And they observed that the jaws and teeth of persons with gall-bladder disturbances were likely to differ in measurements from those of normal persons. While none of the points noted was absolute, the conditions occurred with a surprising consistency in the patients examined. A complete investigation may yet lead to observations of great importance in the diagnosis of disease.

Mah Jongg Dermatitis

"Dermatitis" or inflammation of the skin due to special sensitivity to the lacquer on Mah Jongg boxes is a new disease that has attracted the attention of physicians. The Chinese and Japanese employ a lacquer which is an extract from a Japanese plant known as *Rhus vernicifera*, of the same variety as *Rhus toxicodendron* or "poison-ivy." When people who are susceptible get the lacquer on their fingers or skin, a burning and itching sensation develops within 24 to 48 hours. There may be red spots and blisters as in typical poison-ivy eruption. By making extracts of the lacquer and applying them to the skin the physicians were able to incriminate the gaily colored Mah Jongg boxes which the patients had recently handled. Dr. I. Toyama showed that the lacquer on a Japanese vase which had been buried in a room for more than 1,000 years was able to cause the eruption. "Eight or nine cases" have already been reported by three physicians; the condition is no doubt fairly prevalent.

Frozen Serum

Dr. Bela Schick, Austrian inventor of the "Schick tests" and the toxin-antitoxin serum for diphtheria, learned last week that his serum could not be permitted to freeze.

At Concord, Mass., 19 children, and at Bridgewater, Mass., 25 children, as a result of the serum developed swollen limbs, sore eyes, nausea. The serum had become congealed in transit from Washington to Boston. The vaccine is made by combining the diphtheria poison with its antitoxin in such a way as to produce immunity from diphtheria. The freezing separated some of the serum from its antitoxin, so that the mixture became "moderately poisonous."

The Schick test and serum continued to be used. The children were expected to recover fully.

Epileptic Cure?

At the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Dr. Eleanor C. Jones in-

jected into the spinal column of a seven-year-old epileptic boy a newly developed drug—luminal. She claimed that the epileptic had been virtually cured—he no longer has eight or ten convulsions per day.

Luminal, developed in Germany during the last ten years, belongs to the same chemical group of drugs as chloral and veronal. Hitherto it has been regarded only as a sedative, a depressant of the nervous system, injected through the mouth or veins.

In recent years epilepsy has been more generally associated with a disorder of metabolism.* It is thought that poor elimination resulting in accumulation of poison has been the cause of epileptic fits.

Said Dr. Marshall Osnato, of Manhattan: "It is extremely unlikely that a drug which acted as a sedative when administered into the stomach or veins would be a permanent cure when injected into the spine."

McCann Banned

"The obstructionist tactics of the American Medical Association are keeping 10,000,000 people from recovery." This was typical of the charges made a few weeks ago by Alfred W. McCann (known as "Medicine Man McCann") who advocated (TIME, Jan. 14) "lime starvation" treatment for tuberculosis of the lungs.

Implying that Mr. McCann was nothing more than a Russell Emulsion press agent, the *Journal of the A. M. A.* said: "A careful reading of McCann's series [in *The Evening Mail*, Manhattan] indicates that they are essentially a re-write of the advertising matter and supplementary literature on the Russell products,† interspersed with picturesque denunciations of the medical profession. The medical profession is thoroughly familiar with the lime starvation theory and treatment. It has been weighed in the balance of therapeutic and clinical tests and found wanting. . . . Mr. McCann has done what other sensational writers have done before. In an attempt to make a sensation he has gone out of his element. McCann is wild enough when he confines himself to a discussion of food problems. When he goes into therapeutics he is hopeless." The *Journal* could not stop Mr. McCann. But scarcely had the A. M. A. article left the press, when Frank A. Munsey bought *The Evening Mail*. The McCann series came to an abrupt end.

A few days later appeared a large advertisement in which Mr. McCann complained that he had lost his "voice," but hoped to find another. The advertisement was paid for by "friends."

*Assimilation of nutrition by the living tissue.

†Proprietary medical preparations known as Russell Emulsion and Russell Prepared Green Bone.

RELIGION

Conversions

During the last 100 years, 500 American Protestant divines have become Roman Catholic priests. Annually, 40,000 Protestants become Catholic. These figures were given in a Catholic paper. There was no estimate of the corresponding Catholic loss.

The Pope's Day

As Pope Pius XI completed the second year of his pontificate, it was repeatedly remarked that the confined life of the Vatican has worn upon his rugged physique.

His daily life is marked by simplicity, work, exercise. He often works 15 to 16 hours, rarely sleeps more than 6 or 7. At mealtime he examines mail, directs secretaries, confers with members of the Hierarchy.

Rising at 6:30 every morning, the Pope says mass in his private chapel before breakfast, which is at 8. Breakfast consists of coffee with milk, bread, butter. The mail is brought in, is divided among seven secretaries.

At 9, Cardinal Gasparri, Secretary of State, is received every day except Tuesday, when Mgr. Borgongini-Duca, pro-secretary for extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs, comes, and Friday when Mgr. Pizzardo, Assistant Secretary of State, comes.

At 10, the Pope gives private audiences to prelates, diplomats, nobles. At 1, he receives pilgrims, delegations, tourists.

At 2, Master of the Papal Household (Mgr. Caccia-Dominione) presents to His Holiness the list of audiences for the next day.

At 2:30 the Pope lunches. He delights in rice, done Milano style. But he is not an epicure; has never been known to refuse any dish placed before him. A meat, a few vegetables, some fruit.

Promptly at 3:30 His Holiness enters his carriage and is driven to the gardens. Here he walks four, five or six miles briskly, rain or shine. A prelate accompanies him, discussing affairs.

At 5:30 private audiences with prelates are resumed until 8:30 or 9, when supper is served. After supper, the Pope devotes himself to composition of Vatican communications. Often a Cardinal is compelled to use "gentle violence" in urging the Pope to retire. Once he turned to a Cardinal and said: "You know that when one is made Pope, life is finished. All then is in the hands of God. I will do nothing to preserve my life one day more, but I will work until God says: 'It is enough.'"

Achille Ratti, priest, bishop, mountaineer, knew a different life. So

did also Cardinal Ratti, skilled and active representative of Pope Benedict XV in Poland. But there are no serious fears for his health. All look forward to seeing him initiate and celebrate 1925, the Holy Year of Jubilee.

Papal Notes

☛ The Vatican denied having sent any condolences anywhere on the death of Lenin.

☛ The Pope indicated his pleasure at the homage shown by the new Nicaraguan President and sent him and his people a special blessing.

☛ A medal was struck for Baron Louis Pastor, Austrian minister to the Vatican, author of *The History of the Popes*, in honor of his 70th birthday.

Mary Dogma

Santa Maria Plena Gratia (Blessed Mary "full of grace,") is not, will not, and cannot, in Roman Catholic belief, be God.

