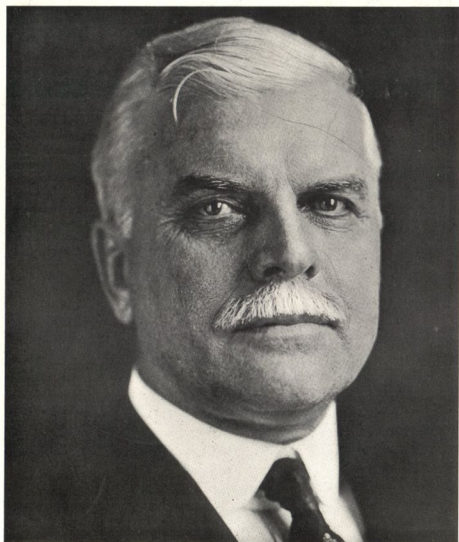


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



LAYMAN STONE

"Labor does not think much of the Church—"
(See Page 18)

VOL. III NO. 10

MARCH 10, 1924

122 W. JEFFERSON STS. WY 8. MILLER, N.Y.

122 W. DOUGLAS STS. WY 8. CLARK, N.Y.

To James Wallen, HOTEL ROOM, East Aurora, N.Y. *Omaha Neb Dec 5*

Today
 be with you a week from
 will be with you a week from

Dear Jimmy: your good
 letter rec'd. I am as
 busy answering the telephone
 that I am going to let
 you write the Hamlet
 Brown stuff. You are
 the best & most rapid
 ad writer in America—
 with one exception.
 I believe you'll see
 the old the up to \$10.000—
 a month in a year all
 right. Love & blessing to
 all those who love the
 thing we love—damn the rest!
 Albert Hubbard

Letter written in 1909 to

JAMES WALLEN • *Persuasive Advertising and Plans*

who now has offices at East Aurora, New York, and a city study in the Vanderbilt Hotel

The following from an utterance of John E. Crew, Director in charge of publicity, of the Sterling and Welch Company, Cleveland, one of the great interior decoration houses of the world:

"Mr. Wallen's facile pen has given our advertisements the dignity of sheer literature. He waters the fields of commerce with refinement and beauty drawn from the wells of romance and history. The practicability of his copy method is attested by the fact that the public attitude toward our advertisements is increasingly responsive."

The Parsons Drawing-Rooms, on the Avenue at Tupper, in Buffalo, are devoted to fashions shown currently with those of Paris, London and New York.

Here follows an eloquent little letter:

Dear Mr. Wallen:

As I review the result of our first year in business, I cannot help but feel a keen sense of satisfaction, both as to the amount of business done and the prestige we have established as style factors among the most discriminating women in Buffalo.

I wish that I might borrow your able pen for a few minutes that I might tell you in the way I should like to, how much of that success I consider due to your assistance in so ably presenting our ideas and ideals of business to the class of people who could appreciate and patronize the effort we were making. To this I greatly attribute the success we have so far attained.

Yours very truly,

(signed) WILLIAM A. PARSONS

Wilkie Collins said that to influence your readers you must "make 'em laugh; make 'em weep; make 'em wait". And the last is power.

The advertising story which holds interest to the very end is the capsheaf of copy. This achieved, your advertisement is literature.

So when William Feather calls my copy literature, I bear the plumage as proudly as the Prince of Wales carries his three feathers. In a recent article Mr. Feather wrote:

"Men like James Wallen, of East Aurora, New York, are producing real literature because they give the minutest attention to the selection of words and the forming of sentences".

In one of the gracious moods that are habitual with him, John D. Wells, Managing Editor of the Buffalo Times, wrote what follows to Mr. Charles R. Huntley, President of the Buffalo General Electric Company:

"The enclosed is one of the best advertisements I have ever read. If I wrote ten pages of laudatory comment on it I could not say more than I mean to convey in that one line.

Will you please convey to the person or agency that wrote it my congratulations? They have given me a literary treat, a type treat, and driven home a big idea".

Since the letter concerns an advertisement composed by me, I reproduce it as a sign of gratitude.

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. III No. 10

March 10, 1924

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

☛ The President wrote to Senator Lenroot, Chairman of the Public Lands Committee, urged that Congress investigate and take action on the demand of the Northern Pacific Railway for some 3,900,000 acres of forest land to which it claims a right by its charter.

☛ The President and Mrs. Coolidge attended the unveiling of a "shrine" in the Library of Congress in which are exhibited the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. These documents have for about 30 years been kept from the public because they were fading and deteriorating. They are now in a marble case, with a glass top and special film of gelatin to prevent harm from injurious light rays.

☛ The President and Mrs. Coolidge attended the wedding of Miss Evelyn Wadsworth, daughter of the senior Senator from New York, to W. Stuart Symington, 3rd, of Baltimore.

☛ Visitors at the White House included Governor Townner, of Porto Rico; President Koerner, of the Supreme Court of Czechoslovakia; Augusto Cochrane de Alencar, Ambassador from Brazil.

Tribute

In the Hall of the House of Representatives, a great assemblage paid final tribute to Warren G. Harding. At a joint session of the House and Senate, with the President, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court and the Diplomatic Corps occupying the front seats, Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes delivered a memorial address in honor of the late President.

In the gallery sat Mrs. Harding, in black, wearing a short mourning veil. With her were George B. Christian, Jr., General Sawyer, former Senator and Mrs. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Daniel R. Crissinger (Governor of the Federal Reserve Board), Dr.

Heber Votaw (brother-in-law of the late President) Amos Kling (brother of Mrs. Harding), Mr. and Mrs. Howard Chandler Christy. In the Executive Gallery were Mrs. Coolidge, the wives of the Cabinet, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth.

The Chaplain of the House pronounced a short prayer. Then Secretary Hughes arose and delivered his tribute, concluding: "Warren G. Harding gave his life to his country. No one can do more than that. He exhausted himself in service, a martyr in fidelity to the interests of the people for whom he labored with a passionate devotion. He was a man of the people, indulging no consciousness of superiority, incapable of arrogance, separated from them neither by experience nor by pride nor by eccentricity. He was brother to all whose strivings in countless com-

munities, whose eagerness, adaptability, energy, venturesomeness and common sense give the stamp of the American character. Nothing human was alien to him, and he had 'the divine gift of sympathy.' He wrought mightily for the prosperity of the Nation and for the peace of the world, but he clothed the exercise of power with the beautiful garment of gentleness. If American life with all its possibilities of conflict and turmoil is to be worth living it must be lived in the spirit of brotherly understanding of which he will ever be an exemplar in high office."

The Chaplain of the Senate pronounced a benediction, and the assemblage disbanded.

Observers from the press gallery reported that one of those most moved by the tribute was Attorney General Daugherty.

On the same spot, on the same day of the year (Feb. 27) and at the same hour (noon):

Twenty-two years earlier John Hay had delivered an oration for the dead McKinley, and

Forty-four years earlier James G. Blaine had eulogized the dead Garfield.

THE CABINET

It was reported from Washington that Attorney General Daugherty looked worn and tired. If so, his fatigue may well have been caused by the repeated reports in the daily press that he was about to resign—"tomorrow," "within 48 hours," etc. For the first week, at least, the reports were unfounded. It was even declared positively that the President had asked for Mr. Daugherty's resignation. If so, he was slow in tendering it. After a conference with the President, the Attorney General departed on a "mysterious" trip to Chicago. He attended the final sessions of the grand jury which indicted Charles R. Forbes, former Director of the Veterans' Bureau, for fraud.

All week there was a resolution

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Published weekly by TIME, Incorporated, at 235 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y. Subscription, \$5 per year. Entered as second-class matter February 28, 1923, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

National Affairs—[Continued]

pending in the Senate to investigate Mr. Daugherty's conduct of the Veterans' Bureau (TIME, Mar. 3). Mr. Daugherty had specifically invited an investigation. While still in Chicago, anticipating that an investigation would be authorized, Mr. Daugherty appointed ex-Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon and Paul Howland of Cleveland to defend him. Said he:

"They will give such attention as may be necessary in my personal behalf so that the regular force of the Department and I may continue to give our attention to the Government business."

Meanwhile, the Senate was enjoying much discourse on the subject of passing the resolution authorizing the investigation. The resolution had been offered by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat from Montana who in his resolution attempted to name the investigating committee. This was objected to as a breach of the tradition by which the President of the Senate usually names such bodies. Charges flew back and forth—that Senator Wheeler was trying to pack the committee with opponents of the Attorney General, that the regular Republicans were preparing a whitewashing committee to be named by the President of the Senate.

In the debate Senators Willis and Fess, Republicans of Ohio, were the only outspoken defenders of Mr. Daugherty, although Senator Bruce, Democrat of Maryland, attempted to restrain the ardor of the Democrats and radicals who cried loudest for the investigation. Mr. Fess exclaimed: "It strikes me that the Senate is reaching rather a low level. I hope this is not a school of scandal."

In the course of the struggle, the preamble, containing much oburgation, was stricken from the resolution and the word "alleged" was inserted before the charges to be investigated. A compromise was reached whereby the investigating committee was to be elected by the Senate.

With these changes, the resolution was passed 66-1, the only adverse vote being cast by Senator Davis Elkins, Republican of West Virginia, who, it is known, does not intend to stand for re-election. The resolution:

Resolved, that a committee of five Senators, consisting of three members of the majority and two of the minority, be authorized and directed to investigate circumstances and facts, and report the same to the Senate, concerning the alleged failure of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney General of the United States, to prosecute properly violators of the Sherman anti-trust act and the Clayton act against monopolies and unlawful restraint of trade; the alleged neglect and failure of the said Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney General

of the United States, to arrest and prosecute Albert B. Fall, Harry F. Sinclair, E. L. Doheny, C. R. Forbes and their co-conspirators in defrauding the Government, as well as the alleged neglect and failure of the said Attorney General to arrest and prosecute many others for violations of the Federal statutes, etc.

The committee elected was: Republicans—Brookhart (Chairman), Moses, Jones (Wash.); Democrats—Wheeler, Ashurst.



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WARREN G. HARDING
"Nothing human was alien to him"
(See Page 1)

Cochon!

Enlightenment of the people is one of the functions of the Department of Agriculture. This activity it carries on with results that are often striking.

Last week the Department explained that meat consumption in the U. S. increased from 143.9 lbs. per capita in 1921 to 149.7 lbs. in 1922, to 167 lbs. in 1923—and that five-sixths of the extra meat consumed was pork, pork being now 54% of the meat diet of the world's greatest meat-eating nation.

These facts the Department clarified as follows:

"It is not easy to grasp the real magnitude of the meat producing industry in the United States, but a comparison may help to show how inconceivable it is. . . . Suppose we have the 81,532,600 hogs slaughtered last year in a single drove. Allowing four feet as the length of a hog, in single file they would string out for 61,770 miles, or twice around the world at the equator with enough left over to reach from the North Pole to the southern end of South America. This same great drove would stand 21 abreast from New York to San Francisco. A prodigious meat

appetite is needed to consume all this pork. . . ."

CONGRESS

The Legislative Week

Jointly, both Houses devoted one day to memorial services for President Harding (see Page 1).

The Senate:

☐ Passed with minor changes the appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior carrying \$264,000,000 (previously passed by the House).

☐ Passed a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the relief of farmers in the drought-stricken areas of New Mexico.

☐ Adopted a resolution by Senator Norris of Nebraska calling upon various Departments of the Government to furnish lists of all former Cabinet officers, and former members of Congress who have prosecuted private claims against the Government since 1917.

☐ Ratified a treaty of arbitration with Holland.

☐ Confirmed the nominations (TIME, March 3) of Charles B. Warren and William Phillips to be Ambassador to Mexico and Ambassador to Belgium respectively.

☐ Passed by vote of 66-1 a resolution authorizing an investigation of Harry M. Daugherty's conduct of the Department of Justice. (see Page 1).

The House:

☐ After a mighty tussle accomplished the great labor of passing a tax reduction bill (see Page 3).

☐ Passed bill granting mail franking privilege to Edith Bolling Wilson, widow of Woodrow Wilson (previously passed by the Senate).

A Private Wire

The Senate Public Lands Committee, investigating oil, discovered that Edward B. McLean, publisher of the *Washington Post* and the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, had had a private wire installed between his Washington office and his home at Palm Beach where he was wintering. Besides, it secured copies of about 100 telegrams sent by Mr. McLean to his aides in Washington or by them to him. It was a Brodingnag discovery.

Mr. McLean was the man who ex-Secretary Fall had said lent him \$100,000. McLean, through his attorney, A. Mitchell Palmer (first Alien Property Custodian and later Attorney General under Mr. Wilson), had confirmed this statement. Later, Senator Walsh of Montana had taken testimony from Mr. McLean at Palm Beach, in which the

National Affairs—[Continued]

latter admitted that, although he had given Mr. Fall checks for \$100,000, they had been returned uncashed. So Mr. McLean was indubitably connected with the oil scandals.

Besides, the Senate Committee had secured some delightful messages. A few of them were in code—apparently in two or more codes; they mentioned several Senators and Francis H. McAdoo (son of William G.), A. Mitchell Palmer, Wilton J. Lambert (all attorneys for Mr. McLean), J. W. Zevely (counsel for Mr. Sinclair). It was very interesting. Mr. McLean received more publicity than has been his lot in many months.

The telegrams made one thing clear—Mr. McLean wished to avoid being questioned in detail about his "loan" to Mr. Fall. There was also a curious phrase in one of the telegrams suggesting that the installation of the private wire to Palm Beach would afford "easy access to the White House." There was evidence that a telegraph operator at the White House had been employed after hours to operate the Washington end of the McLean wire.

Then *The New York World* discovered that four of the messages were in a code used by the Department of Justice, or at least a code formerly so used. The deciphered messages did not reveal much except what was already known—that McLean's employees were keeping him informed on the progress of the oil investigation, and sending him tips as to whether or not he would be required to testify. In one of the telegrams Wm. J. Burns, Chief of the Secret Service, was mentioned, thereby adding his name to the list of those implicated.

At once the Committee began to summon everyone mentioned in the telegrams. A. Mitchell Palmer testified that he had acted temporarily for Mr. McLean, while the latter's regular attorney was out of town. He declared that he had made no attempts to pull wires for the publisher, and denied connection with anyone else mentioned in the case.

Some of Mr. McLean's employees were questioned, but without startling results. Mr. McLean himself was placed on the schedule of those to be examined. Thus, from one attempt to avoid unpleasant testimony, Mr. McLean has apparently got himself into an even more unpleasant situation, where more testimony—accompanied by more publicity—will be required.

But Edward B. McLean has known publicity before. It was aboard his houseboat *Pioneer* that President and Mrs. Harding sailed the Florida coast just a year ago. His reputation did not begin there, however. He was the



EDWARD BEALE McLEAN
"King Leopold sent a gold cradle"

son of John R. McLean, millionaire owner of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, of the *Washington Post* and, for a time, of the *New York Journal*. The younger McLean, now only 40, grew up in luxury and blossomed into a cub reporter (with a racing car) on the staff of the *Washington Post*. In 1908, at 25, he was to have married Evelyn Walsh, daughter of Thomas F. Walsh,* a gentleman born in Tipperary, who made his millions in Colorado mines, and struck up a close friendship with King Leopold of Belgium. Instead of waiting for a formal wedding, the young couple eloped.

Something more than a year later, their first child, Vinson Walsh McLean, was born. King Leopold sent a gold cradle. They have three other children, all carefully nurtured and protected from kidnapping by private detectives. Nevertheless, one day when their eldest son was ten years old, he escaped from his guards, rushed out into the street, was run over, and killed by a Ford.

Ever since the Taft Administration,

*Not to be confused with Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, who has been assisting Mr. McLean in the oil investigations.

the McLeans have been noted for their entertaining, and their dinners, served on gold plate, another present from King Leopold. Mr. McLean bought his wife the famous Hope diamond, once the property of Jean Baptiste Tavernier, of Marie Antoinette, of Sultan Abdul Hamid. He was chairman of the Inaugural Committee which welcomed President Harding to the Capitol in 1921. He was a force in Republican politics, especially by reason of his intimacy with the Hardings. The elaborate McLean home, *Friendship*, on the outskirts of Washington, was a place where the late President often amused himself.

TAXATION

Porridge at Any Price

Once upon a time there were three bears—a papa bear, a mama bear and a baby bear. Papa bear liked his porridge very, very hot. Mama bear liked her porridge "just hot." Baby bear liked his porridge only warm. But it was quite impossible for cook to make three kinds of porridge every morning. So cook made up a batch of porridge that was the same temperature as if she had made some very-very hot porridge, some just-hot porridge, some only-warm porridge, and mixed them together. Papa bear grumbled that it wasn't right. Mama bear growled that she wouldn't have it. Baby bear squeaked that it wasn't fair to all the little children. Then cook said if they didn't like the porridge, she wouldn't make any more for them. Then all three bears let out a great roar. Papa bear and mama bear and baby bear all shouted together: "We want the porridge!"

