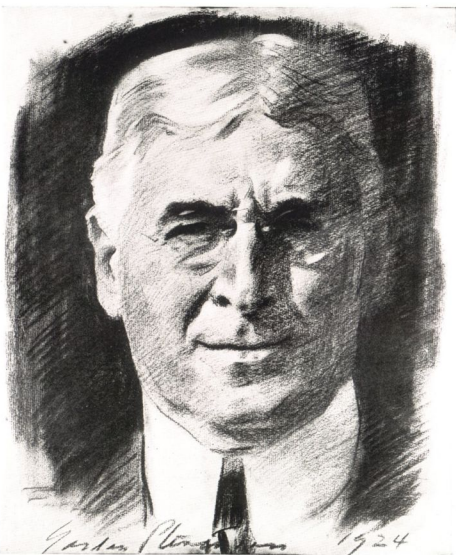


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. III NO. 8

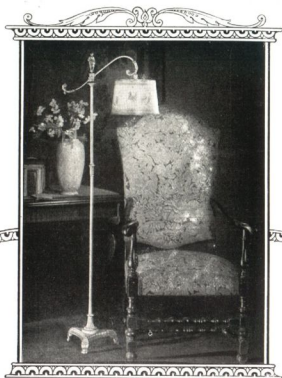
BERNARD M. BARUCH

"Buy the building!"
(See Page 6)

FEB. 25, 1924

The lamp is about 5 ft. in height. The base and cup are cast in solid medallium; the upper shaft is of steel and brass gracefully tapered; the finish is antique statuary bronze. Parchment shade in

harmonizing tones. Both bracket and shade are pivoted, so that the light can be regulated as to height or thrown at any angle. The lamp can easily be lifted with one hand without moving from your chair.



May We Put This \$3000⁰⁰ Lamp in Your Home—At Our Risk?

Though the Decorative Arts League actually spent that much to secure the design for this beautiful Greek-Pompeian floor lamp—we will let you have it for only \$19.85—half the price you would pay in a store for a similar lamp—and without one penny in advance!

WHAT contributes more to the charm of the modern living-room than a graceful floor lamp? Indeed, it is one of the most important of all decorative accessories.

But the kind of lamp that *you* want for your home is far beyond the reach of the average purse. Nothing less than \$35 or \$40! And the ornate commercial lamps you can afford, you wouldn't have in your house.

To meet this need, the Decorative Arts League secured the services of three famous artists in designing a really beautiful floor lamp that could be reproduced at a reasonable price. The result was this exquisite Greek-Pompeian model, for which the League paid over \$3,000.

This aristocrat among floor lamps the League is able to sell for as amazingly low a price as \$19.85—practically half the price that would be charged in the shops—simply because of its large corresponding membership scattered throughout the country, which enables it to sell its offerings directly to consumers.

We want you to see this beautiful lamp for yourself—to try it out in your home. All you have to do

to get it is mail the coupon. When the postman delivers the lamp at your door, just as an evidence of good faith, give him only \$3.85 deposit (plus postage) and the lamp can decorate your home for five days. At the end of that time, you can either return it and get your deposit refunded in full, or keep it at the special price of \$19.85, the remaining \$16 above your deposit to be paid at the rate of \$4 monthly from date for four months.

Send the coupon today. It entitles you to membership in the League without any financial obligation whatever, and it brings you the lamp for five days. Mail it NOW. Decorative Arts League, Dept. 82, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

DECORATIVE ARTS LEAGUE, Dept. 82,
505 Fifth Avenue, New York City

You may send me the Greek-Pompeian Floor Lamp. When it comes, I will pay the postman \$3.85 deposit (plus postage). If I am not delighted with it, I will return it within five days and you agree to refund my deposit. If I keep it I agree to pay you \$16 still due on the purchase price at the rate of \$4 monthly from date for four months.

Please enter my name as a corresponding member of the League.

Address _____
Name _____
City _____ State _____

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. III No. 8

Feb. 25, 1924

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Lubrication of Candidates

Those who climb to high places have a toilsome journey. One slip of the foot, as on a drop of oil, may cause the climber to lose in one day what he has gained in many months of effort. All aspirants for the Presidency were disturbed more or less last week by the slippery climbing.

Calvin Coolidge. There is no doubt that so far as oil is concerned the President is personally a teetotaler. He has, however, the difficulty of an inherited Cabinet, several members of which are, rightly or wrongly, oil-marked in the public eye. The resignation of Mr. Denby, and perhaps of others, will doubtless prove to the President's political advantage.

William G. McAdoo. It was generally believed in Washington that the McAdoo boom had suffered most severely of all Presidential booms because of the disclosure that Mr. McAdoo and his firm had received \$150,000 in retainers from Mr. Doehny. Some Republicans openly celebrated his political funeral. Senator Moses of New Hampshire, asked about McAdoo and oil replied: "De mortuis nil nisi bonum."

Mr. McAdoo resorted to the unusual expedient of calling a conference of his followers in Chicago to determine whether he should quit the race. More than 300 McAdoo supporters assembled from more than 30 states. They passed a resolution:

"Be it resolved, by this conference, that William G. McAdoo is preeminently available as the Democratic candidate for the high office of President of the United States, and is the hope of the progressive thought of the nation. . . .

"We unanimously demand his leadership."

Mr. McAdoo, who had journeyed to Chicago, then appeared before the meeting and declared: "You command me to accept the leadership. I accept the command."

He then outlined his platform:

"progressive Democracy . . . a new international [economic] conference at Washington . . . to take the grip of Wall Street off the Treasury Department . . . prompt railway reforms . . . something instead of talk for agriculture . . . to reduce internal revenue taxes . . . legislation setting up a labor code . . . a sound and just tariff measure . . . to put the prohibition force under civil service rules . . . adjusted compensation [bonus] for veterans."

A telegram from Senator Walsh of Montana, one of the Senate oil investigators, was read, declaring Mr. McAdoo's character was "untouched by any revelation." Previous to the meeting a caucus of railway labor leaders endorsed Mr. McAdoo just as the larger conference did.

With Mr. McAdoo's endorsement the delegates to the meeting adopted the slogan, "Back to honesty." The McAdoo men gave their leader a clean bill of health. Their unanimous opinion was "Nil nisi bonum."

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THE CABINET

Birthday Partings

At 11 a. m. on the morning of Feb. 18, Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby emerged from a private entrance of the Navy Department, was met by a representative of the ubiquitous press. Said Mr. Denby:

"This is my birthday. I am 54 years old today. I am going home. I have absolutely nothing to say. I won't say I have resigned or that I haven't or that I intend to. I hope you let me alone on my birthday."

"If you see me at 4 o'clock I may have some statement to make."

That afternoon two letters were made public.

From the Secretary to the President:

"No one appreciates better than I how difficult your situation has become. I fear that my continuance in the Cabinet would increase your embarrassments. Therefore, I have the honor to tender my resignation. . . .

"I suggest that my resignation be accepted as of the date of March 10, 1924."

From the President to the Secretary:

"I am conscious that you have tendered it [the resignation] from a sense of public duty. It is with regret that I am to part with you."

One of the Washington correspondents whose specialty is pen-portraiture Clinton W. Gilbert, recently wrote of Mr. Denby: "His fate is not important, for . . . nobody will believe that he intentionally did anything wrong, and nobody will believe that he is an adequate Cabinet officer." Mr. Gilbert called him "the old grad type . . . guard on the University of Michigan football team when he was in college . . . an honest, well-intentioned, goateated, slow-witted man who has never grown up. . . . Mr. Denby has, I suspect, an almost irresistible impulse to give the college yell."

This has been criticized as a clever but patronizing estimate, but it indi-

National Affairs—[Continued]

cates what is generally admitted to be Mr. Denby's outstanding quality, loyalty. The threads of loyalty and enthusiasm, intertwined, reappear continually in his history.

At 15 he went to China, where his father, Charles Denby, was then U. S. Minister. For a number of years he served in the International Customs Service of that country. But at 26 he was back in the U. S. and had his L.L.B. from the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar, but within two years had cast law to the winds to serve as a third class gunner's mate on the U. S. S. *Yosemite* in the Spanish War. He returned to civilian life and entered the Michigan House of Representatives. From there he went to Congress for six years, 1905-1911, where he was a member of Uncle Joe Cannon's machine, stuck by it through the great fight of 1910, and went down to defeat on its account. Then came April, 1917, and another war. Denby was 47, and weighed better than 200 pounds. What could he do for his country? He promptly enlisted as a private in the Marine Corps, and rose, before his retirement to inactivity in the Reserve Corps (1920), to a Majority. In 1921 President Harding took him from his place as chief probation officer of the recorder's court of Detroit, and made him Secretary of the Navy.

His personal loyalty to President Harding was well known. He did not approve of many of the provisions of the Limitation of Armaments Treaty, which he felt tied the hands of this country. But he refused to let his opinions stand in the way of his chief's policy.

Then oil. Scandal and notoriety for one of his former Cabinet friends. Charges that he had enabled that friend to make over the Navy's oil resources to private interests for the sake of that friend's pocketbook. Denby met the attack without budging. He said that if he had it all to do over again, he would do precisely as he had done. He declared that the leases were in the best interests of the country. He announced that he would not resign. The Senate requested him to do so. President Coolidge declined to countenance the Senate's demand.

One week later Mr. Denby resigned. Democrats openly declared that his retention in the Cabinet would have hurt Republican chances in the next election. Party pressure was doubtless brought to bear. But Mr. Denby, there is small doubt, felt that he had done no wrong. He resigned. Loyalty again?

Various members of the Administra-

tion group in Congress were agitating quietly for the resignation of Attorney General Daugherty and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt.

CONGRESS

The Legislative Week

The Senate:

☛ Heard Senator Ralston of Indiana, Democratic darkhorse, make his maiden speech. He advocated removal of all taxes on incomes of less than \$5,000.

☛ Adopted a resolution by Senator Heflin, Democrat of Alabama, for an inquiry by the Post-office Committee into charges of fraudulent land promotion in Texas.

☛ Adopted resolutions by Senator Dill, Democrat of Washington, asking the State Department to furnish diplomatic correspondence relating to foreign oil concessions of Americans, especially in regard to the treaty with Colombia which former Secretary of the Interior Fall had advocated.

☛ Spent more than half a day in executive (secret) session considering the nomination of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan K. Major for a Colonelcy, an item of news variously headlined by the press as **VITAL DEBATE IN SENATE AND OVER FOUR HOURS WASTED IN SENATE TO MAKE ONE COLONEL.**

☛ Confirmed by vote of 59 to 13 the nomination of ex-Senator Atlee Pomerene, Democrat of Ohio, as special counsel for the Government in the oil scandal.

☛ Adopted a resolution by Senator La Follette, Republican of Wisconsin, calling for an inquiry by the Federal Trade Commission into the profits of bakers and flour millers in relation to the high price of bread and the low price of wheat.

The House:

☛ Passed the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for 1924-25 calling for \$729,000,000—the largest single peace time appropriation bill ever before Congress. It provides \$119,000,000 for the Treasury Department, including \$10,629,770 for prohibition enforcement, \$10,652,000 for the Coast Guard, \$13,874,000 for the Customs Service. For the Post Office \$610,000,000 is provided.

☛ Passed a bill (previously passed by the Senate) extending the life of the War Finance Corporation for nine months, until Dec. 31, 1924.

☛ Passed a Senate resolution to include in the oil prosecutions suits to recover Sections 18 and 36 of Naval Oil Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills) now held by the Standard Oil Co.

☛ Received an ultimatum from Rep-

resentative Longworth of Ohio, Republican Floor Leader, that unless the flood of miscellaneous oratory, which threatens consideration of important legislation, were checked, he would institute night sessions and a "gas light schedule."

☛ Considered at length the Mellon (25% surtax) bill for tax reduction, with its three alternatives; the Green (compromise Republican) 35% surtax measure, the Frear (insurgent Republican) 50% surtax-excess profits tax measure, the Garner (Democratic) 44% surtax measure.

Oleum

A long suffering public is entitled to what little pleasure it can extract from its daily measure of scandal. The sibilant Senator from New Hampshire, George Higgins Moses, happily forecasting no restriction of the oil scandal ration, said:

"There are Senators in Washington who are round-shouldered now with the burden of information which they are carrying around looking for a chance to spring on the public. . . . Those yet unnamed are greater in number and of more consequence than the ones already involved. Of course, this information cannot be stifled."

The name of Silas H. Strawn, of Chicago, chosen by the President as special counsel in the oil cases, was withdrawn after opposition to confirming his nomination developed in the Senate. His fault was that he was a Director of the First National Bank and First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, which are depositories of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. The withdrawal eliminated both of the prosecutors originally named by the President—the other attorney, Thomas W. Gregory, of Texas, having retired (TIME, Feb. 11) when it became known that he had once accepted a fee from a group of oil companies, \$2,000 of which was paid by Doherty.

In place of these two men President Coolidge nominated as special counsel former Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio, Democrat, and Owen J. Roberts of Philadelphia, Republican. After a lengthy debate, Senator Pomerene's nomination was confirmed, 59-13. Those in favor included 34 Republicans and 25 Democrats. Those opposed were chiefly the radical group—Brookhart, Frazier, La Follette and Norris, Republicans; Ashurst, Dill, Sheppard, Stanley, Walsh (Mont.), Wheeler and Adams, Democrats; Johnson (Minn.) and Shipstead, Farmer-Laborites. The so-called Presidential

National Affairs—[Continued]

candidates of the Senate—Underwood, Ralston and Hiram Johnson—were none of them present and voting. Roberts was subsequently confirmed with less opposition, 68-8.

All sorts of evidence continued to pile up at Committee hearings, about those who had an interest in the leasing of Teapot Dome. One J. Leo Stack, a Colorado oil operator, testified that he had heard of the lease to Sinclair a week before it was made. Another, John C. Shaffer, publisher of the *Chicago Evening Post*, *The Indianapolis Star*, *The Rocky Mountain News*, *The Denver Times* and other papers, testified that Secretary Fall had told him of the impending lease a year before it was signed. He also admitted receiving \$92,500 for a one-eighth share in the prior claims of the Pioneer Oil Company—which was to receive \$1,000,000 in settlement from Sinclair. He further declared that he received this one-eighth interest gratis. The Senators became more and more dumb-founded.

Others matters which transpired:

¶ The law firm of Wilson and Colby (ex-President and former Secretary of State) had declined in 1922 a large fee from Sinclair to represent him in a threatened Senate investigation. Mr. Wilson believed it improper for a former official to represent a private party before the Government.

¶ A rumor that Doheny had employed Mr. Colby at one time was denied through Mr. Doheny's attorney—"never in his life did he employ or offer to employ Bainbridge Colby or any member of any firm with which Mr. Colby was connected."

¶ The Senate got on the trail of diplomatic correspondence with foreign Governments regarding oil concessions to Americans. A treaty with Colombia, to which the U. S. paid \$25,000,000—as recommended by Secretary Fall—was the occasion of the inquiry.

¶ Rumors got about that a \$1,000,000 slush fund had been organized by oil men against the investigation. Edward B. McLean, publisher of *The Washington Post*, was summoned to testify on the subject.

¶ Senator La Follette, who started the present investigation many months ago, offered a resolution for an inquiry into Naval Coal Reserves in Alaska, which it was alleged had been improperly leased, "parallel to the Teapot Dome affair."

¶ It was charged in a subcommittee of the House that Secretary Fall had il-

legally leased oil lands on various Indian Reservations.

¶ "Huge speculations" in oil stocks, carried on under numbers instead of names, were declared to be one of the next disclosures in view—to show that those who had advance knowledge of the oil leases played the market extensively.

Secretary of the Navy Denby resigned (see Page 1).

Attorney General Daugherty answered a resolution introduced in the Senate which would request his resignation, by demanding an investigation of his official acts.

Vanderlip's Folly?

"Gossip is mere tittle-tattle, does not spread very much. Rumor I regard as something that grows, that spreads, that comes so it is repeated not by idle tittle-tales, but by responsible people who may not know—and in this case no one professed to know what the facts were, but the rumor passed on. It was a substantial rumor." Thus did Frank A. Vanderlip, retired banker, describe rumor before the Senate Committee on Public Lands.

The incident which provoked the description was a matter of no great political significance but of some civic importance. Mr. Vanderlip, in a speech before a Rotary Club at Briarcliff, N. Y., had made certain statements which were reported in the press (see Page 28) as follows:

"A certain Marion newspaper sold for \$550,000, when it was well known to every one that it was not worth half that sum.

"Two young men of no financial standing purchased it. Everybody in Washington, including the newspaper correspondents, knows this, but no one wants to look under the edge of a shroud.

"Where did the money come from? Where did it go? These are matters of public interest. The last Administration stands challenged. We cannot wait for Congress or the courts, especially when we remember that Mr. Daugherty is Attorney General.

"The Senate did not go further in investigating Secretary Fall, because Fall was ready to peach and what he would have said would have gone into high places. They didn't dare. . .

"The associates of Senator Walsh are very improper investigators of any moral question. Jim Reed is a political skunk, and if he were dusted with asafetida it would perfume him."

The Senate Committee investigating

the oil scandals summoned Mr. Vanderlip to Washington. He was asked to testify as to the source of these statements.

He denied absolutely that his remarks about "a certain paper" had been statements of fact. He declared they had been given as reports of a rumor, in the hope that that rumor would be arrested and slain by investigation. He did not know that the Senate Public Lands Committee had been advised not to force Mr. Fall to testify because such testimony would give him immunity from prosecution. He knew nothing about the oil scandal not acquired from the press and from rumor. He had not sent a report of the rumors which he voiced to the Committee on Public Lands because he did not know that that Committee had anything to do with newspapers.

"The thing that I do know," he said in his testimony, "was the fact that this rumor, and that it was a rumor, rose far above gossip: it was current in New York. You heard it on the train. It was becoming current throughout the country that there was such a story. It was something rivaling the importance of the whispered campaign that there was in the last month before Mr. Harding's election, and I believed that out of respect to his memory that thing should be brought up to close scrutiny, and the scandal, if it is a scandal, as I believe it is, should be downed."

The committee was not easy with him. Part of the examination is:

Q.—Furthermore, Mr. Vanderlip, you said you were a friend of Mr. Harding? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And Mr. Harding was dead? A.—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—Well, Mr. Vanderlip, the explanation you give as to the statements you made in reference to the newspaper at Marion was to protect the reputation of the dead man. You did not have any such purpose in mind in reference to the committee?

Mr. Vanderlip—No, the committee is a very live committee.

Louis H. Brush, one of the present owners of the *Marion Star*, testified: "Under the contract of sale Mr. Harding was to receive for his 605 shares of stock a total of \$263,000. The remaining 195 shares of the total capital issue of the company were purchased by us from the minority stockholders, either present or former employees of the *Marion Star*, for a total of \$117,000, making \$380,000 the total purchase price."