The Roman correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* caused a tumult of confusion on this point by cabling that the forthcoming definition of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin "amounts to deification" (TIME, Jan. 14).

The Catholic belief in her Assumption is simply that "Mary, the Mother of God, was taken up into heaven, not by her own power, but by the power of God. Christ 'arose' from the tomb because he was God; Mary was 'assumed' because she was the most favored among all the children of God." This belief has been long and widely held. At the General Council, which may meet in 1925, the belief may be finally defined. That is all.

The ignorant Roman correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* is said to have been discharged.

Blasphemous Outrage

"As a protest against the flagrant outrage done the Mother of God by recent wide-spread and blasphemous denials of the Virgin Birth of her Divine Son," Bishop McDevitt of Harrisburg, Pa., sang a solemn pontifical mass at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Manhattan. Archbishop Hayes presided.

Canterbury

Beneath Cardinal Mercier's roof at Malines have been held sundry conversations relative to the dim possibility of a merger between the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches. Vigilant patriots of England have pestered the Archbishop of Canterbury (Randall Davidson) for "explanations." Dr. Davidson said nothing. Consequently he has been denounced as a "traitor," "idolater," "conspirator." But last

week he finally stated that the conversations amounted to nothing. The uproar subsided.

Union, said the Archbishop, was to be found in another direction—union between the Anglican Church and the non-Episcopal churches in Great Britain. Conferences at Lambeth Palace (residence of the British Primate) between



☛ Keystone
CANTERBURY
He was denounced

Anglicans and Non-conformists (dis-senters) are steadily progressing. "Results" will soon be published.

The Archbishop also reported negotiations with the Eastern Orthodox churches.

It has frequently been said (TIME, Dec. 10) that the dream of Randall Davidson's life is "that the Church of England, so sane, so sensible, so rightly insistent on moral earnestness, shall become, with the growth of the British Commonwealth, the greatest of all Christian churches—more Catholic than Rome."

England's Church

Disestablishment of the Church of England by the Labor Government is a subject of conversation. It would deprive the Anglican Church of its privileged position. Its Bish-

ops would no longer sit in the House of Lords, nor would the Archbishop of Canterbury rank before all the peers of the realm after the royal princes.

Some Anglicans would welcome disestablishment. It might tend to quicken the spiritual life. They say that the Protestant Church in Ireland and the Anglican Church in Wales have not lost financially by disestablishment.

But it is generally felt that Ramsay Macdonald, as head of a temporary minority government, will not undertake so difficult an enterprise as disestablishment of England's State Church.

Blood, etc.

The pièces de résistance in the weekly issues of *The Sunday School Times* have lately been done by Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Fundamentalist hero. He is revealing this generation's blindness to the Scriptures and the true religion therein set down.

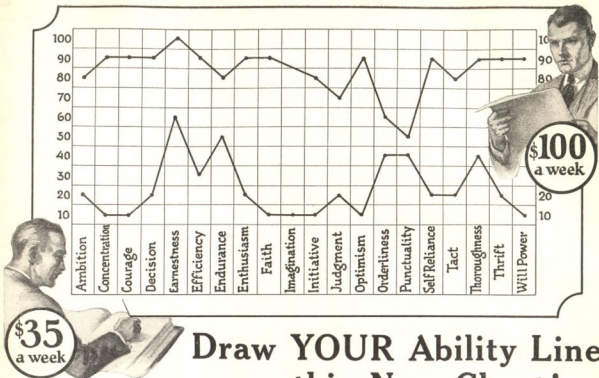
On the inspiration of the Bible, he points out: "The original autograph manuscripts which, through copies, are reproduced in the Old and New Testaments, were true, and true because divinely inspired. . . . The words used in the original manuscripts were the actual words of God. . . . 'Is the Bible true?' is the great issue in the world today, surpassing in importance all national and international questions."

For the deity of Christ, Mr. Bryan's central argument is that if Christ was not divine He was an imposter, and that it is unlikely a Galilean peasant could perpetrate "so stupendous a fraud for nearly 20 centuries on so large a fraction of the most intelligent of the world's population."

Of the Virgin Birth, he says: "It is not necessary to consider . . . attempts to find a scientific explanation of the Virgin Birth—pan-theogenesis—by putting the mother of Jesus in a class with frogs and bees that, we are told, sometimes reproduce without union of the sexes." Accusing modernists of trying to rob Jesus of "the glory of a Virgin Birth," Mr. Bryan comes to his climax with the question: "Who is the better authority in spiritual matters—Dr. Luke (writer of the Gospel) or Dr. Fossdick?"

On the Atonement: "It is also clear that redemption was to be purchased by blood." It is not only the death, but particularly the blood of Jesus which has power to save. Readers are referred to *Life in the Blood* by Dr. Howard W. Kellogg, and *The Power of Jesus' Blood* by C. E. Putnam. In this, the fourth, article, Mr. Bryan quotes 42 Bible texts proving the efficacy of the blood.

Three articles are yet to come.



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Notice where big men are strong

Here are the mental inventories of a \$100 a week man, an executive, and of a \$35 a week man, a bookkeeper. Notice that where the high-salaried man's "graph-line" rises into "peaks" the low-salaried man's line drops into "valleys." Notice that the man who is earning big money has a high percentage in the qualities that are most important for executive work—Ambition, Concentration, Initiative, Self-Reliance, Imagination, Will-Power, etc. The low-salaried man is high only in the qualities that make a routine-worker—Endurance, Orderliness, Punctuality, Thoroughness and Earnestness.

Every person knows, if he stops to think, where he is strong and where he is weak.

The problem is to find a way of *strengthening the weak spots*—of raising his "valleys" into "peaks." Here is where the low-salaried man or woman needs the help and experience of a specialist in mental training.

Minds grow strong by exercise

Developing the important success-qualities of your mind is just like developing the important muscles of your body. You can take certain physical exercises to develop strong arms, a strong back and strong legs—and you can also take definite mental exercises to develop stronger concentration, more initiative, greater Will-Power, increased imagination and all the really vital qualities that will infallibly bring you increased income.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

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Current Situation

Business has not yet clearly and as a whole shown any tendency to improve. Conditions are still "spotty," with some industries going ahead in fine style, while others hang in the doldrums or even grow worse. The iron and steel trade, the oils and the sugars have shown the most improvement; automobile companies also feel themselves on firmer ground. But the fertilizers, the textile trade, and the leathers are still uncertainties. Yet there is little fear that the difficulties recently experienced in the Northwest will speed East, and a considerable body of opinion inclines to the view that Europe is turning the corner this Winter.