So it was with the tax reduction bill in the House of Representatives. The regular Republicans wanted 25% maximum surtaxes, the Democrats wanted 44% surtaxes and the radicals wanted 50% surtaxes. So Representative Longworth mixed a compromise with 37½% surtaxes. Nobody wanted surtaxes like that, but they had to agree if there was to be porridge. So on the final vote, everybody shouted "Yes" and the bill was passed, 408 to 8.

The final compromise with which the bill was passed by the House had the following chief features:

Normal taxes: 2% on net income up to \$4,000; 5% on net income from \$4,000 to \$8,000; 6% on net income over \$8,000 (present rates, 4% up to \$4,000 and 8% above that).

Surtaxes: Beginning with 1½% from \$10,000 to \$12,000 and graduated upward (each rate being just 75% of

National Affairs—[Continued]

the corresponding surtax at present) to 37½% at \$200,000 and more.

Personal exemptions: \$1,000 for single persons; \$2,000 for heads of families with incomes over \$5,000; \$2,500 for heads of families with incomes less than \$5,000 (the same as the present law).

Inheritance taxes: 1% on estates above \$50,000, graduated up to 40% on estates of more than \$10,000,000 (present rates, 1% above \$50,000 and 25% above \$10,000,000).

Gift taxes: On exactly the same scale as inheritance taxes. (At present there is no gift tax.)

Taxes taken off: Candy, theatre and other admission tickets up to 50¢, telephone and telegraph messages, promissory notes.

A reduction of 25% of the income tax on "earned" income.

A flat reduction of 25% on all income taxes for 1923, payable during the present calendar year.

Summary of changes: 43½% is the maximum rate; addition of a gift tax; reduction of normal income rates below the Mellon plan; increase in inheritance rates; changes, not expected by the Treasury, in the excise taxes.

The Treasury Department gave out figures estimating that the bill as passed would create a deficit next year of \$116,000,000. The arithmetic:

Net loss of revenue from	
the bill	\$446,000,000
Estimated Surplus	330,000,000
Deficit	\$116,000,000

The passage of the bill followed a last-minute compromise between the regular Republicans and their insurgent namesakes who previously had voted against the Mellon bill. With Longworth's offer of 37½% surtaxes and a cut of the nominal tax to 2% on incomes up to \$4,000, the 17 irregulars returned to the fold. Then all but eight members joined in the final chorus of approval. The eight dissenters were: seven Republicans who stuck by the Mellon plan to the end, one Democrat (Howard, of Nebraska, onetime private secretary to W. J. Bryan) who stuck by the Garner plan.

PROHIBITION

A Heated Debate

Edward I. Edwards, Democrat, from New Jersey, rose in the Senate and declared:

"Mr. President, on the night of the 15th of February, 1924, a United States Senator was struck down by a stray shot while walking along Pennsylvania

Avenue accompanied by his wife. Pennsylvania Avenue is the main thoroughfare in our National Capital and one of the historic thoroughfares of the world. It connects the Capitol Building with the White House. The appalling tragedy referred to occurred



© Underwood
SENATOR WILLIS
"Nothing at all is said about that"

almost within the shadow of the Capitol. The newspaper stories are to the effect that there was a running battle between an agent of the National prohibition department and suspected bootleggers, in which pistol shots were freely exchanged, and that one going wild struck Hon. Frank Lester Greene, a United States Senator from the State of Vermont, in the head. He is still in the hospital, his life hanging in the balance. Our common prayer is for his speedy and permanent recovery.

"... I have taken the initiative, so far as the Senate is concerned, and have introduced a resolution to investigate the National prohibition department. ... Have we reached the point where it is no longer safe for United States Senators to walk along the principal thoroughfares of the Nation's Capital City? Is the law to enforce the 18th Amendment to the Federal Constitution so much more sacred than the laws to enforce the other Amendments that those charged with its enforcement may without regard to the great third party, the public, engage in pistol duels with lawbreakers, alleged or real, in places where hundreds of people pass to and fro at all hours of the day and far into the night? Is the 18th Amendment so much more holy and sacred than the Fourth and

Fifth Amendments* that the enforcement branch of our National prohibition department is justified in violating either one or both of them to enforce it? If so, why? ...

"Christ ended His ministry on earth with the great command ... to preach the gospel to all men everywhere. He did not tell us to shoot the gospel into all men everywhere. We are doing a lot of things in the name of Christ nowadays in a manner wholly contrary to anything He ever said or did or taught. ...

Senator Willis, Republican, from Ohio, got the floor:

"... It is interesting to note that men who become agitated because of this accident had nothing at all to say about the hundreds of men whose lives have been lost by the nefarious traffic of the bootlegger. Nothing at all is said about the six or seven hundred men, according to latest reports, who in the city of Philadelphia have lost their lives through the work of the bootlegger. Nothing is said about that. Nothing is said about the 35 members of the enforcement division who have lost their lives seeking to enforce the law. Nothing at all is said about that. ...

And Senator Sheppard, of Texas, pronounced:

"Propagandist endeavors are always under way to create the impression that the entire prohibition enforcement machinery has collapsed and that prohibition is a failure. The resolution of the Senator from New Jersey fits admirably into such a campaign. The social revelers, the wealthy entertainers ... form but another wing of the bootleg army. ... The society matron who feels that she must circulate cocktails among her guests little realizes that not only may she send some soul to Hell about her board but may also by the encouragement which her patronage gives to an illegal traffic send a bullet into the heart of another official sworn to uphold the law and to apprehend its violators. ... Let bootleggers, moonshiners and all the other criminals be given to understand that the American Congress and the American people will sustain and applaud our officers in the enforcement of law."

Opera Politics

"That Title II, Section 1, of the National Prohibition act is hereby amended by the addition after the words 'beverage purposes' on line eight of said section, of the following:

"The 'right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses ... and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures,' and 'no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.'"

National Affairs—[Continued]

"Provided, That from and after the passage of this act any beverage obtained by the alcoholic fermentation of an infusion or decoction of barley, malt, cereals and hops in drinkable water or by the natural fermentation of apple or other fruit, vegetable or herb juices containing not more than 2.75 per centum* of alcohol by volume may be manufactured, sold or transported for sale in original packages for consumption in homes and places other than the place of sale."

This is the text of a bill which 40 Representatives sent to all the other Congressmen, inviting them to sign so that 40 or more identical bills could be introduced in the House on the same day. Ten of the recipients complied immediately so that the bill will be presented by 50 members. Of the 50, 16 are from New York, and all but six are from east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio. If the bill is to have 50 supporters, it will lack just 168 votes of a majority in the House.

NEGROES

Pinchback

Bismarck R. Pinchback, namesake of Otto Edward Leopold, Empire-forged, died last week. He had the distinction of being the son of the only Negro who ever acted as Governor of Louisiana. His father, Pinckney Benton Stewart, as President of the State Senate and Lieutenant Governor, ruled Louisiana for two months (December 1872 through January 1873) during the impeachment trial of Governor Henry Clay Warmoth. It was at the time of the carpet-bagger-scalawag régime, when President Grant was maintaining a Republican state government in power by force of arms. Historians call Pinchback a good man or a scoundrel, depending on which side of the Mason-Dixon line they were written. Two years ago the elder Pinchback died and was buried in Metairie Cemetery—the only colored man in the precincts. Southern whites protested, but the former Governor had bought his burial plot 20 years earlier. It was not reported whether Bismarck will be buried with his father.

WOMEN

Thomson, née Clark

Over a year ago, the democrats placed the first woman in the U. S. Senate when Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton, of Georgia, appointed to fill an

unexpired term, served actively for one day. At present, however, the only woman in Congress is Mrs. Mae E. Nolan, Representative from San Francisco, a Republican. Will she soon have a Democratic counterpart?

Genevieve Clark Thomson, of New Orleans, able golfer, announced her candidacy for the seat in the House which fell vacant with the death of H.



© International

FATHER AND DAUGHTER
She'll take up the late Champ's game?

Garland Dupre (TIME, Mar. 3). Thomson is a name known in New Orleans, because James M. Thomson is publisher of *The Item*. Mrs. Thomson is his wife. But the whole country knows the name of the late Champ Clark. Mrs. Thomson is his daughter.

Amid the acclaim of women Democrats, Mrs. Thomson announced her candidacy, saying: "Should the voters honor me by selection for this post I would look upon it as a step forward for our party and the women of America, and I would necessarily look upon it, not as a personal vote, but more in the light of a generous recognition by the voters of this district of the women of Louisiana."

Leaders of the Louisiana Democratic organization withheld their endorsement until they could consult their constituents.

ARMY AND NAVY
"Hell's Own Brood"

Charles R. Forbes, who once headed the Veteran's Bureau and since has been investigated, was indicted by a

grand jury in Chicago for conspiracy to defraud the Government. Thus after many months of Senate investigation and public scandalmongering, the law at last started towards a conclusion on the merits of the case.

The indictment declared that "Forbes, Thompson, Black [contractors], Cramer [General Counsel of the Veterans' Bureau, who committed suicide last summer during the investigation] and Mortimer [of Thompson and Black, and chief witness for the Government] from April 1, 1922, to Jan. 1, 1923, at the city of Chicago, did unlawfully and feloniously conspire, confederate and agree together and with divers other persons, to said grand jurors unknown, to defraud the United States by fraudulently, corruptly and unlawfully applying and converting portions of money so appropriated to the private and personal use of said conspirators, Forbes and Mortimer, depriving the United States of benefits accruing to it under said acts of Congress.

"The conspirators, Thompson and Black, paid to the defendants, Forbes and Mortimer, portions of moneys which they should receive under such contract as compensation for their actions in securing contracts for Black and Thompson for expenses to be incurred by them, the said moneys to be wasted and misapplied and the purpose of said acts defeated."

The grand jury also declared there were other matters in connection with the case which warranted legal action, but which were not within the jurisdiction of the Chicago court.

Following the indictments Mr. Forbes, who was at the Capital, delivered a statement:

"I am firm in the belief that these indictments will give me an opportunity to reveal before an impartial court, a fair jury and a just press, a Hell-engendered conspiracy against my honor and integrity. . . .

"I am not going to Florida. I am not going to stand on my constitutional rights and refuse to testify. . . . The political pressure upon the Veterans' Bureau is a force for evil. Were I permitted by the court, I should now give the complete details and names of individuals involved in this attempted political corruption happily foiled. I shall make this information public later. I am convinced that for the want of a more convenient political goat I was selected as a victim and a sacrifice.

"These indictments are as false as the lies of Mortimer, as vindictive as the villainous conduct of O'Ryan and Arnold, as cowardly as the so-called second preliminary report of the Senate committee, who had not the courage nor the fairness to hear my defense, who

*As everyone knows, the present act allows 45 of 1%. In pre-Prohibition days so-called "real beer" contained from 3% to 7%.

National Affairs—[Continued]

shirked the duty of formulating an honest report, and who have attempted to escape deserved criticism by scurrying behind the barricade of O'Ryan's malignant verbosity and by merely crying out: 'Some of it we believe, some of it we don't believe; please take your choice,' knowing all the time the charges against me are as false as Hell's own brood."

POLITICAL NOTES

Taboo

Clinton W. Gilbert, more eminent as a political correspondent than as a mythologist, nevertheless produced a learned treatise on the taboos and folk ways of America, especially as regards its supreme ruler:

TABOO No. 1. No President shall touch toul.

TABOO No. 2. No President shall come from south of a certain line.

TABOO No. 3. No President shall ever have set foot upon a common thoroughfare known as Wall Street.

TABOO No. 4. No President shall ever touch money, except the money of the poor, which is held to be blessed.

TABOO No. 5. No President shall ever look upon wine, although sometimes he may be compelled to wink at it.

TABOO No. 6. No President shall be too much anything.

A Good Snapper

The Democratic National Committee pointed with pride to the Democratic whip of the House. A whip has the difficult job of rounding up his party's followers and having them on the floor when every important vote is taken. Representative William A. Oldfield, of Arkansas, just entering upon his 16th year in the House, is whip for the Democrats. The feat for which the National Committee commended him proved him to be a very knout and bastinado.

In the voting on the tax reduction bill in the House, the Democrats succeeded in substituting the Garner surtax rates for those of the Mellon plan. Later the Garner rates were stricken out (when the Republican insurgents went back to their party), but at the high tide of Democratic success, Whip Oldfield assembled on the floor all but three Democratic members.

One was at a funeral.

Two were lying at the point of death.*

*One of these, Representative Dupre of Louisiana, died next day. (TIME, Mar. 3).

Captive History

An American Library of Motion Picture History, a subdivision of the Department of the Interior, is a fancy bred in the head of motion picturedom. An attempt is to be made to put it into law, so that in the future true and infallible history may be unrolled by a few reels from the film library.

As a starter, the Rockett Lincoln Film Co. offered a copy of its twelve reel *Dramatic Life of Abraham Lincoln* to be deposited in a vault at the Smithsonian Institution, there to remain sealed until Feb. 12, 2109 (three hundredth anniversary of Feb. 12, 1809). Said the Film Co.:

"The twelve reels of film, together with a modern projecting machine, with full operating instructions, will be sealed in a steel vault, specially constructed to preserve the film and machine in perfect working order, and with these will be deposited a copy of the working script of the picture and a few copies of the best books on motion picture production and practice. The reason for the projection machine is that in the 185 years to elapse between 1924 and 2109 tremendous changes will take place in motion picture production and exhibition and the donors of the Lincoln picture will take every precaution to insure the proper exhibition of their picture in 2109."

Will He Get It?

The vote on the Bok Peace Award won by Dr. Charles H. Levermore (TIME, Feb. 11) was to have closed on Feb. 4. The date was extended. At the latest reports it was still being extended. Last week's announcement was that 562,022 ballots had been cast in the referendum on the plan, 87.3% being favorable.

Dr. Levermore got \$50,000 when his plan was chosen by the Jury of Award. He is to get \$50,000 more if there is a "sufficient popular response" in favor of the plan. Will he get it? The continued extension of the balloting period seems to imply that the popular response is not satisfying in its volume. *The New York Herald*, strong Republican, anti-League organ, exclaimed in its news columns:

"The number of voters who have endorsed the Levermore plan to date—490,549—is a feeble total when compared with the 919,799 whose first choice in the 1920 election was Eugene Debs, the Socialist candidate—and Debs was a very bad third."

Two Hiram

Many a thumping wad was skrunched when Four-Corners read the newspaper jest: HIRAM JOHNSTON OUT OF RACE.

One Hiram Johnston, a farmer of Zilwaukee, Mich., proposed as Presidential candidate by local farmers, wrote to the Michigan Secretary of State saying he was not a candidate, and asking that his name be withdrawn from the primaries. Of this homely fact the headline writers made good sport.

No Dignity

Frank A. Vanderlip, broadcaster of rumors, declared that he knew "positively" that President Coolidge had asked for Mr. Daugherty's resignation. The White House refused "to dignify the declaration by a denial."

Amending Amending

The Senate Judiciary Committee finally agreed to report favorably a proposed Amendment to the Constitution, sponsored by Senator Wadsworth of New York. It is an amendment on the manner in which amendments to the Constitution shall be made. It proposes to take the place of Article V, and provides that:

1) Amendments may be proposed (a) by both Houses of Congress, each having given a two-thirds vote in favor of the Amendment, or (b) by a convention called by Congress at the request of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the states. (As at present.)

2) Amendments shall become a part of the Constitution when they have been ratified by popular vote in three-fourths of the states. (The present provision calls for ratification by the Legislatures, or by conventions, in three-fourths of the states, whichever method is prescribed by Congress.)

3) States may ratify a proposed amendment or reject it, or reverse their decisions to ratify or reject it until (a) three-fourths of the states shall have ratified, (b) more than one-fourth of the states shall have rejected the proposed amendment, or (c) six years shall have elapsed from the date at which Congress submitted the amendment to the states. (New.)

4) Rejection by more than one-fourth of the states, or the passage of more than six years without ratification by three-fourths of the states, constitutes a final rejection of an amendment. (New.)

5) No state without its consent may be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. (As at present.)

FOREIGN NEWS

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Parliament's Week

The Cabinet. The Premier and Miss Ishbel Macdonald attended a dinner given by the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe at their home on Carlton House Terrace. King George was present.

❖ A provincial rumor to the effect that the Premier had become engaged to Lady Margaret Sackville, youngest daughter of Earl De La Warr, was speedily denied.

❖ Arthur Henderson, appointed Secretary of State for Home Affairs in the Macdonald Cabinet, was successful in contesting the Burnley by-election, winning by a majority of 7,037 votes over his Conservative opponent. The campaign was enlivened by Mr. Henderson, who stated that the Government desired to revise the Treaty of Versailles. This forced Premier Macdonald to issue a denial.

House of Lords. Lord Parmoor, Lord President of the Privy Council, informed their lordships that the Government was unwilling to accord diplomatic recognition to Mexico while that country remained in a state of chaos.