National Affairs—[Continued]

TAXATION

An Oratorical Horse-trade

The Mellon tax bill was taken up on the floor of the House. Debate, daily and prolonged, began. The ranking member of each party on the Ways and Means Committee, Representative Green for the Republicans, Representative Garner for the Democrats, doled out speaking time to their followers after laying down a preliminary barrage in person. It was:

"MR. GARNER: I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Oldfield]."

"MR. GREEN: I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Kearns]," etc.

When the speakers did not exhaust their allotted time they yielded back the remainder of the time.

Thus in Committee of the whole (with Representative Graham of Illinois in the Chair) the great battle of oratory went on, not without poetic flourishes in the routine conflict of facts and figures. A Kansan brought out as an argument for the Mellon plan:

"Under which king, Bezonian? Speak or die

What's wealth to them whose faith and truth

On war's red touchstone rang true metal,

Who ventured life and love and youth

For the great prize of death in battle?"

And for the Garner plan a gentleman from Indiana argued:

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey

Where wealth accumulates and men decay . . ." and

"Oh! greed, stony-hearted greed, Strike thy dread shackles from the limbs of men."

Unfortunately in the real battle which was going on, this oratory counted little more than persuasion counts in a sharp-witted horse-trade.

Before debate began the Democrats held a caucus which bound all the 207 Democrats of the House except one (Representative Deal of Virginia, who had promised his constituents before election to vote for 25% maximum surtaxes) to vote for the Democratic plan (44% maximum surtaxes) or the Frear insurgent plan with even higher surtaxes in view.

The Republican leaders, although they have nominally a majority, with 225 members, were unable to muster it on account of the insurgents. So they offered the insurgents a compromise on surtaxes of 35%. Even with this they could muster only 208 votes, 10 less than a majority.

The insurgents countered with an offer to compromise on 40% surtaxes and an additional cut in normal taxes on small incomes. Failing this, they threatened to vote with the Democrats.

The regular Republicans declined to agree to a greater cut in the normal surtaxes, on the ground that it would create too great a deficit, but raised their bid on the surtaxes to 37½%.

Thus the chaffering went.

KU KLUX KLAN

Simmony?

Whether he got \$146,500 or \$145,500 or \$90,000 (as variously reported) Emperor William Joseph Simmons,



WILLIAM JOSEPH SIMMONS
He picked up a flaming sword

founder of the present organization, last week severed all connections with the Ku Klux Klan and with the Knights Kamelia, Inc. Emperor Simmons, inventor of many famous titles, such as Kleagle, Klonecilium, Klonsel, is the genius who in recent years revived the Klan from its fast growing obscurity.

The Klan had given him Klan Krest, his famous home on Peach Tree Road at Atlanta. It had honored him with the title of Emperor (the Klan's affairs are actively conducted by the Imperial Wizard through the Klonecilium). He had also received a "monthly annuity" of \$1,000.

Some time ago trouble broke out be-

tween Emperor Simmons and Former Wizard Edward Young Clarke on the one hand and Imperial Wizard Hiram Wesley Evans on the other. Legal action was brought against the Evans group.

Last week it was announced that in consideration of about \$145,000 and Klan Krest, his home, Simmons had resigned his monthly annuity and disposed of "his right, title and interest" in the Klan, with the additional agreement that all pending suits would be dropped and that he would not take part in any organization or movement opposed to the Klan or aiming at its disruption. Thereupon it was announced by the Evans faction that the "second degree" of the Klan would henceforth be given free, an honor for which Emperor Simmons previously charged \$8.

Two days after signing the agreement Emperor Simmons founded the Knights of the Flaming Sword. He denied that he had sold all his "rights in connection" with "the Klan" but added that in order to "sever all relations in every manner, shape or form" his royalty of \$1,000 a month was discounted and he had been paid \$90,000 in cash. He added "a new movement, not antagonistic to the Klan, was launched here [Jacksonville] yesterday by citizens of Florida and elsewhere, of a national scope, of which I have the honor to be the head."

FARMERS

Money Flowed

If credit can save the Northwest wheat belt, it will be saved. A fortnight ago the President called a conference of bankers and others at Washington to consider the financial difficulties of the Northwest (TIME, Feb. 18). The bankers proposed a \$10,000,000 corporation to aid in refunding the farm debts of the threatened section. Last week the bankers reassembled in Chicago to announce subscriptions to the capital stock of the organization. The regional allotment for raising the capital was:

New York	\$5,000,000
Chicago	2,000,000
Minneapolis	1,000,000
Cleveland	700,000
Detroit	700,000
Pittsburgh	600,000

John McHugh, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, announced that New York's quota was oversubscribed. Ralph Van Vechten, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, announced that Chicago's quota was oversubscribed. The other cities followed, piling on their oversubscriptions. Money flowed. No official list of subscribers was given.

National Affairs—[Continued]

out, but it was understood that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul had pledged \$100,000; the Rock Island Lines, \$100,000; J. P. Morgan and Co., \$500,000; the National City Bank (Manhattan), \$500,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., \$250,000; Henry Ford, U. S. Steel Corp., General Motors, Allied Chemical and Dye, Kennecott Copper, Anaconda Copper, American Radiator, U. S. Rubber—all subscribed money, money, more than needed.

C. T. Jaffray of Minneapolis, President of the Soo Lines, was chosen for chairman of the new corporation, which is to be incorporated in Delaware. With its \$10,000,000 capital it can lend as much as \$100,000,000 by securing loans from the War Finance Corporation. It was hoped to put the new corporation in motion within ten days.

"Big business" and "the moneyed interests" voted their confidence in the financial soundness of the Northwest, and voted their good will as well. Possibly they expected a little less radicalism and opposition in return.

PROHIBITION

High Explosion

The 65th Congress in 1917 set forth a modest proposal for prohibiting the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. The proposal was subsequently adopted as a part of the U. S. Constitution. But it is doubtful whether members of the 65th Congress would have recognized their proposal as explained last week by Hudson Maxim before the Free Thinkers Society of New York.

Dr. Maxim, now in his 71st year, who invented Maximite, Stabilitie, Mortide, the U. S. variety of smokeless powder and many other explosive marvels, turned his inventive genius upon the 18th Amendment, and arrived at the conclusion that Prohibition Commissioner Roy Asa Haynes should bring suit against hotels and restaurants that sell coffee and tea. Said he: "I have consulted some of the most eminent legal authorities in the country and I speak with their authority when I tell you that if all manner of alcoholic liquors were served at this dinner the provisions of the 18th Amendment would not be violated or disrespected one whit more than they are violated here tonight in serving us coffee. The beverage use of intoxicating liquors is definitely, broadly and sweepingly prohibited, absolutely regardless of the kind of intoxicating liquor, whether alcoholic or narcotic, and absolutely regardless of the degree of concentration, so long as it may be taken as a beverage

in sufficient quantity to act as an intoxicant, according to the generally



© Paul Thompson

HUDSON MAXIM

He called down lexicons upon the law

accepted meaning of the word intoxicate, which is the meaning given in the dictionaries.*

IMMIGRATION

Japanese, Italians

The Johnson Immigration Bill (TIME, Oct. 8), introduced by Representative Albert Johnson of Washington, was reported by the House Immigration Committee, of which he is Chairman. At once a storm of opposition broke.

The chief provisions of the bill are:

- 1) Reduction of alien quotas to 2% of the number of that nationality resident in the U. S. according to the 1890 census.
- 2) The issuing of quota certificates by consular officers abroad, so that hereafter immigrants need not be turned back after reaching American shores, on the ground that they are in excess of quota.
- 3) Refusal of admission to all aliens ineligible to U. S. citizenship, unless bound here on a temporary visit.

Attacks on the measure came from several directions and for a variety of reasons.

The cutting of quotas from the present 3% to 2% and taking the census of

*Webster's New International Dictionary says: "Intoxicate—to excite or to stupefy by strong drink or by a narcotic substance."

1890 instead of 1910, as at present, as basis for the quotas would reduce gross immigration from about 358,000 to about 159,000. This alienates from the bill large manufacturers who want a well stocked labor market. To counterbalance this group there is organized labor which favors even greater restrictions.

The alteration of the basis of the quota from 1910 to 1890 has the effect of a greater proportionate quota for northern and western European countries and smaller proportionate quotas for southern and eastern European countries. Until 1882 immigration from northwestern Europe was almost all our immigration, and 1882 (with less than 600,000 such immigrants) was the peak of that immigration which declined irregularly but continually to about 200,000 annually before the War. On the other hand, it was not until 1886 that southeastern Europe furnished 100,000 immigrants in a year. It never went below that mark until the War, and contributed between 500,000 and 1,000,000 annually from 1902 to 1914. Hence it can be appreciated why, although quotas are nominally reduced one-third by the Johnson bill, it cuts the Italian quota from about 44,000 to about 4,000.

This has aroused southern and eastern European countries to protest against the "discrimination" of the Johnson bill. Citizens of foreign birth likewise protest against the exclusion of their countrymen. Politically this results in opposition to the bill from the representatives of urban districts such as New York, in which the foreign born population is largely concentrated. It also presents a problem to the Republican Party—the possibility of losing New York's electoral votes this year on account of the "foreign born vote."

...

The Japanese Government has protested the provision of the new bill: "No alien ineligible to citizenship shall be admitted into the United States," which is practically aimed at the Japanese. Secretary Hughes last week in a letter to the Immigration Committee, pointed out that this contravened our treaty with Japan. He added: "The Japanese are a sensitive people and unquestionably would regard such a legislative enactment as fixing a stigma upon them. I regret to be compelled to say that I believe such legislative action would largely undo the work of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament, which so greatly improved our relations with Japan."

He pointed out that we now have an

National Affairs—[Continued]

agreement with the Japanese Government whereby Japan undertakes to prevent the immigration of laborers to the U. S. and to supervise its immigration to Canada and Mexico, from which Japanese may be smuggled into this country. If we prohibit all entrance of Japanese, the Japanese Government will doubtless abrogate this agreement, and increased smuggling of Japanese might result. Mr. Hughes suggested that it would be wiser, and actually do more to prevent Japanese immigration to include Japan under the regular quota, which would give it only 246 immigrants annually. Pacific Coast congressmen opposed Mr. Hughes' suggestion.

The bill will probably come before the House for action after the tax reduction bill. Its opponents declare they can defeat it. Of them Mr. Johnson declared: "They are gloating too soon."

POLITICAL NOTE

Job Hunter

The great army of unemployed, the requesters of jobs which never materialize, may take comfort from one who was in their predicament 30 years ago. Last week the following letter dated Aug. 30, 1895, to the late Senator William F. Dillingham (TIME, July 23) of Montpelier, Vt., and never answered, was made public in Cleveland:

Dear Sir: If I could get into a good office I am thinking of reading there for some time or perhaps finishing my preparation for the bar, rather than going to a law school. Is there a vacancy with your firm?

If there is any hope of your considering the proposition favorably, I should be pleased to go up to the city to talk with you, or you can advise me by mail as to the terms you would make if you ever bother with students.

I am just out of college and am somewhat undecided between the school and the office. Can you give me any suggestion?

Could you take me after I had spent some time, say a year or two, in a school?

Truly yours,

(Signed) J. CALVIN COOLIDGE,
Plymouth, Vt.

WILLIAMSTOWN

Serious Discussion

Bernard M. Baruch, continuing in munificence, the Institute of Politics will meet again this Summer at Williams College.

The Institute has for three years past been a power-house generating serious discussion of international affairs. First projected in 1913 by

Harry A. Garfield, President of Williams, it became real in 1921. Mr. Baruch guaranteed its expenses for three years. There were 138 members enrolled, most of them over 50 years of age; half of them from university faculties, the other half lawyers, diplomats, clergymen, journalists, business men, representatives of the Army and Navy. Distinguished men were secured to give lectures open to the public and to lead the Round-Table Conferences for members only.

This plan has been followed in successive years.

Men associated with the Institute have been:

As directors—William H. Taft; Archibald C. Coolidge, Harvard Historian; P. M. Brown, Princeton authority on international law; E. A. Alderman, University of Virginia President; Edward Asahel Birge, University of Wisconsin President; Harry Pratt Judson, University of Chicago President.

As instructors—the late James Viscount Bryce; Tomasso Tittoni, former Premier of Italy; Count Teleki, former Premier of Hungary; Frank W. Taussig, Harvard economist; A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard President; Michael I. Pupin, inventor; John H. Latane, Johns Hopkins Dean; the Earl of Birkenhead (F. E. Smith).

The 1924 Program will feature Edouard Benes* (Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia) as speaker, immigration as a problem. Professor Henry Pratt Fairchild of New York University will lead the immigration discussion. Other Round Table leaders will be: Lionel Curtis, of London; William S. Culbertson, of the Federal Tariff Commission; Boris A. Bakhtmeteff, former Russian ambassador; J. A. V. MacMurray of

*Benes, as much if not more than any other man, has been responsible for the creation and the preservation of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, the "soundest" nation in Central Europe. Professor Maasaryk, formerly of the University of Chicago, is the President, and is known as the "Father" of the new nation. But since its birth, he has not borne been often sick. Benes is young, of sturdy build, shrewd, quick-witted, with a flair for conversation, light or heavy. When he speaks English he is never at a loss for a word; if he cannot remember the word for "mines" he snaps out "industries metallurgiques" in the French accent comprehensible to Anglo-Saxons. He has attended nearly every international conference since 1918. He has got letters out of France. He has kept on reasonably friendly terms with Germany on his West and Poland on his East. He has made Hungary, made Austria humble. And by forming the Little Entente of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania, he has made himself a Little Corporal among European diplomats.

the State Department; Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan-American Union; A. A. Young, Harvard Professor; Sir Paul Virogradoff, Oxford don.

Mr. Baruch will be assisted in paying for the Institute by the General Education Board, which has voted partial support until 1928.

...

"Barney" Baruch* became a name known many miles from Wall Street when on March 5, 1918, Woodrow Wilson made him head of the War Industries Board. The Board exercised supervision over virtually the entire industrial fabric of the nation, with power to commandeer plants, purchase for the Allies, allocate materials, place contracts. Mr. Baruch's was the "broadest authority and most autocratic control ever vested in any individual in the U. S."

Baruch magnified his office. Said Mark Sullivan, able Washington correspondent:

Just now Baruch seems to be the whole works here in Washington. He has pulled the reins out of everybody else's hands, and is flying down the road with his tail over the dashboard. He goes ahead and acts, regardless of authorization, money, or detail. When there isn't any money available, he uses his own. He has rented a whole floor for himself, and when his secretary reported difficulty about getting more rooms, he said: "Buy the building!" He is successful at getting things done, and with all his assumption of authority, no one gets mad at him. A nice fellow—a little naïve, a little over-eager—but not at all offending—indeed likeable.

Such power was bitterly assailed. But due credit was his when he bought copper for 16½¢ when the prevailing price was 30¢, and steel for \$58.

Then, quietly resigning on Jan. 1, 1919, Baruch became a student—of economics in general and American farming in particular. He went to Kansas, wrote a report on agricultural marketing, a sort of Magna Charta for the farm movement. And now, in spite of his Wall St. "past," he basks in the confidence and friendship of the farmer.

It is also as a student that he endows the Williams Institute. There he will go this Summer to be a student among students of every race, religion and previous condition of prejudice.

*Bernard Mannes Baruch, born Camden, S. C. in 1870. His father, Dr. Simon Baruch, a Spanish Jew, emigrated from Polish Russia, was a field surgeon in Lee's army. His mother was Isabel Wolfe, daughter of a widely respected cotton planter. Bernard entered commerce as a glassware clerk, studied law and medicine, graduated from C. C. N. Y., of which he is now a trustee. When he visited Wall Street and made daily history there he acquired the reputation of "greatest speculator of our generation." Phrases such as "Baruch and the shorts today," or "Baruch, the well-known plunger," appeared regularly in the press.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE LEAGUE

Naval Conference

The preliminary Naval Conference, having assembled at Rome (TIME, Feb. 18) under the auspices of the League of Nations to consider the extension of the principles of the Washington Naval Treaty to outside Powers, began its deliberations.

Admiral Behrens, Russian delegate, attracted much attention. A typical aristocrat of the Tsarist régime, speaking French fluently, he showed great interest in the League and in the Conference.

Later, when given an opportunity to speak, he said: "It is all right for the United States, England and Japan to establish a limit for their armaments because they are nations that are already functioning normally, but Russia has not begun to function normally; we have not yet reached normal conditions in our international agreements. We would be stabbing in the dark if we committed ourselves at this time."

Later still he formulated a demand that "the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea be declared closed zones, with Russia having the right to fortify herself to the limit within both seas and being allowed a tonnage equal to Great Britain's under the Washington terms."

The Conference is for experts only and its first purpose is to pave the way for a new League of Nations Naval Conference next year.

Appointed

W. P. G. Harding, ex-Governor of the U. S. Federal Reserve Board, was unofficially appointed High Commissioner of the League of Nations to control Hungarian finances under the League's loan plan (TIME, Dec. 31).

The administration of Hungarian finances is to be run upon similar lines to Austria, who, under High Commissioner Zimmermann (Rotterdam Burgomaster) has shown remarkable progress toward financial rehabilitation.

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Parliament's Week

The Government. Premier Macdonald's health was reported to be causing grave alarm. The double yoke of the Premiership and the Foreign Secretaryship were said to be aggravating his already poor state of health. His colleagues in the Cab-

inet want him to surrender the foreign portfolio. Meanwhile leaders in the House of Commons acted sympathetically toward him.

¶ The Prince of Wales dined with the Premier at No. 10 Downing Street.

¶ Arthur Ponsonby, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, wrote that the Government had no intention of ceding Jamaica or any other British possession to the U. S.

¶ Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, denied that, in appointing a committee to reconsider the British national debt, the Government had any intention of altering the Anglo-American debt funding settlement.

House of Commons. On a Conservative motion to inquire into the necessity for maintaining the Safeguarding of Industries Act, the Government won its first victory by a vote of 209 to 103.

¶ Premier Macdonald's action "im-perceptibly recognizing Russia" was severely criticized by ex-Premier Stanley Baldwin. Ex-Premier Herbert Asquith voiced his approval. Both endorsed the accord with France which Premier Macdonald had won.

¶ J. R. Clynes, Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House, declared that there could be no question of applying capital levy without a national mandate. Meanwhile, he would be glad to receive from any quarter an alternative to the remedy of a capital levy.

¶ The Premier, questioned on national defense, stated that he was opposed to a further increase in armaments and preferred to look to agreements preventing war rather than to preparations for war.

