

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. III NO. 11

EUGENE O'NEILL

"It was inevitable"
(See Page 16)

MARCH 17, 1924

Second Health Crusade Article

Let's build up a nation of healthy children

Join the war against malnutrition's fearful inroads on the children of "the best fed nation in the world"

SPONSORED by the Borden Company, world's largest producer of milk products, a new health crusade has been launched to protect the children of America.

Contrary to the general impression many American children lack complete physical vigor. *In fact millions of children from normal American homes are actually undernourished.*

Malnutrition is not a disease. It is a condition of general physical depletion brought about by improper or insufficient food and lack of attention to normal health measures.

It can be overcome and prevented if you will enlist in this health crusade.

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What can you, as an individual, do in this health crusade?

THE answer is very simple. Urge your children on a correct health schedule, and add to their diet a regular daily feeding of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk diluted to the special malnutrition formula featured on this page.

Eagle Brand is of exceptional value in the treatment of malnutrition. Careful scientific experiments to prove its value have been conducted among over 1000 malnourished public school children in the past two years by the Nutrition Director of the Borden Company. Copies of the results which have been printed in the medical pages will be sent you free on request.

Do you know why Eagle Brand is so effective in the treatment of malnutrition? Because it is rich in certain vital food elements. Proteins which make firm muscles. Bone material. Vitamins. Carbohydrates which give energy. The energy factor particularly is important. Children fed on Eagle Brand showed a remarkable increase in red corpuscles in the blood—a wonderful index of health and vigor.

Eagle Brand is milk and sugar combined scientifically. Only the very finest grades of each are used and it is condensed under the most rigid sanitary regulations.

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"I wish Americans knew the value of condensed milk."

COMPLETE knowledge concerning malnutrition—how you can know when your child is not properly nourished, correct food and health rules for overcoming malnutrition, how to enlist your child's interest—all of these important matters are discussed very simply in the famous 3 Little Books.

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Even if you have no children of your own, you can become a leading factor in your community by taking up the subject of malnourished children through your clubs and your charities. *The Borden Company, 378 Borden Building, 350 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.*

Malnutrition Formula

2 tablespoonfuls of Eagle Brand to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup standard measure of cold water. Pour the milk from the can to the spoon. Give twice this amount in mid-morning or mid-afternoon feedings.



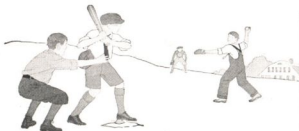
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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. III No. 11

March 17, 1924

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

☛ The President nominated Joseph Clark Grew, Minister to Switzerland, to succeed William Phillips as Under Secretary of State. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate. Like Mr. Phillips, who was appointed Ambassador to Belgium (TIME, March 3), Mr. Grew's appointment was a case of promotion from the ranks.

☛ Sir Esmé Howard, new Ambassador from Great Britain, called on the President, presented his credentials.

☛ The President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals called Mr. Coolidge's attention to the fact that Be-Kind-to-Animals Week will be observed from April 6 to 12, to which the President replied by letter: "I am glad to learn that the celebration of this week is becoming more and more an affair of national interest and concern. The cause is one which thoroughly deserves all the consideration that can possibly be given it."

☛ By official proclamation President Coolidge restored citizenship to men who deserted from the Army and Navy between the Armistice and the conclusion of our treaty of peace with Germany. The proclamation did not commute any court martial sentences, nor restore citizenship to those who deserted prior to the Armistice.

☛ The President attended a dinner of the White House Correspondents' Association and said in an informal speech: "I suppose that the American people are conscious that we have a Constitution of the United States, and I know that they are attached to the defense and maintenance of that great institution."

☛ The President personally hung the Congressional Medal of Honor around the neck of Henry Breault, torpedoman, second class, U. S. N. On Oct. 28, 1923, Breault was aboard the submarine O-5 sunk in Limon Bay off the Panama Canal in collision with the merchantship *Abangarez*. He reached

the deck before the submarine sank, discovered that one of his comrades was trapped below. He rushed down, shut a water-tight door and remained with his shipmate until the submarine was raised by a salvage party 38 hours later.

☛ In accordance with the "flexible" provision of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law, the President raised the duty on wheat from 30c to 42c a bushel and on wheat flour from 78c to \$1.04 a cwt.

☛ The President received a letter from Edward L. Doheny who offered to complete at his personal risk the Navy's oil storage tanks at Hawaii. He said failure to complete the tanks soon would result in loss of the investment. Payments to Mr. Doheny's company which was building the tanks under its oil lease, have been stopped.

THE CABINET

Reserve No. 4

Fame, unsought and perhaps unwelcome, has come to two of the naval petroleum reserves—Teapot Dome and Elk Hills, immortally linked with Harry F. Sinclair and Edward L. Doheny. These reserves may well be envious of their younger brother, reserve No. 4, which is just about to be explored. Last week a telegram reached the Department of the Interior. It stated that Dr. Philip S. Smith of the Geological Survey had just left Nenana, on the Alaskan Railway, with a dozen men and 140 Eskimo dogs, going out into the unknown for U. S. oil.

Naval petroleum reserve No. 4 is about 35,000 square miles in area. North of the Yukon lies a mountain range. North of the mountain range is the reserve.

It is the only polar region in the U. S. In the basin of the Yukon it is warm. There are from 70 to 100 days in the growing season. But over the mountains to the north there are rarely more than 40 days in the year in which there is no killing frost. Not only is it a polar land, it is almost a desert as well. It has less than ten inches of rainfall a year—about the same amount as Arizona or Nevada. There are no trees, only a very little stunted vegetation.

In order to travel there it is necessary to go in Winter while there is sledding. Dr. Smith took with him another geologist and two engineers, men chosen for their ability to bear an arctic Winter. He has 90 dogs to draw his supplies and 50 more to be used by the technical party. Since he may not find coal, or oil seepages, he carries kerosene for five months' cooking. Since he has not time to hunt for caribou, he carries five months' food for his men as well as the rations of his dogs (two pounds of dried salmon a day for each husky). In all he has five tons of supplies and four canoes of the Petersburg type, especially built in Canada from specifications by the Geological Survey.

With these supplies he is now on his

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National Affairs—[Continued]

400-mile journey to the field. He expects to reach there in less than two months. At the field there should be good sledding over level country since there is no thaw until June. Before that time comes he must send back his dogs and some of his men. The remaining members will divide into two parties.

When the rivers thaw the two parties will start downstream on the unknown courses of two of the large rivers (one of them the Colville), which flow into the Polar Sea. He may bring back good tidings of oil. He will surely return with a record of adventure.

Philippine Ills

The War Department has had no little trouble in the administration of one of its charges, the Philippines. The Collectivist Party dominates in its demand that the Archipelago be set adrift, be given complete independence. One phase of this demand has been serious friction between the insular legislature and Governor General Wood. The independence faction in the islands sent a mission, consisting of Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the Insular House, to the U. S. last Fall (TIME, Nov. 19). Señor Roxas presented his case to the President, and last week received a plain-spoken answer in the form of a letter. Said the President.

In your presentment you have set forth more or less definitely a series of grievances, the gravamen of which is that the present executive authority of the islands, designated by the United States Government, is in your opinion, out of sympathy with the reasonable national aspirations of the Filipino people.

Although they have made wonderful advances in the last quarter century, the Filipino people are by no means equipped, either in wealth or experience, to undertake the heavy burden which would be imposed upon them with political independence. Their position in the world is such that without American protection there would be the unrestricted temptation to maintain an extensive and costly diplomatic service and an ineffective but costly military and naval service.

I should be less than candid with you, however, if I did not say that in my judgment the strongest argument that has been used in the United States in support of immediate independence of the Philippines is not the argument that it would benefit the Filipinos, but that it would be of advantage to the United States.

I am frankly convinced that the very mission upon which you have addressed me is itself an evidence that something is yet lacking in development of political consciousness and capability.

The Government of the United States has full confidence in the ability, intentions, fairness and sincerity of the present Governor General. It is convinced that he has intended to act, and has acted, within the scope of his proper and constitutional authority.

Señor Roxas was not at all pleased by this direct answer. He fumed. He was reported as saying in an interview: "President Coolidge hasn't anything to do with it, anyway. Our charges against the Wood Administration were made to Congress and not to the President; and the question of Philippine

independence is also properly one for the consideration of Congress. The only time President Coolidge has a direct interest in the matter is when some measure comes up to him either for his veto or approval. . . .

"My people will not be surprised by the attitude taken by President Coolidge. They understand Mr. Coolidge must play politics in the matter, but they do have faith in the American Congress."

Meanwhile ructions continued in the islands. The Insular Legislature provided some years ago an Independence Fund, an annual outlay of 1,000,000 pesos (\$500,000) for promoting the independence of the islands. The fund, unlike any expenditure authorized by Congress, receives its annual income of 1,000,000 pesos without any specific appropriation. Moreover, it is spent secretly. Some time ago court proceedings were instituted by the opponents of the dominating political clique to compel the Governor General to publish vouchers for the expenditures. The Insular Supreme Court ruled that he could do so or not at his discretion. It is said that General Wood has meticulously refrained even from examining the vouchers presented by Philippine politicians for its expenditure. Its opponents intimate freely that it is used to line the private pockets of the Collectivist leaders.

Recently the Insular Auditor Ben F. Wright ordered payments of the fund stopped. Last week the Philippine Press Bureau, a propaganda organization maintained in Washington out of the fund, announced that in retaliation "the Filipinos are abstaining from patronizing American goods and American newspapers" and asserted that private contributions were being received which in the course of a year would aggregate not 1,000,000 but 2,000,000 pesos. If this latter is so, nobody should be dissatisfied. Other reports from the Philippines declared that the appeal for private contributions to the Independence fund had netted less than 20,000 pesos in a week.

Meanwhile in Washington the Insular Affairs Committee of the House voted 11 to 5 to report granting independence to the islands. Some of those voting for presenting such a measure are opposed to granting independence at present, but voted favorably merely to bring the matter up. A subcommittee was delegated to draft the measure with two basic provisions: 1) that the U. S. was to have the right to a naval base on the islands, and 2) that there

should be suitable guarantees for the payment of Philippine bonds most of which are held in this country. Democratic and radical sentiment is largely in favor of granting independence. The measure will have a good chance of passage—and a good chance of a veto from the President unless the date for granting independence is set as 25 years or so from now.

A Body Departs

Secretary of the Navy Denby shut the door behind him and walked out of his office in the Navy Department. Behind him he left only a resignation. Although his resignation had been presented some four weeks in advance, at the time of his departure the President had not yet picked a successor for him. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt temporarily took over his duties.

On the eve of his departure, Mr. Denby attended a farewell dinner given for him by 200 Navy and Marine Officers. He bid them goodbye: "I am trying to die with my face toward the enemy. I am trying to be brave and go through with this. I am leaving in body, but my spirit will always be with the Navy."

In departing he also answered a series of questions, sent to him by Chairman Butler of the House Naval Affairs Committee, concerning the naval reserve oil leases. He brought out that the policy of leasing the naval reserves to prevent loss of the Government oil by seepage into neighboring oil fields had been inaugurated by Secretary Daniels under the Wilson Administration, and that the royalties from the Doheny and Sinclair leases were as large as, or even larger, than those the Government had received from other oil leases.

The only further news with regard to Mr. Denby was that he would probably return to Detroit and might become a candidate for U. S. Senator next Fall. He has also been sworn in again as a reserve Major in the Marine Corps Reserves, a commission he resigned when he became Secretary of the Navy.

Daugherty's Inquisitors

The Attorney General reached Washington last week with a smiling face. He had been at Miami for a few days visiting Mrs. Daugherty, who is not well. Contrary to advance reports,

National Affairs—[Continued]

when the Attorney General reached Washington he did not resign. Instead, he sat down to wait for what the Senate Committee which is investigating him would do.

The Committee elected a fortnight ago began laying the foundation for its investigation. It granted to counsel for the Attorney General the right to cross-examine witnesses before it, within limits, and to present names of witnesses whom, at its discretion, the Committee might subpoena. When the time comes, the hearings will doubtless be hot.

The least fiery member of the Committee is Senator Brookhart, its Chairman, a bucolic rifleshot, with an evangelistic temperament. Senator Wheeler of Montana, colleague of Senator Walsh, prime mover of the oil investigation, is the active prosecutor. Wheeler is young, radical, a hard fighter, a smiling fighter, somewhat inclined, nevertheless, to lose his head. Strangely enough, he has the accent of Massachusetts, his native State. For comrades, Brookhart and Wheeler have the tart Moses from New Hampshire; Jones of Washington, normally placid and a bit heavy, but roaring, desk-pounding when aroused; Ashurst from Arizona, with a substantial "bazoo."

At once they began to summon witnesses from along the Mexican border. The investigation was going to open by attacking the Attorney General on the grounds that he had not interfered with oil companies who fostered revolutions in Mexico.

CONGRESS

The Legislative Week

The Senate:

☞ Discussed at length the Norbeck-Burness bill to give Federal aid in assisting farmers to diversify their crops.

☞ Ratified treaties with France and Belgium regarding the rights of Americans in the former German colonies of East Africa, Cameroon and Togoland, now under mandate.

☞ Discussed and rediscussed the oil scandal.

☞ Passed the Treasury and Post Office Appropriation bill (previously passed by the House), adding \$2,500,000 for the expense of the Customs Service.

☞ Confirmed the nomination of Joseph C. Grew, Minister to Switzerland, to be Under Secretary of State.

☞ Met on Sunday and heard eulogies of the late Senators Knute Nelson of Minnesota (TIME, May 28) and



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CONGRESSMAN LANGLEY

His life has been an open book

Samuel D. Nicholson of Colorado (TIME, Mar. 31).

The House:

☞ Passed a bill to lend to William and Mary College two British cannon captured at Yorktown.

☞ Agreed to a bill, previously passed, but amended by the Senate, to give to Hawaii the right to participate with the States in aid furnished by the Federal Government for road building, vocational training, maternity and child hygiene, farm loans.

☞ Passed a bill providing for incorporation of the G. A. R.

☞ Passed, 228 to 142, the McKenzie bill authorizing the acceptance of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals.

☞ Passed a resolution calling for an investigation of the Shipping Board since the time when it was created.

☞ Passed a resolution asking Attorney General Daugherty for the names of the two Congressmen supposed to be implicated in the Veterans Bureau fraud.

A Delicate Matter

A grand jury in Chicago indicted several men, among them Charles R. Forbes, in connection with supposed fraud in the Veterans' Bureau (TIME, March 10). The matter will be threshed out in court. But an aside made by the grand jury touched a spring which turned loose a flow of eloquence on Capitol Hill.

In addition to the indictments, the grand jury declared that there were several other matters in which legal action should be taken, and mentioned that two members of Congress were accused of taking various sums of money, presumably as bribes for their influence. The House of Representatives became agitated. A resolution was proposed directing the Attorney General to furnish the House with the names of the two Congressmen involved and the charges against them.

Representative Longworth, Republican Floor Leader, exclaimed: "The discussion of this subject revolts me. . . . In either case, by passing this resolution we will have done the one thing that men of honor ought to do when the membership and the honor of their body is assailed."

Representative F. J. Garrett, Democratic Floor Leader, exclaimed: "It is a very peculiar situation. I know of no precedent. . . . It seems to me not only proper but extremely necessary that there should be a resolution presented and investigation had as to any allegations that might involve Members of the House of Representatives. It is an extremely delicate matter with which we are dealing."

Accordingly, a resolution was passed asking the Attorney General for the names and charges. Attorney General Daugherty refused to comply. He gave two reasons—that he was unwilling to make public the names of the men involved until he had reasonable grounds for believing in their guilt, and that it would defeat the ends of justice to make known their names. He offered, however, to turn the entire evidence over to a Committee of the House, if that body stood on its Constitutional right to punish its members for disorderly behavior or to expel such members. The Judiciary Committee of the House decided to await the regular course of justice.

Meanwhile, the two members involved came forward and identified themselves. John Wesley Langley, Republican of Kentucky, rose on a question of personal privilege and declared: "A reputable morning newspaper contains my name, and in substance the statement that I was one of those who would be accused. My fellow-members, I am acting against the advice of some of my best friends in speaking in advance of such report, but I cannot longer remain silent under these statements. [Applause.]

"I have served this Government in an official capacity for more than 30

National Affairs—[Continued]

years, nearly 18 of which have been as a member of this great body. My life has been an open book. This is the first time that any aspersions have been cast upon my personal or official integrity. It is natural that I should feel shocked at accusations that by innuendo have been made against me."

Representative Frederick N. Zihlman, Republican of Maryland, rose and declared: "You can well understand the humiliation that I have felt at the insinuations which have been made against my name and character. Those of you who have served here with me know that I am no master of eloquence and it would be absolutely impossible for me to move you by any eloquent appeal."

"I want and ask the fullest investigation of every charge made, and I have every confidence that I can demonstrate to this House and to the country that I have been guilty of no wrongdoing."

The Realm of Prophecy

When it comes to discussing the efficiency of the 68th Congress, there is much to be said on three sides.

