

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. III NO. 9

REGINALD MCKENNA

*He went a-hunting—
(See Page 7)*

MARCH 3, 1924

1864

1924

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. III No. 9

March 3, 1924

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

¶ The President received Major General Patrick, Chief of the Army Air Service, and the aviators who will take part in the Army's around-the-world flight to start from Los Angeles on March 15. "Bring home the bacon," said Mr. Coolidge.

¶ At the request of George Busby Christian, Jr., Secretary to President Harding, President Coolidge withdrew from the Senate Mr. Christian's nomination for a seat on the Federal Trade Commission. Another member of the Commission had opposed the nomination and Mr. La Follette was mustering opposition in the Senate.

¶ Mr. Coolidge wrote to the National Negro Press Association, in convention at Nashville: "I hope your organization will devote itself to the promotion of high purposes, and be guided by practical ideals, as it has been in the past."

¶ The President nominated Henry P. Fletcher to be Ambassador at Rome, nominated Charles B. Warren to be Ambassador to Mexico, nominated William Phillips to be Ambassador to Belgium (see Page 2).

¶ Pugilist Dempsey called at the White House and was received by Mr. Coolidge as "one who has been before the public much longer than I."

¶ In a radio address from the White House, President Coolidge said of George Washington: "After we have recounted his victories, after we have examined his record in public office, after we have recalled that he refused to be made King, we have not exhausted his greatness. We can best estimate him by not identifying him with some high place, but by thinking of him as one of ourselves. When all detailed description fails, it is enough to say he was a great man."

¶ President and Mrs. Coolidge attended the finish of a 10-mile marathon race in the Capital and saw one J. Movis, of the Nativity Catholic Club of Philadelphia, break the tape, a winner.

¶ Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge, accom-

panied by C. Bascom Slemp, Miss Virginia Burke (a descendant of the Washington and the Jefferson families) and Congressman Moore of Virginia, went from Washington to the nearby city of Alexandria on the Sunday following Washington's birthday. They attended services in Christ Church, of which President Washington was a vestryman, and sat in the Washington pew.

Burgeoning

Any botanist knows that if the topmost bud of a tree is blighted, lower buds at once begin to develop to take its place. Many members of the Democratic Party arrived at the opinion that the topmost Presidential bud, William G. McAdoo, had suffered from oil. Thereupon several other buds began to expand on their own merits, and, flushed with hope, to burgeon.

Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, Democratic irreconcilable, whose boom is being fostered by the Hearst

press, lifted his voice at Peoria, Ill., exclaiming: "On the heels of the War . . . there was a flood of resignations by every sort of Government employee, from department clerks to Cabinet officers. . . .

"They were possessed of inside information or they had gained great influence through the public honors that had been conferred upon them. . . . Accordingly they went into the open market to sell that information and that influence to those who were contending against the Government. Most of them disguised their transactions under the term 'legal services.' With that mask before them, they expected to escape detection, and even now have the effrontery to pretend that their action was ethical because it was performed in the capacity of attorneys at law.

"I deny and repudiate such a doctrine. It is contrary to the ethics of the legal profession . . . and contrary to the spirit of the law."

Senator Samuel M. Ralston of Indiana received a bit of modest commendation from Tom Taggart, Democratic boss of his state:

"I don't see anything that can beat Ralston for the nomination. Things are getting into a jam for the other men discussed for the head of the ticket, and it looks like they will use each other up."

John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior under Woodrow Wilson, and immediate predecessor of Albert B. Fall, would be, it was intimated, the choice of George E. Brennan, Democratic boss of Illinois.

Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, declared proudly: "I am a candidate for nothing." Reports from Wall Street asserted, however, that the odds were now the same, one to twelve, that either Smith or McAdoo will be the next President.

James M. Cox, onetime Governor of Ohio, formally marched his cohorts into the field. It has been known for long that he has been hanging on the outskirts of the Democratic struggle waiting for an opportunity to enter.

His official business since his de-

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National Affairs—[Continued]

feat by Mr. Harding in 1920 has been the publishing of his newspaper, the *Dayton News*.^{*} But he has expressed himself publicly at frequent intervals. In May, 1921, he declined to criticize Harding. By January of the next year, he assailed the Administration's Limitation of Armaments Conference as a "resort to the noisy methods of a circus" and added that the Administration had "profaned Republican history . . . by forsaking the soul of Abraham Lincoln for the spleen of Henry Cabot Lodge." Two months later he attacked the Administration for refusing to participate in the Genoa Economic Conference. In succeeding speeches he advocated the League of Nations, which, among issues, is his great and good friend. He spent two months abroad. Since returning, he has seized several occasions to speak against the Administration and for the League.

Last week, on vacation in Florida, Mr. Cox, perhaps regarding the moment as opportune, consented to a request from his Ohio followers that he make a contest for delegates:

"You are well aware that I have had no inclination to enter into any contest for delegates anywhere. If, however, it is the belief of the Democracy of the State that the principles for which I stand can be promoted by your suggestion, then I most happily acquiesce."

Mr. Cox's "principles" are principally one—entrance into the League of Nations. In that respect he is absolutely Wilsonian—not, of course, that Mr. Cox has the other attributes of the late President. Samuel G. Blythe put well the contrast between Cox and Wilson by asking each what was the outstanding feature of the President's office. Said Wilson: "The power of decisions." Said Cox: "The power to take a situation by the nape of the neck and the seat of the trousers and shake a result out of it." If William G. McAdoo is out of the race, then Cox and Reed are prepared to take the League issue—the one by the nape of the neck and the other, the seat of the trousers—and shake out a result.

But is Mr. McAdoo out of the race? From his home in Los Angeles he assailed the "continued effort to make my private law practice a political issue." He admitted that his firm, which received \$100,000 for services to Mr. Doheny in regard to Mexican oil interests, would have received \$1-

000,000 all told if its efforts had been successful in getting what Mr. Doheny wanted. He also declared:

"The shocking revelations at Washington of betrayal of public interest must give profound concern to every



© Paul Thompson

CANDIDATE COX

"... I most happily acquiesce..."

lover of our institutions and to every patriotic American regardless of party . . . The duty of the Government is no less to punish those who are guilty than to protect those who are innocent. No attempt to divert attention from the guilty should be permitted."

THE CABINET

Micajah

Senators levelled their fingers at Edwin Denby and cried "Oil!" The result was that Mr. Denby resigned (*TIME*, Feb. 25) on the ground that he was an embarrassment to the President. At once Senatorial fingers began to turn towards Harry Micajah Daugherty, Attorney General.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, Democratic radical called for an investigation of alleged failure by Mr. Daugherty to institute prosecutions under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act on evidence brought out in the Veterans Bureau investigation and on evidence disclosed in the oil investigation. The resolution was referred to committee.

In presenting his resolution Senator Wheeler undertook to flay Mr. Daugherty, connecting him with oil disclosures and selling of offices: "... So

I say that if the Attorney General has not actually got the money that has been collected in these various cases from one end of the country to the other, he is a bigger fool than the people of the United States give him credit for being!"

Mr. Daugherty confirmed rumors that he had held Sinclair's Oil stock. He declared that he had acquired it before entering the Cabinet, that during the year in which the oil leases were made, he had bought just 18 shares to round out his holdings, and that he sold the stock last year at a net loss of about \$28 a share.

Senator Borah came out with an open demand for Mr. Daugherty's resignation. Several Republican Senators urged the President and Mr. Daugherty to consider the latter's resignation in order. Mr. Daugherty replied: "My elimination, voluntarily or otherwise, will be a confession of the truth of all these baseless charges of our adversaries, and will justify them in claiming that we have thereby admitted their truth, and such admission will accomplish the ultimate end and purpose most gratifying to such adversaries. I will never be a party to such a program."

Mark Sullivan, able Washington correspondent, wrote of the Attorney General:

"As Daugherty himself once expressed it, he knew from the beginning that because of the circumstances attending the appointment Harding gave him, he was destined to be the 'goat' of the Harding Administration. Knowing that, to think that he would commit a crime would argue such a combination of cupidity together with lack of ordinary intelligence as is utterly impossible to believe about as intelligent a man as Daugherty is."

Ambassadors Three

The State Department will be enriched by three ambassadors if the Senate is polite enough to confirm all three nominations made by President Coolidge last week.

☛ The American Embassy at Rome, from which Richard Washburn Child is retiring by resignation, would be occupied by Henry Prather Fletcher, 50, present Ambassador to Belgium. The appropriateness of Mr. Fletcher's appointment is that he has spent his entire career in the diplomatic service. Following the Spanish-American War, in which he served as a Rough Rider, he went into the diplomatic service as a Second Secretary and rose to be an

^{*}See page 21.

National Affairs—[Continued]

Ambassador, serving in Cuba, China, Portugal, Chile, Mexico and lastly in Belgium. During 1921, he took a brief time out from his foreign journeyings to serve as Under Secretary of State. Promoted from the ranks.

¶ For lodgings in the American Embassy at Mexico City, the President nominated Charles Beecher Warren, 53—three years to the day older than Mr. Fletcher—of Detroit. The post was recently re-created when the Administration recognized Mexico after a lapse of diplomatic relations since May, 1920. New conventions were drawn up last summer (TIME, Aug. 27). The two commissioners who negotiated the conventions for the U. S. were John Barton Payne and Mr. Warren.

Law was Mr. Warren's profession before he took to diplomacy. He represented the Government in several international cases. During the War he served on the staff of the Judge Advocate General. In 1921 President Harding sent him as Ambassador to Tokyo. In May of last year, he went to Mexico to negotiate the terms of recognition. Since then, he has professed his unwillingness to take the Mexican Embassy, although his name was under discussion. He changed his mind.

¶ As Ambassador to Brussels, to replace Mr. Fletcher, the President nominated William Phillips, 45, Under Secretary of State. He began his diplomatic service as private secretary to the late J. H. Choate, Ambassador to the Court of St. James. His next place was as Second Secretary of the American Legation at Peking as direct successor of Mr. Fletcher. His subsequent service was mostly at the State Department in Washington. From 1920 to 1922 he was Minister to the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Then he again succeeded Mr. Fletcher—this time as Under Secretary of State. Now he is scheduled once more to succeed Mr. Fletcher, as A. E. and P. to Belgium. Promoted from the ranks in Mr. Fletcher's footsteps.

CONGRESS

The Legislative Week

The Senate:

¶ Rejected the nomination of Walter L. Cohen, a Negro, as Comptroller of Customs for New Orleans (see Page 5).

¶ Confirmed the nomination of Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador to Belgium, to be Ambassador to Italy.

¶ Adopted a House resolution appropriating \$100,000 for expenses of spe-

cial counsel in investigating oil scandals.

¶ Passed a bill granting the mail franking privilege to Edith Bolling Wilson.

¶ Took up consideration of the In-



MR. WARREN
He changed his mind

terior Department appropriation bill, previously passed by the House.

¶ Heard Senator F. B. Willis, of Ohio, read Washington's Farewell Address.

The House:

¶ Debated and took several preliminary votes on the tax reduction bill (see Page 5).

¶ Heard Representative Moore, of Virginia, read Washington's Farewell Address.

...

More Oil

For a week the Senate Committee on Public Lands did most of its oil scandal investigation in closed session, examining brokers and others as to what men in public life had been speculating in oil stocks. The events of the week included:

The return of Harry F. Sinclair,

lessee of Teapot Dome, from Europe.

To only two questions of reporters did he return positive answers. He said that politics had entered into the investigation and that he had put \$45,000,000 into the development of Teapot Dome. Asked about the rumor that there was a \$1,000,000 oil slush fund in Washington, he answered: "I haven't heard about that. How much am I supposed to have furnished?"

¶ The investigating committee having used up its funds, Senator Lenroot obtained \$125,000 for the committee to continue its work.

¶ A rumor became current that a Senator had been dealing in Sinclair Oil stock. Senator Davis Elkins, Republican of West Virginia, admitted that he was the Senator in question, saying:

"Certainly I bought and sold Sinclair oil stock. I dealt in several hundred shares through Benkart & Co., and I don't care who knows it. I buy and sell any kind of stock I want. There is no law against it and my office does not prevent my dealing in stocks.

"If that is a crime, let them go holler their heads off. The public seems to have gone crazy and there is a lot of hot air in the Senate about this oil thing, but it will not disturb me, because my transactions were absolutely legitimate."

Senator Elkins, son of the late Senator Stephen B. Elkins, was nominated and elected in 1918 when he was serving as a Major in the A. E. F. in France. It has been understood for some time that he intended to retire from the Senate when his term is past (Mar. 4, 1925). So he is not worried about re-election.

¶ Senator Wheeler of Montana made a speech in the Senate advocating a resolution that Attorney General Daugherty should resign. He said that "everybody knows" that Daugherty was a friend of Sinclair and Doheny. Thereupon Mr. Doheny wired the Senator: "The fact is that Mr. Daugherty and myself are not friends and that I never saw him but once in my life and that was on a formal official occasion. . . . I have never had any relationship of a business or friendly nature with Mr. Daugherty, nor have I ever directly or indirectly addressed to or received from him any communications whatever. In view of these facts your statement that everybody knows that the Attorney General is

National Affairs—[Continued]

my friend is as ridiculous as it is false."

¶ C. Bascom Slem, Secretary to the President, was called before the investigating committee and asked what relations he had with Edward B. McLean, ex-Secretary Fall, Sinclair or Doheny. The last two he had never met or communicated with. During the first two weeks in January while the Secretary was at Palm Beach on vacation, he had encountered Mr. McLean on the golf course. Later he had called on the McLeans and had met Mr. Fall who was visiting them. They had talked about the Volstead Act, golf, the weather, the Mellon tax plan. Teapot Dome, not such a notorious episode, had been only touched on.

¶ Washington bankers testified before the committee that Mr. McLean had not on deposit at that time the \$100,000 which he declared he had offered to lend Senator Fall.

Mr. Vanderlip's Crusade

Two young men of Ohio, Louis H. Brush and Roy D. Moore, filed suit to collect a sum of money which they asserted was due them from Frank A. Vanderlip, retired banker of Manhattan. In substance, they presented the following bill:

To damages because Mr. Vanderlip "wickedly and maliciously charged" (Times, Feb. 23) Brush and Moore with bribing Warren G. Harding . . . to fail to perform certain of his official duties as President, and that the bribe consisted of the payment to President Harding of \$550,000 in the purchase of *The Marion Star*, which was more than twice its fair value . . . \$200,000

To damages because Mr. Vanderlip "directly or indirectly" caused his remarks to be printed in the *New York Tribune* . . . 200,000

To damages because Mr. Vanderlip, as a witness before the Senate investigating committee, admitted that he had approved the version of his remarks which was disseminated by the Associated Press . . . \$200,000

Total, for slander and libel . . . \$600,000

Messrs. Brush and Moore declared in a statement: "By initiating these proceedings, it is our desire not only to clear our own records by legal process, but to wipe out the defamation of the name and memory of President Harding. . . . The only sure and satisfactory vindication we can obtain is in the courts through the action we have brought."

Said Mr. Vanderlip: "The courts are an effective means to bring out facts. I therefore welcome this court proceeding. . . . If this country were invaded by an alien foe and I were a young man, I believe I would offer myself for its defense. . . . Corruption has attacked the Government at its heart. I believe I am a patriotic citizen and I propose to offer the same service in fighting this danger that a young man should offer

in fighting a military invasion. . . . I am prepared to spend quite as much as has been asked for in these court proceedings in an effort to make public some of the news that the great newspapers do not see fit to print."

Bloom

The country as a whole cares very little who was elected Representative of the 19th Congressional District of New York (in Manhattan). But if the election should happen to decide who will be the next President of the U. S., the matter takes on a different complexion.

If Senator La Follette or some radical friend of his—such as Senator Shipstead, Farmer-Laborite of Minnesota, or Senator Wheeler, insurgent Republican of Montana—should decide to run on a third party ticket, he might very well carry Wisconsin and some of the Northwestern "radical" states. If election was then close, it would follow that no candidate would have a majority vote in the Electoral College. In such a case, according to the Constitution, the election would then be decided by the House of Representatives,* the delegation of each state casting one vote, i.e., if there were 16 Republican Representatives for one state and 15 Democratic Representatives, the one vote of that state would be cast for the Republican Presidential candidate.

Now it happens that, according to the present representation in the House, 21 states would vote Republican, 20 would vote Democratic. The delegations of five states—Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey—are evenly tied, and it cannot be said how they would vote. Two other states, Minnesota and Wisconsin, are doubtful because their delegations include Farmer-Labor and radical members. The outcome would be most uncertain.

At present New York is rated as a Democratic state, with 22 Democratic Representatives and 21 Republicans. A change of one seat would shift the state into the Republican ranks. Hence the concern over the 19th District of New York.