❖ Earl Balfour, dean of Britain's "Elder Statesmen," intervened in a debate on India to offer a solemn warning to Indian agitators. He charged them with obstructing the British Government's plan to help India in preparing for full dominion home-rule, with moving people by Western catchwords, with committing a great crime against their fellow-countrymen and civilization. He refused to believe that Britain would leave 300,000,000 people of India to their fate in the hands of irresponsible agitators. He was of the opinion that the gradual extension of constitutional power in that country was the only policy that Britain could follow. Such a speech, from so temperate a man as Balfour, who rarely has mixed in Indian affairs, was said to have profoundly affected the House.

House of Commons. The second reading of a bill to lower the age limit of women electors from 30 to 21 was passed in the House by 288 votes to 72. If the bill is finally passed, it will mean an addition of 4,500,000 women, making a total of 12,400,000 women against 10,500,000 men. All the women M. P.'s supported the bill except the Duchess of Atholl and Mrs. Hilton Philipson. The Duchess

said that since a conference had set the age limit, a conference should revise it. She also commented adversely upon giving the vote to "young tinkers and hawkers" who had no opportunity to know anything about politics. This drew from Rhys Davies, Under Secretary of State for Home Affairs, the



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SIR ESME
He'll earn a degree!

cutting rejoinder that tinkers were as well fitted to vote as hotel butterflies. "I have no acquaintance with hotel butterflies," parried Her Grace, smiling, "but I know some tinkers. At any rate, hotel butterflies can read and write."

❖ A bill to abolish capital punishment for murder in Great Britain was introduced into the House.

❖ Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a written answer to a question, gave the following figures on per capita taxation:

	£	s	d.
United Kingdom	13	18	0
New Zealand	12	5	3
Australia	8	1	9
Canada	7	19	8
France	6	18	6
United States	6	14	10
Germany	4	1	11
South Africa	3	9	11
Italy	3	6	11

A Student

Arrived in the U. S. the Right Hon. Sir Esme William Howard, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O., P.C., recently appointed British Ambassador at Washington in

succession to Sir Auckland Geddes, resigned (TIME, Jan. 7).

Sir Esme arrived on the *Olympic* and was met by Sir H. Gloster Armstrong, British Consul-General at Manhattan, and Major General H. K. Bethell, British Military Attaché to the Embassy in Washington.

In a statement prepared for the press, the Ambassador said:

"Although I have looked forward to returning to America and to renewing many old friendships and making, I hope, many new ones, I feel a certain diffidence at coming in the capacity of British Ambassador. My position is rather like that of a young man returning to his university while still a student, after some years' interval.

"I feel that, although my master in former years—James Bryce—was certainly the best that any man could have, I shall have to spend a certain time here before I can really graduate and take my degree. But I hope that the American press, who will be my examiners, whether I like it or not, will not be too hard, and I am encouraged by the fact that never, I believe, in the history of the two countries have their relations been so friendly and cordial as now. Indeed, it seems to me that my chief duty will be to reap what my predecessors have sown."

Sir Esme, who has been nearly 40 years in the Diplomatic Corps, is tall, good-looking, gray-haired, gray-moustached, 60 years of age. On his arrival he was dressed in a dark gray fedora hat, a dark overcoat, blue suit, gray spats. His courtly manner had won him much popularity on the transatlantic voyage.

Sir Esme and Lady Howard (née Lady Isabella Giustiniani-Bandini, daughter of Prince Giustiniani-Bandini, afterwards Earl of Newburgh) have five sons. The eldest is at Oxford and the second at Cambridge. Lady Howard will bring the other three over with her when she rejoins her husband, when they will be placed in preparatory schools. The Ambassador said that he hoped Esme, the eldest, would come to the U. S. after he had finished at Oxford and obtain a good job.

International Candor

At the suggestion of Premier Poincaré of France, an exchange of letters between him and Prime Minister Macdonald of England was published.

This is the second time this year that Anglo-French correspondence has been published (TIME, Feb. 11). On the

Foreign News—[Continued]

present occasion the letters were more specific and not less frank. Premier Macdonald stated that France's maintenance of large military and aerial forces is not understood in Britain; he also made a plea for Anglo-French co-operation to prepare Europe so that the U. S. can be induced to help in general reconstruction on that continent. Premier Poincaré's reply contained a justification of France's policy. He made a plea for peace and said that Anglo-French unity was a prerequisite to that end.

Points from Premier Macdonald's letter:

Feb. 21, 1924.

My dear Premier:

I desire in my present letter to prepare the way for a more complete mutual understanding by reciting without reserve the difficulties with which I am faced and the manner in which I myself envisage the situation.

It is widely felt in England that, contrary to the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, France is endeavoring to create a situation which gains for it what it failed to get during the Allied Peace negotiations. In this section of my countrymen is that that policy can only perpetuate the uncertainty and dangers of a condition not of peace, but of war.

There were many people in France who imagined that with the complete defeat of Germany they would automatically be freed forever. . . . Some thought that in order to attain absolute security the frontiers of France should be extended to the Rhine.

They were disappointed in this expectation; they were offered instead a joint guarantee by Great Britain and the United States of America. With the abstention of America this offer itself lapsed, and the French people have since, with some justification, been seeking for other and more tangible safeguards to take its place.

In regard to reparations also the French public have suffered disappointment. . . .

The position of this country is entirely different. Our security on land and sea remains unmenaced, but our economic existence has been gravely endangered, owing not to the inability of Germany to pay a certain sum in reparation, but to the acute and persistent dislocation of the markets of Europe occasioned mainly by the uncertainty in the relations between France and Germany, the continued economic chaos in Germany, shown so clearly by the violent fluctuations in the value of currency, and the ultimate uncertainty of the relations between France and ourselves.

People in this country regard with anxiety what appears to them to be the determination of France to ruin Germany and to dominate the Continent without consideration of our reasonable interests and the future consequences to a European continent; they feel apprehensive of the large military and aerial establishments maintained not only in eastern but also in western France; they are disturbed by the interest shown by your Government in the military organization of the new States in Central Europe, and finally they question why all these activities should be financed by the French Government in disregard of the fact that the British taxpayer has to find upwards of £30,000,000 a year as interest upon loans raised in America, and that our taxpayers have also to find large sums to pay interest on the debt of France to us, to meet which France herself has as yet neither made nor propounded, so far as they can see, any sacrifice equivalent to their own.

Such popular sentiments, erroneous though they may be, are factors which both you and I are bound to take into consideration. I see little prospect of our being able to attain any agreement in such matters unless we are first able by frank and candid discussion to achieve some unanimity in regard to the essential purposes to which these problems are merely means.

I repeat, my dear Premier, the condition of Europe can only, I feel convinced, be remedied by joint action between France and England, undertaken with full sympathy for

their respective requirements and with wide regard for the interests of the world at large. For such cooperation I am fully prepared.

(Signed) J. RAMSEY MACDONALD.

Points from Premier Poincaré's letter:

Feb. 25, 1924.

My dear Prime Minister:

It is with keen pleasure I have read your very frank and friendly letter.

No more than you, do I wish . . . to assure you that I am ready to begin with you examination of these great outstanding problems and that I shall enter upon this examination in that spirit of conciliation and loyalty with which you yourself are animated. . . .

Ever since the signature of the peace treaty France has been assailed by two legitimate preoccupations. She aims at the restoration of her material losses and at the definite establishment of her security. . . .

Those of your fellow-countrymen who believe that France dreams, or has dreamed, of political or economic annihilation of Germany are mistaken. As the creditor of Germany, France is not so mad as to wish to reduce her debtor to poverty. It is in the interests of France that Germany should work, vigorously and economically.

No reasonable Frenchman has ever dreamed of annexing a particle of German territory nor of turning a single German into a French citizen. At no time, either during the peace negotiations or since, has any pretension of this nature been put forward.

France, who fought side by side with England for the liberty of nations, is as incapable as England of intruding on its neighbor. Apart from Alsace, we have never crossed the Rhine as a frontier. We have only asked that Germany should no longer be in a position to use the Rhine as a military base for fresh attacks against France. We have asked that in general interests of peace that river should form a barrier against aggression.

Are there really Englishmen who suppose that France would be capable of making fratricidal preparations against their country? Our military and aerial establishments are exclusively designed to defend us against attempted German revenge. We have suffered invasion often enough to be compelled to provide in advance against it.

If our establishments are scattered throughout our territory, it is because our administrative organization and our mobilization requirements do not allow us to concentrate them in the East, but our army and our air force are no more signs of defiance to England than the aerial and marine forces of Britain are in your view a threat to France.

Our policy toward the States of the Little Entente has always been of the same peaceful character. . . . It is nothing to us to see umbrae to England. . . . Moreover, in the matter of the States of Central Europe, we have done nothing which could impoverish ourselves or prevent us from paying our own debts, since the loans to which we have agreed were only agreed to in exchange for positive pledges. . . .

We occupied the Ruhr in order to induce Germany to settle with us and to conquer the stubborn resistance of the German industrial magnates. This method of pressure, if it ceases, as we have announced, on the day when Germany pays off her debts.

On the other hand, the occupation of the Rhineland will come to an end when the conditions laid down in the treaty have been fulfilled and our soldiers are so arranged.

We owe it to civilization to remain united. Since our two Governments are conscious of this, it is impossible that we should not act together to carry it out.

Accept, etc.

(Signed) POINCARÉ.

The press of Britain was of the opinion that nothing had been gained by the exchange of letters. The French press stressed the divergence of views which exists between the two countries. Both were, however, united in welcom-

ing the candor with which the two countries are conducting negotiations.

France, on the eve of an electoral campaign, believed that Poincaré's opponents will make considerable political capital out of the letters; but the supporters of Poincaré emphasize the fact that it was the Premier who proposed their publication.

Notes

Queen Mary, confined to her room with a bad cold, was unable to dine at the Dutchess of Roxburghe's.

Despite the fact that general credence was given to reports that the Queen Mother's health was failing (TIME, Mar. 3), it was established that her health is "exceptionally good."

The Prince of Wales, who recently broke his collar-bone in one of his periodical riding tumbles, was viewed by Londoners riding in Hyde Park, showing little sign of his accident.

The agitation stirred up over adding the title *Prince of Scotland* to those already possessed by the Prince of Wales, continued to excite the Scots. At a dinner in the Authors' Club, attended by many Scotsmen, a toast was drunk to the health of "the Prince of Scotland." It was alleged that "there was no more beloved title north of the Tweed than the *Prince of Scotland*."

One thousand Newport women swooped down upon the House of Commons. Never had such a sight been seen in London since the days of the suffragettes. The swoop was made to greet Reginald Clarry, M.P. for Newport. They wanted to be shown around the House. The rules forbid any member receiving more than 50 guests at any one time, so Mr. Clarry had to deputize to his colleagues to look after 950 of the ladies. Finally, they departed in 30 char-a-bancs. Reginald was reported to have withstood the ordeal "with remarkable fortitude."

In Britain a baby was dedicated to Communism. George Fletcher, a Sheffield Communist leader, did the job. Said he:

"It is customary to make the sign of the cross when baptizing babies. Perhaps this is significant of what workers' children bear."

"I name this child Irene Hedley. I hope she will show love and affection in return for parental care. I also hope she will be a credit to the revolutionary movement, to which I now dedicate her."

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

Presidential Speech

Economy is the new watchword of France.

Before the Paris Chamber of Commerce, Alexandre Millerand, President of the Republic, declared that the Government would not borrow any more money, would undertake no further expenditure without corresponding receipts. He called upon all French citizens to aid the Government by accepting the new temporary tax burdens (TIME, Feb. 18 et seq.).

Referring to the German "economic offensive," which the President said had succeeded the military offensive, he continued:

"To put ourselves in the position to overcome this offensive, it is necessary that we strike our balance in all sincerity. For our great asset we have the daily increasing production of French industry in all its branches. Our industrialists, our merchants and our farmers have returned with ardor to their tasks. Work has been resumed throughout the country with a spirit of order and calm which agitators have been unable to disturb.

"It is not only private fortunes which have benefited by this renaissance. For the first time in many years the ordinary budget, which before the War had a deficit, has now a surplus. The devastated regions have been largely restored and with wonderful quickness. . . .

"The needs of the Treasury have brought about the creation of a floating debt which it will be our sole purpose to reduce, first by the regular repayment of advances to the Bank of France and as soon as possible by consolidation of part of the floating debt.

"In order to fulfill this program you must accept courageously the provisional burdens which will permit us to defeat the attack against us and maintain the confidence our laborious country deserves. I repeat that these burdens are temporary.

"If France has no idea of imperialism, if she demands only her due, she nevertheless is determined to have her due. . . ."

Dance le Parlement

Cuffs, kicks and curses were the order of the day in the Chambre des Députés when Royalist Deputy Magne called *canaille* (scum, scoundrel, brat, riff-raff) in a loud voice, apparently at ex-Premier Painlevé, who was reading from a large book of records. M. Painlevé did not hear the serious imprecation hurled at him, but his friends insisted upon telling him about it.

Thereupon did the ex-Premier flush

with anger, despite the fact that he is a professor of mathematics, a critic of the Einstein theory. He dropped the big book with a bang and with 20 of his Socialist colleagues he dashed across the Chambre to storm the Royalist benches. Six uniformed sergeants-at-arms rushed forward to stop the threatened *mêlée*; one seized M. Painlevé around the waist, but it was useless; they were out-numbered. Blows, kicks, curses, cuffs rained in profusion.

Meanwhile, Premier Poincaré was



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M. PAINLEVÉ

He dropped the big book with a bang

noticed to be "strained and nervous"; M. Daudet and Magne, responsible for the tumult, remained in safety in the upper rows, cool, calm and collected despite the taunts of *lâches* (cowards, cravens) from the crowded galleries.

Then President Peret seized his silk hat and suspended the session and ordered the galleries to be cleared.

Later, in President Peret's office, M. Magne declared that the insulting word had not been intended for ex-Premier Painlevé, but "as a simple commentary on *défaitists* [name given to the pacifists during the war] like Bolo, Duval and Almerleda." The insult had been provoked by M. Mandel. This explanation was made public in the Chambre and was accepted.

International Candor

For the text of letters (frank and specific) exchanged between Premier Poincaré and the Prime Minister of England see under COMMONWEALTH.

Crime Wave

Printed in *L'Echo de Paris*:

"Saturday, a lunatic wandered along the Boulevard de la Madeleine. She fired her revolver and *voilà*, three people went to the hospital.

"Sunday a lunatic went to the window with his rifle and killed his neighbor.

"My goodness," says the Good Parisien, "I cannot go out any more; I find the boulevard dug up; I risk being run over; and I may be shot if I meet a madman or a persecuted drunkard. What are the people doing who are charged to look after my security? What a Préfet de Police doing, his commissaries, his agents, and of what good are the mental prophylactic service and the lunatic asylum?"

Le Sport

The venerable savants of the French Academy decided to admit the following Anglo-Saxon sporting terms into the French language: challenge, camping, bookmaker, cricket, Boy Scout, champion, bridge. The words canter, crack and crawl were rejected.

Although the French have in the past borrowed many other sporting words from the English and the American languages, it does not necessarily follow that they are pronounced in the same way. For example, *spor* is pronounced *spor*, *knock-out* as *knookoot*, etc.

Notes

Herr Eichhoff, Austrian Minister to France, returned to the French Government the keys to the city of Lyons, seized by the Austrian army in 1815. The purpose of the return is to give tangible evidence that Austria, recent enemy of France, is now her good friend.

German liners are once again making Boulogne a port of call on their westward cruises. German ships stopped using French ports when the Ruhr was occupied.

The Communist Town Council of Chambon-Feugerolles voted to have one of the streets named after Comrade Nikolai Lenin.

Le Duc de Broglie was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. The duke has devoted much time to chemical research, but is better known for developing wireless telegraphy in the French Navy and for inventing undersea wireless to submarines. He is

Foreign News—[Continued]

also interested in the notorious radio, and, as the despatch said, "radio enthusiasts now have a young and active representative in the Institut de France."

One Charles Lesage has written a book entitled *Napoleon, the First Creditor of Prussia*. The object of the work is to point out that Napoleon never succeeded in extracting the indemnity which was accepted by the Prussians in the Treaty of Tilsit. The moral is obvious.

A burglar attempted to burgle the Bureau of International Weights and Measures. He was foiled by the janitor. Within the Bureau building is the Standard Metre and a number of delicate instruments and standards, all made of platinum, iridium or other precious metals.

With General Messing, ex-Minister of War, as umpire, Professor Bernard Cuneo, a surgeon, and Dr. Elie Broca, a physician, "lunged, thrust and parried for a good half-hour." Finally the surgeon, who ought to have known better, let himself be punctured by the physician. The duel was over.

GERMANY

New Régime

Germany has leapt from frying-pan to fire.

The military dictatorship came to an end and General von Seeckt, Commander-in-Chief of the Reichswehr, was deprived of the supreme power he has so effectually wielded since last September.

Hopes of a return to normal conditions were, however, quickly shattered. The Government announced the establishment of a state of civil martial law, under which supreme power is transferred to Dr. Jarres, Minister of the Interior.

The new régime was said to be a "somewhat watered" issue of the old. The main difference is that the ban on the activities of the extreme right and left parties is removed. Otherwise, like General von Seeckt, Dr. Jarres may maintain internal peace by using the Army in any way he sees fit.