Senator Wadsworth, Republican of New York: "Since I have been in the Senate, I have never seen so little accomplished in a relative period as during this session. This time last year we had passed all the appropriation bills. I can tell in one word what this Congress has done—nothing. The reason for it is that the radical bloc and the investigation hysteria have tied up the Senate. . . . The result will be that there will be no railroad or farm legislation. We may be able to get through tax reduction and immigration bills. It does not look as if any other bills will pass outside of the appropriation measures."

Senator La Follette, Insurgent Republican from Wisconsin: "While there has been no relief for the farmers and other measures which I desired, I do not think this session has been entirely fruitless. We have successfully investigated the Government oil leases and uncovered evidence of corruption on the part of Government officials. When we get through the investigation, we will turn to and pass relief measures for the farmers."

Senator Robinson, Democrat of Arkansas: "Only one general appropriation bill has been passed, and no other substantial legislation has ever been considered. This is due to the

fact that the Republican majority has no program and has refrained from bringing forward important legislative proposals. The tax reduction bill will pass, and it is likely that an adjusted compensation measure will be sent to the President. If he vetoes them, both may fail of passage over his objection. I do not care to go further into the realm of prophecy."



SENATOR WADSWORTH
He can tell in one word

Oily, Oily, Oily

The naval reserve oil scandals (TIME, Feb. 4 et seq.) came to a head many weeks ago when the Senate Public Lands Committee discovered that ex-Secretary of the Interior Fall had received an unsecured loan of \$100,000 from Edward L. Doheny about a year before Naval Reserve No. 1 was leased to one of Mr. Doheny's companies. Since then nothing of equal importance has come to light. The investigation has wandered far afield digging up new tidbits to set scandalous tongues wagging for another day, after which a new name or new names were discovered to be oil-led. Last week's daily contributions included:

❖ The discovery that Edward B. McLean (TIME, March 10), owner of the *Washington Post* and the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, is a special agent of the Department of Justice, at a salary of \$1 a year. McLean's connection with the oil scandal is that he gave tentative assent to Mr. Fall's attempt to make the investigating committee believe that a newspaper publisher, not an oil magnate, had lent him \$100,000.

❖ The publication of a telegram from Mr. Doheny to Senator Walsh, inves-

tigator, saying "Merry Christmas from Mrs. Doheny and me to you and yours" and asking whether the Senator would take part with him in an oil venture in Montana. The telegram was sent before it was known that Mr. Doheny had lent \$100,000 to Mr. Fall. Mr. Walsh replied by letter: "I should further appreciate very much indeed, the opportunity to be associated with you in some business enterprise. . . . I cannot do so, however, because in the expansion of the business of a corporation such as you would organize, it would almost of necessity acquire leases from the Government, and while I am in an official position I hold it seems unwise for me to engage in any business dependent in any appreciable degree on Government favor. . . . A merry Christmas and a happy New Year."

❖ A speech by Senator Heflin in which he inferred that "the principal" referred to in one of the telegrams sent by one of McLean's employees was President Coolidge. The telegram said: "Saw principal, delivered message. He says greatly appreciate and sends regards to you and Mrs. McLean. There will be no rocking of boat and no resignations. He expects reaction from unwarranted political attacks. Bennet."

❖ The publication of two telegrams sent by President Coolidge to Mr. McLean at Palm Beach. One said: "Prescott is away. Advise Slemph with whom I shall confer. Acknowledge." According to announcement from the White House, the President had wished to see some one on political matters in the District of Columbia. Prescott, Republican City Chairman, was away, and the President was asking information on who should be seen in Prescott's absence. The other telegram read: "Thank you for your message. You have always been most considerate. Mrs. Coolidge joins me in kindest regards to you and Mrs. McLean." This was an acknowledgment for a telegram from Mr. McLean congratulating the President on his message refusing to comply with the Senate's resolution asking for the resignation of Mr. Denby.

❖ Testimony by the man who had written the telegram referring to "principal" that "principal" referred to Senator Curtis, Republican Whip. Senator Curtis denied it. The White House declared that any conversation with the President had with the writer of the telegram (the editor of the *Washington Post*) must have been casual, since Mr. Bennet has not conferred with the President. Mr. Bennet himself said the remarks about "no rocking the boat" and "no resignations" were his own.

National Affairs—[Continued]

SOLDIER BONUS

Insurance

A soldier bonus, the idea of which was sidetracked by the House Ways and Means Committee in order to expedite the tax reduction, was again shunted back onto the main line. By a vote of 16 to 4, the Committee decided that a bonus bill would be reported and then fell to quarreling as to what form the bonus would take.

The old form of bill with its alternative of insurance, vocational training, farm and home aid, etc., appeared to have been thrown into the discard. Insurance—probably paid up endowment insurance—will apparently be the main feature of the bill. The Democrats took a new angle by demanding a cash alternative. No proposal of this kind has been before Congress in two years on account of the difficulty of meeting immediate payment. Representative Garner, Democratic leader on the Committee, who had previously been opposed to every form of bonus, suddenly came out as a proponent of cash payments. The cash payment alternative was voted down in committee but it is not dead yet.

It is practically certain that whatever form of bonus is finally agreed on will be passed by both Houses. In an expensive form it is almost sure to be vetoed by the President. After that—nobody knows.

FARMERS

New Duties

For the first time in history, a President of the U. S. undertook to set new tariff rates. His act was designed for the benefit of the farmers.

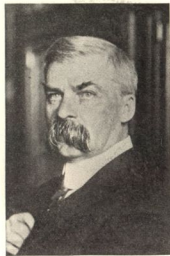
According to section 315-A of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law (passed in 1922), the President is empowered to alter the tariff rates on any commodity either up or down, not to exceed 50% of the statute tariff. The action may be made by proclamation after an investigation of the costs of production in the U. S. and in the country which is our principal competitor in a given commodity. Within the limits set, the President is authorized to set new tariff rates sufficient to offset the difference in cost of production between the two countries. This is the so-called flexible provision of the tariff. Until the President took his present action it had never been employed.

In an announcement, Mr. Coolidge declared:

"On the basis of the record of the Tariff Commission's investigation, the President finds:

"(1) That the principal competing country in the case of wheat, wheat flour and mill feeds is the Dominion of Canada.

"(2) That in the case of wheat the difference in costs of production between the United States and the Do-



© International.

SENATOR WALSH
"A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!"
(See opposite page)

minion of Canada is 42¢ per bushel of 60 pounds.

"(3) That in the case of flour, the difference in costs of production between the United States and the Dominion of Canada is \$1.04 per 100 pounds. This consists of two elements, the one an amount designed to compensate the millers for the duty which they must pay on wheat imported into the United States, and the other to cover the difference in conversion costs in the two countries.

"(4) The difference in costs of production of mill feeds between the United States and the Dominion of Canada is .3¢ per 100 pounds."

Accordingly the President proclaimed the following tariff rates:

On wheat, 42¢ a bushel (present rate, 30¢; limits under the law 15¢-45¢).

On wheat flour, \$1.04 a hundred-weight (present rate, 78¢; limits under the law, 39¢-\$1.17).

On bran and other by-products of milling, 7½¢ ad valorem (present rate 15¢; limits under the law, 7½¢-22½¢).

The new tariffs will go in effect after April 5.

Two Plans

Farm legislation is about to come before Congress. Indeed the first of the farm relief proposals went before the Senate last week. There are two chief bills which are receiving serious consideration at the present time. By the curious double christening of Congressional practice, they are called the Norbeck-Burnetts bill and the McNary-Haugen bill.

Norbeck-Burnetts. The first of these has received the support of President Coolidge. It went before the Senate last week and at once aroused opposition. Senator Fletcher declared it was "paternalism run rampant" and added "of course, if the idea is to establish a good campaign fund, I have no doubt that 50 or 100 million properly handled will be very effective."

The bill as proposed provides a fund of \$75,000,000, to be loaned in sums not in excess of \$1,000 each to one crop farmer in order that they may buy livestock and diversify their farming.

McNary-Haugen. The second measure is much more ambitious. According to Washington dispatches it has received the "qualified indorsement" of the President.

It proposes to establish a Government Corporation with a capital of \$200,000,000. It would first raise wheat tariffs to increase artificially the price of wheat in this country. Then it would in substance have the Government Corporation buy enough surplus wheat to bring the price of wheat in the same proportion to the cost of living that it was for the ten years before the War. There is an intricate system of calculation provided to determine how this shall be done. The Government Corporation is to pay at once only a portion of the price current in this country. It is then to sell its purchases abroad as opportunity may offer. If the returns from foreign sales are sufficient it would then complete payment to the farmers at the full domestic price. If profits were not sufficient it would pro-rate the loss among those who had furnished the surplus wheat.

TAXATION

Not Yet

The Tax Reduction bill, having passed out of the hands of the House with 37½% surtaxes (TIME, March 10), stalled in the Senate Finance Committee before appearing on the floor of the Upper House. What its fate will

National Affairs—[Continued]

be there is uncertain. Some say the surtax rates will be lowered nearer the Mellon (25%) rates; some that they will be raised nearer the Garner (44%) rates. The latter opinion seems to be gaining. During the interval of expectation, there was last week a little comedy enacted over that section of the bill which promises a 25% flat reduction for all income tax payments made this year for 1923.

The Treasury Department suggested to the Senate Finance Committee that the 25% cut for 1923 taxes might be taken out of the bill and passed hurriedly in a separate resolution, before March 15, the date on which the first payments for this year were to be due. The reason for the Treasury's request was that returns had not been coming in as rapidly as usual, that it seemed that taxpayers were confused and were waiting to see what would happen before paying.

At once Congress began to calculate where it stood on the proposition. On the first day, it was generally opined that a separate resolution with the reduction for 1923 would be passed, although some of the Democrats would be opposed because they feared that President Coolidge would feel freer, politically, to veto the main tax bill if it did not include the immediate reduction. The next day, it was dubious whether the immediate reduction could be rushed through, because the Democrats were in arms against it. On the third day, several Republican leaders, notably Representative Green, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Representative Longworth, Republican Floor Leader, announced that they were against the attempt for rushing through the special resolution—because it could not be done—so in three days the attempt had practically blown over.

The reason was simply that all those who, for one reason or another, like the bill as passed by the House—either because it had higher surtaxes than the Mellon plan, or for some other reason, felt that the bill had a better chance of becoming law if the reduction for this year were blanketed in the same bed with their other pets.

POLITICAL NOTES

Alabama, Old Style

One day last week in the northern (Senate) wing of the Capitol, J. Thomas Heflin, a gentleman from Alabama, arose to address his venerable colleagues, saying: "Some time ago I said in the Senate that 'G. O. P.' had been interpreted to mean 'going out of power,' and that a gentleman in my

State had written me a letter saying that it stood for 'Great Oil Party.' I now have a letter from a gentleman in Delaware suggesting to me that he had seen what I said regarding G. O. P.



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SENATOR HEFLIN

He received a threatening letter

heretofore, and he said the most appropriate name he could find for it now is the 'Grafters' Oil Party.' Grafters' Oil Party—G. O. P.; and Doheny is the mouthpiece of the Grafters' Oil Party. Doheny is here in the Capital. The battle cry of the Republican Party has become 'If you want dough, go to Doheny.' They say Fall is the man who put dough in Doheny; that he is the man who put sin in Sinclair; and is the man who put a dent in Denby.

"Fall is the man who has the finger prints of slime and corruption all over him, placed there by Doheny."

Senator Heflin received an anonymous letter from Manhattan, threatening his life if he did not quit his oil-lambasting of the Republican Party. He referred the letter to the Post Office Department.

A Noble Example

The President of the United States was asked to offer himself as a magnificent sacrifice in favor of a strong man. The author of this proposal was one Frank Hendrick, Manhattan lawyer, the same who attempted legally (TIME, March 3) to extract \$1,000,000 from Mr. Edward W. Bok on account of Hendrick's inspired doctrine for World

Peace. Mr. Hendrick proposed:

Hon. Calvin Coolidge,
White House,
Washington, D. C.

As an unselfish worker for Republican success during more than a quarter century, after consultation with many national, State and local leaders, I call upon you on the eve of the investigation of your Attorney General to make on behalf of the party the magnificent sacrifice which one who has been supremely honored owes to the honest masses who make the Republican Party the hope of the country. Only a man strong enough to throw off the imputation upon himself and his party of the toleration of less than the highest standards of public virtue will fill the crying need for a leader of the sound morality of the American people. A tried prosecutor of corruption as well as the ablest man in public life is your Chief Minister of State. Balance your reluctance to dismiss the Attorney General by withdrawing as a candidate and send Mr. Hughes throughout the country as the leader to preach the high principles that have made him and the party great. In this way you will place the country under a lasting obligation to you and give a noble example to American politics for all time.

(Signed) FRANK HENDRICK

Tips from Thomas

Augustus Thomas, playwright, "theatre Tsar," who once served as a page boy in the U. S. House of Representatives, injected his personality into politics last week by saying:

1) "I object to Church activities in politics. . . . I don't want people to unite in benevolent conspiracies, headed by men of the W. H. Anderson type, telling us what to do with our laws. I am a Protestant, coming from an old line of Protestants, but I assert that it is of greater significance that I am an American coming from an old line of Americans. If I controlled the next Democratic National Convention I would name a Catholic. If we can't nominate a man for the Presidency unless he belongs to some particular sect it is time for us to find it out and furthermore, if that is true, then this country is not worth fighting for!"

2) The Volstead law is unconstitutional as proved by Elihu Root, Republican. "It is true that the United States Supreme Court did not agree with Mr. Root, but Root is superior to most of the members of that court—especially since most of them have fallen into dotage."

These statements were made at the National Democratic Club, Manhattan, of which Thomas E. Rush is President. After the speech Mr. Thomas was interrogated.

QUESTION: Why did the President veto the Volstead Act?

ANSWER: Wilson vetoed it because he was a great historian and knew constitutional law.

QUESTION: What effect did the absence of our men fighting overseas have on the enactment of the Volstead Act?

ANSWER: "Well it took away 4,000,000 of our best drinkers and by that I mean men who took a little wine for their stomachs' sake."

FOREIGN NEWS

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Parliament's Week

House of Lords. The House registered its disapproval of certain pacific utterances of William Leach, Under Secretary for Air, by adopting without division the following motion:

“That the House, while earnestly desiring further limitation of armaments, so far as consistent with the safety and integrity of the Empire, affirms the principle laid down by the late Government, and accepted by the imperial conference, that Great Britain must maintain a home defence air force of sufficient strength to give adequate protection against air attacks by the strongest air force within striking distance of her shores.” (see Page 22.)

House of Commons. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, who was only recently elected (TIME, March 10), created a precedent when he was introduced into the House by his two sons, William and Arthur, both of whom are members. He was loudly cheered when he took the oath and shook hands with the Speaker. The nearest precedent to this was the introduction of Austin Chamberlain 30 years ago by his father and uncle.

Tom Shaw, Minister of Labor, announced that the Government intends to hold an inquiry on any dispute between employers and employees before it permits a strike to take place. Such action is to be limited to such cases where public needs are jeopardized.

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the Government had decided that it would not be in the public interest to tax betting. “No doubt everyone, from the King to the stable boys, are duly grateful to the Labor Government,” said a relieved critic.

Said Lady Astor to the Government Benches: “You’ve got to tell the people of this country that if they want a living wage, they’ve got to work for it.” Retorted the Speaker: “We should get along better if the Honorable Member would realize that her remarks in this House should be addressed to the Chair. . . . She seems to take a long time to realize this.” Replied her ladyship: “I’m always afraid of being rude.” Remarkd the Speaker: “That’s the reason for the rule.”

On a motion to grant the final installment on a Sudan irrigation scheme,

which is sponsored by the Government, because it provides employment, the Left Wing of the Labor Party split with MacDonald. The measure was passed 397 to 43 votes. The 43 represent the dissentient voices from the Clyde. Neil McLean, one of the fiercest Clydesiders, was particularly indignant and practically accused the Government of treachery to the workers.

Major John Jacob Astor, proprietor of *The Times*, returned from Luxor



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Major Astor
He quite forgot

in a hurry. He took his seat in the House and voted, but quite forgot that he had not taken the oath. The penalty for failing to take the oath before voting is loss of a member's seat and a £500 fine. The matter was treated as a great joke. “We all regret,” said W. M. R. Pringle (Liberal), “this misadventure to Major Astor. What is the Government's attitude in regard to the pecuniary penalty?” “They are going to take his money,” said the Laborite David Kirkwood with glee. But the Government omitted the penalty. Nevertheless, Major Astor has to run again for his seat.

Arthur Ponsonby, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to questions about Russia, stated: “I am not in a position to state when an Ambassador will be appointed to Moscow. As to whether a credit will be granted to Soviet Russia, and if so, what amount, no Russian proposals have yet been received and far less considered.”

The Fighting Forces

The Navy. The entire fighting strength of the British Navy began manoeuvres off the Balearic Islands in the Spanish Mediterranean. Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty witnessed the operations which included a night attack against an imaginary enemy fleet.

In answer to a host of adverse criticism which appeared in the press of France, Spain and Italy, the Admiralty let it be known that, in sending the Fleet to the Mediterranean, it was only returning to the historic policy, temporarily abandoned 15 years ago, of using that sea as a base.

It was announced by a “high authority” that, if the Dominions concur, the Singapore naval base (TIME, Dec. 24) will not be built.