Walter M. Chandler was elected in that district to the 67th (last) Congress, with a majority of 18,650 votes

* Article II and the 12th Amendment. The election has been thrown into the House twice. In 1800 Jefferson was elected in a tie with Burr; in 1824 John Quincy Adams was elected over Andrew Jackson, Crawford and Clay. When Hayes was elected over Tilden, there was not a case of no majority in the Electoral College. But there was a contest over the validity of 22 electoral votes. A commission of five Representatives, five Senators and five Supreme Court Justices (eight Republicans and seven Democrats) gave the 22 votes to Hayes. Hayes was elected with 183 electoral votes to 184 for Tilden.

over his Democratic opponent, Major Kennedy. But when it came to election to the 68th (present) Congress, he faced one Sol Bloom. Mr. Bloom is a gentleman of career: "at an early age" he went into the newspaper business, then he went into the theatrical business, and before his 21st birthday had "built a theatre." Next he became a music publisher, with 80 branch stores, and gained the title of "the music man." He "later became identified with the Victor Talking Machine" (the words are those of his autobiography in the *Congressional Directory*). Still later he turned to real estate and construction; finally to politics. He is a 32° Mason and Shriner, and (also according to his own statement) "has one daughter, Vera Bloom, a well-known writer."

The result of this contest for the place in the 68th Congress was that Mr. Bloom was declared elected, 17,909 votes to Mr. Chandler's 17,718. Mr. Chandler called for a recount, and the majority against him was reduced from 191 to 126. Mr. Chandler then took the contest to the House of Representatives, charging fraud and irregularities.

Last week Elections Committee No. 3, of the House, by a strict party vote upheld Mr. Chandler's claims. It declared that the returns of three election districts (in the Congressional District) should be thrown out because "so badly tainted with fraud that the truth is not deducible therefrom."

The majority report of the Committee charged that there was "intimidation, drunkenness and boisterous conduct" on the part of a Democratic Chairman of the Board of Inspection, mutilation of the ballots by the inspectors, "electioneering within the polling place" and other irregularities. It was recommended that Mr. Chandler be declared elected by a majority of 224 votes.

It is not at all unlikely that this report may be reversed by the House with the radicals voting with the Democrats. At any rate there will be a struggle.

Congressman John F. Carew, senior Democratic member of the New York delegation, complained:

"Congressman Bloom, on the honest sentiment of this district, was elected by over 1,000 votes. There was found in the ballot boxes on the night of the special election at which he defeated Mr. Chandler nearly 700 ballots cast in sections of the district inhabited largely by Hebrews and marked for Mr. Bloom, but unfortunately marked at the end of his name—to the right hand of

"Sol. Bloom is generally credited with authorship of the advertising slogan 'His Master's Voice.'"

National Affairs—[Continued]

the voting square instead of the left, and outside of the voting square, marked by men and women accustomed to read the Hebrew language—a literature which reads from right to left, and who assumed, when they were told to place an X mark in front of Congressman Bloom's name, that they were to place it at the right hand thereof, in accordance with the language with which they are familiar."

COAL

Peace

Comparatively little notice was attracted by a conference of soft coal miners and operators at Jacksonville. There might have been a major strike if there had been a disagreement. Instead a contract was signed extending the present wage scale and all other conditions for three years from the expiration of the present contract on April 1. The miners wished a four-year extension, but the operators insisted on a three-year term in order that the next agreement might not be made in a Presidential year when all politicians are looking for the miner vote. After ten days of unostentatious conference, the agreement, covering the soft coal fields of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania, was signed. Good things happen quietly.

NEGROES

Cohen

For some months the Controller of Customs at New Orleans has been Walter L. Cohen, former Republican State Chairman, a Negro. He was nominated for the post by President Harding and rejected by the Senate a year ago. In May of last year the President gave Cohen a recess appointment. Recently President Coolidge presented Mr. Cohen's name to the Senate. Last week the Senate retired into executive session and came out with the answer "No Cohen."

Cohen's rejection was largely a case of personal prerogative. According to tradition of the Senate, no appointment is confirmed if the nominee is "personally obnoxious" to one of the Senators of the state to which it is made. Messrs. Ransdell and Broussard, Louisiana Senators, were sure that Cohen was obnoxious to them. The Senate complied with tradition. No Cohen.

John T. Adams, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, exclaimed: "The position has been held by a Negro since Grant's Administration and I see no reason why a handful of Southern Senators should be permitted to dictate to the President the

manner in which he shall dispose of his patronage."

It was reported that the President would not make another appointment in



© International

WALTER COHEN
"Personally obnoxious"

place of the Negro and that Mr. Cohen would probably get another recess appointment later.

TAXATION

The Whole

The Mellon tax bill—or what was the Mellon tax bill—fell among a medley of parties in the House. For more than a week it was the chief topic of oratory and persiflage. Every day after about ten minutes of other business Representative Green, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, would rise and say: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6715) to reduce and equalize taxation, to provide revenue, and for other purposes." Thereupon the motion would be agreed to without dissent, and Representative William J. Graham would take the chair.

Having resolved itself for convenience and expedition into the Whole, the House then proceeded to hear speeches and votes on amendments to the bill. The most important amendment passed was one substituting in blanket form the Garner (Democratic) surtaxes and normal taxes for the Mellon taxes of the same kind. Under the Garner schedule normal taxes would be 2% up to \$5,000, 4% from \$5,000 to \$8,000, and 6% above \$8,000; and sur-

taxes would be graduated up to 44% at \$92,000 and over.

The taking of the votes on the various tax schedules was one of the high points of the session. In the west gallery sat Miss Ailsa Mellon watching the fate of her father's proposal. In the opposite gallery was Mrs. Nicholas Longworth (Alice Roosevelt), wife of the Republican Floor Leader.

To get a separate vote on the Mellon plan, Representative Madden offered a series of surtaxes, hardly differing from it. Said he:

"Mr. Chairman, the amendment I have offered is the Mellon plan complete, except for a change of 1% in the surtax. Anyone here who wishes to follow the President of the United States on the matter of taxation will have an opportunity to do so by voting for this amendment, that is all there is to it. Just vote the Republican ticket—that is what this is." (Applause from the Republicans.)

The Chairman at once called for "ayes" and "noes" but announced he was in doubt. On a division the amendment was lost 152-244.

The Chairman then called for a vote on the Frear schedule (surtaxes up to 50%). The Chair put the question, but Mr. Frear demanded a division. He lost 46-254.

The Chairman immediately put the question on the Garner plan. A chorus of "ayes." A chorus of "noes." Again the Chair was in doubt. He ordered a division. The Democrats and radicals tramped to the Democratic side, the regular Republicans gathered on the opposite side. The count was taken, "ayes" 213, "noes" 188. Representative Green rose and demanded tellers. Mr. Longworth and Mr. Finis J. Garrett, the two Floor Leaders, were appointed. The members filed by them as they counted. The result was announced: "ayes" 221, "noes" 196. The Democratic schedule was passed. The Democrats cheered as they swept back to their seats.

Other important amendments to the bill that were accepted:

☛ To tax profits from the sale of stock received as dividends under the regular income schedule instead of as capital gain, 162-112.

☛ To permit the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Senate Finance Committee and special committees of Congress to examine individual and corporate tax returns, 158-100.

Other amendments to the bill defeated:

☛ Amendment to tax bonds now tax exempt, 140-67.

☛ To tax stock dividends, 141-12.

☛ To tax undistributed profits, 170-51.

National Affairs—[Continued]

¶ To levy an excess profits tax, 157-74.

The proceedings of the House in Committee of the Whole were not final, but merely to whip the bill into such shape that it can be passed with only a few roll calls in regular session. The House still would have an opportunity to change the surtax rates, for example, before final passage. After such passage the bill will go to the Senate, which is expected to restore the bill more nearly to its original form. Then it will go into joint conference to be shaped into some sort of a satisfactory compromise before ultimate adoption by both Houses.

¶ To increase inheritance taxes from the present maximum of 25% at \$10,000,000 and more to a maximum of 40% at the same figure, 190-110.

POLITICAL NOTES

"Hendricks Doctrine"

Edward William Bok, famed donor of the \$100,000 Peace Award, put himself to much expense to secure a practical peace plan. Now one Frank Hendricks, a Manhattan lawyer, has attempted to put Mr. Bok to more expense. Mr. Hendricks submitted one of some 22,000 unsuccessful plans in the Peace Award contest. Last week he attempted to file suit against Mr. Bok for \$1,100,000—\$100,000 for the prize he didn't receive, \$1,000,000 for the publicity he didn't get. The attempt failed because of a legal technicality.

The chief points of the Hendricks plan (which Mr. Hendricks declared would have been known as "The Hendricks Doctrine") included a group of six continental associations; in which legislative delegates would be appointed, one for every 4,000,000 of population, and judicial delegates, one for every 10,000,000 of population. Of these associations was to be built up an organization topped by "the Supreme Council and Supreme Court of the International World Conference."

This plan, Mr. Hendricks charged, "was and is so novel and clear and interesting, as well as original and convincing, that it would upon first reading engage the serious attention and consideration of any person competent to judge of the merits of the proposal of a practicable plan by which the United States might cooperate with other nations to preserve the peace of the world; and upon fair and serious consideration would have been unanimously selected as the best plan considered."

Congressman Begg?

Representative Albert Johnson of Washington is sponsor to the new immigration bill (TIME, Feb. 25) shortly to be considered in Congress. As such,



CONGRESSMAN JOHNSON
"This isn't Murdock, after all"

his importance gives him considerable publicity. But on Jan. 1, 1924, his bill had not yet emerged from his committee into the limelight of discussion.

So when Mr. Johnson attended Chief Justice Taft's New Year's Day reception, Mr. Taft shook his hand cordially and, turning to Mrs. Taft, introduced: "My old friend Victor Murdock of the Federal Trade Commission." Later, believing that he had made a mistake, Mr. Taft brought Representative Johnson to Mrs. Taft again. "This isn't Murdock, after all," said the Chief Justice, "it's Congressman Begg of Ohio."

Broadcasting W. G. Mc

The blessings of science fall even upon the overworked politician. William G. McAdoo, candidate, declared last week: "I am being requested . . . to make extensive speaking tours . . . Such a campaign I cannot make. In the first place, it is physically destructive to travel such distances making speeches all the way. In the second place, I cannot afford it, for my campaign is not supported by moneyed interests and I must count the pennies."

Accordingly, he applied for a permit to erect a radio broadcasting station at his home in Los Angeles, from which he might speak by day or night and be heard throughout the country. The erection of such a radio station, it was estimated, would cost \$30,000.

Autos

One morning last week, every Senator and Representative found in his mail a small box. When the parcel was opened, out came an automobile six inches long. But, alas, its left front wheel was crumpled and from it hung a tag, inviting each Congressman to repeal the 5% tax on new automobile parts.

A Baker's Dozen

Whom of the following would you pick to be the next President of the U. S.:

Senator William E. Borah.
Senator Smith W. Brookhart.
Senator Lynn J. Frazier.
Senator Edwin J. Lauder.
Senator Robert M. La Follette.
Senator George W. Norris.
Senator Hendrik Shipstead.
Senator Burton K. Wheeler.
J. A. H. Hopkins, Chairman of the Committee of 48.
William Mahoney, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite.
Ex-Congressman Victor Murdock, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission.
F. A. Pike, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite.
Amos Richard Eno Pinchot.*

If you want one of these men for President, you can take a hand in nominating him. The Committee of 48 proposed the above choice in a questionnaire and offered as a platform: 1) public ownership of the railroads, 2) control of money and credit by the people through Government and cooperative banks, 3) public control of natural resources, 4) preservation of civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution, 5) prevention of judicial abuses. If a local unit of at least 25 people sign a petition endorsing the above platform, it is entitled to one delegate to the Farmer-Labor-Progressive Convention in St. Paul, on May 30, at its own expense.

"Senator Magnus Johnson does not appear on the list only because his foreign birth makes him eligible for Presidential office."

Autobiographed

Benjamin Franklin, printer, Benvenuto Cellini, goldsmith, Napoleon Guonaparte, soldier, Margo Asquith, amateur politician—the ranks of the great self-made autobiographers are shortly to be augmented. Samuel Gompers, cigar-maker, and patriarch of American Labor, has completed his memoirs, soon to be published.

* Aside from Chairman Hopkins, Amos R. E. Pinchot of New York is the only Easterner in this group. Mr. Pinchot is the younger brother of Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania's famed Governor. He is a lawyer and publicist; served in the 1st Volunteer Cavalry at Porto Rico during the Spanish-American War. He is also something of an amateur squash player; though 50 years of age, he can administer severe drubbings to men of half his years.

FOREIGN NEWS

REPARATIONS

Silence at Paris

No. 1 Committee of Experts (TIME, Dec. 10 et seq.), whose chairman is the renowned General Dawes, whose function is to report upon the means of stabilizing the German currency and of balancing the German budget, began to draft its final report.

No. 2 Committee of Experts is led by the strong, silent English financier-statesman, Reginald McKenna. Tallyho, sounded the horn, and Reginald, master of the hounds, galloped away with the pack to hunt the wily mark. The hunt is soon to end and it is hoped that chairman McKenna will present the Reparations Commission with a good big brush in the shape of a report on the amount of German capital exported and on the means which can be taken to secure it.

Although reports had not been framed and conclusions had not been definitely reached, much was written upon the activities of the two Committees, which were appointed at the end of last year by the Reparations Committee and which are working secretly in Paris.

It was stated on reliable authority that No. 1 experts will recommend the French to take a mortgage on the German railway system which, it was estimated, can produce a net profit of 800,000,000 gold marks per annum. It will also be recommended that France relinquish her hold on the Ruhr, that Germany be granted a moratorium for cash payments. On the other hand, the experts were reported to have decided that Germany can pay about \$1,125,000,000 annually after three years, that she must levy higher taxation, that a gold bank must be established. They found Germany "run down" but capable of representing "the most efficient industrial organization" if "restored to health."

No. 2 Committee was reported to have discovered that Germany has exported abroad \$2,000,000,000 of capital. Nothing "leaked out" as to the plans which the Committee has to bring this capital back to the country, and it is doubtful if the figure of the exported capital is correct.

Whatever recommendations are made by the two Committees—and they can do no more than recommend—their success in trying to disentangle the reparations problems can only be measured by the results which are obtained; and results are dependent upon Franco-Bel-

gian acceptance of the recommendations, without which the entire work of the Commissions may have been useless.

The two men who are soon to propose an economic settlement of the most gigantic financial problem of the ages are Charles G. Dawes and the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna.

Of Dawes much is known; of McKenna not so much is known.

Reginald is a tall, angular man with a long student face and a type of bald head which seems to be the common affliction of able bankers. He is 60 years of age and for about 40 of those years he has devoted himself entirely to higher mathematics, law, and the study of finance. In "the City" (London's Wall Street section), Mr. McKenna is Chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, one of the greatest British banks. But he is more than this; he is looked upon as one of the greatest authorities on budgetary finance and banking in the world and holds the enviable reputation of having successfully managed Britain's finances through a most difficult part of the War.

In politics Mr. McKenna is noted for his mentally mathematical preciseness. Each word has the full weight of a figure. Frugal with words, he is not a brilliant orator; but he always handles his subject with mastery and self-confidence, and rarely does anyone get the better of him on a financial disputation.

He has always been a Liberal since he first took his seat in the House of Commons in 1892. Under the Ministries of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Herbert H. Asquith he has held five Ministerial posts, including those of First Lord of the Admiralty and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Last year ex-Premier Stanley Baldwin tried to utilize Reginald's great gifts in his Cabinet, but owing to the recalcitrant Sir George Banbury, now a peer, Mr. McKenna did not become Stanley's Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir George at that time having declined to step into the House of Lords to make room for him.

In the summer Mr. McKenna and his two sons were often to be seen at Henley-on-Thames—that haven of aquatic sport. When he was at Cambridge he took to rowing and has ever since been passionately interested in it. Once he won the Grand Steward's Cups at Henley, a feat which says that Reginald was no mean hand with an oar.

THE LEAGUE

Navies of the World

The Naval Conference of Experts at Rome concluded its deliberations (TIME, Feb. 18, 25).

The purpose of the Conference, which was held under the auspices of the League of Nations, was to consider the extension of the principles of the Washington Naval Treaty to outside Powers, with a view to paving the way for a League of Nations Naval Conference to be held next year at Geneva.

Results. Sixteen Powers discussed the naval positions of Russia, Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Spain, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Greece. The results showed that only four cases were left unsettled.

Russia. The Russian delegate asked for a navy totaling 490,000 tons. These high figures were justified by the delegates, who said that the Soviet Government had four seats to protect. Four Powers favored the Russian claim, seven opposed, four abstaining from voting.

Chile. An annual amount of tonnage (80,000 tons) was agreed to and endorsed by the remaining 15 Powers.

Brazil. Same as Chile.

Argentina. Expected to follow Chile and Brazil.

Spain. A tonnage of 105,000 tons was asked. The Powers saw no reason why Spain should have a larger navy than the South American States. The Spanish delegate, for reasons of national dignity, withdrew from the conference.

Norway. An increase of 16,000 tons was allowed.

Denmark. An increase of 18,000 was voted by the Powers.

Sweden. The situation was unchanged, the delegate virtually agreeing to keep the navy to its present size.

Holland. Only a slight increase was granted.

Greece claimed an equal tonnage with Turkey, but as Turkey was not represented, an agreement was impossible. The Powers were, however, agreeable to the arrangement.