A decree issued by the Bavarian Government, abolishing republican rights, which had been previously denounced by the Federal Government in Berlin, is allowed by the Federal Government to remain in force. Saxony and Thuringia, states with a marked inclination to Bolshevism,

have, however, been given relief from the military overlordship to which they have for some time been subjected. Possibly this is because the dangers of Bolshevism were considered to have "blown over."

At all events the new measure was widely heralded in Germany as a victory for the Royalists and has excited much bitter comment on that account from the Socialists and Liberals.

Im Reichstag

¶ In answer to 26 motions to revoke or modify the Government fiscal reforms, Chancellor Wilhelm Marx again told the Reichstag that it would be dissolved if it interfered with the Government's power now being exercised under a constitutional amendment. Speaking in the low, slow, even tones for which he is noted, the Chancellor said the Government had saved the nation from the horrors which further depreciation of the mark would have brought. He warned the Reichstag that tampering with the Government's decrees would undo the good work and start Germany off in a mad career down the abyss of inflation.

¶ Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann, in a speech to the Reichstag, sounded a new tune on an old trumpet by remarking that "the quickest solution of the reparations problem is the solution that suits us best."

Trial

The treason trial (TIME, Mar. 3) of General Erich von Ludendorff, Herr Adolph Hitler and eight lesser heroes of the "Beer Hall Brawl" recorded a five-hour speech by Hitler and a four-hour speech by the General.

Herr Hitler, taking up the main line of the defense, attempted to show that von Kahr, ex-Dictator of Bavaria, and Reichswehrgeneral von Lossow were incited. As this point to Bavarian Prince Ruprecht himself the trial was temporarily closed to the public.

But the General's speech—ineloquently written and ineloquently read—was heard by a full house. When he had finished, his friends began to apologize. As a politician the General had shown himself again incompetent. His defense consisted in attacking Socialists, Jews and Catholics in a Catholic country:

"I am an old man. I became old under the heavy burdens of the war, the physical efforts I was forced to make, and through my struggles with the people. Nevertheless, my heart is young and I am ever one who loves the free-

dom of my people and my people themselves.

"There cannot be the slightest doubt of my attitude towards the Communists. Before the War this Marxist world turned against every military power. Herr Scheidemann said to France, 'You are not our enemies, but our friends and allies.' Therefore I am opposed to all Marxist and Communist elements.

"In connection with this is the Jewish question. I made its acquaintance during the war. For me it is a question of race. Little as the Englishmen or Frenchmen can be permitted to obtain dominion over us, so little can the Jew be permitted. Freedom of the nation cannot be expected from him. Therefore I was against him.

"When peace was signed the Pope did not act as a neutral man, but he favored France. This was illustrated by a letter written at the time of the sanctification of Jeanne d'Arc."

Finally, after attacking Cardinal Faulhaber, the General gave his monarchical credo:

"The nation does not exist for the dynasty, but the dynasty for the nation. When Germany finds itself it will have a dynasty ready to serve it. I wish the German Empire to be strong and free and belong only to Germans."

Notes

Herr Gustav Rösche, President of the National Agrarian League and a leading reactionary member of the Reichstag, went on a visit to the ex-Crown Prince at Oels. He was to have delivered a report on German agrarian sentiment to His (ex) Royal Highness, but he was rendered unconscious by an apoplectic stroke from which he died.

Kiel workmen refused to increase their working day by one hour. Shipyard owners shut down. The lock-out affected 13,000 men.

BELGIUM

Theunis Out

There came a climax to the pro-French policy of Belgium's Premier Theunis and Foreign Minister Jaspar. They proposed a Franco-Belgian economic convention. They took it to the Chamber. It was defeated 95-79. M. Theunis resigned and, in spite of King Albert, refused to reconsider.

The economic convention was opposed by the Socialists who have consistently opposed nearly every item of French policy (Ruhr, etc.), of which M. Theunis has been the most ardent and consistent supporter. But the Socialists have only 68 votes. In order

Foreign News—[Continued]

to oust M. Theunis they needed the votes of the extreme Flemish Catholic party. This they finally received—not so much on account of the specific economic convention as on account of general anti-French feeling which has been growing in Belgium as a result of the failure of French policy to bring good cheer.

But Catholics and Socialists would be strange table-fellows at a Cabinet meeting. They could unite to eject M. Theunis, but could they unite to rule in his stead? That was the question which faced King Albert.

Emile Vandervelde, Socialist leader, demanded new elections with a program of socialization of all means of production, capital levy, reduction of military service, international agreement with the powers, including Russia. He had recently consulted with Ramsay MacDonald of England.

Paris was dismayed. Poincaré had lost a friend, said the journals. France was isolated.

The proposed economic convention was not unfavorable to Belgium. France was to yield 10% on import duties of 140 articles while Belgium was to yield on only a few articles. But it was felt that the convention would bind Belgium to France as against either England or Germany.

M. Theunis started for the Riviera.

ITALY

Wonderful Benito!

Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, accompanied by Mgr. Michael J. Splaine, of Boston and Mgr. Richard J. Haberman, Chancellor and Secretary of the Boston Archdiocese, recently arrived in Rome from a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Said he: "Italy has undergone a transformation since Premier Mussolini has been in power. It is all a real wonder to me. . . . There is order, industry and cleanliness everywhere."

Notes

Benito issued a decree giving protection to tenants against rent-raising landlords. The landlords protested, declared that the new measure would shake their confidence in Fascismo, discourage construction. Answered Mussolini:

"The landlords have shown themselves incapable of profiting by my previous decree, because they used it to increase

rents exorbitantly. They must realize that liberty has duties as well as rights."

Gabriele d'Annunzio, reported seriously ill from gastritis (TIME, Mar. 3), recovered and assumed his duties as chief of the Seamen's Unions.

Senator Alberto Bergamini, for many years editor of the *Giornale d'Italia* and President of the Press Association, was about to enter his villa on the outskirts of Rome. Masked robbers followed him, stabbed him, beat him with steel gloves, relieved him of 1,300 lire and his gold presentation medals. Soon afterwards came the Senator's chauffeur upon the scene. He fired his revolver; the robbers fled. The Carabinieri arrested two suspects, Senator Bergamini was removed to a hospital.

The Italian elections were announced for April 6. There are 1,354 candidates and 535 seats. Under the new



© International KERENSKY
He broods

electoral law (TIME, May 28 et seq.), 356 of this number will receive two-thirds of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies; the remaining 998 will battle for the remaining one-third, or 179 seats.

Father Giovanni Vanninetti, editor of a Sondrio journal, wrote some humorous comments upon the War-decorations of the local Fascist candidate, Belisario Cantagalli, a Fascist secretary, challenged him to a *duello*.

General Ricciotti Garibaldi, last sur-

living son of the great patriot, was reported very ill, was not expected to recover. His wife and daughters remain by him day and night, but his sons are abroad, one in Mexico, one in China.

A violent earthquake shook the town of Mondolfo, driving the terrified populace into the cold streets.

Gravediggers of Naples went on strike for an increase of pay.

A treaty of amity and friendship was signed between Italy and Albania. Ratifications of the Italo-Czech Treaty of Commerce and Navigation were exchanged, giving, *inter alia*, Czechoslovakia traffic facilities in the Italian Adriatic port of Trieste.

RUSSIA

Invaluable

Said Former President Alexander Kerensky (at Prague), the whom the Bolsheviks threw out of power in 1917 after he, in his turn, had cast out the Romanovs: "I approve recent wholesale *de jure* recognition of Soviet Russia. All democratic states, even though disagreeing with Russian Communism, will be well advised to have authorized representatives at Moscow to protect their interests, if these should be violated by Bolshevik principles."

Vicente Blasco Ibañez, Spanish novelist, describes Kerensky thus: Slender, exotic, interesting, and of an original ugliness—"ugly as only Russians are ugly."

Kerensky is a moody man; he broods and broods for hours on end, "with his yellow-green eyes half closed." Then, suddenly, something snaps within him, "an enthusiasm stirs his deep spiritual organism," his face changes, his forehead "grows higher and broader," the yellow-green eyes flash—the man speaks. Once Kerensky spoke for twelve hours without stopping. Senor Ibañez, after seeing him, thought he could speak for 24 hours and not be in the least affected. Said he: "The Russian has a mouth like a codfish . . . and a voice like a cross between a megaphone and a trombone."

As for his political importance, that was well summed up in 1922, since when it has not changed. Wax figures of certain internationally known people were auctioned in Berlin. The ex-Kaiser fetched 15,000 marks; Poincaré, 10,050 marks; Joffre,

Foreign News—[Continued]

600 marks; Kerensky, 1 paper ruble.*

Caucasian Riviera

Two prominent Bolsheviks are now wintering on the Russian Riviera.

The latest immigrant from Moscow to arrive at Tiflis was Ivanovitch Rykov, President of the Council of Commissars. He and War Lord Trotzky will strive to recuperate in the warm climes of sunny Georgia, one of the Caucasian Republics.

In Rykov's absence, MM. Kamenev and Tsurupa will exercise the functions of the Presidency.

POLAND

Economy

In the interests of economy the Polish Government suppressed the Ministries of Posts and Telegraph, Health, Public Works.

GREECE

Plebiscite Ordered

A vanguard of rumors clattered up the road of journalism. The Kafandaris Government had fallen. The Glücksburg dynasty had been ousted. The Republican extremists were in command.

When the main body of the news came up, it was learned that Republicans had tried to get the dynasty abolished by the National Assembly, instead of waiting until a plebiscite should decide the question. Premier Kafandaris vigorously opposed the Republican demand, made the question one of confidence, was backed by ex-Premier Venizelos, was upheld in the Assembly by a majority of 127 votes.

Admiral Hajikyriakos and Colonel Kondylis, extreme Republicans, angry, resigned their seats.

Next day a bill presented by another ardent Republican, M. Papanastassou, providing for the abolition of the Glücksburg dynasty, was defeated by 192 to 18 votes.

Later it was given out that the Government's bill for the holding of 1) a plebiscite to decide whether Greece shall remain a monarchy or become a republic, 2) a plebiscite to settle whether the Glücksburgs shall remain or whether Greece shall hunt for a new royal family, had been passed unanimously by a cheering Assembly. No date for the plebiscite was named.

*The ruble was at that date quoted at a figure far below the mark.

PERSIA

Rambling Shah

His Majesty Sultan Ahmad, Shah of Persia, likes Europe.

From the Fall of 1919 to the Spring of 1920 he flitted about on the Continent. From January to November, 1922, he sojourned in the fashionable resorts of the grand monde. Since



© Keystone SULTAN AHMAD
His subjects are displeased

November, 1923, he has again been in Europe and recently took part in the "Battle of Flowers" at Nice.

His subjects are displeased.

According to the London *Daily Mail* correspondent, the entire Persian press is in favor of a republic, and the deposition of the Shah was allegedly the sole topic of discussion at Teheran, Persian capital.

TURKEY

Invincible

Mustafa Kemal Pasha, President of the Turkish Republic, reviewed his army. They were a fine, upstanding, befezled lot of men. The President was moved to say:

"The Turkish Army today is capable of facing any enemy. Each of its units is so strong it is certain of overcoming any corresponding unit of whatever army to which it may happen to be opposed. . . . Comrades, it is only by the offensive one can obtain a final decision. I beg you never to lose sight of that."

Exit

At Angora, the Grand National Assembly passed a bill providing for

the deposition of Abdul Medjid Efendi, Caliph of all the Mussulmans.

At Constantinople, police were ordered to supervise the households of the Caliph and the Imperial Princes with a view to preventing the removal of precious objects.

The ladies of the harem were much alarmed over impending events. The Chief Eunuch, allegedly, refused food for three days.

LATIN AMERICA

Mexican Strife

The Mexican War (TIME, Dec. 17 et seq.) showed faint sign of ending.

The Federal troops under President Obregon inflicted a series of crushing defeats upon the rebels under General Adolfo de la Huerta. The main defeats took place at Tuxpan, Puerto, Mexico, Jalapa. An extensive attack upon the rebels in Yucatan was planned, which, if successful, is expected virtually to end the insurrection which has plagued Mexico and the reading public for three months.

Belching

Citlatpetel (Mountain of the Star), a volcano 18,000 feet high and situated near Orizaba in the State of Vera Cruz, belched forth showers of sulphur, filling the air and covering the ground for miles around. Snow completely disappeared from the summit, its place being taken by a cloud of sulphurous gas. "The nearby dwellers feared an eruption."

Honduran War

The Honduran Civil War (TIME, Feb. 11 et seq.) was reported to be getting worse, but no definite news was obtainable, except that at Tegucigalpa, the capital, disorders were rife and threats were made against foreigners and foreign property, even against the American Legation.

At La Ceiba, the American Consulate was fired upon and forced loans were levied upon foreigners. The U. S. Government, which a fortnight ago severed diplomatic relations (TIME, Feb. 25), announced that Rear Admiral Dayton had landed 35 marines from the U. S. S. *Denver* to guard the Consulate and protect American lives and property. Later, it was announced that the U. S. Destroyer *Billingsley* had been sent to Honduran waters to Puerto Cortés, where American life was said to be endangered, as Admiral Dayton thought it inadvisable to withdraw the *Denver* from La Ceiba.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

The Strong. This turgid but powerfully analytical play adapted from the Danish of Karen Bramson stresses the point that Virtue, besides being its own reward, is its own weakness. An old, hunchbacked, club-footed professor, who in addition to going blind has about every other deformity of mind and body, saves a lovely girl from a brutal father, and then clutches at the girl. He forces her to marry him, through weakness and pity, and when she tries to elope with the sculptor she loves, the professor chains her to himself with the intangible but unbreakable bonds of gratitude. The strength of the frail proves so crushing that suicide alone can free the girl. Henry Herbert as the professor gave an insinuating study of the iron hand in the velvet glove. Helen Weir almost had the girl's rôle at her finger tips.

Alexander Woolcott: "Miss Weir gallantly stormed a rôle that required at least a Duse . . . She needs voice training and experience. 'Time' will inform her how to pronounce 'courage,' for instance, and will gently suggest that an actress making her début in an emotional rôle would do well to wash her hands."

E. W. Osborn: "A story morbid and repellent beyond degree. . . . The only satisfaction which its presentation involves—a purely and coldly artistic one—is in the acting of Mr. Herbert."

The Moon-Flower. Here romance rivals roulette at Monte Carlo as a game of chance. The speculative plunger is a penniless law clerk from Hungary who comes with his little hoard for a fling; his prize is the official sweetheart of a wealthy Duke. The starveling dreamer dares to aspire to her love, and the great courtesan yields to him. She hopes to spite the Duke, who has ordered her to Paris to avoid a marital collision with his wife. Love awakens in her frostily brilliant eyes at the youth's touch, but she realizes her arms will be a millstone around his neck.

She returns to the Duke, who, finding her humanized by love, forgives the upstart and does not kill him. Her royal keeper does not mind whom she loves so long as her tenderness for somebody makes her forget she has a fiery temperament to uphold. Thus, on a cynical note, ends an uneven revelation that a too passionate wooer can play right into his rival's hands. Despite its occasional irony, the play seems to be smitten with awe at moving among elegant folk in grand surroundings. With a first act that sparkles and others that

go diminuendo, Miss Zoë Akins remains the broad-jumping playwright. She leaps off with a great rush, then loses momentum. Elsie Ferguson recovers in the courtesan rôle the warm, stirring undercurrent of her earlier act-



ELSIE FERGUSON
"She never played better"

ing. Throwing off the cataleptic spell of the cinema, she no longer seems to be waiting for a close-up. Except for a farewell scene, Sidney Blackmer has the cold, damp passion of a clay statue. He seems hardly to have the resolution to kill himself—as he threatens to do at regular intervals but never does. A moon-flower is a bloom that lives only between dusk and dawn. In this play of love on a one-night stand, at times its fragrance fades.

Alexander Woolcott: "Elsie Ferguson never seemed lovelier . . . She never played better in her life. . . . Mr. Blackmer's solemn and largely inert performance gave only infrequent evidence that he had caught the sense of this fine comedy or, if he had, that he could express it."

Percy Hammond: "Moon-Flower is a bit languid and discursive. It prefers loquacity to action . . . Mr. Blackmer's passions are . . . less dumb than dumb-bell . . ."

John Corbin: "In the way of frankly artificial romance, few situations could promise better. It was a promise that overlooked Sidney Blackmer . . . All his motions are deliberate to exasperation. . . ."

Heywood Brown: "Elsie Ferguson gives an exquisite, thrilling performance. . . ."

The Best Plays

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

Drama

HELL-BENT FOR HEAVEN—A modern realistic version of *Tartuffe*, with a southern religious fanatic working evil in the name of good, assisted by a cinema-esque flood.

SAINT JOAN—Shaw turned historical under the beneficent auspices of the Theatre Guild.

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

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

THE MIRACLE—Moves a Manhattan theatre back to the shadows of the Middle Ages. "The greatest show on earth."

SUN UP—A cruder side of American life among the poor whites of the Southern Mountains.