The Army. Although the Army estimates for this year have been cut £7,000,000, the strength of the Army will not be reduced. The saving is principally to be effected by a steady withdrawal of troops from Egypt, Turkey, Mesopotamia and Palestine.

The War Office expected to speed up recruiting by making the service more attractive. Officers' careers, in particular, will be made more desirable by a rearrangement of the merit and promotion system. It is hoped that by assuring intelligent men a future they can be encouraged to compete for commissions.

The Air Force. The Air Force estimates showed an increase of £2,500,000 over those of last year, or £14,511,000 in all. Despite economies that will be effected in withdrawing the Air Force from Mesopotamia and Palestine the Air Force is to be increased by 24 squadrons during the next two years, which means that Britain will have about 200 aeroplanes to protect her from aerial aggression in 1925. For further details see Page 22.)

A Summing-Up

Sir Auckland Geddes, ex-British Ambassador to the U. S., was entertained at a dinner by the Pilgrims Society on his return to England from Washington. In his speech Sir Auckland touched upon several points:

Rum Running. He was glad that the treaty to put an end to rum running had been successfully negotiated. Nothing, he said, had humiliated him more than to have to go

Foreign News—[Continued]

to the State Department, week after week, to request the release of some wretched schooner, sometimes rightly and sometimes wrongly flying the British flag.

Prohibition. Given the American problem and the American climate, Sir Auckland thought he would become a prohibitionist. A cheer came from a corner of the hall; the speaker added that, fortunately, he was not "given the American climate." (Laughter.)

Debt Settlement. He said that he did not think Britishers realized how far the U. S. had met them in regard to the debt settlement. He said that it could never have been accomplished had not the American negotiators shown every desire to aid in securing a settlement.

Architecture. The ex-Ambassador said that Britain had much to learn from the U. S. about architecture.

Labor Conditions. On the whole, working men were better housed and better clothed than their comrades in England. During his many visits to industrial centres he had frequently inquired how the well-being of the wage-earner had been achieved. He always received one answer: "Well, we believe in keeping a big share of the home market for our own people." Turning to J. R. Clynes, Lord Privy Seal, he urged the Government to take care of the working people and to see if there were not something which it could learn from the U. S.

Reply. U. S. Ambassador Kellogg spoke next. Said he: "You have been represented in Washington by a long line of distinguished statesmen, but no man has held a higher standard of statesmanship than Sir Auckland Geddes, statesman, soldier, scholar of the highest order, orator and a man who knew the American people through long study of them."

No Clouds

In presenting his credentials to President Coolidge in the Blue Room of the White House, Sir Esme Howard, recently appointed British Ambassador to the U. S., made the following speech:

Mr. President, in handing to you my credentials as Ambassador of His Majesty King George to replace my distinguished predecessor, Sir Auckland Geddes, I have the honor to inform you that before leaving England I was charged both by His Majesty the King and his Prime Minister with messages of cordial and sincere good will and friendship toward the United States and toward you, sir, as President of this great republic.

The King further desired me to say that he sees in the good understanding between the two countries the best guarantee for the future peace of the world. Both His Majesty

and the Prime Minister referred with heart-felt satisfaction to the cordial relations now existing between the two countries.

Many ties of personal friendship already bind me to your country and people, and I wish to assure you, sir, that it will ever be my endeavor to maintain and promote in every way those cordial relations between the two countries so much desired, not only by those in high places in England, but also by every member of the British Empire. I sincerely hope that, while carrying out the instructions and intentions of His Majesty's Government, I may do so in a manner satisfactory to you and to your Government.

President Coolidge replied:

The greetings and expressions of friendship which you bear from His Majesty the King, and from the Prime Minister of your country, are cordially reciprocated and, together with your own well-known good-will, give every assurance of the success of your mission in promoting that good understanding and intimacy of intercourse which both Governments desire to maintain.

Happily, no clouds shadow the relations between the two countries. Such slight causes of misunderstandings as arise are promptly removed and, as is always the case when friends disagree, the necessary explanations incidental to their adjustment make for friendship which is more enduring because the more candid. When two nations cherish similar ideals, growing out of a common regard for disciplined liberty, for truth and love of justice, they seek to work in essential harmony.

It is this common feeling, this conscious identity of general aims which, I believe, will be a mighty force in bringing to the world a just and lasting peace. In your relations with this Government you may always be assured of sympathy and understanding.

Caught Cold

King George caught Queen Mary's cold (TIME, March 10) and so was confined to Buckingham Palace. He was obliged to cancel his immediate engagements.

Strike

Shipyard workers at Southampton struck for a \$3.50 a week raise in pay. This strike was said to be the forerunner of others in the cotton industry and in the mines.

Notes

During 1923 there were:

Births	758,386
Deaths	444,869

Increase in population 313,517

Despite this the birth rate was 19.7 per mille, the lowest figure on record for a normal year; the death rate was also lower at 11.6 per mille. The year as a whole was said to be the healthiest on record.

Viscount Knebworth, Oxford, son of the Earl of Lytton, knocked out his London University opponent in a welterweight competition. This was taken to prove that the young peerage is not entirely useless.

An earthquake in England? Yes, in

Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. No damage was caused, except to the chimney pots of a village named Sutton in Ashfield.

Dr. Edwin L. Ash said that the celebrated London fogs are real varieties of mustard poisoning. He added that many children have contracted "fog poisoning."

FRANCE

Dans le Sénat

The electoral bill, recently introduced into the Senate (TIME, Dec. 17, et seq.), was passed by 141 votes; the entire Left section of the Senators abstaining because it was certain that the next Government would alter the law. Premier Poincaré, champion of the bill, who is himself a Senator, taunted the Left by saying that they ought to have the courage of their convictions and vote against the bill, even if its consequences were to turn the Government out of office.

The Senate then turned its attention to the fiscal measures which Premier Poincaré piloted through the dangerous waters of the Chamber of Deputies (TIME, Feb. 18, et seq.). While the discussions were proceeding, the franc was dropping, as was Premier Poincaré's political prestige. Every effort was being made to steer the bill through with as little delay as possible in order that the Government might stay the tumble of the franc.

Franc Smash

Worldwide attention has been centered on the lively behavior of the franc, after it broke through four cents to a new low record in the foreign exchange markets for all time.

The break came just about the time when an increase in the note circulation of the Banque de France of 921 million francs in a single week was announced, bringing up the total note circulation of that institution to the new high record of 40,265 million francs.

Several causes for the break are already discernible. The basic cause is that the French have not really balanced their budget and have financed deficit after deficit by issuing more internal government notes and bonds. This load of debt, which it was hoped would soon be lightened by the receipt of German reparations, at length became too heavy. Speculators began to sell francs "short" in anticipation of a decline. The con-

Foreign News—[Continued]

servative investor, to avoid losses, sent his balances abroad, and a "flight of the franc" ensued.

Meanwhile a report got about which caused the franc to rally, at least temporarily. It was said that the Government had secured a credit of \$50,000,000 from a group of American bankers headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., that a similar credit had been arranged in London. It was even detailed that the loan was in the form of three-months' notes bearing 6% interest. All banks referred inquiring reporters to J. P. Morgan & Co. J. P. M. & Co. refused to comment. It was pointed out that this might mean either that a loan was in process of negotiation or that J. P. M. & Co., did not care to drive the franc into a relapse by denial.

Fire-Eater

Raymond Poincaré, the sexagenarian fire-eating Premier of France, challenged Deputy de Launay to a duel for having made a dishonorable remark about him in the Chamber of Deputies during a debate.

The Premier had understood M. de Launay to have said to him: "You take up as your own such a felony!" The stenographic record of the Chamber had, however, recorded M. de Launay as having said: "You are wrong to take such notice of a felony; the joke has lasted long enough!"

Minister of War Maginot and Minister of the Colonies Sarraut, seconds for Premier Poincaré, met Deputies Tattinger and Bouton, seconds for Deputy de Launay, and decided that the stenographic records gave the authentic version of the incident. They agreed that there was nothing in that statement which constituted an insult to the Premier and that, therefore, a duel was unjustified.

The incident had ended.

Yellow Book

The French Government issued a Yellow Book (official Government publication) giving the history of France's effort to obtain security against her neighbor, Germany.

The significance of the appearance of the Yellow Book at the present time is profound. It is undoubtedly designed to influence the reparation settlement and the coming meeting between Pres-

idents Poincaré and MacDonald. The press in England, for example, has hailed it as putting a new complexion on France's Ruhr occupation.

Notes

Mme. Grandjean, took a pinch of snuff—and sneezed. She said her husband remarked: "It is ridiculous to use snuff at your age. Why not leave that for old people?"

Retorted she: "So that's what you think?" And, picking up a revolver, she shot her *bon mari* dead. "He made me so mad that I killed him unconsciously," she concluded to the police.

Paris garbage men decided to join parcel-postmen in striking for higher pay. The city authorities are trying to improvise a garbage removal service, but Parisians were without any hope of receiving parcels through the post.

Mrs. Annie Dike, President of the American Committee for relief of devastated regions of France, who was last year decorated as an Officer of Agricultural Merit, was formally admitted to the Academy of Agriculture in Paris. She is the first woman member of this Academy and third woman to be elected to any French Academy. The other two were Mme. Curie, Academy of Medicine, the Queen of Rumania, Academy of Fine Arts. In welcoming Mrs. Dike, Pierre Viala, President of the Academy, said that the French population regarded "these American ladies as saints."

The largest bridge in the world is shortly to be built over the estuary of the River Elorn to connect Brest with Plougastel. The length will be six miles. It is to be made up of two approaches, one-third of a mile long, and four spans of one and one-third of a mile each.

GERMANY

III

According to Captain Humann, confidential representative of Herr Hugo Stinnes, that great swarthy, inscrutable industrial giant was ill in bed with inflammation of the bladder.

Hugo Stinnes is undoubtedly the most powerful man in Germany, if not in the continent of Europe. His wealth is said to be far greater than that of Henry Ford. He is the greatest coke king in Europe, he is one of the chief oil magnates of that continent, he is a

steel tsar, a hotel emperor, a shipping lord, a publisher, and a hundred other things.

All these interests combined to make Herr Hugo, ordinary member of the Reichstag, a most extraordinary and sinister figure in politics. It has been said that German Governments heed his command or fail; that, when angry, the thunder of his voice and the lightning of his eyes spread terror into the European industrial world.

Certainly he is one of the world's foremost international figures, but his power is problematical; it is too great to compute.

An opposite view of Stinnes was recently taken by the ultra-reactionary organ, the *Deutsche Tagesblatt*. It cynically refers to him as a "cringing subordinate to international Judaism" and, in biblical style, refers to how he, "breaking into a cold sweat, with the world dancing around him," saw an apparition which commanded him to stop advertising Henry Ford's book, *The International Jew*, in his paper (*Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*).

Referring to International Judaism as "higher than Stinnes" the paper continued: "When his name was mentioned, thousands went over to him and bowed their heads to the almighty. All was his if he beckoned."

"Others cursed him, gnashing their teeth and clenching their fists, because he was living on their blood and the lamentations of their need."

"Yet he also serves some one more powerful than he and is obedient to his bidding who remains in the background. He, the omnipotent one, shrinks when the more powerful one meets him."

Treason Trial

The treason trial at Munich (TIME, March 3, 10), which resulted from the "Beer Hall Brawl" of last Fall, (TIME, Nov. 19) produced several thrills.

The Union of German Officers challenged ex-Reichswehr-general von Lossow to a duel on behalf of General von Ludendorff. One, Lieutenant Kriebel, joint defendant with "Ludy," also issued a challenge to von Lossow on his own account. It was alleged that he had betrayed General von Ludendorff.

The testimony of the defense was concluded and showed an effort to shift the responsibility for the putsch onto the shoulders of ex-Reichswehr-general von Lossow and von Seissermann, ex-Chief of the Bavarian State Police. According to the evidence, they had backed down at the last moment without giving any hint of their intentions.

The Court went in to hear evidence of secret plots concerning arms and am-

Foreign News—[Continued]

munition which found their way into the hands of Adolf Hitler, one of the principals in the brawl. This session was secret as it was feared that disclosures important to Germany might be made. Immediately before the session an officer in full gray uniform and wearing an Imperial cockade marched into the Court and created a tremendous sensation.

The day following the second session, Herr Stenglein, State Prosecutor, became infuriated and dropped the case for the prosecution when Herr Kohl, one of the lawyers for the defense, demanded that von Kahr, von Lossow and von Seissermann be arraigned with Ludendorff, Hitler and the lesser heroes now being tried. After a lapse of two days he was persuaded to take the case again.

Kultur?

A short time ago Mrs. Coffin, wife of the U. S. Consul General at Berlin, Miss Goldsmith, Assistant U. S. Trade Commissioner to Germany, Mrs. Conger, wife of the Berlin correspondent of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, were traveling in a Cologne-Berlin train. Into their compartment jumped Herr Kurt Korthaus, a member of the Reichstag. He objected to the number of bags on the rack. He told the ladies to remove them. They said they were too heavy, suggested that he call the conductor to remove them or do it himself.

The Reichstag member became angry, but started to move the bags and in so doing, broke one of the carriage windows. Then he cried for the conductor, said one of the ladies had pushed him, causing him to break the window. The ladies denied this.

The conductor rebuked the ladies for contradicting Herr Korthaus. In the dispute which followed, the Reichstager used insulting language and was ably sponsored by the conductor.

On arrival at Berlin, the ladies took their case to responsible quarters and the upshot of the unpleasant experience was that U. S. Ambassador Houghton called upon Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann and brought the matter to his attention. The latter promised to investigate.

Notes

At Oggelsbüren, a village in the south of Germany, a peasant noticed that his livestock suffered much from sickness, died with alarming frequency. The peasant decided that his barn was bewitched. Off he went and fetched a

"witch doctor of high repute," who danced around the barn uttering strange incantations. Still the cows and the calves and the sheep and the lambs died. A tailor from a nearby village turned up to have a look at the barn. He said he was possessed of occult powers, but after looking over the bewitched building, he shook his head gravely—very gravely, so gravely that the peasant sold it at a ridiculously low figure. The tailor resold at a magnificently high profit. The story came out in court, but the tailor and those to whom he sold were acquitted.

Because they refused to work nine hours a day, the proprietors of the Baden Aniline Dye Works at Ludwigshafen and Oppau dismissed 20,000 of their workers.

At Hamburg, the City Fathers invented "beggars' bonds" which charitably inclined persons are to give to mendicants instead of cash. The idea is to prevent the professional beggar from earning more than he deserves. Each bondholder will have his past looked into before the Municipality parts with any cash.

On billboards in Berlin appeared the opening announcement of *Hinkemann*, a play by Ernest Toller. The public were requested if they did not like the show, to leave quietly or be thrown out by a special guard of boxers and wrestlers. The play had just been withdrawn from Dresden where it created numerous disturbances. Hence the precautions.

The City Fathers of Berlin are pleased. They are taxing dancing. In January there flowed into the city coffers \$400,000; in February, \$475,000. "Berlin is dancing itself out of its financial troubles."

Mahammad Djemal Bey, Albanian, medical student, studying in Berlin, stabbed his former fiancée in the arm because she had jilted him. For that he was arrested. At his trial he said: "The law of my country says that disgrace can be atoned for only by a drop of blood. It is not right to humiliate me by ignoring me. I had the right to take her blood in retaliation for the wrong she had done me."

The German court did not concur.

In the Reichstag, Dr. Karl Kraemer of the German People's Party called Albrecht von Graefe a double-dyed traitor. The latter rose, supported by one Major Henning, and another Rein-

hold Walle, and indignantly challenged Dr. Kraemer to a duel. But the doctor would not fight, he offered to repeat his statements outside the Reichstag in order that the trio could sue him for libel, if they still "felt warm under the collar," and insisted upon revenge. While the doctor was making this offer someone placed a brace of water pistols near the Speaker's platform in such a position that they could be seen by the whole House. When the House did see them, it cheered and hooted with mirth.

According to the French chemist, Dr. Pierre Louis Rehm, Germany has a new poison gas. It is colorless, odorless, can penetrate a gas mask, is one of the deadliest known to science. It embodies carbon monoxide.

Dr. Heinrich Brauns, Minister of Labor, speaking before an audience of German Catholics in Berlin, said that there were 5,000,000 unemployed persons in Germany and 15,000,000 persons dependent on charity for their support. The population of Germany is about 60,000,000.

"The National League of German Officers knows but one great aim—preparation for the day that is sure to come."

These were the words used at a celebration commemorating Kaiser Wilhelm I and his army. Among those present were: Princes Eitel Friedrich and Oscar, sons of Kaiser Wilhelm II, with their wives; Generals von Gallwitz and von der Goltz, World War veterans; Admiral von Schroeder and many other high officers, resplendent in glittering uniforms.

BELGIUM

Theunis Back

Ex-Premier Georges Theunis did not go to the Riviera (TIME, March 10). He stayed in Brussels.

King Albert asked Baron Houtart, Catholic Deputy for Tournai, to form a new cabinet. He refused, saying that only M. Theunis was suited to the office under the present circumstances.

MM. Paul Hymans, Adolf Max Pechel and Albert Deuëze, all Liberals, called upon M. Theunis, Catholic Party, promised him Liberal support if he would consent to form a new cabinet. As this would give his ministry a solid majority in the Chamber, M. Theunis informed the King that he would head a new government.