Money remains easy, although the bankers continue rates which are high in proportion to market conditions. The main justification for this policy is of course the fear of inflation. Nevertheless, declining earning assets of certain Federal Reserve banks may be a contributory cause. The expectation of a lowered rediscount rate is general; it is felt that this move is after all the "ace-in-the-hole" of the party which has undertaken to make this Presidential year one of prosperity and confidence. Much "bull ammunition" has already been shot off, such as U. S. Steel's extra dividends and encouraging prophecies by individuals who usually care little about seeing their names in the paper. The lowering of the rate of rediscounts will doubtless be delayed as long as possible, but it should come presently. The recent advance in bond prices has been seemingly in anticipation of such a move, but the stock market has not yet been affected by it.

Latin-American Trade

The first conclusion reached after the disastrous crash of our over-ambitious plans for foreign trade in 1920, was that we had best stick to domestic trade and write our foreign efforts off as a War delusion. Yet the recent marked gain in both our imports and exports with Latin America goes to show that something substantial has survived the 1919-20 boom.

Our total trade in Latin America in 1923 amounted to \$1,743,919,000—\$1,030,292, in imports and \$693,627, in exports. The gain over 1922 in exports was 25%, that in imports 23%.

In the field of imports, it is significant that American factories are becoming dependent upon imported raw materials like rubber or hemp. Foreign foodstuffs like sugar or coffee are also notable items of import.

The most striking gain in our exports to Latin America was in automobiles; other large items were naval stores, cotton hosiery, building lumber, petroleum, and its products, tin plate, wire nails,

machines for sewing, printing, adding and harvesting. Motion picture films are also on the increase among our exports.

While America has deflated the over-expanded foreign business of four years ago, the latter has gained stability and permanence, and is now holding its own in a sound manner.

Steel's Future

Just now the American steel business has staged a thoroughly remarkable "come-back." Orders pile up, prices are firm, extra dividends are the order of the day, earnings are increasing. Nevertheless, some American steel leaders are casting anxious eyes towards Europe. Schwab is in Germany. Gary has departed for South America. To students of the industry, aware of bad conditions in the export trade, these facts are not without significance.

American Labor costs are completely out of alignment with those of Europe. To some extent this is compensated for by superior American natural resources and efficiency. Yet the competition of Continental steel is already felt in the world's markets, particularly perhaps in Great Britain. It is felt that unless new demand at home can be stimulated and maintained, the present production rate in American steel can scarcely be continued. Our export steel is already selling 15% under domestic prices, but the large quantities of steel production tied up by the French occupation of the Ruhr has yet to come upon the market in considerable quantities.

The exact purpose of Mr. Schwab's European visit is unknown. Varying rumors report that he is about to acquire an interest in Austrian or German concerns. At any rate, the potential and actual competition anticipated from the European steel centres is no topic of mere academic interest, least of all to the American steel men best qualified to judge conditions in the industry.

General Motors

The preliminary annual report of the General Motors Corporation revealed 1923 as the most prosperous year that company had ever had. Annual sales last year were \$608,000,000 compared with \$463,706,733 for 1922, while net earnings in 1923 were \$61,825,000 as compared with \$51,496,136 the preceding year. This means that last year \$2.66 was earned on each share of common stock compared with \$2.19 in 1922. This estimate leaves out of consideration the proportion of Fisher Body Co.'s undivided profits which accrue to the General Motors Corporation; including these, the earnings per share of

Motors' common stock would be \$2.30 in 1922 and \$3.12 last year.

The common stock of General Motors has no par value, and pays an annual dividend of \$1.20. Recently it has shown a rising tendency on the stock market, ostensibly in anticipation of the declaration of a larger dividend rate. In some quarters, however, it is expected the motors will not advance the present dividend much, and perhaps not at all during the coming year. The automobile industry in 1924 will be characterized by stiffer competition than ever before. Many automobile dealers who are anything but pessimistic nevertheless declare that the companies with the best reserves will come out best.

Sugar Prospect

The recent marked rise of sugar stocks has led investors to look into the sugar situation with more than usual interest. During 1922 the price of raw sugar rose fairly steadily; last Spring it shot up rapidly, but fell again, accompanied by considerable political oratory. After a dip early in January, 1924, another marked rise in raw sugar has occurred. European purchases have been large, and the high labor costs seem to indicate good consumption at home.

The Cuban crop has been the real source of the world's sugar ever since the practical destruction of the beet sugar industry of Europe during the War. Last year the drought in Cuba reduced the output and ruined many growers, and there is no large excess of sugar overhanging the markets.

In order to protect the "War-baby" beet sugar industry of this country, a tariff on imported sugars was placed in the Fordney-McCumber tariff act. The beet sugar growers of Utah and other centres have strongly supported this tariff. And the sugar refineries and the American companies producing cane sugar in Louisiana, Cuba and elsewhere have strongly opposed it. Without the tariff, the American beet sugar industry is doomed, since it cannot compete with the lower costs of producing Cuban sugars. With the tariff, we have a situation analogous to taxing American sugar consumers in order to subsidize the domestic beet sugar industry.

"Anniversary Sales"

The National Retail Dry Goods Association, representing retailers in 500 cities throughout the country whose sales last year aggregated about \$3,000,000,000, developed several plans for the improvement of their members' business at their recent annual convention in Manhattan.

The retailers expressed emphatic ap-

proval and endorsement of the Mellon plan for tax reduction, and will send a committee to appear before Congress urging its adoption.

One address before the convention—made by Richard M. Neidstadt of San Francisco—scored the common practice of holding "anniversary" and other "bargain" sales, as a form of "super-stimulation" which fails of profit, lowers business standards, undermines public confidence. To some extent, Mr. Neidstadt declared, clearance sales are a necessary part of merchandising, since no merchant can exactly forecast his requirements and is, therefore, bound to have some goods left over which can be sold at cut prices. But retailers use these goods as a nucleus only; they go out and buy other merchandise to put with them, and use various deceptive devices to make the public think it is getting special bargains.

In conclusion, Mr. Neidstadt paid his respects to dry goods advertising methods. "The exaggerated publicity these sales depend upon, breaks all the cardinal rules of common sense, and people become disappointed, resentful, suspicious."

The most successful

Bankers, Business Men and Investors use BABSON'S REPORTS as an aid in anticipating changes in general business, commodity prices, money rates, and security values.



Ask for BABSON REPORT—BA-21—gratis.

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P. M. GROVES
236 E. 39th St., New York

YORK SAFES

Your Safe Deposit Box

With over 120 leading Banks in New York City equipped with YORK Security and safe deposit vaults, it is almost certain that your safe deposit box key bears the name "YORK."

Built at our factory at York, Pennsylvania, with nearly half a century's experience in back of them YORK fireproof and burglarproof safes are made with the same degree of mechanical accuracy as the huge cash and security vaults bearing the "YORK" trade-mark. Ask your Bank about YORK.

Send for Catalog "C"

YORK SAFE & LOCK CO.
55 MAIDEN LANE
NEW YORK

No. 3

How Will Your Will Read?

We instill in our clients a feeling of absolute security in all matters of insurance because we fit the contract to their needs and eliminate worry.