Foreign News—[Continued]

COMMONWEALTH

British Commonwealth of Nations

Parliament's Week

The Cabinet. Premier Macdonald, Miss Ishbel Macdonald, hostess of No. 10 Downing Street, John R. Clynes, Lord Privy Seal, and Mrs. Clynes attended a dinner given by the Earl of Granard, King's Master of the Horse, and the Countess of Granard, née Beatrice Ogden Mills of New York, at which the King and Queen were present. Ramsay sat at the Queen's left hand.

House of Lords. Their Lordships began debate on the retention of the imperial preference duties agreed to during the Imperial Conference of last year (TIME, Oct. 1 et seq.). The Duke of Devonshire, ex-Governor General of Canada, uttered a solemn warning when he declared that there was a feeling of uneasiness in the Dominions and that imperial preference could not be separated from the whole imperial policy.

House of Commons. By unanimous vote of the House, a motion proposing mothers' pensions was passed.

❖ Premier Macdonald said that the Government would decide at once—one way or the other—on British recognition of Mexico.

❖ After declaring that the best way of ensuring peace was to prepare for peace and denouncing the maxim of "Trust in God and keep your powder dry," William Leach, Under Secretary of State for Air, announced that the Government would carry on its predecessor's policy of expanding the Air Force. "Shame!" cried a Labor member. Mr. Leach said that what was needed were "new excavations to raise the lid from the sarcophagus of the New Testament." Major General J. E. B. Seely (Liberal) retorted: "If the Empire is to be defended by Sermons on the Mount, God help us!" A motion for closure was proposed, but was disallowed by the Speaker. The Government's certain defeat was thereby avoided.

❖ The Government announced that five new cruisers and two new destroyers are to be built to replace obsolete warships. The Liberal Party, after moving adjournment with the help of the Laborites, forced a debate. The Premier took the opportunity of lecturing his renegades on increasing the difficulties of the Government. He was promised that, if Labor members could not vote for the motion, they would not

vote against it. In the evening, E. Thurtle, Laborite for Shoreditch, asked: "Will the honorable member inform the House whether or not this decision is to be taken as a great moral ges-



© International

MR. THOMAS

"Mr. Churchill was Minister, but I supplied the munitions."

ture to the world?" In a general answer the Premier stated that disarmament could only come about by international agreement, not by ending the British Navy by allowing it to waste away. On a division the House voted 372 for the Government, 73 against, majority 299. The result was cheered and jeered by "Saved by the Tories!" "The new Coalition!"

❖ The second reading of the new Rents Bill (control of rents) was passed by 248 votes to 101. There was a bitter feud between the Laborites and the Conservatives. The Bill was passed with the help of the Liberals.

...
The Labor Government was quoted as being "all things to all men."

Bad Manners?

At a dinner given in London to U. S. Ambassador Frank B. Kellogg by the English Speaking Union, Winston Churchill, England's versatile ex-Minister of "polyportfolios," was slated to propose the health of the Ambassador, and J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was down to second the toast.

Then ensued an unprecedented af-

fair. "Winnie" (Mr. Churchill) got so worked up over domestic political reminiscences that his traditional anti-Labor spirit almost made him forget his duty of paying tribute to Mr. Kellogg.

Mr. Thomas, on arising, congratulated Mr. Churchill upon making his first campaign speech for the Westminster seat in the House of Commons, made vacant by the death of the member. He also congratulated the deceased man upon having given an unemployed politician (Mr. Churchill) the opportunity to "get off the unemployment dole." He declined, however, to let Mr. Churchill take any credit for his work as Minister of Munitions during the War. "Mr. Churchill was Minister," said the sober Mr. Thomas, "but I supplied the munitions. Mr. Churchill is so accustomed to read in history that certain people are born to rule that he has found it very difficult to reconcile that with the fact that certain people ought to rule."

Concentrating upon the U. S., Mr. Thomas accused that country of talking about democracy "while the Old Country puts it into practice." Making Mr. Kellogg the subject of his peroration, he ended by quoting Lord Balfour, who once said that "if the War does not cement the American and British peoples it will have been lost."

In responding, Ambassador Kellogg referred to the political strife which had been raging and stressed the fact that he was neutral.

Strike Ended

At a meeting between employers' and workers' representatives at the Ministry of Labor in London, it was agreed to call off the Dockers' Strike (TIME, Feb. 25).

The employers agreed to grant the daily wage increase of 54¢ and to guarantee a minimum weekly wage. The terms of the agreement were complicated, however, by the insertion of a clause deferring payment of half the wage increase until June; consequently it was some days before a vote could be obtained from the men accepting the recommendations of their representatives.

The Society of Stevedores, Lightermen, Watermen, and Dockers (the Blue Union) whose membership is confined to London, rejected the settlement and voted to continue the strike for the immediate increase of the full 54¢ per diem.

Work was being resumed at all important British docks.

Foreign News—[Continued]

Notes

In the presence of Queen Mary, Dr. Walter Sutton told an audience in University College of London University that Scots would drink the health of their future monarch with "far greater gusto" if he were known as the "Prince of Scotland and Wales." The Doctor said that the eldest son of the Kings of Scotland had been known as the Prince of Scotland since 1400, the title being assumed by right of birth, whereas the title of Prince of Wales was specially created (1301). The Queen smiled appreciatively.

Queen Alexandra, the Queen Mother, was reported to be failing in health. It was stated that Londoners are unlikely to see Her Majesty, who is 79 years old, ride again through the streets of London on Rose Day, a day upon which roses are sold in her name for charity.

During the present year, the following monarchs will officially visit King George and Queen Mary: King and Queen of Rumania, King and Queen of Italy, King and Queen of Yugoslavia, Shah of Persia.

FRANCE

Endurance Test

After three weeks of embittered bickerings over the Emergency Taxation Bill, which is to give the Government power to enforce taxation by decree (TIME, Feb. 18 et seq.), the Government closed discussion and the bill was passed by a majority of 136 votes. It has now to go to the Senate. It was hoped that the bill would, if passed, become law by March 15.

The session at which the final vote was recorded lasted from 10 A.M. on one day to 7:05 A.M. on the following, with only two short intermissions. It was stated that only the indomitable will of Premier Poincaré and the indefatigable power of explanation and persuasion of the Minister of Finance, M. de Lasteyrie, a descendant of the famed orator Mirabeau, made it possible to carry the closure motion in one day.

The last man to hurl defiance at the Government was Deputy Leon Blum, one of the ablest of Socialist leaders. Said he:

"These final measures are the ransom France must pay for a policy in the Ruhr which has prevented any settlement of the reparations problem. They are a confession of failure. It was the Ruhr occupation which caused de-

preciation of the franc; if the franc improves it will not be thanks to the measures now being voted but to the work of the experts and consequent abandonment of the policy which France inaugurated 14 months ago."

The Emergency Taxation Bill gives power to the Government to decree taxation laws instead of having to pass each bill through both Senate and Chamber. An improvement in the State finances of some 7,500,000,000 francs is anticipated. Some of the measures that will be taken to ensure this improvement are: sale of the match monopoly which has been run at a loss; general increase of 20% in taxation; reorganization of provincial government system, estimated to save 1,000,000,000 francs; penalization of persons falsifying income tax returns; increase in parcel post, postcard and telephone charges; 50% increase in railway fares, estimated to save the State 1,500,000,000 francs; increase in the price of tobacco, a State monopoly; increase in the stamp tax; etc.

Election Prelude

Aristide Briand, seven times Premier, opened the electoral campaign with a speech at Carcassonne, Department of Aude, South France.

He reviewed the whole of France's recent foreign and domestic policy, asserted that he hoped to be returned to power, called for a union of Republicans, Democrats and Socialists (a left bloc excluding the Communists), challenged the Bloc National (Millerand, Clemenceau, Poincaré, etc.).

He also defended France from charges of militarism. Said he: "She has only to exercise in the eyes of the world her true force, which is moral and not military."

"Grog Américain"

Premier Poincaré—described as a "sweet-water-drinker who abstains from French wine, much though he admires it"—descended precipitately from the water-wagon, while delivering a speech in the Chamber of Deputies.

Hard work and an attack of grippé had greatly weakened him, and his friends, realizing this, instructed attendants to put before him while he was speaking glasses of hot punch (grog américain), instead of the usual glasses of cold, sweetened water.

As one glass became cold, another took its place. The Premier sipped the hot beverages every few minutes, spoke exceptionally well—and for two and a half hours.

GERMANY

President Hohenzollern!

Under the leadership of the noted publicist, Wilhelm Hall-Halfen, a concerted effort was being made to run ex-Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm for President of the German Republic. Said Hall-Halfen: "We do not expect that Prince Wilhelm will accept now, but 3,000,000 German voters are already behind him, with more joining daily. The recent State Assembly elections prove that German sentiment is swinging toward the Right, which will aid the Prince Wilhelm campaign by making his candidacy irresistible."

But the Crown Prince seems to frown upon politics. "The Prince," it was reported, "only goes deer hunting occasionally; and if he goes to Breslau he returns to Oels as quietly as he came. This makes the chances of the Crown Prince very poor indeed."

The Monarchists are very disappointed that "Willy" refuses to take advantage of the publicity that his supporters offer.

The Munich Trial

The trial of General Erich Ludendorff and Herr Adolph Hitler, heroes of the "Beer-hall Brawl" (TIME, Nov. 19), began at Munich, Bavarian capital.

More than 150 witnesses are expected to be called, and there is a possibility that these will include Cardinal Faulhaber, ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht, ex-Dictator Gustav von Kahr. The Bavarian authorities were taking the utmost precautions against interference.

Generalfeldmarschall von Hindenburg, having been besieged by innumerable letters to intervene on behalf of General Ludendorff, wrote the following letter, which was made public:

"Let us maintain in these sad days the firm belief that the objective of the trial will show that everything which my dear comrade and helper did was dictated solely by glowing unselfish love for the Fatherland—and I assume the same motives inspire his present opponents, for I strive to be just to all sides."

The National Association of ex-Officers issued the following protest:

"To arraign the former leader before a court of justice does not correspond at all with the dignity of the German people, and even our enemy countries admit that Ludendorff was inspired solely by patriotic motives. The whole world will ridicule and jeer

Foreign News—[Continued]

at Germans because of this patriotic tragedy."

A Bill to Foot

According to a decision of the German-American Mixed Claims Commission at Washington, the German Government must pay \$1,000,000 to U. S. citizens for claims arising out of the sinking of the *Lusitania* on May 7, 1915.

Sixty-seven claims were allowed. Those claimants who could not prove direct pecuniary loss had their claims rejected. Thus, where death involved no financial loss to a relative or dependent, no award was made. Two hundred cases have yet to be considered.

ITALY

Fiume d'Italia

The recent Italo-Yugo-Slavian Treaty (TIME, Feb. 4), having been ratified by the Yugo-Slavian Skupshina, the port and city of Fiume and the territory thereunto attached came legally under the Italian tricolor when King Vittorio Emanuele signed the Italian ratification passed by the Council of Ministers.

Premier Mussolini announced that the formal annexation of Fiume would take place in the presence of the King. The date was not fixed, owing to the illness of His Majesty. Benito also paid a glowing tribute to d'Annunzio.

A joint commission, formed to delimit Fiume according to the recent treaty agreement, began its work.

Unwashed

Although Rome was deluged by a continuous and torrential downfall of rain, the Romans were miserable from thirst. The paradox is explained by a landslide which broke the Tivoli Aqueduct and thereby cut off Rome's domestic water supply.

Immense squads of workmen rapidly patched up the fractured aqueduct, but for several days the only water that Rome received was from the heavens. Even Benito was reported to have "gone unwashed for days."

Sick

King Vittorio Emanuele and his eldest son, Crown Prince Umberto, were confined to their beds with influenza. At Villa Savoya, the home of the Italian Royal Family, which lies just outside the Eternal City,



© Keystone QUEEN ELENA
She attended her patients

Queen Elena, dressed in the white uniform of a nurse, personally attended her patients.

At his home in the mountains of northern Italy, Gabriele d'Annunzio, intrepid poet-pilot, was reported seriously ill from gastritis.

Election Plans

Fascisti Party. Premier Mussolini published the full list of candidates who will contest the next elections* on the Fascisti ticket.

In reality the Fascisti will be a coalition composed of about 250 Fascisti and 106 from other parties.

Of the 250 Fascisti, 100 are the bright stars of the party—that is, the men who are occupying high positions; the remaining 150 shed a dimmer light.

Many political notables have been included in the 106 candidates of other parties. The most prominent are ex-Premiers Orlando and Salandra.

Benito has seen to it that all social classes and professions are represented. Thus the list contains 20 capitalists, 10 aristocrats, 12 workmen, 20 university professors, 50 lawyers, 30 journalists, etc.

Benito has insured himself against defeat by running for two constituencies at the same time. Thus, if he does not get elected at Milan, he will surely be chosen at Naples. If he is elected for both places, he will have to renounce one—probably Naples.

Only 88 out of the 356 candidates

* The elections will be held in the Spring.

were members of the last parliament. The remaining 268 are seeking election for the first time.

Benito gave preference to maimed soldiers in compiling his list.

The Fascisti candidates are distributed in proportion to the Fascisti strength in each electoral district.† In the Marches, for example, there are only two Fascisti out of eleven candidates; in Naples, eleven out of 33; in Sicily, 13 out of 39; while in Tuscany, where the Fascisti are not strong, there are 23 out of 25 candidates.

Liberal Party. Ex-Premier Giolitti takes up the cudgels with Benito. Ex-Premier Nitti will not take part in the elections.

Democratic-Liberal Party. Prince Colonna di Cesaro, onetime Minister of Ports and Telegraphs under Benito, will lead the D. L. P. war-whoop against his ex-chief.

Unitarian Socialist Party. The U. S. P. will peck at the Fascisti under the able wing of ex-Premier Bonomi.

RUSSIA

War Lord's Grief

Came the news that War Lord Trotzky, who is convalescing at Tiflis in Georgia (extreme southwest Russia), only recently received the news of Nikolai Lenin's death (TIME, Jan. 28). Said he:

"Lenin is here no longer, Lenin is here no longer.

"The mysterious forces that regulate the functioning of the blood vessels have smashed this life to pieces. . . .

"How many among them would not have hesitated to shed the last drop of their own blood . . . in order to revive the functioning of his blood vessels! . . .

"And Lenin is here no longer.

"Is it believable? Is it imaginable? Is it comprehensible?

"The working people of the world will not be able to grasp it. . . . For more than ten months the second onslaught of the illness continued. . . . As the physicians bitterly remarked, the blood vessels were playing with our Lenin all the time. . . .

"And Lich is here no longer. The party is orphaned. The working class is orphaned. . . . How shall we go forward now? Shall we find the way? Shall we not go wrong? For, com-

† According to the new electoral law, the party which receives a plurality of the votes is to receive two-thirds of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies. Thus, in order to collect votes, the Fascisti Party is placing as many candidates as possible in districts where they anticipate hot opposition.

Foreign News—[Continued]

rades, Lenin is no longer with us.

"Lenin is here no longer. . . .

"Our hearts are so stricken by boundless grief, just because we all had the good fortune to be contemporaries of Lenin. . . . Our party is the collective leader of the workers. In each of us lives a little bit of Lenin.

"How are we to go ahead? With the lantern of Leninism in our hands! Shall we find the right road? Through our collective thought we shall find it.

"Tomorrow and the day after, for weeks and months, we shall ask ourselves if it is really true that Lenin is no longer among us. . . . For even then will his death appear to us as an unbelievable, impossible, monstrous, arbitrary act of nature.

"So let the pain that we now feel be felt in our hearts every time we remember that Lenin is no longer among us. Let it be an admonition, a warning, a call that means this to every one of us:

"Comrades, brothers, Lenin is no longer among us. Farewell, Ilich! Farewell, leader!"

SWITZERLAND

Work Enough

A referendum to the Swiss people on a new article in the Factory Law, making it possible for factories to extend the working week from 48 to 54 hours, was defeated by a majority of more than 117,000 votes. Under the existing law, factories are empowered to lengthen the week only four hours.

POLAND

Co-operation

A conference between the Republics of Poland, Lithuania, Estonia and Finland, "for the purpose of establishing an economic and political understanding," started its deliberations at Warsaw, capital of Poland.

HUNGARY

Panic, Peace

On the eve of the successful conclusion of negotiations for a loan to Hungary under the auspices of the League of Nations, the crown descended from about 20,000 to the dollar to 140,000 and was temporarily stabilized at about 85,000.

This—in a land where "suicides of bank directors, speculators and other financial lame ducks have averaged

three daily for a week"—created a tremendous panic. Food prices trebled themselves in as many days and the public were considerably agitated by the false reports of speculators.

Leading banks went to the help of the Government with a loan of a million dollars, which went some way toward stilling the storm. A "funded crown"—an imitation of the German rentenmark ("real value" mark)—was introduced by the Government to enable the money market to remain open in case there should be a further fall in the value of the currency.

The panic definitely subsided after it had become known that League plan of rehabilitating Hungarian finances had been adopted by the Reparations Commission and that W. P. G. Harding had been appointed to control finances through the League of Nations.

When Premier Count Bethlen rose to make the official announcement in Parliament, the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. Count Bethlen said: "I have no definite information, but I know that Mr. Harding is now on the way to Europe and I think on the way to Hungary. . . . Detailed arrangements will have to be made with the League through Lord Cecil when he reaches Paris. . . .