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

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

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

Comedy

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

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

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

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

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

Musical

Epicures in musical comedy will find the following items from the current menu most delectable: *Lollipop, Kid Boots, Mary Jane McKane, Poppy, Runnin' Wild, Sweet Little Devil, Music Box Revue, Ziegfeld Follies, Charlot's Revue.*

BOOKS

"How Big Is My Baby?"
*Life in High Prairie—A
 Novel with a Theme*

The Story.* To Selina Peake, girl, aged 19, her father gives the following advice: "The more kinds of people you see, and the more things that happen to you, the richer you are. Even if they're not pleasant things. That's living."

Soon Selina has a chance to test what he says. For her father dies—he is, though she has never known it, a professional gambler—killed by a bullet that was intended for someone else. He leaves her two blue-white diamonds and an envelope containing \$497.

Obligated to earn her living, Selina goes out to teach school at an "incredibly Dutch settlement" in the suburbs of Chicago. It is called High Prairie; its inhabitants are truck farmers; it is dreary enough to make Gopher Prairie look like a corner at Oxford Circus. While there she marries Pervus DeJong, impecunious farmer. Immediately she finds herself being dragged down to the level of High Prairie life.

A son, Dirk, is born. Then Selina realizes the full falsity, as it seems to her, of her father's words. Well, one thing is certain. She will save Dirk from the same sort of life.

Of course Pervus would not understand this. So she keeps her idea a secret. And then, when Dirk is aged ten, Pervus dies.

One day when Selina goes to Chicago to try to sell some of her produce, she runs into Julie Hempel, old schooldays' friend. Julie's father, Aug Hempel, ex-butcher, is by this time one of the world's largest meat-packers. He offers to give Selina whatever she wishes. She will take nothing, except a loan—enough to modernize her farm. And with her modernized farm she educates Dirk.

Dirk grows, becomes an architect, with promise of being successful. It seems to Selina that the sacrifice that she has made of her whole life is justified. But Dirk is in love with Julie's daughter, already married. Since the daughter cannot marry him she wishes at least to make him successful, leads him into the world of

finance. He thinks that he is successful, but his mother's heart is suffering.

In the end, Selina's heart is mended by the return of Roelf Pool, onetime Dutch boy she used to teach in High Prairie, now a famed artist, who rec-



MISS FERBER

"Impelled by the spirit of the times"

ognizes in her the one who started him on his career. And Dirk discovers that he is really in love with Dallas O'Mara, girl artist, and—realizing that they two don't live in the same world—is led to question (bitterly) his ostensibly shining success.

The Significance. Like so many novelists equipped with an extremely adequate popular technique, Edna Ferber has been impelled by the spirit of the times into attempting something "serious." *So Big* is the result—a novel with a theme. When Dirk De Jong was a little boy, Selina used to ask him "How big is my baby?" Then Dirk would stretch his arms and answer "So big!" But just how big was he at the end of the story? As is often the case, the theme is more important to the writer than to the reader. What the reader remembers gratefully is the picture of High Prairie, the portrayal of such characters as Pervus, Selina herself, Dirk, Julie, and Millionaire Hempel, ex-butcher. These are done understandingly and clearly, neither after the fashion of the modern realists nor the old sentimentalists—with enough of the above-mentioned adequate technique to make the book thoroughly interesting, if not—in any sense of the word—great.

Edna Ferber
She Is Never Sloppy

Edna Ferber's *So Big* is an unusually fine novel. A portrait of a boy and his mother, with a finely sketched background of Chicago, and a fundamental theme which shows the development of various attitudes toward the beauty of life—it stands out as unforgettable.

Miss Ferber is at once finely intuitive and keenly observant. She is that most unusual person, the interpretative reporter; for she can not only see the events which are tramping about her; she knows well the souls of events. She is eager, tender, possessed of a magnificent tolerance, in spite of a firm ethical creed—and her artistic creed is similar; for, while she might permit herself to experiment, she never gropes, is never sloppy in her style.

Her humility and her positive terror that she will not do good work, are unusual in an author of such standing. Her sister tells me that while she is at work on a story she is often miserable for fear she is not making her point, is not getting, to the best of her ability, the effect she wants. She is constantly studying life. She has friends whose viewpoints greatly vary, yet I am sure that she is sympathetic with all of them, and with perfect sincerity. She is dramatic, yet simple, and she does not over-dramatize events.

At present Miss Ferber is living in Manhattan and working on a play with George Kaufman. She has taken a fairly long lease on an apartment which overlooks Central Park. There she lives with her mother, a genial, happy person who takes much delight in entertaining Miss Ferber's friends.

Miss Ferber has lived most of her life in Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. She began her career as a reporter at the age of 17. She made her great reputation as a short story writer.

Apprenticeship to the sort of short story Miss Ferber has written—often slightly plotted, delicate character sketches in which the drama is of emotions rather than events—is splendid training for the writing of a novel. Compare *So Big* with *Lumbar* (TIME, Oct. 29). Miss Hurst's book has passages of genius. Analyzed, however, it is a collection of sketches around a single theme. *So Big*, however, is in no sense a book written by an author wedded to short story technique. It is a fine novel. It moves steadily through its technical parts and its emotion value is strong.

J. F.

**So Big*—Edna Ferber—Doubleday (\$2.00).

Good Books

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

POEMS—Katherine Mansfield—*Knopf* (\$2.50). A collection of poems by the author of *Bliss* and *The Dove's Nest* (TIME, Sept. 10). They do not compare with her stories. In fact, the best that can be said for them is that a few—*Sleeping Together*, *To L. H. B.*—rise above the average, and that anything done by Katherine Mansfield is likely to be at least graceful.

SIEGE—Samuel Hopkins Adams—*Boni & Liveright* (\$2.00). What happens when a woman of the old type, representing authority and tradition, comes in contact with the new woman, straightforward, honest to her own standards, but determined to be controlled by the standards of no one else? Augusta Ruyland is the woman of the old type. She is the head of the Ruyland family. She controls the mill town of Habersham and all the Ruylands' interests there. She is a benevolent despot who gives her workmen better terms than union labor gets. But she is a despot—insistent upon having her own way. The new woman is Fredericka Gage, who marries Kennion Ruyland, Augusta's grandnephew. Since Fredericka will not be dominated, the fight begins. In the end—after a lawsuit, a suicide, much biting talk and a dramatic strike in the Ruylands' factory—Fredericka wins. It is an exciting novel that moves swiftly, without faltering. But it has at least one considerable fault. It claims to be a serious "study." Yet for all its modern setting, much of it seems hardly any more connected with actuality than the incidents of a tale by Jules Verne.

MR. ARCHER, U. S. A.—R. H. Platt, Jr.—*Doubleday* (\$2.50). The self-told tales of an old timer in the army, "translated into writing from the oral," are made into a book. It is the life story of a man who satisfied his wanderlust in the Army. He took a hand at San Juan, in Luzon, in the Boxer Rebellion, in an Honduran revolution, in the Great War, and tells about them all as his personal adventures. The book has no style except the lingo of the doughboy, but it makes a flowing tale that carries the reader off forgetfully, through innumerable adventures, human, dangerous, unbelievable, yet convincingly real.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Wild Oranges. This screen version of Joseph Hergesheimer's novel carries out with simple but concrete symbolism the very quality of wild oranges—bitter sweet to the first taste, growing more zestful with each bite, or close-up. Its story is that of a man embittered at fate by the sudden loss of his young bride, who hesitates to take the fruit of Eden offered to him in the person of a lonely girl of the Georgia coast, prisoner alike of fear and a maniacal murderer. The man who fears life's traps finally clutches at the fruit, rescuing the girl while she saves her own soul from the incubus of fear that has ridden her family. The tale is told with extraordinary vividness and pungency by King Vidor, a director who can evoke a heart-quaking spirit of mystery without a single trapdoor. Frank Mayo, Virginia Valli, Ford Sterling, Nigel de Brulier are splendid instruments in one of the exceptional pictures of the year. And a most extraordinary characterization is done by Charles A. Post as a modern Caliban, a hulking beast with a child's mind that wanted to be good.

Icebound. Producer De Mille has dogged the footsteps of Owen Davis's play, except at the single point where he should have stuck closer than a brother. He does not have the wastrel ex-doughboy, returned to his granite New England, set fire to a barn out of heady spite. The cinema producer has the arson committed purely by accident, obviously to keep the censor from shaking a reproving finger. What was good enough to win the Pulitzer prize for 1922 for Playwright Davis is not good enough to get past the screen Cerberus. Thus the ne'er-do-well of the play, discontented with his frigidly austere environment, is apotheosized in the films into a pretty good boy, much put upon for mocking local narrowness. The shiftless youth who was saved by his mother's hand, reaching out from the grave through a devoted girl, becomes merely a sulky Achilles, not far enough gone to the dogs to require a lifeline.

Daughters of Today. Another exposed picture, pretending to preach a soapy moral while giving lurid peeps at the flappers and gilded youths of this age in a Hollywood mood. It carries its own criticism, in that the author-producer prefers to remain anonymous.

ART

In Athens

The American Archeological School, founded in Athens in 1882, for the study and restoration of ancient Greek buildings, has become the guardian of the library of Joannes Gennadius, long the Greek Minister to London, who has assembled an unrivaled collection of books concerning Greece during the Turkish occupation (about 1460 to 1821—least known period of Greek history). The library will be housed at Athens in a building to be known as the "Gennadeion." It contains among its treasures the valuable works of Sathas, Philadelphus, Kampouroglous.

Matisse, Maillol

The exhibitions of Aristide Maillol at the Whitney Studio Club and of Henri Matisse at the Brummer Gallery, both in Manhattan, show similar theories of art expressed respectively in sculpture and painting. While Sculptor Maillol is little known to Americans, artist Matisse's crude nudes and restless still-lives have long been flaunted before a sceptical public.

Maillol attempts a direct treatment of essential form and line in an effort to interpret the inner truth which he and Matisse strive to dissect. The distorted drawing and crude modelling is the result of artistic conviction, rather than inability to draw or chisel.

Says Matisse: "What I dream is an art of balance, of purity, of tranquillity . . . which shall be . . . something comparable to a friendly armchair."

Large Profit

Linwood M. Andrews, Los Angeles collector, paid Adolph Brugier, of Santa Barbara, \$100,000 for Titian's *The Madonna, Holy Child and Titian's Daughter, Lavinia*. Mr. Brugier, while studying in Italy 30 years ago, bought the painting at an auction, paying the equivalent of \$150. It has been identified as a Titian supposed to have been lost in a fire in Madrid.

Independents

The eighth annual exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists is in progress at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in Manhattan. This exhibition (paintings and sculpture) is entirely different from any other important showing, having no jury to pass on the suitability of a picture. Each artist is entitled to rent a certain amount of wall-space, hang whatever pleases him. The exhibition this year has more entries than any previous Independent show.

MUSIC

"Pay the Air"

Radio listeners would like better programs. Some of them offer to help pay leading opera and concert singers who are under contracts which prohibit giving their "act" gratis.

Sponsors for a Radio Music Fund include Clarence H. Mackay, Felix M. Warburg, Frederic Juilliard, A. D. Wilt, Jr. The Central Union Trust Co., Manhattan, has been appointed to take care of the money. WEAF (American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Manhattan) is the chosen station.

In England and Australia, one must first own a license (cost \$1) in order to own a radio set. The dealer attunes the receiver to the wave length of the station desired by the purchaser, who can pay an additional dollar for each additional station desired. Will American owners pay for concerts without compulsion?

Some opinions on the general subject follow.

Walter Damrosch: "Many persons must see the opera to enjoy it."

Mr. Evans, of Evans & Salter, concert managers: "We have always refused to allow our artists to broadcast because we do not believe the radio is as yet an instrument to do justice to great art."

Evelyn Hopper: "I think it is a wonderful move. You know there was a time when they said the phonograph would ruin the concert business. It hasn't."

David Sarnoff, Vice President of the Radio Corporation of America: "The real picture of a \$15 or \$25 set in the home of the slums, if you please, receiving the magnificent things in the air, is the picture we must preserve."

That is the picture which animates Mr. Mackay and colleagues.

New Dictionary

Waldo Selden Pratt, musical editor of the *Century Dictionary*, has brought out a 1,000-page *New Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians*. This book was originally planned as a one-volume abridgment of Grove's famed six-volume *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*. But to condense 6,000 pages into 1,000 was found to be impracticable. Therefore, a fresh scheme was worked out. The result is fortunate.

The new encyclopedia is divided into: Part One, technical definitions and descriptions; Part Two, biographies of

persons connected with music since the year 1770—with an appendix including persons before 1770; Part Three, places, musical institutions and organizations.

Parts One and Two are necessarily brief and compact. But Part Three is a unique and happy experiment. Here are listed about 235 places, together with the various musical enterprises connected with them—a sort of musical geography wherein is to be found much matter not available in any other single place.

The book, well printed, is supplied with 16 plates by way of illustration. But one is unable to discover just why, out of all musicians who might have been honored by the inclusion of their portraits, just these six should have been shown: Leopold Auer, Percy Goetschius, d'Indy, Hugo Reimann, Sibelius, Vaughan Williams. But this is a minor criticism, and does not affect the undoubted value of the work as a whole.

In Manhattan

At the Metropolitan, Massenet's *Le Roi de Lahore* was given its first showing one evening last week. As a stage spectacle, it was ultra-magnificent. Boris Anisfeld, most vigorous of modern Russian decorative artists, given a free hand with Eastern temple scenes and Oriental Gardens of Paradise, had splashed his paint regardless. The story, too, had its points as melodrama. Alim (King of Lahore), Scindia (Prime Minister), Timur (High Priest), the god Indra, rajahs, priests, fakirs, soldiers, dancers, bayadères, slaves, musicians united in scenes of love and war to produce a scheme of action, ending gloriously in two suicides that gave unexampled opportunities to the composer. But Massenet's score disappointed those who might ignorantly have looked for more *Meditations from Thaïs*.

Le Roi de Lahore is one of Massenet's early operas, done in 1877, a year after Verdi's *Aida* came to Paris. Its music was not written for the soul, but for pearly necks and starched bosoms.

In Chicago

Amelita Galli-Curci sang farewell. Thunderous applause mixed with regret at her departure—not so much for her brilliant coloratura airs, bedizened with strings of pearly scale-flights, as for the glamor which the purity of her tone cast over her simplest encore-ditties. That was perhaps most people's idea of what the "song of the nightingale" should be.

EDUCATION

Chirispophus

All the living graduates of the 30 largest universities are approximately equal in number to the members of the teaching profession in the U. S.—700,000.

Of these 700,000, some 12,000 reported at Chicago at the annual convention of the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association. Some came dressed in the fashion of 1913. Some came in the latest cut-away swaggar. Some came in no fashion at all. But nearly every one of the 12,000 had something to say and had a good time saying it. Each acted as his or her own Chirispophus.*

Olive Jones. The center of gravity was Miss Olive M. Jones. She is President of the N. E. A. (National Education Association). "Creeping dangers are threatening the schools of the nation," said she, of which the creepingest appeared to be an unwarranted demand for tax reduction. She spiritedly denounced fiction-writers for misrepresenting the school-teacher's place in society.

Prize. The general give-and-take of counsel and advice was interrupted by the announcement of a prize. It is a peace prize to be awarded for a 5,000- (or less) word plan. But the plan must be non-political. It must be a plan to promote peace by education. [This was the great theme of an educational convention in San Francisco last year.] The prize is \$25,000. Its giver is Raphael Hermand, of Detroit. Members of the jury of award include: Banker Robinson of Los Angeles, President Jones of the N. E. A., Governor Baxter of Maine, President MacCracken of Vassar, Scientist Milliken of California.

Fitch. The nastiest remarks of the convention week were made by Albert Parker Fitch, famed preacher and ex-professor of Amherst. Dr. Fitch said that schoolboys and college boys were stupid. They swear, said he, and read immoral books and athleticize themselves and are remarkably bad. This speech received most of the press-comment. Said the press, in effect: "Once we listened to Dr. Fitch as the great Jeremiah of our age, but he begins to talk too loud. The louder he talks the less we listen."

Other points made in language more sober and staid were:

☛ A "teachers' bloc" should be

* Throughout Xenophon's *Anabasis*, one Chirispophus habitually functions as spokesman.

† Born in Königsberg, Germany, he made a fortune manufacturing steel specialties. His name is linked with Acetylene. Unmarried, a Unitarian, Mason (32°), he supports many good things.

* Macmillan (\$6.00).

formed to promote the interest of teachers in legislatures, local and national. The immediate aim of the teachers' bloc (at present a reality without a name) is the Educational Bill. Teachers are unanimously in favor of a Cabinet post for a Secretary of Education (TIME, Nov. 26).

☛ Active John J. Tigert, Commissioner of Education, reported on his problems in Alaska. He reminded the country that his predecessors had introduced reindeer into Alaska and that reindeer dividends had been the chief source of support for Alaskan education. He reminded people that the problem of supplying education to sparse populations in so vast a territory was immense.