The chief feature of the cabinet is that M. Jaspar is replaced by M. Paul

Foreign News—[Continued]

Hymans at the Foreign Office; he will again practice at the bar. M. Hymans, also a lawyer, is well known as a statesman. In 1920 he was President of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

HOLLAND

Oil

According to a report from The Hague, oil was discovered in the Winterswyke district of Holland.

Considerable interest was evinced by the U. S. in the discovery, as that country recently failed to get the doctrine of the "open door" applied to the Djambi oil fields in the Dutch East Indies.

It was not known, however, if the oil will be of good enough quality or of sufficient quantity to warrant the establishment of a petroleum industry in Holland.

ITALY

Notes

It was officially denied that Prince Gelasio Caetani, Ambassador to the U. S., is about to resign.

New Ministers were appointed to Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, Belgium, Egypt. No names were given.

The Italo-Russian Treaty of Commerce, Navigation and Customs, which also implied recognition of Russia by Italy, was ratified by Benito Mussolini in Rome.

The Banca Commerciale Italiana was, with the Government's approval, negotiating a 400,000,000 lire loan to the Polish Government, which will pledge its tobacco monopoly as security. The loan will be issued at 89, paying interest at 7%. If this loan is arranged, it will be the largest "financial coup" by Italy since she became a unified State.

TURKEY

Calif Out

At Angora, capital of Turkey, the Grand National Assembly passed a bill providing for the deposit of the Calif, Abdul Medjid Effendi, and the abolition of the Caliphate.

At Constantinople, Vali (Governor) Dr. Adnan Bey, went to the Dolma Baghche Palace, home of the Calif.

He there demanded to see the Calif in the Throne Room. When the Calif arrived, the Vali ordered him to ascend the throne, read the decision of the Grand National Assembly to him, ordered him to descend the throne and pack his things.

One hour later the deposed Calif, his wife, daughter, two members of his



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CALIF AND DAUGHTER
They left for Switzerland

harem and his private secretary left the country for Switzerland.

After examination of his papers, the Swiss Government gave him permission to stay in the country, provided he would promise to abstain from doing anything that would embarrass Switzerland. The ex-Calif was expected to go on to France.

Aside from Turkey, the Moslem world finds itself in Africa, Arabia, Persia, Russia, Afghanistan, India, China. In fact 95% of the 220,000,000 Mahammadans in the world live outside of Turkey.

The Caliphate, which came into existence in 632 A. D. on the death of Mahammad, is the highest office of the Moslem religion. To some extent, although it cannot be compared to it, the Caliphate occupied the same position as the Vatican: The Calif (meaning successor, with to the Prophet understood) was the pontiff of Mahammadanism.

Last week the question of setting up a new Caliphate rapidly absorbed all the Moslem world. The King of Egypt, the Sultan of Morocco,* the Aga Khan

*The Moroccans have never recognized the Calif at Constantinople.

of Bombay, all had their hopes of being recognized.

The most serious claimant to the Caliphate was King Hussein of the Hedjaz. The Arabs of Mesopotamia, Transjordan and the Hedjaz proclaimed King Hussein Calif, a title which the King was pleased to accept. For some time, the Arabs have been agitating to make Hussein Calif, thereby displaying their dislike for the conditions with which the Nationalist Turks surrounded the Caliphate. It was by no means certain that any of the other Moslem countries would recognize King Hussein as the head of Islam. He is, however, more fitted to the Caliphate than most other candidates, because the blood of Korish, tribe to which Mahammad belonged, runs through his veins; this, according to the Sunni Moslems is an indispensable condition to be fulfilled by a Calif. Then, again, the holy cities of Mecca and Medina (the former associated with Mahammad's birth, the latter with his death) are both within the territory of Hedjaz.

Said *The Times*, London, apropos of the Calif's ouster: "Of all vast changes wrought by the war, the downfall of Habsburgs, Romanoffs and Hohenzollerns, the resurrection of ancient States and the rise of States unknown before, the evolution of novel forms of government and the emergence of new ideas and new feeling among mankind, no single change is more striking to the imagination than this; and few, perhaps, may prove so important in their ultimate results."

After deposing Sultan Mahammad VI in 1922, the Angora Government elected Abdul Medjid Effendi to the Caliphate. Now it has deposed him.

The meaning of this sudden change of countenance was said to be that the Calif proved himself not pliable enough to the Government; he, therefore, had to go.

One of the surest results of abolishing the Caliphate in Turkey—and it seems clear that 5% of the Mahammadans could not abolish it for Islam—is that it is certain to reduce Turkey's hitherto predominant position in Islam. If the Islamic world splits, Turkey may not suffer much, owing to her military strength; if it be unified under King Hussein, then Turkey's position in the eyes of other Moslems will indeed be low.

But Turkey just now is turning her head to the West and forgetting the East; in which case, loss of prestige in Islam may not mean so much to her.

Foreign News—[Continued]

RUSSIA

Fifth Anniversary

Five years ago "the red flag of organized international revolt against capital was raised over proletarian Russia" by Lenin in the Kremlin at Moscow. It was the birthday of the Communist (Third) Internationale.

To celebrate the fifth anniversary, the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party in Russia issued a manifesto "to all workers and toilers." The manifesto was described as being "rather a tame document." It points out that the Internationale has grown from small beginnings to a "world force before which the bourgeoisie everywhere shrinks and trembles"; it also refers to a "deadly struggle against opportunism," which means a struggle against a compromise between capital and labor such as is now said to have been effected in Britain.

Premier MacDonald's Government in Britain is declared to be the Reds' worst enemy. "Nothing is being done for the workers, but everything for the capitalists." His advocacy of an eight-hour day is "merely to help British trade," that of a disarmament conference is "because Britain has been hopelessly beaten by France in the armaments race."

The manifesto continues by urging "uncompromising war" against democratic principles of government, "which only serves to keep the proletariat in chains, while a Bolshevik dictatorship over the proletariat will set the people free."

The Soviet press was devoted largely to Fifth Anniversary and the Internationale. A large number of articles were printed, most of them told *How to Bring about Universal Revolution*.

Zinoviev, Chairman of the Internationale, derided those foreigners who state that the Soviet Government is only a branch of the Communist Internationale. He pointed out that, whereas Communism "sways only one-sixth" of the world today, within four years it will "sway half the world."

GREECE

Venizelos Leaves

Eleutherios Venizelos, ex-Premier, announced that he and his wife intended to leave immediately for Cannes in the south of France. He charged: "My rivals in the political world accused me of having counseled the murder of the ex-Ministers [in November, 1922], while my old collaborators

strongly oppose the adoption of my policy."

He said that he was mistaken in thinking that he could serve his country, that he would like to stay and go on trying, but that his health compelled him to withdraw from politics indefinitely.

The Kafandaris Cabinet collapsed after Venizelos' decision to depart became known and after the General commanding the First Army at Athens had intimated that he and his officers were firmly resolved to overthrow the dynasty and proclaim a republic.

The Regent consulted with several important men and charged M. Papanastasion, Republican leader, with forming a Cabinet. It was considered improbable that he would obtain a majority in the National Assembly; but if he should, his plan will be to abolish the Glücksburg dynasty and proclaim a republic, the establishment of which will be subject to confirmation by a plebiscite to be held in due course.

M. Venizelos went to Athens from Paris early last January (TIME, Jan. 14, et seq.) in response to a general invitation from the Greek populace.

Soon after his arrival Britain and the U. S. showed their confidence in the Greek statesman by granting Greece full de jure recognition, which had been withheld for more than a year.

At Athens M. Venizelos was elected President of the Assembly and subsequently he became Premier, not for the first time in his life. Last month, however, his bad health forced him to resign the Premiership, since when the troubled Greek waters have daily become more troubled.

The ex-Premier laid down that the Greek people should directly settle the questions of whether Greece is to remain a monarchy or become a republic, and whether in the former case, the Glücksburg dynasty is to remain or be supplanted by another dynasty. These two burning constitutional questions could be settled in no other way than by holding a plebiscite, according to M. Venizelos. It was largely because the republicans had to get the Assembly to proclaim a republic that the hexagenarian statesman left Greece.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Corruption

"Corruption! Corruption! Corruption!" Czecho-Slovakian Parliament had begun.

Whiz! . . . Crash! and a bottle of benzine landed in the vicinity of the Premier. A free fight between the

Communists and the other deputies then ensued.

This storm in the session was aroused by the oil graft scandal (TIME, March 3), which was itself engendered by the sale of inferior benzine and gasoline to the Government at superior price.

Calm was eventually restored and a memorial speech for the late U. S. President, Woodrow Wilson, was listened to with great respect.

Premier Soila then rose. Referring to Czecho-Slovakia's oil scandal, he observed that it was not in Czecho-Slovakia that all morals and justice had apparently disappeared since the War.

HUNGARY

Hand Grenades

Two Hungarian students at the University of Budapest fell in love with the same girl. One challenged the other to a duel.

Upon the field of honor went the students, each with a hand grenade firmly fixed between the thumb and fingers of the right hand. When the umpire dropped his white handkerchief the duellists threw their bombs—both failed to explode.

The second round started like the first. This time the bombs went off—and covered the combatants with snow and mud.

The seconds then declared that honor had been satisfied and the umpire pronounced the duel a draw.

CHINA

Spring Maneuvers

A dog invests in a buried bone. A peasant invests in a silver filled stocking. A fool invests in wildcat stock. But a Manchurian War Lord invests in munitions. Chang Tso-Lin, sitting at Mukden, took inventory of his assets. He decided to diversify and strengthen his holdings by new purchases. He prepared for Spring "maneuvers."

So he bought a shipload of French munitions. He tried to buy a few warehouses full of Italian arms which were encumbering the vicinity of Peking, but negotiations fell through so he sent to Holland and bought a big shipment of arms that was stranded there in 1918 after the War. Then he hired a Mexican ship,—for Mexico wasn't signatory to the arms embargo agreement. Now he sits at Mukden waiting for his ship to come in.

Meanwhile along the Pekmukden line north of Shanghai, Chang rolled his rolling stock together. When Spring sets in, the Chinese pipes will begin to play "Chang's going to maneuver."

MUSIC

"Music Week"

Again it is planned to dedicate a whole week, throughout the U. S., to musical activities. Between May 4 and 10, churches, clubs, societies, schools, colleges, universities, radio stations, municipal departments, rural organizations, industrial plants, department stores will cooperate in bombarding the people with a continuous blast of melody and rhythm—by voices, trained and untrained, in solos, in chorus, by all manner and combinations of instruments, mouth-organs, pipe-organs. There will be lectures on music, hundreds and hundreds of recitals and concerts, articles in newspapers and magazines, exhibits of musical books in libraries. If each and every citizen does not then realize that Music is a force to be reckoned with, it will not be the fault of the National Music Week Committee.

Beethoven's Ninth

Is Beethoven the "greatest composer in musical history"?

Is his *Ninth Symphony* his greatest masterpiece?

What would one think of this great work, if one could hear it today for the first time?

No one can tell, of course, for the *Ninth* received its first public performance almost exactly 100 years ago (May 7, 1824) under peculiarly dramatic circumstances. The Master had spent years of agonized effort on its composition; it was to be the crowning achievement of his career. An orchestra and chorus had finally mastered the then "superhuman" difficulties of the score. The great concert hall in Vienna was packed to overflowing; tears came to the performers' eyes as the music started; the performance was frequently interrupted by thunders of the applause. But Beethoven himself heard nothing. He was deaf. It was not until his friend Unger wheeled him around that he saw the enthusiasm of the audience.

Now, on the centenary of this great event, we have been accorded the opportunity of judging the work afresh. It is an opportunity which does not often occur, for full performances of the *Ninth* are rare. But on March 4, in Carnegie Hall, Manhattan, the Philadelphia Orchestra, under the leadership of Leopold Stokowski, combined with the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto braved the terrors of the formidable masterpiece.

The listeners heard a rising, but polished, reading of the First Movement, with its bold tossing about of

thunderous rhythms, alternating with gentle, simple melodies, rising again and again in a seemingly endless succession of climaxes. Then came the swift, breathless *scherzo* (musical jest); then the long-drawn-out, meditative *Slow Movement*; finally, after fragments of what had gone before, the rich baritone voice of Mr. Royal Dadman, chanted: "O friends, no more such sound of discord. Let us sing a strain more cheerful, now flowing, a strain-ai-ai-ai-ain of gladness!"

Whereupon the full choir and orchestra responded nobly and loudly, with:

Sing, then, O ye heaven-descended daughters of the starry realm.

Joy by love and hope attended, joy whose raptures overwhelm. . . .

Wine she gave to us and kisses, friend to gladden our abode;

E'en the worm can feel life's blisses, and the Seraph dwells with God!"

Yet it seemed to many in the audience that all this frantic striving after gigantic effects did not, could not, fulfill Beethoven's expectations for his *magnum opus*. The Master was straining every nerve to be really Heaven-storming. Not content with a mere orchestra, he had to have a quartet of solo-singers and a huge choir; something decidedly new and revolutionary for his time. He treated the voices brutally: made them sing a series of long high notes that are almost unmanageable.

Stokowski and the choir rendered an almost perfect performance. But the effect? Eloquent, yes. Sublimely inspired even, in spots—but with long, long stretches of infinite boredom.

It is possible that Beethoven, for all his reported genius, and for all the inspiration that overwhelms the listener to his *Fifth*, was near the end of his life merely a platitudinous Dr. Frank Crane of music?

Many serious-minded concert-subscribers are now pondering thoughtfully over this amazing possibility.

Tristan and Isolde

Another masterpiece, this time the crowning achievement of the "Father of Modern Music," was presented at the Metropolitan Opera House, Manhattan, last week. "The greatest music in the world," said Lawrence Gilman, famed critic of the *New York Tribune*. He added: "And now for a while all other music will sound a little drab, a little pallid in the ears of those who heard it."

The story which Wagner used for his *Tristan* is a story which has woven its spell around many another artist in

tone or words. Poets without number have used it. It is perhaps the parent of the triangle-play; the plot is one which, if true, might cause as great a stir as that of *Engel's O'Neill's All God's Chillun Got Wings* (see Page 16). For Queen Isolde has been given in marriage to King Mark; yet after a sip of a magic and non-Volstead potion she falls into the arms of Knight Tristan, and—they have an "affair."

Eventually the lovers are foiled. They are surprised in a compromising situation in Mark's garden (after a lengthy love-duet). Tristan, badly wounded, dies in the last act. And Isolde expires on his body, chanting the famous *Liebestod*.

Hardened opera-goers are in the habit of arriving in time for Wagner's soul-stirring prelude, and then marching out. They reappear for the great love-duet, and go out again. Finally they sink into their seats—just in time for the *Liebestod*.

But let it here be said that this last performance, featuring Herr Curt Taucher as Tristan, Florence Easton as Isolde, and Arthur Bodanzky as conductor, was so good that it compelled many of the most inveterate "duckers" to listen to every note, from the first in the prelude to the last in the *Liebestod*.

Open Air

Opera at the Polo Grounds, Manhattan, will be repeated this Summer: June 19, *Carmen*; June 24, *Aida*; July 1, *Cavalleria Rusticana* and *Pagliacci*; July 8, *Samson and Delilah*; and six others. 12,000 seats will be offered at \$1 each. The operas will be radio-broadcast.

June 24 and *Aida* correspond with the opening of the Democratic National Convention in Manhattan. If the delegates do not attend *Aida* en masse, music lovers may suspect them of being "fit for treasons, spoils and stratagems." There will be 12,000 choice seats for sale at \$1, considerably less than a politician need pay for an evening's entertainment elsewhere in Manhattan.

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BOOKS

Crazy Man*

He Is an Idealist

The Story. Selma Thallinger, New York shop-girl, supplements her daily earnings by teaching every evening in the "Merry Grotto," an East Side dance-hall which provides partners for unattached men, under the guise of giving them "dancing lessons." According to the author, she is "innocent" in spite of the fact that she is the mistress of both Pete Ravanni, the proprietor, and Max Lisenco, his assistant. But she is discontent with this lot and decides to throw them both over. The very evening she does this, "Crazy Man" appears.

He is John Carley, ex-convict and professional thief, who decides, under the pressure of reading he has done in the prison library, to become "an intellectual Christ." He robs department stores in the day, and in the evening he gives away sealed envelopes containing one hundred dollar bills.

This evening, however, he craves a new experience. So he tries entering the Merry Grotto in workman's clothes. He is thrown down the stairs by Ravanni, Lisenco and Mike Scolleri, a bruiser who runs the cloak room of the establishment. He comes back again, is again thrown out. This happens six times. As he mounts the stairs for a seventh time, he discovers that the defense has been worn out by his persistence. But this time he is an enthusiastically worshipped hero. Especially to Selma, who sees in him an ally to her own determinations.

Naturally enough, a love story ensues in which this curious idealist of the underworld plays opposite the shop-girl, who dimly feels something beyond the flesh, but who can understand clearly only when the flesh is speaking. They quarrel because she cannot comprehend his idealism. They separate. They rejoin again, and for a while it seems as if her way of living triumphs. But in the end it is Carley's ideal that wins. And when he is sent to an insane asylum as a criminal paranoic it is indicated that she understands his attitude. At any rate, she agrees to live as he directs her. And to visit him annually in his asylum.