Correspondence invited

Stuart W. Jackson, Inc.
Insurance
Managers—Advisors
110 William St., N. Y.

THE PRESS

Did Horace Turn?

The idea of printing fiction in a newspaper is not new. W. L. George and his kindred penmen have long prospered in the back lots and less respectable areas of journalism. But to bring fiction out onto the very facade of newspaperdom, and rear it as a fake skyscraper among the tall columns of



JULIAN STARKWEATHER MASON
He is unafraid

front page news, is an operation of some daring. It took place last week.

Some enterprising journalist invited Dr. Walter E. Traprock, F. R. S., S. E. U., lecturer and author of *The Cruise of the Kawa, My Northern Exposure* and *Sarah of the Sahara*, to investigate Teapot Dome. The obliging doctor is producing a series of articles which are being syndicated for the press by Hol-Nord Features. The articles are in the form of regular news stories, under Washington date line, and contain everything but a shadow of truth.

The next objective was to persuade editors to try the innovation. The daring one was Julian S. Mason, Managing Editor of *The New York Tribune*. Mr. Mason is a Chicagoan by birth and breeding. His first taste of journalism came at a famed educational institution in New Haven, Conn., where he became Chairman of the *Yale Daily News*. Strangely enough, during the last three years of Mr. Mason's stay in New Haven, Dr. Traprock was also present incognito, as one George S. Chappell.

On leaving college, Mr. Mason became a wholesale greengrocer. But not for long. In a year he got a job on the *Chicago Herald*, then the property of H. H. Kohlsaat. He shifted to the *Chicago Tribune* and then, in 1905, to the *Chicago Evening Post*. From 1905 to 1922 he shinnied up the

Post to the altitude of Managing Editor. In March, 1922, *The New York Tribune* enticed him to Manhattan. There he conducts himself as a humane and kindly editor but one—in his own phrase—"not afraid of using small town stunts on a metropolitan newspaper, provided they are good."

So, through Mr. Mason, there appeared one morning, in the guise of perfect correspondent, Dr. Traprock, breaking in with a "regular story" on the front page of the *Tribune*. He modestly introduced himself:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Because I succeeded where all others had failed in discovering the Polynesian fatality with its square eggs, the red-pepper bird which flies upside down to keep its stomach cool, the hard-boiled egg-plant of Gobi, etc., I was chosen this morning to discover the undiscoverable and unscrew the inscrutable in the Teapot scandal.

Thereafter in succeeding articles Dr. Traprock told of his delvings into the bowels of Teapot Dome with his great slogan "Refined Oil for Refined People."

Meanwhile the enterprising Hol-Nord Features had sold Dr. Traprock's discoveries to *The Kansas City Star*, *The Syracuse Herald*, *The Ansonia (Conn.) Sentinel* (summer home town of Traprock) and expected a growing demand.

It may be, also, that at about the same time Horace Greeley, great progenitor of the *Tribune*, turned silently in his grave.*

Survival of the Fittest

The game of publishing did not backslide during the year of 1923, but the goddess of fortune failed to bestow her favors promiscuously. Statistics on the number of publications in the U. S. at the beginning of 1923 and the beginning of 1924 were made public. The weeding out of the unfit reduced the number of periodicals of almost every kind without decimating any one group.

A comparison of the two years:

	1923	1924
Dailies	2,313	2,310
Tri-Weeklies	82	77
Semi-Weeklies	481	473
Weeklies	13,482	13,267
Bi-Weeklies	95	107
Semi-Monthlies	290	280
Monthlies	3,352	3,393
Bi-Monthlies	136	162
Quarterlies	389	392
Miscellaneous	71	70

Total 20,691 20,531

Every class of paper except bi-weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies, held more funerals than christenings. The heaviest mortality was among the weeklies, and very properly so, for the U. S. is overstocked with them. The increase of bi-weeklies is probably due to the conversion of some debilitated weeklies. The increase of monthlies and bi-monthlies may be attributed to the fact that they can be established with less capital, and carried on with smaller staff-overhead expense than periodicals issued at lesser intervals, and at the same time the price of the magazine can generally be greater.

A sidelight on the newspaper sit-

* Charles Dana, quite as famed as Greeley, would not have turned. It was Dana who said: "Get the paper talked about."

uation, which illustrates how much that field can be enlarged on a nationwide scale, is the situation among dailies in New York City. Throughout the country about one newspaper is sold daily for every three inhabitants. In New York City the proportion is almost one newspaper to every inhabitant.

Within greater New York there are 77 dailies. Of this number: 17 circulate generally, 32 are foreign language papers, 7 are borough papers, 7 are financial papers, 12 are class papers, 2 are college papers.

The total circulation of the 77 is more than 5,000,000 daily. They are sold for upwards of \$100,000 a day; the newsdealers take in over 500 tons of coppers a day; 15,800 people are directly employed.

Hearst Wins

A month ago Count Ludwig Salm von Hoogstraeten married Miss Millcent Rogers, of Manhattan, who was generally considered a likely heir to many Standard Oil millions. The *Daily News*, Manhattan gum chewers' sheetlet, made a series of grand stories out of what it termed "Count's Gold Tinted Love" (TIME, Jan. 21). It performed a feat for its kind of journal, a feat that almost challenged William Randolph Hearst to equal it. Doubtless, the *News* checked. But last week the Hearst press began to laugh last and best. It began to publish serially: "HOW I WOODED AND WON THE \$40,000,000 ROGERS HEIRESS" By Count Ludwig Salm von Hoogstraeten. Said the Count:

"Like all my family, I am a nomad by nature. But in my wanderings over the earth, one longing has always burned before me like a star, the need of a single, great consuming love. I have been constant to my ideal of womanhood. Now that ideal is realized in my marriage, do you wonder that I am the most joyful man in the world? . . .

"I am eager to press on and to describe in detail how I wooed and won her in the face of opposition, and to tell you why my marriage, a love match pure and simple, was the climax of my life."

As a sidelight on the wave of publicity which deluged his recent marriage, the Count, in addition to it, remarked:

"Happily, I am not 'insular' or 'prejudiced.' I know America as well as I know Europe, and journalistic enterprise is one of the things your great country has produced which both amuse and amaze me."

While these stories were appearing the Hearst press carried the information that Guglielmo Marconi, seeing the Count and Countess dancing in Paris, remarked: "This is the finest married couple I have ever seen in my life. Their 'waves' must be exactly the same length."

SPORT

French Girl

Suzanne Lenglen walked away from Nice with her usual lawn tennis laurels. In the finals, she defeated Mrs. Shepherd-Barron of England, 6-1, 6-0. Not content with so much, she, with M. Aeschliman, found it a small matter to take the mixed doubles from Mrs. Satherthwaite and J. M. Hillyard.

45 Seconds

Pugilist Dempsey took himself about the country on an exhibition tour, dallying with young hopefuls. At Memphis he entered the ring with one "Dutch" Seiffert, an Arkansan of 225 poundage. Seiffert in 21 matches had never been knocked off his feet. His friends and relatives came to view the exhibit. In 45 seconds Dutch Seiffert was "out."