"We are extremely happy to have an American controller, as we know he has no political aims and only the interest of reconstruction at heart. . . ."

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Liquor Scandal

M. Tucny, Czecho-Slovakian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, tendered his resignation to President Masaryk, who was pleased to accept it.

The reason for M. Tucny's withdrawal from the Cabinet is that he is mixed up in an incident which recently led to the resignation of the President of the Senate, and which involves legislation favorable to liquor distillers.

YUGO-SLAVIA

Ratified

Foreign Minister Momtchilo Nintchich made a speech in the Skupstina (National Assembly) in favor of the recently concluded Italo-Yugo-Slavian Treaty, which settled the vexatious question of Fiume.

The Treaty was then ratified by 123 to 24 votes amid "howls of indignation" from the Opposition.

The Croatian Party under M. Raditch, with 96 seats in the Skupstina, arrived too late to join the Opposition (TIME, Feb. 25).

AUSTRIA

Perils Exist

In his latest report to the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva, Dr. Zimmerman, Rotterdam Burgomaster, League Commissioner General of Austrian finances, sounded a warning to the people of Austria.

Said he: "If their efforts are to be successful, there must first be a change in the whole atmosphere in which the work of reform is being pursued; there must be a return to notions of economy and saving, the full significance of which has not yet been grasped by the public."

He said if the present spirit be prolonged—the spirit of reckless strikes and fevered frivolities—financial control can never be withdrawn, because the increase in revenues cannot continue.

GREECE

Pre-Plebiscite

Ex-Premier Venizelos was quoted as stating that if the nation should declare through the plebiscite (TIME, Dec. 31, Jan. 21) for a republic he would propose Alexander Zaimis for President.

King George II, recently invited to take a holiday (TIME, Nov. 19, Dec. 31) issued a manifesto inviting the Greek people to rally to his cause.

Meanwhile, the Kafandaris Cabinet was reported to have resigned. It was rumored that the dynasty will be deposed, but conditionally upon confirmation of the plebiscite.

MONTENEGRO

To Washington

Jovan S. Plamenatz, Premier of a non-existent government of a non-existent country—i. e., Montenegro*—expected to leave Manhattan, his temporary headquarters, and march on Washington to urge the Government of the U. S. to assist Montenegro to regain her independence.

The "Premier" spoke of the 16-year-old Michael I, "King of Montenegro," at present being educated in England; of the 50,000 Serbian troops that are oppressing 2,000,000 Montenegrins; and of the powerful sentiment abroad that Montenegro did not get a square deal at the Peace Conference of 1919.

"Montenegro," said M. Plamenatz, "after Belgium and Serbia, felt the heaviest blow in the World War. She

*Montenegro was incorporated into the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugo-Slavia) on March 1, 1921, after a plebiscite of the people had declared for union with the Yugo-Slavs (Southern Slavs). It is held by the champions of Montenegrin autonomy that the plebiscite was illegal and unfairly conducted. Available evidence supports the autonomic.

Foreign News—[Continued]

lost on the battlefield 46% of her entire army in deaths and one-third of her population perished from hunger and disease. It does not seem that after all her suffering she should now be made a conquered nation."

Among the Americans who support the cause of Montenegro are Whitney Warren, who has written a book, *Montenegro, the Crime of the Peace Conference*, and Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr. (TIME, June 4).

TURKEY

Workless Days

The police authorities of Constantinople recently issued an order directing all Christian institutions to observe the Moslem Sunday—Friday.

Thus the Moslems hold up business on Fridays, the Jews on Saturdays, Christians on Sundays. The unharnessed business week is only four days long.

The Turkish Minister of Public Instruction rescinded an order exempting American institutions from the decree, and Robert College and the American Woman's College were forced to suspend classes.

ALBANIA

Shot

While passing through the corridor of a public building, Premier Djaffer Ypi was shot by a student.

He was reported not to have been seriously injured.

THE HEDJAS

Arab Envoy

His Majesty King Hussein of the Hedjas appointed Dr. Fuad Shatara as the Hedjas Minister to the U. S. This appointment was said to be the first time an Arab Envoy had been sent to a Christian country since the days of Arabian rule in Spain.

Dr. Shatara, born in Palestine, became a naturalized citizen of the U. S. while a student of medicine at Harvard University.

JAPAN

A Simple Act

Enraged because his sweetheart had jilted him, one Daruse, a farmer, piled rocks and logs upon a railway in order to give vent to his wrath.

Along the railway line rushed the Tokyo express—CRASH! The train was derailed. Three members of the Opposition were in that train.

When Parliament met on Jan. 31,

the irate Opposition charged the Government with attempted homicide. The Government would not reply to so base an accusation. The parliament was dissolved. (TIME, Feb. 11).

Such were the political repercussions of the act of a love-lorn loon.

Driven by Shame

Daisuke Namba, student, who recently attempted to assassinate Prince Regent Hirohito (TIME, Jan. 7), brought shame upon his family.

His father, a Member of Parliament until his son's act forced him to resign, and his married sister escaped themselves to Java in order to escape the scorn which Namba, Jr., has called down upon the family.

Japanese newspapers were still forbidden to publish full details of Namba's identity. No announcement has been made concerning his trial. Capital punishment is expected to be prescribed.

Honeymoon

Prince Regent Hirohito and Crown Princess Nagako (TIME, Feb. 4) left Tokyo for a week's honeymoon.

They visited national shrines and imperial tombs to report formally, according to Japanese custom, their wedding to the spirits of their ancestors.* They were scheduled for return to Tokyo on Feb. 29.

CHINA

Apology

Admiral Lin of the "independent" Chinese Navy bowed to U. S. Consul General Cunningham at Shanghai and said he was sorry that the Chinese gunboat *Haichow* had fired upon an American merchant-man last December. Captain Hsu of the *Haichow* also apologized.

The Admiral stated that the firing has been accidental. That such an incident will not be repeated, that reparations will be made.

Anti-U. S.

Commenting upon a report that the U. S. plans to build ten river gunboats for service on the Yangtze River in

*There has only been one Royal House in Japan. It is supposedly descended from the Sun Godless and the first authentic emperor was Jimmu, 660 B.C. The present Emperor, Yoshihito, is the 122d of the dynasty.

China, the whole Japanese press poured obloquy upon the head of the U. S.

The *Chugai Shogyo* suggested that Japan and Great Britain should follow America's example. The *Hochi*, *Nichi Nichi*, *Tomiori* all averred that the building of gunboats was to establish, and presumably to defend, a Chino-American economic alliance. They charged that the boats in question would give the U. S. a preponderant naval strength in China and that the purpose is to "back up American mercantile efforts to outstrip Japanese and British interests."

LATIN AMERICA

Mexican War

The second or guerrilla stage of the Mexican Civil War was definitely begun and no hope of an early peace was forecast.

The usual contradictory reports were forthcoming in the usual profusion. The position was that the rebels were strongly entrenched in what the Federals call the "hot country," that is, the states of Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco, Chiapas and Guerrero—all in southern Mexico. Numerous bands of rebels were reported abroad in more northern states. Both Federals and rebels claimed unimportant successes.

The U. S. Government despatched the gunboat *Tulsa* to Tuxpam, which was held by the rebels, and where a fight was imminent. The gunboat was sent to protect American life and property.

Diplomat Chosen

After the ratification by the U. S. and Mexico of the Special Claims Convention, the Mexican Government appointed Señor Ramon Ross, who conducted the Mexican end of the Recognition Conference last Summer (TIME, Aug. 27), as Mexican Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the U. S. (For an account of the new U. S. Ambassador to Mexico, see Page 3, under CABINET.)

Patriot Honored

From the summer home of Senator Giorgetti, where they were luncheon guests of the Porto Rican Government, to lay a wreath upon the tomb of Luis Munoz-Rivera,* famed Porto Rican patriot, there marched U. S. Admiral Coontz, Rear Admiral H. Ariosto Wiley, 100 officers of the U. S. Navy, 100 U. S. editors and publishers who, as guests of the U. S. Naval Department, are enjoying a cruise in southern waters.

*Luis Munoz-Rivera died in 1916 while Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico at Washington.

ART

Russians

As a result of two years' preparation on the part of Russian artists in the U. S., there will open on March 4, at the Grand Central Palace, Manhattan, an exhibition of representative Russian painters. All schools will be shown, over 100 artists exhibiting their work of the last 15 years.

Sargent Exhibits

John Singer Sargent exhibits for the first time in 25 years. Seventy-two portraits, landscapes, water-colors occupy the Grand Central Art Galleries, Manhattan, and will remain there for the coming month. The last Sargent exhibit was held in Boston under the auspices of the Art Students' Association with some 40 canvases assembled.

The New York exhibition (TIME, Feb. 11) is in the nature of a graduation exercise. For 50 years Sargent has been painting portraits, completing hundreds of likenesses of prominent men and women. Ten years ago he announced to a surprised public that he would give up portraiture, in which he had achieved wealth and fame, since it entailed too much drudgery, allowed him too little freedom. But the advent of the War created such a multitude of strong and important characters that he was persuaded to postpone his departure from his best known field, to crystallize for coming generations the characters of the great men of today. Now, in spite of fabulous inducements, he is adamant in his refusal to create canvases which no longer interest him.

The pictures now hanging in the Galleries over the Grand Central Station have been loaned by Museums and private owners all over the country. The selection was made by Mr. Sargent himself.

Among the most conspicuous portraits, covering a period of half a century, are: Mrs. Henry White, loaned by Mr. White, and regarded by Sargent as "one of his best"; Mrs. H. F. Hadden, painted in 1878 and the earliest example in the exhibition; Joseph Pulitzer, probably the best portrait shown; A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard President—the most recent of Sargent's portraits; General Leonard Wood, also recent. There are portraits of stage celebrities, such as those of Ada Rehan and Edwin Booth, the latter loaned by Mrs. Willard Straight. Among the better known portraits are also: *The Lady with Rose*, painted in 1882 and loaned by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney;

Dr. Edward Robinson, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Sargent's fame is great in England, where (with his Wertheimer portraits) he is the first living artist to be represented in the National Gallery. His portrait of the late Woodrow Wilson hangs in the National Gallery in Ireland. It is in England that Sargent is acclaimed as "the only living old master." And it was George Moore



SARGENT'S PULITZER
"Probably the best portrait shown"

who wrote of Mr. Sargent's art as "the apotheosis of fashionable painting."

Sargent's Manhattan exhibition is insured against damage to the extent of \$1,000,000, although this is only about half the worth of the pictures. Individual pictures range from \$6,000 to \$60,000 in value.

Ink-Thrower

Coincident with the opening of the Sargent exhibition in Manhattan, his mural in the Boston Public Library, entitled *The Synagogue*, was found to be splashed with ink. The painting, representing a woman on the steps of a ruined temple, her crown falling from her head, and clutching in her arms the tablets of Moses and a broken scepter, has been the subject of violent controversy between the civil authorities and prominent Jews who regard it as an insult to their faith. The identity of the ink-thrower is as yet unrevealed, but his aim was not equal to his ardor. The damage to the canvas is confined to some dozen splashes on less vital parts and will doubtless yield easily to the expert manipulation of a restorer.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

America. D. W. Griffith has given the Revolutionary War its official camera test. It screens well—in particular the midnight ride of Paul Revere. In view of this producer's *Birth of a Nation* and the Klansmen's ride, it might be expected that he would express the drum beats of a rising nation with hoof beats; they charge right into the spectator's heart. But after the first half of his film Griffith reins in his Pegasus. He strives to increase the suspense by drawing out his scenes, which often makes them thin, haggard. His favorite trick of shifting scenes abruptly demands—at times—a jack-rabbit alertness. But through it all runs a simple, yet eloquent romance. Griffith has made history and fiction listen to their master's voice. The battle of Bunker Hill is done with all the sincerity of the original. On the whole, a beacon light of American history, first of a series, well worthy of the backing of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Neil Hamilton is a capital hero (Barthelme style), Lionel Barrymore a dynamic villain, and bird-like Carol Dempster acts very well when she isn't conscious of appearing on the same bill with George Washington.

Yolanda. Marion Davies follows her first spectacular picture, *When Knighthood Was in Flower*, with a cinema out of the same wardrobe. It is a medieval tale, highly costumed—a Princess of Burgundy, her cruel father, the half-wit son of the French King. Miss Davies manages two rôles. She weeps artistically over a handsome suitor, but the story leaves you calm. Despite great pictorial beauty and a squad of villains, the picture has no drive. It is a gorgeous military parade, with armies in armor and battlements for lighter relief.

The Song of Love. From an over-elaboration of attire in costume dramas Norma Talmadge turns to the bare minimum of an Algerian dancing girl. She unwittingly betrays her people by falling in love with a French spy, masquerading as an Arab to learn of the regular monthly Tuareg rebellion. The happy ending is easily anticipated, although she stabs herself. In her first semi-vamp rôle, Miss Talmadge makes good. But Joseph Schildkraut seems to be working under wraps. Atmosphere is generally excellent, being obviously handmade only in the girl's name—Noorma-Hal, fashioned from the cable address of the Talmadge company.

BOOKS

The Interpreter's House* "Work, Love and a Back- ground of Beauty"

The Story. Gulian Eyre, 35, handsome, attractive, returns to Manhattan, bringing with him Vannya—Major Ivan Polienoff, Russian artist. Gulian has served in the War, has tried to write poetry in Paris, has been attached to the diplomatic service in Japan. Now he plans to settle down.

His father is Henry Eyre, a famed retired banker, who never has believed in interfering with his children. The present head of Eyre & Co. is Gulian's brother Philip, at college a Christian-athlete, now a settled citizen who regards Gulian with some scorn. Gulian also has a sister Drusilla. She is married (not very happily, one judges) to a broker, Perry Shipman, who is also a rounder.

Gulian falls in love with Vida Prendergast, who is unhappily married to Sydney Prendergast, son of Father Eyre's partner. But just as that affair shows signs of becoming dangerous, Gulian learns that his father's health is in a grave condition—"any sudden shock would kill him." Vida will not divorce her husband and partly on account of his father's condition, Gulian will not consider any other arrangement. So the affair ends.

While he is at the Eyre's place up the Hudson, trying to forget, Gulian meets Lael Sartori, moody and bitter debutante, whom he finds amusing. He meets her again at Sister Drusilla's, falls in love with her. Unfortunately, she misunderstands him and turns him down. So he goes back to New York, bitter.

Then when he is in New York he discovers that his sister—who must have been more unhappy than he realized—has been having an affair with the irresponsible Vannya and that it, too, is threatening to become serious. To end this he tells Drusilla and Vannya—who has by this time become a great friend of the older Mr. Eyre—of the condition of his father. This has the desired effect.

All this time he has been working in the office of Broker Shipman. But Lael Sartori refuses him once more, and he, disgusted, resigns. And just as he resigns there comes a letter from Lael. She will marry him after all! Happiness . . .

That very night comes the crash. His brother Philip has been speculating with embezzled funds. He puts this information in the hands of Gulian,

then shoots himself. Gulian is left with the nasty problem of saving the family name.

But if it is a nasty problem, it is also the salvation of Gulian. His father



STRUTHERS BURT
He takes 35 boarders

is too old, so he must take charge of the situation. With rare skill he keeps the disgrace from coming into the open. He frees Drusilla from Perry, leaves her disengaged for Vannya. And he himself marries Lael.

The Significance. Mr. Burt's novel tries to view the contemporary scene and to make some interpretation of it. "Work," says Gulian, "work that fills every crevice of your passion for work; love, as much a part of you as your breath; and a background of quiet beauty." It is a fair formula. But how much of it would Gulian have fulfilled without accident? He himself tried work of various sorts and did not find that it filled every crevice—just to take one of the three. Nevertheless, it is an interesting, serious, first novel. At times it is too much an essay. But it holds the attention.

The Author. (Maxwell) Struthers Burt was born in Philadelphia (1882), educated at Princeton (1904), and Merton College, Oxford. He has been a newspaper reporter and an instructor in English (Princeton). Now he runs a "dude ranch" in Wyoming—takes 35 boarders. He has written *Songs and Portraits* (verse), *Chance Encounters*, and *John O'May* (short stories).

New Books

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

TOLD BY AN IDIOT—Rose Macaulay—*Boni & Liveright* (\$2.00). The story begins in 1879 when the wild young people of the late Victorian era are shocking their staid parents the early Victorians—as indeed those early Victorians had shocked their own parents before them. It deals with the Garden family and with their reactions—angry, hopeful, happy, amused—at the happenings in the world around them. It contends that just as there has been no radical physical or biological change in people, so there has been very little change in fundamental character from one generation to another. It ends in 1922, when the children of those same late Victorians are bewildering their now grown-up parents.

There is no real plot. The most significant characters are Maurice Garden, radical editor who believes that nothing will save the world; Stanley Garden, his sister, who at various stages has believed that everything will save it; Aubrey Garden, father, a minister as often as he can be, who has joined every faith and ends by believing all of them; Rome Garden, ironic, suave, amused, who sees her father join all of the faiths and never believes in any of them. "What people said and wrote of the nineties at the time," says Miss Macaulay, "was that they were modern—which of course at the time they were." That is a fair sample of her manner in this amusing, ironic, if not terribly important book.

