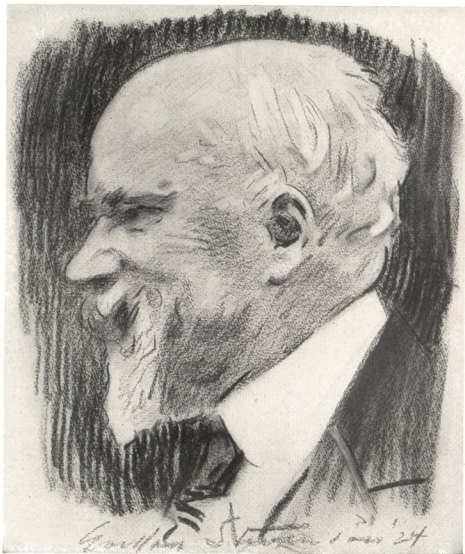


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. III NO. 12

RAYMOND POINCARE

"All next day he listened—"
(See Page 10)

MARCH 24, 1924



Why You Can Buy This \$2500 Lamp for Only \$590

The Decorative Arts League actually spent that amount for the model of a lamp which would be the last word in beauty of design and execution—that they might offer reproductions of it at a price within reach of all who appreciate artistic creations for every-day use.

JUST as the craftsmen of olden times contrived to make their creations as lovely as they were useful, so artists today have been won over by the Decorative Arts League to the fashioning of beautifully wrought articles for every-day use. Naturally, one of the first things to engage their attention has been the designing of a medium-sized table lamp to replace the usual inharmonious commercial product.

Under the auspices of the Art Alliance of America and the Decorative Arts League, a national exhibition was held, in which artists from all over the country entered their designs. Large enough cash prizes were offered to attract the finest talent, and a jury of eminent artists and critics selected the lamp that in their judgment was the acme of beauty and utility.

\$2,500 for One Lamp

The result was the now famous and altogether charming lamp submitted by Miss Mary Bishop, which the Decorative Arts League secured at a cost of over \$2,500, as the one design unmis- takably supreme for its purpose.

The League has always held that artistic lamps need cost no more than drab, commonplace ones, so they were willing to spend so much money on one lamp that they might sell duplicates of it for as low a price as \$5.90.

The sole reason the League is able to sell it so reasonably is because it has a "corresponding membership" of people who are interested in learning about artistic new things for the home that they might never hear of otherwise, and in buying them at such remarkable prices they could not possibly equal them elsewhere. Such a membership costs nothing and involves no obligations of any kind. Few of the League's offerings are ever advertised to the public, and it is only occasionally that some

Brings Beauty and Good Taste to Any Home

This delightful lamp is 16 inches high and the shade is 13 inches in diameter. The graceful base is cast in medallion of rich, statuary bronze finish. The parchment shade, so much in vogue just now, is designed as a unit with the lamp. It is in tones of gray-gold-brown graded into ivory brown, with dark bands around the flare and edges bound with strips of dull brass that make it as durable as it is charming. Being of neutral tone, it will harmonize with any decorative scheme. For oil, gas or electricity.

special achievement like the Bishop Lamp is announced, in order to increase the membership among discriminating people.

Sent Without Money in Advance

All you need do to get this delightful lamp, however, is sign and mail the coupon. When the postman delivers the lamp, simply give him a \$1 deposit (plus postage) just as an evidence of good faith. Keep the lamp for five days, see it in use, study its effect. At the end of that time, either send \$4.90 to complete the full payment, or return the lamp and get your deposit refunded. Examine it thoroughly, compare it with the lamps you could get at the same or even higher prices in the shops. Then decide whether you can afford to let slip by the opportunity of getting such an exquisite lamp so inexpensively.

Send the coupon today. Become a member of the League and get this beautiful lamp while you can. NOW—before you forget it. Decorative Arts League, Dept. 83, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Decorative Arts League, Dept. 83
365 Fifth Ave., New York City.

You may send me the Mary Bishop Lamp. When it comes I will pay the postman \$1 deposit (plus postage). If I am not delighted with it, I will return it at the end of 5 days and you agree to refund my deposit.

If I do not return it then I agree to send you the \$1.90 still due on the purchase price.

Please enter my name as a corresponding member of the League with the understanding that it entails no cost or obligation.

Name

Address

City State

Gas ☐ Oil ☐ Electricity ☐

(Orders for shipments outside the U. S. must be prepaid and cannot be sent on approval)

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. III. No. 12

Mar. 24, 1924

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

The White House Week

¶ President Coolidge addressed a letter to both branches of Congress requesting passage before March 15, of a bill to authorize a flat 25% reduction in 1923 taxes, payable this year. The legislators replied that it could not be done.

¶ A letter from Herbert Hoover, President of the American Child Health Association, and Secretary of Commerce, to Mr. Coolidge explained the plans of the Association to devote May Day to child health and welfare problems. Mr. Coolidge replied: "I wish the organizations every success in an effort which will touch so sympathetic a chord in every American heart."

¶ Charles M. Schwab was a luncheon guest at the White House. Other visitors included Joseph Medill Patterson, Alexander P. Moore (American Ambassador to Spain), General Charles H. Sherrill of the U. S. Army and General Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army, Sergei Rachmaninoff (pianist), William Mengelberg (famed orchestra leader).

¶ Mrs. Coolidge opened a series of Lenten musicals in the East Room. Rachmaninoff was the first attraction.

¶ By an Executive Order the President directed that upon passage of a resolution by either House, a committee of Congress might secretly examine income tax reports.

¶ The Oberammergau Passion Players visited the White House and were received by the President. An address made on their behalf by the Chairman of the American reception committee carried a political appeal for assistance to Germany. Mr. Coolidge, angered, abbreviated the interview by ordering other visitors admitted. Later the President sent a letter to Anton Lang (the Christus), explaining that, much though he had enjoyed meeting the Passion Players, it is not permissible for a President

to receive public addresses from people of other nations.

¶ Mrs. Coolidge, early to rise, hastened to an Amaryllis show given by the Department of Agriculture. Secretary and Mrs. Wallace were giving a private viewing to their guests before the show opened. Mrs. Coolidge, arriving even earlier, was given a very private showing, escorted by the Secretary, Mrs. Wallace and the Misses Mary and Ruth, their offspring.

¶ The President submitted to the Senate the name of Hugh Gibson (Minister to Poland) to be made Minister to Switzerland, succeeding Joseph C. Grew recently made Under Secretary of State. This is merely a continuation of the round of promotions which began when Ambassador Richard Washburn Child resigned from his post at Rome.*

* Gibson takes Grew's post in Switzerland, Grew takes Phillips' place in Washington as Under Secretary of State, Phillips takes Fletcher's post in Belgium, Fletcher takes Child's in Italy. (TIME, March 3 et seq.)

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THE CABINET

"Welcome, Ned!"

The Michigan Central Station was covered with flags. There was a reception committee of city officials. Aeroplanes circled overhead. A naval reserve unit was at hand to fire a salute. A train swept in, and Edwin Denby descended to meet Detroit's welcome. Factories and steamboats whistled. He marched to his car, and the Police Department band burst into melody.

A motorcycle police guard formed. Straight to the City Hall coursed the procession. Mayor Martin extended his hand: "Welcome home, Ned!"

In the evening, the homecoming and his admirers met again at a dinner held at the Board of Commerce. Edwin Denby rose to meet his welcome:

"I will not mar this occasion by any argument, explanatory or defensive, in regard to the matter that has clouded my days and shadowed my nights. I come neither asking forgiveness nor bowed down with shame; but proudly to proclaim to you that I have done no wrong nor aught that merits rebuke from you, my dearest friends.

"Twice before I have come home from war, back to Michigan, back to friendship, back to confidence and kindness. Now for the third time I come from war, made hateful by poisoned gas and base stratagems, from defeat without shame to welcome without flaw!"

Secretary Wilbur

"I was trained to serve my country," said the Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court. Being so trained, he could hardly refuse an opportunity for such service. President Coolidge had since March 10, an empty seat in his Cabinet. He offered it to William S. Kenyon of Iowa, Judge of the Eighth U. S. District Court. Judge Kenyon said, "Thank you, no." The same day a telegram sped across the country to San Francisco. Curtis D. Wilbur,

National Affairs—[Continued]

California's Chief Justice, said "Thank you, yes."

The matter of choosing a Secretary of the Navy had occupied the President for more than a month. The existing situation made it difficult. A man must be chosen who had public confidence. He must not be open, at this mud slinging time, to attacks on account of his connection with oil businesses or with any other very profitable corporations. The present investigations made a lawyer more desirable at the head of the Navy Department than an ordinary business man. But almost any able and active lawyer might have a client who could be scattered on his reputation. A selection from the bench was almost inevitable. Moreover, from a political standpoint, a western progressive was desirable.

Justice Wilbur was summoned from California. He conferred with the President and started for home. He had just reached there when Judge Kenyon of Iowa arrived in Washington, also on a summons. Judge Kenyon had all the qualifications: A judge, well known (as a former Senator), a progressive (the pet candidate for President of Senator Smith Wildman Brookhart, insurgent Iowan). Judge Kenyon was offered the place. He took a day to consider, conferring with his erstwhile companions in the Senate. He said next day:

"It is difficult not to respond to a call to duty from the President of the United States especially a President of the type of Calvin Coolidge.

"I have not considered my personal preferences in the matter, as I would be willing to make any sacrifice for real public service. I cannot, however, escape the conclusion that I do not possess the qualifications or training for the office, hence it seems very clear that I should go no further in its consideration."

Said Senator Borah of Idaho: "Judge Kenyon knows more about law books than about battleships"—a remark which led many to suspect that the Judge might accept the Attorney-Generalship should it fall vacant.

The President again turned to his list of candidates. Lo! Curtis D. Wilbur's name led all the rest. His qualifications numbered: birth at Boonesboro, Iowa, 56 years ago; an education at Annapolis Naval Academy; law practice in California starting at the age of 22; organization of the Los Angeles Juvenile Court;

membership in the California Supreme court for five years.

So an offer was telegraphed west. And Justice Wilbur telegraphed east that he would set out as soon as the Senate confirmed his nomination.

CONGRESS

Legislative Week

The Senate:

☛ Adopted a resolution offered by Senator Couzens for an investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

☛ Defeated the Norbeck-Burness bill for making loans to wheat farmers to help them diversify their crops (see Page 4).

☛ Ratified a treaty with Great Britain to give British vessels the right to bring liquor into American ports under seal in exchange for the privilege of seizing rum runners anywhere within "an hour's sailing distance of our shores" (see Page 6).

☛ Debated a proposed constitutional amendment for setting forward the date when Congress and the President take office after election, from March to January.

☛ Confirmed Walter L. Cohen, Negro, to be Collector of Customs at New Orleans, by vote of 39-38. Cohen's name has been before the Senate three times since November, 1922; the first time the Senate ignored the nomination, the last two it rejected the nomination (TIME, March 3). The last defeat occurred about a month ago by a margin of two votes. Meantime the Administration had put forth efforts on Cohen's behalf.

The House:

☛ Passed a resolution authorizing an investigation of bribery charges leveled against two of its members.

☛ Passed by vote of 305 to 49 a bill to make legal the transfer of surplus naval vessels which might be useful to the Coast Guard in its liquor patrol work.

Inquisitors' Week

The Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, oil inquisitors, suffered a partial eclipse because its younger brother, the special committee investigating the Attorney General, preempted sensational testimony. Nevertheless, it ground its weekly grist.

Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, its Chairman, resigned on account of his health, as he had threatened to do if the investigation was protracted. In his place Senator Ladd of North Dakota, insurgent Republican, was made Chairman, thus bringing the Demo-

crats and the radical Republicans into the ascendancy. The Ladd-Walsh-Dill combination should prove an excellent disclosure team. Meanwhile the vacant Republican place on the Committee was left temporarily unfilled.

During the week the President gave the much craved permission to examine income tax returns. The Committee had been anxious to see what Messrs. Doherty and Sinclair had set forth as their net receipts. The permission, however, provides only for inspection of tax returns. The Committee may not have actual possession of the returns, nor may it publish them under penalty of \$1,000 fine or a year in prison, or both, for the person doing so. On this account the permission seems to have lost many of its scandal-mongering possibilities.

The testimony taken by the Committee during the week had only two chief features:

☛ The testimony of Edward B. McLean, Washington publisher, in regard to his statement (TIME, March 10) that he had lent \$100,000 to ex-Secretary Fall. Mr. McLean declared that he had actually given Mr. Fall checks for that amount although he did not have that amount in the bank. The checks were not to be cashed until later. Instead Mr. Fall had returned the checks uncashed. With regard to Mr. McLean's statement, telegraphed to the Committee, that he had lent Mr. Fall \$100,000 in cash, the publisher said the statement was made at Mr. Fall's request. He said further that Mr. Fall had accompanied the request by the statement that the whole thing had nothing to do with Teapot Dome.

☛ The testimony of Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in regard to the use of Marines to drive other companies off Teapot Dome after it had been leased to the Mammoth Oil Co. of Harry F. Sinclair. Mr. Roosevelt said that it had been done at the request of Secretary Fall, who declared that President Harding had approved the action, and that the action was legal. Later Mr. Roosevelt mentioned to the President that he had sent a capable officer to handle the matter, and Mr. Harding had replied: "Good."

These Witnesses

The Attorney General, Harry M. Daugherty, is under investigation by a committee of the Senate. The inhabitants of Mars, if they read any U. S. papers, must be aware of that fact. But beneath this portentous event is a story which began several decades ago in the little city of Washington Court House, Ohio.

There was a young lawyer in Wash-

National Affairs—[Continued]

ington Court House, named Harry M. Daugherty, and also his brother Mal S. Daugherty, a banker. There was a little boy, Jesse W. Smith, bereft of his close relatives. The two Daughertys took it upon themselves to give the boy an education and see to his start in life. A few years passed and the boy became owner of a store. Then, in 1908, the boy married. The marriage lasted only about a year and a half, and was followed, in due sequence, by a divorce. More time passed and Lawyer Daugherty, who was in politics, conceived the idea of making a President. In 1921 Warren G. Harding became President, and Harry M. Daugherty Attorney General.

Meanwhile the attachment of the Daughertys and young Smith had not weakened. The Attorney General was a man of strong affections. Jesse Smith was likewise. There was mutual devotion. When Harry M. Daugherty went to Washington, Smith went, also. For a time, although Smith had no official position, he had an office in the Department of Justice. He lived with the Attorney General. He was a sort of unofficial right-hand man. Then Smith fell ill, with diabetes. He was operated on in Ohio; the Attorney General went all the way from Washington to be at his bedside. He recovered in part. It was said that his wound did not heal and might never have done so. His expectancy of life was short. On May 30 of last year he killed himself in the apartment of the Attorney General.

Last year there was an investigation of the Attorney General by the House of Representatives. He was acquitted. Last week a new investigation of the Attorney General was opened by a Senate Committee, with Senator Wheeler, radical Democrat from Montana, as its "prosecutor." The first witnesses called by the Committee gave sensational testimony. These witnesses were the divorced wife of Jesse Smith, and Gaston B. Means, former Department of Justice "investigator."

Roxie Stinson. Mrs. Jesse W. Smith, divorcee, resumed her maiden name of Roxie Stinson. She did not, however, break off her acquaintance with her late husband. According to her testimony they remained on friendly terms; he told her his financial affairs; he continued until the time of his death to support her, although a settlement had been made at the time of the divorce.

Tears were the order of the day on her first appearance as a witness. On her second appearance she was composed, but inclined to burst into giggles. "Daugherty's giggling nemesis," one

newspaper called her. Tall, handsome, 30-odd, with her dark brown hair bunched over her ears, wearing a full-length black sealskin coat—so was she described.

In estimating her testimony it must be taken into account that she is one



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ROXIE STINSON
Giggling nemesis

of several legatees under her ex-husband's will—the Daughertys are among the others—and she is at present contesting for a larger share in the division of the estate. Her lawyer for a time was one of the arch-political-emies of Attorney General Daugherty. It was reported that she attempted indirectly to sell her story to the press—but without success.

On the witness stand her principal testimony was in regard to things that her ex-husband had told her. Mr. Howland, attorney for Mr. Daugherty, objected that this was hearsay testimony and not admissible. Senator Wheeler said that he thought quotations from a dead man should be allowed as evidence.

Mr. Howland: "And you have been admitted to the bar!"

Senator Wheeler: "Yes and I have tried as many cases as you have. . . There isn't going to be any bulldozing of this inquiry. . . We won't take your petty small abuse. You will have very courtesy."

Mr. Howland: "Scant courtesy so far."

Senator Ashurst: "Some people don't

know what courtesy is!"

Thereupon Miss Stinson went on to relate that her ex-husband had told her of having received with the Attorney General gifts of stock and cash for permitting interstate transportation of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight films, etc. She said, when he went to Washington, his property was worth \$150,000 to \$175,000 and that he denied his estate was worth \$250,000. He had had no business in the meantime, but she insisted that he had steadily improved his fortune, although he was an unsuccessful stock speculator, after going to Washington.

"She is an angry woman, . . . a disappointed woman . . . a malicious woman" commented the Attorney General afterward.

Gaston B. Means. The former agent of the Department of Justice described himself as follows when questioned by Senator Wheeler:

Q.—What was your early training?
A.—First I went to school as a child, and prepared for college.

Q.—Mr. Means, did you ever attend college?
A.—I did, the University of North Carolina.

Q.—And have you ever been convicted of felony?
A.—I have been accused of every crime in the catalogue, but not convicted so far. I have never been convicted, but have been charged with every known crime. Oh, I have been convicted once or twice for minor fights.

Q.—How was that?
A.—I have been in the Mayor's court for hitting some fellow, or some fellow hitting me, and licking me, perhaps, or otherwise, or something like that, but I never called that anything.

Q.—What is your business at the present time.
A.—Answering indictments.

Indeed Means has been recently indicted for bribery and bootlegging. In 1917 he was indicted for the murder of Mrs. Maud A. King, a millionaire widow, who was shot after going automobiling with Means. He was acquitted. Two years later he produced a will of Mrs. King which was declared a forgery. According to his testimony, he has been employed by the German, British, Mexican and U. S. Governments, besides individuals. His employment with the German Government took place under Captain Boy-Ed and Ambassador von Bernstorff before the U. S. entered the War, and for it he is reputed to have received \$1,000 a week. In going before the Committee he waived immunity—as was necessary, because he is about to be tried in New York for bribery.

Mr. Means asserted: 1) that he had

National Affairs—[Continued]

received for Jesse Smith \$100,000 in cash from a representative of Mitsui Co., Japanese bankers, in connection with a War contract case with the Standard Aircraft Corporation; 2) that he had received, also on Smith's behalf, various sums from the Dempsey-Carpentier fight film affair; 3) that he had tried "to get something" on Senators La Follette and Caraway; 4) that President Harding had ordered that he investigate Secretary Mellon in regard to liquor withdrawal frauds—"the President wanted that information in regard to him: to catch him, and we caught him." Etc., etc.

As the hearing closed Senator Ashurst said: "Mr. Means you may be under indictment, but you may have to-day rendered the cause of truth and justice a valiant service. It is the first time I have ever seen the end justify the means."

Afterwards Secretary Mellon commented on Mr. Means' testimony: "It is merely vicious piffle."

The head of the film company which photographed the Dempsey-Carpentier fight testified that he had paid between \$60,000 and \$65,000 to three men for alleged protection in taking the fight films out of New Jersey. The three men, he declared, were "Jap" Muma, who represented himself as a friend of the Attorney General, William E. Orr, represented to be a friend of Jesse Smith, and Ike Martin, proprietor of a Cincinnati amusement park.

OIL

Action

While the Legislative Branch of the Government continued its manifold inquiries into oil and other allied matters, the Executive Branch of the Government began action in the same.

Owen J. Roberts and Atlee Pomerene, special counsel for the Government, took train from the Capital and reached Cheyenne. Harry F. Sinclair and his lawyers also went west. In the Federal District Court of Cheyenne, Messrs. Roberts and Pomerene asked a temporary injunction to restrain the Mammoth Oil Co. from drilling or operating wells on Teapot Dome. They alleged that the lease to the Mammoth Co. was illegal, 1) because it rested on an invalid Executive Order of President Harding transferring control of the naval oil reserve to the Department of the Interior; 2) because it was ex-

ecuted without authority of law; 3) because it was made without advertisement or competitive bidding; 4) because Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair "did combine, conspire and confederate" to defraud the Government in making it; 5) because Edwin Denby, the then Secretary of the Navy, "exercised no discretion," but signed the lease as a matter of form.

The Court granted the temporary injunction. Joseph Strauss (Rear Admiral) and Albert E. Wates (Vice President of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Companies) were appointed receivers. Harry F. Sinclair declared: "It is a great relief that the Teapot Dome controversy has at last been transferred to a court of justice."

Thereupon Messrs. Roberts and Pomerene set out for Los Angeles to file a similar complaint against the Doheny lease on Naval Oil Reserve No. 1, at Elk Hills.

Mr. Doheny also stepped westward. Before going he declared: "The leases we signed for Naval Reserve No. 1 are the best the United States ever got financially. And now let me tell you something else about them. Admiral Robison when I last saw him said to me: 'Doheny, they may put up one gibbet and hang me on it and another gibbet and hang you beside me. If they do I'll die happy in the knowledge that we have saved the Pacific coast from attack. We have done our duty to the United States. We have made it possible to protect the Pacific Islands and to put up a good naval fight for the Philippines.'"

In the Federal District Court at Los Angeles, the special counsel for the Government obtained a temporary injunction on the Doheny companies to prevent them from operating their leases. The charges made were much the same as those of the Teapot Dome complaint. Rear Admiral Harry H. Rousseau and J. Crampton Anderson, President of the Pan-American Petroleum Co., were named joint receivers. In order to protect the Government's naval and oil interests as well as the interests of the lessee, the receivers were empowered to carry out the existing contracts, and to drill additional wells, if necessary to protect the Government's oil from drainage into private wells nearby. Mr. Doheny's companies will also complete the Government's oil storage at Hawaii, at an estimated cost of about \$2,000,000. Mr. Doheny having personally guaranteed to bear the loss if the Government should not pay for the work.

FARMERS

A Defeat

The first of the long-heralded farm relief measures to go before the Senate was defeated, in a nonpartisan vote. The Norbeck-Burness bill, as it is called, provided for loans in \$1,000,000 amounts to farmers of the Northwestern wheat belt to assist them in diversifying their crops. A fund of \$5,000,000 was to be provided for this purpose. The vote was: In favor, 20 Republicans, 10 Democrats, 2 Farmers Laborites (32); opposed, 18 Republicans, 23 Democrats (41).