☛ O. L. Reid, Superintendent of Schools in Youngstown, Ohio, pointed out that the three R's are less important in education than they once were. The typewriter in the case of 'riting and the adding machine in the case of 'rithmetic relieve the schools of much drudgery in the preparation of pupils in such essentials. Only reading today is without mechanical substitutes. More time can now be spent on more advanced subjects.

☛ The periodical examination was moved against as "unsound, unscientific and generally meaningless." The examination mark, said several speakers, has been found by educational psychologists "to have absolutely no fixed relation to mental capacity or intellectual ability." Professor Freeman (University of Chicago) stated that "the retentive capacity of the student never is accurately indicated by the written examination."

In 'Canada

Room-wrecking is a tradition at Trinity College, University of Toronto. Sophomores do the wrecking in the rooms of the Freshmen. But a new Provost has arisen who regards room-wrecking and other developments of the hazing *mores* as exhibitions of "that innate vulgarity so common in America."

In this spirit of culture, the Provost (Dr. Seager) imposed a fine of \$400 upon the group of Sophomores who most recently perpetuated the room-wrecking tradition. Expulsion is the penalty for non-payment of the provocative fine.

The picturesque campus incident has brought to light a widespread complaint on the part of British "university men" against the Americanization of Canada's colleges. They point, for example, to the Greek letter fraternities, which in the last 20 years have enjoyed a mushroom growth at Toronto, McGill, etc. Oxford and Cambridge afford no precedents

for such silly, bourgeois performances, say the university men. In fact, the whole of Canadian university life, they say, is unpleasantly infected with the American extra-curriculum bug.

Defenders of the existing state of affairs say that Canada draws the best from both British and U. S. tradition and creates institutions which are superbly Canadian.

In any case, the \$400 fine must be paid.

RELIGION

Luther's Points

Glenn Frank,* journalist-lecturer, describing himself as a modernist criticizing modernism, prophesied the coming of a second Martin Luther to put positive vitality into the ineffectual religion of the modernists. He supplied the anticipated Luther with 14 points. They were:

- 1). The substitution of the religion of Jesus for Christianity.
- 2). The making of a faith a matter of adventure rather than a matter of assent.
- 3). The preaching of the gospel of Jesus rather than the gospel about Jesus.
- 4). The application, as well as the announcement, of the principles of the religion of Jesus.
- 5). The demand that men should believe only what they can use; only what is true for them.
- 6). The modernization of the religious vocabulary.
- 7). The use of science by religion rather than the reconciliation of science to religion.
- 8). The dramatization of rationalism with ritual beauty.
- 9). The knowledge of God as the mind and the heart of the universe rather than as its judge.
- 10). The Church to be the voice of the living as well as the dead.
- 11). The breaking of the chains that now bind the Church to the State in times of crisis.
- 12). The definition of sin as something that hurts life rather than offends God.
- 13). The "Scheme of Redemption" to take into account institutions as well as individuals.
- 14). The merging of the sacred and the secular.

*Editor Century magazine.

Fifth Avenue

Sunday, Mar. 16, John F. Kelman, Scot divine, will preach his farewell sermon to the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Manhattan.

No evangelical church in the U. S. has a better reputation. The question of a successor to Dr. Kelman assumes international interest. Three of the last five pastors have been British.*

George B. Agnew, committeeman, stated that an American was now desired. Two were mentioned: Charles F. Wishart, of Wooster, O., present moderator of the Presbyterian Church, theologically moderate; Maitland Alexander, of Pittsburgh, dominant fundamentalist. The tradition of the church is said to be fundamentalist. Dr. Kelman, now retiring, is liberally inclined.

A Potterism

Unitarian Charles F. Potter's contribution to the headlines last week was a proposal for an All-American Bible wherein American heroes and heroines would be substituted for Jewish, and wherein the writings of great Americans would become canonized. Thus for Jesus, substitute Lincoln; for Deborah (prophetess and campaigner against social wrongs), substitute Jane Addams; for Isaiah, Tom Paine or Thomas Jefferson; for the Psalms, our native verse. "If we are to have the Bible taught in our American schools, let it be the American Bible!" This proposal became at once the butt of many a merry jest.

When John Roach Straton, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Manhattan, learned that Dr. Potter was planning to radio-broadcast his principles he cried: "If that fellow Potter keeps on I'll have to get out a warrant for his arrest on a charge of grand larceny. He cribbed my idea of a Christian hotel and, like young Lochinvar, ran boldly away with it before we even had time to catch our breath after the first announcement of the project. Now he has just dodged into the limelight with the idea of broadcasting the Bible. We originated this at Calvary Church some months back. Potter is a pilferer!"

A Parishioner

North of 42nd Street, Manhattan, there are two fashionable Episcopal churches: St. Bartholomew's (Dr. Leighton Parks, rector), St. Thomas' (Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector). Rector Parks, urged by conscience, has in-

*The two other Britishers were John Hall, who served 31 years (1867-1898), and John Henry Jowett (TIME, Dec. 31), who served 1911 to 1918.

involved himself in theological controversy. Rector Stires has not.

It became known that one of Rector Parks' parishioners was attending services at Rector Stires' church. She had been for 50 years—ever since she taught Sunday School—a pillar of Rector Parks' church. She had given the church its magnificent Byzantine entrance, a memorial to her husband. She had endowed the church's hospital. She was—is—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.*

Whether Mrs. Vanderbilt will transfer her allegiance is a matter of conjecture. Rectors Parks and Stires are good friends, the former having often supported the latter for a bishopric, notably in the election which resulted in the elevation of William T. Manning. Rector Stires is expected to advise Rector Parks' parishioner to remain with the church wherein her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren were christened.

In Pittsburgh

A sermon was delivered last week which cut across the entire religious geography of the U. S. It pricked consciences, awoke indignation, inspired enthusiasm, and was—fortunately or unfortunately—disturbing.

The Pulpit was the plain rostrum of the Smithfield Street M. E. Church of Pittsburgh, where the M. E. Council of Cities was in session.

The Preacher was Warren S. Stone, a layman of the Congregational Church, famed President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.†

The Sermon had for its text the fact that Jesus of Nazareth was a poor man, a carpenter, who wore plain clothes, had poor friends, low social rating, belonged to no exclusive clubs. The argument was that the Protestant Churches, whether ritualistic or evangelical, had, to all appearances, forgotten, overlooked, or discarded this fact. Extracts:

"You want to know what Labor thinks of the Church? I tell you very frankly that Labor does not think much of the Church, because

the Church does not think very much of Labor. Always, in any trouble between Capital and Labor, the influence of the Church has largely been on the side of Capital. This is easily explained when you realize that the Church depends upon Capital for its support and not upon contributions from the workers. Some churches, it is true, carry on a superficial welfare work, but they do almost nothing to interest themselves vitally in wages, working conditions and occupational problems that mean bread



© Paul Thompson
THE GOVERNOR OF COLORADO
He would say the man-killer

and butter and life and death to the worker and his family.

"The average worker is convinced that the Church exists largely for the white-collared people. They regard it somewhat as a comfortable social club for merchants and bankers, Rotarians and members of the Chamber of Commerce. . . . I have a recollection that somewhere in the New Testament it says that when the Carpenter of Nazareth spoke, the common people heard him gladly, while the religious and business classes persecuted and crucified him. . . . It might be well for you to take a census of your own churches and especially to count the number of men on your official board who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brows.

"The workman is no longer welcome in many of our Protestant Churches, and the workman clothed in rags has no place where he is welcome in any of the Protestant Churches. The reverse is true of the Catholic Church. No matter how lowly his position in the social scale,

no matter how ragged he may be, the doors of this Church always stand open to him.

"The first thing, it seems to me for the Church to do is to live up to its professions. If the ministers were preaching the same sort of gospel and living the same kind of life today that the great founder of the Christian Church did 2,000 years ago, there wouldn't be standing room left in any of your churches."

Following President Stone, William E. Sweet, Governor of Colorado said the Church bowed to business and wealth. He renewed the attack on the U. S. Steel Corporation, saying:

"The primary object of modern business is the exploitation of humanity as well as raw materials. The history of the United States Steel Corporation, the largest steel company in the world, proves this statement. It exploited its men as to hours of labor and wages for years while Capital received enormous returns in dividends and the accumulation of surplus. Their excuse that they could not afford the short day was accepted. Since its adoption the company has regularly paid larger dividends on the common stock, although it maintains that the cost of production has increased 10%.

"Several years ago at a meeting of steel manufacturers a prominent speaker addressed them on labor and the steel industry. When he had finished, the Chairman observed, 'Steel has always been a man-killer, it always will be a man-killer. We will now proceed to the next order of business.'"

Ecclesiastical Affairs

☛ Newspapers published the picture* of Right Reverend William Temple, Bishop of Manchester, 43, son of the illustrious late Archbishop of Canterbury. Rumor picked him to succeed Archbishop Randall Davidson, 76, who, it was said, would resign on account of age. True, Bishop Temple has friends in the Labor Government; but Archbishop Davidson is unlikely to give a Labor Government the chance to appoint his successor. Furthermore, a slight acquaintance with Canterburyan tradition would reveal that its Archbishops yield only to death.

☛ Meanwhile, the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, presented to His Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, a formal invitation to head the speakers' list at the meeting in Buffalo, Nov. 11-13, and thereafter to address great American audiences. The Archbishop is world president of the Alliance.

☛ "Services to humanity" rendered by

*He resembles the Pope, wears glasses.

*Of all Mrs. Vanderbilts, the senior. Her husband was Cornelius 3rd. Her son is Brigadier General Cornelius. Among other prominent accessions to the St. Thomas' parish under Dr. Stires was a Presbyterian, the late Miss Spence, famed schoolmistress.

†Warren S. Stone, labor leader and banker (President of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Cooperative National Bank, Cleveland), born at Ainsworth, Ia., 1860. In 1879 he began as a fireman on the Rock Island system, and his entire railroad service has been with that company. He has been Grand Chief of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers since 1903. Recently (TIME, Feb. 4), Mr. Stone figured prominently in the debate between the International Brotherhood and the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis.

Governor General Leonard Wood in the Philippines brought him the Medal of Peace conferred by the Pope. The oldest and strongest Christian body in the Philippines is the Roman Catholic.

Mgr. Beliveau, Archbishop of St. Boniface, Manitoba, categorically forbade women and girls to wear knickers in winter sports. "Dangerous and immodest."

Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, arrived in Rome after a visit to the Holy Land. The *Osservatore Romano*, Vatican journal, commented upon the warm reception accorded to the Cardinal in Jerusalem. "This attests two things: First, the prestige which accompanies a Cardinal of the Roman Church wherever he goes, and second, the great value Palestine attaches to the interest America takes in her recent new destiny. With Cardinal O'Connell on his pilgrimage went the good wishes of millions of Americans." Said Cardinal O'Connell: "There is darkness in the Near East, where the peoples do not enjoy the blessings which Christianity has brought to the people of the West."

Marshal Tsao-Kuen, War Lord, new President of China, communicated to the Pope the news of his election together with assurances of China's friendship.

Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland, in his Lenten pastoral, threatened to refuse holy communion to women not modestly dressed. "The tradition that Irish women are modest must be maintained."

✚ Tikhon, unfrocked Patriarch of Russia, fainted in the Donskoy Monastery. Suffering from arteriosclerosis, he may die.

✚ Architects, officially assembling in Cincinnati, said that \$200,000,000 will be spent on church building in the U. S. this year.

✚ Paralysis attacked Homer C. Stuntz, Methodist, in Florida. Missionary in India and the Philippines, mission board secretary, bishop in South America and in Omaha, he dealt sternly last year with J. M. D. Buckner, a liberal preacher.

✚ Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, said: "Our practice of excluding members of other denominations unless they are baptized again in our way (immersion) is out of harmony with the spirit that is growing in the churches." He indicated that his church would no longer insist on immersion.

✚ Reverend Kogoro Uzaki, presiding bishop of the Japan Methodist Church, was reelected for four years.

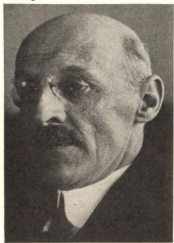
✚ Nehemiah Boynton, famed whiskered preacher of Brooklyn, and Hamilton Holt, onetime editor of the recently bankrupt *Independent*, will tour Idaho, Washington, Montana, North Dakota, for a month. Their theme is the World Court.

MEDICINE

Annual Congress

In Chicago, there assembled the annual congress on Medical Education, Medical Licensure, Public Health and Hospitals.

Educational Needs. Dr. Nathan P. Colwell, Secretary of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association, defined the present needs of medical



© Paul Thompson

MR. ABRAHAM FLEXNER

"What two years of college work mean, I defy anybody to say!"

education in the U. S. as: 1) more care in selecting or retaining as teachers those who possess adequate training in pedagogy and in the subjects which they propose to teach; 2) proper correlation between teaching in the laboratory and in the clinic; 3) the development of a curriculum which shall have as its primary object the training of general practitioners with suitable graduate courses for those desiring to specialize.

Dr. Colwell indicated that the 70 class A medical schools in the U. S. today have a total capacity for 17,955 students, although their total enrollment is only 16,736. This answers the contention that students are being turned away because of lack of room. It is certain that the 592 students in Class B schools and the 480 students in class C schools have not been forced into low grade institutions through lack of space in high grade schools. It was further pointed out that there is no dearth of students, that the number enrolled has increased during the last five years at the rate of 1,000 annually.

Progress Abroad. Mr. Abraham

Flexner* of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching contrasted conditions existing today with what they were 15 years ago when he made his first study of medical schools. During the past two years Mr. Flexner has been conducting a survey of medical education throughout the world. German and Austrian universities, he found "suffering economically." "France has been quite stationary;" "except in-so-far as the acquisition of the University of Strasbourg gives the country, for the first time, a modern medical school plant. In Great Britain appear signs of a new vitality in medical teaching; full time teachers have been established in London and Edinburgh schools; research is being conducted in a well organized manner under a Medical Research Council.

American Schools. Mr. Flexner points out that conditions in American schools are not yet ideal. There still exists a wide diversity between our best and our worst schools. "On the face of the papers, a four year high school education followed by two years of college work is required for entrance to a medical school. This looks like uniformity. As a matter of fact, the high school situation in America is utterly chaotic and the college situation hardly less so. No definite meaning whatsoever can be attached to graduation from a four year high school, or to the completion of two years of college work. It means one thing to be a graduate of the Boston Latin School and an entirely different thing to be the graduate of a four year rural high school in any section of the country. What two years of college work mean, I defy anybody to say. They may mean two years of hard work under favorable conditions; they may mean two years of spoon-feeding by college instructors; they may mean two years of skillful cramming by the successors of the late Widow Nolen.† Contrast this chaos with the definite standard of intellectual attainment indicated by the certificate of graduation from a German gymnasium, a French lycée, or the honors course of an English secondary school."

Mr. Flexner ended his address with a plea for broader training of the teaching personnel, including particu-

*Abraham Flexner, educator and author (*The American College, Medical Education in the United States and Canada, Medical Education in Europe, Professions in Europe, A Modern School*), born in Louisville 1866, educated at Johns Hopkins, Harvard, the University of Berlin, is not to be confused with his brother Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Foundation.

†Widow Nolen was for many years famed as a Harvard tutor. His offices in the Little Building, Harvard Square, were kept busy the year round. The Widow Nolen was indeed a subject for controversy; praised by some as "Harvard's most popular professor," he was damned by others as a "crammer."

larly contact with foreign workers. "Science is international; it advances in the most unexpected fashion, now here, now there. And stimulus does not communicate itself best through the printed page. Men must know each other and work with each other. Mere Cook's touring through scientific laboratories abroad does not suffice. We must return to the old way of spending a couple of years in Europe, just as Europeans are getting in the way of spending a year or two with us."

Chordotomy

A pronouncement last week from two neurosurgeons of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, stated that the pain, if not the doom of cancer, can be mitigated by an operation. The surgeons are William G. Spiller and Charles H. Frazier. Their operation—chordotomy—severs the sensory nerves in the spinal column. It is performed in cases where the pain is too great for drugs to relieve.

Drs. Spiller and Frazier published the results of eight operations, of which six successfully ended pain. In two cases, some pain fibres escaped the knife. Said Surgeon Spiller: "It requires on the part of the operator a visualization of the microscopic anatomy of the cord and a realization that a slight misplacement of the incision may cause motor-paralysis of one or both of the lower limbs."

Seasick Cure?

A sniff of oxygen will cure seasickness and mountain sickness, said Prof. Raphael Dubois, physiologist of Tamaris-sur-mer, France. He recommended that all liners carry oxygen tanks to relieve sufferers.

Chamonix Saranac

American money is sought for a "French Saranac" to be built near Chamonix (altitude 4,000 feet), to have at first 90 beds, to memorialize Edward Trudeau, founder of the tuberculosis colony at Saranac, N. Y.

French citizens have already subscribed 1,000,000 francs (\$40,000) through a committee headed by Léon Bourgeois, humanitarian. Americans are asked for \$20,000.

There is evidence to show that tuberculosis is more rampant in France than in the U. S. Whereas New York City is reported to have 10.3 deaths per 10,000, Paris has 29.2.