¶ Minister of Health Wheatly was the target of Conservative and Liberal hate. He had abrogated the imposition of surcharges upon the Poplar* Guardians for overexpenditure of borough funds in aid of the needy and unemployed. The Premier defended the Health Minister and said that the previous Government's system of surcharges was unworkable and had never been put into effect. He disarmed further opposition by promising to reform the Poor Law.

¶ A private bill to allow local option to Wales and Monmouthshire on the question of temperance was in-

troduced. The Government withheld support. The closure motion* was defeated by 28 votes and the bill was talked out. Lady Astor, feminine prohibitionist, accused the Government of "wobbling."

Dock Strike

Hardly had the railway strike been settled (TIME, Jan. 28 et seq.) than the dockers' section of the Transport Workers' Union went on strike for a 43-cent daily wage increase.

More than 110,000 men were idle; 1,000,000 more were expected to be thrown voluntarily out of work if the strike is allowed to get well under way.

The National Stevedores, Lightermen and Dockers' Union, another organization, decided to remain at work—but not to work overtime—until negotiations over their demand for an increase of 54¢ a day fell through.

Employers decided to throw open the docks to all workers on terms which they had previously offered to the men, i.e., a 21-cent daily increase.

British ports and British industries depending on maritime shipping were beginning to feel the pinch.

FRANCE

Scandal

It was recently charged in the Chamber of Deputies by Deputy Ingheles that out of 85,000,000 francs paid in claims for War damages, only 15,000,000 went into the pockets of genuine victims.

L'Humanité, Paris Communist journal, pointed out as an example that the Longwy Steel Works, near the Franco-Belgo-Luxembourg border, claimed 447,000,000 francs indemnity and received 369,000,000 francs, or nine times the capital of the company in 1914†. Originally, continued the journal, the indemnity had been fixed at 250,000,000 francs.

The Government recently promised to institute prosecution against the major cases of graft.

Dans Le Parlement

During the week, the Chamber of Deputies was engaged almost entirely with questions of finance, particularly upon the emergency taxation bill according power of decree upon the Government (TIME, Feb. 18).

Deputy André Tardieu attacked the

*Motion to stop debate, considered as equivalent to passage of bill.

†Since 1914 the purchasing power of the franc has sunk to about one-fourth.

* Poplar is a borough of London.

Foreign News—[Continued]

Government's taxation increase of 20% (TIME, Jan. 28). He stated that the Government would merely succeed in raising the cost of living and so place a purposeless additional burden upon the taxpayer.

Premier Poincaré, replying to criticism on Government inaction, reproved the long-winded oratory of his opponents. Said he: "The best way to help the Government govern and increase production is not to force it to sit here morning, noon and night."

On a Socialist vote to separate the proposed 20% increase in taxation from the rest of the emergency taxation bill the Government was sustained by 301 to 212 votes.

Premier Poincaré lost his voice in defending the taxation measure.

The matter was closed in a session which lasted all night, until 5:30 a. m. Premier Poincaré retired, ill, at 11 p. m. Bedlam and disorder reigned in the debate. The Finance Minister nearly started a fist fight. Then the bill was passed, 315-254, the smallest majority the present Government ever received.

Clemenceau Revival?

The growing opposition in the Chamber of Deputies of the Bloc National (whose foremost leaders are President Millerand, ex-Premier "Tiger" Clemenceau, Deputy André Tardieu) to Premier Raymond Poincaré was accentuated by his illness, reported from fatigue.

Gustave Hervé, editor-in-chief of the *Victoire*, who in 1917 was foremost in the clamor for Clemenceau, and who is now believed to speak for the Elysée, wrote thus of Premier Poincaré: "It is most regrettable that a man who is so upright, a patriot so sincere, a worker so prodigious, should fail France which counted so much on him. By whom can he be replaced? Is there none better among our politicians? Yes, there is old Clemenceau and his team. They made the Treaty of Versailles which was not perfect, which was not as good as it might have been, but which was as good as it could be with allies like Wilson and Lloyd George who helped us to win the war and without whom we could not make peace."

"Clemenceau alone has enough prestige in America and England to mend the broken pots and at the same time prevent Germany from interpreting the departure of Poincaré as the capitulation of France.

If the President of the Republic does not wish to take full powers (as he is advised) and himself establish for six months a dictatorship of public



"TIGER"

Will he mend the broken pots?

safety, he must without hesitation put us for the second time in the hands of Clemenceau."

Although the Left Centre and some of the Bloc National, which is near the Extreme Right in politics, remain faithful to Premier Poincaré, it is quite certain that his friends and his foes are not blind to his physical ailments. The Premier's apparently strong position in the Chamber is due to a large number of Deputies, particularly those of the Radical Bloc, who refuse to cast their votes either for or against Poincaré's measures. In most cases this abstention is a protest against Poincaré's foreign policy or against his abuse of the parliamentary system. Actually Premier Poincaré's position in the Chamber is not at all solid and an imminent Government defeat is neither improbable nor impossible.

"Tiger" Clemenceau, meanwhile, refused to be hurried back to make his bow on the political stage. He was reported as anxious to make sure that there was a real need for him before he would consent to emerge from the Green Room of retirement.

A Reception

A state carriage, drawn by high-stepping horses made its way

through the streets of Paris, eliciting much comment and wonder from the onlookers.

At the entrance of the German Embassy the carriage stopped. Out stepped the Director of the Protocol and disappeared into the Embassy.

A few minutes later he appeared accompanied by Herr Leopold von Hoesch, former German Chargé d'Affaires* in Paris, recently appointed German Ambassador. Both men entered the carriage and were driven off.

At the entrance to the Elysée Palace, official residence of the Presidents of France, a large crowd had gathered. As the carriage passed them it commented upon the youthful appearance of the Ambassador.

As the carriage entered the courtyard of the Palace, the Garde Republicaine presented arms, bugles sounded, and as the carriage came to a stop, there was a scurry of gorgeously uniformed officials, a flash of red carpet, bows, salutes, hand-shakes.

The German Ambassador had come to present his credentials to the President of France.

Inside the Palace, Dr. von Hoesch was received by President Millerand in the presence of Premier Poincaré and the Presidential Household with all the pomp and ceremony customary on such occasions.

In presenting his credentials the Ambassador said: "In assuming the functions confided in me I realize thoroughly the difficulties that must be overcome to make the relations between our two countries satisfactory. But I shall devote all my efforts to advancing the solution of the great questions upon solving which the future of Europe so largely depends." "If," he added, "despite the existing difficulties, I go to work not without confidence, it is because I hope I can count upon the support of your Excellency and the coöperation of the French Government."

In his reply President Millerand made "the observance of treaties" the cornerstone of his oratorical architecture. "Behind this formula," he said, "which says what it means, there are no motives. Conscious of the magnitude of the interests at stake, as well as of the solidarity of the people, the representatives of France are equally resolved not to abandon any of the rights they are charged with protecting and to ex-

*The German Ambassador to France was withdrawn on Jan. 10, 1923, as a protest against the occupation of the Ruhr. Dr. von Hoesch was left at Paris as Chargé d'Affaires.

Foreign News—[Continued]

amine in a most conciliatory spirit all solutions advanced for guaranteeing them."

The President paid tribute to Ambassador Mayer, Dr. von Hoesch's predecessor, and spoke favorably upon the impression which Dr. von Hoesch had made in Paris as *Chargé d'Affaires* and said that it was fortunate that he assumed his position "personally informed regarding the thoughts and the will of France."

He concluded by assuring the Ambassador that he would have the co-operation of himself and the Government in the work which he had defined.

The Ambassador then left the Palace.

Notes

Mme. Le Franc, widow of an officer of the ill-fated airship *Diemude*, was presented with "a first class tobacco shop" by the French Government.

General Gouraud, Military Governor of Paris, who recently paid a visit to the U. S., was elected a member of the French Academy by 40 out of 42 votes.

A French Industrial Exposition is to be held at the Grand Central Palace, Manhattan, from April 22 to May 3 under the official patronage of the French Government. It is said to be the first of its kind to be held in America.

At the Church of St. Louis des Invalides a religious ceremony was held in honor of the U. S. and French soldiers who died in the Champagne section. Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris, conducted the service, which was attended by U. S. Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, high military officials and a large number of the American colony.

GERMANY

Separatists Go

For months the question of whether the Lower Palatinates* should be made an autonomous State has plagued the world.

With the undoubted connivance of the French, the Separatists (those who favor an entirely independent State) have been in control of the whole area since last November and much blood

*The Lower Palatinates was part of an electorate of the Holy Roman Empire. As now known, it is a province of Bavaria.

has been shed. At one time the whole affair seriously threatened Anglo-French relations, but, despite British investigations, the Separatists remained.

During the past week the workers of Pirmasens, a little manufacturing town, rose in the night and, armed with hatchets, scythes, guns, cudgels, etc., they took terrible vengeance upon the Separatists who had been terrorizing them for months. Twenty-two were killed and more than 40 were wounded.

At Zweibrücken the Separatists were driven from the town by the infuriated populace.

At Kaiserslautern a desperate fight took place between loyal Germans and the Separatists. The casualties were conservatively estimated at two killed, ten wounded. The fight was eventually stopped by French Moroccan troops who fired upon the populace.

Three days after the "Pirmasens affair" the green-white-red flag of the Separatists was hauled down by order of the Allies amid the indescribable joy and relief of the people, and the government of the area was placed in the hands of a Palatinate Kreistag Committee. Great Britain, who, through ex-Foreign Minister Lord Curzon, was the first Nation to protest energetically against the Separatist activities, and who caused an Interallied Special Commission to be formed to study the Separatist question, was hailed by the Palatinate populace as their saviour.

In a proclamation issued by the President of the Kreistag Committee, it was stated that the Committee did not in any way consider itself a Government set up by the Allies, but as an intermediary between the Allies on the one hand and the population of the occupied Palatinates, Bavaria and the Reich on the other. It was specifically stated that this provisional régime would last until peace and order had been restored and until all the administrative machinery had been started. A warning was issued to the people to keep the peace and to refrain from reprisals against the Separatists under severe penalties.

Dictatorship Shed

Bavarian Dictator von Kahr and General von Lossow, Commander of the Bavarian division of the Reichswehr, resigned.

Constitutional conditions are expected to prevail and relations between the State and Berlin are expected to improve as a direct result of the resignations.

Minister President von Knilling, who

was ill, was also expected to resign. His place is likely to be taken by Minister of the Interior Dr. Schweyer.

Internal Pacification

The military dictatorship, proclaimed last November, when the "Beer Hall Brawl" took place in Bavaria (*TIME*, Nov. 19), is to come to an end on March 1.

General Hans von Seeckt, Commander-in-Chief of the Reichswehr (German Federal Defence Force), started the move by writing to Herr Ebert, President of Germany. Said he: "I believe the task that fell to me has practically been fulfilled. The authority of the State has been so strengthened that the measures initiated under the exceptional State ordinance for the rehabilitation of our national and economic life can be carried on without it. In case you, Herr Reichspresident, share my view, I request you make it public."

President Ebert replied that he fully shared the General's views and expressed his thanks to him and to the Reichswehr for the excellent manner in which they acquitted themselves of their "heavy task." He then made public the announcement of the revocation of martial law to take effect on March 1.

"Ludy" Renounced

An interview between ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and General Ludendorff, which took place just prior to the "Beer Hall Brawl" (*TIME*, Nov. 19), was recently published:

Ludendorff, haughtily: "Your Majesty, the question between the Hohenzollern and Wittelsbach factions of the resumption of the throne has reached an acute stage."

Prince Rupprecht glared with astonishment.

Ludendorff, unperturbed, continued: "Your Majesty, I am backed by overwhelming powers which I am willing to put at your Majesty's disposal."

Said Rupprecht: "Excellency, whether my family reascends the throne is a matter between myself and my people. I herewith renounce your services!" And, turning on his heel, the virtual King of Bavaria left the room.

"Shame-faced Poor"

Jeremiah Jenks, political economy expert of New York University, recently returned to Germany, reported that Hugo Stinnes, Master of Coke, "is em-

Foreign News—[Continued]

ploying two secretaries with a staff of assistants solely to look after his wide-spread relief work. Stinnes provides the entire upkeep of the municipal kitchens, foundlings' home and a home for nursing mothers in Mühlheim, adjoining his own house, and contributes to a long list of hospitals, institutions, students' and middle-class canteens and scientific research institutions throughout Germany. Large numbers of shame-faced poor, including needy artists, writers and disabled officers, owe their existence to him in the present crisis. Under no circumstances does Herr Stinnes permit his name to be used in connection with his relief work, which cannot be computed in cash."

According to Prof. Jenks, August Thyssen, another potent German industrialist, "is supporting fresh-air homes for 3,000 children, most of whom he knows by name."

To Join?

Professor Veit Valentini, German Democrat, summed up thus the arguments for Germany entering the League of Nations: "The old question of whether Germany should enter the League has now become an acutely material one. The new England more plainly, more emphatically and more energetically calls on us to do so. Shall we heed the call? The answer must naturally be based on sober consideration of German, and only German, interests."

After discussing the pros and cons, he concluded:

"We have in Germany, as everywhere, friends and foes of the League principle. Its principal friends are mostly in the ranks of the pacifists and Socialists. Not that pacifism and Socialism are unanimous for the League of Nations of Versailles. Many from this camp deem it a far too imperfect materialization of their ideals. Its principal foes are mostly partisans and champions of the old policy of force, who are just now raising their heads with a good deal of haughtiness among us..."

"The strongest argument for Germany joining the League unconditionally, as quickly as possible, is France's surly opposition to the mere idea."

Reparation Economics

Came the news that Germany's imports and exports for 1923 were:

Imports, 6,081,391,000 gold marks.

Exports, 6,079,154,000 gold marks.

Export deficit, 2,237,000 gold marks.

It has been denied, and also denied, that Germany can pay her cash reparations bill only from a large export surplus. The alternative to this is some

from of capital levy. What Germany must pay in kind has nothing to do with what she must pay in gold. The only way, excepting a capital levy, in which Germany can collect gold is by selling more than is bought. That is the unchangeable A B C of the situation.

Notes

A German newspaper denounced the German habit of promiscuous eating as "disgusting as the gum-chewing of the Americans." In particular the paper berated those citizens who go to hear *Tannhäuser* and *Wilhelm Tell* accompanied with sandwiches, cheese, sausages. "Foreigners will get a wrong impression of the Kultur of the Fatherland."

A cable, which runs from the coast of Kent, in England, to Emden, on the west coast of Germany, was inaugurated by cordial messages between Sir John Denison-Pender, Chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Co., and Dr. Solmsen of the German Atlantic Telegraph Co.

In order to keep Bavarian men and women physically fit, to economize and to reduce unemployment, Dictator von Kahr of Bavaria, proposed compulsory State work of one year for men and six months for women. The proposal was being considered by the Ministry.

Prussian prisoners are provided with only one bath in four weeks; they are allowed a weekly ration of only 125 grams of meat; saccharine they are given for sugar; their linen is changed but fortnightly. All this is to economize. Berlin journals said it was shortsighted and that prisoners will leave jail more angry than when they entered.

The favorite pastime of German radio fans is listening to *Deutschland Über Alles*. It recently came to the notice of German newspapers that whenever their pet anthem is played "some one, somewhere, butts in." "Somewhere" was defined as "in the direction of the Eiffel Tower in Paris." The newspapers then chorused that playing the anthem is not a violation of the Treaty of Versailles and that Germans are entitled to play it as much as they like.

ITALY

Notes

Count Giovanni Manzoni, former Italian Minister to Yugo-Slavia, was

slated as first Italian Ambassador to Soviet Russia.

The *Eleftheron Vima* of Athens published a report that an Italo-Greco-Rumanian treaty of friendship was shortly to be concluded. Confirmation was lacking.

King Victorio Emanuele is to visit Fiume soon after the ratification of the recent Italo-Yugo-Slavian treaty (TIME, Feb. 4).

For 400 years Cursolo and Orasso, small villages, have engaged in litigation over the ownership of a large towering rock in the mountains, a claim to which neither has been willing to surrender. Following precedent established by some of the Great Powers, the villages decided to submit the case to arbitration.

Inhabitants of Fiume petitioned Benito in Rome to honor Whitney Warren, famed U. S. architect, and Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italy's intrepid poet-airman, both of whom advocated "Fiume for the Italians," by placing their statues outside the Government building. As an *amende honorable* to the late President Wilson, Fiumians suggested naming a street after him. One is also to be named after Mussolini.

Pre-Election News*

Ex-Premier Orlando, who represented Italy at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 and was a member of the "Big Four" announced his return to politics in a letter to the Mayor of Palermo. He will seek election on a Fascist ticket.

The Italian Council of the Labor Federation decided to shun politics at the forthcoming elections. Its members are thus left free to choose between the Fascisti and anti-Fascisti candidates. The Council, however, took the opportunity to express its principles on labor and civil liberties.

Ex-Premier Bonomi, anti-Fascisti leader, presided over the first convention of the Democratic League, a union of the old Liberal and Democratic Parties. It was resolved to champion at the elections "parliamentary government, statutory liberty and sovereignty of the vote without coercion of any party." The same resolution condemned the present electoral law (TIME, May 28, et seq.) as an "artifice which assured a majority to any party which could use the governmental agencies."

*The elections are to take place in April.

Foreign News—[Continued]

YUGO-SLAVIA

Pro-Hungary?

After four years of abstention, the Croatian Party (advocating secession of Croatia from the rest of Yugo-Slavia) decided to take their 96 seats in the National Skupstina (Parliament).

The object of the move was said to be that the Croatians intend to go to Belgrade (the capital), join the Opposition there, oust Premier Pashitch, demand new elections, revise Balkan policy, "kill" the Italo-Yugo-Slavian treaty over Fiume (TIME, Feb. 4).

Said Stefan Raditch "storing petrol of the Balkans" (TIME, Sept. 3), leader of the Croatian Secessionists, at Vienna:

"Yes, we intended to go to Belgrade, with the primary object of frustrating the Fiume agreement, not only because Croatia needs Fiume, but also because we have proof that the whole agreement was dishonest.

"We have information that the Italian Parliament will not ratify the treaty until after the elections in May, and before then, Mussolini intends to occupy part of Dalmatia.

"A secret treaty was signed in Rome, in addition to the open agreement in which it was agreed that should the Croatians prove objectionable Premier Pashitch will amputate western Croatia from Yugoslavia, Italy will occupy the Adriatic section and Hungary the northern parts.

"If we fail in overthrowing the corrupt Pashitch régime nothing can prevent an early outbreak of revolution in Macedonia and Montenegro. As a last resort we shall appeal to the League of Nations. Croatia, with Dalmatia and Slovenia, formerly Hungarian, have a more western civilization than the rest of Yugoslavia and enjoyed a greater degree of autonomy under Hungarian than Yugoslav sovereignty. Fiume actually is in Croatia."