In debate there was considerable comment:

Said Senator Glass of Virginia: "I can't see the force of the argument that I am to take the money of 1,069,000 farmers of Virginia to enable 67,000 farmers of one of these states to enter into competition with those of Virginia."

Said Senator Bruce of Maryland: "The Northwestern States at the present time, which were so long wedded to the Republican party are not drifting to the Democratic party; not at all; they are drifting, and steadily drifting, as I have said, to some form of other state socialism. . . ."

"The trouble with the people of the Northwest is that they have had much done for them by the Government, and not too little."

"The Northwest was hatched out of the very beginning by the warmth of an artificial incubator."

TAXATION

Dalliance

In the offices of Senators the mailing mail began to multiply. This was not so much a harbinger of Spring as an indication the tax reduction bill is now in Senatorial hands. There is some evidence, also, that from the fondness for the bill, the Senators might keep it with them for some time. The bill rested in the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee deliberated upon it. Mr. Mellon wrote a letter pointing out what he considered to be the faults of the bill as passed by House: 1) that it would leave the treasury with a deficit, 2) that its surtaxes were still so high that they would destroy the source of revenue, 3) that allowance of a "reasonable salary" earned income, in cases such as that of storekeepers would be difficult to determine and it would be better to cut all income under \$5,000 as earned

National Affairs—[Continued]

come, 4) that inspection of tax returns by Congressional Committees would not be objectionable providing the proceeding were secret, 5) that increased Federal estate taxes are unwise since this is a principal source of state income, 6) that tax on gifts would be difficult to enforce and yield little revenue, although it would tend to destroy the total capital of the country, 7) that miscellaneous taxes should not be cut any more than the expected surplus will allow.

Meanwhile renewed efforts were made to separate the provision in taxes payable this year, from the larger measure, and pass the immediate reduction by itself. The Democrats are in general opposed to such action because it would enable the President to veto the main bill with less fear of political consequences. The Republicans who favor the bill as it stands, also are opposed to the separation because it would decrease the chances of the bill's becoming law. The President appealed for the passage before March 15 of the 25% reduction for this year. But Republican leaders were not eager enough for such an attempt to report a separate resolution from the Ways and Means Committee. Other resolutions of the same type were similarly shelved.

Thus the tax reduction bill tarried.

IMMIGRATION

Prolific Wives

The Johnson immigration bill (TIME, Feb. 25) so-called after Albert Johnson, Representative from Washington, Chairman of the House Immigration Committee, still lies in committee. In fact it is being considered by the Immigration Committees of both Houses, although it has been reported by neither. And still in committee, it is facing a considerable fight.

Its 2% quota based on the 1890 census (the present quotas are 3% on the 1910 census) have aroused many foreign groups and nations to protest. But last week's fight centred principally on the provision for absolute exclusion of all aliens ineligible for citizenship, meaning especially Japanese. Secretary of State Hughes had previously opposed that provision on the ground that it would offend Japan. The total exclusion provision would break the commercial treaty of 1911 which allowed Japan to send immigrants, but was accompanied by a "gentleman's agreement" that the Japanese Government would not issue passports to the laboring class. To save the treaty and the agreement and amity of Japan, Secretary Hughes, last week, suggested an

amendment to the bill to admit any "alien entitled to enter the United States under an existing treaty."

Meanwhile Masanao Hanihara, Japanese Ambassador to the U. S., speaking before the Japan Society in Manhattan stated: "Not only did we declare our intention at the time of the conclusion



© International

JAMES A. PHELAN

"A man should be the judge of the guests in his own house!"

of the present commercial treaty of 1911 between your country and mine to exercise voluntary control over the coming to this country of our emigrants who are not desired here, but we have been most scrupulously and effectively carrying it out in deed.

"With Japan the question is not one of expediency—of whether Japan be allowed to send a few hundreds more of her emigrants to this country or not—but one of principle, of whether her self-respect as a nation should be given proper and friendly consideration or not."

But California thinks otherwise. A delegation of its citizens appeared before the Senate Immigration Committee to urge total exclusion of the Japanese. James D. Phelan, former Senator, presented the case of the far West.

Said he: "A man should be the judge of the guests of his own house and it is not only irregular but impertinent for others to seek admission. No offence can possibly be taken by Japan if this is done in a manly way for reasons which she will understand. She excludes the Chinese and Koreans from

Japan, although they are racially not very divergent, if at all.

"The trouble has been the subservient character of our Government actuated by fear mostly in dealing with Japan. There is more danger of war in the creation of domestic friction by the warring of the races than in politely refusing the Japanese demand, which has been presented to the committee by missionary societies and high officials.

"Thirty-eight thousand women of Japanese birth have come into California since the gentlemen's agreement in 1908. These women are not only laborers, but are prolific wives, who work almost uninterruptedly in the fields by the sides of their husbands.

"The fact is that Japan is laying the foundation of a permanent colonization on the Pacific slope, which will spread quickly to other parts of the West."

SOLDIER BONUS

Alacrity

When Congress convened last December tax reduction was given the right of way over a soldier bonus. Congress wanted the bonus more, but Mr. Mellon's proposal had struck a responsive chord with the people. Congress bowed, but waited for its innings. They came.

A fortnight ago the Ways and Means Committee voted to present a bonus bill. About a week was sufficient to draft it. It provided:

☛ No compensation for the first 60 days of service.

☛ Compensation at the rate of \$1 a day for home service, the whole not to exceed \$500.

☛ Compensation at the rate of \$1.25 a day for foreign service, the whole not to exceed \$625.

☛ Cash payment to be made to those with credits of less than \$50, and to the wives, children and parents of those who die, since the War, but prior to receiving this bonus.

☛ Payment in the form of a paid-up 20-year endowment insurance policy, which can be borrowed on after two years by veterans with credits of more than \$50. In reckoning the amount of this insurance, an addition of 25% is first made to the amount of the credit, then interest is added, bringing up the total of the insurance certificates to a maximum of \$1,440 each for home service, or \$1,900 each for foreign service.

☛ The entire cost of the measure, estimated at \$2,119,000,000, to be cared for by a sinking fund to which the Government is to contribute sums grading

National Affairs—[Continued]

from \$110,000,000 for the first year to \$91,000,000 for the 19th year.

This measure the Ways and Means Committee promptly approved with only three dissenting votes (from eastern Republicans).

Chairman Green then asked on the floor of the House for unanimous consent that the bill be considered, under a suspension of the rules, on March 18. Under such conditions only 40 minutes are allowed for debate, no amendments may be offered, and a two-thirds vote is necessary for passage. The two-thirds vote being certain, the application for a suspension of the rules was in effect a move to shut off consideration. A few Representatives grumbled. But when the request was put to the House there was not a single objection.

The tax reduction bill was put ahead, but at the present rate of progress the bonus bill will soon overtake it.

PROHIBITION

The British

For three hours the Senate debated behind closed doors. Then a vote was taken—61 to 7, in favor of the treaty which will permit British ships to bring liquor into American ports under seal in exchange for which American officers may seize British rum smugglers within an hour's sail of our coast.

Sir Broderick Hartwell, Briton, who has been offering his countrymen 20 per cent profit every 60 days in his project of bringing rum to America, was out-done by a Scotsman, one Nicholson, who offered 25 per cent return for the same period from a similar enterprise. A Liberal in Parliament called this a "blackguardly prostitution of the British flag."

Federal agents in Manhattan made a raid on the *Orduna* of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. (British) and discovered whisky and morphine for smuggling. Result: a libel was filed against the ship by the U. S. District Attorney. The company was obliged to post a \$1,000,000 bond before the *Orduna* could get clearance papers. Seven petty officers of the ship were arrested, and five of them confessed.

POLITICAL NOTES

Clerkage

A Senator gets a salary. His clerks get a salary. But who gets more? Senators Reed and Pepper of Pennsylvania, and Copeland of New York asked for a larger allowance for clerk

hire because they come from large states and have many letter-writing constituents. Senator Pepper declared that his salary was \$7,500 a year, but that he had to spend \$10,500 out of his own pocket to hire extra clerks. A resolution to assist the three unfortunate might have been promptly passed, had not Senator Willis of Ohio demanded that its benefits be extended to others with inflated correspondence.

A Magical Waistcoat

Once upon a time there was an eminent mathematician named Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, who laid down his compasses and took up his pen. Thereat all children rejoiced, for they were given *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.

More recently an eminent justice, surreptitiously doffing his wig, began to pen another story, the story of *Johnny and his Magic Vest*. But all children did not begin to rejoice. In fact, a few of them may now be weeping, for last week the eminent justice, laying aside both wig and pen, accepted a portfolio. It was not an author's portfolio, however, for with it goes a title, the Hon. Curtis Dwight Wilbur, newly appointed Secretary of the Navy (see Page 1).

A Flat Reply

An answer is an answer, in politics. William G. McAdoo campaigning in Georgia, had just completed a speech at Macon. An inquiring Georgian rose and asked: "How do you stand on the Ku Klux Klan?"

Mr. McAdoo never hesitated. Turning to the questioner, he answered thuswise:

"I stand four-square with respect to this and every other order, on the immutable guarantee of liberty contained in the first paragraph of the Constitution of the United States, that is, for freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religious worship and the right of peaceable assemblage."

Debauch the Senate?

"These brazen agents of corrupt interests are doing nothing to hold the government to the purpose of its origin. They are doing nothing to keep alive the ideals and institutions of free constitutional government. They are trying to debauch and debase every Senator and every public man who refuses to turn his back upon his country to surrender his convictions and obey the behests of selfish, morbid, con-

temptible and corrupt dollar aristocracy.

"Having become the slaves of conscienceless predatory interests they try to besmirch and belittle every public man who refuses to do as they have done—prove unworthy to bear the name of citizen of the United States and betray his country"—thus Senator Heflin of Alabama described *The New York Herald*, the *New York Tribune* and "other subsidized Republican newspapers" that expressed weariness with the conduct of Senatorial investigators.

Coma

Frank A. Vanderlip, who a few week's ago was harshly censured for the scandals which he repeated "as rumors and not as facts," has turned himself into a promoter of investigations. He went to Washington in carrying on his work, and there spoke forth in praise of the great Senate investigations, saying:

"The truth is that the state of mind of the country, far from being hysterical, is as yet almost a state of coma. Instead of the charges being unprovable, the amount of evidence to be brought forward will shake the nation.

"Senator Wheeler is another St. Patrick, driving the snakes out of America. I am profoundly convinced of his purity of purpose and his extraordinary ability."

Oust Politics?

The Senate for several days discussed a proposed amendment to the Constitution which would start the terms of the President and of Congressmen in the January following elections instead of two months later in March. Several Senators tried to annex to the proposal amendments to limit Presidents to one term in office so that they would not be tempted to play politics for re-election. The proposal for a single four year term was voted down 70 to 4, and for a single six years term, 45 to 10.

Home-made Press

Home-made publicity is a thing which many a Senator would relish. A few of them, such as Senator La Follette actually own their own press. To this number, Peter G. Gerry, Democrat from Rhode Island, recently added himself. He bought *The Providence News*, for a consideration not made public.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE LEAGUE

A Busy Week

The League of Nations completed much business during the week. In a single day:

1) The Memel Convention was signed between Lithuania and the Powers. The Memel dispute involved the former East Prussian port of Memel and the mouth of the Niemen River, full control over which was sought by the Lithuanian Republic. Norman H. Davis, Manhattan publicist, acting as special agent of the League, provided the settlement. Lithuania gets Memel. Traffic on the river, which serves the commerce of Germany, Poland and Russia, is to be free. The Lithuanians pretended to object. Poland did object. Russia balked.