Among those backing the project are: Dr. Roux, head of the Pasteur Institute; Baronne Lajume, Le Maréchal Foch, Mme. Louis Stern, Joseph Barthélemy, M. Alexander Bruno of the Rockefeller Institute and Professor Albert Calmette. Jean Stern, No. 18 Rue Octave Feuillet, Paris, is Treasurer.

Work begins in the Spring.

Telephone Mouthpiece

Under the direction of the Postmaster General of Great Britain a series of

carefully controlled bacteriologic tests was made to see if disease, particularly tuberculosis, could be transmitted through contact with the mouthpieces of telephones. The experts concluded that the transmission of disease by this method was practically impossible.

Error

NINETY-EIGHT CENTS

In Canyon, Tex., Dr. C. A. Pierle analyzed the body of a man weighing 150 pounds. It contained "enough water to wash a pair of blankets, enough iron to make a ten-penny nail, lime sufficient to white-wash a small chicken coop, enough sulphur to kill the fleas of a good-sized dog." All these elements, he estimated, can be purchased at a drug-store for 98c.—TIME, Feb. 25.

Dr. Pierle has never analyzed the body of a man weighing 150 pounds. The statements attributed to him were merely *obiter dicta* made by him in an ethical talk to a college club.

SCIENCE

Nature-Faking?

William Hale Thompson, onetime mayor of Chicago, inspired a deal of derisive amusement among the "know-it-alls" when he announced a plan to take cinema pictures of tree-climbing fish in the South Sea Islands (TIME, March 3). The *New York Tribune* hastened to classify him with the well-known Doctor Traprock, Baron Munchausen and others of similar notoriety. But the ex-Mayor has science on his side, though his geography may not be infallible.

The zoologists say that *Anabas Scandens*, a species of acanthopterygian (having-spines-in-the-fins) fishes of the family Anabantidae, is popularly known as the climbing fish, because it actually does climb trees to a height of six or seven feet. Its habitat is India and the East Indies. It is about six inches long and has a peculiar spiny covering on its gills which enables it to retain water in the interstices. Thus it can live a long time out of water, travel on dry land for a long distance and can catch on to the bark of trees and climb.

Other "fish stories" that may seem mythical, but are nevertheless matters of scientific record are:

☛ South Sea crabs which climb coconut trees at night, cut down the nuts with their shears and come down to eat the meat of the nuts which have burst in falling. The planters are compelled to protect their trees with collars of tin about six inches wide, on which the crabs cannot get a foothold.

☛ Pike and small fish of the perch variety often wiggle through damp grass for long distances between ponds.

☛ A certain fish, by accurate sharp-shooting with drops of water, is able to knock flies from overhanging branches and devour them in the water.

☛ The arara, a flat flounder-like fish of northern Brazil, has its tail equipped

with a sharp spike containing a kind of poison. When the fish senses danger it raises the spike perpendicularly. Natives walking in the shallow waters of the region have been pierced, poisoned to death by the weapon.

"Bottled Sunshine"

Juan J. Tomadelli, of Buenos Aires, purporting to be an eminent electrical engineer, sold stock in his "Electronic Corporation" at \$100 a share. He claimed to have invented, in his laboratory at Buenos Aires, a lamp which, by withdrawing energy from the air and bombarding a substance composed of sea salt, tin, copper, asphalt and paraffin, burned continuously for seven months, needed no recharging, and would have burned on till the substance disintegrated, had the laboratory not been destroyed by lightning. Suit was brought against him in the New York State Supreme Court. Many of his statements were proved false or were at variance with known scientific laws. Two disinterested illuminating engineers, Cyprian O. Mailloux and Clayton H. Sharp, after investigating the plant at Harrison, N. J., reported: "Nothing was shown which would convince us that the apparatus has any practical application, or that it has any industrial or commercial value."

Catalysis

The old complaint that things can't be run on air is thoroughly exploded. Chemists have for years been making some most important compounds out of the raw material of air. "Free" oxygen and nitrogen in the air, for instance, can be "fixed" by a gigantic electric arc into nitric oxide, from which nitric acid and nitrates (valuable fertilizers) are made.

Then in 1914 Fritz Haber, clever German necromancer, found that nitrogen gas can be captured in another way—by combining it with hydrogen to form ammonia. Instead of electricity, the Haber process makes use of an agent called a "catalyst," which is a substance that by its mere presence causes the union of two other elements. Efficient catalysts, or as Dr. E. E. Slosson calls them, the "good mixers" of chemical society, are expensive. Haber used uranium, platinum or some other rare and finely divided metal. When the nitrogen and hydrogen, after being elaborately purified, mixed in proper proportions, compressed, and heated to 1,300 degrees F., are passed over the uranium, the resulting gas contains from 4% to 8% of ammonia, which can be condensed to a liquid, used in refrigeration, etc., or further transformed by the Ostwald process (another catalytic), into nitric acid. The Haber process was the industrial and agricultural mainstay of Germany in the War. Shut off from her tremendous imports of fertilizers and explosives, her biggest dye-works, the Badische Anilin und Soda-Fabrik, re-

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Chemists of all nations have been seeking to improve the existing methods of nitrogen fixation. Last week the most important discovery since Haber's was announced from the fixed nitrogen research laboratory of the Chemical Warfare Service of the U. S. Army, at Washington, by Dr. Arthur B. Lamb, director of the laboratory, and professor of chemistry at Harvard University. A new catalyst has been found to unite the atoms of nitrogen and hydrogen into the molecule of ammonia. It yields 14% of ammonia, twice the amount given by the Haber process. The nature of the catalyst was not announced, but it has far greater durability, and will make possible explosives and fertilizers both more effective and much cheaper than any now existing.

Stalemate

The Egyptian Government, after breaking open the sealed tomb of Tutankh-Amen (*TIME*, Feb. 25, Mar. 3), making an inventory of the contents of the tomb and laboratory, lowering the lid of the sarcophagus to insure the safety of the gold mummy case and covering various relics for protection, sealed the doors of the two rooms still untouched. Howard Carter was not present, is still relying on his suits in the Cairo courts. The officials sanctioned the opening of the tomb to thousands of eager visitors for ten days from Mar. 1, after which it will again be closed until a decision is reached on the continuance of the work.

Negotiations to effect an amicable settlement with the Egyptian government began. The mediator on behalf of Lady Carnarvon and Howard Carter is Dr. James Breasted, American archeologist. The outlook is not encouraging.

AERONAUTICS

Helium vs. Hydrogen

A Plot. According to Dr. Harrison E. Howe, Editor of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, a "plot" is under way to divert public interest from helium. Asserting that electrical sparks twelve to eighteen inches in length were seen on the helium-filled *Shenandoah* on the night of its great adventure (*TIME*, Jan. 28) and that these sparks would have set it on fire, had it been filled with hydrogen, Dr. Howe—through the pages of his journal—demanded to know why this important fact has been overlooked in official and press discussions. "What is back of this obvious effort to have the American people forget helium?"

Then—in a direct personal attack—the famed chemist inquired: "Is it possible that the apparent aversion to

helium is due to the influence of a German engineer occupying a responsible place in our air service? America possesses a helium monopoly. It is conceivable that our good fortune is regarded jealously by those who remain loyal to other countries under all circumstances."

Heinan Described. The German engineer in question is Captain Anton Heinan, who (employed by the U. S. Navy Department) was aboard the *Shenandoah* on the occasion of its accidental flight. Short, slenderly built, Heinan has a keen and piercing blue eye, an air of imperturbability. Bred in the great German port of Hamburg, he was a seaman before becoming Germany's most noted dirigible pilot. He flew the *Bodensee* between Berlin and Friedrichshafen in south Germany on passenger-carrying service with almost clock-like regularity, claims to have carried 100,000 passengers without a single casualty in ten years' piloting. In spite of his imperfect English, he was able a fortnight ago, tugging the while at his well-trimmed beard, to keep the attention of some 200 men— aeronautical students at New York University, Army and Navy men, and aviation enthusiasts generally—riveted on a lecture of more than two hours' duration. He has taken out his first papers, intends to make the U. S. his home, foresees here tremendous possibilities in his chosen field.

Heinan's Reply. Heinan made a strong rejoinder to Editor Howe. The *Shenandoah* will be in commission in April. If Great Britain or any other Power threatens to forestall the U. S. in a voyage of discovery to the Polar areas this Summer, the German pilot is prepared to make an immediate dash to the Pole, not by way of Alaska—where mooring masts and other equipment have to be carefully prepared—but in a five-day non-stop flight of 6,000 miles from Lakehurst straight to the Pole and back. And this at 24 hours' notice. But it would be possible only with the lighter hydrogen gas. "With hydrogen, we could make the trip to the Pole and back easily and safely. With helium it is necessary to have mooring masts, where the ship can be tied up because she could not carry enough fuel for the round trip."

Hydrogen Arguments. While helium is exceedingly light as compared with air, it is somewhat heavier than hydrogen. The total lift of a helium-filled dirigible is accordingly some 10% less than that of the hydrogen-filled airship. The difference does not appear important at first sight, but the total lift of the gas carries the structure, the motors and the crew. It is only the last 20% or so that is available for carrying fuel, and hence a difference of 10% in the gross lift may spell a difference of 50% in the fuel-carrying capacity. On long-distance flights this difference is vital.

Nor is the danger of fire totally eliminated with the use of helium; the gas-tanks and the fuel system generally

are still vulnerable. But when a ship is properly designed and carefully handled, the danger of fire is comparatively small, even with hydrogen.

Another strong argument of hydrogen partisans is the fact that owing to the minute quantities of helium found in the natural gas at its source, an extremely expensive system of fractional distillation is necessary and the cost will always remain excessive.

General View. For a number of years the Navy has held that our helium monopoly meant supremacy in



CAPTAIN HEINAN
"Tugging the while"

the air as far as dirigibles were concerned. But recently the attitude of the Bureau of Aeronautics has changed and its officers in various public utterances have advocated a return to hydrogen.

A strong technical case could be worked up for either side.

A Jump

At Kelly Field, San Antonio, Corporal C. Eugene Conrad entered an airplane piloted by Lieut. Leland S. Andrews, was lifted to a height of 21,500 feet (almost four miles). His fingers so numb with cold that his hands had to be placed on the rip cord of his parachute, Corporal Conrad stepped into space. Eight seconds after he stepped, he pulled the rip cord. Twenty-four minutes and 52 seconds later he landed in an alley in the exclusive residential section of San Antonio, was surrounded by "1,000 cheering school children." Corporal Conrad had made a world's record jump both for height and for duration.

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Business This Spring

Is business going to be good through the first half of this year? Upon the accuracy with which this question is answered depends the soundness of many decisions you are called upon to make today.

In a recent bulletin of the Harvard Economic Service definite reasons are given for believing that business will improve through the coming months.

This bulletin will be sent you on request, also a booklet, "Scientific Business Forecasting," making clear the business cycle and its use in predicting the trend of industry. The subscription price of the service is \$100 a year.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

The past week was accompanied by rumblings and uncertainty in both Congress and the stock market, and by an unusually large number of annual corporation statements covering the year 1923. Yet, even in the latter, it is difficult to detect any real consistency. While Studebaker and American Locomotive show unusual if not record prosperity, it has been very lugubrious news that has come from Central Leather and Kelly-Springfield. Business is undeniably spotty; very prosperous in some directions, quite the reverse in others. Moreover, in many industries, notably the coppers, it all depends upon which companies one looks at.

It is, however, always important to remember that by this time annual statements for 1923 are practically ancient history. They indicate whether the given company has a strong or weak cash position, but they give little hint as to present operations or future outlook. While sentiment is divided between optimism and pessimism, the perusal of these statements is valuable in gaining perspective; they cannot and do not furnish much of a basis for future predictions.

Tax Muddle

To no small extent, the current confusion in business and the difficulty of predicting how affairs will shape themselves later this year, are attributable to the uncertainty regarding tax measures to be enacted by the present Congress.

A few weeks ago the Mellon plan seemed almost certain of speedy passage. Now it has been badly mangled in the House (see Page 3), with the Senate yet to be heard from, and a possible Presidential veto to finish off with. Many a citizen will pay his income tax in quarterly installments this year, figuring that he would rather retain the money himself in case a cut is made than wait for the Government to make a refund.

But Congress, while settling nothing, has stirred up other taxes. The attempt to revive the excess profits tax proved short-lived, yet caused gooseflesh among many corporations and investors. However, a movement is underway to increase federal inheritance taxes regardless of those already laid by the various states.

It seems obvious that despite the great to-do being made on the Teapot Dome affair, taxation will be a political issue of first magnitude next Fall. Most business men are now wishing that the election were over, the political backbiting over; that the opportunity were presented to readjust our taxes calmly and scientifically, without political interference.

Studebaker

The Studebaker Corporation for the year ending Dec. 31, 1923, did very well

by itself. Net sales were about \$33,000,000 greater than in 1922, though expense, depreciation, etc., grew almost as much; the result was that net earnings last year were \$20,307,804, compared with \$20,043,957 the year before, and \$23.60 per share as against \$23.21.

In his report, President A. R. Erskine called attention to the steady increase in sales of Studebaker cars: 39,356 in 1919; 51,474 in 1920; 66,643 in 1921; 110,269 in 1922; 145,167 in 1923.

The common stock, consisting of 750,000 shares, has been paying a \$10 dividend during the past year. A special meeting of stockholders has been called for April 1 to consider increasing the company's capital stock from the present 750,000 shares of \$100 par to 2,500,000 shares of no par value. The plan is to issue 2½ new shares for every old share, making 1,875,000 shares outstanding, with 625,000 shares available for future issuance. At the new dividend rate, this would mean that each new share would receive \$4 a year.

American Locomotive

American Locomotive had a record year in 1923; its statement ending Dec. 31 last showed net earnings of \$12,376,565, or \$21.25 on every one of its 500,000 common shares, after preferred dividends. In 1922 net earnings were \$11,004,479, which was not sufficient to cover the \$1,750,000 paid that year in preferred dividends, let alone the further payment of \$1,500,000 in common dividends also made that year.

In 1922 a deficit of \$2,149,521 resulted after and because of the payment of preferred and common dividends. Last year, however, a better showing was possible. After \$1,750,000 had been disbursed on the preferred and \$2,500,000 on the common stock, it was possible to add \$4,500,000 to the reserve, additions and betterments and a final \$3,626,565 to surplus.

Current assets Dec. 31, 1923, were \$53,197,146 and current liabilities \$6,760,910, which made working capital last year \$46,436,236 compared with \$39,692,225 the year before. Cash and marketable securities also rose from \$15,078,202 for 1922 to \$22,847,676 last year. But unfilled orders on Jan. 1, 1924, amounted to \$17,789,873 compared with \$49,349,140 on the same day of 1923.

Kelly-Springfield

The rubber and tire companies are not just now in a very jovial mood. Kelly-Springfield's statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1923, is, to some extent at least, typical of the industry.

In 1923 gross profits fell from \$12,531,379 to \$9,559,804, while operating expenses rose from \$7,305,176 to \$8,797,397. In consequence, profit was reduced from \$5,226,203 to \$762,407; figuring in "other income," total profits

for 1923 were \$1,107,537 compared with \$5,577,846 the year before. Thus, after interest, depreciation and profit sharing in 1922 are deducted, the net profit of \$3,144,549 in 1922 became last year a net loss of \$1,166,284. In both years, dividends were paid on the two classes of preferred stock, but none on the common. After these payments, a final deficit of \$1,768,560 was incurred last year, compared with a final surplus of \$2,536,250 the year before.

In the company's balance sheet the most notable changes made during 1922-1923 were an increase of over \$1,000,000 in inventories, a slight decrease in cash, accounts receivable, property, good will, etc. Some preferred stock of each class has been retired; also \$1,000,000 of gold notes. But notes payable increased from nothing to \$3,435,000 and general surplus has declined from \$8,231,956 to \$5,638,045.

Central Leather

Probably the most funereal note struck in the business world lately was the Central Leather Co. statement. Operations during the calendar year of 1923 showed an unexpectedly heavy deficit of \$7,272,243, compared with a surplus of \$1,528,209 in 1922. But in 1920 a deficit of \$25,751,666 occurred, followed by another of \$11,651,425 in 1921, so that the Company's profit and loss deficit Dec. 31, 1923, was \$12,637,851. Last year, operations did not even cover expenses, and interest on bonds was paid out of surplus. Common and preferred dividends have been passed since 1920. The balance sheet reveals conservative management laboring under difficulties. Cash declined from \$6,385,240 in 1922 to \$4,278,989 last year; inventories have fallen about \$8,000,000 and in the last statement were at \$40,040,571.

President George W. Childs' remarks accompanying the statement, although admirably frank, told little not already known about the industry. Many of the Company's present difficulties he attributes to the policy, now proved mistaken, of stocking too heavily; low leather prices and a three-years' depression in the tanning industry have consequently entailed severe losses. Mr. Childs, however, philosophically pointed out that tanning is a "basic industry" and bound to recover sooner or later. Subsidiary lumber companies did well last year in earnings and business, furnished almost the only bright spot in the 1923 statement.