The Significance. Obviously, the foundation on which this book is constructed is irony. The implication over and over again is that—perhaps—very possibly—relatively speaking, at least, "Crazy Man" is not totally

insane. His lunacy is consistently idealistic. And for that reason, *Crazy Man*, the novel, more than once or twice during its 200-odd pages comes so close to the ridiculous as to border on the sublime. After all, Carley is



MAXWELL BODENHEIM
He assists Hecht

a paranoic—whether or not he is an intellectual Christ. But for all that, it is an original, vivid novel. In detail, its realism fails occasionally—especially in dialogue—but the total effect of its realism is good. It is not to be recommended to the Victorian-minded. Its subject, honestly treated, precludes that.

The Critics, The Literary Review: "A complete monomaniac, nothing really interests Bodenheim unless it relates somehow to his ruling intellectual passion. . . . Ultimately he can be no more than a minor though highly interesting literary phenomenon, but his flavor, acrid and pungent, is distinct and lasting."

New York Tribune: "The story is at once serious and sentimental and is saved only from downright banality and absurdity by its swift, fine, unusual limning of character, its philosophical digressions, and its descriptive certainty and distinction."

The Author. Maxwell Bodenheim was born in Natchez, Miss., in 1892. He has served in the Army, studied law, art. His first writing was poetry (*Advice, Minna and Myself, Introducing Irony*). He has one other novel (*Blackguard*). He is at present associated with Ben Hecht (Chicago "bad man"—Time, Sept. 3) in editing the *Chicago Literary Times*.

Good Books

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

MAN AND MYSTERY IN ASIA—Ferdinand Ossendowski—Dutton (\$3.00). The Polish author-scientist-sportsman who has already interested the American people in his *Beasts, Men, and Gods* here narrates some of his earlier adventures on the same continent. Employed by the Tsar's government in investigating salt lakes, coal mines, gold deposits, Dr. Ossendowski was obliged to make long trips into the Kalunda and Bateni steppes, into the Altai Mountains, to the convict island of Sakhalin, into the extraordinary Ussurian country where the tropical tiger roams in the same forest as the reindeer and the northern goose and the Indian flamingo rise from the same lake. During these travels he watched the Tatars taming their wild horses, he saw the two eyes of a man-eating tiger peering at him through the jungle grass; an escaped murderer whom he befriended showed him a deadly battle among tarantulas; he visited a camp of Mongol Goids still in the stone age; he became the brother of a Kirghiz rider. A book of adventure for those who are cut off from adventure by the routine of their life. A book of truth for those who do not find fiction strange enough.

THE MAN WHO DIED TWICE—Edwin Arlington Robinson—Macmillan (\$1.25). The narrative of Fernando Nash, a musician, is in blank verse. He died in the spirit and, having tasted the uttermost of disillusion and defeat, is born again—before he dies in the flesh—to such a vision of glory as "not more than once or twice, and hardly that, in a same century" will be given to another. An average between the best and the worst that Mr. Robinson can do, it is neither masterpiece nor failure. As such, it is filled with cramped or involuted obscurities. But as such it is filled also with the austere gold of his restrained apocalypses, is set down with that eminent aristocracy in the choice of phrases which has carried Robinson to the head of our living poets.

JAMES JOYCE: HIS FIRST FORTY YEARS—Herbert S. Gorman—Huebsch (\$2.00). A critique of the "most-talked-about man in modern letters" by an admirer who has abandoned the usual claptrap for eloquent and intelligent exposition. It is lucid and comprehensible. One need not necessarily be won over to Mr. Gorman's enthusiasm for *Ulysses* in order to pay tribute to the competence of this book.

*Crazy Man—Maxwell Bodenheim—Harcourt (\$2.00).

Honoré Willsie

She Edited "The Delineator"

Born at Ottumwa, Iowa, of a father who ran away from home to participate as a drummer-boy at twelve on the battlefield of Shiloh, Honoré Willsie Morrow has led a life that has been a consistent development toward the goal which she has sought. Her childhood was spent in the West and it is of the West that she has written. Her stories are vivid, decisive tales of plain and hill. They are filled with excellent background and quick characterization. They move rapidly. They are good stories, probably the best of all the western stories. Mrs. Morrow herself, is tall, dark, a person of rare dignity and poise and of no pretensions. For five years she edited *The Delineator*. She is modest and she is ambitious. Her new novel,* appearing serially now in *Everybody's* is called *The Devonshers* and is a combination of mystery, adventure and the great West. She is a careful workman, spends weeks of hard work revising a manuscript that does not satisfy her. She is, of course, thoroughly American, and she possesses a curious sort of pioneer quality. Just what that quality is you would have to meet her to know. It is this quality that I imagine you will find in her new novels—the novels she is going to write from now on. They will still be of the West; but they will probably show that great historical background of pioneer days with which she is familiar.

Mrs. Morrow is not only interested in her writing; she is exceedingly interested in her children. Of them and of their problems, she is far more willing to speak than of her work. She is essentially a home-loving woman; her interests, while broad, are concentrated in her home, a new home—for she has recently been married again to William Morrow, of the firm of Stokes, her publishers.

Here is a woman who has two great gifts; first, the gift of story telling, second, the gift of looking deep into life and understanding it analytically as well as emotionally. When these two gifts are combined in her work, I fancy that she will write a novel which will not only be as popular as her others, but will challenge the laurels of our older women novelists.

J. F.

* Her works include: *Heart of the Desert*, *Still Jim*, *The Enchanted Canyon*.

ART

Russians

After 18 months' preparation, an exhibition of representative Russian Art is now open at the Grand Central Palace, Manhattan. The committee of Russian Artists who assembled the paintings has included not only Slavic artists already familiar to Americans, but also those who are known only in their native land.

There are 600 canvases, including every Russian school. Much of the work shows the strong influence of Paris training and Salon example. One notes, however, the Slavic temperament and love of brilliant color asserting itself over the French training. The contrasting morbidity and brutality and the blatant gaiety that typify Russia are here displayed in all their aspects.

Young Peasant Woman by Abram Arkhipov might be the work of some young Paris painter were it not for the daring red dress and the voluptuous drawing of the figure. Alexander Jakovlev has some of his beautiful drawings; Bialinski-Birulia has an entire wall of calm Winter scenes.

Rude strength is the Russian characteristic and is apparent in all the works of these assorted artists, no matter what the technique or the subject.

Independents

The eighth exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists is on view at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Manhattan.

All schools are represented; paintings ranging through chromo, academic and modernist styles in all their manifestations hang in assorted order on the overcrowded walls. The collection contains art good and bad, famous and obscure, enormous and microscopic, bewildering the casual observer by its startling democracy.

One is particularly struck by George Bellow's large canvas of two pugilists, a black and a white, in a particularly intense moment of action. There is Robert Henri's sombre portrait of Miss Battalo Rubino. There are also works by John Sloan, President of the Society, Arthur Lee, winner of the Pennsylvania Academy gold medal, Al Frueh, cartoonist of *The New York World*, William Glackens, Allen Tucker, Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney. These represent the established artists who set the character of the show.

Among the "freaks" one notes particularly a sculpture, *Red Revel* by Albert Dreyfus. A very much gutted wax candle is snuffed by a skull; the smoke issuing from the eye sockets curls up in the form of two reclining

female figures. The whole piece is stained crimson. Afroyim covers one entire wall with his *New York Underground*, a woven pattern of subways, sewers and steam pipes.

Morris Kantor, a cutter of clothes, shows two results of painting at night; one—*My Job*—is a portrait of himself at work.

Octavine Long tried for the second time to exhibit her *Reclining Nude*, but the management of the conservative Waldorf debarred the picture, on the grounds that it might offend guests of the hotel who might wander to the roof garden setting of the show.

It is interesting to observe, however, that "Independent" and "Modernist" are not synonymous. The general character of the exhibition is almost more conservative than that of the Academies at New York and Philadelphia. Of the 1,500 works representing 700 artists from all parts of the country, the majority are sensible efforts of slightly talented people.

Daguerreotypes

In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, were displayed scores of daguerreotypes (1840-1860) culled from the private albums of the oldest Philadelphia families. In defense of daguerreotypes, it was pointed out that "as documents of human interest... they are more truthful in their revelation of personality than is the modern development.... Nor did the pioneer photographer neglect a fine appreciation for spacing and composition in the arrangement of his subject on the plate." "The elusive half smile, half frown of the posed groups" was traced to "the awkward time" required for the photographic process."

Mary Cassatt

Old and almost blind, Miss Mary Cassatt is exhibiting and selling work covering 50 years, in Paris. She plans to retire to a suburb of Paris, or else return to her native America and live in Manhattan.

Mary Cassatt was the sister of the late Alexander J. Cassatt, onetime President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. She went to Paris in 1875, where she studied art, becoming an ardent admirer of Velasquez, Manet, Degas. She has long been recognized as one of the foremost American artists. Her particular métier is pastel but she has turned her facile hand to etchings and oils as well. Miss Cassatt, the friend of many people of prominence, has been respected for her personality and her ability everywhere.

*Sitters were commanded to "look pleasant" for from 20 to 30 minutes at a stretch.

THE THEATRE

All God's Chillun

Mr. O'Neill Writes a "Revolting" Play

"Is you a nigger, Nigger? Nigger, is you a nigger?"

One adolescent Negro, in a play by Eugene O'Neill, takes another adolescent Negro by the throat, asks those questions, and is answered in the affirmative. There is drama in the affirmation.

It is a drama of miscegenation, called *All God's Chillun Got Wings*. A black man marries a white woman. The marriage fails.

The dramatic miscegenation will shortly be enacted in the Provincetown Playhouse, Manhattan, by a brilliant Negro named Paul Robeson and a brilliant white named Mary Blair. The producers are the Provincetown Players, headed by Eugene O'Neill, dramatist; Robert Edmund Jones, artist, and Kenneth Macgowan, author. Many white people do not like the idea. Neither do many black.

The play will carry the fated pair through their early days in Manhattan slums. After a short time spent happily in Europe where "soul is spent regardless of skin," the pair will return to enact the second and final act in an apartment owned by the Negro's wealthy parents. Ella, the white wife, will love her husband but hate his race. Her nerves will run out to insanity as he struggles in vain to pass his examinations at the Law School. She will prowl about with a carving knife and interfere with his study. She will go quite mad. He, finally despairing, but still adoring her, will play games with her as he did when they both were little tots. Neither of them will have been able to stand the gaff. So, curtain.

Paul Leroy Robeson, of the 1918 Rutgers football eleven, was on Walter Camp's all-American eleven. Incidentally, he was Phi Beta Kappa, with one of the highest scholastic records ever made at his Alma Mater. He is also a graduate of Columbia Law School, but theatrical interests have so far kept him from the practice of Law. As an amateur, he has played the title rôle in *Simon the Cyrenian*, by Ridgely Torrence, and the leading male rôle in *Tambo*, opposite Margaret Wycherly in Manhattan and Mrs. Patrick Campbell in England. For some weeks he was a professional in the big black musical success, *Shuffle Along*. Two years ago, he married Miss Eslanda Cardozo Goode, colored, Assistant Pathological



© Paul Thompson

PAUL ROBESON

"Incidentally, he was Phi Beta Kappa"

Chemist at the Presbyterian Hospital, Manhattan.

Robeson is generally spoken of as "a good fellow." Of the play he says: "It is not sensational. It is a beautiful and moving play."

Mary Blair is playing in the current Provincetown production *Fashion*. She was at one time associated with the Washington Square Players. She played in the insect comedy *The World We Live In*, and has appeared in others of Mr. O'Neill's plays, notably *Diff'rent* and *The Hairy Ape*. When Mr. O'Neill was writing *All God's Chillun*, so the story goes, he had her definitely in mind for the part. Unfounded press reports to the effect that other actresses had been offered and had refused the part were denied by the actresses themselves, but their denials have been swallowed up amid all the other publicity and controversy the play has occasioned.

Eugene O'Neill was born in Manhattan in 1888, attended Princeton and Harvard Universities. He spent two years at sea, has been in business in Central and South America, has been a vaudeville actor, a reporter for a Con-

necticut paper. He was married in 1918 to Miss Agnes B. Burton of London, England. His plays include: *Thirst*, *Beyond the Horizon* (Pulitzer Prize play 1920), *Diff'rent*, *The Emperor Jones*, *Anna Christie* (Pulitzer Prize play 1922), *The Hairy Ape*.

The public, being the public, is divided. Said Jay E. House, columnist for the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*: "It was inevitable, of course, that Mr. O'Neill finally would write a play about marriage between the whites and blacks. He has already written plays about nearly all the other revolting topics . . .

"We write frankly of Mr. O'Neill for the reason that the spectacle of soiled fingers searching a dead man's chest for fleas does not intrigue us. But it is perfectly all right for those who like that sort of thing."

But many folks, notably down East, do not think it is perfectly all right for anybody whether they like it or not. A committee of influential Negroes and others in Boston say that the local censor has agreed to suppress it. The Legislative League of New York has protested. *The New York World* raised the question as to whether it is legal to enact upon the stage something which is "illegal and punishable as a crime . . . in all Southern and border States."

Finally, there are the Art-for-Art people headed by Heywood Brown of *The World*.

New Plays

The Outsider. A girl cripple (twisted hips), beautiful, intelligent, a talented musical composer, longs to stand up to conduct her own symphonies, longs to stand up and have a man play upon her passions. Men flirt with her, but shun her as a matrimonial hazard. Repression has given her a case of aggravated amorousness. A Russian surgical instrument maker, half genius, half charlatan, who received his early training in the Chicago stockyards, guarantees to cure her with a movable rack, if she will lie strapped to it for a year while her limbs are remoulded nearer to the heart's desire. This Napoleonic upstart, imperious, wilful, has been proscribed by the British Royal College of Surgeons for bone-setting without a degree; his string of cures being nullified in their eyes by the lack of a string of Latin words after his name. He believes he can score over them by healing this crippled daughter of his chief antagonist; she consents, despite a parental frown which cannot straighten her limbs.

The day her treatment ends, she tries to walk, falls, and the Russian's

ego topples with her. But as he claps on his hat for an exit growing love of him lends her pinions. She walks far enough to reach his arms for the grand finale.

The Outsider is an exceptional play, raised above a clinical discussion by the warm emotion of a girl's adolescent libido, but perspiring a little with theatrical laboring. Katherine Cornell gives an extraordinarily balanced portrayal, making the proper suggestion of a maimed butterfly fluttering its wings. Her acting swings the real focus from the man to the maid. She washes from the part any taint of carnalism. Her varied, rainbow performance stamps her as the greatest young player of her age. Lionel Atwill is forceful, explodes with the splendid precision of dynamite. But at times he is too conscious of making an impression with friends across the footlights.

Alexander Woolcott: "The pronounced theatricality of this slightly medicinal romance was underscored heavily by the ornate and splendid acting to which Lionel Atwill has become progressively addicted. . . . But there was Katherine Cornell . . . to alleviate the distresses of an otherwise disturbing evening."

John Corbin: "As for Mr. Atwill's performance, seldom has so big and complex a nature been presented with so perfect a blending of subtlety and vigor. Miss Cornell is as nearly perfect."

Percy Hammond: "Scientifically, *The Outsider* is, as Mr. Dempsey would say, 'the bunk.' . . . But Mr. Atwill is gorgeous as the quack-doctor; and Miss Cornell's realization of the passionate lame girl seems a perfect thing. I suspect she knows more about honest acting than any of the other actors of today."

Fata Morgana. Here is *The Moon Flower*, in which Elsie Ferguson opened the preceding week (*Times*, March 10), shifted back to the Hungary whence its hero came to stake his heart at Monte Carlo. In this case, the one night of love is turned on by the woman, who turns off the light. She takes the lead all through this erotic game of tag. She is a sophisticated city woman, temporarily blacklisting her husband. In her pique at him, she flies to a relative's farm and finds a young cousin alone for the night, ripe for her plucking. She decides to make the most of isolation. She enmeshes him; then walks into his bedroom while he stands on one leg.

The homely Hungarian soul of the young cousin accepts everything, including her offhand promise to divorce her husband and make a respect-

table man out of her lover. But in the morning, when the impossible but wealthy husband arrives, she forces her night-owl to hoot some efficient lies that restore her to her spouse. The game of tag is over—and the youth is free. He finds he has been spending the night with a Fata Morgana—a will o' the wisp beauty, who dissolves with the morning mists.

In its sense of the immense calam-



EMILY STEVENS
She enmeshes

ity of adolescent rebuff in love, this play by Ernest Vajda borders on tragedy, saved by a youthful sense that tomorrow is another day. It is shot through with sardonic, Continental gleams, and a tingling realization that an amorous adventure can be masked by a stuffy, comatose countryside. Emily Stevens brings out admirably the incisive spirit of the careering city woman. But it is Morgan Farley who outgrows his juvenile skin in youth's encounter with matronly magic. He gives a deft and sensitive picture of the lad who discovers that love has its morning-after taste also. William Ingersoll and Josephine Hull (as his parents) and Orlando Daly and Helen Westley give veracious performances in an engaging production that shows the Theatre Guild on a picnic.