2) The Little Entente was induced to sign the protocols for a Hungarian loan, clearing the way for economic restoration of Hungary.

3) The Poles and Germans were induced to agree to arbitrate any insuperable differences over the fate of the 200,000 Germans in Polish territory.

4) A frontier dispute, affecting the region of Joworzhino (in the Carpathian Mountains), was settled between Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

5) Poland was assigned a munitions dump at the Free Port of Danzig.

6) Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia were induced to sign agreements looking to the restoration of economic life in Central Europe.

7) The Secretariat was instructed to collect suggestions for extending the principles of the Washington Naval Disarmament Conference.

Other business handled by the League machinery last week included:

Austria. Austria was reprimanded for attempting to get rid of League control. She was told that the terms of her loan, providing for budget control, must be carried out until her finances were finally stable.

Opium. The Council confirmed the authority of the Preparatory Committee, of which the U. S. is a member, to draft the guiding principles for the first of two international conferences on opium to be held next November, with the object of limiting opium consumption in the Far East, China, India, Japan, Portugal, Siam, Belgium, Italy. Opposition to limitation of production came from

India, but the British delegate, Sir John Jordan, showed willingness to cooperate by moving that the Committee be authorized to extend its drafting powers to a preliminary conference restricted to countries having Far Eastern possessions.

Albania. The Council voted 50,000 Swiss francs to relieve the famine in Northern Albania.

Child Welfare. Article 24 of the Covenant, pledging the League to Child Welfare work, was invoked by putting under the Secretariat the work of the International Bureau for the Preservation of Child Welfare at Brussels.

Corfu. On a question involving a major power, the Council of the League was non-committal. It did not, in the slightest degree, condemn Italy for the Corfu business. (Last September Mussolini bombarded Corfu in retaliation for the assassination of Italian officers in Albania, due, he said, to the negligence of the Greeks. He refused interference by the League. Did he thereby violate the Covenant of the League? The Council of the League, in order to keep Italy's friendship, now says he did not.)

Georgia. The Caucasus Republic of Georgia requested League intervention to induce Soviet Russia to evacuate Georgia.

BALTIC JURY

Convening at Christiania, representatives of the Scandinavian-Baltic States, adopted resolutions whereby all disputes between the States involved (Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland) shall be referred to an Inter-Scandinavian jury for arbitration.

REPARATIONS

Drafting

Last week the Reparations Commission Sub-Committee of Experts deputed a Drafting Committee to begin the tedious work of reducing to concrete English and French texts the broad principles upon which the American, British and French experts had already agreed.

Drafting Committee: The Committee consists of Owen D. Young (U. S.), Sir Josiah Stamp (Great Britain), M. Jean Parmentier (France), Andrew Mac Fadyen, General Secretary of the Reparations Commission.

With Berlin committed to the plan,

through the adoption of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's Gold Discount Bank Bill by the Reichstag just before its dissolution*, and Poincaré's Government somewhat unwillingly pledged to accept the plan, not only "in principle" but in effect, by the conditions of Morgan's \$100,000,000 loan†, the main obstacles to the work of the Drafting Committee were removed.

It was announced that the concrete plan would not be in the hands of the Reparations Commission before the end of the month. The actual problem of drafting is giving more difficulty than was expected. In spite of official denials by the chairmen of all three delegations, there is suspicion of dissension between the British and American delegates on one hand and the French on the other.

The Plan. Until the work of the drafting committee is complete, details of the so-called "Dawes plan" must remain unknown. The main features of the plan have been indicated in communiqués and in Associated Press reports and show it to be surprisingly non-political in its proposed method of operation.

The Associated Press states that the plan calls for the collection from Germany of progressively mounting sums over a five-year period. The plan fixes an annual minimum (amount unspecified) and provides means for its collection from:

1) Excise taxes on monopolies, such as matches, spirits, tobacco. There is to be no Allied supervision of collection of these taxes. Evidently it is felt that the Germans cannot ignore the easiest method of taxation that lies at any Government's hand. The Allies will only take a portion, so that the incentive to collect will be left untouched.

2) Interest from bonds issued by the German railways to approximately one-half of their estimated valuation.

3) Dividends from stock in the new gold issue bank.

These three sources of income—excise, railway bonds, bank stock—would be divided among the Allies according to the ratios arrived at in the Spa Conference of 1920. Each Ally would get a definite sum of cash each year from the excise taxes, and income from the railway bonds and bank stock. Each Ally would have only shareholders' rights over the latter sources of reparations. Reparations in kind would be obtained by means of orders in Germany, conducted in the usual commercial manner through the gold issue bank from the funds made available to the individual nations from the income from

*For an account of the dissolution of the Reichstag, see Page 10.

†For an account of the Morgan loan to France, see Page 9.

Foreign News—[Continued]

these sources. Should France want coal from the Ruhr, she could pay pit-head prices to the owners of the Ruhr mines by drafts on her credits deposited in the gold issue bank. Thus military occupation and accusations of bad faith would be obviated.

Moratorium. The chief difficulty in putting this plan into execution is the problem of financing the German industrialists between the time of acceptance and the full operation of the scheme. More than \$20,000,000 a month will be needed. The Committee hopes to avoid a moratorium, much desired by Germany, but is expected to recommend a \$300,000,000 loan to Germany. Such a loan, it is stated, will be made by American and British bankers, and will be floated in the U. S. by J. P. Morgan & Co., whose \$100,000,000 loan to France is credited with having assured the acceptance of the Dawes plan, looking to this larger loan.

German Annoyance. German bankers and industrialists declare opposition to any Allied financial control. Herr Franz Urigb, General Director of the Disconto Gesellschaft, said in an interview: "We want no international bank to control our financial life. There is no reason for control of the issue of notes. We have plenty of good bankers of our own." Herr Urigb urged an immediate reparation payment of 50,000,000 gold marks, a three-year moratorium, economic control of the Ruhr. "With that," he urged, "Germany could solve her problems alone!"

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Parliament's Week

House of Lords. By a majority of 42 the House carried a motion declaring the taxation of betting to be desirable and practicable. Lord Newton, moving the resolution, declared that the betting industry was firmly established, representing an annual turnover of £200,000,000 (roughly, a billion dollars). Lord Arnold, speaking for the Government, which has refused to have anything to do with the proposal, said that the financial credit of the country would be hurt when the existence of the tax became known. The bill is technically opposed by the trade unions.

House of Commons. The Premier received a sharp reminder that the Labor Ministry holds office only by grace of the other parties, when a

motion to suspend the rule for 11 p. m. adjournment, in order to expedite business, was defeated by a vote of 234 to 207. The motion was a mere matter of procedure, and there is no question of the resignation of the Cabinet, especially as Mr. MacDonald served notice when he formed his Ministry that he would not resign as the result of an adverse vote, unless some question of principle was involved. This (first) defeat has, nevertheless, emphasized the unstable position of the present Ministry and



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GWILYM LLOYD GEORGE
He was a "fellow maiden speaker"

is considered one of those shocks numbers of which no Ministry can survive. From the Conservative benches came jubilant cries.

¶ Sir Edward Grigg, former private secretary to Lloyd George, will move the rejection of the Turkish Treaty (TIME, Aug. 6), when it is brought before the House. Sir Edward will criticize the limitation on the number of warships permitted in the Straits. The attitude of the Lloyd George liberals will afford the House a hot debate. The treaty will be supported by the Conservatives and by the Government.

¶ Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, is not the only member to have sons in the House (TIME, March 17). A fortnight ago the House heard a maiden speech from Gwilym Lloyd George. The "wizard from Wales" sat two seats away from his son and listened with intent solicitude. The former Pre-

mier appeared very proud of Gwilym and the two left the chamber together. In another maiden-speech, the same day, Hall Caine, Jr., son of the famed novelist, congratulated his "fellow maiden speaker on his very excellent speech, which showed that the younger Lloyd George would follow his very distinguished father."

¶ As predicted last week, Major John Jacob Astor, proprietor of *The Times*, was reelected without opposition at the Dover by-election, held to reseat him after his loss of Parliamentary status (TIME, March 17).

¶ Winston Churchill, versatile, energetic, irresponsible, is contesting the Abbey Division. He began his tour by driving around Covent Garden with his wife. Fruit dealers and brawny porters held out around him until his car had to halt, and greeted him with such shouts as "Wot cheer, Winny?" or "Blimy, if it ain't Winston!" Through piles of potatoes, bananas, cabbages, tomatoes, he went to the porch of St. Paul's Church and made a brief speech that caught the crowd. One red-faced screamer yelled: "Winny, you're a scum, but you're the best of the bunch, anyway."

Mrs. Mustard

Early this month the Women's Freedom League celebrated the sixth anniversary of the Representation of the People Act, which gave the vote to British women over 30 years of age who have certain property qualifications. The chairwoman, Mrs. Mustard (first name unidentified) felt that 30 years was an invidious limitation. She pointed out that there were 2,500,000 women in Great Britain under 30 and of legal age still unfranchised. With eight women M. P.'s in the House of Commons she felt that prospects were bright for general woman suffrage. A resolution was passed urging Parliamentary action to remedy this defect. It was stated that the present act gave advantages to the rich and older women which were denied to the poor and young. If all British women were enfranchised they could outvote the men.

FRANCE

Dans Le Parlement

¶ The Chamber of Deputies, 425 to 135, rushed the Government Bill through, exempting from Income Tax 7,000,000,000 francs worth of National Defense Bonds, paying 3%, 4%, 4½%, 5%, according to their

Foreign News—[Continued]

term. This action was designed to check sales and help the franc.

☐ Socialist Deputies, aided by Radicals, fought a 21,000,000 franc subsidy to the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique to construct new liners. A motion for adjournment of the bill was defeated, 316 to 203. The bill dates from 1913, when 7,000,000 francs subsidy was approved by a convention between the Company and the French Government.

☐ The Chamber of Deputies passed a bill levying a 25% tax on the gross gate receipts on all football, swimming, tennis and athletic meets. Friends of outdoor sport hope to see the bill die in the Senate.

Battle of the Franc

The French franc, par value 195¢, until a fortnight ago the most stable currency of the Continental Allies, has recovered from a dramatic dip towards bankruptcy and is now convalescing at a stable value of 4.65¢.

Cause of Decline. Using the military phraseology so appealing to Frenchmen, Premier Poincaré, backed by diplomatic despatches and official documents, declared that the cause of the fall of the franc was a German "offensive," operating from Amsterdam. Poincaré asserted that German business houses, using 13 billions of French notes held outside of France as "a means of maneuver," had stimulated an artificial fall by false quotations. He said that "bear" gamblers had fallen into the trap and that the franc was persecuted on exchange in London, New York, Amsterdam, Vienna, Milan. In time the movement was reflected in Paris, by wide dumping of National Defense Bonds and "short" selling by importers to protect themselves from the falling exchange.

Conservative opinion outside of France is not satisfied with this easy method of blaming it on the Germans, holds that Poincaré's policy was primarily responsible. With an unbalanced French budget, an intransigent attitude towards a reparations settlement and a general distrust of the implications of French foreign policy, ample reason existed for distrust, leading to a general fall of exchange rates and a stampede similar to the American free silver scare of 1895, to the gambling in 1919 on Russian rubles, in 1922 on the German mark, in 1923 on the sterling exchange under Baldwin's protectionist campaign.