SPAIN

A Sad Loss

In the presence of King Alfonso and Dictator Primo Rivera, both of whom were visibly affected, the famed historical home of the Royal Engineers' Academy at Guadalajara, near Madrid, was accidentally destroyed by fire.

The building dated from 1200 and had been the home of many a Grandee. Its famed library of 29,000 volumes, many of which were unoccupied originals, its 15th century documents relating to the House of Aragon, and its valuable paintings, among which an

authentic Goya, were all destroyed. The loss was about \$2,000,000.

King Alfonso and Primo were good friends. The King said that he had saved the country from a civil war by



© International
ALFONSO AND PRIMO
Both were affected

appointing Primo Dictator of Spain. Primo said he was teaching Spain how to govern herself properly. Yet, rumor follows rumor, as one drop of rain follows another, that all is not well in Spain.

RUSSIA

A Hint

Said Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov: "England, Italy, Germany, who all have recognized Soviet Russia de jure, are capable of absorbing all our raw materials and providing all the manufactured goods we need. We didn't buy recognition. Some countries are still trying to bargain with us; others still are muttering about old debts, etc. We refuse any such negotiations or any preliminary conditions. We demand, first of all, de jure recognition. That is our due."

This statement was held to mean that Russia would have nothing to do with countries denying recognition. In answer to queries about the U. S. and France, the Deputy Foreign Minister added: "Of course, this doesn't mean that we decline to follow the British precedent of de facto recognition, with a trade agreement, in the case of such countries as hitherto have abstained from any

sort of relations with Russia whatsoever."

Bolshevik Comment

The Third or Communistic Internationale issued an appeal to the world proletariat, particularly to that of Britain.

It warned the British proletariat that the Bolshevik Tree cannot yield good proletarian fruit until the capitalists are ousted from power. It demanded mass meetings to demonstrate in favor of the complete independence of Ireland, India, Egypt, credits for Russian nationalization of railways and mines, relief of unemployment, labor control of all sources of wealth, scrapping of the Versailles Treaty, abolition of armament.

The *Izvestia* and the *Pravda*, Moscow Communist journals, the latter of which is the official organ of the Communist Party, referred to British "baseless insinuations," to "countless Colonial slaves," and berated British Premier Macdonald for "opposing the Hindu revolutionaries" and for "taking a false step in mentioning Russia's debts."

Suffering Trotzky

The health of War Lord Léon Trotzky, reported staying at Sukkum-Kale in the Caucasus, was intrinsically and extrinsically complicated.

One report said that he was suffering from "general debility, weakened heart action, bronchial tuberculosis and stomach trouble, probably a gastric ulcer." His cure was expected in from two to three months.

Another report said he was suffering from "bronchial catarrh after a sharp attack of influenza." It was stated that he would return to work "sooner than expected."

"M. O. P. R."

The M. O. P. R. are the Russian initials of the International Society for Relief of Revolutionaries. It is one of many Russian organizations which intends to speed up the propagation of the Red Faith as preached by the late Lenin.

Before May Day the M. O. P. R. hopes to have one million members. It has arranged to hold an exhibition for the purpose of appealing for funds. The exhibition will exemplify the work of the organization by showing maps where the M. O. P. R. is most active (Bulgaria, Esthonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Spain, Turkey, Yugo-Slavia);

Foreign News—[Continued]

models of foreign prisons, especially U. S. prisons.

The functions of the M. O. P. R. are to take care of Red prisoners in foreign prisons, to "support and encourage them materially and spiritually lest their revolutionary ardor should flag."

A passage in a recent resolution reads: "The M. O. P. R. must organize Communist nuclei among the lower classes and carry on all work under the plea of relieving champions of the revolution or national emancipation of Oriental people. The M. O. P. R. must maintain close contact with the party and Soviet Government organs."

JAPAN

Laborites

The Japanese Federation of Labor, which refuses to recognize either the Japanese Diet or the International Labor Conference, stated in session at Tokyo that it will utilize both institutions as soon as universal manhood suffrage is granted in Japan.

The Central Committee of the Federation was accorded "discretion" to send condolences to the Soviet Government of Russia upon the demise of Lenin, congratulations to the British Labor Government upon its accession to office, thanks to Sovietland for the offer of earthquake relief, which the Japanese Government had refused (TIME, Sept. 24).

Quick Work

In Manhattan, the subscription books for the \$150,000,000 Japanese loan (TIME, Feb. 18) were formally opened—15 minutes later they were closed; the loan had been oversubscribed.

Frying deeper into the transaction, however, the actual sale of bonds took about three days and 1,000 banks and investment houses were engaged in the distribution. On the day preceding the issuance of the bonds, potential investors were in full possession of all the details; the next day, when the subscription books were opened, the entire issue had actually been heavily oversubscribed.

Taken from any point of view the issue of the bonds was unusually rapid and reflected considerable confidence in the U. S. in the financial situation in Japan.

It was not without considerable justification that the undertaking was said to have been an example of a shrewd timing of the market and an instance of thorough preparation. For the former,

the Japanese envoys were given credit; for the latter, John P. Morgan.

In Japan, the terms of the loan raised in the U. S. caused much resentment, some anger. Referring to the virtual 7% interest offered, the *Asahi*, Tokyo journal, said: "Such a high rate is our national shame. Is the flotation of a foreign loan sufficiently urgent to justify such disadvantageous conditions? Following the Russo-Japanese War, when we were less prosperous, loans were raised on better terms. The authorities are guilty of a serious blunder, and our business will find itself in a difficult position. Briefly, the new loan is a failure."

Russian Relations

K. Matsui, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressing a conference of Prefectural Governors in Tokyo, said: "Japan will do her utmost to bring about early restoration of normal relations with Russia, despite the wide difference still existing between the views and policies of the two powers."

He hoped that conditions would soon be altered to warrant Japan following with recognition—in the wake of Britain and Italy.

CHINA

Temper?

General Feng, "Chinese Christian Soldier," entered the legation quarter in Peking to dine at the U. S. Legation.

Contrary to regulations, General Feng was accompanied by three armed soldiers who stood on the footboards of his car. Also contrary to regulations the General's car was being driven at a high speed. Again contrary to regulations, the headlights on the General's car were turned full on.

The Chinese police of the legation quarter, who are under the control of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking, stopped the car. General Feng's soldiers "drew their revolvers and used threatening language"; then, "General Feng himself alighted and joined his soldiers in knocking down one of the police and beating him."

An inquiry was ordered.

Tax on Vice

The Canton Municipality, it was alleged, paid during the past eight months \$25,800,000 for the maintenance of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's army of 180,000 men.

To help provide for this expenditure,

taxes on vice—opium-smoking, gambling, etc.—are levied to the extent of \$17,200 a day. Raising huge sums by loan came to an end when Cantonese merchants declined to take up a New Year loan.

Boxer Payment

In answer to a note from the Chinese Government (TIME, Jan. 7), the Ministers of the U. S., Britain, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Belgium addressed a joint note to the Chinese Foreign Office, stating that China must pay the Boxer Indemnity* in the currency of the country concerned and upon a standard gold basis.

The Kuomintang

At a conference of the Kuomintang (Sun Yat-Sen's Party), it was proposed that foreign concessions be abolished and that the Boxer indemnity be returned from all countries and utilized for development of education in China. Sun Yat-Sen's Party is that which keeps him in power at Canton, province of Kwang-Tung. Politically it is not adverse to a central government at Peking, but is violently opposed to the present Government, charging that President Tsao-Kun fraudulently manipulated the last elections (TIME, Oct. 15, et seq.).

A manifesto was issued urging the need for a "cleaner Government on constitutional lines" and for a "round up" of Tuchans (War Lords).

LATIN AMERICA

Mexican War

The struggle between the Obregonists or Federal and Huertista or rebel Governments of Mexico (TIME, Dec. 17 et seq.) was continued throughout the week in the form of guerrilla warfare.

The Federal armies secured several important victories. Near Guadalajara the rebel army under General Estrada was completely defeated and dispersed. Nearly 1,000 casualties were reported.

Honduran Strife

On account of the Honduran civil war (TIME, Feb. 11, et seq.) the Government of the U. S. severed diplomatic relations with Honduras. U. S. Minister Morales remained at Tegucigalpa, however, making unofficial effort to bring the rival political leaders together.

No important news bearing on the conduct of the revolution was reported.

*The indemnities exacted in 1901 by the Powers, amounting altogether to \$228,471,875, (TIME, Nov. 19).

Foreign News—[Continued]

NEW BOOKS

(Political, Economic, Historical, Biographical)

The Necessary History

THE NATIONS OF TODAY—Edited by John Buchan—Six Volumes Published: British America, Baltic and Caucasian Republics, France, Italy, Japan, Yugoslavia—Houghton Mifflin (\$5.00 a volume).

Since Homer wrote of the heroic feats of unhappy Achilles and of the exploits of the ingenious Odysseus, history has drawn its heroes from the great. The mere nod of a mighty king was of more account to historians than all the people of his kingdom. The era of democracy in history has just begun, and evidently John Buchan is its prophet.

These histories deal with the life of nations as an organic whole, not merely made up of events and dates, but of personality as expressed, not only by a few individuals, but by the corporate body of the people.

The Authors. On a work such as *The Nations of Today*, which, when finished, will be a complete history of the world as it is today delimited, it is indispensable to state something about the authors.

John Buchan, as a writer, is a man of enormous power. As the author of adventure stories, such as *Mr. Standfast* and *Greenmantle*, he has already won wide recognition as a novelist. As a historian he bids fair to surpass Carlyle, both in the excellence of his style and on the merits of his prose.

With Mr. Buchan are collaborating 120 men—men chosen because of their clear title to authority on the subject on which they write. These men are chosen judiciously. They are representative of learning in both its empirical and theoretical forms. Thus, it must be noted that the very long list contains such men as Hillaire Belloc, probably the greatest authority on military history in England; Professor Charles Seymour of Yale University, one of the foremost historians of the U. S.; H. Pirie Gordon, Foreign Editor of *The Times*, London; Sir James Rennell Rodd, British diplomat of great experience; André Tardieu, French statesman of acknowledged gifts.

Special mention must be made of Major General Lord Edward Gleichen (former Count Gleichen and son of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg), who as a soldier and an author is a man of great distinction. Under his direction the above six volumes have been admirably prepared and set forth. The division of the material has been made wisely and in such a way

as to cause the reader a minimum of inconvenience.

Structure. First comes the past history, disposed of in mere outline. Then, on entering the past century, the



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JOHN BUCHAN
He captains the crew

subject matter becomes more detailed. The pre-War period is dwelt upon with greater emphasis. And the War period, viewed from the standpoint of internal events, is one of real value; for most people, even historians, seem to be either ignorant of or at least hazy with regard to what took place during that era of mighty Armageddon. Finally, the histories end with a fair account of post-War events, which, without questioning their accuracy or usefulness, are inevitably open to controversy. The supplementary matter is composed of essays on economics, the people, finance, etc., besides which each volume contains a miscellaneous section in which much useful and some pertinent information is to be found.

Arguments Con. The arguments against the Buchan plan, on historical grounds, are many and formidable. At best the volumes can only be considered as a synthesis of political history. It is obviously impossible, for example, to include in one volume the entire history of France. The events which are unimportant have been omitted and in the early history of each nation event follows event with bewildering rapidity.

Arguments Pro. Favorable criticism must, however, outweigh other considerations. The series is being written to provide for the ordinary citizen a popular account of the his-

tory of his own and other nations. Except for the fact that "the ordinary citizen" takes little or no interest in history, the above-mentioned six volumes do more than fulfill their purpose. They constitute a reference library of first-rate importance, one that should find a place in every branch of activity, even demanding only a superficial knowledge of history. Schools and universities could not have better books on which to start the embryo historian; for by covering all the ground, they combine the necessary with the pleasant, and give the student a good general idea of history before he tackles the deeper currents.

Style. It is clear that such a work of collaboration can make no bid for literary excellence. It is written in a plain, straightforward manner particularly suited to the subject. Sentences are short without descending to the level of mere staccato. The style is a combination of synthesis and analysis, which results in avoiding unevenness and in combining narrative with description and creating an epic worthy of an epic's traditions.

Content. The above quoted books are all written by men who are favorably disposed to the nations whose histories they write, but rarely is any bias left unsupported.

On the vexatious question of Fiume, now happily settled, the author of the Italian history does not seek to justify the Fiume incident, but says plainly that the despatch of cruisers to that port and the subsequent occupation of it by d'Annunzio were approved by public opinion. The writer on Yugo-Slavia, of course, takes the contra stand; thus between the two views it is possible to get an exact appreciation of the circumstances. There are some partisan statements, as for example, in a short chapter in the book on Yugo-Slavia, devoted to King Nicholas of Montenegro. Events tend to show that the man was an opportunist, but in proving it the author would have done well to have been less arbitrary.

Conclusion. Taken all in all the histories are well written, well edited, useful, and above all necessary. It is impossible to understand the flux of foreign news without some knowledge of history. Here is a series of histories which lends itself to instructive but enjoyable reading, a history of the world for every man and woman interested in foreign politics and problems. Here is a history which needs no expert knowledge and requires no particular effort to assimilate. Its simplicity and interest are so apparent that anyone can read it. And it really deserves to be read.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Beggar on Horseback. George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly, authors of *Dulcy* and *To the Ladies!* have gratified even more than usual their impish itching to scalp the tired business man and expose his lack of brains. In *Beggar on Horseback* they have indulged their suppressed desires by murdering him. Their instrument of vengeance, an impractical young composer, leaves no doubt of his pique by wiping out the stodgy manufacturer and his entire wealthy, babbitt family.

The wholesale homicide occurs in a dream. The manufacturer's family have camped on the composer's trail with cannibalistic eyes. They have considered him a plump, promising morsel to be gobbled up in matrimony by Fluffy Daughter. In a drug-inspired vision the composer (Roland Young) fancies himself actually shackled to the family. He is forced to devote his talents to frenziedly manufacturing widgets—whatever they are. The natural result is that he slays them all in disgust.

Follows a great lark of a trial, wherein a jury of critics decides his fate according to the worth of his symphony and pantomime. Escaping from the dream with a whole skin, the composer wins the sensible girl across the hall and plans to live in a cottage.

Here is Barrie leaping the barriers of restraint. The play brims with mocking, alert humor, almost Gilbertian in the intent to set the world right by standing it on its head. It is filled with nimble characterization, satirizing everything boldly, from headwaiters to financial hierarchs. But it is a question whether the tired business man will quite enjoy being banged over the head so liberally.

Roland Young as the murderer-composer rides easily through the play, with delightful overtones of comedy, like plucked strings. Kay Johnson (girl-across-the-hall) and the rest of the well-matched company are capital, particularly the lovely Grethe Rust-Nissen in a dance pantomime to Deems Taylor's bright, soap-bubble music. In a smoothly varied performance Woodman Thompson's staccato, expressionistic sets behave better than in *Roger Bloomer*. (TIME, March 10).

The Wonderful Visit. Another dream play, less truant. It achieves a Messianic message without driving one's tear ducts bankrupt. H. G. Wells and St. John Ervine, in dramatizing Wells' early novel of the same name, have discarded much of its pungent satire, playing safe with more drama. They set forth the earthly visit of an angel, intent on spreading sweetness and light,

who finds himself gradually steeped in sticky mortality. He seeks tolerance for a lorn housemaid left with a war baby, lashes a war profiteer who



MARGARET MOWER
She disarms criticism

forces his attentions on her, agitates the lady of the manor hitherto accustomed to agitating others.

Finally the constricted English village whose smug hypocrisy has been shattered by the angel decides he must go. He does, in an Elijah-like blaze of glory, being burnt while saving the housemaid's brat. Thereupon everything turns out to be just a dream of a country vicar, going up in smoke.

It is fortunate that Wells and Ervine in this episodic play abandoned satire, since the seraphic rôle is played by a woman. Margaret Mower disarms criticism in male attire by her chastely modulated performance, illustrating that Heaven is not concerned with pants vs. petticoats. The play exalts at all times. It is a good spree for idealists who enjoy watching our current human clay turned into mud.

Hannele. Funeral parlors dramatized, with typical obituary poetry thrown in. Gerhardt Hauptmann's morbid work has been revived at special matinees seemingly so that Eva Le Gallienne may have a good time dying. In the almshouse of a mountain village, she moans and moons through dreams of her mother and of a lover. The big moment comes when she dreams herself into a crystal coffin for the sheer pleasure of expiring in it. A dank, doleful play.

The Best Plays

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

Drama

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

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

THE LADY.—A cheerfully old-fashioned melodrama that stirs you in spite of yourself.

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

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

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

RAIN.—Probably the most unsparing portrait of a fallen woman on the current stage—Jeanne Eagels chiefly concerned.

SUN UP.—Engrossing study of the primitive among the poor whites of the Carolina Mountains.

"LAUGH, CLOWN, LAUGH!"—The old story of the clown who could laugh for every one but himself, made new again in a glamorous collaboration of David Belasco and Lionel Barrymore.

Comedy

FASHION, or LIFE IN NEW YORK.—The Provincetown Players' revival of a comedy of the '40's with all the sentiments, asides, songs, characters appropriate to that Golden Age.

THE GOOSE HANGS HIGH.—A pleasant snapshot of the younger generation throwing away its pose in time of need and almost overwhelming the older generation with offers of help.

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

THE SWAN.—A comedy of Continental Royalty which is a milestone in the season by virtue of its perfection in playing and detail.

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

THE SHOW-OFF.—A naturalistic, satirical study of the sort of bumptious young man who continually finds they're all out of step but him.

Song and Dance

Specialty soothing to the musical comedy complex are the following: *Poppy*, *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Runnin' Wild*, *Kid Boots*, *Music Box Review*, *Mary Jane McKane*.

ART

"Secretary of Art"

Once more a bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives calling for the addition to the President's Cabinet of a Secretary of Art to be in charge of a Department of Fine Arts.

The present bill, sponsored by George Holden Tinkham of Massachusetts, was prepared by Walter Gilman Page, Chairman of the State Art Commission of Massachusetts.

The bill calls for a Secretary who shall receive a salary of \$12,000 a year and "be learned and experienced in matters pertaining to the fine arts." The bill further states that "the purpose of the proposed Department of Fine Arts shall be to increase knowledge of the arts through official channels and to develop a taste for it, one of the greatest factors in the march of human progress."

The Secretary shall "have charge of and control of the National Gallery of Art, including the Freer Gallery in Washington, D. C., and all other galleries of Art which may come under its control wherever situated." And he "shall also have direction and charge of international relationships in the field of Art."

As regards the duties of this proposed Cabinet member, the bill says in part: "He shall collect, collate and report, at least once a year or oftener if necessary, full and complete statistics relating to the fine arts of the United States."