England Drubbed

The U. S. team defeated the English team and captured the Lapham squash racquets trophy. The three contestants in the tournament were: U. S., 7½; England, 6; Canada, 1½. The final contest between the U. S. and England was not decided until the last game.

Bustage

With absolute abandon and recklessness, male and female swimmers last week set about revising world's swimming records. The orgy was (literally) stopped only when an official stopwatch broke.

At the Illinois Athletic Club (Chicago) Johnny Weissmuller established a 400-yd. free style record, with 4 min. 30½ sec.; John Faricy set a 200-metre breast stroke record at 2 min. 55½ sec.

In the Roman Pool at Miami, the women took their fling.

Sybil Bauer, of the Illinois Athletic Club, broke world's records for the backstroke at 50 yds., 100 yds., 100 metres, 200 yds., 200 metres, 220 yds., 400 metres, 440 yds.

Gertrude Ederle, of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, broke free style records for 75 yds., 150 yds., 250 yds.

Helen Wainwright, of the same organization, broke the 300-metre free style record.

Agnes Geraghty, of the same, broke breast stroke records of 50 yds., 100 yds., 100 metres, 220 yds., 200 metres, 440 yds.

Relay teams broke the 220-yd., 250-yd., 300-yd., 400-metre records. Then the official watch broke.

Murchison Hurries

In the city of Newark, N. J., Loren Murchison, a native, equalled the world's indoor sprinting record for 65 yards, in seven seconds flat.

Lees CLAMPABLE ASH RECEIVER



An Investment in Domestic Tranquillity

SAYS HAPPY CAL:

"I LIKE my Lees Clampable Ash Receiver. It follows me around the house like a lovin' dog and I hitch it to my desk, or my table, or chair arm and,—readin' or workin', or,—just thinkin' 'n smokin' I get the real joy of living. I got one for my office, too. It will stand on its own bottom anywhere. I reckon some time when I get real busy like, I could snap it on like a wrist watch. But that isn't all the good things I can tell about Lees Clampable Ash Receiver.

"Here's one: Since I brought it home, wife hasn't scolded me once for spilling ashes over the rugs or down my vest front. It's a real investment in domestic tranquillity."

LEES Clampable Ash Receiver is already nationally popular because of its universal clamp allowing bowl to be turned in any position, and because it is made of solid brass, indestructible, with highly-polished nickel trim. It is really beautiful in double-tone finishes: mahogany, statuary bronze, verde green, old ivory and solid ebony.

On sale in 5,600 of America's best shops, but if desired will be sent, charges prepaid, on receipt of money order or check for \$3.00.

K. F. LEES COMPANY
210 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

With millions threatened ~ is your child safe?

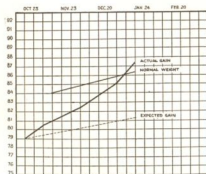
This article begins a nation wide Health Crusade to protect Young America against its deadliest foe.



A dangerous age—from 2 to 6

How one little girl gained

Terese C. was a poor little sad-faced girl of 12 when she began to take Eagle Brand. In three months' time she gained 8½ lbs. Her weight went from 79 to 87½ lbs.—one round over her normal weight. Examine the chart carefully and see her wonderful gain. She became round faced and pretty, too. Any little girl can do the same if she and her mother both try!



THE time has come for every American mother to consider the dangers of malnutrition among children of the United States in general and among her own babies particularly. Malnutrition is a foe that menaces the childhood of the whole country. Doctors and health authorities, teachers and nurses, social workers, women's clubs, the public press—all of the agencies have been fighting malnutrition for years.

The United States is the most prosperous country in the world today. Americans have more food, more doctors, more schools per population than any other country. American mothers are supposed to be the most intelligent in the world.

And yet—we have malnutrition to an alarming degree!

This great evil is so common that if it were an infectious disease every school in the country would have to be closed.

It is estimated on unimpeachable authority that 6,000,000 of our school children suffer from the effects of under-nourishment.

A recent survey of the schools of a certain southern city, for example, showed that half of the school children were under-nourished.

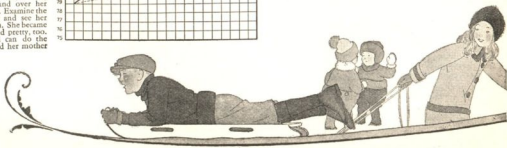
A survey made a few years ago in New York City showed that one-third of the school children were under-nourished.

Malnutrition attacks rich and poor. It is not confined to people who have little money. The biggest proportion of malnourished children is found among those of average means.

For example, a survey among 10,000 Chicago school children showed that one school with 57.7% of its enrollment underweight was reported from a "comfortable suburban neighborhood" as contrasted with 16.2% for one school of the "stockyards district." Nearly four times as many in the well-to-do district!

* * * * *

PEDIATRICIANS have studied the problem of the malnourished child for years. Educators, nurses, health workers, social service and child health organizations have accomplished wonderful results in individual cases.





The adolescent period is the most critical in a girl's life. Tuberculosis and other dreaded diseases lie in wait for the young girl. Just when she needs her mother most—would you forget her?

But now at last the movement is synchronized into a Great Health Crusade, sponsored for the first time in history by a purely commercial organization.

The Borden Company, by virtue of its position as leader in the milk industry, is able to back this movement in a big way financially, and is glad to do so because all efforts to overcome malnutrition lead invariably to the greater consumption of milk, which is the child's basic food.

MALNUTRITION has become so threatening among school children that authorities cannot cope with it unless they have the support of each individual mother. Realizing the seriousness of the situation and the need for arousing mothers and giving them the knowledge and means to combat this great danger, the Nutrition Department of the Borden Company has been experimenting with malnourished school children in different parts of the country for two years.

In this time over 1000 school children have been observed and treated. Read the following results of these experiments carefully: The Nutrition Department of the Borden Company worked first with two groups of malnourished public school children in a suburban town. The groups were chosen by school officials and were equal in numbers and as similar as possible in other respects. Both groups were given weekly health talks, and put on a health schedule. Physical examinations were made and defects corrected as far as possible. Home cooperation was secured and the homes visited by health workers. Daily health records were kept. In addition Group A received a daily mid-morning feeding of ordinary fluid milk. Group B received a similar amount of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk di-

luted according to a special malnutrition formula worked out on a caloric basis. At the end of a period of six months both groups had gained considerably; but the remarkable part of it was that Group B (the Eagle Brand group) had gained more than Group A in all respects—weight, appearance, mentality. To check this experiment another one was conducted in another school—this time in a metropolitan district. After a three months' period, Group B (the Eagle Brand group) showed a gain equal to Group A in weight, appearance, mentality, bone structure, but far superior in blood count. The actual medical results are given in a report by an eminent New York specialist, who examined the children. A reprint of this report will be sent free to anyone who wishes it.