Cause of Recovery. This theory, rather than M. Poincaré's sensational

views which are presumably designed for campaign purposes, is borne out by the conditions that led to the franc's recovery.

The only way in which "short" gambling can be met and broken is by "long" gambling. To gamble requires money. The only way the Bank of France could get money on a falling market was to sell francs (thus contributing to the stampede), or to borrow on the strength of its gold reserve. Large loans were accordingly negotiated on this security in London and New York, and credits placed at the disposal of the Bank of France in all gambling centres. The result was immediate; the "bears" were quickly routed. This definitely showed that the movement was not materially backed by the suspected German "exported" capital.

But the money raised (£5,000,000 from a London syndicate and \$100,000,000 from J. P. Morgan), was not advanced without security, and the security demanded was potential rather than actual.

Conditions of Loan. The conditions under which J. P. Morgan & Co. loaned \$100,000,000 were forecast by a cabled statement from the Governor of the Bank of France, pledging the French Government:

- ☐ 1) to insist on Senate ratification of the new fiscal policy, balancing the budget and reducing expenditure;
- ☐ 2) to float no new loans until the situation had improved;
- ☐ 3) after improvement to float no new loans unless the service of these loans was covered by the French budget.

In addition to these purely internal measures, J. P. Morgan & Co. is reported to have insisted that the French Government accept the Dawes Plan for Reparations.

The Battle. Amid much talk of "franc-warfare," "counter-offensive" with other picturesque terms, the franc began to rise in value. The manifest pleasure of the Germans in the French discomfiture was turned to dismay, as the actuality of the Morgan loan which had been discounted in Berlin as "propaganda talk" had its effect.

March 11. Loan rumors sent the franc from 3.42¢ to 3.75¢. The Chamber of Deputies voted, 425 to 135, to exempt National Defense Bonds from the income tax, halting their sale. Orders by the Bank of France to buy francs in London and Amsterdam were followed by the same policy on the Paris Bourse. "The tide has turned!" trumpeted the French press.

March 12. The Bank of France an-

nounced positively that the legal limit of 41 billions would not be exceeded. One small French bank failed for 20,000,000 francs. The franc rose to 4.11¢.

March 13. The Morgan loan was officially announced, together with the conditions demanded by the British and American financiers. A 50% increase in railway rates, 40% on tobacco monopoly, became effective. Americans were popular in France once more, and the franc stood at 4.39¢.

March 14. The intervention of Mr. Morgan appeared to have come at the psychological moment. The franc seemed stable at 4.65¢. The Bank of France had reduced its note circulation 336,000,000 in a week, its advance 100,000,000. French banks turned over their British and American securities to the Bank of France, which announced its intention of consolidating the present floating debt of 70 billion francs. Paris "bears" were later shown to have been caught 500,000,000 francs short, but were outdone at Vienna where the "bears" had promised to sell ten times the number of francs in circulation. In order not to disorder exchange, the franc is to be kept stable at 4.65¢, with a slight appreciation.

The Present Situation. The franc is stable. France owes J. P. Morgan & Co. \$100,000,000 at 5½%, Great Britain £5,000,000 at the same rate, for six months, and has pledged its gold reserve as security. French internal policy is pledged to retrenchment and France's foreign policy is pledged to the Dawes plan.

Six Little Words

"Within the scope of existing laws."

On these six little words Premier Poincaré staked the existence of his Government and won.

After the protracted struggle in the Chamber of Deputies (TIME, Feb. 18 et seq.) the Emergency Taxation Bill, which had since the fall of the franc become indispensable to the negotiation of the loan of \$100,000,000 from J. P. Morgan & Co., faced the possibility of defeat in the Senate. There the Government rested on a doubtful majority of ten.

The Bill gives the Government power to issue decrees: 1) cutting departmental expenses; 2) reorganizing the public services; 3) abolishing the parochial administration of justice and jails; 4) regrouping State and Departmental functions so as to effect an estimated economy of a billion francs in four months.

The Senate Finance Committee, jealous of the grant of such wide powers,

Foreign News—[Continued]

inserted the six words into the bill. Their effect would have been to nullify the bill and Poincaré refused to accept them.

In this emergency, President Millerand, who exercises far more power in French politics than is generally realized, came to the support of Poincaré, although the President and the Premier have not always been the best of friends.

The two days' battle in the Senate was momentous. On the first day, the energetic little Premier disposed of the concern over the fall of the franc by exulting that the "counter-offensive" of the Bank of France had routed the enemy. He announced that relations with Ramsay MacDonald were good, that the U. S. was coöperating with France, and then sat back to listen.

All next day he listened, from 9:30 a.m. till 7 p.m., while Senator after Senator rose to the attack. The strongest assault on his position was made by Senator Henri de Jouvenal, proprietor of the *Matin*, who pointed out that the British economies had not required decrees for their accomplishment. Finally at 7 o'clock, facing a talked-out and hungry Senate, he rose and announced his intention of delivering a two-hour speech. He offered his hearers the choice of submitting to it then, or of waiting until after dinner. The Senate chose to dine, and returned in a mellow frame of mind.

Poincaré's speech was eloquent, logical and effective. He urged the financial reforms in clear, concise language. He disposed of de Jouvenal's arguments by a bold attack on the red tape and machinery of recent laws, and then let the vote take place. It was another of Poincaré's dramatic victories. The Senate, by a majority of 13, 154 to 141, voted out the six little words, and the Bill was passed.

Poincaré's character recalls that of Roosevelt. Bristling, energetic, thorough, he has a mania for documentation and official papers, which he reads for diversion. He writes in his own hand from 150 to 200 letters a day. He goes into the French election in the unique position of urging himself on the country as the best Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Minister of the Interior. His is not a single-track mind, but he is a one-man government.

Career. Born in 1860 at Bar-le-Duc, Lorraine, of well-off bourgeois, he entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1887, making no speeches for two years. President of the French Republic in 1914, he was succeeded in 1919 by Deschanel, and became Prime Minister in 1921, succeeding Aristide Briand,

whose popularity faded when he was photographed playing golf at Cannes with Lloyd George. He is a statesman of the new type, a man of all the bourgeois virtues, a business-man, a jurist, a staunch republican.

Personal Appearance. Well-knit, sturdy, with an open countenance, vivacious eyes and an ever-ready smile. Alert in gesture, speaking in clear, sharp tones, he uses precise language, has the gift of improvisation. "His eloquence is as clear as the subjects are obscure."

Outstanding Characteristics. Clarity of thought, native sagacity, tenacious memory, practical common-sense, moderation, intellectual courage, a prodigious faculty for work (he speaks of "tedious leisure"). He has written poetry, is (unlike Roosevelt) no sportsman, and doesn't play games or smoke. He has written books on Literature, Art, Politics.

GERMANY

21 Parties

Aggravated by attempts to upset the Special Full Power Emergency Act of last October, President Ebert, onetime saddle-maker, dissolved the Reichstag, and called for new elections May 4.

Red deputies, in terror of arrest with the lapse of their parliamentary immunity, fled in all directions. Deputy Thomas cropped his radical locks Hindenburg style, but was recognized by the police and only escaped by hiding in a coal heap.

Nevertheless, of all 21 parties in the late Reichstag, the Communist Party is one of the few which is expected to gain seats in May. It formerly had only 15 out of 459. But in the last year many middle-of-the-road voters are said to have gone sharply to the reactionary right or Communist left.

Chancellor Marx (member of the Catholic or Centre Party) will continue in office until May 4. He controls four middle parties and hopes to win again on the strength of having reduced unemployment and bettered foreign relations.

The Stinnes Industrialists seem to be betting double. Albert Voegler is expected to pick up through his "Liberal League" what Stresemann may lose in the National Peoples Party.

Karl Helfferich is active leader of the Nationalists. His motives are not clear. Ostensibly, however, he is a good Republican.

Precisely which of the 21 groups will coalesce to form a government after May 4, not even a German can foretell.

Treason Trial

Citizens Hitler and Ludendorff incited some beer-hall Bavarians to overthrow the German Republic on Nov. 8. Admitted. And what do they say when asked to show cause why they should not be decapitated, hung or otherwise extinguished for high treason? They say, in effect: "We were not the only ones. The highest Bavarian officials were in the plot, but got out when they thought it would fail. One of them was Dr. von Kahr, former Bavarian Dictator; another was the Commander of the reserve corps (Reichswehr), General Von Lossow. Another was Colonel von Seissermann, Munich police-chief. So there!"

These three were called last week to testify against Hitler and Ludendorff. From their own testimony it appeared certain that they were in the original plot to restore the monarchy. But the conspirators disagreed. Hitler and Ludendorff wanted to march to Berlin to restore the Hohenzollerns. The others wanted to stay in Munich and restore the Wittelsbach House (Prince Rupprecht) to royal power. When Ludendorff finally refused to support the Wittelsbach idea, Dictator von Kahr and his friends deserted the conspiracy.

The Dictator, the General, and the Chief of Police did not, however, say all this in so many words. The Dictator said he joined the Hitler plot merely so that he could overthrow it. The General (Von Lossow) said that all they had in mind was the creation of a Directorate, of which Admiral Von Tirpitz was to be a member. Both of them referred to Prince Rupprecht as "His Majesty." The Chief of Police was forced to admit that all three of them were "hand in glove" with Hitler last November. Finally General Von Lossow left the court, refused to give more testimony, was twice fined for contempt, was sought by the police.

And thus confusion is confounded. In the confusion Ludendorff and Hitler expect to escape with their lives, for in the night, all cats are grey.

Solf

Dr. Solf was Kaiser Wilhelm II's great colonial minister. He it was who stretched Deutschland so far beyond the seas that she jostled the British Empire into hostility. He is still active—officially as German Ambassador to His Imperial Majesty of Japan. Last week he returned to Berlin for

Foreign News—[Continued]

a holiday, after a prolonged trip through Russia. Interviewed in Berlin he made ominous reference to the idea of a German-Russian-Japanese alliance. In his mind the vision is not dead. He concluded by paying high compliment to the "broad education, culture, courage, energy" of the leaders of new Russia, and to the "noble, patriotic feeling" of the Japanese.

SWEDEN

His Majesty, Mr. G.

Sweden's King, Gustav, is 65, but he does not know it. Travelling south on his annual pilgrimage he arrived at Nice. Shortly thereafter the name of Mr. G. appeared in the Nice tennis tournament, scheduled to play in the first round of men's doubles with William Hunter against Leighton Crawford and Wallis Myers. He was defeated, 6-2, 6-2. It happens so every year. But Nice admires Mr. G.—who is 65 and does not know it.

ITALY

Strategic Loan?

Since the formation of the Little Entente (Yugo-Slavia, Czechoslovakia and Rumania) under French auspices, Italy has been suspicious of the new order in Central Europe. Efforts have been made by the Little Ententists to bring Greece, Poland and Italy into the charmed circle, but Italian suspicion of the Yugo-Slavs and Italian nervousness at the tendencies of French foreign policy has held Mussoliniland aloof.

Although it is denied that there is any political flavor to the transaction, last week, Mussolini and the Polish Minister to Italy, M. Zaleski, assisted by Signor Toplitz, manager of the powerful *Banca Commerciale Italiana*, agreed to a loan whereby Italy lends 400,000,000 lire (\$20,000,000 at normal exchange) to Poland. The ceremony had an official character, is considered in some circles to be an "Italian answer" to the recent French loan to Czechoslovakia.