Said Forbes Watson, able critic of *The New York World*: "Since the avowed object of the bill in general is to advance taste in America, and since the 'arts of design' constitute only a fraction of the arts, why should Governmental supervision go only half way? Let us have a Department of Poetry, directed by a \$12,000 Secretary of Poetry and assisted by an \$8,000 Assistant Secretary of Poetry. Let the United States Government add also a Department of Prose* and a Department of Music. . . . Why not a Department of Dance and Jazz?"

Bacon

Henry Bacon, architect of the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, died at the Post-Graduate Hospital in Manhattan last week.

Henry Bacon was well known as a designer of settings for sculpture by Augustus Saint-Gaudens and Daniel C. French. Among his many successes are the memorial to James McNeill Whistler in the West Point Library and the Marcus Alonzo Hanna monument at Cleveland. But his crowning achievement was the

memorial to Lincoln. Here his profound knowledge of Greek architecture, coupled with his skill in adapting classic design to modern needs, produced possibly the most dignified piece of architecture in the country. Mr. Bacon was selected by the Fine Arts Commission in 1911 to design this important work and was given what he said was "the best site for the purpose in the world."

Mr. Bacon received on May 18, 1923 (*TIME*, May 28) the greatest tribute that can be bestowed on an American architect. On the evening of that day, in the shadow of his great memorial, whither he had been escorted by a most distinguished gathering of architects, artists, statesmen, he was presented with the Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects. This tribute had been given in all to six persons.* Warren G. Harding officiated in the pageant. In a laudatory speech, Royal Cortissoz said: "Has he [Bacon] not stated in enduring beauty the faith of a nation in an immortal leader?"

Henry Bacon was born of New England parents at Watseka, Ill., in 1866. He was graduated from the University of Illinois, completed his studies in Europe by help of the Rotch traveling scholarship. A close friend of the late Stanford White, he was at one time connected with McKim, Mead & White. In 1897 he started the firm of Brite & Bacon in New York, finally in 1903 establishing himself alone as one of America's most successful architects.

Another Velasquez

A Velasquez of Queen Isabella, hitherto unknown, appeared in Manhattan's Chinatown.

The portrait was presented by the Queen to the Carmelite convent near Madrid, in recognition of the hospitality of the nuns during a disagreement with her unfaithful husband. The nuns, on receiving the portrait, intended subtle flattery to Isabella by painting the robes of the sisterhood over the rich court brocades depicted by Velasquez.

The painting then passed through noble families, to an attic, to Father Miguel de los Santos Colart. He removed the nun's robes painted by the Carmelites, and brought the picture to his Chinese Mission in Manhattan. There it was examined by experts, endorsed as a genuine Velasquez, held for \$200,000.

*Besides Bacon those who received the Gold Medal are:

Victor Laloux of France.
Charles F. McKim of the U. S. (designer of the Morgan Library, see Page 18).
Jean Louis Pascal of France.
George B. Post of the U. S.
Sir Aston Webb of Great Britain.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Shadows of Paris. In this version of the play *Mon Homme*, by the author of *Kiki*, Pola Negri plays a perky, jerky girl of the Parisian underworld, who loves an Apache even after he is killed in the War. Coming to life, cinema fashion, he steals into her home after she has married into wealth and low-cut gowns. When he is shot in the back and killed, his ex-sweetheart, fluctuating with doubt as to whether she really loves him, makes up her mind. She prefers her living husband. Pola does a Swanson swagger as the fiery Blackbird. But she shows to best advantage in upper crust costumes that are much better than the plot.

Twenty-One. Dealing with the idle rich, this picture takes Richard Barthelmess to the slums for its second half. On attaining his majority a young man (Barthelmess) throws off the butterfly pinions imposed on him by a selfish mother. Mother and father have been at odds for years, so the son suffers. His mother, taking charge of his destiny, strives to mould him into her beau ideal—a classical dancer. In desperation he leaves home, becomes a taxi driver. One of his fares is his father, whom he dislikes for leaving him at the mercy of his mother's Wilde-ish whims. But when he drives his parent into a den of thieves—blood tells. He saves his dad in the necessary scrimmage, is knifed, recovers. Convalescence in the dear old mansion sets in.

Impossible and ephemeral at times, the picture has some unbacked-up situations that are its saving grace. There is, for example, a classical ballet wherein Barthelmess imparts delicate satire to a home-made faun. The young actor takes full advantage of a chance to do some of his characteristic staggering at the end. John S. Robertson, the director, with a light touch saves some of the scenes from melting into butter-scotch.

Playmates

"Mary and Douglas Pickford," as Fairbanks described himself and playmate, are arranging for the showing of their new pictures, *Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall* by Mary and *The Thief of Bagdad* by Doug. Soon they depart for England to add a little excitement to the life of Edward of Wales.

*Prosemaster General?

BOOKS

Buddenbrooks*

Decay of an Old German Family

The Buddenbrooks:

Johann Buddenbrook. The son of the founder of the firm. "A kind papa, a worthy man." A German of the old 18th Century school who "never in all his life has worn a pair of trousers." Able in business, he has raised the Buddenbrooks to their important position. What if he is a rough diamond, who sometimes forgets himself and relapses into low German dialect before the fine guests?

Johann Buddenbrook, the Younger. The son of old Johann. More refined than Johann, he is just as able. His only trouble is that he believes God is personally supervising all the decisions he makes. A belief which sometimes leads him to attach undue importance to them.

Thomas Buddenbrook. The son of the younger Johann. Even if he has a scornful way of lifting one of his eyebrows and a fondness for quoting Heine, he too is able at business. True, it is under his management that the family comes to grief. But that is because being a Buddenbrook now involves responsibilities that are too much for any man.

Christian Buddenbrook. The brother of Thomas. At the age of seven a skillful mimic of Marcellus Stengel, his schoolmaster, he is pronounced "witty and brilliant" by Jean Jacques Hoffstede, the poet. He continues a skillful mimic to the end. But beyond that he accomplishes nothing—except to spend Buddenbrook money and to irritate the steadier Thomas.

Antonie Buddenbrook. The sister of Thomas. At 17 a "silly goose" by her own confession, later on she "knows life" and is anxious to tell you this. Her chief skill seems to be in making unsuccessful marriages, of which she contracts two. One with Bendix Grünlich, a fraud with handsome yellow moustaches, a faculty for falling dramatically on his knees at just the correct moment, and a distinct taste for the Buddenbrook money. The second with Herr Permaneder, a really kind-hearted if totally impossible Munich.

Hanno Buddenbrook. The son of Thomas. He inherits a musical temperament from his mother, née Gerda Sorenson. He tries to please his father by showing an interest in the business, but is not very convincing at it. One of his days may be "fuller than a lifetime of the earlier Buddenbrooks," but

with him the Buddenbrook line expires.

The Story. In 1835, with old Johann at the head of the family, the Buddenbrooks are at the height of their prosperity. This prosperity is main-



THOMAS MANN
He writes for "The Dial"

tained by the younger Johann. But as the third generation grows up, you see signs of its decline. Even Thomas' energy cannot repair the damage done by Christian's wasting and by Antonie's two disastrous marriages. He does manage to keep up appearances and even to be elected Senator. But when in 1875 he dies, with no capable successor, the business has to be wound up and the end has come.

The Significance. Ostensibly the study of the decay through over-prosperity of a North German merchant family, actually an able and complete study of this, *Buddenbrooks* is at least two other things: A vividly written picture of the color and way of living of an older and attractive Germany that is now, and that has been for nearly half a century, as dead as Nineveh; and an extraordinarily brilliant depiction of the characters of a group of persons that makes it about as interesting a book as has been offered to the American reading public for a number of years. The last quality is what calls for superlatives. Every character in the book is exhibited to you brilliantly. But Thomas and Christian and Antonie—and a few others—are not merely exhibited to you. Instead, practically the lifetime of each is portrayed flawlessly. You are allowed to see how they change and yet do not change in

the slightest; how they grow old both imperceptibly and suddenly.

The Author. Thomas Mann, himself the son of a North German merchant, was born in 1875. Because of the wishes of his family, he spent a short time in the life insurance business, writing secretly at night. But he soon went to Italy for a year. On returning he became the editor of *Simplicissimus* (funny paper, now defunct). *Buddenbrooks* first appeared in 1901, when Mann was 26 years old. He now lives at Munich, is German correspondent for *The Dial*.

Good Books

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

CHILDREN OF THE AGE—Knut Hamsun—Knopf (\$2.50). Lieutenant Willatz Holmsen is the third one of that name to be lord of Segelfoss Manor. His grandfather had founded the estate and his father had maintained it. But Lieutenant Willatz Holmsen has none of the qualities to continue this work. He is proud, for one thing. If a tenant does not pay his rent, he will not ask for it. People might think he needed the money. If a demand is made upon him, he will accede to it rather than admit even to himself that he cannot afford it. Then, too, he has a German wife who does not know that money is not plentiful, and an only and expensive son. Things are in this state when Holmengraa arrives at Segelfoss, wearing a fur coat and a heavy gold chain. Holmengraa is known as "King Tobias." He has been to Mexico, and has made money. But now he wishes to live in the Nordland where he was born. All that he asks of the Lieutenant is some land for a cottage, and half the river, so that he can run a mill. But Holmengraa has not been "King Tobias" for nothing. Enterprize flourishes where he establishes himself. Presently he has acquired the whole river and a mortgage on the whole estate. Like *Buddenbrooks* (see the adjacent column), it is a study of the decay of the old order. Its style is more sophisticated than that of the German novel. Shorter and dealing with fewer characters, it is more dramatic. But it is less great and less comprehending. Of the two books, it is the lesser one.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE—Arthur Symonds—Bobs, Merrill (\$2.00). A book of essays on such subjects as Conrad, Emily Brontë, the Decadent Movement in Literature, On French and English Fiction, Leonardo da Vinci, that are distinguished more by a mild charm of manner than by any signs of hard thinking or remarkable critical skill.

*BUDDENBROOKS—THOMAS MANN—Knopf (2 vols.—\$5.00).

Mrs. Atherton She Works on a "Life of Burr"

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton has returned to Manhattan from San Francisco and is again becoming immersed in the literary-social life of the metropolis. She is a very handsome woman, more striking than ever in a dark suit, a small dark hat, her pale yellow hair done close to her head, talking in staccato and determined tones—a remarkable woman in more ways than one!

She is thoroughly American and determined in her admiration of things Nordic. A great-grandniece of Benjamin Franklin, she is not far from the stream of American literary tradition. Her sense of plot is extraordinary. This journalistic ability is especially evident in *Black Oxen*, although I'm not sure that I consider that indubitably readable book exactly in Ben Franklin's line.

Her grasp of historical incident and atmospheric detail has characterized much of her work and *The Conqueror*, published in 1902, remains her best and most sustained novel, although she has produced excellent novels since then. Her interest in history still persists and, unless it has been totally disrupted by the great success of her recent work, she is working on a *Life of Aaron Burr*, whose character, she believes, we have all much misunderstood.

Gertrude Atherton was born in San Francisco. She is a widow. She has lived much of her life in Europe. She is completely of this century, of the minute, progressive, popular. She is a perfect example of the fact that no one in this world of writing who keeps his or her wits about, needs to be demoted with the passage of time and the development of new fads and fancies. At present writing, and as I consider Mrs. Atherton, I have little patience with those exceedingly self-conscious members of the older generation who are, to quote George Kaufman and Marc Connelly, "rocker bound"; who insist on their creaking mentality and absurd clinging to standards which they really never possessed. I'll admit that I do not care for the flapper grandmother; but the dignified preservation of a youthful viewpoint cannot be questioned. The wisdom of age combined with the enthusiasm of youth and a tolerance which is characteristic of no time of life but is, perhaps, a God-sent gift somewhat akin to second sight, is a state of bliss for anyone to contemplate.

J. F.

MUSIC

Serious Jazz

Jazz music is descending into the final pit of banality by becoming serious. The other evening Paul Whiteman with his Palais Royal band treated Manhattan to a formal jazz recital in a concert hall. It was billed solemnly as a recital of the true and indigenous American music, from which all native American



PAUL WHITEMAN
He mourned

music presumably is to spring. As press-agency it was too good not to have had some such motive among its unmentioned purposes. However, Whiteman made a speech which rang straight from his heart. He mourned and denounced the contempt with which jazz is held by the practitioners and fanciers of high-brow music, and pronounced jazz to be serious art, "the only true American musical art." Many exponents of jazz put on a varnish of this same opinion, but Whiteman expressed it with a peculiar fervency. He has been schooled as an orthodox musician and presumably desires the reverence in which orthodox musicians are held and hold themselves.

The program that he directed was designed to demonstrate the thesis of the serious artistic worth of jazz. It was certainly a selection of the best of jazz and was performed in the most expert manner. As the popular dance music of the hour it was superb. But judged by the canons of high music, as Whiteman demanded, it did not seem to be so

excellent. The impression left was much the same as when that subtle artist, Eva Gauthier, included in one of her programs of songs a group of jazz pieces (TIME, Nov. 12). The best of jazz has original and splendid rhythm and instrumentation, but the stalest and most banal of melody and harmony. The harmony adapts a few moderately recent quirks to the use of startling the popular ear. The themes used seem the most incredible bathos.

California Opera

A fortnight ago the Los Angeles Opera Association was formed. It has developed plans for a strong combination with the San Francisco Civic Opera, which seems likely to establish California in the operatic lists.

Grand opera in San Francisco in September will be followed by a season of five performances beginning in Los Angeles, Oct. 6. Principal rôles will be sung by Metropolitan stars with Gaetano Merola of San Francisco as Director General and Conductor. Minor rôles will be given to California singers. The orchestra and chorus will be trained by Alexander Bevani and William Tyroler. The same scenery will be used in both cities.

October's prospective five are: *André Chenier*, *Manon*, *Traviata*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Rigoletto*.

Performances will be given every two days at the Los Angeles Philharmonic Auditorium.

In Chicago

Three Conductors. The Symphony Orchestra put three conductors on display in a single concert. The regular director, Mr. Stock, began the program, giving place for the central items to Mr. Eric DeLamar. Mr. Carl Busch conducted his own Indian Rhapsody.

Indian Music. This last was a well constructed and pleasant piece. Somehow there exists a sort of mysticism and sacredness in the act of basing music on Indian elements and in the opinion that the true, real and essentially American music will be built in part on Indian elements. Something of the same attitude exists with regard to Negro music. Of course, both Indian music and the Ethiopian characteristics in Negro music are utterly foreign to Caucasian Americans, and the use of such a base for the music of the U. S. is about as reasonable as the use of Chinese or Tasmanian music. Still the very exoticism of the idea has its attraction, and the reasons for the fad for

Negro and Indian music are a mixture of "it is so native to us," and "it is so strange to us."

In Minneapolis

A survey of annual deficits of leading symphony orchestras (TIME, Feb. 11) stated that most of the deficit of the Minneapolis Orchestra was met by one guarantee. This is not the case.

The last Minneapolis guarantee was \$120,000 per year for five years and was made by over 300 individuals and firms. Said Richardson Phelps, a director: "There could hardly be a more substantial indication as to the type of its [Minneapolis'] citizenry than the fact that so large a sum of money is paid out for an art as intangible as that of music."

Beethoven

Ninth and last of the "immortal" symphonies of Beethoven is the "Choral" Symphony in D Minor. The Western World celebrates its centenary this year.

Napoleonic noise was filling the world when Beethoven first dreamed in D Minor—a combination of orchestra and voice that should recapitulate the struggle and ultimate victory of humanity. It was several years later that Beethoven wrote to London asking what the Philharmonic Society would be likely to pay for a manuscript symphony. The offer was £50. In 1824 the manuscript was delivered—

"Grosse Sinfonie, geschrieben für die Philharmonische Gesellschaft in London, Von Ludwig Van Beethoven. Erster Satz."

Beethoven, absolutely deaf, once said: "He who can enter into the spirit of my music will be beyond the reach of the world's misery." His "Ninth" sublimates his own struggle; it closes with a version of Schiller's *Hymn to Joy*:

*Millions, loving, I embrace you,
All the world this kiss I send.*

The deaf composer beat time at his first presentation in Vienna. He could not hear the applause. A musician touched him, pointed to the thousand clapping hands.

Hundreds of concerts have marked the centenary in the U. S. Two major series have been given in Minneapolis under Henri Verbrugghen and in New York under Walter Damrosch.

In April, Mr. Damrosch will open a series in Paris. Meanwhile the 1901st memorial is being erected—this one at the lodging house occupied by Beethoven when he visited Prague.

Beethoven died in Vienna in 1827. Kings walked to his grave. And later, Wagner said: "Until a Raphael be struck with blindness in the full freshness of his powers, Beethoven is without a compeer in the history of all ages, either in misery or in bliss."

EDUCATION

For Scholars

"As a memorial to my father, the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and for the use of scholars I have conveyed the library created by him, its contents and the land upon which it stands, to a board of trustees, together with an endowment sufficient for its permanent maintenance. It has been designated as the Pierpont Morgan Library and its character and purpose are set forth by my letter to the trustees, and by extracts from the deed of conveyance, copies of which are attached to this statement."

This was John P. Morgan's way of making it known that he had donated \$1,500,000 plus his father's library (conservatively valued at \$7,000,000) to the public for the use of scholars.

In a letter to the board of trustees, Mr. Morgan expressed the hope that they would elect, when a vacancy occurred among them, a "direct descendant of my father in the male line. . . provided that he is, in the opinion of the remaining Trustees, a suitable person to be so chosen."

In extracts from the deed of conveyance the Pierpont Morgan Library is described as "A public library, for reference only, without any circulation or withdrawal privileges. . . to encourage and develop study and research and generally to conduct an institution of educational value to the public." The general public is excluded, however, and only that part of it who are students, "persons engaged in the work of research" and those interested in literature and kindred subjects are to be admitted "under suitable rules and regulations."

Thus it must be noticed that the object of the library remains unchanged. What is changed is that the ownership passed from Mr. Morgan to the Trustees, of whom he, his wife, two sons and two other persons* closely connected with him, are members. Mr. Morgan's object in transferring the ownership is patent. Presumably Mr. Morgan's heir might have been left free to disperse the entire collection at his pleasure. By conveying the library to a Board of Trustees, its present nature will be kept for at least 100 years. All studentdom has reason to be duly grateful to Mr. Morgan's munificence.