Dr. John C. Curran, Associate Director of the Near East Relief, has been successfully fighting malnutrition with condensed milk ever since the war. He says:

"Our experience with 115,000 orphan children of the Near East shows that there is no more valuable food than condensed milk for restoring half-starved children to health and strength. I wish there was some way that the people of the United States could learn of the great value of condensed milk."

WHAT can you, as a thoughtful mother, do to protect your children against this dreadful condition? How can you make use of this scientific, medical-sounding data?

3 Little Books tell you how

ALL of this information has been translated into familiar terms by the Nutrition Department of the Borden Company. It is contained in 3 Little Books which you can have for the asking. There is absolutely no charge for these books. If you want your child to be healthy you should get them and use them. They are called *Keeping Your Child Fit*, *The Adolescent Girl* and *Menus for Little People*.

These three wonderful little books will give you simple, practical, useful help. Even if you are sure your children are in splendid health, you cannot afford to be without the 3 Little Books. They should be part of every mother's equipment. Use the coupon below and send for them today.

Meanwhile, until you get them, here are things you can do:

Weigh your child and see if he weighs what he should for his age and height. (Weight charts can be obtained from the Borden Company.) If he is even slightly underweight protect him by bringing his weight up at once.

Midmorning or midafternoon feedings with Eagle Brand, as described in the experiments in this article, will build him

up. For Eagle Brand is pure cow's milk—famous for more than half a century as the standard baby food. It is rich in all growth elements—in body and bone building elements. It contains three vitamins. It is thoroughly digestible.

But Eagle Brand alone is not enough. Your child must be taught to obey fundamental health rules. He must also have a normal diet and a normally active life. His interest must be aroused, too, because an unwilling patient makes a slow cure. The clever Milkmaid stories published by the Borden Company will help you to do this. They are written in the most entertaining whimsical fashion just for children and bound into a little book called "Milkmaid Magic." They will make him as interested in getting strong as you are; and they will hold his interest and thus simplify your task.

No matter where and how you live you can find ways to provide these essentials. Space does not permit listing all of these ways and means here, but the 3 Little Books will tell you how. Get your coupon in early. The Borden Company, 377 Borden Building, 350 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.



Your boy and his future. Dare you risk his future success by neglecting his health now? And will you shoulder the responsibility then? Better do it now and give him the start that is his birthright.



Malnutrition Formula

Mix 2 tablespoons of Eagle Brand in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cold water. Give about twice this amount at each mid-morning feeding.

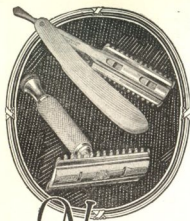


THE BORDEN COMPANY,
377 Borden Building
350 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Please send me my free set of the 3 Little Books at once!

Name

Address



Now
they know why
these razors were
called "Priceless"

PITTED against life-long shaving habits—tested on their own merits—the long super-keen DURHAM-DUPLEX Blades have won three million more men over to the Razor of "Priceless" Comfort.

A single fair trial convinced even the most critical.

These men who have taken advantage of our offer to buy a DURHAM-DUPLEX at their own price are most enthusiastic of all the army of twelve million DURHAM-DUPLEX boosters. Each and every one now displays the DURHAM-DUPLEX insignia—a well-groomed, clean shaven appearance at all times.

EITHER MODEL—ONE DOLLAR
Interchangeable Blades
50c for package of 5

DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZOR CO.
Jersey City, N. J.
FACTORIES—Jersey City; Sheffield; Paris; Toronto
Sales Representatives in all Countries

DURHAM - DUPLEX
The Razor of Priceless Comfort

EDUCATION

Headmasters Elect

The Headmasters Association met for the 32nd time. Those present numbered 95, including: Mather A. Abbott of Lawrenceville, Huber G. Buehler of Hotchkiss, William M. Irvine of Mercersburg, Endicott Peabody of Groton, Lewis Perry of Exeter, Alfred E. Stearns of Andover, Horace D. Taft of Taft. They elected Charles L. Kirschner of the New Haven High School as their president.

Genius Helper

Somebody with \$50,000 in the bank recently read Michael Pupin's autobiography, *From Immigrant to Inventor*, with the result that he donated the \$50,000 to Professor Pupin's alma mater, Western Reserve University. The fund is to be used in aid of the exceptional student. The financial status of the student receiving aid is in no way to be a consideration. Said the donor: "I feel persuaded that by helping one such exceptional student, I might in reality be helping, through the student's possible success, a greater number than if my bequest were large enough to give like assistance to the ninety-and-nine of less outstanding ability."

"I have in mind that an Edison or a Theodore N. Vail, a Westinghouse or a Michael Pupin might open up for their less gifted brothers, new fields where their fellow workers could not in a hundred years have provided for themselves like opportunity."

"It has occurred to me, if in a generation I could be the means of helping one only of those who have in them that vital spark we call genius I would in fact be helping indirectly a multitude of my fellow men."

U. of Washington

A memorial to Alfred H. Anderson, pioneer of the Northwest, will be built at the University of Washington* with the sum of \$250,000 gift of Mrs. Anderson. It will be a school of forestry probably unsurpassed in the U. S. A museum of samples of every wood known to man will make it unique.

Valdosta

Woodrow Wilson College will open its doors in September.

The South Georgia conference of the Methodist Church was establishing a new junior college for boys at Valdosta, Ga. Woodrow Wilson died. They named it in his honor. The college is financed by the people of Valdosta to the extent of \$300,000, by the Church, \$500,000.

*Not to be confused with Washington University, St. Louis, or with George Washington University, D. C.

Neglected

There exists one great university with practically no endowment. It has 3,600 students who "work their way through" by serving as Government clerks, and 1,500 who devote their working hours exclusively to study.

These students receive their instruction in scattered old buildings, in basements, in dining-rooms, in kitchens transformed into laboratories.

This is George Washington University—the development of George Washington's proposal that there should be at the nation's capital a truly national university, a melting pot of ignorance and prejudice. The idea has survived; the institution has been neglected. But, in spite of neglect, it grows, and is now actively campaigning for a \$1,000,000 building and endowment fund.

In appealing for national support it points to its many assets—the Library of Congress, Smithsonian Institute, departmental libraries, museums, laboratories, and, above all, to the "broadening" influence of Washington, D. C., as a college town.

"Puellae"

Nearly one-half of the 700,000 teachers who work in the elementary and high schools of the U. S. are young girls, aged 16 to 25, is the conclusion reached by Dr. William C. Bagley, Professor of Education at Columbia University.

These "immature, transient, untrained teachers" are found in the rural schools of every state. They constitute, says Prof. Bagley, the chief weakness in American education.