Anaconda Dividend

The recent upturn in copper prices, accompanied by signs of increased consumption and improved conditions among European nations, was hastily seized upon by many as proof that all American copper companies were in for better times. Anaconda copper suddenly passed its dividend, followed shortly afterwards by Inspiration and Calumet and Hecla, and there then came a day of hysterical selling in the

stock market, in which practically all the coppers declined. Subsequently, however, the better companies have been thought more favorably of, and their stocks have risen again, particularly after Kennecott declared its regular dividend.

The Anaconda episode was caused by a too hasty resumption of the dividend a year ago, when copper momentarily advanced to 17 $\frac{1}{4}$, as well as to the assumption by the company of bond interest and sinking fund requirements of \$14,000,000 as a result of its acquisition of American Brass. Except for its newly acquired Chile Copper Co. properties, Anaconda is a high-cost producer, and with the red metal selling about 15% below even the 1913 price, cannot expect to operate its old deep-shaft mines at much, if any, profit. With such companies as Kennecott, Chile, Utah or Miami, the lower costs of production make present copper prices more profitable.

The advance in copper prices after Anaconda's suspension of the dividend has been in part due to the belief that this company and others in the same position intended to curtail production, in order to allow the red metal to advance to price levels where production would prove more profitable.

January Trade Balance

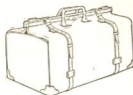
Figures from the U. S. Department of Commerce show that during January, 1924, the U. S. had exports of \$395,170,129, imports of \$293,788,573, a favorable trade balance of \$101,381,556.

In the light of the revival of European trade so constantly predicted during recent months, the trade figures with that continent are especially noteworthy. In January, 1923, our exports to Europe were \$189,000,000 and our imports from Europe \$103,000,000. During the same month this year, however, we sold \$202,000,000 of our goods to Europe, but bought only \$88,000,000 of European goods. Comparing the two Januarys' trade, our exports to France are about the same, those to Germany have increased from \$26,000,000 to \$40,000,000, those to the United Kingdom from \$83,500,000 to \$84,800,000.

Europe continued to prove our greatest customer and our greatest source of imports. As compared with the trade of January, 1923, this month in 1924 saw our exports to other North American countries decline from \$78,000,000 to \$74,000,000 and those to South America increase from \$21,000,000 to \$23,000,000; to Asia from \$42,000,000 to \$73,000,000; to Oceania (Australia, the Philippines, New Zealand and all the South Sea islands as far east as Hawaii), from \$8,000,000 to \$13,900,000; to Africa from \$4,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

Our imports from South America declined from \$41,000,000 to \$37,000,000, from Asia, from \$92,000,000 to \$77,000,000; imports to this country from the other grand divisions—North America, Oceania and Africa—declined.

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Henry Ward Beecher said of him, "He is the most brilliant speaker of the English tongue in any land on the globe." Moncure D. Conway said, "No man of his ability was ever President of the United States. His life is as striking a chapter in American history as the life of Abraham Lincoln." President Garfield called him "Royal Bob." Mark Twain said of him, "This was a great and beautiful spirit . . . my reverence for him was deep and genuine. I prized his affection for me and returned it with envy." James G. Blaine telegraphed to him, "New York can be carried for Hayes, and no man can aid in the good work so greatly as yourself. Throw everything aside and complete here the work you began in Maine." James A. Garfield wrote him, "You are called for everywhere, but I think among your various duties you ought to find time to make a speech in Delaware." At another time he wrote, "No man was ever so royally defended as I have been by you."

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was the greatest thinker and orator of the age. He was a mental giant among men. He was not only the greatest living lawyer but one of the greatest patriots, one of the most humane of men, one of the most beautiful characters then living. He fought with logic, with wit, with sympathy and with understanding of his fellowmen. That is why

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THE PRESS

Omnivendors

Drug stores do many things. Besides selling medicines, many of them will sell you refreshments, fountain pens, cigars, phonographs, toys, watches, books. They are, in fact, almost omnivendors.

As the drug store has grown, so grows the press. First employed to propagate information, its functions have been successively enlarged. It becomes a gatherer of information, a purveyor of amusement, a persuader of public opinion. Is this only a beginning? Ever and anon a paper branches into some new activity, startling in its ambition. Last week *Collier's*, a weekly of this and that, decided to attempt an experiment in Government. It had a plan for municipal government. It not only explained and advocated its plan, it also offered to lend the active assistance of a number of its staff members to any small city which would volunteer to submit to experimentation.

The object of the plan is to destroy party lines and political rings. It was invented some years ago by one Dr. Charles C. P. Clark of Oswego, N. Y. By it the qualified voters of a city would be divided into regional groups of 700. From each of these groups, 70 voters would be chosen by lot to meet and, in a sort of town meeting, to select an alderman. The elected aldermen choose a mayor and city officials. Everybody serves until he is recalled, which happens when petitions are presented for calling new meetings of the "70's."

Collier's promised that from all cities which applied for treatment it would select one, and "put all we've got into it." Except for advertising purposes, the founding of city government hardly has the appearance of being "publishing" in the ordinary sense. But *Collier's* may be leading the way to "the New Press." Perhaps the press, like the drug store, will become an omnivendor.

Radio Reviewing

The versatile press adapts itself to almost everything. Along came the radio, and there sprang into existence radio supplements and radio programs. But until recently, although radio had developed into one of the larger amusements of the nation, there had developed no seasoned attempt at radio criticism.

The *New York Tribune* took this omission to heart. It set up last week a department called *Last Night on the Radio*, conducted by "Pioneer." He does not tell how to wind a deduction, or how to make a radio set out of a hair pin, a toothbrush and the spare

parts of three Fords. Neither does he merely recite "today's program," although a program appears with his department. But in a series of short paragraphs he criticizes the manner and the substance of the programs on which he listened in the night before:

"Lieutenant Hinton's talk about the NC-4 flight was not altogether interesting for those of us who are favored with good memories. This brave young man evidently was conscious of this fact himself if 'WJZ was not. 'News while news is newsy' is our motto here at the Trib.

"That set of Corean automobile rules read off to us from WEAF was interesting. For those who detuned: 'Ring your horn,' 'speed slowly.'

"For Chopin we are thankful. For Felian Garzia (WJZ) to play his compositions for us we are also thankful. We have been listening in for three long years and it is saying a lot when we place this program on our long-to-be-remembered list. WJZ, isn't there some way of giving Mr. Garzia a key to the studio?"

There is a long way to go from Pioneer's paragraphing to a school of radio criticism. But then, his name is Pioneer. The *Tribune* professed to be very well pleased with the reception of its innovation.

MISCELLANY

"TIME brings all things."

Dr. Adolf Heilborn, Berlin physiologist, startled the medical world by announcing that new-born babies frequently have tails "which they can wag." The tails "disappear rapidly as the infant grows."

In Amiens, one M. Tantot, proprietor of a prominent music hall, made a last request that he be buried to the accompaniment of cheerful music. His body was carried to the grave preceded by a "large brass band" playing *Yes, We Have No Bananas*. It was estimated that 20,000 inhabitants marched to the cemetery.

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Britton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried (National Affairs, The Press), John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn (Foreign News), "Weekly Contributors"—Prosper Buranelli, John Farrar, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Inghalls, Alexander Kleinm, Ben Webster, Frank Vreeland, Peter Matthews, Mark Van Doren. Published by TIME, Inc., H. R. Luce, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice Pres.; B. Hadden, Sec'y-Treas., 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rate, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York; New England representatives, Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stout, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. III. No. 10.



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SPORT

Breitenstracter Struffed

Pugilist Breitenstracter, heavyweight champion of Germany, entered the ring in Berlin for a 20-round bout. His opponent was Paul Sampson, né (in German) Samson Koerner. Koerner was once a stoker on an American ship. In 1920, in this country, boxing under the name of Sampson, he gave Gene Tunney, American light heavyweight champion, a terrific bout. The next year Tom Gibbons knocked him out in two rounds. Farmer Lodge (TIME, Mar. 3) did the same.

So Hans Breitenstracter and Sampson entered the ring together. Sampson has a weaving, elbowing way with him. Breitenstracter was no Goliath. The first round was fierce. The second round was a great muss and Breitenstracter was knocked down. In the third round Sampson swung a great blow at Hans Breitenstracter's jaw. The umpire bent over Hans' prostrate form: "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, kaputt."

Oriental

Japan made her official entry for the Davis Cup tennis matches of 1924, bringing the total number of challenging nations up to thirteen. The Japanese entered to play in the "American Zone," which means that in the preliminary matches they will meet both China and Australia, who have also entered in the American Zone.

The team:

Zenzo Shimizu, captain of the 1923 team, for many years a mainstay of Japanese tennis—he who very nearly overcame the remarkable Tilden in 1921.

Masanosuke Fukuda, also of the 1923 team and known in this country.

Sanao Okamoto. He is graduate of the University of Commerce (Tokyo) and for more than five years has been in India as representative of Mitsui & Co. There he has won the Bengal championship three times, the West Indian championship once. Among his victims was Louis Dean of the India Davis Cup team. He is 26, "fast as lightning and with the sinews of a Bengal tiger."

Takio Harada. Last year he won the Japanese singles championship from Toba. He also defeated the veteran Ichiji Kumagae, who is growing a trifle old for the court, but was at the time of the match reported "still a wizard." Harada is coming to this country soon to complete his studies (begun at Keio University) with a post-grad course at Harvard.

New World's Record

50-yd. hurdles, indoor: Keeble, of the University of Missouri, 6 seconds flat; at Kansas City. The previous record was held by Bob Simpson, present Missouri coach.

PUTNAM BOOKS AND AUTHORS

NEW

This Week

CALVIN COOLIDGE

An intimate biography of the President by M. E. Hennessy, Washington correspondent.

William McDougall, author of "The Group Mind" and Professor of Psychology at Harvard, considers the disturbing world problems today from a scientific and ethical point of view in

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famous woman preacher, writes satisfyingly of the relation of religion to every day life in



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John V. A. Weaver concedes that most people will enjoy Cynthia Stockley's latest thriller, "THE GARDEN OF PERIL." So do we. In fact, we insist upon it. \$1.50

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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

J. P. Morgan, famed banker: "I sailed for Europe on the *Lapland*. On reaching Naples I shall go aboard my yacht *The Corsair* and shall spend several weeks cruising the Mediterranean, going as far east as Egypt."

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt: "In recognition of the friendly services of my late husband to Japan, I, at Toyko, was entertained at a tea-party in the name of Her Majesty the Empress at the mansion of Prince Higashi Fushimi."

William Allen White, famed editor of the *Emporia Gazette*: "In a speech before the Writers' Club of Columbia University, I stated that the four greatest writers of fiction in America today are Willa Cather, Edna Ferber [see Page 14], Zona Gale, Dorothy Canfield. I also stated that I am 'trying to write a kindly biography of Woodrow Wilson, whose aims I have always believed in, though I sometimes despised his methods.'"

Marilynn Miller, famed musical comedy player: "When he learned that James M. Barrie had selected me from among ten actresses submitted for the title rôle of *Peter Pan*, one Frederick Donaghey, critic of the *Chicago Tribune*, wrote: 'A guess as to the other nine, in view of Miss Miller's special talents for the part, would list the Misses Sophie Tucker, Marie Dressler, Fannie Brice, Nora Bayes, Gilda Grey, Henrietta Crossman, Nazimova, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen and the two-day-a-gymnast called Dainty Marie.' Said Alexander Woolcott, famed critic of *The New York Herald*: 'Quite the unkindest paragraph of the year is credited to Frederick Donaghey.'"

Sir James M. Barrie: "I visited Wallasey High School for girls, at which my niece is head mistress, and began a public speech by gently chaffing her. I set the girls an examination paper on their blushing head-mistress. Said I: 'Is her intimacy with differential calculus quite seemly?'"

Count Ludwig Salm von Hoogstraeten: "I announced that I expect to represent Austria in the lawn tennis competition for the Olympic Games this Summer. I left Paris for the Riviera, having entered the Nice and Cannes tournaments, where I said I would be paired with Vincent Richards in the doubles."

Henry Ford: "In a magazine arti-

"With all its sparkling humor and keen satire there is real pathos."—Extract from a 1-page review, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*.

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Albert, King of Belgium: "One Harold Kellock, writing in *The Freeman*, now defunct, described a character appearing in a current Manhattan theatrical production (*Beggar on Horseback*) as follows: 'He is a Herculean person, like Albert of Belgium, though, of course, he looks more intelligent.'"

Edward William Bok: "It became known that one Samuel S. Fleisher, founder of a free night art school which has celebrated its 25th anniversary, was the winner for 1923 of the Philadelphia award (\$10,000) presented annually by me to that person who gives Philadelphia the most distinguished service. Previous winners of my award are Leopold Stokowski, orchestra leader, and Dr. Russell H. Conwell, President of Temple University."

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MILESTONES

Married. Evelyn Wadsworth, only daughter of Senator and Mrs. James Wolcott Wadsworth, Jr., and granddaughter of the late Secretary of State John Hay, to William Stuart Symington, III, of Baltimore; at Washington. President and Mrs. Coolidge were present.

Sued for Divorce. Daisy Kennedy, a violinist, by her husband, Benno Moiseiwitsch, the pianist. Moiseiwitsch named as co-respondent John Drinkwater, famed playwright.

Died. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Mary Amelia, 65, eldest daughter of the late King Leopold II of Belgium, and niece of Mad Princess Carlotta; at Wiesbaden, alone, of double pneumonia. Heavily in debt she died unconscious of the fact that the law courts of Belgium had awarded her 2,000,000 francs.

The troubles of Princess Louise began at the age of 17 when she was married off to a drunken Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, twice her age. At 40 she accepted a brilliant Austrian cavalry officer (Count Mattachich) as her lover. After a duel and with the assistance of Emperor Francis Joseph, her lover married her. He finally died of drug. Meanwhile King Leopold disowned and endeavored to disinherit Princess Louise, with the result that she spent most of her later years at law. But Mattachich's name was on her lips at death.

Died. Thomas J. Lynch, 65, one-time President (1910-1913) of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs; in Hartford. He functioned as a National League umpire (1888-1899).

Died. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard (Margaret Louise Vanderbilt), 78, daughter of the late Commodore W. H. Vanderbilt; in Manhattan, of heart attack.

Died. Plimmon Henry Dudley, 80, railroad engineer, inventor of safety devices; in Manhattan. For 33 years he, his wife, all of his inventions, were lodged in a special car which moved about the New York Central lines. He invented the track-indicator, the dynamometer. He designed the first 5-inch steel rail.

Died. Andrew Baker, 87, famed Adirondacks' woodsman. Robert Louis Stevenson spent the Winter of 1887-88 at Mr. Baker's cottage which later became a literary shrine at which the annual meetings of the Stevenson Society of America are now held.

Died. Bismarck R. Pinchback, son of Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback, onetime Governor of Louisiana (see Page 5).

POINT with PRIDE

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

"Order, industry and cleanliness everywhere." (P. 11.)

The plain rostrum of a church in Pittsburgh. (P. 18.)

Oxygen tanks to relieve sufferers. (P. 20.)

The diet of a papa bear, a mama bear, a baby bear. (P. 3.)

"Good mixers" of chemical society. (P. 20.)

A professor of mathematics, a critic of the Einstein theory. (P. 9.)

A modern Caliban. (P. 15.)

A creditor "not so mad as to wish to reduce her debtor to poverty." (P. 8.)

Functions successively enlarged. (P. 27.)

The result of artistic conviction. (P. 15.)

Genevieve Clark Thomson, able golfer. (P. 5.)

A young man—lightning fast, tiger-sinewed. (P. 28.)

A janitor. (P. 10.)

"My dear Premier"—"My dear Prime Minister." (P. 8.)

"An exemplar in high office." (P. 1.)

Dinners served on gold plate, another gift. (P. 3.)

100,000 passengers without a casualty. (P. 23.)

Aug Hempel—he offered Selina whatever she wished. (P. 14.)

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VIEW with ALARM

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

Gravediggers of Naples. (P. 11.)

"Young tinkers and hawkers" who know nothing about politics. (P. 7.)

A drunken prince twice her age. (P. 30.)

"Scum, scoundrel, brat, riff-raff!" called in a loud voice. (P. 9.)

Babbitt colleges for Canada. (P. 17.)

What Labor thinks of the Church. (P. 18.)

Masked robbers who followed a Senator, stabbed him, beat him with steel gloves. (P. 11.)

Jane Addams batting for Deborah. (P. 17.)

A story "morbid and repellent beyond degree." (P. 13.)

A speech inelegantly written, inelegantly read. (P. 10.)

Babies with wagging tails. (P. 27.)

A "Hell-engendered conspiracy." (P. 5.)

The nastiest remarks of the Convention. (P. 16.)

The swoop of 1,000 women. (P. 8.)

The cold, damp passion of a clay statue. (P. 13.)

"That fellow Potter"—he "cribbed" an idea. (P. 17.)

Music for pearly necks, starched bosoms. (P. 16.)



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