The entire library building situated at No. 33 East 36th street, Manhattan, is built of white marble with a magnificently sculptured frieze on the outside. In the hall, the walls of white marble and mosaic form an exquisite setting for the bronze doors, which are masterpieces of Italian *cire perdue* work of

the 16th Century, said to be as fine as those of the Baptistery of Florence. The most conspicuous object in the hall is a bronze bust of the Marquis of Pescara, wearing the Golden Fleece, ascribed to Benvenuto Cellini. In the rooms, which will form the happy hunting-ground of bibliophiles living and bibliophiles yet to be born, are some of the choicest books in existence, ranging from the rare incunabula (books printed before 1500) to autograph copies of books by famous authors and statesmen. Mr. Morgan's collection of Coptic manuscripts is said to be the finest in existence. To do justice to the wonders of this book paradise would take more than a volume; to attempt to catalog them is impossible. But one document, a letter from General Cornwallis to George Washington must be given, if for no other reason than that it has never before been published:

York, Virginia.
17th October, 1781.

Sir:

I propose a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours and that two officers may be appointed by each side to meet at Mr. Moore's house to settle terms for the surrender of the ports of York and Gloucester. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient and
most humble servant
Cornwallis.

His Excellency,
General Washington.

It was the first time he had ever condescended to call George Washington "His Excellency."

The collection of original manuscripts includes:

Benvenuto Cellini—Letters.

Marie Antoinette—Letters written during the last years of her life.

Victor Hugo—*Journal de l'Exile*.

Alexandre Dumas—*portions of Le Vicomte de Bragelonne*.

Charles Dickens—*The Cricket on the Hearth* and *The Christmas Carol*.

Nelson—Draft of a will made in December, 1802.

Edgar Allan Poe—*Annabel Lee*, *Ulalume* and *Portions of other poems*.

George Washington—Volumes of his correspondence, including letters to James Madison and to the King of Prussia and Germany, asking for the release of Lafayette.

Byron—*The Corsair*.*

Other treasures are:

Oliver Cromwell's prayer-book, which is kept in a small silver box with silver filigree on a gold back.

The only existing perfect copy of the first book printed in English (William Caxton's press).

Original etchings by Rembrandt and his school.

* James Gore King and Lewis Cass LeMay, lawyers.

* Mr. Morgan's father's yacht was called the *Corsair*.

RELIGION

Bad Bishop Brown

As men marched impatiently across the last years of the 19th Century, while Titanic voices prophesied the glory of a bigger, brighter, better age to come, an Episcopal clergyman, vital, imaginative, brilliant, went forth to serve God in Arkansas. Vision and power were his. He felt the kingdom of Heaven was not impossible of fulfillment in America. He became Bishop. Let men love one another and praise God!

The 20th Century came and eternal harmonies continued to vibrate in the mind of the Bishop. He could not fully utter them. His talk became a little wild. Men did not love one another utterly. His talk became wilder, and began to grate upon vestrymen and other bishops with bank accounts. At a general meeting, in Boston, he was nearly mobbed. Finally his health broke, and in 1912 he resigned, went to live in Galion, Ohio, the Rt. Rev. William Montgomery Brown, ex-Bishop of Arkansas.

Then suddenly, across a dangerous ocean and a continent of war, his aging eyes beheld a great nation being born from the womb of a great theory—Russia, the first-born of Communism. Like old Simeon he cried: "A light to lighten the Gentiles," but with more vitality than the Biblical patriarch he proceeded to write a book. He called it *Communism and Christianity*.

Of course it was heretical. He was charged with heresy before the House of Bishops. They decided not to try him, but to endeavor to get him to subside peacefully. But the old man proved difficult. The matter dragged.

Last week it became known that Bishops Hall of Vermont, Francis of Indiana and Gravatt of West Virginia, had formally charged him with heresy and he would be brought to trial. The reason for this action was simply that the Protestant Episcopal Church cannot allow an old man to go about uttering communistic and other wild doctrines in the name of an Episcopal prelate.

The action has nothing whatever to do with the modernist controversy. Bishop Brown's trouble is more pathological than theological. He is a nuisance which the Bishops feel they must efficiently and speedily dispose of.

Some of the passages from Bishop Brown's book:

Gods in the skies—Jesus, Jehovah, Allah and Buddha—are all right as subjective symbols of human potentialities and attributes and of natural laws, even as the Stars and Stripes on a pole, Uncle Sam in the capital and Santa Claus in a sleigh are all right as such symbols; but such gods are all wrong. . . . I place the Brother Jesus of the Christian religion and the Uncle Sam of the American politics on the same footing with each other

and with others of their kind as subjective realities. . . . The birth, death, descent, resurrection and ascension of all the savior-gods, not excepting Jesus, are versions of the sun myth. . . .

As an objectivity there is no such divinity—meaning the Triune God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit—He is a subjectivity existing in the imagination of orthodox Christians. . . .

Bishop Brown, in Galion, Ohio, shows signs of fight. The church is full of heretics, says he, and he will not get



BISHOP BROWN
"The old man proved difficult"

out until the other heretics get out. Then he makes the crack which is intended to smart in high places: "Is it my theology or my economics that is being attacked?" It is, of course, his economics, which even the Modernist handles with care.

One of the great plays now "on Broadway" is G. B. Shaw's *Saint Joan*. A central scene is a conversation between the Bishop of Beauvais and the Earl of Warwick. The Bishop objects to Joan of Arc because in her passion for God, she overlooks the respect which is a Bishop's due. The Earl objects to her because, in her passion for France, she overlooks the respect due to a Feudal Earl. Bishop and Earl join hands to burn her.

And thus, for differing reasons, every normal American objects to the aged and mentally warped Brown of Galion, Ohio.

Dunkards

On Christmas, 1723, two persons were baptized in the river at Germantown, Pa. They were the first American converts to the Dunkard faith, now celebrating its bicentennial.

Dunkards were originally a celebrate order whose membership ate meat only once a year and held property in common. The rules have now

been abandoned in the states where they are strongest, Texas and Tennessee. There are now 100,000 Dunkards. They may marry.

Ephesian Diana

William Norman Guthrie* last week epigramatized his religion. Said he: "In the trinity of Truth, Goodness, Beauty, Beauty is supreme. Until Christianity can talk Beauty it has no show. Religion must think itself into terms of Beauty and not terms of flat Truth. Modern silver and goldsmiths, to put the matter in another way, are making many-breasted Dianas of the Ephesians, whereas they should be making Christs. Artists draw their inspirations from women of ill fame and many theatres are devoted to the same base uses. The arts of these should be turned to religion."

Fifty Years

The Duchess of Vendôme, née Princess Henrietta of Belgium, sister of King Albert, addressed to the people of France a public letter inviting them to associate themselves with the people of Belgium in celebrating the golden jubilee of Désiré Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines.

A presentation will be made to the great cardinal on the 50th anniversary of his ordination on April 4. Possibly it will be a sum of money large enough to rebuild his Seminary.

The Cardinal requests that his jubilee be essentially modest and pious.

Papal Notes

A Committee for the Preservation of the Faith in Palestine has been formed by members of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre. Its object is to "combat anti-Catholic propaganda."

The Pope forwarded a gift of money to the Bishop of Pinerole to aid the victims of a fire in a little Alpine Village. As Alpine climber, Achille Ratti knew the village well.

Francis Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, England, received the Pope's blessing for the English pilgrimage to the Holy Land which sets out next month.

In Venice, the Vice Postulator of Beatification appeared before the Pat-

*Rector of St. Mark's in the Bowery, Manhattan, then in the flesh of William T. Manning, Bishop.

Rector Guthrie, proponent of classical dancing, has achieved a national reputation this Winter. People in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Boston, St. Louis have asked him to come and talk.

riarch of Venice and cited 40 witnesses for the canonization of the late Pope Pius X. The parish priest of San Salvatore made depositions concerning miracles attributed to the late pontiff.

At the celebration of the anniversary of the coronation of Pope Pius XI (TIME, Feb. 21), a special tribune was erected and occupied by Queen Marie of Rumania, incognito.

Friday Meat

Members of the Police Lieutenants' Benevolent Association dining at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Manhattan, on Friday, Washington's birthday, were to be permitted by dispensation of Archbishop Hayes, to eat meat.

The dispensation follows the precedent of the late Cardinal Farley who obtained from Rome permission for New York Catholics to eat meat on March 17, St. Patrick's Day, when it fell on a Friday.

Bibles

Distribution of the Bible in 1923 broke all records; 2,395,000 copies in 100 languages having been circulated in the U. S. Less than half that number were placed in 1922. The figures were issued by the American Bible Society.

A Corporation

Jews in this country will no longer be divided into Zionists and Non-Zionists. A corporation for investment in Palestine enterprises will be formed. Investments through this corporation will be made on a business basis. By this means non-Zionists will be able to cooperate with Zionists without committing themselves to Zionism.

The corporation, inspired by Chaim Weizmann, world leader, was decreed by resolution at a meeting called in Manhattan by Louis Marshall, Cyrus Adler, Horace Stern, Herbert Lehman. The meeting called upon American Jews to invest between 2 and 5 million dollars. Securities will probably be offered at 6%.

Zionism is now working with the British under the League of Nations mandate. Dr. Weizmann estimated there were only 100,000 Jews in Palestine, but with immigration, sanitation, education and new industries it could well be the home of 2,000,000 without depopulating the rest of the world of Jews. Said he: "I want to see a land in which Jews do not dominate non-Jews and non-Jews do not dominate Jews, and I wish to God that the three great religions there could work side by side for the development of Palestine."

MEDICINE

Tooth Brushes, Hats

At the Institute of Hygiene, London, Sir James Cantlie* attacked tooth brushes and hats, advocated warming pans. Said he:

Of tooth brushes. "You simply drive the poison deeper into the gums with the tooth brush. I cannot find any mention of dentists in the Bible, and if there were no dentists there were no bad teeth. Moses did not use a tooth brush. The country where teeth are worst and the dentists most numerous is America, which can produce good dentists, but cannot show sound teeth."

Of hats. "Adam in the garden of Eden used a piece of straw to tie a cabbage on his head, and ever since man has been using a hat band for no reason whatsoever."

Of warming pans. "The great curse of the professional man today is rheumatism, which is due to the dampness of his clothing. Our grandmothers used warming pans every night of their lives, but we only use them to hang over the parlor doorway as a curiosity. Unlike our fathers, we do not use night caps, and as a result we get deafness from damp pillows. I use a warming pan every night, and so at 73 I can dance better than most of you could at 17."

"Ninety-Eight Cents"

In Canyon, Tex., Dr. C. A. Pierle analyzed the body of a man weighing 150 pounds. It contained "enough water to wash a pair of blankets, enough iron to make a ten-penny nail, lime sufficient to white-wash a small chicken coop, enough sulphur to kill the fleas of a good-sized dog." All these elements, he estimated, can be purchased at a drug-store for 98¢.

Arsenic in Body

In 1878 Louis Danval, a pharmacist at Paris was convicted of poisoning his wife with arsenic, after a quarrel. Chemists had found one milligram of arsenic in the woman's body. M. Danval was sentenced to life imprisonment in New Caledonia. Then in 1902 Gabriel Bertrand, French chemist, announced that arsenic is habitually found in the human body. Danval appealed, was released. He appealed also for rehabilitation but the French

*Sir James Cantlie, K.B.E., Scotch surgeon, at Charing Cross Hospital, London, expert in tropical and Eastern diseases, author of medical publications.

courts refused to grant this in 1906. By 1921 new evidence was available and he again appealed. The French courts appointed a committee of experts to report. They announced that up to two milligrams of arsenic may be found normally in the human body. The sentence was reversed and Danval was awarded a pension of 12,000 francs. The story is just published in the *Paris Medical*.

Electro-Therapeutic

"We are not quacks, please emphasize that," said Dr. Luigi Martignoni at the opening of the Clinosa Electro-Therapeutic Institute in Manhattan.

Clinosa, invented by Dr. Constantino Firpo of Genoa, is an electro-therapeutic device for the treatment of nervous diseases, but it is claimed further that cures of diabetes have been accomplished. It applies electric currents of high tension and low frequency to the body. The patient, fully clothed, stretches out on a couch and is covered with a blanket threaded with wires, from which electro-magnetic waves are distributed.

"8.9"

Except for its epidemic of influenza, a great number of Negro deaths and an appalling homicide figure, 1923 would have been the best health year in U. S. history.

The 15,000,000 industrial policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (Haley Fiske, president) provide significant statistics. Their death-rate:

1911	12.5
1913	12.0
1917	11.6
1919	10.6
1921	8.7
1922	8.8
1923	8.9

The homicide and manslaughter figures continue to terrify American sociologists. 1923, next to 1917, was the worst to date. It is largely due to the colored folk, but even white homicide is four times the English rate.

Alcoholism increased, but wood-alcohol decreased as a *causa mortis*. And the usual increase was shown in motor-car deaths.

Venereal Disease

The House Committee on Appropriations made a drastic cut in the appropriation for attack on venereal diseases in reporting the annual Treasury Department supply bill. The cut reduces the sum from \$149,000 to \$25,000. This will involve termination of all cooperative activities between the Federal Government and the various states, of activities in the field force of the U. S. Public Health Service, of research at

SCIENCE

Hot Springs, and of the widespread educational campaign carried on since the War. The action limiting cooperative activities with the various states is in accord with the policy recently announced by President Coolidge to discontinue all subsidies to states as economically unsound and undesirable.

"Pus-Instillers"

"She was one of the most beautiful children I have ever seen. . . . Although she was but budding into young girlhood, you could visualize the sort of woman she was going to grow to be—strong, keen-minded, intelligent, a woman of quality, fit to mother a prince or a president. I used to call her the wonder girl. Then came the day when they hared her soft, well-rounded arm and jabbed it with the virus point. She didn't want it done. . . . And her parents fought against it. . . . but the authorities, the tools of the medical autocrats, insisted. So they injected into that blooming, perfect body the wicked vaccine virus, poisonous pus that comes from the sore of a diseased cow. And it did its deadly work. The poison spread through her system and the roses faded from her cheeks. She became a pallid, sickly thing, grew rapidly weaker and weaker—and died. The authorities said she died of pneumonia, but I knew better. . . . And as I looked upon the shrouded wax-like figure in the little basswood box surrounded by blossoms that would have matched her budding beauty, I felt as though I was looking upon the helpless victim of a murder, and I solemnly and silently vowed to work, as long as I lived, to wipe out the criminal practice of vaccination."

So writes Simon Louis Katsoff, M. D., Ph. D., of Bridgeport, Conn., in *Bernarr Macfadden's* magazine called *Physical Culture*. Among other alleged opponents of "pus-instillers" he cites W. E. Gladstone, Victorian Premier of England. The main arguments are: 1) It is immoral to inject poison into the human body. 2) Small-pox is a fifth-disease and hygiene is the sure preventative. 3) Compulsory vaccination is tyrannical.

Publisher Macfadden states that Mr. Katsoff is a "graduate in law, pharmacy and medicine, a prominent physician, psychologist and author." But medical authorities point out that Katsoff graduated from the Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery and holds his licenses to practice from the eclectic boards of Georgia and Connecticut, which have been under fire in connection with recent scandals in medical licensing.

Katsoff was recently called before the special grand jury which has been investigating matters in Connecticut.

Carter vs. Egypt

Tut-ankh-Amen came a cropper. His friends fell to wrangling over his bones.

Howard Carter, of the Metropolitan Museum, co-discoverer with the late Lord Carnarvon of the tombs in the Valley of the Kings, Luxor, had been growing increasingly restive under the restrictions put upon him by the Egyptian Government through the Antiquities Service of its Public Works Department. Finally he "struck," scaled up the tomb, refused to continue the excavations.

The root of the trouble was the same as in so many other historic complications. The last straw was the refusal of the Minister of Public Works, under whose jurisdiction the excavations fall, to admit to the tomb a number of ladies, wives of Mr. Carter's collaborators, who had been invited to attend the formal opening of the sarcophagus. But this was only the culmination of a long series of "harassing interferences and insults," according to Mr. Carter.

There are two chief questions involved: 1) Title to the treasures; 2) Rights of publication. The question of visitors is bound up with the latter. The great bulk of the visitors have been curious correspondents and press agents, to whom Carter reserved the right to refuse admittance. By the terms of the concession granted to Lord Carnarvon in 1915, before the tomb was discovered, all rights of publication were to be his. Upon the Earl's death, the agreement was continued with his estate and widow, Countess Almina. Exclusive rights were sold to the *London Times* and the Associated Press. The Cairo authorities have been fighting this provision ever since the long-sought discovery aroused world-wide furore.

The larger question of possession is very much unsettled. No permanent disposition has been made of any of the treasures so far discovered. The objects now displayed at Cairo are kept in a special collection until decision is reached. The articles of concession stipulated that "tombs which are discovered intact, together with all objects which they may contain, shall be handed over to the Museum (in Cairo) whole and without division." In the case of "tombs which already have been searched," the Egyptian Antiquities Service has the right to reserve objects of capital importance and share the remainder with the committee after appraisal. Carter claims that Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb was not found intact, had already been searched, and therefore falls in the latter category. The Egyptian lawyers claim it is a part of the public domain. Carter and Lady Carnarvon claim the right to ex-

amine all the contents before the Government takes them over. The hope of archeologists, of course, has been that representative collections would finally be lodged in the British and Metropolitan Museums.

Beyond these matters, there have been, apparently, constant dictation and meddling with the conduct of the work, the personnel of the party, etc., which have seriously cut down the working time. Four leading American and British Egyptologists on the scene: James H. Breasted, Alan H. Gardiner, Albert M. Lythgoe, Percy E. Newberry, wrote in protest to M. Pierre Lacau, Director General of Antiquities, at Cairo. The British press is unanimous in condemning the Egyptian attitude. It has been rumored that Cairo will assume responsibility for the actual work of excavation. But this, of course, would be opposed by the Carnarvon estate. The chances are that diplomatic pressure will be brought to bear to patch up the difficulties and persuade the Egyptian officials to adopt a more favorable attitude.

In the weeks just before the present debacle, Carter and his workers had penetrated farther and farther into the mysteries. The third shrine had been opened, and the occasion of the public view in the presence of distinguished guests, which precipitated the trouble, was the lifting of the lid of the great stone sarcophagus itself. There stood revealed a gilded wooden mummy case of colossal size, made in the image of a human being, flanked by protective goddesses and many rich objects, all of gold and faience. The head is one solid piece of gold, with eyes of crystal. Whether the mummy of the Pharaoh is preserved intact within this gorgeous shroud will not be known until the difficulties are composed. In the meantime special armed police (Egyptian) guard the tombs.