HENRY BROCKEN—Walter De La Mare—*Knopf* (\$2.50). Henry Brocken rides upon Rosinante into a strange dream country wherein he meets such familiar characters as Lemuel Gulliver, La Belle Dame Sans Merci and Jane Eyre. It is a fantastically written fairy tale for adults and particularly for those adults who are familiar with and fond of the people of books.

A HIND LET LOOSE—C. E. Montague—*Doubleday* (\$2.00). In Halland, England, "the second city of the Empire," the *Warder*, Conservative, and the *Stalwart*, Liberal, are rival papers. Fay writes the leaders for the *Warder* and Maloney writes them for the *Stalwart*. But Fay and Maloney turn out to be the same person. Or Tweedledum proves to be Tweedledum. His publishers call Mr. Montague "a superb ironist." It seems that there is more comedy than irony. Nevertheless the book is witty and amusing. And there is at least some barb to the satire.

*THE INTERPRETER'S HOUSE—Struthers Burt—*Scribner's* (\$2.00).

Two Young Men

Cynic Bromfield—Healthy Wiley

Two first novels on the new season's lists offer an interesting comparison in viewpoints. *The Green Bay Tree** by Louis Bromfield and *The Education of Peter* by John Wiley. They show admirably the tremendous difference in viewpoint which exists between the War generation and that just younger, and by generation I mean a "college generation." Both of these young men are sensitive, artistic, well-bred. They spring from more or less the same environment, and they are both, perhaps, naturally, fond of over-sophistication. Yet, in a sense, these books are a hundred years apart. *The Education of Peter* is a simple, straightforward story of undergraduate life at Yale, with its disappointments and hopes, its minute joys and sorrows. It is not concerned with the difficult issues of life, not with shifting sex moralities. *The Green Bay Tree* is cynical, incisive, a little weary. It is the book of a young man steeped in France and the War viewpoint.

Bromfield went to the War via Cornell and Columbia. He served in the French Ambulance, then in the Army. He returned to America, wrote several novels, which he never offered for publication, married into a conservative New York family, works at present in a responsible post in a prominent publishing firm. Yet to talk with him means that you at once sense the restlessness, the uncertainty, the strained nerves of the War generation.

John Wiley went through Yale much as does his hero Peter. His book isn't quite fair to Yale in regard to its attitude toward the literary man—but that's another matter. Had young John Wiley, New York reared, fond of dancing, who has tried his hand at reporting, and will probably be a successful writer—had young John Wiley (who saw military training only in its earliest stages—his Freshman year) been to the War in any capacity whatsoever, he could never have written *The Education of Peter*. Yet, his is a fresher generation, a healthier generation, an unhurt generation—a generation that should accomplish much.

I can think of no better way to understand this curious break in the continuity of modern development than to compare these two novels.

J. F.

*THE GREEN BAY TREE—Louis Bromfield—Stokes (\$2.00) to appear March 29.

†THE EDUCATION OF PETER—John Wiley—Stokes (\$2.00).

MUSIC

"America" Complex

William A. Brady, theatrical producer, accused the Metropolitan Opera



QUEENNA MARIO
"Born near Akron"

Company of an anti-American complex. And Metropolitan Business Manager Edward Ziegler was quick to rectify the convenient story of Rosa Ponselle. As everyone knows, Ponselle was born in this country, discovered in a New Haven cabaret.

Geraldine Farrar, Mary Garden, Emma Eames are recognized as Americans, and Mr. Ziegler added a new name to the American collection—"Queenna Mario."

Queenna Marion Tillotson, born near Akron, Ohio, was called upon last week to substitute for Bori, famed singer. And later she sang, by her own right, the leading rôle in *Rigoletto*. Mr. Ziegler protested she had changed her name for euphonic reasons, and not because she thought a name with an "o" on the end would be to her operatic advantage. Anyway, says Mr. Ziegler, "Queenna" couldn't be anything but American.

Groom, Bride

Some weeks ago the Metropolitan Opera Company entertained a composer of an opera in its repertory. Italo Montemezzi, "honored guest" at a gala performance of his own *L'Amore dei Tre Re*, was crowned on the stage with a wreath. Now a similar event has taken place. Max Schillings, upon visiting America, was a guest at a performance of his own *Mona Lisa*, which

was given last year for the first time in America (*TIME*, May 19). Schillings was not crowned with a wreath. He does not, indeed, deserve a wreath; his opera is not half as good as Montemezzi's.

However, a certain sentimental interest is to be discovered in the Schillings affair. The leading soprano rôle in *Mona Lisa* was sung by Barbara Kemp, the composer's wife. To hear your music properly sung by your wife retains a certain conjugal glamor.

Siegfried Disappoints

From Boston came the statement that Siegfried Wagner (*TIME*, Jan. 28) "is unlikely to come to this city to conduct orchestra concerts." It appears that a year ago the Boston Symphony Orchestra declined to have him appear with its forces as a guest conductor. Boston holds a poor opinion of Siegfried as a director of music.

In other cities the son of the great Richard Wagner has been a disappointment. His own compositions which he has conducted have been feeble and uninteresting; and his interpretations of his father's music have been savagely criticized. The disappointment does not arise entirely from his lack of genius, but rather from his failure to present the true tradition of his sire. It was supposed that he knew how his father wanted the music presented. This expectation, however, ignored the fact that Siegfried was only 13 years of age when his father died.

Said Lawrence Gilman, famed critic: "Mr. Wagner is 55 years old—of medium height, plump, white-haired, clean-shaven. In profile he looks like a blend of George Washington, Chauncey M. Depew and the composer of *Tristan*. His general aspect is that of a lymphatic vestryman. He is almost uncannily unimpressive. . . . He conducts with astonishing casualness. . . . His listlessness makes the conditional apathy of Richard Strauss seem epileptic by comparison."

No Opera Trust

Samuel Insull, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, journeyed to Manhattan, paid a visit to Giulio Gatti-Casazza, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Immediately rumors went abroad that in the long confabulation of the two functionaries there was discussed, and even arranged, a merger of the Chicago and the Metropolitan Companies. "An opera trust" was the cry.

Mr. Gatti, however, issued a formal statement denying the rumor. He stated that the subject matter of his talk with Mr. Insull was, interestingly enough, the mutual assurance that they would not lure stars from each other.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

New Toys. Though the authors of this comedy had no hand in *The First Year*, it might be called *The Second Year*. Like most sequels, it is comparatively weak. Authors Milton Herbert Gropper and Oscar Hammerstein, II, have taken a young couple for whom two years of marriage and the arrival of the baby have rubbed life the wrong way.

Ernest Truex gives a telling, life-like performance, makes his very silences work for him. It is unerringly deft acting, but seems to belong to another play.

The Chiffon Girl. The libretto is inanely dull. Its saving grace is Eleanor Painter, distinguished among prima donnas by personal daintiness and a sterling silver voice. Her ability is wasted in this paper-maché production. George Reimherr, tenor, is another oasis in a desert of vapidly. Some melodious numbers nourish the aemic book.

Antony and Cleopatra. History's foremost vampire has been endowed by Jane Cowl with bobbed hair and modern evening gowns. Shakespeare's play as produced by the Selwyns plus Adolph Klausner, is choppy—uncertain, coy and hard to please.

Miss Cowl's clear diction gives blank verse a delightful mellowness. Her comedy sense is sure; when Antony is summoned to duty in Rome, she becomes a great tease. In her poignant farewell to her dying lover, and in her own majestic death scene, she is a queen who is every inch a woman. But her characterization is not so great as in *Romeo and Juliet*, lacking the pulsating push of pure romance.

She fails to bring out definitely whether Cleopatra is a woman torn between love and statecraft, or whether she is just a fickle puss. In the moment when she seems about to betray her paramour to his conquering brother-in-law, Octavius, and Antony denounces her, it is uncertain whether he is not wronging a good, honest woman. The whole production shuffles with misplaced emphasis. Miss Cowl is developing a few mannerisms, the perquisites of a star.

As the Roman conqueror who forsook his wife and turned aside from triumphant destiny, Rollo Peters tries too hard to be her man. He is a trifle immature, despite sandal soles of a Chinese thickness to give him height and a padded cloak to give him breadth. He also wears a striking beard that might have been borrowed from a Roman statue. Every hair in it radiates like the spokes of a wire wheel. For all

his clever make-up he is a college orator declaiming. Every time violent thoughts burst from him he turns, spreads his legs and delivers himself



CLEOPATRA

"Miss Cowl is developing a few mannerisms"

straight at the footlights. The mighty voice of Rome, fulminating against treachery, has become a complaint to the management. In his dying moments—the poetic opportunity of the rôle—the voice is a catarrhal croak.

Peters' designs for costumes and settings indicate that the production is primarily an intermission in Miss Cowl's repertoire. Except for one or two solid scenes, the settings consist of draperies and imagination. Large armies are represented by a few tufted helmets. It is Shakespeare without the spears.

Percy Hammond: "Miss Cowl's acting of Cleopatra is a musical counterfeiture of passion and luxury. . . Mr. Peters resembled a precocious boy disguising himself with long strides and false whiskers."

John Corbin: "The production, designed by Rollo Peters, is heavy without being particularly impressive, being small compensation for the very considerable entr'acte pauses."

Heywood Brown: "Jane Cowl is a pretty Columbine and Rollo Peters a becomingly grave Pierrot. But we did not feel particularly sorry for either of them."

Alexander Woolcott: "We can imagine his [Peters'] elders in the audience feeling impelled to say: 'Well, son, you've played *Anthony* very nicely, but now you must take those whiskers off and trot up stairs, for it's long past your bed time.'"

The Best Plays

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

Drama

"LAUGH, CLOWN, LAUGH!"—Lionel Barrymore etches powerfully the obverse side of a clown's life, in a typical Belasco production, including the pet rainstorm.

THE LADY—Mary Nash takes the sting out of old-fashioned melodrama as the English show-girl who loved too respectably.

THE MIRACLE—Prodigious pomp and circumstance. Max Reinhardt and Morris Gest introduce Billy Sunday showmanship into religion.

IN THE NEXT ROOM—Mrs. August Belmont (author) turns suavely and ingeniously to the furniture to supply thrills in mystery melodrama. Murders on the instalment plan, but no shooting.

MOSCOW ART THEATRE—The Russians come once more into the breach.

OUTWARD BOUND—An excursion upon the vast ocean of the hereafter, enthralling and moving, with a remarkable cast on deck to incite to thought.

RAIN—Still the pride of the South Sea Islands, but not of the missionaries.

SUN UP—A sharp cross-section of the Carolina Mountains trying to digest the late War.

SAINT JOAN—G. B. Shaw, encouraged by the Theatre Guild, seeks to bring Jeanne d'Arc and the world down to earth.

TARNISH—Proves that discretion is the better part of voluptuousness.

Comedy

BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK—A brilliant dream fantasy, at which the tired business man dies a lingering death from wit.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC—Sonorous Walter Hampden valiantly gives the poetic drama more than one leg to stand on.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—The inspiring effect of a flivver and of faith on a neuroathetic youth who goes, for farcical purposes, to the wide open spaces of the flannel shirt.

THE POTTERS—The great institution of the American family satirically exposed.

THE SONG AND DANCE MAN—George M. Cohan playing himself—and that's why it's so good.

THE SWAN—A velvety play trimmed with royal ermine. Deals with the absorbing question: "Is matrimony a failure among the reigning families?"

Musical

For an evening in the midst of worthy tunes, songs, dances, sample any of the following: *Poppy*, *Kid Boots*, *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Mary Jane McKane*, *Music Box Revue*, *Runnin' Wild*, *Sweet Little Devil*, *Lollipop*.

EDUCATION

"Stir Up the Mind"

If either Lenin or Trotsky were available, they would receive immediate appointments to the faculty of Dartmouth College, founded in 1769 by Eleazer Wheelock and aided by Ben Franklin and John Adams.

Said President Ernest Hopkins to the National Dartmouth Pow-wow at Chicago:

"A man wrote to me protesting against a proposed appointment to the Faculty, contending that I might as well bring in Lenin or Trotsky as the instructor in question. I replied that if Lenin and Trotsky were available I would certainly bring them in! [Applause.]

"I know no man and no interest I could not present if it would stir up the mind of the undergraduate," he added.

Anglophobia

The eagles of journalism, they fly high. Last Sunday, William Randolph Hearst's birds took a vicious peck at Ginn & Co., publishers, Nicholas Murray Butler, Edward W. Bok and his prize-winning Charles H. Levermore. Andrew Carnegie, "prostituted college professors" and "international bankers." And while they pecked, they made the U. S. eagle scream.

Ginn & Co. is probably the largest and most famous of all text-book publishers. It publishes, among others, Muzzy's *American History*. Mr. Hearst's feature article charged that Ginn & Co. has joined with various peace foundations in a conspiracy backed by hundreds of millions of dollars to denationalize America, to spread British propaganda by false history-books, to prepare the way for Anglo-American Union. Testimony presented to this effect was:

1) The following organizations have offices at No. 70 Fifth Avenue, the home of Ginn & Co.: American Association for International Cooperation, League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, League of Nations Union, World Peace Foundation, New York Peace Society, New York Union for International Justice, World Court League.

2) These organizations are offered to a certain extent by members of the Ginn firm, have been largely endowed by "Edwin Ginn's millions."

3) These organizations—associated with Ginn & Co.—share in the \$200,000,000 fund of Andrew Carnegie whose fondest dream was "the re-United States, the British American Union." "No one of these organizations pretends to be straight-out American."

4) C. H. Levermore is secretary of

all these organizations, and his plan was "foisted" upon the public "in the name of Bok."

5) Nicholas Murray Butler, "President of Columbia University where the crown of King George caps the flag-staff on the campus," and Dean Johnson, of Teachers College, Columbia, controls the selection of school teachers in every state with the view of making them use Ginn books and teach Anglo-Americanism.

6) George A. Plimpton, President of Ginn & Co., is a director of Barnard, of Union Theological Seminary and of Amherst. He crushed President Meiklejohn because the latter would not "bow before these interests." Plimpton, paymaster of the conspirators, is the Moloch before whom school superintendents everywhere quiver and shake—a "loathsome and deadly ulcer upon the public school system."

Games for Girls?

Athletic heads of seven Eastern colleges for women have said "no" to the further establishment of intercollegiate contests. They agree that intercollegiate sacrifices the many for the few, produces unnecessary nerve fatigue and fosters professionalism.

Smith (Miss Florence McArdle): 1,500 out of 2,000 do sports voluntarily. Rally Day and Float Night are the big events of the year. Students have no time to become professional sportswomen or to sell tickets to pay for intercollegiate expenses.

Vassar (Miss Katharine Kay): Class competition has been keen for 29 years. Swimming is compulsory. Hockey, basketball, tennis, baseball, keep the girls busy enough without intercollegiate competition.

Wellesley (Miss Mabel Cummings): "A true athletic democracy," Wellesley has the widest range of sport, equal official standing being given to all. Crew is the favorite sport, followed by golf, ice-carnivals, track. Two hundred girls compete in Field Day. Strongly opposed to the varsity system.

Mt. Holyoke (Miss Hope Narey): "I fear they [intercollegiate games] are coming. The students want them, and what they want they usually get. I fear intercollegiate athletics might become like the sports in men's colleges, over-organized and commercialized."

Barnard (Miss Agnes Wayman): Firmly opposed to outside games.

Radcliffe (Miss Eva Washburn) and Bryn Mawr (Miss Constance Appleby), "tolerate games with schools and colleges within a radius of 25 miles."

RELIGION

May 23, 1844

"Bahai is not a religion; it is Religion." Three or four years ago it achieved great prominence in this country by reason of plans for the Bahai Temple at Wilmette, on the shores of Lake Michigan, near Chicago.

Louis Bourgeois, of New Jersey, designed the Temple in three units: first story, Roman; second, Greek, with Chinese pagoda effect; third, the Dome. There were 9 sides with 9 doors for the 9 religions of the world.

It was constructed for Worship, Beauty, Music, not Preaching. G. G. Barnard called it "the first new conception in architecture since the Gothic in the 13th Century."

Last week, Rabbi Stephen Samuel Wise, famed reformed Jew leader, gave the cause a fresh start by opening a Bahai conference in Manhattan. "The time is come," said he, "when religions should unite. . . . The faith that is true is the faith of every man that holds it in truth and that lives it in the spirit." Mountfort Mills, senior warden of St. Marks-in-the-Bowery (classic dancing church of Dr. Guthrie) is head of the Bahai movement in New York. Bahai hopes to capitalize present denominational differences. Further conferences will be held.

Mirza Ali Mahamad began preaching in southern Persia at the age of 19, on May 23, 1844. He prophesied the coming of the Great Teacher. He was condemned and shot to death in 1850. Of his followers, 20,000 were killed by the Sultan.

The Great Teacher came. He was Baha' O'llah (Blessed Manifestation). He was the grandson of a Grand Vizier of Persia. He died in 1892, but left a son who had been born May 23, 1844. The son—Abdul Baha—kept a shrine at Akka, Syria. He died in 1921, after having been knighted by King George V for War-services. He loved "flowers and light."

Bahai aims to unite all sects, creeds, races, in love and the other well-known phrases. Its principle of unity has already been violated by schism.