Fiume Annexed

The Ceremony. "It was roses, roses all the way." With thousands of cheering people blackening the windows and house-hops, stately cuirassiers of the Royal Guard on prancing horses curvetting beneath triumphal arches, bands blaring the *Marcia Reale*, His Majesty King Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy, last week entered his loyal City of Fiume. The cannon roared the salute of 21 guns as the King, accompanied by Admiral Thaon

de Revel, Minister of Marine, and General of Police de Bono, rode over streets paved with flowers, to the City Hall, where Dr. Grossich, Provincial Governor, made the address of welcome. After four turbulent years Fiume was annexed to Italy.

Merit Rewarded. That Fiume is now Italian soil is due to Gabriele d'Annunzio, poet, airman, filibuster, whose expedition in 1919 seized the lit-



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Dr. Solz
"He it was—"
(See opposite page)

tle city at the head of the Adriatic and held it against all comers until driven out by Italian bayonets in 1920.

d'Annunzio was therefore rewarded by the King whom he defied for the sake of Italy Unredeemed. The poet who defied Woodrow Wilson, the Supreme Council, the Slavs and finally his own Government, in order to arouse Italian sentiment, was made last week by Royal Decree; the Prince of Montenevoso (Snowy Mountain).

To Benito Mussolini, whose diplomatic tenacity consolidated by Treaty from the Yugo-Slavs what the sword and pen of the swash-buckling poet had made the great national ambition of the Italians, went the Order of the Annunziata, the highest honor that can be given by the Italian Crown. There are only seven in the order; the recipient is entitled to sit in the Royal presence and to call the Sovereign "Cousin."

"Model City"

After the Armistice streets in many Italian cities were named Via Wilson,

Via d'Annunzio or Via Fiume, to suit changing enthusiasms. To name a street for Mussolini is not enough. So it is reported from Milan that a "model city" will be constructed in southern Italy in honor of the modest Benito, and that this city will bear "for all time" the novel name of "Mussolini."

"We Protest!"

A sudden report from Rome, originated in semi-official circles, stated that it was very unlikely that any alteration would take place in the official relations between the Vatican and the Mussolini Government.

There are times when so vague and negative an announcement is news, and this is one of them, for the relations of the Vatican to Mussolini's Government have been secret and increasingly friendly, and Mussolini's friends have endeavored to capitalize the fact in to a *fait accompli* which would end the 50-year-old scandal of Rome.

Prior to 1870 Rome and the Papal States were governed by the Vatican. The final act of the *risorgimento* (resurrection of the Italian State) was the forcible occupation of Rome (Sept. 20, 1870) by the troops of King Vittorio Emanuele I. Since that time the Popes have considered themselves prisoners in the Vatican, and have steadfastly refused to accept the annual appropriation of revenues, equivalent to their former revenues from the Papal States, granted them by the Italian Parliament. The King was excommunicated and all good Catholics forbidden to take part in national elections.

With the advent of Fascismo and the accession of the present Pope Pius XI (Achille Ratti), there was hope that the Vatican would reconcile itself to the act of 1870. The Catholic *Partito Popolare* had been organized by a little priest, Don Sturzo, and held the balance of power in the Parliament. The reactionary wing of the Vatican found itself in thorough sympathy with the paternalistic nature of Fascism's aims. There was a good bit of cordial cooperation accomplished secretly. Filippo Cremonesi, Royal Commissioner appointed by Mussolini to succeed the Mayor of Rome, paid a call on Cardinal Pompili, Vicar of Rome, the officer whose predecessors had once ruled the city under the Papal States. His call was returned non-committally (TMR, March 24, 1923). The Fascists restored religious education in the public schools. In return for these many

Foreign News—[Continued]

favors, the Vatican helped Mussolini to break the power of little Don Sturzo, and the Catholic *Partito Popolare*, leaving the Fascisti the only real political party in Italy.

With this background, much was hoped, especially as the new Pope deferred for a year issuance of his Encyclical, corresponding intrinsically to a new President's first message to Congress. But when the Latin document was finally made public in 1923, it referred to the occupation of Rome by the Italian Monarchy, with the words: "We protest! And we ought to protest!"

Against this pronunciamento Mussolini has striven in vain, and now rumors have been quieted by the news that there is, after all, to be no change in Vatican-Quirinal relations, and that Pope Pius I apparently feels that the Holy, Roman and Apostolic Church is an institution of greater permanency than the latest *condottore* who has laid strong hands on the Eternal City.

Celestial Relations

From Moscow it was announced that the celestial republic of China had resumed full diplomatic relations with the Soviet. The draft of the recognition agreement was prepared in Peking by C. T. Wang, Chinese plenipotentiary, and M. Karakhan, Soviet envoy. The outstanding questions to be settled are the status of the Chinese Eastern Railway, over whose right of way Russia is willing to waive sovereignty but desires to share in the road's management, and the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the institution which, under an agreement made in 1920, represents Russia's interest in the railway. A proposal to displace the Bank with regard to the railway called forth a protest from Paris. The Quai d'Orsay (French Foreign Office) reminded China that French citizens owned 60% of the bank stock. Japan also viewed with alarm the decision of China to recognize the red republics federated at Moscow.

Sweden and Danzing also signed recognition agreements with Sovietland.

TURKEY

Califate

When Turkey went to war against the Allies in 1914, the most dreaded weapon in her armory was the threat of the Jihad or Holy War—power to declare which was vested in the

office of the Caliphate. Dutifully the Calif pushed the button. Nothing much happened. The Jihad did not prevent the British Moslems and the French North African troops from fighting against the Central Powers, nor did it hold back the Arabs from declaring their independence and



© Keystone
KING HUSSEIN
He heard rumors

fighting as Allies of the British in Palestine. The Jihad proved to be a "dud" shell; but when the Grand National Assembly at Angora abolished the Caliphate and sent the Calif, Abdul Medjid, to Switzerland in exile (TIME, March 10), the dud proved to be a bomb. The reverberations of the explosion still resound throughout all Christendom as well as the Moslem world.

In Turkey, Mustapha Kemal Pasha last week announced that the Caliphate henceforth will be personified by the Turkish Parliament. London opinion promptly accused Kemal of "desiring to set himself up as Sultan of the world's 220,000,000 Moslems."

From his asylum in Territet, Switzerland, the deposed Calif, Abdul Medjid issued a call to the Moslem population of the world to determine through their respective leaders what should be done with the Caliphate considering his exile. Said he: "My deposition and the abolition of the Caliphate is fundamentally sacrilegious and void!"

In Italy it was reported that the

Mussolini Government has invited Abdul Medjid to reside in Italy or in an Italian possession in Africa. Should Abdul Medjid be upheld as Calif and accept this offer, it would give the Italians much of the moral power of a second Vatican, consolidating her Mediterranean position between Europe's Catholics and Africa's Moslems, and being of immediate advantage in her relations with the turbulent Senussi sect in his Tripoli possessions.

In France the acidity of feeling was accentuated by the fact that the Sultan of Morocco, who is amenable to French influence and who has never recognized the Caliphate of Constantinople, would be a candidate for the position of Calif, and could be relied upon to strengthen French prestige in Tunis, Algiers and Morocco, as well as in the Near East.

In Great Britain the Government of Ramsay MacDonald is officially standing aloof from the question. British Moslem possessions are so diversified as to share all dissensions in Moslem theology. However, it is generally felt that the quick action of setting up King Hussein Ibn Ali of the Hedjaz as the first claimant to the Caliphate will have only one beneficiary, the British Empire.

King Hussein of the Hedjaz, within whose realm lie the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, last week accepted the office of Calif tendered him by the Arabs of the Hedjaz, Transjordan and the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem. In an interview he showed himself melancholy and foreboding over the consequences of his action. Said Hussein: "I have not sought or desired the Caliphate. It has been thrust upon me. From everywhere they come to me and say:

"Islam must have a Calif to protect it, and the Caliphate must not die out. You are the only prince competent to fill it. You are the independent ruler of a great Moslem and Arab state. In your charge are the holy cities. You are of the tribe of Koreish. Your orthodoxy and zeal for the faith are beyond all question. You are an Arab of Arabs!"

"If I had not accepted I would have failed in my duty and my people would have turned against me. The Arabs of Hedjaz, Transjordan and Palestine have proclaimed me Calif. I do not know what the rest of the Moslem world will do. I hear

Foreign News—[Continued]

rumors that the King of Egypt or the Emir of Afghanistan or the Sultan of Morocco may proclaim themselves Califs. My position is very critical."

In Afghanistan. That the British Moslems will be satisfied with neither the Turkish Parliament nor a British protégé as Calif is reported from London. The British Government has been privately informed that the 70,000,000 Indian Moslems refuse to accept King Hussein. This refusal is formidable because it carries the threat that if Hussein is backed by the British, the Indian Moslems will support the candidacy of the Emir of Afghanistan, who is increasingly anti-British.

GEORGIA

Javelin Prince

At Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., Prince David Mdwan of Georgia (a Caucasian republic) learned (some years ago) to throw the javelin and discuss. All this he explained to the French Olympic Committee to whom he sent his official entry for the javelin and discuss events in this summer's games. "Not," said he, "that I did break, or can break any records, but that I would like to represent my country."

As Georgia has no national Olympic Committee to certify to Prince David's amateur standing, the French Committee does not know what to do.

GREECE

Dynamite

Rosyfingered dawn had not yet streaked the sky above the Acropolis. It was the undiplomatic hour of one o'clock of a March morning, and the British Minister to Greece, Sir Milne Cheetham, and Lady Cheetham were sleeping soundly when a group of Greek revolutionaries left sticks of dynamite on the front steps of the British Legation. Sir Milne and Lady Cheetham and all the servants awakened instantly. The dynamite had exploded. The Legation steps were blown away, the massive wooden doors of the Legation were wrecked, a dozen windows were broken.

Sentries outside the Ministries of Finance, Marine and the Interior saw two men running from the scene of the explosion. Within an hour, M. Papanastasion, the new

Premier, and M. Aravantinos, Minister of the Interior, who had jumped into their clothes with the celerity of U. S. firemen, called on Sir Milne, expressed their regret.

When it was discovered that a similar impromptu call had been paid at the Rumanian Legation, where five sticks of dynamite and a fuse were discovered in a crack of the doorstep, the Government ordered a close watch to be kept on all Legations and reinforced the police by two companies of infantry.

Papanastasion

Eleutherios Venizelos, Grand Old Man of Greek politics, returned to France (TIME, March 17), having washed his hands of all responsibility after a struggle to bring the turbulent republican sentiment of Greece under control.

Henry Morgenthau, former U. S. ambassador to Turkey, who has since the War warmly espoused the cause of Venizelos and his scheme for Greater Greece, fumed from London. Mr. Morgenthau informs Greece that the Bank of England will withhold the Refugee Loan should the Greek political wrangling continue.

Meanwhile, Alexander Papanastasion, Republican leader, undisturbed by Venizelos' reproachful departure and Henry Morgenthau's vicarious threats, formed this Cabinet:

Prime Minister: Papanastasion
Foreign Minister: Papanastasion
Finance Minister: Papanastasion
War: General Kondylis
Marine: Captain Hadjikyriakos
Interior: M. Aravantinos
Agriculture: M. Bakalassas
Communications: M. Issaias
National Economy: M. Minotakis
Health: Dr. Paris
Justice: M. Stamboulis
Education: M. Lymberopoulos

LATIN AMERICA

Mexican Arms

Since Jan. 1, 1924 more than \$1,000,000 worth of surplus war material has been sold by the U. S. War Department to the Obregon Government. Due to the danger of interception of munition shipments by the Mexican rebels (and possibly to hostile criticism in the U. S. press), these transactions have been conducted very quietly. U. S. Secretary of War Weeks has, however, kept the House Sub-committee on Army Appropriations informed.