Loeb

Jacques Loeb is dead—the greatest exponent since Haeckel of what he called "the mechanistic conception of life." And because Loeb lived in the age of rigorously experimental biology, he contributed far more to the scientific verification of materialistic theories than did the greatest iconoclasts of an earlier day. The thesis to which he devoted his life of research might be stated briefly thus: "The activities as well as the origins of all living organisms, including human beings, are determined and motivated by physico-chemical forces in their environments or inheritance." His experiments in support of this lay in two main directions:

Artificial Fertilization. Biologists

had long known that certain low invertebrates, such as rotifers or plant lice, normally reproduce themselves without fertilization by the male, by a process called parthenogenesis (virgin birth). Loeb proved that in many other species parthenogenesis can be induced artificially by treating the egg in various ways, i.e., keeping it in sea water, in salt or sugar concentrations at a certain temperature, in certain acid solutions, pricking it with a needle. In 1899 he caused the unfertilized eggs of sea-urchins to develop into swimming larvae and remain alive. Similar results were obtained with starfish, worms, mollusks. In 1916 he developed full-grown frogs (a highly organized animal) of both sexes, by the same artificial process. His frogs were not limited to a single sterile generation, but continued to have offspring. Specifically, said Loeb, individual life begins with the acceleration of the rate of oxidation in the egg, and ends with the cessation of oxidation.

Tropisms or Forced Movements. Loeb discovered that many animals, as well as plants, contain in their eyes and sometimes in their skin, photosensitive substances which are chemically altered by light. The products formed influence the contraction of the muscles. If the animal is illuminated on one side only, it is compelled to turn in the direction of the light and move forward in a straight line. Thus the marine worm is "positively heliotropic" (to sunlight). These reactions are quantitatively graded to the strength and distance of the light.

Carrying out the broader applications of tropisms, Loeb says: "Our wishes and hopes, disappointments and sufferings have their sources in instincts which are comparable to the light instinct of the heliotropic animals. The need of and the struggle for food, the sexual instinct with its poetry and its chain of consequences, the maternal instincts with the felicity and the suffering caused by them, the instinct of workmanship, and some other instincts are the roots from which our inner life develops. For some of these instincts the chemical basis is at least sufficiently indicated to arouse the hope that their analysis from the mechanistic point of view is only a question of time."

Dr. Loeb was born in Germany of Jewish ancestry in 1859. He studied at Berlin, Munich, Strasbourg, received the degree of M.D. from the latter University in 1884. He taught physiology in various European institutions and conducted researches at the Naples Zoological Station, where he met and fell in love with an American girl student, Anne L. Leonard, of Easthampton, Mass. Upon their marriage in 1891, he came to the U. S., became an instructor at Bryn Mawr College. From 1892 to 1903 he taught at the University of Chicago, rising to the professorship of physiology, and then went to the University of California. In 1910 he became a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Manhattan, and was, until his

death, head of the division of general physiology there. He was perhaps as widely known internationally as any American scientist, receiving honorary degrees from Cambridge, Geneva, Leipzig, and being honored with membership in scores of scientific societies in the U. S., England, France, Germany, Austria, Netherlands, Belgium, Russia, Italy. He was a prolific author and editor of books and periodical literature, his more important full-length works including: *Physiological Morphology; Comparative Physiology of the Brain and Comparative Psychology; The Dynamics of Living Matter; The Mechanistic Conception of Life; Artificial Parthenogenesis and Fertilization; The Organism as a Whole; Forced Movements, Tropisms and Animal Conduct; The Chemistry of Colloids.*

Dr. Loeb died in Bermuda, whither he was accustomed to go annually for research in his marine laboratory there. He leaves, besides Mrs. Loeb, a daughter and two sons.

Atlantis

Somewhere in the South Atlantic, cruises the *Blossom*, three-masted schooner, 109 feet over all, with a 24-foot beam, bearing George F. Simmons, of Houston, Texas, formerly game warden of his state and professor of ornithology in the University of Texas and in Rice Institute.

With him—on a voyage which may yet rival that of Darwin's *Beagle*—are 15 expert helpers. For Simmons seeks to learn the truth about Atlantis, the "continent" that lies in the twilight zone between mythology, history and science. What, when and where was it? Who inhabited it? What became of it? These are some of the questions the expedition hopes to settle.

It is not really so absurd a wild goose chase as it may sound. The islands off the west coast of Africa are believed to be of volcanic origin. They rise precipitously from the ocean, with little or no beach, sometimes to heights of 4,000 and 5,000 ft. The theory, supported by evidence from soundings, is that these islands once formed the tops of mountains in a continent which has become submerged in recent geological times. The chief scientific objectives of the trip are the study of: 1) the geology and the physiography of the islands in relation to the continental masses, past and present; 2) the continental sources of the fauna of the islands; 3) the variations that have grown up between the forms of life on the islands and similar species on the mainland; 4) the life history of their myriad bird inhabitants.

Hellenic legend records that Atlantis was larger than Asia Minor and Libya, that it lay beyond the straits of Gibraltar, that from Atlantis another continent to the west was easily accessible, and that an army of Atlantisians once invaded Europe and unsuccessfully attacked the Greeks.

These stories have not the slightest

basis in recorded history, and two centuries of debate have discredited their fantastic imaginings. But it is conceivable that the Simmons party may find ruins and relics of an ancient civilization in some of the islands. They will visit in order the Cape Verde, Fernando de Noronha, Trinidad, South Georgia, St. Helena, and about 40 other Atlantic islands, only a few of which are inhabited, these entering the Indian Ocean. The schooner will sail over 20,000 miles.

Mr. Simmons' expedition is financed by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Blossom, of Cleveland, for whom the schooner is named. He has chosen his personnel for specialist efficiency and general ability. It includes Robert H. Rockwell, of the Brooklyn Institute Museum, taxidermist, who will mount groups of the island wild life; W. Kenneth Cuyler and Allen L. Moses, collectors, who will prepare the skins. Mr. Simmons himself will devote much time to the many rare and tropical birds—the sheerwater, gannet, booby, king and emperor penguins, jackass, man-of-war, albatross, etc. Experienced navigators and sailors, all college men with scientific training, make up the crew. There is an engineer for topographical work, an electrician for radio, a photographer, a motion picture man.

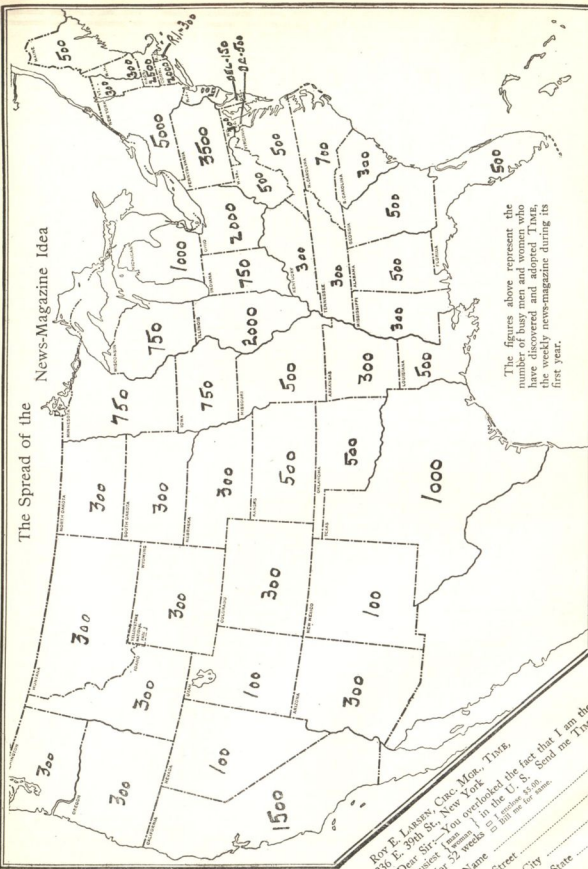
Medals

Prizes and honors are seldom overestimated by genuine men of science, and there are, of course, occasional cases of unrecognized genius in obscurity. But the scientific world usually knows its own divinities and strives to do them impersonal justice.

Edison Medal. The most coveted scientific award in America is probably the Edison Medal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, awarded annually for "meritorious achievement in electricity." The Edison Medal for 1923 was awarded to John William Lieb, operating Vice President of the New York Edison Co., who has made New York the model light and power city of the world. Over 30 years ago, when Lieb was just out of Stevens Tech, he got a job with Thomas A. Edison. The firm had a contract to build a great electrical plant in Italy. "Send Lieb," said Edison. He was only 22, but he did the job and stayed in charge of the Italian company for 12 years. Lieb's story, together with those of the 13 previous recipients of the Edison Medal, is told by J. Olin Howe in the February *Success*.

Twenty years ago a group of Edison's engineering friends established the medal as a permanent tribute to the original electrical wizard, with an endowment to be administered by the A. I. E. E. The medal committee consists of 24 men carefully chosen to reflect all shades of opinion and is periodically changed. Each medalist must be chosen by a two-thirds

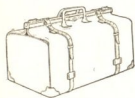
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vote, several have been unanimous. The medal was designed by James Earle Fraser, the sculptor, and bears upon its face a striking profile of Edison; upon the reverse an allegorical relief: "The Genius of Electricity Crowned by Fame." The Edison medallists in chronological order are:

1910. Elihu Thomson, dean of American electrical engineers, inventor of the first practical dynamo, of electric welding, etc.; founder of and consultant to the Thomson-Houston Co., and the General Electric Co.

1911. Frank Julian Sprague, engineer, president of many companies, and pioneer in railway electrification, subways, electric elevator construction.

1912. George Westinghouse (died 1914), inventor of the air-brake, electric switch and signal, transformer, etc.; founder of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. and other interests.

1913. William Stanley (died 1916), inventor of alternating-current transmission, making possible indoor electric lighting.

1914. Charles Francis Brush, inventor and practical developer of the electric arc light and the storage battery.

1915. Alexander Graham Bell (died 1922), inventor of the telephone.

1916. Nikola Tesla, Austrian immigrant who became an electrical magician, inventor of alternating current motor, high-frequency generator, and various devices and systems of generation, transmission, wireless.

1917. John J. Carter, Vice President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., largely responsible for modern development of telephone.

1918. Benjamin G. Lamme, chief engineer, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., mathematical calculator of a practical railway motor and many other machines.

1919. William LeRoy Emmet, consultant, General Electric Co., inventor of steam turbine, and recently of mercury vapor engine (TIME, Dec. 17).

1920. Michael Idvorsky Pupin, Serb immigrant boy, now professor of electro-mechanics, Columbia University; inventor of electrical "tuning," the resonator, inductance coil, etc.; author of *From Immigrant to Inventor*.

1921. Cummings C. Chesney, manager Pittsfield Works, General Electric Co., pioneer in polyphase and high-voltage transmission.

1922. Robert Andrews Millikan, isolator of the electron (TIME, Nov. 26).

1923. John William Lieb (see above).

Kelvin Medal. Dr. Elihu Thomson, first recipient of the Edison Medal, was awarded the Kelvin Gold Medal, one of the highest British scientific honors. It was founded in 1914 by British and American engi-

neers, and is awarded triennially by the presidents of the representative British societies. Dr. W. C. Unwin, leading hydraulic engineer of England, was the only previous winner. The *Electrical World*, in commenting, says of Elihu Thomson: "The 700 patents issued to him by the U. S. are a monument to his inventive work, which has extended to almost every field of electrical application."

John Fritz Medal. The John Fritz Gold Medal, one of the highest engineering honors in America, has been awarded for 1924 to Ambrose Swasey, of Cleveland. Mr. Swasey, born in New Hampshire in 1846, is now Vice Chairman of the Warner & Swasey Co., pioneer manufacturers of astronomical and optical apparatus, fine machine tools, precision instruments, military and naval range-finders. Under his direction were built the 36-inch refractor at Lick Observatory, the 40-inch refractor at Yerkes Observatory (largest in the world), and the 72-inch reflecting telescope at the Dominion Observatory, Victoria, B. C. But his chief claim to fame is probably the establishment, through a gift of \$500,000, of the Engineering Foundation, a joint research agency of the "big four" national engineering societies—civil, mechanical, electrical, mining-and-metallurgical.

The John Fritz Medal was established in 1902 in honor of John Fritz, of Pittsburgh, pioneer iron and steel manufacturer, and is awarded annually for notable scientific or industrial achievement. Previous Fritz medallists include Bell, Marconi, General Goethals, Sir Robert Hadfield (famed British engineer-capitalist) and Eugene Schneider (head of the great Creusot steel works of France).

Other American medals of importance in the field of the physical and engineering sciences are the Elliott Cresson Medal, of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, and the Rumford Medal. In Britain there are also the Hughes Medal of the Royal Society, the Bessemer Medal of the Iron and Steel Institute, and the John Scott Medal.

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 Klein, Ben Webster, Frank Vreeland, Peter Mathews, Mark Van Doren. Published by TIME, Inc., H. R. Luce, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; 1231 Ave. Sec'y-Treas., 234 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, 234 E. 39th St., New York; New England representatives, Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 5 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen, Vol. III. No. 8.

SPORT

Downed

In a squirming, gasping, bursting, plumping, blinding, staggering, lunging, smacking, panting, puffing bout of one hour, 15 minutes, 36 seconds, Ed (Strangler) Lewis, aged Kentuckian, retained his world's heavyweight wrestling championship by pinning securely to a Manhattan mat the proud shoulders of Pat McGill, agile Nebraskan.

Racing Nymph

According to the great swimmer, Johnny Weissmuller, a determined effort is to be made to have Miss Sybil Bauer, of Chicago, compete against men backstroke swimmers at the Olympic games next summer.

If the effort is successful, it will be the first time that a woman has competed against men in the major sports of the Olympic games. Johnny said that the rules have been analyzed and that there is nothing in them to prevent Miss Bauer from competing with men.

Miss Bauer established in 1922 a world's record when she cut through 440 yards of water, backstroke, in 6 min. 24.4-5 sec. Recently, however, at Miami, Fla., she established a new record, 6 min. 23 sec. (TIME, Feb. 18).

Dog Champ

The Westminster Kennel Club's show brought 5,000 people to Madison Square Garden, Manhattan, to watch with genuine excitement the final judgment among the following dogs:

Midkiff Miracle Man, Cocker Spaniel, best of the sporting dogs.

Dolf von Dusterbrook, German Shepherd, best of the beagles, bassets, bloodhounds, wolfhounds, foxhounds, setters.

Glen Iris Dal Dream, pekingese, best of the toys.

Greenacre Li Ping Tow, chow-chow, best of the chows.

Barberryhill Bootlegger, sealyham, best of the terriers.

Glen Iris took 577 steps to cross the judging ring. Dolf von Dusterbrook took 27.

First to leave from the prize circle was Midkiff Miracle Man, then went Glen Iris, then Li Ping Tow, and finally long Dolf.

The Bootlegger remained, best of all best dogs. Said W. A. Davenport, critic: "He is a corky little chap, with a varmint expression, and his name is Barberryhill Bootlegger. He is the property of Bayard Warren and was born in the Barbary Hills Kennels, Pride Crossing, Mass., on Dec. 21, 1920. His mother was Western Wistful, a lady of great distinction and considerable social prominence. His father was Barberryhill Gin Rickey, an alcoholic champion whose son inherits his liberal ideas, as you can see by the name."

Wills-Firpo?

Harry Wills, Negro heavyweight of New Orleans, and Luis Angel Firpo, Pampas Bull of the Argentine, tentatively agreed to fight for a consideration of \$250,000, 25% of the cinema rights to each.

The Promoter. Neither Tex Rickard nor Max Reinhardt is to stage



LEW RAYMOND
"A face well known"

the great spectacle. Lew Raymond, first named Lewis, a gentleman experienced in making matches before the Pioneer Athletic Club of Manhattan, a face as well known on Mulberry Street as J. P. Morgan's is on Wall Street, assumed management of the event for three friends, "each capable of the dizziest finance." So Mr. Raymond, who is credited with a melodious Neapolitan accent, is arranging the details, while 2,000 miles away Shelby, Mont., basks silently in Winter snowfall.

Time and Place. An arena, seating 115,000, will be built in Connecticut, "not more than one hour from Grand Central Terminal, Manhattan." That indicates the Stamford neighborhood. Connecticut is the most desirable state because it puts no limit on ticket prices. In New York and New Jersey, \$15 would be the limit for a Wills - Firpo (non - championship) match. July 19 is mentioned for a date.

Tex Rickard (promoter of the Dempsey - Willard, Firpo - Willard, Dempsey-Firpo fights) laughed at the new promoters with indifferent scorn. He said they could not possibly make money if they gave \$500,000 to the fighters. He calculated that \$600,000 would be the maximum receipts under most favorable circumstances, whereas expenses, including the \$500,000 would approach, if not exceed, \$1,000,000. Mr. Raymond is figuring on \$2,000,000 receipts.



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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Livermore's Doubts

Mr. Jesse Livermore, young man with light hair, big back head and solemn face, knows more about stocks



JESSE L. LIVERMORE

"Knows more than all others put together"

and such things than all others put together. So it is said. He sells or buys tens of thousands of shares at a time, and thousands follow when he says, "Buy" or "Sell."—ARTHUR BRISBANE.

Wall Street last week gave an exhibition of mysteries second only to the oil scandal in Washington, and in fact caused by it. The stock market had advanced steadily if irregularly for many weeks, and had become over-bought and top-heavy. At such times, any incident is enough to cause an upset.

At this stage, enter Mr. Livermore, the noted operator. His last two main prophecies on the stock market had been sufficiently fulfilled so that he had attracted a considerable speculative following. From his vantage point in Miami, he sent a statement to the press which was widely published, although the *Wall Street Journal* refused to include it in its columns. Mr. Livermore declared that the oil scandal had undermined confidence in the stock market, and rendered doubtful the presidential nominations. "I think it is very foolish trying to be an optimist in the stock market at the present time," he added. The effect of his pronouncement on the stock prices was electrical. In a single day, Fisher Body fell 13 points, General Electric 8½, Du Pont 7½, Bald-

win 6, American Can 5, National Lead 8, Houston Oil 7½, U. S. Steel 3½, Studebaker 3¼; the entire list with hardly an exception declined.

Flattering as such results may have proved to Mr. Livermore, the real cause of the sudden decline was undoubtedly the "technical position" of the market. After all Mr. Livermore is a better judge of the stock market than of national affairs. This was shown when he advocated more business men in our government, only to meet Senator Lenroot's retort that there had been several prominent business men rather too much mixed up in government affairs lately.

Copper Revival

One of the sensations during the past week was the new signs of prosperity for copper. Practically ever since the high war-time prices resulted in opening so many new deposits that demand was soon swamped, the industry has experienced a condition of suspended animation. Only the richest deposits, with lowest production costs, really paid to operate. Even Anaconda, premier American company in size and scope, has had difficulties.

Now, however, an undoubted revival has set in. January proved the second largest month in the history of the industry, in respect to domestic and foreign copper shipments of North and South America, and totaled 215,000,000 lbs. Foreign shipments have averaged about 80,000,000 lbs. during the past four months. Stocks have increased during last month by 9,000,000 lbs.