AERONAUTICS

Trophy

The Collier Trophy, awarded annually for the "most notable advance in aviation," will be retained another year by the Air Mail Service. The wonderful transcontinental night flights of the Post Office pilots last August (*TIME*, Sept. 3) earned the unanimous vote of the Contest Committee of the National Aeronautic Association, though they were free to select the winner from a wide field of Army, Navy and civilian contestants.

Detached

Repairs to the *Shenandoah* are due to be completed May 1. Secretary Denby gave orders for the advance guard to proceed to Alaskan waters and for the reconstruction of the fuel-oil-ship *Patoka*.

A new commander was appointed—

Lieutenant Commander Zachary Lansdowne. He was the official observer for the Navy on the British airship R-34, which crossed the Atlantic. He was later assigned to duty at the Zeppelin plant in Germany where the ZR-3 is now being constructed for the U. S. No other officer in naval aviation has had the experience he has in handling rigid airships.

The change in command is due to: 1) a desire to have a commander experienced in navigating lighter-than-air ships; 2) a desire to have peace among officers and crew.

To McCrary, present commander, Rear Admiral William A. Moffet gave the following orders: "Upon being relieved by Lieutenant Commander Zachary Lansdowne as commanding officer of the U. S. S. *Shenandoah*, you will regard yourself detached from all duties aboard that airship."

Captain Anton Heinen, the German expert, remains with the *Shenandoah*. Rumors of bad feeling in and about the *Shenandoah* began when Captain Heinen fell out with Commander McCrary.

MILESTONES

Married. Corinne Griffith, cinema heroine (*Black Oxen*, *Six Days*), to Walter Morosco, son of Oliver Morosco, theatrical producer; at Tia Juana, Mexico. He is her sixth.

Died. The Right Rev. George Coolidge Huntington, 52, cousin to President Coolidge and fourth Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Nevada; in Reno, from pneumonia.

Died. Mme. Sorgue, 52, "La Belle Anarchiste"; in London. Though wealthy, for 30 years she was a syndicalist and revolutionist. The police referred to her respectfully as "Mme. Trouble, Europe's most dangerous woman." In 1908 she defied royalty by remaining seated when King Carlos of Portugal entered the Lisbon International Peace Conference. Four years later she headed the women's hunger march on Tower Hill in London during the dockers' strike. She had many remarkable escapes from mobs.

Died. Rear Admiral Thomas Oliver Selfridge, U. S. N., 88; in Washington. He entered the service in 1851. In the Civil War he was second in command of the *Cumberland* when it was sunk by the *Merrimac*, commanded the naval battery at the siege of Vicksburg; was the "only officer who commanded sailors in a successful battle against Confederate cavalry."

FRENCH, SHRINER & URNER MEN'S SHOES



Other stores in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dealers throughout the country.

Men who appreciate the real economy of long service; the satisfaction of style lines that are "built in" to stay, and the luxury of perfect fit and comfort prefer French, Shriner & Urner fine shoes.

The Joy

for men with tender feet

- reinforced shank
- medium wide toe
- refined smartness

CHICAGO

106 Michigan Ave. (So.)
Monroe Bldg.

NEW YORK

153 Broadway 350 Madison Ave.
Singer Bldg. Borden Bldg.

Superiority Built in *FRENCH SHRINER & URNER* EXTRA QUALITY Not Rubbed On

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

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

Julius Rosenwald, President of Sears, Roebuck & Co.: "I narrowly escaped death. At a grade crossing near Chicago my automobile, was struck by a Baltimore & Ohio train. I leaped from my place at the wheel, was unhurt. My automobile, wrecked, was carried more than 100 yards down the track."

The Premier of Quebec (L. A. Taschereau): "In Montreal, I engaged a hotel room. While I slept, some one entered, took \$1,200 from my trousers, escaped."

Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of England: "One William H. Crawford, writing in *Collier's Weekly* stated that he had passed a cigarette case to my daughter Ishbel and her brother Malcom, and that I had looked at him sternly and said: 'My children are not modern enough to smoke.' He went on to say: 'Neither he nor his children play cards. There was no liquor in the MacDonald household. His children do not go to dances or theatre parties, but they have plenty of sport.'"

G. K. Chesterton: "Peggy O'Neil, American actress, wrote a letter to a London newspaper asserting that

the Englishman's breakfast of bacon and eggs reduces the originality of his outlook. She pleaded for more fruit. Said I: 'If there is anything to justify armed assault on the United States it is their attempt to introduce iced water and fresh fruit in bulk to the English breakfast table.'"

Horace Liveright, publisher: "Rabbi Samuel Schulman of the Temple Beth-El, Manhattan, devoted an entire sermon to 'A Nasty Book.' Rabbi Schulman refuses to name this 'stinking, tingling book' which is 'making enough money for its author and publisher as it is.' But it was recognized instantly by the congregation, which crowded around the rabbi after the sermon and joined in attacking it as *Heunch, Panuch and Jow!*" [reviewed in *Time*, Jan. 14]. Mention in the book of East Side gangs, politicians and houses of prostitution caused Rabbi Schulman to say that 'the book drips in lecherousness and is steeped in sensuality.' To a newspaper reporter I pointed out that the author of the book has been dead five years, that the entire East Side mourned at his funeral. Said I: 'I feel that this

* Boni and Liveright (\$3.00).

book, which you consider a degraded piece of work, is worthy of comparison with the finest confessions of the soul of all time. I feel it is about time for Jews to stop carrying chips on their shoulders. Through the ages they have preserved their inferiority complex.' As proof that I hold no animus against the Jew, I pointed out that I had just published a translation of *Silbermann* by Jacques de Lacretelle, a novel passionately defending the Jew."

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried (National Affairs, The Press), John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn (Foreign News). Weekly Contributors—Prosper Buranelli, John Farrar, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemm, Wells C. Root, John A. Thomas, Mark Van Doren. Published by TIME, Inc., 11 R. Luce, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; B. Hadden, Sec'y-Treas., 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rate, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York; New England representatives, Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. III. No. 7.

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.

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MISCELLANY

"Time brings all things"

On the Montana in mid-ocean, "while ten yaks and a big brown bear screened in frantic chorus," Hans Fimm, one-legged animal trainer, fought several hours with six monkeys escaped from their cages. Fimm was badly bitten "from neck to heel." One monkey was killed, the rest captured.

In Mineola, N. Y., at a "freak animal show," Jack Johnson, "monkey-faced mule," kicked Rosie, cow, in the throat. Rosie was a freak because her heart was located in her throat, its pulsations plainly visible. Kicked in the heart, she died.

In Los Angeles, a white horse, carrying a nude cinema lady enacting Lady Godiva's ride, went wild, threw the lady, stamped on her arm, leaped into the orchestra pit, landed among a crowd of 450 extras.

In Rome, at a filming of *Quo Vadis*, a cinema lioness became "highly excited," jumped over the barrier, landed upon an aged "super," mauled him ferociously. The super died. Young Gabriellino d'Annunzio, son of Italy's famed soldier-poet, who was one of three directing the filming, had no lion license, was sought by the carabinieri.