E. W. Osborn: "A dramatic Hungarian goulash, greatly underdone."

James Whittaker: "The play is our good old friend 'One Night' with Cleopatra served up in costume from distant dressmakers. It adds notably to our knowledge of how the Pusztas peasant gets into his Sunday clothes and as scandalously to our knowledge of how he gets out of them."

The Best Plays

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

Drama

THE MIRACLE—Max Reinhardt mingles medieval spectacle and religious atmosphere in a glorified circus.

OUTWARD BOUND—A telling and unforgettable voyage to the hereafter, in which not even Death can quite make people shuffle off this mortal coil.

THE WONDERFUL VISIT—A thoughtful, stimulating fantasy of an angel rushing in where fools tread.

SAINT JOAN—G. B. Shaw does his earnest best to whack a meaning out of history.

"LAUGH, CLOWN, LAUGH!"—Lionel Barrymore in a theatrical but effective exposition of the dark side of the silvery laugh of a buffoon.

HELL-BENT FOR HEAVEN—Realism taken to the heart of the Kentucky mountains, where a hypercritical religious exhorter seeks to wash out his rival's sins by turning a dam loose on him.

TARNISH—An understanding study of the young man who finds that "off with the old love" is easier said than done.

Comedy

BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK—The tired business man is unhorsed with a brilliant lack of respect.

THE SHOW-OFF—A full bodied portrait of the man who is an addict to self-exploitation, whose enthusiasm for himself remains undampened by a sparkling shower-bath of satire.

THE SONG AND DANCE MAN—George M. Cohan shrewdly puts himself into the gallery of stage types.

THE GOOSE HANGS HIGH—Gives a little sympathy to the younger generation, with all due deference to its elders.

SPRING CLEANING—Artificial but sprightly comedy of the novelist-husband who tried to reform his wife after his own bookish methods.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC—Walter Hampden unfurls his banner as a real actor amid the wavering of Gascony sword.

THE SWAN—A satiny, gossamer play, wherein royalty is alarmed by a kiss between princess and tutor.

THE POTTERS—A persuasive close-up of the average American family dabbling in oil, but coming out of it better than most statesmen.

Musical Comedy

For those who find that musical performance fills the void, the following are suggested: *Andre Charlot's Revue, Kid Boots, Mary Jane McKane, The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly, Stepping Stones, Ziegfeld Follies, Music Box Revue, Poppy, Wildflower, Sweet Little Devil.*

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Flowing Gold. A good, stock picture has been made out of Rex Beach's novel of the Texas oil fields. It is one of those pictures in which the mighty forces of Nature—fire, cloudburst and general havoc—are called upon with all his strength by a director determined to jam a spectacular climax into the photoplay when his human drama grows exhausted after five reels. In this case oil is poured upon the turbulent waters, and then set alight. A soldier of fortune and the newly rich oil heir whom he has been shielding from adventurers, swim through the burning fluid into a final close-up. It is exciting but rather manufactured melodrama, which will not sell oil stocks.

Happiness. Laurette Taylor has followed her first picture, *Peg o' My Heart*, with another celluloid jelling of a stage success. She is a determined little seamstress who finally works her way up to proprietorship of her own shop, successfully resisting the efforts of a wealthy woman to make a lady out of her. She picks up en route an inventor who makes the sort of devices possible only in movies, and lovable only to a movie personage. The moral that it's better to work out one's own destiny than to be shoved into ease by someone else is clearly pointed out, so there will be no mistake. Miss Taylor is artfully sure with her quick, comic movements and her sudden sunburst of a smile.

A Society Scandal. This picture has been made over from Ethel Barrymore's stage vehicle, *The Laughing Lady*, to suit a Manhattan instead of a London locale, and to provide dresses to fit every mood of Gloria Swanson. The photoplay has an attractive gloss while the star pursues the procedure of the play by falling in love with her husband's attorney who heaped smut on her in her divorce trial. Then the picture diverges, for the purely mechanical purpose of giving her a chance to besmirch him in return, and create a "punch" scene. She tears around, drags him into the hall, and in general carries on as only an actress under contract would behave.

Thy Name Is Woman. Ever since the success of *Carmen*, producers have relied on the popularity of Spanish enchantresses who beguile customs officers for the salvation of smugglers. Ramon Navarro and Barbara La Marr do well in the thick of the knife brandishing.

EDUCATION

"\$200 the Plate"

In Los Angeles, early in the month, Mrs. Albert Sherman Hoyt was hostess at a Dutch luncheon to celebrate the completion of the \$100,000 fund for the women's dormitory at the Univer-



© International
THE LATE MRS. HEARST
"That benevolent woman—"

sity of Southern California. The price was \$200 a plate. Many fine ladies came, some from Pasadena.

The visiting orator was President Aurelia Reinhardt, of Mills College, Oakland. She spoke in praise of three benevolent women, deceased—Phoebe Apperson Hearst, Jane Lathrop Stanford, Susan Lincoln Mills. Said she: "Mrs. Hearst built the first women's building west of the Mississippi, and the women's building of the University of California is one of the monuments to her memory. That benevolent woman founded scholarships and fellowships and she paved the way for a finer conduct in the college women of this country than was ever possible in former times. . . ."

"I praise the college woman of today not at all. With what has been provided for her by benevolent women such as this group represents, the college woman must become finer and better."

The late Mrs. Hearst was the mother of William Randolph Hearst, whose wife, Mrs. Millicent Hearst, is well-known to some crowned heads of Europe (TIME, Nov. 5).

Eliot

On March 20, Charles William Eliot will be 90 years old. Church,

State and the whole world of scholarship and pedagogy will conjointly greet him. Official greeting is listed for Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, at 3.30 P. M., through the mouths of: President A. Lawrence Lowell on behalf of the Harvard Corporation, George Wigglesworth on behalf of the Board of Overseers, Dean L. B. R. Briggs on behalf of the Faculty, Charles T. Greve on behalf of the Associated Harvard Clubs, Charlton MacVeagh (Senior Class Orator) on behalf of the undergraduates, President James R. Angell of Yale University, on behalf of other colleges, universities and learned societies, Governor Cox on behalf of Massachusetts, Mr. Chief Justice Taft on behalf of the public.

Born of the best New England ancestry, Dr. Eliot was graduated from Harvard in 1853. Until '58 he was a tutor in mathematics, student in Chemistry, Assistant Professor. He went to Europe to study. Four years he served the new M. I. T. as Chemistry Professor, when suddenly, at the astounding age of 35, an avowed apostle of the "new education," he was called to the Presidency of Harvard University. He was President 40 years, retiring in 1909 in favor of Dr. Lowell.

Dr. Eliot is estimated by other university Presidents as follows:

Edwin A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia: "He is the greatest educational statesman of this generation."

Frank J. Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins: "I feel that there is no one in our American life to whom we owe more."

John H. T. Main, of Ginnell: "He has made it clear that a college student has the right of freedom in choosing subjects suited to his individual tastes and interests. This principle, iconoclastic when he announced it, is now universally recognized as valid, and is accepted, with modifications of one sort or another, in all higher educational institutions."

Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia: "While Mr. Eliot has never been chosen to represent America in form, he has long represented it in fact."

Hard to Enter

This being the season of the year in which rules and regulations for admission into U. S. universities are reordained, Harvard leads off by stating that no freshman will be permitted to enter "with a condition." Furthermore, the entering class

will be limited to 1,000 (including engineering freshmen), which is 66 more than entered in 1923. If more than 1,000 apply, all candidates having a higher-than-C average will be admitted first; the balance will be selected at the discretion of the admissions committee of which Henry Pennypacker is head.

SCIENCE

Amundsen's Plans

The plans of the Norwegian Roald Amundsen for a North Pole flight are taking shape. His aide will be an American—Lieutenant Ralph E. Davison, detailed for this duty by the U. S. Naval Air Service. Recently married, Mrs. Davison begged her husband that she be allowed to accompany him on a novel honeymoon. By a fortunate compromise, she will go with him to Pisa, Italy, where Amundsen's planes are under construction by Dornier, famed German designer, and from there to Spitzbergen, Norway. The expedition (set for July) plans to explore the territory between Spitzbergen, Norway, and Point Barrow, Alaska. Apart from collecting data for scientific aeronautics, Amundsen and Davison will explore 1,000,000 square miles of territory, and gather information as to the possibilities of commercial flying across the Polar regions—which may ultimately furnish the shortest route between the three continents of America, Europe and Asia. The Dornier plane has a radius of action of 1,300 miles; Spitzbergen is 500 miles from the Pole, but over 1,700 miles from Point Barrow. The explorers will, therefore, make several seven-hour trips from Norway to the Pole, and make a cache there of fuel and supplies, for the last dash across the frozen top of the earth.

At Luxor

Peacemaker Breasted. Efforts were made to approach a settlement between the Egyptian Government, on the one hand, and the Countess Carnarvon and Howard Carter, on the other, in the dispute (*TIME*, Feb. 25 et seq.), over Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb. Dr. James Henry Breasted, distinguished American archaeologist and historian, who has been in Egypt all Winter, along with many other sa-

vants, agreed to act as mediator and started negotiations, but without much optimism. Dr. Breasted, Professor of Egyptology and Director of the Haskell Oriental Museum at the University of Chicago, is internationally respected as one of the two or three greatest authorities on Egypt. He has written many standard works; his *Ancient Times* is known to thousands of schoolboys and laymen as fascinating reading as well as sound history. If any man deserves to succeed in this task, it is Dr. Breasted.

Guests, Bulls, Sheiks. The official reopening of the tomb by the Government took place as scheduled. One hundred and seventy invited guests included High Commissioner and Lady Allenby, the diplomatic corps, Egyptian dignitaries and M. Foucart, head of the French archeologists in Egypt, but none of the British or American scholars. The occasion was made a political spectacle, the Zaghlul party (supporters of the Premier) cheering this show of Egyptian defiance to the English-speaking world. Ancient ceremonies of the Pharaohs were revived when two sacred bulls were killed in the centre of Luxor. Thousands of natives and sheiks thronged the streets. The arrangements and lighting in the tomb were very efficiently carried out by the Antiquities Service.

"Isis"

The history of science is becoming a science in itself. Many great scholars are nowadays devoting their main interest to it. There are chairs in this field at several leading universities. Section L of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is set apart for science historians.

Now a group of these men are seeking to organize a national professional association of science historians. The immediate occasion for this move is the precarious financial condition of *Isis*, an international magazine specializing in the history of science, edited for several years past by Dr. George Sarton. The sale for such a magazine is, of course, limited; *Isis* is in danger of having to discontinue. The aim is to make it the official journal of the new society and send it free to members on payment of \$5 dues. The proposed organization will provide a meeting-ground for scientists, historians, philosophers, writers, representatives of special groups like archeologists and medical men who have been writing independently. Dr. David E. Smith, professor of mathematics at Teachers' College, Columbia University, is in charge of the preliminary organization.

MEDICINE

Mortality By Sex

Alexander Graham Bell tabulated the length of life of 8,797 people. His tables have been available, but have never been widely known until they were recently made the subject of comment by the *Medical Journal and Record*. Some of the late Mr. Bell's conclusions were:

¶ 1) Apart from accident, longevity very closely follows heredity. The longevity of the male parent counts for more than that of the female.

¶ 2) Fertility usually means long life—fathers and mothers who had the most children live the longest.

¶ 3) The "only child" is not apt to live as long as children of a large family.

¶ 4) Children born soon after marriage are apt to live longer than those born later, except that a child born very much later (20 years) has a good chance of long life.

¶ 5) Females live longer than males. Male mortality is higher than female under the age of five, from 20 to 25, and after 45.

Pyorrhea

Harold Box, young Professor of Dental Pathology at the University of Toronto, has discovered a new disease and a treatment which cures it. The disease is *Rarifying Pericementitis Fibrosa*. It is the precursor and virtual cause of pyorrhea.

The symptoms of pyorrhea are inflammation of the gums, loosening of the teeth. Microbes multiply in the opening between the tooth and gums and create pus pockets, ulcers, abscesses. Finally the tooth is attacked. The disease is usually considered incurable.

Dr. Box's idea is that pyorrhea is not caused by the loosening of the tooth, but that the loosening of the tooth is caused by the destruction of the wall structure at its base. The disease which destroys the tooth's base is the disease he reports as discovered. It is a disease of the tooth socket membrane which destroys fibres and bone. Eliminate this disease and you eliminate pyorrhea, is Dr. Box's thesis.

The announcement of the discovery was made officially by Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health for the Province of Ontario. Said he: "It is another triumph." He referred to Dr. Banting's insulin.

Said Dr. Box: "I have no material and no patent to sell."

Minister Godfrey mentioned the work of Dr. Paul Stillman of New York and Dr. McCall of Buffalo, but said full credit must go to Dr. Box.

Dr. Box was graduated from the Royal Dental College (University of Toronto) ten years ago.

RELIGION

Lutheran Weapon

Lutheran ministers and laymen in the U. S. have been urged to invest in French francs on a 25% margin with a view to "selling short," thus still further depreciating the value of French money.

The argument is that "if French credit is entirely ruined, France will be brought to her knees," the Ruhr will be evacuated, Germany will recover, French hatred and arrogance will disappear, Germany will be safe in peace.

This argument is set forth in a circular to American Lutherans issued by a Delaware corporation with offices in Manhattan. The circular states: "Thousands of our brethren in the faith have lost all hope; thousands have left the fold of the Church. Germany is being crushed by a nation of another faith. Shall Lutheranism be crushed in the land where it was born? We have an effective weapon to prevent this."

The circular offers to supply full details concerning the financial operations advised.

Indian Califate?

The Mahammadans of India have voiced bitter resentment against the action of Mustafa Kemal, Turkish President, in virtually abolishing the Califate (see Page 11).

Mahammad Ali, Indian leader, said last week that the Califate is the essence of Islam and will not be abandoned by Indians.

Mahatma Gandhi has often expressed the opinion that the future of Islam is in India. Mahammadans have always been the most fanatical opponents of the British raj. If they attempt to create an Indian Califate, anarchy is almost sure to follow.

At Brighton

The sermon of the week was preached by the Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald to a council of the Free Church, in Brighton, England. It was a great sermon, quietly pleading for simplicity, sincerity, Sunday and Socialism.

"I am amazed," said the Scotsman, "at a great many of my old friends saying that the Scottish Sabbath was a burden. I would like to see a state of society where every man and woman preferred the old Scotch Sabbath to the modern French one, because in that state of society you would have fine, solid, eternal foundations of character and self-command."

"Whether you have a Tory, Liberal or Labor Government, you cannot do much with people who can do nothing but be amused by someone else or something else—people who

have not in themselves the capacity to spend time with themselves, spend it profitably. The foundation of those evils is that we are losing the sense of human values; we are going far too much after superficialities, after gold braid, after things hanging from the lapels of coats, after 'right honor-



© Keystone
RAMSAY MACDONALD
He was amazed

ables,' which occasionally ring dishonorable.

"We are decorating our personality not with things of the spirit, but with things of the earth..."

Two Americans

Sic transit gloria mundi. But there remains about the office of Cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church something compelling, romantic, holy.

The cardinal purple has been worn by many of the noblest men who ever lived and by some of the greatest rascals. Richelieu was the Cardinal-Duke, as was Cesare Borgia; de Rohan was the Cardinal-politician; Reginald Pole, the Cardinal - man - without - a - country; Wolsey and Mazarin, the Cardinal-statesmen; Newman, the Cardinal-poet; and "in the person of James Gibbons the full flower of spiritual princeliness came to its blossom in the U. S."

Presently, two Americans, American-born, will become Cardinals. A few years ago they were playing in the streets of Manhattan's East Side. "Lower East Side kids" they were. One was Pat Hayes, the other George Mundelein.

George was the son of a German and an Irish woman. A young prodigy, he was graduated from Manhattan College with all the honors obtainable. He was sent to Rome to learn more. There his scholarship and mental grace endeared him to Vatican officials, and when the aging Bishop of Brooklyn

secured him as Secretary he congratulated himself on having one of the most brilliant priests ever originated west of the River Shannon. The Bishop aged. Young Father Mundelein assumed increasing responsibility and received, about every twelve months, a raise in rank, until finally the Pope made him Titular Bishop of an obscure church at Rome.

In 1915 Chicago's Archbishop died. Delegations of Poles posted hot-haste to Rome to urge one of their good race for the office. Delegations of Germans likewise. Said the Irish: "Give us no foreigners, but an Irishman!" The Pope chose Mundelein. To Chicago he went. His position was "difficult." At a welcoming banquet 150 prominent citizens were poisoned by the soup. At the next banquet, the new Archbishop drank the soup first. And ever since he has grown, quietly, in the respect of a strident community. No archdiocese is more efficiently run. Its head has never committed a public blunder. The youngest to graduate, the youngest to become Bishop, one of the youngest to become Archbishop, George Mundelein will be the youngest Cardinal in the sacred College. And Chicago is the first see west of the Alleghenies to have a Prince of the Church.

Patrick Hayes is more popularly known in New York than his old friend Mundelein is known in Chicago. There has been nothing phenomenal about his career—it has been the steady rise of a powerful leader of men. His Grace of New York might have had the red hat sooner—except for the incident of the Union Club.