Book-Business

"Infidel books shall be burned in bonfire," said Charles Winters, evangelist, at Morristown, N. J., threateningly.

But local authorities warned Winters he would be prosecuted if he started a bonfire in his meeting hall; the resourceful evangelist changed his plans.

Around his pulpit he piled high the stack of books and magazines which God had destined him to annihilate. He

preached a sermon to light the fires of faith. His organist and full-voiced choir fanned the flames of wrath with hymns of the Church Militant.

At a sign, the congregation, mostly female, rushed forward to the books, fell upon them, tore them page from page, and carried them, *disiecta membra*, to an incinerator in the rear. The organ played, the choir sang, the evangelist continued to lead the exultant cries of the good Christians.

Publications destroyed were: *Science and Health* by Mrs. Eddy, *The Christian Science Hymnal*, the *Unitarian Leader*, Forbush's *Life of Christ*, books by Pastor Russell, and a magazine, *Unity*.

"A good thing for the business," said local book-sellers.

Robert E. Speer

Beauty's prize is a golden apple, smooth, lustrous, a pretty toy. The prize of leadership is a prickly pear.

In May, the Presbyterians will meet in General Assembly at Grand Rapids, Mich. Nearly half the delegates will be Fundamentalists in fighting, angry mood, determined to eject Liberalism root and branch. All the delegates will be faced with the necessity of raising \$15,000,000 to provide munitions for the Church Militant at home and abroad. All of them will be confronted with the 20th Century challenge to the Cross. They must have a leader, what they call a "Moderator." Who?

The Presbytery of Philadelphia supports Clarence Edward Macartney, Fundamentalist, irreconcilable, implacable enemy of the teaching and preaching of Harry Emerson Fosdick and others of his ilk.

It is now stated that Liberals will advance the name of Robert E. Speer. Dr. Speer is a conservative. There is no weak-spot in his armor of orthodoxy. He could stand up with the best Fundamentalist before the judgment seats of John Calvin and John Knox. But he is not a Fundamentalist. He believes that Christianity is greater than theology.

Some 40 years ago "Bob" Speer went to Princeton—a poor boy, tall, husky, with massive head and shoulders. He starred in the line of the football eleven, edited the college paper, won the oratorical contests. There is a tradition that his scholastic standing was second only to that of Aaron Burr in the history of the college. He prepared for the ministry, but would not become ordained because he felt that priesthood would limit his influence.*

Almost at once he stepped into a

world business—Foreign Missions. Most of his life has been spent as one of the two or three executives of Presbyterian Foreign Missions. His busi-



© Underwood

ROBERT E. SPEER
He starred in the line

ness has led him into almost every country of heathendom.

A great orator (of the inspirational type produced in the 1890's), he has preached to a great part of the 1,800,000 Presbyterians in the U. S., at nearly every great international conference, in nearly every country. Under him, Foreign Missions has developed from the pioneer stage into a great civilizing force. Like Roosevelt, he is a lover of nature, an omnivorous reader with encyclopedic mind.

At the moment he is President of the Federal Council of Churches, the centre of Protestant cooperation. He is a fierce enemy of Roman Catholicism, particularly in backward countries.

Liberals believe his claim to the hazards of leadership cannot be successfully denied.

The present Moderator is Dr. Charles F. Wishart, of Wooster, Ohio, a moderate.

William J. Bryan, fundamentalist hero, will again be a delegate to the Assembly, and will support Dr. Macartney.

Divorced Deacon

Rev. W. S. Crandall, of the Boulevard M. E. Church, Binghamton, N. Y., preached a sermon on divorce. Immediately thereafter he discovered that

*He is sometimes known as "Weeping Bob."

nearly half of his choir of 30 had been divorced.

Most of the choir went on strike. The preacher expressed his regrets. Most returned. But Choir Leader Ray Hartley, divorced, who had married a divorcee, and Deacon Fred Woodburn, three times divorced, and four times married, have not returned to the church and may never return.

Pentecost?

Dr. Albert Edwin Keigwin testified to having had direct communication with God. He is pastor of a church which claims the largest Presbyterian membership in New York.

Said he to his people: "I am about to permit you to enter into the holy of holies of another man's life . . . This is my faith spread beneath your feet: Tread softly."

At the age of twelve, Albert Edwin Keigwin maintained a canary in his father's parsonage in Wilmington, Del. It came to pass that the canary fell sick.

"I took Pety out of his cage and it lay in the palm of my hand, pecking feebly at my thumb as if to say: 'Master, I love you.' . . . My father, knowing something of medicine, tried to save Pety's life, but after hours of effort, some time after midnight, the little thing expired.

"As its life went out, I was conscious suddenly of a presence, not a vision, and there sounded in my mind the words of Jesus: 'Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing, and not one of them can fall to the ground without the Father's notice? Are ye not of more value than many sparrows?'"

"If the words had been spoken by my father they could not have been more distinct or possessed more of the feeling of personal communion. Although but a lad, I knew that God had communicated with me for one brief moment. I stood as truly alone with him as though there was not another human being on earth. As I look back on it, the sense of complete isolation then was even more marvelous than the words.

"I looked up at my father and said: 'Father, God is here with us.' And we both dropped to our knees."

Later, Dr. Keigwin repeated this story at the Fifth Avenue Church before 300 members of the Presbytery, adding that he had directly communicated with God on six other occasions. Then, with the voice of a prophet, he said: "The Holy Ghost is about to descend upon New York. The church in this city is on the eve of a second Pentecost. The Pentecost will be made by the spirit of God out of the differences of race, background and intellect

*Although never ordained, he received the degree of "D.D." from the University of Edinburgh in 1910, became "Dr." Speer.

that exist here. I feel that the spirit of God is at work this moment on the new Pentecost."

Episcopal Primus

The "senior" Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church now automatically succeeds to the office of Presiding Bishop upon the death of the former tenant of the office. But in 1925 the office will become elective—so that its duties shall not always fall to an old man.

When this change in church government was voted, Bishop Tuttle of Missouri held the office. Aged 86, he died (TIME, Apr. 28), was succeeded by Most Reverend Alexander C. Garrett, of Texas. Last week Bishop Garrett died, aged 91. He has been succeeded by Most Reverend Ethelbert Talbot, aged 75, Bishop of Bethlehem, Pa.

Dr. Talbot has spent much of his life as a missionary Bishop of Idaho and Wyoming. He enjoyed buffalo hunts, wrote *My People of the Plains*, *Tim—an Autobiography of a Dog*. Born in Missouri, he was educated at Dartmouth.

The present President of the National Council of Bishop Talbot's Church is Right Reverend Thomas F. Gailor, aged 67. On leave of absence from the Diocese of Tennessee, he devotes all his time to administrative work. Salary \$15,000.

The two offices of leadership will probably be combined in 1925.

Hall of Fame

There are just four ministers in the American Hall of Fame at New York University.

Jonathan Edwards, 1703-1758, Yale Graduate, Princeton President, Presbyterian, "America's greatest metaphysician."

William Ellery Channing, 1780-1842, Harvard graduate, Unitarian minister at Boston, Abolitionist, friend of Coleridge and Wordsworth.

Henry Ward Beecher, 1813-1887, Amherst graduate, Congregationalist minister, lecturer, a free-Souler.

Phillips Brooks, 1835-1893, Harvard graduate, Episcopalian, chosen Bishop of Massachusetts in 1891, lectured at Yale Divinity School.

A bust of Phillips Brooks is about to be placed above his tablet in the Hall.

Methodist Figures

Of living Methodist ministers, 36% had had both theological and college education; 37% had one but not both; 27% had neither. "Disturbing and distressing," say Methodist leaders.

Leprosy

There are 1,000 lepers in the U. S.

Leprosy spreads only by personal communication. For that reason, it is believed that complete segregation of lepers would stamp out the disease in 50 years.

Exhaustive data on the situation is given by A. M. Chirgwin in the London *Quarterly Review*.

He calculates the number of lepers to be roughly:

China	1,000,000
India	500,000
Burma	500,000
Africa	500,000
East Indies	"Many"
Japan	100,000
Korea	20,000
Europe	7,000

In some places (e. g., Philippines under U. S. rule) energetic measures are destroying the disease; in other places (e. g., Java under Dutch rule) nothing is done either to relieve the sufferers or safeguard the community.

Leprosy never springs up *de novo*; it is always the result of direct contact. Children of lepers are born free of taint and can grow up in perfect health. By isolation of lepers, western Europe freed itself from the curse of the Middle Ages.

Compulsory segregation does not, however, in actual practice always kill leprosy, for two reasons: 1) lepers hide themselves at home; 2) the disease has an extraordinarily long incubation period—sometimes 15 or 20 years—during which time the incipient leper may be infecting others.

All sorts of remedies have been tried. Eating of human flesh was once advocated with the result that lepers stole and devoured children in vain.

"Quite recently, a new epoch has opened. For centuries it has been known that lepers found some relief from rubbing themselves with chaulmoogra oil.

"Chaulmoogra seeds, from which the oil is extracted, are a product of a tree which grows freely in Burma, Bengal and Assam. The oil with a little caustic soda added, yields sodium chaulmoograte, and free chaulmoogric acid is obtained by the addition of hydrochloric acid. If a little alcohol is poured into this chaulmoogric acid ethyl chaulmoograte is obtained, that is, ethyl ester-miscible with blood.

"These ethyl ester preparations, containing the active principles of chaulmoogra oil, are injected intramuscularly and intravenously. The injections, usually made once a week, give rise to a febrile and local reaction, and under the microscope it is seen that the lepra bacilli in the tissues break up and are destroyed. After repeated treatment

the lesions completely disappear, and the bacilli are apparently destroyed once and for all.

"Good general health, cleanliness, suitable work and exercise, fresh air and healthy surroundings, abundant fresh and well adapted food not taken to excess, a healthy, happy mind not oppressed by care or unnecessary anxiety, are precisely the forces in the presence of which leprosy cannot live."

Leprosaria are no longer houses of doom and gloom. The leper has a chance of recovery.

Concludes Dr. Chirgwin: "Medical science has a strangle hold on leprosy, and before long humanity will have registered another victory."

Gall-Bladders

Almost every one knows that it is possible to introduce bismuth into the stomach and then, by use of the X-ray, to obtain a photograph of the stomach's outlines. The method has become invaluable for the diagnosis of such conditions as ulcers of the stomach-wall. It has long been felt that valuable information could be had regarding the gall-bladder if some method could be found of introducing a substance into the gall-bladder which would make possible the photographing of its outline. Drs. Warren H. Cole and Everts A. Graham of the Washington University Medical School (St. Louis) have succeeded in finding a substance which can be satisfactorily introduced into the gall-bladder and which permits X-ray photography of the organ later. The chemical name of the substance is calcium tetrabromophenolphthalein. The drug is injected into a vein. Three hours after the injection it begins to appear in the bile which collects in the gall-bladder. Strangely enough, better photographs have been obtained from normal gall-bladders than from those which are diseased, but this in itself serves as a means of diagnosis.

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SCIENCE

Nile Row

Communiqués poured from the respective fronts in the opera bouffe war on the banks of the Nile (TIME, Feb. 25). Howard Carter, a modern Achilles sulking in his bungalow, and Mahammad Pasha Zaghlul, Egyptian Under Secretary of State for Public Works, glared at each other over towering barricades of words and made alternate gestures of ferocity and conciliation. Skirmishes:

☛ Carter, holding the keys, visited the Valley of the Kings to examine the state of the tombs. He was met by an inspector of the Antiquities Service with a written order denying entrance to Carter or anyone else. The Egyptian Cabinet approved the action of the Government officials, holding that Carter had broken his contract by ceasing work.

☛ Carter warned the Government that the lid of the sarcophagus was suspended only by a temporary arrangement, that damage might result if he were not admitted. Cairo disclaimed responsibility and issued an ultimatum to Carter threatening to cancel his excavation license if he were not ready to resume operations within 48 hours.

☛ British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, when interrogated in the House of Commons as to the British Government's attitude toward the Luxor controversy, replied that he was not prepared at present to join in a suggested British-American protest to Egypt.

☛ The London Times announced that its contract with Lord Carnarvon was in no sense a monopoly, that it had sold news of the discoveries at cost to all leading newspapers, that the Egyptian papers had been supplied free.

☛ Carter replied to the ultimatum that he was ready to continue work provided ample apologies and guarantees of freedom from interference were given him. He commenced legal proceedings on two counts in the Egyptian mixed courts: for an injunction to restrain the Government from entering the tomb; to compel it to share the archeological treasures equally with him.

☛ The Government completed preparations to take over the tomb under its own staff of archeologists, who are mostly British. According to Charles Breasted, son of the American Egyptologist: The Cairo Govern-

ment has no men at its command competent to conduct the work; offers to co-workers of Carter had been indignantly refused; the Government's aim throughout had been to allow Carter to do all the difficult technical work, and then to seize the tomb.

☛ The license of Countess Carnarvon, under which Carter operated, was cancelled by a ministerial order.

☛ The Government announced that it would formally open the tomb on Feb. 22 and hold a public view for the Cabinet diplomats and their wives. It would give complete freedom of access, publicity and photography to all correspondents, would assume all expenses and complete control. General Allenby, returning from the Sudan, told Carter he could not intervene.

☛ The Government assumed control on Feb. 2; Pierre Lacau, Director General of Antiquities, officially broke the locks of the Tomb, entered with a long retinue of district officials and workers. Newspaper correspondents were not allowed to enter as had been promised; but they were assured that no damage was found, that nothing would be removed.

Luna Park

There may be life of a sort on the moon, after all, despite its admitted lack of atmosphere. Fifty-five plots or fields of something which can best be described as "vegetation" have been observed and mapped on the southern wall of the great moon crater Eratosthenes, by Dr. William H. Pickering, the Harvard astronomer, at the Mandeville (Jamaica) Observatory.

Dr. Pickering concentrated on an area of 1,073 square miles (one third the size of Yellowstone Park), and photographed and sketched it continuously while that part of the moon was visible. The "vegetation" resembles nothing known upon the earth, for it would have to be able to withstand a heat of 200 degrees Fahrenheit for part of the month, and for several days during the lunar night a cold more severe than any known on earth. The strips of color that look like vegetation rise and grow for 8 to 10 days during the moon's daytime. Sometimes they seem to move across the surface at a rate of 60 feet an hour. They are not shadows, and must be either mineral discolorations on the surface, or something moving of a vegetable or animal nature. The lunar "vegetation" is somewhat similar to that in the "canals" of Mars.

The Eratosthenes region is an oasis,

separated from other similar areas by enormous desert tracts. Some astronomers think that the great craters may emit steam which provides a sort of atmosphere.

...

Oldest Building

A small square temple, built by the Sumerian king Annipadda, of Ur, about 4500 B. C., is the oldest building in the world still standing above ground, according to a report from Dr. C. Leonard Woolley, director of the joint expedition of the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania Museum, which is excavating in the region of Ur in lower Babylonia (TIME, April 28, July 9, Dec. 31). The temple, located at Tell el Obeid, four miles from Ur, was first unearthed some months ago, but its excavation has now been completed, carrying back the known history of Sumeria a thousand years into legendary ages. With an age of over 6,000 years, the temple is almost twice as old as the relics of King Tutankh-Amen. The finds included:

1) A small gold scaraboid bead, inscribed with the name and title of King Annipadda.

2) A broad flight of stone steps leading to a platform 20 feet high, on one corner of which stood the temple proper.

3) A row of statues of bulls, three feet high, made of thin copper plates over a wooden core. Their horns were of gold.

4) Friezes of cattle lying down and of pastoral scenes carved in various materials.

5) Two columns 10 feet high encrusted with mosaic work and mother-of-pearl.

...

Where the Blue Begins

Orthodox theories of light say that the sky is blue overhead because the sun's rays are sorted out by the atmosphere, and the shorter waves (the blue ones) get through. At sunrise and sunset the rays must struggle through the thicker and denser atmosphere at the horizon, and the long red rays only can penetrate to our sight.

Now Professor Vigand, of the University of Christiania, Norway, claims he has discovered another and better reason. Just outside the earth's atmosphere, he says, is a wall of crystalline particles of nitrogen. This is what makes the sky blue. It also explains, he thinks, why radio waves follow the contour of the earth, instead of flying off from it at a tangent. This would seem to indicate that radio communication with other planets will always be impossible.

LAW

"Task of Sisypheus"

Discussion at the assembly of the American Law Institute, at Washington, was chiefly related to two reports: One on classification of the law by Roscoe Pound, Harvard Law Dean; another on defects in criminal justice by Herbert S. Hadley (Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, and onetime Governor of Missouri), John G. Milburn, of New York, and William E. Mikell, University of Pennsylvania Law Dean.

Charles E. Hughes made a speech. Extracts:

"We have in this country the greatest law factory the world has ever known. Forty-eight States and the Federal Government are turning out each year thousands of new laws, while at the same time the courts in the performance of judicial duty are giving us thousands of precedents—175,000 pages of decisions in a single year, an average of 12,000 or more statutes each year and an average of 13,000 or more permanently recorded decisions of highest courts each year.

"Liberty under law, but under how much law?