Material acquired to fight the revolt of the Huertists include 2,900 aircraft bombs, 33 machine guns, 15,100 Enfield rifles, 5,000 Russian rifles,

5,010,000 rounds of ammunition, 11 DH-4 airplanes. Not all the munitions sold have been turned over to Obregon agents, only a small number of the 2,900 bombs have crossed the border, but virtually all rifles and rifle-ammunition has been sent where they could do most good.

Mexican Damage

Between 50,000 and 100,000 claims (totaling \$100,000,000) are being prepared against the Mexican government by American citizens and corporations. Virtually every petroleum company operating in Mexico, every copper, gold and silver mining company, individuals (including ranch owners), business interests, and relatives of persons injured and killed in the course of the last decade of revolution, spoliation and expropriation, are filling in the appropriate blanks distributed by the U. S. State Department. Thus Mexico will soon face a \$100,000,000 bill.*

Leguia vs. Guaranty

President Augusto B. Leguia, having failed to attract American capital into his country overnight, has reverted to the last resort of the disappointed politician—muck-raking. He accuses the Guaranty Trust Co., of Manhattan, of throttling Peruvian loans in the U. S.

He charges that the Guaranty Trust warned a "big New Orleans corporation" against undertaking extensive developments of the port of Callao. Washington officials report that a concession for these works had previously been granted to a French concern.

Unless the Peruvian Government or the Guaranty Trust Co. cares to issue further statements, the charges of President Leguia will be dropped without official action by Washington. The State Department hopes, however, that Señor Leguia will not renew his protest as, in that event, the U. S. Government would be obliged to issue a reply to his allegations.

The secret of the incident supposedly lies in the fact that Señor Leguia made his campaign for office on a platform of economic development, calling for large foreign loans which he has hitherto been unable to float.

* When the present Mexican Minister of Finance took office a short time ago, the Mexican Treasury reported a deficit of \$40,000,000.

BOOKS

The Fabulous Forties*

Albinos, Charles Dickens, Group

The Story. America's "Awkward Age," depicted to perfection—1840-1850, the days of hair-oil and Ascot ties—of paternal editorials in the Press and family albums in the Home—of P. T. Barnum and his "industrious Beas," his "Anatomical Venus," his "Magnificent Moving Diorama of the Funeral of Napoleon Bonaparte," his educated dogs, his Albinos, his questionable "Fejee Mermaid" (which turned out to be a gruesome object "made from parts of a monkey and a fish, and purchased from a Japanese sailor who must have had a great deal of time on his hands")—the days of elegant soirées attended by "the very élite of society—scientific, elegant, highly respectable, and probably the richest and purest in town."

The days of Dickens' visit to America—his final arrival in Manhattan, "replete with New England dinners"—the wonderful Boz ball, in his honor, acclaimed "the greatest affair in modern times." His triumphant entrance and forced march (unhappy man!) around the hall, preceded by the Mayor and Mayor's and the "perspiring City Fathers" and followed by the entire assemblage which fell in behind, "whooping and cheering like a Sunday School class at a picnic"—and then, the ungrateful wretch returning to England and writing his dreadful *American Notes*.

The arrival of Ferdinand, Prince de Joinville, third son of Louis Philippe of France—and the delighted outcries and social genuflections of "Society" in all the important cities of the Atlantic seaboard.

The days of indignant editorials in the press about Trashy Literature: "... We allude to the productions of Bulwer, Dickens and others in England..." (the *American Notes* had not yet been forgotten nor forgiven)—and those of Sue and others [presumably Dumas] in France; all of which are abominable trash and hardly worth the paper on which they are printed. ... But, by way of contrast, and apparently commended, the vogue for Literary Annuals and Gift Books—the *Casket of Love, Dewdrops Gathered and Presented in their Brightness and Purity, the Cypress Wreath, a Book of Consolation for Those Who Mourn*.

The days of patent medicines, cordials, elixirs, tonics, stomach bitters for dyspepsia and "night sweats."

The days of the gold rush to Cali-

fornia, when ships laden with optimists were dashing madly from the East coast to the West, around Cape Horn, in 150 days. Eastern papers blazoning forth "California advertisements"—sales



MEADE MINNIGERODE
"A bit choked with the dust"

of trunks, guide-books, tools, cough-drops, coffee grinders, collapsible boats, patent medicines, rubber garments—every conceivable article a gold digger might conceivably require—even one enterprising concern announcing: "Ho for California! Last, not least! Persons going to the gold regions are seriously advised to take, among other necessities, a good lot of monuments and tombstones. A great saving can be effected by having their inscriptions cut in New York beforehand."

Days of "congenital credulity," monumentally serious yet manifestly absurd, a "brilliant three ring circus filled with marvelous side shows and prodigious natural curiosities"—fantastic naïve, provoking, absurd, heroic, delightful—the fabulous Forties.

The Significance. Mr. Minnigerode has dived into dusty newspaper files, countless annuals, programs, periodicals, *Godfrey's Lady's Books*—and, a bit choked with the dust and blinded by the blaze of innumerable candelabras, mirrors and chandeliers, has come gallantly up, nevertheless, with both hands full of treasure. When the last page is turned, one discovers oneself to have acquired an attitude piquantly detached from the present day: one is already beginning to picture the zest with which our own age will be jumped

upon, genially dissected and held up to the amused and sophisticated eye of our descendants; and one ruminates, not a little ruefully, on the wealth of material we are piling up for that future reference. A stimulating and innocuous pastime. *Salute the Forties!*

The Author. Meade Minnigerode was born in London, of American parents, in 1887. He served with the A. E. F. and the American Red Cross, and was a representative in France of the U. S. Shipping Board. He has written many stories for the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Collier's*, *The Bookman*, *The Outlook*. His novels include *Laughing Lady*, *The Big Year*, *Oh Susanna*.

New Books

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

SOMEWHERE AT SEA—John Fleming Wilson-Dutton (\$2.00). A salty, foam-flecked collection of short stories for those who love the sea—or Joseph Conrad—or both. Stories not alone of wrecks and lighthouses—though those are not absent—but a peculiarly graphic and moving analysis of a psychology alien to the landlubber; evolved, apparently, out of a sailor's long silent hours between wave and sky. The tales are like etchings, drawn with bold strokes, tense and stark, against the somber background of the ocean; they are best read with one's feet on the fender, safely removed from these portentous winds and waves.

WHAT THE BUTLER WINKED AT—Being the Life and Adventures of Eric Horne (Butler) Written by himself—Seltzer (\$3.00). An offshoot of the *Young Visitors* school of narrative. The artless (though at times somewhat labored) account of the supposedly autobiographical butler in service with many of the "Nobility and Gentry." These latter may quite conceivably learn with pain some of the things that go on behind the traditionally imperturbable butlerian countenance. No Admirable Crichton this, however, to transform them. Rather, he gazes upon them and philosophizes, mildly—but inwardly. Thus, of the nouveaux riches: "They may spend their money giving fêtes, parties, balls, and use every device to get into society, or what is left of it, but all their doings will only be a sham. You cannot make a silk purse out of a soured mackerel, neither will they command the same respect." Which leaves the reader somewhat in doubt as to the object of the comparison—and the respect. A book quite without guile, absolutely without discretion, for the most part mildly amusing, on some few occasions, penetrating.

* THE FABULOUS FORTIES—Meade Minnigerode—Putnam (\$3.50).

Maria Daviess

She Chats with John Farrar

Maria Thompson Daviess (whose autobiographical narrative *Seven Times Seven* is appearing in the *Pictorial Review* and soon to be published in book form) is an invalid; but, in spite of the fact that she is confined to her room most of the time, she is the gayest, the most effervescent of women. When I saw her the other day she was busily planning to take up again her favorite work of "play-doctoring" which she did for years. Said she: "Just because I can't move about is no reason why I can't sit still and rehearse a play!" She accused me of being too young to remember her play *The Melting of Molly!* which, of course, was absurd; for I remember that delightful whimsical tale well. She laughed and joked, received several other callers gayly, disposed of the affairs of the world in a few brisk phrases, in a voice smoothed by southern airs.

Her autobiography will be read by thousands because I've already dipped into it—it is the chatty story of a woman's life, a rather unusual woman, told with utter frankness. There is no false attempt at cleverness. Sentiment has its due place. Curiously enough, Mrs. Daviess says that she has received more letters from men than from women in response to the serial publication of her narrative—and that most of them have been remedies for rheumatism.

She was born in Harrodsburg, Ky., studied in her native state and at Wellesley, went to Paris where she studied Art, miniature painting, jewel working. She exhibited in the Paris Salon in 1904-5. A woman of tremendous energy, she has made her life fit her needs and has insisted upon being active. She is much interested in the cinema—several of her novels and stories having been transferred to the screen. Now she is planning to have a projector installed in her room so that she can see the newer films.

We discussed many things: among them, the Negro problem. She is a Southerner, and fond of her "mammy." She says that she wants the Negroes to have everything she has—but she draws the line at "catin' and sleepin'."

Her most violent opinions are expressed with such a twinkle in her eye, that you have the impression that if you were suddenly to defend an opinion very seriously, she would laugh you straight out the open window.

J. F.

MUSIC

All-American

"A young American, full of energy," tall, slim, graceful is Harold Barlow, a native of the Middle West (Plain City, Ohio), a representative of the Far West (Portland, Ore.), a graduate of Reed College and the Columbia University Music Department, who has had the daring to organize and lead an orchestra "composed solely of Americans and dedicated to the performance of compositions by Americans."

Last week this all-American orchestra performed in Aeolian Hall, Manhattan. After Brahms' *Second Symphony*, which was taken on with spirit and vigor, there was heard for the first time B. Sherman Fowler's *Moonlit Sky*. Said the program:

The Moon, in its majesty, rises above the horizon, sailing ever upward in its splendor. A cloud passes over its surface, momentarily dimming its brilliance. It emerges, and the Lady of the Moon is heard making love to the Man in the Moon. He becomes irritated by her persistent wooing, and bursts forth in anger. An argument ensues, and the teasing voice of the Lady is heard with an occasional grunt from the Man. Hysterical laughter, then reconciliation and all is again serene, as the splendor of the Moon shines forth in its calm majesty. The Lady in the Moon again makes love, and although the Man protests it is in a more pleasant vein.

The music was considerably better than the words.

There followed another tonal translation, *Rip Van Winkle's Homeward Journey*—Washington Irving in terms of Herr Dr. Richard Strauss, by one William Schroeder.

Harold Barlow and his native team do not yet possess the polish and precision that one expects of high-grade organizations. There is no question, however, but that they have won the right to some additional hearings. Later, perhaps, America may have an efficient orchestra, capable of extracting the best from the works of MacDowell, Loeffler, Carpenter, Deems Taylor. That would be indeed worth while.

"White Bird"

The "Opera In Our Language Foundation, Inc." held high revel at the Studebaker Theatre, Chicago. A gold medal, the "David Bispham Memorial Award," was presented to Mr. Ernest Trow Carter, the composer of an American opera, *The White Bird*. The libretto was written by Mr. Brian Hooker, a veteran in the art of angling for prizes.