The movement did not attract general notice until the price of copper in New York and London began to climb, and until copper shares in Wall Street began to advance even through a generally declining stock market. Meanwhile all is not peaceful in the American copper industry; considerable dispute has risen over a proposed tariff to shut out cheap foreign production. Every copper company is taking sides according to its interests. Leading companies to suffer by such a tariff are: Anaconda, with extensive production in Chile through ownership of the Chile Copper Co.; Kennecott, which owns Bredon Copper, also in Chile; Phelps-Dodge and Green Cananea, with holdings in Mexico; and Granby Consolidated, in the properties in British Columbia. Many of these companies also have American mines.

American Can

The annual report of the American Can Co., covering 1923, was gratifying to its stockholders and a confirmation of Wall Street's high opinion of the Company. Net earnings in 1923, after preferred dividends, amounted to \$10,983,094, or \$19.64 on each of the 412,333 common shares. The surplus of the

Company at the close of 1923 was \$37,570,871, compared with \$31,948,016 at the end of 1922. In addition, the debenture bonds of the Company, which totaled \$10,233,000 in 1920, are gradually being retired; the amount outstanding shrank from \$6,372,000 in 1922 to \$5,494,000 in the 1923 statement. If earnings continue at the rate of the past two years, all these bonds may be bought up and retired before 1928, when the issue comes due.

Both the management and the book-keeping of American Can have been admirably conservative. Comparing its status at the end of 1923 with that for 1922, working capital has in the past year increased from \$37,069,792 to \$41,230,247, cash from \$10,398,209 to \$13,173,329, inventories from \$20,211,079 to \$27,628,468, while holdings of Government securities declined from \$8,528,236 to \$3,010,860.

The strong cash and working capital position of the Company has recently enabled it to finance its heavy seasonal operations during the packing season without recourse to the banks. While the Company's earnings depend largely on crops, at the same time its business in other directions is becoming more and more extensive. For 1924 large earnings are considered probable at the present time.

"Bourbon!"

Indiana "Hoosiers" known to every proverbial school-boy include Authors Tarkington, Nicholson, Ade; Politicians Marshall, Beveridge, Ralston, New, Hays, Watson. But when the banker thinks of Indiana he thinks of Evans Woollen, a banker whose fortune is moderate, whose perspicacity unsurpassed. Friend of authors and confidant of politicians, Mr. Woollen is an expert in M'dland* diagnosis.

Last week he came to Manhattan and, as President of the Trust Company Division of the American Bankers Association, warned his fellow-bankers against the sin of bourbonism. Said he:

"We need understanding between those who have and those who have not; those who employ and those who are employed. . . but understanding is impossible between the bourbon and the radical. Our contribution is the avoidance of bourbonism. . . ."

"With the Bourbon who holds that property right, unchangeable in all its aspects, is not discussable in any respect, there is no chance for understanding. There is chance for clash. He promotes the class consciousness that is his danger and the danger of those whose business it is to conserve property into the future.

"If we who believe in our political and social institutions recognize this fact, that free speech, short always of incitement to law breaking, is the right of those whose ideas we dislike not less than those whose ideas we like, we promote the chance for understanding. "Indeed, let us go further and say

*Word used by Booth Tarkington in his new novel, *The Midlander* (TIME, Jan. 21), to indicate the States of the Middle West.

that we had better abate somewhat our zeal for repressive legislation."

Evans Woollen has a reputation for



© Keystone
EVANS WOOLLEN
He counts ten

counting ten before he speaks. When he cried "bourbon" to the banker it was received more as an indictment than as a figure of speech.

Gillette Razor

The day when investors or financiers could afford to stick up their noses at the "specialties" has long since passed. Few better instances of this fact have appeared than the Gillette Safety Razor Co.

Only a few years ago, Mr. Gillette started his business with \$5,000 capital and a new, practical idea. The statement of his company as of Dec. 31, 1923, shows a corporation of 334,215 shares with a book value of \$85.48 apiece, or \$28,570,884 in all, and earning \$25.16 on each share.

The apostle of the close shave is under no necessity of practising this policy financial-wise. Comparing the 1923 statement with that of 1922, cash has increased from \$4,089,477 to \$5,925,428, receivables declined from \$6,775,853 to \$4,957,518, and inventories risen from \$3,024,010 to \$3,758,880. Total current assets have increased from \$13,889,340 to \$14,641,826. Total current liabilities, on the other hand, were only \$1,550,636 in 1922 and only \$2,052,158 last year. Meanwhile, working capital has risen from \$12,338,704 to \$12,589,668.

This financial growth in the Gillette Safety Razor Co. only reflects its more fundamental growth in production and power of distribution. Last year the company acquired a new power plant and office building, this March an addition to its Boston factory will be opened, with a second addition scheduled to open early in 1925. At the same time, distributing facilities are being expanded in all parts of the world, including the Americas, Cuba, Europe, the West Indies and even the Orient.

WHAT ABOUT OILS NOW?

Last March we advised our clients to liquidate all producing oil stocks. This advice was based on impending heavy over-production and anticipated price cutting.

We have since maintained that attitude consistently. Oils since have declined terrifically to new low levels.

WHAT NOW?


Our Speculative Bulletin, recently off the press, discusses existing oil conditions with particular reference to those oil companies that are now in a weak position and those that are in a position to benefit from existing demoralization.

This analysis should be particularly valuable to holders or intending purchasers of oil securities. A few copies are available for FREE distribution.

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

THE PRESS

"Swat the Publisher"

Newspapers in general, and contentious newspapers in particular, keep a wary eye out for the law of libel and usually steer a safe course outside the three mile limit. A libel case, a good one, is a rarity among the larger papers of the country. But by a decision of a Justice of the New York Supreme Court last week, Mr. William Randolph Hearst and the Star Company will have to defend a libel suit for \$1,000,000.

The suit was brought by no less a person than the leader of Tammany Hall, Charles F. Murphy, Democratic Boss of New York City, who alleges that he is an honorable and upright man and that an editorial, published by the *New York Evening Journal*, in 1919, damaged his reputation in the amount stated (\$1,000,000).

The laugh proves to be a little at Mr. Hearst's expense, if one troubles to consult the back files of the *Journal*. Two days after Mr. Murphy filed suit in 1919, the *Journal* published a second editorial:

"Boss Murphy has ordered his lawyers to begin suit for libel against Mr. Hearst.

"All because the *Evening Journal* printed an editorial about Boss Murphy's 7-million dollar British war contract.

"It was a very forbearing editorial, to tell the truth.

"We could have said much worse things about the Boss—and not libelled him, either.

"It is rather difficult to imagine how a newspaper would go about it to libel Boss Murphy. . . .

It continued:

"We sincerely hope the Boss will not let his lawyers forget to press that libel suit. . . .

"We will cheerfully pay that expense [of defending the suit] for the privilege of getting the Boss in the witness chair and asking him a few questions. . . .

"It is an old, old trick to begin a libel suit a few days before election and drop it a few days after election. . . .

"In the meantime, while the Boss is making up his mind about our earnest request for him to go ahead with his libel suit, and not to quit after he starts, we repeat and re-emphasize our statements, which were:

"1—That Boss Murphy did enter into partnership with one Hartog in securing a British Government war contract.

"2—That Boss Murphy's influence with a Standard Oil subsidiary—the Corn Products Company—did enable his partner—(Hartog)—to buy glucose from that concern by an evasion of the law.

"3—That Boss Murphy's influence with the Standard Oil subsidiary—the Corn Products Co.—was sufficient to stop the sale of glucose to Hartog

when Hartog balked at demands for another 'financial arrangement.'

"4—That during the time Boss Murphy was interested in this fat British Government contract the Tammany men in Congress preserved a practically unanimous silence about Ireland, or about any other topic which the British Government felt sensitive about.

"And then we iterate and reiterate and emphasize and re-emphasize our declaration that we don't see how any Irish-American can vote for England's pardner, Boss Murphy, or for any of Boss Murphy's hand-picked candidates, and still be loyal to his kindred and to his blood, to the father who cared for him, to the mother who brought him



© International
TAMMANY MURPHY
"Swat the publisher!"

into the world, and to the good cause of self-determination, freedom and independence for Ireland.

"You all know Boss Murphy's hand-picked candidates. Beat them!

"SWAT THE BOSS!

"It isn't the poor, hand-picked puppets you should go after. Go after Murphy, who hand-picked them.

"SWAT THE BOSS!

"Don't forget that British Government contract. It's all true. Murphy's libel suit is a four-flushing bluff. He knows it's all true. Remember that when you go to the polls.

"SWAT THE BOSS!

"Don't forget what Murphy's handy men did in Congress, while he had his secret partnership in that British Government contract. You can't get at them this time. But you can get at Murphy's other handy men. Beat them!

"SWAT THE BOSS!

"We will attend to Murphy and his libel suit in the court. You attend to him at the polls.

"SWAT THE BOSS!

"New York's too big and too intelligent to be bossed by Murphy. The thing isn't decent.

"SWAT THE BOSS!

"Say it over to yourself.

"SWAT THE BOSS!

"Shout it.

"SWAT THE BOSS!

"Sing it. Set it to music.

"SWAT THE BOSS!

"And go to the polls, every mother's son and daughter of you, and vote it!

"SWAT THE BOSS!"

The *Journal's* wish, it seems, is to be granted although Mr. Hearst and the Star Company filed a demurrer to prevent the suit, and were overruled. It is an old, old trick to begin a libel suit before election and drop it afterwards. Apparently Mr. Murphy has some new tricks in his bag. Unless some further legal business intervenes, Mr. Murphy will have an opportunity to go before a jury, shouting, chanting, singing,

"SWAT THE PUBLISHER!"

"One million dollars.

"SWAT THE PUBLISHER!"

AERONAUTICS

Doubt

President Coolidge decided that all plans for the *Shenandoah's* voyage of Arctic discovery should be dropped until the Congress agrees to make a specific appropriation (variously figured at \$180,000 to \$500,000).

Admiral Moffett, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, announced that if Congress did not act within ten days, it would be impossible to prepare for the trip this summer.

Representative John Jacob Rogers canvassed Congressmen. He despaired of support. The Polar adventure seemed doomed.

Meanwhile, France, Germany, Russia were reported to be rushing expeditions to capture the Arctic empire. And Lieut. Ralph E. Davison prepared to accompany Norwegian Amundsen, King Haakon's man.

Law

During the War, air law was mostly honored by non-observance, and civilians in Europe suffered from air raids and bombardments, law or no law. Now the law of the air has come to have an immediate commercial importance, and in its novelty and subtlety seems to present a fascinating field for jurists. The fascination inherent in the subject probably accounts for the publication in Paris of the first number of a special periodical devoted to this subject—*La Revue Juridique de la Locomotion Aérienne*.

¶ Would bootlegging be legal if conducted at some few miles above the ground?

¶ If a passenger travels on a New York to Chicago air line, can the operating company legally make him sign a waiver as to damage?

¶ If an airship must drop ballast under conditions beyond the captain's control, is it to be held responsible for any damage done?

*Several "Swat the Boss's" are omitted for lack of space.

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theorie	teoria	theorie
social	social	sozial
pratique	practico	praktisch
nation	nacion	nation
class	clase	klasse
energique	energico	energisch
caractere	caracter	charakter
police	policia	polizei
commissaire	comisionado	kommissar
naturel	natural	natürlich
liberal	liberal	liberal
aventureux	aventurero	abenteuerlich
assimiler	asimilar	assimilieren
barbare	barbare	barbarisch
classique	clasico	klassisch
fabrique	fabrica	fabrik
geographie	geografia	geographie
magie	magico	magisch
politique	politica	politik
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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Florenz Ziegfeld: "From Palm Beach went forth a report that I am planning to write the story of my life from my days as manager of Sandow the strong man, down to the present. A headline in the *Daily News* (Manhattan): 'Ziegfeld will tell all.'"

Mahatma Gandhi, Indian-Non-Operatist: "One Bishop Charles H. Brent, chancellor of Hobart College, N. Y., selected for his students the 'four greatest men of the 20th Century.' He named: Woodrow Wilson, Cardinal Mercier, Nikolai Lenin and myself."

Marion L. Burton, President of the University of Michigan: "Dissatisfied with the selections of Bishop Brent, I named four Americans as the greatest 20th centurians: Roosevelt, Ford, Edison, Orville Wright. I gave honorable mention to Woodrow Wilson, Lloyd George."

John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York: "At Palm Beach, my wife and I gave a dinner in honor of William Randolph Hearst. I made a short speech. Said I: 'I consider William Randolph Hearst the greatest living American.'"

David R. Francis, onetime U. S. Ambassador to Russia: "In its issue of Feb. 11, *TIME*, the weekly magazine, ignorantly inferred that Hoke Smith of Georgia is the only living member of President Cleveland's Cabinet. I succeeded Mr. Smith as Secretary of the Interior in 1896."

Thomas A. Edison: "At a luncheon given by the cinema industry in my honor, I danced a jig, jokingly accounted for my capers by saying I had monkey glands. Besieged by literal-minded reporters, I explained that there was no literal truth in my remark."

Albert B. Fall: "Arrived at El Paso, Texas, I went to the home of my son-in-law, a collector of customs, where Mrs. Fall was lying ill. Reporters remarked that I 'walked with a firm step.'"

Calvin Coolidge: "Ariel H. Thomas, astrologer, sent a prognosis of my future to some of my followers: 'Several American astrologers have predicted Mr. McAdoo to become President of the United States. I have just calculated the constellation of Mr. Calvin Coolidge. . . . Heard also the G. O. P. should do the important work until July 4, 1925, on days when the moon has passed the thirteenth degree of Cancer until the end of Sagittarius, and a landslide in votes will be for Coolidge.'"

MILESTONES

Born. To Lady Mountbatten, onetime Edwina Ashley, "richest girl in England," a daughter. To the father, Lord Louis Mountbatten, a Lieutenant aboard the battleship *Revenge*, was sent a telegram.

Engagement denied. Russell Griswold Colt, onetime husband of Actress Ethel Barrymore, to Jessie Reed, Ziegfeld *Follies* member. Said he: "Kindly deny for me the press agent's story from Chicago that I am engaged to marry Miss Jessie Reed. Also kindly state that Miss Ethel Barrymore obtained a divorce from me on the ground of non-support, not cruelty."

Married. Peggy Wood, famed actress, to John V. A. Weaver, poet-author-critic (*in American*, etc.); at Hamilton, Bermuda.

Separated. Ed. Gallagher, comedian, partner of Mr. Shean, from his wife, Anne Luther, cinema actress. They were married two months ago.

Sued for divorce. Jack Arthur Johnson, Negro pugilist, onetime heavyweight champion of the world, by Mrs. Lucille Frances Johnson, white. She charged misconduct.

Sued for Divorce. Ralph Pulitzer, 45, son of the late Joseph Pulitzer, famed proprietor of *The New York World* and of the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, by Mrs. Frederica Vanderbilt Webb Pulitzer, 40; in Paris.

Divorced. Isadora Duncan, famed dancer, from Serge Essenin, Bolshevik poet who "wooed her with gestures, since neither understood the other's language"; in Russia. Word came that Isadora sought the divorce because of her husband's waning enthusiasm for the Bolshevik regime, which she still favors.

Died. Norman D. ("Tony") Boeckel, 30, third baseman of the Boston National League Baseball Club; in San Diego, from injuries received in an automobile accident.

Died. Henry Bacon, 58, famed architect; in Manhattan. (See Page 15.)

Died. Jacques Loeb, 65, famed scientist; in Bermuda. (See Page 21.)

Died. John W. Young, 79, son of the late Brigham Young, Mormon leader; in Manhattan.

POINT with PRIDE

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

"A kind papa, a worthy man." (P. 16.)

...

An adjectival bout. (P. 25.)

...

The presentation of a "first class tobacco shop." (P. 9.)

...

A man "without a compeer . . . either in misery or in bliss." (P. 18.)

...

A pot-mending tiger. (P. 8.)

...

A flash of red carpet, bows, salutes, hand-shakes. (P. 8.)

...

The ducking of Dunkards. (P. 19.)

...

A cabbage-hat. (P. 20.)

...

Simmons blossoming in the South Atlantic. (P. 22.)

...

A new Cabinet: Secretary of Art, Secretary of Poetry, Prose-master General. (P. 15.)

...

Copper for 16½¢, steel for \$58. (P. 6.)

...

Studentdom thankful. (P. 18.)

...

"His Excellency, General." (P. 18.)

...

The apostle of the close shave. (P. 27.)

...

Unconcern with pants and petticoats. (P. 14.)

...

Maximite and caffeine. (P. 5.)

...

"Uncle Sam in the capital and Santa Claus in a sleigh." (P. 19.)

...

Them whose faith and truth on war's red touchstone rang true metal. (P. 4.)

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VIEW with ALARM

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

"General debility, weakened heart action, bronchial tuberculosis and . . . gastric ulcer." (P. 11.)

. . .

"Hatchets, scythes, guns, cudgels, etc." (P. 9.)

. . .

Prisoners who leave jail "more angry than when they entered." (P. 10.)

. . .

"Such a high rate"—Nippon's National shame. (P. 12.)

. . .

A "Chinese Christian Soldier" who helped knock down and beat one of the police. (P. 12.)

. . .

"A perky, jerky girl." (P. 15.)

. . .

The blasphemy of bad Bishop Brown. (P. 19.)

. . .

Citizens who go to see *Wilhelm Tell* accompanied by sandwiches, cheese, sausages. (P. 10.)

. . .

\$146,500, \$145,500, \$90,000, variously reported. (P. 4.)

. . .

The only true American musical art. (P. 17.)

. . .

Too much Bourbon. (P. 27.)

. . .

Wrangling over bones. (P. 21.)

. . .

W. E. Gladstone, anti-pus-instiller. (P. 21.)

. . .

Those yet unnamed. (P. 2.)

. . .

"Something that grows, that spreads." (P. 3.)

. . .

"A political skunk." (P. 3.)

. . .

The country where teeth are worst and dentists most numerous. (P. 20.)

. . .

"Large numbers of shame-faced poor. (P. 9.)

. . .

Premier Poincaré retiring, ill, at 11 p. m. (P. 8.)



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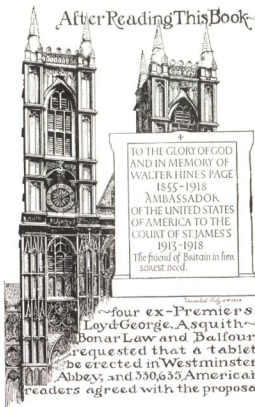
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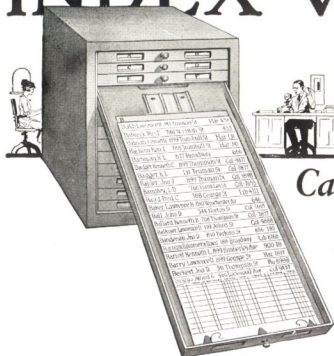
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