On Broadway, Manhattan, a crowd of men and boys, "whooping, yelling, laughing," gave chase to a "small white animal hopping and leaping along the pavement." One Griebie, patrolman, dove for the animal, clutched him with his buckskin gloves, took him to the station house. Experts said the animal was a ferret.

In Berlin, Mary, aged 41, "only elephant in the zoo," died. Her carcass, old and tough, was used to feed other animals. In order to enable "even the most savage lions to eat the flesh," it was necessary to "boil it for a week."

In Boston, one Phineas Loring offered a reward of \$50 for the best word to take the place of a "spinster," because he felt "convinced that many marriages are effected due to the odium attached to the words 'spinster' an 'old maid.'" The new word is to indicate a "condition of triumph rather than defeat," thereby forestalling such marriages "and so serving humanity."

POINT with PRIDE

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

Five famed Johnsons—not counting Samuel, Jack, Hiram, Walter, Andrew. (P. 1.)

A gentleman in the War Department who has promoted many international struggles. (P. 2.)

A daily life marked by simplicity, work, exercise. (P. 19.)

An American who has never left the U. S. (P. 18.)

The sort you can't keep under. (P. 6.)

Critics who were intoxicated by the vintage of 1840. (P. 16.)

Economics, no longer a contagious disease. (P. 13.)

A box office rate of \$1 for the best seats. (P. 15.)

A 30-year-old King. (P. 10.)

An authentic nugget in this golden age of the American theatre. (P. 16.)

A missing dukedom. (P. 8.)

"Sympathy with Awakening Asia." (P. 10.)

"Two Greek Orthodox priests and two Mohammedan hojas" praying "in four different languages for two days and two nights." (P. 11.)

Mr. Strachey's cake. (P. 13.)

Waves of the same length. (P. 25.)

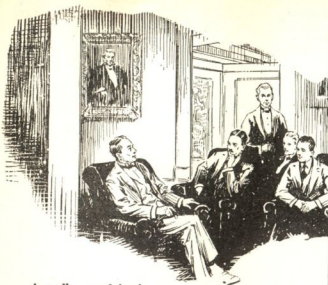
"The only officer who commanded sailors in a successful battle against confederate cavalry." (P. 29.)

A Great and Good Friend in Liberia. (P. 12.)

Conservatives conserving unity. (P. 8.)

Words prophetic of payment. (P. 9.)

A royal author. (P. 10.)



Ten common faults in everyday conversation

A simple test of your language. What will it reveal about you?

1. When you are introduced to a stranger do you let him "carry" the conversation?
2. Have you any unpleasant mannerisms which distract the attention of your listeners?
3. Do you allow your attention to wander when you are being spoken to?
4. Do strange people, strange surroundings or strange topics fluster and embarrass you?
5. Do you talk on subjects in which you alone are interested?
6. Do you "overtalk" your ideas (i.e., let your words run away with you)?
7. Can you discuss freely and intelligently subjects of current interest?
8. Are you tongue-tied at dinner-parties?
9. When you address a group of persons do you regard them merely as an audience?
10. In the presence of influential or distinguished personalities do you lose confidence in your powers of self-expression?

Note mentally, Yes or No.

... A really sound book:

The Fine Art of Conversation *

In the panel above are a few of the common faults which mar everyday conversations. How many of them do YOU make? When you realize how really few men and women can talk intelligently, interestingly or fluently, you must admit that there is something which distinguishes mere "talk" from persuasive speech.

IN your daily rounds of business, fraternal, and social affairs, you have met hundreds, perhaps thousands of people. Unconsciously you have classified them into various groups of speakers—the bodes, those to whom you listen out of courtesy or because you must, and finally that small group who can talk so interestingly on almost any subject that you count it as one of your real pleasures to listen to them.

Yet, just as you have already classified the people you know, it is to be taken for granted that they have already classified you! Just where do you stand in the estimation of your acquaintances? What do they think of your conversations? Are people glad to hear you speak? Do they listen to you only because of politeness? Or is it possible that they try to avoid you?

Your Character Is Judged by Your Speech

It may be that because you never thought very much about it, you have not realized that your speech—what you say and how you say it—has a vitally important effect upon your advancement. You are judged and measured by your conversation—socially, professionally, commercially. Your talk is you. It is the outward expression of your personality—the

reflection of your character, your culture, and your capabilities. If your speech is poor, halting, uninteresting, it is a dragging liability. But if your language is convincing, persuasive, interesting, it will be an asset far greater than even you may realize.

Now You Can Learn How to Talk

And now for the first time you can actually learn the fine art of conversation. You can learn how to eradicate the few faults which may be unconsciously marring your speech; you can make your conversation convincing, persuasive, fluent—you can learn how to speak effectively and tactfully, how to say the right thing at the right time—in short, how to make your language a real force for your progress.

A wonderful new book has just been prepared, the result of twelve years of research and study, which can give you this tremendous power of masterful speech. You will find this book far more fascinating than most fiction. It is not a text-book. There are no rules to be memorized, no references to be hunted up, no tricks or systems to be mastered. You merely read how to speak well, and through practice (which you can do anywhere, anytime) you quickly develop the ability of masterful self-expression.

It Tells You Why and Shows You How

This book shows you definite examples of good conversation and bad conversation, and analyzes the cause of each. It sketches for you the "mental background" of all kinds of talk, the psychol-

ogy of "being interesting," the basis of tact and the way to real "personality." It tells you why and shows you how. It tells you what are the fundamental principles for effective speech which you must know—and how easily you can acquire them. Read the partial list of contents, see how thoroughly and completely this book covers everything you want to know about this fascinating and tremendously important subject.

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* Partial List of Contents:

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VIEW with ALARM

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

"A rough and dangerous player." (P. 6.)

...

Swollen limbs, sore eyes, nausea. (P. 19.)

...

A "stinking, tingling, lecherous" book. (P. 29.)

...

All Mrs. Babbitt will bear. (P. 17.)

...

Eighteen Republicans, 114 Democrats, and one Farmer-Laborite who aided tax-dodgers. (P. 4.)

...

An angry mob. (P. 9.)

...

The Great-Unvaccinated: Alexander, Caesar, Milton. (P. 13.)

...

\$10 for the first 10,000 words of a \$2 autobiography. (P. 14.)

...

The uncertainty of the fertilizers, the textiles and the leathers. (P. 22.)

...

An elbowing aesthete. (P. 15.)

...

The marked tendency of persons of similar build to intermarry. (P. 18.)

...

Admirals who strike. (P. 8.)

...

"A contemptible and cowardly method of campaigning." (P. 2.)

...

A woman "pierced by the spear of a pigmy." (P. 10.)

...

A hasty exit by Poincaré. (P. 9.)

...

A natural elongation of the Japanese. (P. 12.)

...

Bathrooms used for illegitimate purposes. (P. 7.)



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