"This institute represents a movement of hard-boiled idealists—with faith to remove mountains. We are seeking first of all to aid in the simplification of the law, as announced by the courts, through an analytical and constructive restatement: not as a code, not to have the illusory certainty of a legislative enactment, but as a source to which judges and lawyers may resort for precise and comprehensive information, possessing the only lasting authority, that of learning and accuracy. It is a colossal undertaking; some might say it is the task of Sisypheus* . . .

"Some judges of great intellectual power, conscious of their integrity and with implicit faith in their own judgment, may think that written opinions are largely unnecessary, but the Bar knows that the best security of good and faithful work is that the judge must state his reasons. And the judge himself knows how often first impressions and even decisions passed in the conference room meet their Waterloo when the judge finds 'they won't write.' The essential test is adequate statement of grounds.

" . . . The main trouble with the volume of litigation is thus not with the courts, but with the legislatures. The evil resides not merely in the number of laws. It is in badly drawn laws.

* Sisypheus—in Greek mythology, a king of Corinth, condemned in Hades to roll uphill a huge stone that always rolled down again.

It is also in the compromises of legislation where the contests of opposing policies are satisfied by ambiguous phrases which transmit the difficulties of legislative bodies to the courts, who are left with the burdensome task of discovering the legislative intent, when actually there has been no defined legislative intent. . . .

"Perhaps the greatest need of all is the improvement in the administration of the criminal law by certainty in its definition and celerity in its administration. . . . I remember 30 years ago hearing a lecture by Andrew D. White on *The Problem of Murder in the United States*. Mr. White showed by statistics that there were probably 50,000 convicted murderers in the country. I do not know what the statistics show today, but I imagine that the problem is aggravated.

" . . . The vast majority of our fellow citizens, the great masses of the people, obtain their idea of American justice from the minor courts, from the magistrates' courts, from municipal courts, the tribunals that are well called the poor man's courts. Here is a special trust of the lawyers to use their full influence to assure an inexpensive, speedy, expert administration of justice where the courts most frequently touch the lives of the plain people."

THE PRESS

Magnates

Who owns the most newspapers in the U. S., and who owns the greatest circulation, are two questions which *Editor and Publisher*, journalistic trade paper, answered with statistics for 1923.

The greatest example of multiple newspaper ownership in the country is the Scripps-Howard group, consisting of 26 dailies. Robert P. Scripps and Roy W. Howard own and control this group. Most of their papers were established, not purchased, by them. Their circulation is 1,270,843 daily, and of all their papers only one publishes a Sunday edition—the *Pittsburgh Press*, acquired last year.

The next group in point of numbers, but one even larger in point of circulation, is the Hearst press. Mr. Hearst owns 22 papers with 14 Sunday editions. They have a total daily circulation of 3,350,411, and a Sunday circulation of 4,084,394. This gives him over 10% of total circulation of all daily papers in the country, and almost 20% of the entire Sunday circulation.

Other groups of papers, prominent for one reason or another, include:

* Andrew Dickson White—onetime President of Cornell University, later Ambassador to Germany, died 1918.

¶ The properties of James M. Cox: the *Dayton News*, the *Springfield News*, the *Canton News* and the *Miami News-Metropolis*. The last two newspapers were acquired by Mr. Cox last year. His group has a circulation of 94,903 daily and 76,804 Sunday.

¶ The group owned by Louis H. Brush and Roy D. Moore: the *Marion Star*, the *East Liverpool Tribune*, the *East Liverpool Review*, the *Salem News*—total circulation 30,906 daily.

¶ The group controlled by John C. Shaffer and his son, Carroll Shaffer: the *Chicago Evening Post*, the *Indianapolis Star*, the *Muncie Star*, the *Terre Haute Star*, the *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver), the *Denver Times*—total circulation 248,518 daily; 215,706 Sunday.

Other papers owned and controlled together, but operated separately, include:

¶ The *Washington Post* and *Cincinnati Enquirer*, total circulation 134,900 daily; 146,265 Sunday. These are owned or controlled by Edward B. McLean, arch friend of President Harding.

¶ The *New York World* and the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, total circulation 804,221 daily; 986,767 Sunday. These are owned by Ralph, Joseph and Herbert, sons of the late Joseph Pulitzer.

¶ The *New York Times* and the *Chattanooga Times*, total circulation 357,556 daily; 559,687 Sunday. They are the properties of Adolph S. Ochs.

¶ The *Chicago Tribune* and the *Daily News* (Manhattan), total circulation 1,201,206 daily; 1,444,848 Sunday. Colonel R. R. McCormick and Captain J. M. Patterson are the owners.

¶ The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* and the *New York Evening Post*, total circulation 318,360 daily; 247,297 Sunday. Cyrus Hermann Kotschmar Curtis, veteran magazine publisher, is their owner.

The Gotha

The *Almanach de Gotha*, the social register of royalty, for years a part of every ambassador's kit, has quit publication.

For 160 years this annual has chronicled the marriages, births, deaths and throne-changings of Europe. No rival has ever threatened its supremacy.

Its brief chronicles were sternly discriminatory. For years it ignored the upstart Buonaparte. Only when Napoleon threatened to confiscate the Gotha's archives, did it finally submit to printing his name in its imperial list.

James Monroe was the first American to be mentioned as a potentate. The Gotha has always indicated that American women who married great nobles were not of equal birth.

What Is Your Time Worth?

It is not safe to make an investment and then forget about it. Someone should give it his attention. Who?

If you decide to undertake the task yourself, you must, for one thing, be prepared to undertake an enormous reading program, including financial and trade papers of all types. You should also study and *understand* earning statements and balance sheets. Even so, what everyone knows is not news and you will only have just scratched the surface.

Granted, however, you can do all this—what is your time worth?

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

More often than has been the case for many years, Wall Street, which is supposed to be something of a "barometer" for the course of trade and industry, has been asking: "Where do we go from here?"

The decline in the stockmarket, while due to professional causes, has occasioned many second thoughts in the financial district, and the tendency is to take a not too rosy view of the business outlook. This may be due to the old habit of letting the stock ticker regulate one's optimism, or it may be rather more fundamental than that.

The hysterical exhibition of peanut politics in Washington has unquestionably contributed its thunderhead to the previously clear horizon. A group of radicals are dictating the tax measures of the country, and the Mellon Bill has seemingly been side-tracked. Senators and Congressmen are vastly interested in "putting themselves on record" and in putting their opponents in a hole. After Easter, Presidential politics will probably inject an even greater element of uncertainty into the business situation.

Foreign Trade

James A. Farrell, U. S. Steel President, has for 30 years been preeminent in sending American business across the water. Last week he invited nearly every financial and industrial group in the U. S. to associate itself with the 11th National Foreign Trade Convention. It will be held in Boston, June 4-6.

Said Mr. Farrell:

"The foreign trade of the United States for 1923 averaged more than \$26,500,000 for each working day of the year. Exports alone averaged \$13,880,000 per working day. Imports were over \$12,600,000 a day.

"Almost two-thirds of these exports were the manufactured products of American industry. More than half of the imports were raw materials required in the manufacture of goods for home and foreign consumption. The Department of Commerce report for January shows imports valued at \$299,000,000 against exports amounting to \$394,000,000.

"These are the facts that offer inspiration and encouragement to American foreign traders. They indicate opportunities for further extension of foreign trade. . . ."

Foreign Loans

Ever since the U. S. became a creditor nation, it has been aware

of the fact that lending money abroad is not always a sure way of remaining popular.

Loans made by the New York market to Argentina have been severely criticised in that country for various reasons. Still more recently, the Japanese have shown widespread dissatisfaction with the terms of the loan contracted here. Many charges were made that the interest rate on the loan (TIME, Feb. 18, 25), was far too high and reflected upon the nation's credit. Much of this grumbling is, of course, due to politics. A minority party habitually assails the terms of a foreign loan made by the party in power.

Foreign countries who come as borrowers to New York must, however, remember one important element in that market—the tremendous existing demand for long-term capital as compared with the financial markets of less rapidly growing nations. Foreign bond offerings in New York must compete with better known and more popular home investments on the basis of the interest rate. As long as America itself calls for the steady investment of several billions of dollars annually in home business and other enterprises, foreign borrowers will be

No. 4

Your Car! Steer Clear!

of the danger line between *safety* and *liability*. Keep on the safe side of the line by knowing your automobile hazards, your liabilities. Write for folder on "Increased Liability Limits."

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bound to find financing here somewhat expensive.

Reserve Rate

Financial opinion is divided into two hostile camps on the question as to whether the present $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve banks can and should be maintained, in the face of many factors which would normally make for a speedy reduction in the rate.

One school, which includes the stock market fraternity, favors lower rates largely on the basis that it would provide a cause for an advance in the prices of bonds and other fixed investment securities, as well as for a speculative fillip to the general stock market. Borrowers of money generally, however, favor a rate reduction.

The other party believe the present rate should be kept up, lest cheap money lead to inflation. The Reserve authorities were severely criticised for not establishing a high rate in 1920, and apparently they wish to avoid such criticism in the future, especially in the light of our present large gold reserves.

Money is easy now, although this is largely a seasonal condition, and signs of an increasing demand have, to some extent, been already evidenced. The critical situation in the Northwest may, however, produce political pressure on the Reserve to lower its rate. Even the

Minneapolis Reserve Bank has a reserve ratio of almost 80% —a very high figure. But the Reserve officials evidently intend to feel their way cautiously, to adopt in part a policy of "watchful waiting." Their greatest fear is inflation; and with our huge unused gold reserves, it is something to be watched.

The Dollar

The purchasing power of \$1 is only 60.8¢ as contrasted with July, 1914.

Recovery since the peak of inflation (July, 1920) is, however, marked by the fact that since the peak the cost of living has dropped 19.5%.

The cost of living dropped 2% in January.

These figures were furnished by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Chicle Fight

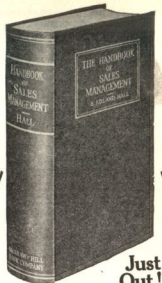
The present management of the American Chicle Co. comes up for reelection at its annual stockholders' meeting on March 4 next, but a number of prominent stockholders have made up their minds to make this function rather more stirring than such meetings usually prove. They have organized a stockholders' protective committee, and are out to obtain proxies for a majority of the 155,000 outstanding shares; already they have proxies for 65,000. They propose to have the scalp of H. T. Blodgett, President of the Company, and to effect several reforms, in their opinion demanded by the business.

Mr. Blodgett's main defect, as the committee views it, in his enthusiasm for more salary. He was, it is claimed, placed in the Presidency by bankers who had control of the Company, although he was quite innocent of any knowledge of the chewing-gum industry. Blodgett, however, apparently knew a trick worth two of that. His salary was increased from \$20,000 to \$50,000; and the increase was made retroactive for the previous year and a quarter. In the opinion of the committee the business did not warrant this munificence.

The insurgent stockholders' committee also criticise the financial affairs of the Company, which has outstanding \$2,000,000 in bank loans and \$1,500,000 in serial notes. It is claimed that no effort has been made to retire these obligations, and their continued existence compels a control of the Company's affairs by the creditor bankers, which is injurious to the stockholders' interests.

Ford's Railroad

The preliminary 1923 figures for the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad are in; the showing it has made



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has justified its owner, Henry Ford, in his prediction. The property consists of over 400 miles of main line with trackage rights over another 50 miles, and about 160 miles of yards and sidings. When Henry Ford purchased the road on July 10, 1920, for \$5,000,000, most critics thought he had been stuck rather badly at last. Indeed, during 1920, a deficit of \$2,121,524 was run up. Since that time, however, Mr. Ford has routed much profitable traffic over it, its gross has climbed from \$4,481,036 in 1920 to \$10,417,412 last year. Operating costs for 1923 were reduced by \$737,170 from the figure of the year before, and the cost of equipment maintenance also fell off \$691,243 over the same period. As a result the net earnings for 1923 amounted to \$1,786,924—about a third of the road's original purchase price.

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SPORT

Bull's Meat

A bull knocked-out a farmer in the 5th round. The bull's name was Luis Angel Firpo of the Argentine. The farmers Christian name is unknown. But he is a North American and his sir-name is Lodge. "Fat Farmer Lodge," he is called.

The fight was held in the River Platt football field, Buenos Aires, attended



© Sussman, Minneapolis

FARMER LODGE

"A Senator's grandson is not too good for our bull"

by 35,000—a record for the Southern Hemisphere. Lodge went down on the strength of two rights to the jaw and a left to the stomach. He took the count with his eyes open.

The background of the fight was the great nation of Argentinians vicariously lustre for meat for their prize bull. They had insisted on U. S. meat. A broker produced Farmer Lodge. The combination name was genuinely United States. It had an official sound. The Argentine populace clapped its hands: "A Senator's grandson* is not too good for our bull."

When he entered the ring Farmer Lodge, 231 pounds, weighed 13 pounds more than Firpo. For four rounds he was the aggressor.

Firpo was scheduled for one more

*The populace was mistaken, Puglist Lodge, Minnesotan, is not related to the Senator from Massachusetts.

fight before leaving his home Pampas—with Ermino Spalla, Italian, heavy-weight champion of Europe, who was introduced to the Buenos Aires crowd last Sunday.

Spalla, from the ringside, challenged the winner in both Italian and Spanish. Then up spoke Romero-Rojas, Chilean, and challenged Firpo whether he won or lost. The up spoke Joe Boykin, Chilean, and challenged Romero-Rojas.

Romero-Rojas was faultlessly attired in evening dress. From Manhattan it has been reported that Promoter Rickard will aid in pushing this Chilean to the top next Summer. Romero "is to receive \$7,500 for his first bout (in the U. S.) with substantial increases if he makes good." When—and if—he fights Champion Dempsey, \$100,000 will be his.

Tilden Trounced

In Buffalo, Tilden, tennis man, was beaten twice. He met Alonso, paragon from Aragon, in the finals of the invitation singles. The result was: 6-4, 1-6, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4. Alonso covered the court sensationally and was unbeatable in the second set. Tilden favored his ankle, wrenched the day previous in the doubles.

The doubles victory was taken from Tilden and his young Philadelphia friend, Sandy Weiner, by R. Lindley Murray, California, and Arnold Jones of Yale. Score: 5-7, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Tennis Ball Row

Two makes of tennis ball were considered for use at the French Olympics next July. One was American, one English. The committee chose the American. French players protested. They said it was unfair, since they were more accustomed to the English make. The committee denied that the English make was more common on the Continent, and refused to change its decision.

To the charge that Americans were seeking advantages, the committee replied: "Americans need no favors. They will be able to look out for themselves without undue privileges."

New World's Records

¶ 100-yd. dash (indoor): Louis Clark, of Johns Hopkins University, 9½ seconds. The previous record, 10 seconds, was equalled two weeks ago by Loren Murchison, Newark A. C.

¶ 300-yd. breast stroke (women): In Buffalo, Agnes Geraghty lowered her previous record to 4 min. 53½ sec.

¶ 500-yd. run (indoor): In the "Buer-meyer 500" race in Manhattan, Joe Tierney, of Holy Cross, in 58 seconds. The previous record was made in 1920 by Jake Driscoll, 59½ seconds.

AERONAUTICS

Nine Miles

By a new ruling of the Fédération Internationale Aéronautique (TIME, Nov. 12), an aviator must rise—in order to beat Sadi Lecoq's 36,745 ft. world's altitude record—400 metres (or nearly 1,300 feet) higher than the present mark.

Last week, Lieutenant John A. Macready tried for a second time to beat Lecoq. He failed—reaching the modest elevation of 34,983 feet. His altimeter recorded 41,000 feet but the altimeter is not an absolute instrument to show height. It measures how much lighter the air is at heights than it is at ground level. On a cold day the air is heavier at ground level, hence the error. And it certainly was cold the day of the flight—the thermometer failed at 70° below zero Fahrenheit, at some 30,000 feet. Macready went still higher and into still colder air; he needed his five suits of underwear, his fur-lined clothing, his specially designed helmet.

It was not the Lepère plane nor any lack of the pilot's endurance that prevented victory, but the breaking of the supercharger, whose function is to maintain the power of the motor in rarefied air. The undismayed Macready will try again, with another supercharged plane which theoretically can reach 45,000 feet, or nearly nine miles of altitude.

The following figures show the world's altitude records since 1911:

Date	Pilot	Feet
1911	R. Garros, French	13,943
1912	R. Legagneux, French	17,878
1913	R. Legagneux, French	20,090
1914	Oelrich, German	26,580
1918	Schroeder, American	28,900
1919	Lang, English	30,500
1919	Schroeder, American	30,900
1919	Cassle, French	33,136
1919	Kohlts, American	34,610
1920	Schroeder, American	34,113
1921	Macready, American	34,509
1923	Lecoq, French	35,178
1923	Lecoq, French	36,745

Metal Skin

Every nine months or so, a dirigible has to slough its outer skin. Every year the interior gas-bags have to be removed. Between renewals both the inner and outer fabric system have to be constantly repaired. The Airship Construction Co. of Detroit, said to be backed by Edsel Ford, is experimenting with a new form of covering and interior cell, to be built entirely of very thin sheet duralumin, not more than one one-hundredth of an inch in thickness.