Hitherto there have been only five Cardinals in the American hierarchy. Two were of New York, McCloskey and Farley. One was in Baltimore, Gibbons.

The other two are living—O'Connell of Boston and Daugherty of Philadelphia.

For the first time the U. S. will have four representatives simultaneously in the College of Cardinals, which, including them, will number 63. Thus the U. S. is surpassed by Spain (seven) and France (six), and, of course, Italy (29).

The perpetual preponderance of Italian Cardinals is due: 1) to the necessity of having Cardinals in Rome to attend to ecclesiastical business; 2) to keep international politics out of the election of a Pope, as when Bismarck tried his lobby tactics.

Besides the four Americans, the following Cardinals are English speaking: Logue, old man of Ireland; Bourne, statesman of Westminster, England; Gasquet, Benedictine scholar of England; Begin of Canada. Other well-known Cardinals are Mercier of Belgium, Faulhaber and Schulte of Germany, Rafael Merry del Val of Spain, Vanutelli and Gasparri of Italy.

*The Union Club displayed a British flag on Thanksgiving Day, 1920, and was stoned by an angry mob from St. Patrick's Cathedral. "Where is the Union Club?" "Only a stone's throw from St. Patrick's."

*Editorial in The New York World.

THE PRESS

Direct Action

In Youngstown, a controversy arose at the "copy" desk of the *Vindicator*, a newspaper. Did the Prime Minister of Great Britain spell his name with a "D" or a "d"? The telegraph editor took typewriter and paper, and sent a letter across the sea.

Back from England came the answer: "I am Ramsay MacDonald." So those papers and magazines who have been following the *Manchester Guardian* and the British *Who's Who* will change from little d-ians to big D-ians.

Costly Circulation

Frank A. Munsey, the great consolidator, bought the *New York Globe* last Spring (TIME, June 4), and added it to his *New York Sun*. Since then, they have been published as the *Sun and Globe*. On March 10, the consolidation became complete; the paper will be called thenceforward simply *The New York Sun*.

Mr. Munsey was reported to have paid about \$2,000,000 for the *Globe*. According to the claims of his papers, the circulation of the *Sun* was about 172,000 daily at that time. Now the combined paper claims a circulation of more than 250,000. Hence apparently Mr. Munsey paid \$2,000,000 for about 80,000 circulation.

A Veteran Returns

Some 68 years ago, a man child was born in County Antrim. He grew. At nine his mother brought him and six younger brothers to America. They settled on a farm in Indiana, near Valparaiso. He got some education. He tried school teaching three times and quit from boredom. He became a printer's devil and learned to swear. He became a butcher and failed in business. He became a teamster on railroad construction work, and went to Knox College at Galesburg, Ill.

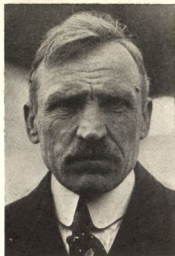
All in good time he was graduated. He went to Boston, taught bicycle riding. Then he became editor of the *Wheelman*, a bicycle paper. He went to New York and started a fiction "syndicate." Finally, in 1893, at 37, he started a magazine. It grew. In two and a half years its circulation was greater than *Century*, *Harper's* or *Scribner's*. That is how the world came to know Samuel Sidney McClure.

Mr. McClure picked up as writers and presented to America in *McClure's Magazine* Kipling, Conrad, Doyle, Jack London, Henry, Tarkington, Meredith. His other contributors included Barrie, Anthony Hope, Robert W. Chambers.* Twice Mr. McClure was reported to

*With the exception of George Barr McCutcheon, those writers for the current (March) issue of *McClure's* are not well known. Their names: Leyland M. Bailey, Orville M. Ellis, Donald McGibbey, Alain Gerbault, Edmund Snell, Captain Frank Hurley, Ethel Comstock Bridgman, Margaret Wheeler Ross, Frederick A. Thompson, Mary Shannon, Major "Tom" Vignor, Zoe Beckley, John Randolph Hornady, Harry Benjamin, M.D., Anonymous, Franklin K. Sprague.

have refused \$1,000,000 for the magazine. But fortune changed. *McClure's* went into a receivership. Mr. McClure sold it in 1911 and set out to see the world, "to take a post graduate course in the universe."

Meanwhile, the magazine changed hands several times. Its founder announced last week: "*McClure's Magazine* came in my way and I have bought it." What he paid for it is not known, but he said: "I wouldn't take half a million dollars for it." The only



© Paul Thompson

S. S. McCLURE
He learned to swear.

change in the magazine that he announced was an increase in size, to 160 pages, from its present 130-page form.

A True Journalist

Newspaper writing is not ordinarily a matter of inspiration. It has certain set forms and rules. These being complied with—and they come naturally to a man after some experience—any newspaper story is a satisfactory story. But this routine type of writing can get into a man's blood, become instinctively necessary to him. The following is a story which complies with newspaper tradition:

"LOS ANGELES—Suffering from the effects of a fractured skull, from which he never recovered his mental powers, Frank C. Kingsland, newspaper man, committed suicide at a downtown hotel by shooting himself in the temple. His death was instantaneous.

"Kingsland was on *The New York Sun* for seven years under Chester S. Lord, and acted as their Far East correspondent during the Chinese rebellion, when the empire was turned into a republic.

"During the war he enlisted in the 27th Engineers and was transferred to the Intelligence Department under Major Rupert Hughes. He was dis-

charged as sergeant shortly after the armistice. He returned to New York and was on the *Wall Street Journal* until coming west in 1920 on a special mission for the Republican National Committee.

"During the Democratic Convention in San Francisco he had an automobile accident in which he was severely injured. Kingsland was 45 years of age and is survived by a wife and two children, who reside at 1102 Elden Avenue. He was a member of the Sun Alumnae Association and the American Legion."

This was the last story ever written by Frank C. Kingsland, journalist.

AERONAUTICS

In Britain

Sky Mines. A new scheme of air defense for England is being prepared by the Air Ministry under the direction of Colonel Edward B. Ashmore, who commanded London's defense during the War. Great areas of the sky will be "mined" by hundreds of captive balloons, from which huge nets will be hung, the system extending to a height of three miles. Above these "mines," to a further height of nearly six miles, a complete vertical barrage of bursting shells will "prevent any aviator coming through alive." Smoke screens of such proportions as to form veritable clouds will help to confuse the invader. Yet higher squadrons, equipped with new types of planes, will patrol the air "at altitudes which service machines have never yet attained."

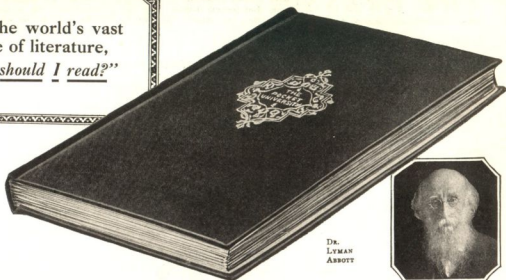
More Planes. Nor is the Labor Ministry neglecting to increase the British air forces. Steady development is provided for in the new estimates. From ten, the number of Home Defense squadrons is to be raised to 18, and by the end of April, 1925, Great Britain will have 35,000 men and 200 planes for its home defense. The Labor Ministry may be unwilling to challenge France in a race for air supremacy (and it has already incurred a disappointing vote in the House of Lords on this score); but it seems as determined as the former Ministry to protect England's shores against air attacks.

No Dredibles. But the British Government is not following the lead of the U. S. in building huge dredibles.

Blind Flight

Blind flight still remains a source of great peril to aviators. Brooks Hyde Pearson, air mail pilot, up in a blinding snowstorm, crashed into trees high up in the Alleghany Mountains. A farmer of Curwensville, Pa., saw the plane in distress, heard the crash and at daylight found the burnt remains of plane and pilot after several hours' search. Pearson had in his plane the

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store of literature,
what should I read?"



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Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this plan is that it requires but twenty minutes a day. In this short period of daily reading you cover the best in literature; the outstanding masterpieces of fiction, of drama, of poetry, of humor. Famous selections of biography and autobiography furnish an inspiring insight into the lives and personalities

of great men and women; other selections afford fascinating glimpses of history. Here, in short, is the outline of a liberal education.

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usual flying instruments, totally insufficient in snow, fog or violent rain.

Fortunately, the Army Air Service is aware of this serious problem in air navigation. Last week Eugene H. Barksdale (lieutenant) and Bradley Jones (instrument engineer of the experimental station at McCook Field) flew from Dayton (Ohio) to Mitchell Field, Mineola, L. I., far above the dangerous clouds, flying by dead reckoning alone and seeing no land for 450 miles. They broke the speed record for the trip, covering 575 miles in 3 hours 45 minutes in their De Havilland plane. But their real object was to test two new devices for blind flight, which—allowing pilots to keep their course without reference to land marks—will permit them to fly high above such storms as caused Pearson's death.

One device is a lateral level indicator, showing whether the plane is flying on a level keel or not, even when there is no horizon or land to refer to. A pendulum or a bubble level will not correctly indicate a true vertical line, when subject to the air disturbances a plane must inevitably meet. A spinning top, once vertical, will stay with its axis vertical no matter how disturbed. So will a gyroscope. By a simple adaptation of the gyroscope, driven by an jet air, a true level indicator has been developed.

The other valuable device is a distance compass. Any ordinary compass has to be placed in the pilot's pit, where it is so disturbed by the motor and other surrounding metal, as to be partially useless. The new instrument is an earth inductor compass, with no magnetic needle, but with a revolving electric coil placed in the tail of the machine—where it is undisturbed by any metal. The contact brushes are so arranged that a galvanometer in the cockpit, connected with the revolving coil, gives no reading when the plane is on her true course. In the 450 miles of blind flight, Barksdale and Jones were only eight miles off their course.

Adrift

Landplanes are speedier and more efficient than seaplanes, because they have no bulky floats to add weight and increase air resistance. Landplanes are used, accordingly, on the London-Paris air route, though they have to fly over an angry strip of the English Channel. Even a landplane, however, will float for some time.

The empty space of the fuselage provides quite a large degree of buoyancy, till the water leaks through the cloth covering. To test the flotation of one of the huge air liners, the British Air Ministry has determined on an interesting experiment. One of its less valuable planes will be put into flying condition, loaded with a weight equivalent to that of fuel, pilot and eight passengers and set adrift in the sea off Felixstone. The probabilities are that the plane will float for hours, thus reassuring the public that nothing but a few hours' discomfort would follow a plunge into the sea.

SPORT

Br-r-occ-o-o!

One man, alternating with his partner, bicycled around Madison Square Garden continuously for six days (144 hours). Several other pairs of men did likewise. During that time they all



© Keystone.

MAURICE BROCCO

"Several other pairs of men did likewise"

rode more than 2,454 miles and 7 laps. One pair rode more than 2,454 miles and 9 laps. That pair won the International Six-Day Bicycle Race.

The winning pair consisted of Maurice Brocco "the little wop," and Marcel Buysse, native Belgian. For six days the architectural monstrosity of Madison Square resounded with the cry "Br-r-occ-o-o!" Idlers and sportsmen of a type would step in to see the race at odd intervals, would cry "Br-r-occ-o-o!" and depart.

The best man in the second pair was named Oscar Egg. Together with one Duprey, this Oscar Egg made a record in 1915—2,625 miles.

Firpo vs. Spalla

Luis Angel Firpo, heavyweight boxing champ of South America, and Erminio Spalla, heavyweight champ of Europe, decided to have a fight at the Football Stadium in Buenos Aires. Benito Mussolini cabled Spalla: "Keep the Italian colors aloft." Thirty thousand Argentines went out to see the fight. The fighters hit each other for 13 and a fraction rounds, until finally only Firpo hit Spalla, and Spalla sank by the ropes, and they counted ten.

A Young Collegian

On the 21st of August, 1909, one Ralph Rose of Michigan picked up a

See the

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with the F A M O U S OLYMPIC TOUR, an all-inclusive trip, including 30 days in Paris, excursion to Versailles, Rouen, Fontainebleau, sightseeing on special buses, admission to the Games, etc. Open to 1,500 students, their families and friends. The Collegiate trip.

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16-lb. lead ball and heaved it 51 feet. No one has ever done better. In 1917, Paddy McDonald, a New York cop, picked up a similar ball and heaved it 47 feet 7½ inches, thereby setting a national championship mark for the A. A. U. Last week Paddy, white-haired and portly, tried again in the A. A. U. meet in Manhattan. The best he could get was a third place. But a young collegian, a mere junior at Princeton, Ralph Hills, stepped forward and heaved the leaden ball 47 feet 11½ inches, setting a new National A. A. U. mark. Three feet and half an inch still remains to the world's mark. But Hills is young. He may yet grow to full stature.

New World's Records

☛ In Chicago, by Illinois A. C. swimmers:

200-metre breast stroke: Bob Skelton, 2 min. 51 4/5 sec.

220-yd. breast stroke: Bob Skelton, 2 min. 52 2/5 sec.

50-yd. breast stroke, for women: Sybil Bauer, 33 sec.

220-yd. breast stroke, for women: Sybil Bauer, 3 min.

300 metre free style: Johnny Weissmuller, 3 min. 34 sec.

100-metre breast stroke: John Faricy, 1 min. 17 sec.

Safety Through Intelligent Inquiry

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

With Winter almost over, and Spring not yet really here, the usual indecision of business has been emphasized in recent markets. Merchants resolutely refuse to make large commitments in advance, although the prospects for a good Spring trade seem encouraging at this time.

The bankers here so firmly clapped the brakes on the money market that talk of inflation, despite our ever-increasing stocks of gold, is dying out. Strong opposition has developed to any lowering of the Federal Reserve rediscount rates for the present. Money is easy, although becoming somewhat firmer on increased seasonal demand.

Amid the flood of annual corporate statements for 1923, here and there reports of industry and trade during 1924 are beginning to appear. In general they show a tendency toward increased sales competition and diminishing margin of profit that were predicted by some students of business at the beginning of the year.

New Currencies

As if foreign exchange were not sufficiently complicated already, many new currency units have been created in the last few years as a result of recent War conditions abroad. The several new governments set up by the Treaty of Versailles naturally had to have some standard coin, and have thus been the source of several new ones. The Republic of Latvia adopted the "lat," equal to a gold French franc, or 19.3¢ in U. S. money. The Free State of Danzig chose the "gulden" of about equal value. Lithuania, however, in establishing its new standard coin, the "lit," fixed its value as equal to 10¢ in U. S. money. Poland beginning Jan. 1, 1924, introduced its new gold standard coin, the "zloty," equivalent to the gold French franc.

Countries whose former currencies have collapsed through inflation have also contributed new names to foreign exchange tables. Austria has set up a silver "shilling," following British precedents, as British bankers were so instrumental in helping her stabilize her former "krone." In place of the practically worthless mark Germany has similarly adopted the "reutenmark," nominally worth one gold mark, or 23.8¢. The Russians, deeming their former roubles hopeless, have issued the "chervonetz" equal to ten gold roubles, or \$3.15. And now Hungary has followed suit by replacing its old "krone" with a new currency called the "sparksone."

Europe is apparently returning to the gold standard, not by redeeming its inflated paper currencies, but by practically repudiating them and creating new ones based on gold. Bankers refuse to worry about the names for their new currency units, as long as they are really "as good as gold."

Railroad Taxation

Railroads have long been a favorite source of tax revenue, not only to the Federal Government, but to all of the 48 states. Recently the Committee on Public Relations of the eastern roads compiled some figures on railroad taxation, and made some striking discoveries.

Over the past eleven years, taxes paid by the roads increased 160%, while dividends increased only 10%. Ten years ago (1913), railroads paid out \$322,300,406 in dividends, and \$127,725,809 in taxes. Last year dividends had dropped to \$283,000,000 while taxes had risen to \$336,399,000. Until 1920 dividends had exceeded taxes, but that year and every year thereafter taxes have exceeded dividends.

Furthermore, while railroad operating costs are now 100% and over, more than they were at the outbreak of the War, railroad income has during the same period increased only 50%. The railroads have survived this handicap only by increased efficiency in putting more freight in each car and more cars on each train.

It seems to railroad men particularly unfair that much of the money taken from them in the form of taxes has been spent to furnish free rights of way in the form of new roads, to such competing forms of transportation as motor trucking. "Even competing canals have been constructed at the railroads' expense."

Again, Rail Rates

The life of a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission is not apt to be an unduly happy one. From one side he is threatened by the fulminations of Congress and the railroads; from the other, the contradictory demands of business men all over the country.

When the transcontinental rail rates came up for discussion last week, the whole problem of competition afforded by water freights through the Panama Canal was interjected at once. Since steel and other commodities can be shipped more cheaply to the Pacific coast by water via the canal than over the transcontinental railroads, eastern steel manufacturers were favored over those in the Middle West, around Chicago. The transcontinental roads ask that their rates be readjusted so they can compete for this business—a demand in which Chicago shippers have joined. As matters stand, it is cheaper for the Chicago shipper to send his goods to the Atlantic coast and thence by water to the Pacific coast than it is to send them by rail direct. This, President J. E. Dawes* of the Chicago Association of Commerce, claimed, meant that the Panama Canal was more useful to Atlantic states than to the middle western states.