"Not for Stunts"

The U. S. Navy is bitterly disappointed at the abandonment of the

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so-called Pole-flight plans (TIME, Feb. 18). Its disappointment may be still greater if the British get the chance of which the Americans were deprived. Commander F. M. Boothby, British airship expert, is trying to borrow the R-36 from the Air Ministry on the plea that he can fly from England to the Pole, in 96 hours there and back, at an expenditure of only \$25,000. The Labor Air Minister is cold to his plans. "Airships are for military purposes, not for stunts!"

New Job

Less spectacular but perhaps more useful will be the *Shenandoah's* future duties. The Naval collier *Patoka* will be equipped as an airship tender, carrying tanks for helium and gasoline, with a special mooring mast to cost \$100,000. Supported by this floating base, the dirigible will be a most useful scout for the Atlantic Fleet, and this Summer joint maneuvers between warships and dirigible will be carried out for the first time in American Naval operations.



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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

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

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium: "People in Brussels are saying that I and my boy Leopold, Crown Prince, will lose a brilliant golf partner when U. S. Ambassador Henry Prather Fletcher is transferred down to Italy."

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt (Alice Gwynne), largest individual taxpayer in Newport: "I wrote a letter to the Mayor of Newport protesting against the proposed Dempsey-Wills boxing bout to be held there next summer. Said I: 'I strongly disapprove of the project. I feel that it would not tend to the improvement nor advancement of the city.'"

Luis Angel Firpo, "Pampas bull!": "Under my signature in *The New York World*, I wrote that 'on the 14th of September [the night I fought Dempsey] I was not even in condition to face a sick cat.'"

Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the late Woodrow Wilson: "I made a speech at a Woodrow Wilson memorial service in Brooklyn. Said I: 'They called him cold when he was only shy. They called him austere when he was only gentle. Those who execrated Woodrow Wilson, who cried "Crucify, Crucify," those who knocked, knocked at the door of his sick room, spying upon a weary President, pursuing him like a deer set upon by snarling hounds, are now in the shadow of disgrace.' Applause cut me short. Then I went on: 'Are resting under the blight and stigma of a Nation's shame and reproach'—again I was interrupted by applause. It was Senator Fall, now the centre of the oil investigation, who visited President Wilson's bedroom during his illness as a member of the Senate Committee to learn whether Mr. Wilson's sickness had affected his mind.'"

Friedrich Ebert, President of Germany: "One Karl Klaffing, a factory worker of Kolditz, wrote me a letter announcing the arrival of a seventh son. Herr Klaffing recalled the custom of the onetime Kaiser, who volunteered to act as godfather whenever a seventh son was born. I wrote Klaffing a letter congratulating him, stating that I would gladly send the baby a little gift, but that I wished to be excused beyond that."

Samuel Goldwyn (real name, Samuel Goldfish): "The George H. Doran Co. published a book, *Behind the Scenes*, written by me. One John Anderson, a critic, wrote as follows in the *Literary Review*: 'Goldwyn has written one of the funniest books of the season, presumably without intending it.' Anderson cited the following as a particularly fine example

of unconscious humor: 'If you can picture a flowering arbour and then picture the subsequent surprise of finding inside of it a perfectly good dynamo you will have conceived the full force of Miss [Geraldine] Farrar's personality. . . . Indeed the figure with which I started falls short of conveying the full effect of Miss Farrar's presence. . . . If I had said, therefore, that the arbour concealed one of those marvelous implements that cut, thrash and sack the grain, all in a single operation, I should have come nearer the ideal description.'"

Morris Gest, producer of *The Miracle*: "In a pamphlet, entitled *An American Protestant Protest against the Defilement of True Art by Roman Catholicism*, I was accused of being an emissary of the Pope, an 'alien Judas Iscariot tool for Jesuitical propaganda.' Said I: 'I am proud of being a Jew, but I resent bitterly being described as a Judas. *The Miracle* is a work of art and not a religious propaganda.'"

Otto H. Kahn: "It was reported that I had engaged Miss Muriel Sharp to take the place of Lady Diana Manners, who is to retire from *The Miracle*. Miss Sharp is the young lady who, in April, 1923, created a sensation by suing Clendennin J. Ryan, son of Thomas Fortune Ryan, for \$500 room rent."

Count Ludwig Salm von Hoogstraeten, Austrian nobleman who eloped recently with Miss Millicent Rogers of Manhattan: "The *Chicago Tribune* credited me with having made the following statement to 'an old friend' in the Ritz Hotel in Paris: 'Six months more of this and if Mr. Rogers does not come through [with some money], I am going to get a divorce!'"

Owen Wister, author of *The Virginian* and other novels: "I refused an appointment to handle funds to be collected in Philadelphia for German children. I gave as my reason the lavish expenditures by German profiteers 'conspicuous for their eating, their drinking and their jewels' which I had observed in expensive Swiss hotels. 'May I suggest,' said I, 'that before asking American help, you invite these German profiteers to look after their own flesh and blood. . . . Perhaps you are not aware what is being taught about the War to German children in Prussianized schools, but you can hardly have forgotten the recent act of the German Embassy in Washington.'"

William C. Bruce, junior U. S. Senator from Maryland: "The *Baltimore Sun* printed a despatch to the effect

WHAT I THINK OF PELMANISM

By Judge
Ben B. Lindsey

PELMANISM is a big, vital, significant contribution to the mental life of America. I have the deep conviction that it is going to strike at the very roots of individual failure, for I see in it a new power, a great driving force.

I first heard of Pelmanism while in England on war work. Sooner or later almost every conversation touched on it, for the movement seemed to have the sweep of a religious conviction. Men and women of every class and circumstance were acclaiming it as a new departure in mental training that gave promise of ending that *preventable* inefficiency which acts as a brake on human progress. Even in France I did not escape the word, for thousands of officers and men were *Pelmanizing* in order to fit themselves for return to civil life.

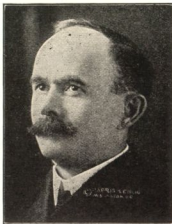
When I learned that Pelmanism had been brought to America, by Americans, for Americans, I was among the first to enroll. My reasons were two; first, because I have always felt that every mind needed regular, systematic and scientific exercise, and secondly, because I wanted to find out if Pelmanism was the thing that I could recommend to the hundreds who continually ask my advice in relation to their lives, problems and ambitions.

Failure is a sad word in any language, but it is peculiarly tragic here in America, where institutions and resources join to put success within the reach of every individual. In the twenty years that I have sat on the bench of the Juvenile Court of Denver, almost every variety of human failure has passed before me in melancholy procession. By *failure* I do not mean the merely criminal mistakes of the individual, but the faults of training that keep a life from full development and complete expression.

It is to these needs and these lacks that Pelmanism comes as an answer. The "twelve little gray books" are a remarkable achievement. Not only do they contain the discoveries that science knows about the mind and its workings, but the treatment is so simple that the truths may be grasped by anyone of average education.

In plain words, what Pelmanism has done is to take psychology out of the college and put it into harness for the day's work. It lifts great, helpful truths out of the back water and plants them in the living stream.

As a matter of fact, Pelmanism ought to be the beginning of education instead of a remedy for its faults. First of all, it teaches the science of self-realization; it makes the student *discover* himself; it acquaints him with his sleeping powers and shows him how to develop them. The method is *exercise*, not of the haphazard sort, but a steady,



JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY

Judge Ben B. Lindsey is known throughout the whole civilized world for his work in the Juvenile Court of Denver. He says:

"The human mind is *not* an automatic device. It will *not* 'take care of itself.' Will power, originality, decision, resourcefulness, imagination, initiative, courage—these things are not gifts but results. Every one of these qualities can be developed by effort, just as muscles can be developed by exercise."

increasing kind that brings each hidden power to full strength without strain or break.

The human mind is *not* an automatic device. It will *not* "take care of itself." Will power, originality, decision, resourcefulness, imagination, initiative, courage—these things are not gifts, but results. Every one of these qualities can be developed by effort just as muscles can be developed by exercise. I do not mean by this that the individual can add to the brains that God gave him, but he can learn to make use of the brains that he has instead of letting them fall into flabbiness through disuse.

Other methods and systems that I have examined, while realizing the value of mental exercise, have made the mistake of limiting their efforts to the development of some single sense. What Pelmanism does is to consider the mind as a whole and

treat it as a whole. It goes in for mental team play, training the mind as a unit. Its big value, however, is the instructional note. Each lesson is accompanied by a work sheet that is really a progress sheet. The student goes forward under a teacher in the sense that he is followed through from first to last, helped, guided and encouraged at every turn by conscientious experts.

Pelmanism is no miracle. It calls for application. But I know of nothing that pays larger returns on an investment of one's spare time from day to day.

(Signed) BEN B. LINDSEY.

Note: As Judge Lindsey has pointed out, Pelmanism is neither an experiment nor a theory. For almost a quarter of a century, it has been showing men and women how to lead happy, successful, well-rounded lives. 650,000 Pelmanists in every country on the globe are the guarantee of what Pelman training can do for you.

No matter what your own particular difficulties are—poor memory, mind wandering, indecision, timidity, nervousness or lack of personality—Pelmanism will show you the way to correct and overcome them. And on the positive side, it will uncover and develop qualities which you never dreamed existed in you. It will be of direct, tangible value to you in your business and social life. In the files at the Pelman Institute of America are hundreds of letters from successful Pelmanists telling how they doubled, trebled and even quadrupled their salaries, thanks to Pelman training.

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that I had quit the Senate Chamber in a rage because of an attack on me by a Democratic colleague. In a letter to the *Sun*, I said: 'Your correspondent should have stated that I left the Senate Chamber because I was hungry, not angry. . . . As I left the Chamber at a time when Senator Caraway was making some characteristic observations upon my speech, it is, perhaps, not strange that your Washington representative should have jumped to the conclusion that I left it angry. . . . I went off to the Senate restaurant in a state of absolutely unruffled composure. When I am angry it is not my back but my face that I am in the habit of presenting to him who has angered me.'"

George Bernard Shaw: "During a five-night performance in London of my *Back to Methuselah*, I became angry with my audience because they showed signs of exhaustion.' It was reported I showed 'decided pique,' called the public 'mental cripples,' the critics 'quite insane.' Said I: 'If I felt like it, I would write a play that would take a month to perform. Why shouldn't I? . . . It is absurd to treat me as though I were a gutter snipe.'"

William H. Thompson, onetime Mayor of Chicago: "In connection with the incorporation at Springfield, Ill., of the South Sea Research Co., I arranged to send to the South Sea Isles an expedition to take motion pictures. Said I: 'There are many millions of persons interested in fish. . . . I have strong reasons to believe that in the South Sea Islands there are fish that come out of the water, can live on land, will jump three feet to catch a grasshopper and actually climb trees. And I figure that pictures of fish climbing trees ought to be profitable.'"

William J. Bryan: "Arthur Brisbane, Hearst editor, visited me at my Palm Beach home. Later he wrote as follows: 'To W. R. Hearst and his other visitor Mr. Bryan gave one large coconut, much bigger than his head; one grapefruit, almost as big as his head, both from his own trees. He has seven kinds of fruit on the place, including oranges and lemons, also alligator pears and guava.'"

Sammy Bohne, second baseman of the Cincinnati National League baseball team, "only Jew in the major leagues": "In the Superior Court of San Francisco I filed application that my name, which is really Cohen, be changed to Bohne by legal edict."

Ralph Adams Cram, famed architect: "I proposed the erection of a suitable memorial on the Princeton campus to the onetime President of Princeton, Woodrow Wilson, '79. Also, memorials to James Madison, Class of 1771, and John Witherspoon, President of Princeton, 1768-1794."

MILESTONES

Born. To Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Claypoole Vanderbilt (onetime Gloria Mercedes Morgan), a daughter; in Manhattan.

Married. Jessie Reed, 24, of the *Ziegfeld Follies*, to William P. Young, 26, "rich ad. man" at Waukegan, Ill. The romance was precipitated at an after-the-theatre party at "The Tent," a North State Street restaurant.

Died. Henry Garland Dupre, 50, Representative from Louisiana, "handsomest man in Congress"; at Washington, from a stroke of apoplexy.

Died. George Randolph Chester, 55, famed author of *Get-Rich-Quick-Wallington*; in Manhattan, of heart disease.

Died. Sir Henry Lucy ("Toby, M.P."), 79; at Hythe, England. He sat in the Press Gallery of Parliament during three reigns, was for 35 years author of *The Essence of Parliament* in *Punch*.

MISCELLANY

In Huntington, W. Va., resolutions were passed against kissing games at children's parties. Endorsed by the Parent-Teachers' Association and the County Medical Association, the resolutions declared that such games "might lead to worse" and are a "very low type of entertainment which for many reasons should be discontinued."

From Sing-Sing Prison, N. Y., it was announced that one Lester Gerstenberg (16), "youngest prisoner awaiting the electric chair," has mastered the art of checker playing. Gerstenberg, in solitary confinement, shouts his moves, records on his board the move the other prisoners shout to him. He is "checker champion of the death house."

In Horley, England, five circus elephants "farmed out for heavy work to keep their weight down," were poisoned with arsenic "by some miscreant." Three died.

In Philadelphia, one Mrs. Emma F. Ware functioned as a jurymen, signed a verdict in a \$150,000 damage suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad. Next day Mrs. Ware startled the U. S. District Court by stating she had "changed her mind." Said she: "I could not sleep last night because I believed I had voted the wrong way. I'm sorry, but I do not agree with the verdict!"

POINT with PRIDE

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

Mr. Warren's profession. (P. 3.)

...

Children of lepers. (P. 19.)

...

A "Senator's grandson." (P. 24.)

...

The younger brother of a famed Governor. (P. 6.)

...

The first American to be mentioned as a potentate. (P. 21.)

...

"One who has been before the public." (P. 1.)

...

Rally Day and Float Night—the big events of the year. (P. 17.)

...

"The only living old master." (P. 13.)

...

A plan "clear and interesting as well as original and convincing." (P. 6.)

...

A good thing that happened quietly. (P. 5.)

...

"One large coconut"—much bigger than Mr. Bryan's head. (P. 30.)

...

Young John Wiley, "New York reared, fond of dancing." (P. 15.)

...

Undismayed Macready. (P. 25.)

...

A paragon from Aragon. (P. 24.)

...

The King of Rumania, the Queen of Italy, the Shah of Persia, the Queen of Yugo-Slavia, etc. (P. 9.)

...

A formal report to regal ancestry. (P. 12.)

Do You Know

that

There are 67 women legislators.

One-fifth of all women are wage earners.

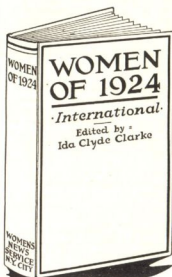
The President of Assyria is a woman.

There are 1787 women preachers.

Over 5,000 patents have been granted to women.

A radium mine was discovered in Brazil by a woman.

A woman discovered three new stars.



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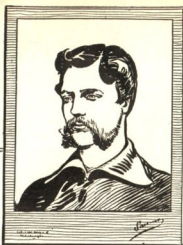
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When burnsides were in bloom

Many people suppose that burnsides were so named because they cluttered up both sides of their wearer's countenance.

That hypothesis cannot be supported by a single hair. Burnsides got the name from General A. E. Burnside, a Civil War hero, who wore that kind of whiskers—perhaps to scare the enemy.

Most of the men who used to think burnsides made them look heroic or rakish are trying now to keep family albums from coming to light.

It must be admitted, however, that burnsides were not altogether futile. The portrait reproduced here shows that burnsides reduced shaving areas, which was an important advantage.

When burnsides were in bloom every stroke of the razor was painful, because there was nothing then for making moist, close lather, which is needed for easy shaving.

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VIEW with ALARM

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

The act of a love-lorn loon. (P. 12.)

...

"A very low type of entertainment which for many reasons should be discontinued." (P. 30.)

...

An "alien Judas Iscariot tool for Jesuitical propaganda." (P. 28.)

...

"Prostituted college professors." (P. 17.)

...

A play that would take a month to perform. (P. 30.)

...

A congregation, mostly female. (P. 18.)

...

Shakespeare without the spears. (P. 16.)

...

Senators on record; Senators in a hole. (P. 22.)

...

A moody and bitter debutante. (P. 14.)

...

Benito "unwashed for days." (P. 10.)

...

175,000 pages of decisions in a single year. (P. 21.)

...

"Those resting under the blight and stigma of a nation's shame and reproach." (P. 28.)

...

Bad manners — an unprecedented affair. (P. 8.)

...

"A blend of George Washington, Chauncey M. Depew and the composer of *Tristan*." (P. 15.)

...

Turkey over-Sabbathed. (P. 12.)

...

A common affliction of able bankers. (P. 7.)

...

Tabasco in the hot country. (P. 12.)

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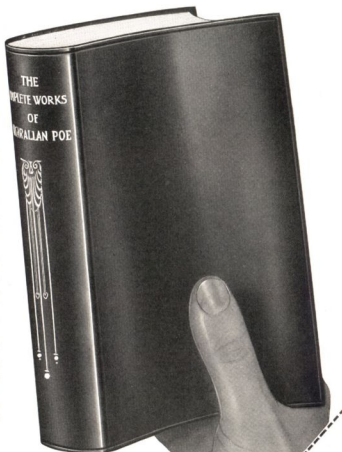
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