When Robert Hules, assistant traffic director of the Chicago Chamber,

*Brother of Charles G. Dawes.

was asked if he was not seeking a reduction in rates to offset Chicago's geographical situation, he replied that he wanted an "equalization" of rates, so that all parts of the country would be on an equal status, regardless of geographical location.

Statistical Thrills

For some months a lottery has been conducted, and thousands of tickets sold whose winnings are determined by the daily figures issued by the New York Clearing House relative to its exchanges and balances.

Ordinarily the statistics of the Clearing House appeared on the financial pages of the metropolitan papers along with other statistical information. They were of undoubted interest to bankers, brokers and financial specialists generally; but the rank and file of the public never exhibited any particular interest in them.

Then the lottery managers started. Soon they had a large clientele of truck drivers, elevator men, janitors, who became more interested in Clearing House statistics than anything else in the paper. The result was that the Clearing House officials were constantly telephoned regarding the likely outcome of their activities by people who could not possibly tell the difference between a clearing house and a dry cleaning establishment. In disgust, the Clearing House managers began to issue their statements only in "round figures" with ciphers below the million mark. But this has apparently only whetted the enthusiasm of the lottery ticket gamblers, who have taken to representing themselves as financial reporters in order to obtain the figures a little early.

Many folk had previously obtained something of a thrill by reading the prices of curb stocks, or the decline in German marks. But never had the Clearing House statements possessed this vivid interest to hoi polloi until the lottery managers began their operations.

A. T. & T. Earns \$11.35

Those who expressed skepticism when the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. raised the dividend rate on its common stock to \$9 were confuted by the Company's earnings for 1923. The annual report of the Company shows net income of \$81,692,181 after charges and federal taxes, or \$11.35 a share on the \$719,964,600 average amount of stock outstanding in 1923. This compares with net income of \$66,170,428 or \$11.14 a share on the \$594,009,500 average amount of stock the year before. Current surplus last year was \$15,417,793, against \$8,199,176 in 1922.

Capital stock has increased from \$715,083,854 in 1922 to \$753,501,506 on Dec. 31, 1923. However, funded debt during the same period increased by \$83,220,000 from \$226,604,800 in 1922 to \$309,824,800 last year.

"American Tel. & Tel." is the largest utility company in this country, if

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not in the world, in the total assets of \$1,306,702,232. It challenges comparison with the New York Central among the railroads and of U. S. Steel among the industrials; if figures for its associated subsidiary companies are added in, it is a \$2,000,000,000 concern and easily the largest in the world. Its stock is more widely distributed than that of any American corporation; since 1920 it has doubled the number of its shareholders, who on Dec. 31, 1923, numbered 281,149.

Radio Monopoly?

The new radio industry has developed overnight, and no laws for its control have been adequately formulated. Recently (*TIME*, Feb. 4), the Federal Trade Commission arraigned the Radio Corporation of America as a monopoly, along with its large corporate owners, but nothing much resulted from it.

Last week the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. declared its intention to bring suit to protect its patents; the A. T. & T. operates the station WEAF, in Manhattan, and brought suit against station WHN, operated by Loew's State Theatre.

Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures in New York, was prompt to address a letter to the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, attacking the A. T. & T. Co. as a monopoly against the "common people" in the approved Hyman manner. His letter has opened up again the whole question as to the future status of the control of radio broadcasting, and whether it shall or not be allowed to drift into exclusive control of the A. T. & T. Co.

President Thayer of the A. T. & T., in announcing its intention of suing violators of its patents, took the attitude that the radio broadcasting is at present in a chaotic state and needs to be stabilized through centralized control. The propriety of leaving it to Congress to determine the future status of radio entertainment of the public was admitted. The A. T. & T. felt, however, that it is in the transmission business and vitally concerned in the radio and its commercial future. It claimed that present broadcasters are interested in the industry only as a means of selling receiving sets to the public, that their activities are "bound to die out," and pointed out that if A. T. & T. does not prosecute infringements of its patents, these will lapse—an outcome which the Company has no intention of witnessing. Accordingly, President Thayer declared: "The question presented by this suit is a very plain and narrow one. We have brought it because we believe that the defendants are violating our rights."

Others see the question differently. To Mr. Whalen it is: "Are the common people in danger?" to the Federal Trade Commission it is: "Has a violation of the Sherman anti-trust act been committed?" Congress, immersed in Teapot Dome and its by-products, ignored the question.

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Harry Payne Whitney, famed sportsman: "I filed papers with the New York Jockey Club claiming the name 'Teapot' for a two-year-old bay filly which will race on eastern tracks this season."

Steve Donoghue, famed English jockey who rode Papyrus against Zev (*TIME*, Oct. 22): "Despatches from India stated that I 'have achieved only moderate success in recent races' in that country. 'He has not won any one of the really important events.'"

Henry Cabot Lodge, senior U. S. Senator from Massachusetts: "Said I, on the floor of the Senate: 'I have no desire to impugn the motives of any of my fellow Senators, but I think it is little short of an outrage to bring the President's name in here and treat him as he has been treated today, in a place where he cannot speak for himself, where he has to trust to the words of others and where he is unable to make his own voice heard among those who assail him.'" Said *The New York World*: "For brazen effrontery, this is unparalleled. For proved inconsistency, it is amazing."

Hudson Maxim, famed inventor: "At the WOR broadcasting station in Newark, I began a 3,000-word address in which reference was made to certain ramifications of the 18th Amendment. When I had finished talking (after 15 minutes), it was explained to me that the only part of my address that had been heard over the country was the initial 2½ minutes. WOR officials claimed that 'mechanical interference in transmission' had been experienced. Said I in a press interview: 'The WOR people did an injustice to me. My opinion is that they objected to my talk and gave mechanical disability as an excuse for shutting me off.'"

Wilhelm: "The 27-year old son of my youngest sister arrived in the U. S. *The New York American* described him as 'tall, handsome, blond, his pink and white face smoothly shaven, . . . nattily attired in a pea-green suit.' It further stated that 'as he stepped off the dock he was effusively greeted by two comely and stylishly clothed young women.' Reporters called my nephew's attention to a newspaper headline which referred to me as 'War Lord.' Said he: 'I dislike to seem to criticize, but if you find it necessary to refer at all to the recent head of the Imperial German Empire in connection with the arrival of an obscure nephew, will you not please use his proper title rather than "War Lord"?'"

MILESTONES

Engaged. Cornelia Vanderbilt, 23, only daughter of the late George W. Vanderbilt, granddaughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt, to the Hon. John Francis Amherst Cecil, First Secretary to the British Embassy at Washington.

Engaged. Robert Tyre Jones, Jr., U. S. open golf champion, to Miss Mary Rice Malone of Atlanta.

Died. Pat Moran, 48, Manager of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club; in Orlando, Fla., of Bright's disease. As manager, he won a National League pennant for Philadelphia in 1915, and a pennant and a World's Series for Cincinnati in 1919. His last words were addressed to John Evers, acting manager of the Chicago White Sox, who came to see him. "Hello, John. Take me out of here."

Died. Alfred Holland Smith, 60, President of the New York Central Railroad Lines; in Manhattan, from a broken neck, after being thrown from a horse in Central Park.

Died. Jefferson Monroe Levy, 72, politician, owner of *Monticello*, President Jefferson's home; in Manhattan, of heart disease. He represented New York City in the 56th, 62nd and 63rd Congresses, inherited *Monticello* from his uncle Uriah P. Levy who had bought it from the Rev. James C. Barclay who had purchased it from Mrs. Randolph, Mr. Jefferson's daughter. He was a brother of Mitchell A. C. Levy, president of many Hebrew organizations.

Died. Isaiah Montgomery, 77, Negro leader and onetime slave of Jefferson Davis; at Mound Bayou, Miss., Negro town founded by him.

Died. William Armhold, 94, "oldest rabbi in the U. S.," in Atlantic City. Born in Schuchtern-Baden, Germany, in 1829; he came to the U. S. in 1853; founded a synagogue in Pittsburgh; was cantor of the Keneseth Israel Temple, Philadelphia, for 52 years; retired from active work in 1913. Said the *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia): "He was a leader in every Jewish movement in this city."

Died. Frank Tilford, 71, President of Park & Tilford, famed grocers; in Florida, after a long illness. He was the youngest son of John M. Tilford, who, in 1835, with the assistance of a fellow clerk, Joseph Park, left the famed grocer Benjamin Albrow, to "organize a little shop of their own." Frank entered the business at an early age, succeeded Hobart J. Park in 1906 as President and Treasurer. In 1923 he sold the business to David A. Schulte, head of the Schulte Retail (Cigar) Stores Co.

Learn a new language as children learn it!

A remarkably simple new way to learn French, Spanish and German, based on the natural way children "pick up" any language. As easy as reading a picture book, and as fascinating as a game. Not a word of English in any lesson—yet you read a foreign language at sight and understand it!

If somebody told you to read a foreign newspaper at sight you would probably say: "Impossible! Why, I don't know a word of any language but English!"

Yet, amazing as it may seem, the fact is that you do actually know hundreds of words in French, Spanish and German, which are almost identical with words in English. Over 40 of them, printed in the panel, were taken from a single New York newspaper page. In addition to these words there are thousands of others whose meanings you can guess correctly almost instantly.

What does this mean? Simply that you already have a start toward learning any foreign language you choose, by the simplest, most efficient method ever invented.

This is the Pelman Method of Language Instruction—a remarkably simple new way of teaching that has just been brought to America and has already been enthusiastically received.

Just like a child learning to speak, you don't bother about grammar, syntax, or any of the other thousand and one rules that make ordinary language studies so difficult. Instead of that you learn how to read the foreign language you want to learn, at sight, and to speak correctly, as though you had spoken the language all your life.

You Learn to Read at Sight

Suppose, for example, you decide to learn French. (The Pelman System is just as effective with other languages.) When you open the first lesson of the Pelman Method you will be surprised to see not a single word of explanation in English. But you will soon realize that English is not necessary. You will find that your knowledge of English has given you hundreds of words you already know, which appear almost exactly the same in French.

You will then find that unfamiliar words are made clear to you by the way they "fit in" with those you recognize instantly. In

places where it is necessary, you get the meaning of new words from little pictures—but the principle of using words you already know, to teach you whole new sentences, works so well that you literally read the course from beginning to end in French, and at sight. Your interest is seized from the very start with all the fascination of a game.

Before You Realize It, You Are Speaking a New Language

In an astonishingly short time, from eight to twelve weeks, you will be able to read books and newspapers in the language you have chosen—and almost before you realize it you will find yourself able to speak that language more fluently than students who have studied it in the old dry-as-dust, toil-some "grammar - first" way.

Mr. Dawson-Smith writes:

"A short time ago a Spanish lady was staying in the neighborhood. I practised my Spanish on her and she congratulated me both on my accent and fluency, and was amazed to hear that I had learnt it all by correspondence. She has lent me several Spanish books which I can read with the greatest ease."

Another student enthusiastically says:

"I have been over to France and have given your methods a thorough testing. I experienced no difficulty whatever, and was able to enjoy many conversations with my French friends who do not speak English. On no occasion was I compelled to give up because of my inability to express myself—thanks to your excellent course."

Still another student sent this letter:

"I have just returned from a voyage to South America, where I found that the amount of Spanish which the first and second booklets taught me was a very great help. I was given the opportunity of conversing in Spanish with some Spanish-speaking passengers on the voyage home."



Hundreds of words you use are almost the same in French, Spanish and German

Here are over 40 from a page of a New York paper.

reaction	brutal
conservative	police
tendency	capitalist
illustrate	administration
contraction	inspection
theory	problem
absolute	commissioner
dictator	naturally
political	liberal
social	aspiration
ethical	aristocracy
practical	element
ignore	constellation
eminent	command
national	moral
class	revolution
energetic	conspire
industrial	delegate
organization	historical
department	consequence

The reason why students of the Pelman Method of Language Instruction have been able to learn to read and speak so quickly is because they learn the practical language! No time is wasted on memorizing lists of words, or intricate rules of grammar. Why should it be necessary to learn grammar? Consider that a child will speak a foreign language correctly without knowing one grammatical rule.

Every second of the time you give to studying this remarkably simple method is spent in reading and speaking the new language. Every lesson keeps you interested and eager for the next. The few rules of grammar that you need are picked up automatically—almost unconsciously. It is only after you can already speak and read readily that the subject of grammar is touched—but correct pronunciation and accent are taught from the very first lesson by a remarkable new invention that makes this part of your progress astonishingly easy.

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You have been avoiding contemporary fiction because it is banal and devoid of emotion. Then you must read Thomas Mann's *Death in Venice*, the second instalment of which is published in the April *Dial*.

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THE DIAL'S

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POINT with PRIDE

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

Many fine ladies, some from Pasadena. (P. 18.)

"The ablest man in public life." (P. 6.)

A swift, breathless scherzo. (P. 13.)

A cause which "thoroughly deserves all the consideration that can possibly be given it." (P. 1.)

Sensible efforts of slightly talented people. (P. 15.)

The Theatre Guild on a picnic. (P. 17.)

An obscure nephew who dislikes to criticize. (P. 28.)

The sermon of the week. (P. 20.)

The "greatest educational statesman of this generation." (P. 18.)

Worms who can "feel life's blisses." (P. 13.)

The "lat," the "lit," the "chervonetz," the "sparkrone." (P. 26.)

A great capital "dancing itself out of its financial troubles." (P. 10.)

Pat McDonald, white-haired, portly. (P. 25.)

The largest bridge in the world. (P. 9.)

"Faith in the American Congress." (P. 2.)



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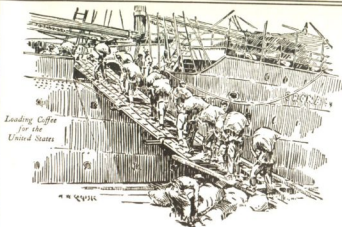
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VIEW with ALARM

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

A large clientele of truck drivers, elevator men, janitors. (P. 27.)

...

Ravanni, Lisenco, Mike Scolleri. (P. 14.)

...

"A world force before which the bourgeoisie everywhere shrinks and trembles." (P. 12.)

...

The two eyes of a man-eating tiger. (P. 14.)

...

A young cousin, alone for the night, "ripe for plucking." (P. 17.)

...

"Soiled fingers searching a dead man's chest for fleas." (P. 16.)

...

The Knight Tristan, surprised in a compromising situation. (P. 13.)

...

"Brazen effrontery" by a veteran U. S. Senator. (P. 28.)

...

Pus pockets, ulcers, abscesses. (P. 19.)

...

\$2,000,000 for 80,000 circulation. (P. 22.)

...

Paris garbage men. (P. 9.)

...

Dresses to fit every mood of Gloria Swanson. (P. 18.)

...

Whiz! Crash! And a bottle of benzine landing near the Premier. (P. 12.)

...

National Music Week. (P. 13.)

...

An omnipotent one who "shrinks when the more powerful one meets him." (P. 9.)

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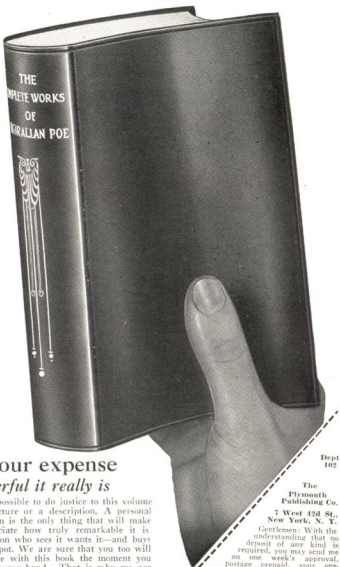
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IN THIS INSTRUMENT one diamond is cut into shape by another diamond which revolves rapidly. The operator listens to the click-click through his telephone head set and adjusts the diamonds till the right click tells him they are making proper contact.

When diamond cuts diamond

—an incident in making telephones

ARGUMENTS for buying diamonds are familiar to everybody. Possibly a new one is economy.

Yet it is a fact that the makers of your telephone find it a real economy to use diamond pointed tools in many cutting operations which require a sharp, hard edge.

On materials which would blunt hard steel in five minutes, there are diamonds in use here three months before their edge needs to be renewed.

Just another indication that Western Electric practices economy as well as speed and accuracy in the production of a telephone.

Western Electric

Since 1869 makers of electrical equipment



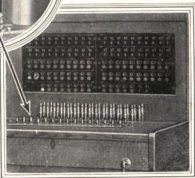
This is the diamond

EVEN THE DIAMOND, after a long period of cutting hard rubber, needs to have its edge renewed. This grinding wheel, sprinkled with diamond dust for an abrasive, does the sharpening—much as facets are cut on the stone in Milady's ring.

TOOLING SWITCHBOARD KEY HANDLES.

A diamond is needed in working on these rubber parts, since its keen edge reduces the friction of the cutting operation—and heat from excessive friction might melt the rubber.

YOUR TELEPHONE RECEIVER owes its smooth surface to the sharpness of the diamond. In the machine pictured here this jewel is trimming away the rough edges, to prepare the receiver for your hand and ear.



BLACK DIAMONDS TOO! A fact. Grains of coal inside the transmitter are a vital part of the telephone—its very "vocal cords".