The story of *The White Bird* aroused recollections of a notorious divorce case—which perhaps added to its

"A very American opera," Gilbert and Sullivan would have called it.

"Mr. Hooker is the man who collaborated with the late Dr. Horatio Parker in the making of *Mona and Fairland*, each of which brought \$1,000 awards—and failed on the stage."

"Americanism." It was concerned with a hunting party, consisting of a jealous husband, his wife, a handsome guide, As for the end—the guide aims his gun at the lady's white scarf, thinking it to be a distant bird—with necessarily fatal result.

The performance of this autochthonous work was good. The drama, for all its enticing possibilities, is undramatic. The music was just what one has come to expect of "prize music." Agreeable and harmless: here a pretty duet, there a lilting quartet, yonder a graceful waltz. And that was all.

Americans in Paris

Again Americanism! One Andres de Seguro has gathered around him a band of native operatic artists and plans to show Paris what he can do. With the score of Victor Herbert's *Natoma* sticking out of his pocket, he has sailed for France, accompanied by Rosa Ponselle, Anna Fittiu, Florence Macbeth, Anna Roselle and other members of our Metropolitan, Chicago and San Carlo companies.

This group will open a season of grand opera at the Sarah Bernhardt theatre on May 26.

Said Andres, himself a onetime second basso at the Metropolitan: "I am firmly convinced that we can show that American artists can give a performance that equals if not betters those given by Europeans. . . . If the venture is successful . . . there is every possibility that in 1925 America will see a season of grand opera by American singers."

Gatti-Casazza

Well may the Sergeant of Police in *The Pirates of Penzance* have sung *An Impresario's Life Is Not a Happy One*. Because it isn't. He must hire and fire temperamentalists, must decide on policies, programs, productions, must superintend rehearsals and performances, must listen to "complaints," real and fancied, from inside and outside, from lower down and higher up.

Giulio Gatti-Casazza has done all this for the Metropolitan Opera Company for the past 16 years. Still far from broken, he continues to be liked by his company. So it was not surprising to learn last week that he had signed a contract to retain his directorship for five years more.

Although an Italian, nurtured amid brilliant stage-lights and full throated choruses in the Scala at Milan, he is still an ardent and perfect Wagnerite. Thus he pleases both the Verdi and Puccini enthusiasts, with their passion for the good old things, and the moderns, who want to get away from the bad old things. He lives solely for his job, arrives at the "House" early each day, leaves late.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Maurice de Feraudy. In *Les Affaires Sont les Affaires* (Business is Business), this distinguished veteran of the *Comédie Française* calls himself "the tiger cat." But he hardly spits. His sense of humor is so overflowing that in the scenes where he should be yawling he is purring. In all his varied repertoire he seems certain that what this sad old world needs most is comedy. He prefers to exchange drama for a wink.

In Molière's *L'Avare* (The Miser), that barbed satire on French thrift, the visiting star's abundant sense of the ludicrous makes the hoarding old wretch a spendthrift of merriment, a caricature instead of a nightmare. Similarly, in Octave Mirbeau's play about business his funnybone seems constantly elbowing out the dramatic elements. Instead of suggesting the iron-handed vulgarian of a millionaire, whose god is business, De Feraudy reminds one of Mr. Jiggs in the comic supplement series, *Bringing Up Father*. In an intense scene he puts his finger on a rocking wine bottle for a laugh. He is very expert in putting his finger on any laugh.

The mantle of Coquelin, distinguished French comedian, is considered to have descended on him, and despite his 62 years, De Feraudy enjoys giving it playful shakes. He has the twinkling mischievousness of Foxy Grandpa. Age cannot wither the vitality of his acting, with its spontaneous but deft gestures, including the forefinger laid aside the nose or gracefully scratching the ear. A delightful Gallic casualness pervades his performance, so that he does not hesitate, if the impulse takes him, to close a door carelessly left open in the middle of his speech, or to scratch his ankle while trickling around the stage.

His supporting company is fairly adequate, though it occasionally mistakes foaming at the mouth for historicism. The settings seem to have been gathered up from the ruins of the Grand Guignol Players.

We Moderns. Israel Zangwill, having shaken his finger at the U. S., now shakes it at the entire younger generation. This author seems bent in his new play on providing his own Book of Knowledge for the children. He teaches them what to think of psycho-analysis, Longfellow, free love, free thinking, Freud, democracy, war, Christian Science, futuristic paintings, electrons and similarly unrelated matters. It is just like

having the famed Britisher visit us all over again.

A wealthy London family provide the opportunity to waggle head and pen reprovingly. The father, a distinguished lawyer, is a solid stratum of old-fashioned notions. His wife is also old-fashioned to the point of slightly addled brains. Son and



© International
PLAYWRIGHT ZANGWILL
He waggles head and pen

daughter are of the newer scope, independent, impudent. They are constantly snooping about in quest of suppressed desires and easily fall under the spell of a fashionable, artificial poet-soul in spats. He preaches hypocrisy as the one great sin of a modern world where other sins have been abolished through epigrams.

The son (an artist) humbly accepts one of the poet's discarded mistresses until, having fallen in love with her, he suddenly discovers that the poet has done more than dally with complexes. Meanwhile the poet is gushing amours to the artist's sister. Romantic, she believes his love-making goes no further than moonlight and roses; but a kiss he snatches at a midnight rendezvous opens her eyes. She considers him carnally voluptuous. Then a threatened operation for the valid mother makes this flapper understand how precious Mother and her fogey ideas really are. Bathos.

Playwright Zangwill tries almost forcibly to be fair. He admits the young must indulge their craving for self-expression, while the old should give more pats on the head and fewer

rap on the knuckle. But it is obvious that he really bows before Kipling's God of Things as They Are. It is Zangwill determined to grow old gracefully. He is intent on raising the dust by thumping sofa cushions which have already had the stuffing knocked out of them by numerous writers. His stodgy play is only occasionally relieved with flashes of wit, and sudden fits of farcical frenzy.

Helen Hayes is radiantly demure as the flapper, as deft and cocky as a bird. Hers is the only real spark of life in the piece. O. P. Heggie is condemned to suffocate his gorgeous Dickensian caricaturing in a stuffed shirt rôle. Kenneth MacKenna and Gilda Leary are others who try valiantly to keep their bearings.

The Lady Killer. While the murder of a young lawyer is supposed to be perpetrated in this comedy, the real victim is the spectator. *The Lady Killer* is a preposterous compound of clatrap and labored humor, which seems to have been written solely with an eye to the cinema rights.

Macbeth. James K. Hackett, having acquired the Legion of Honor for his single performance of Shakespeare's tragedy in Paris, presents Macbeth, now in Manhattan, seemingly, with all the might of the French Government behind him. He is like Foch at the Marne, standing immobile against the battering thrusts of fate. Apparently up to the climactic point he has done nothing but shake his head like a lazy, shaggy lion, tossing the blows from him. And then like Foch he charges and turns the tide completely.

Up to this moment Hackett seems to have been content to write the meaning of Shakespeare's regicide, fumbling with his destiny in a large, sprawling handwriting. When he finally blazes forth he telegraphs. It is Shakespeare done in the towering manner of the old school, in which the star is slow to anger, but a hellion when roused. It is a well-rounded, extremely solid conception, wherein Hackett lets his audience warm up gradually, like a motor. He has made of Macbeth a statuesque memorial to the darkling souls of usurpers the world over.

Clare Eames is an admirable foil as Lady Macbeth, sharp and thrusting as a dagger against Hackett's tremendous battle-axe personality. Moffat Johnston (as Macduff) and the supporting company are well chosen. The massive settings suit this dreadnought production. Hackett has even arranged appropriate incidental music to show his complete mastery of the play.

The Best Plays

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

Drama

OUTWARD BOUND—An incisive and haunting study, admirably put on, of the Leviathan of Death making another trial trip to the hereafter with a passenger list of sinners, with only their sins for baggage.

THE MIRACLE—Splendid medieval mummery in a nunnery.

TARNISH—Middle class morality, with its eyes made to smart by the tinsel of Broadway.

IN THE NEXT ROOM—A suave demonstration that murder can be committed in a very well-bred manner.

SAINT JOAN—Bernard Shaw and the Theatre Guild mordantly prove that Humanity loves its leaders only when they become legends.

THE OUTSIDER—Sometimes theatrical, but vitally acted. A satisfactory picture of the quack who made the doctors quake.

SUN-UP—The poor whites of the Southern mountains prove rich in drama.

RAIN—A highly sexed and angry torrent against South Sea missionaries. Jeanne Eagels floods the flood with notable distinction.

Comedy

BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK—Brilliant satire of those Babbitts who would turn even a musical genius into a Robot.

FATA MORGANA—Slightly risqué and enchantingly cynical study of love's young dream manhandled by a sophisticated woman.

HELL-BENT FOR HEAVEN—Bright realism applied to a Southern evangelist who tries to shuffle his way into heaven with the methods of the cinema villain.

THE SONG AND DANCE MAN—George M. Cohan shows how well he knows George M. Cohan.

THE SHOW-UP—One of the very best etchings of the genus four-flusher, hoisted with his own boosting.

THE SWAN—A royal family is put gracefully over the jumps of a tabooed love match.

MEET THE WIFE—An engaging domestic farce with two husbands trying to find out who's boss around here.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC—The luscious taffy of poetic romance, with Walter Hampden giving a matchless performance of the marshmallow school.

THE GOOSE HANGS HIGH—The wild oats of the younger generation benignly turned into good fruit.

Musical

Musical comedy epicures can sample the following: *Kid Boots*, *Poppy*, *Mary Jane McKane*, *Music Box Revue*, *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Runnin' Wild*, *Wildflower*, *Stepping Stones*.

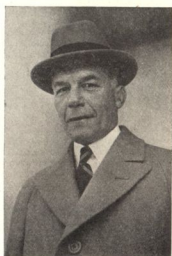
A R T

Signboards

Herbert L. Pratt, President of the Standard Oil Company of New York, announced that his company will assist the National Committee for Restriction of Outdoor Advertising and similar organizations in their efforts to remove the unsightly billboards that mar the U. S. landscape.

Paragraphs from a letter by Mr. Pratt:

"Our company did not originate this method of advertising, but has been obliged in self-protection to fol-



© Wide World

HERBERT L. PRATT

"Our company did not originate this method"

low the lead of other companies and, as these billboards are owned by advertising companies and rented, our ceasing to use them would only mean that other advertisements would take the place of ours.

"The fact is that in individual cases where a signboard containing our advertising was especially offensive to some good friend of ours and we have given up the space, the subsequent advertisement on the board was acknowledged to be very much worse than ours."

"It seems clear that if the evil is to be entirely removed there must come some help through legislation, as it is not likely all companies can be induced voluntarily to abandon the practice, but we intend to do what we can to eliminate the objectionable features so far as our company is concerned."

Independents

The opening of the exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists

in Manhattan (TIME, March 17) has been followed by several events that show the distinctly independent character of the various artists belonging to the Society:

☛ A few days ago, the President of the Society instructed the Secretary to show a sign reading KEEP YOUR HAT ON near the entrance to the exhibition, this being an effort to start the European custom in this country. Charles Duncan, with a group of other painters, objected: "One should show respect to Art."

☛ At the suggestion of an eleven-year-old schoolboy, the Society is requesting that visitors show their liking or dislike for various pictures by applause or hisses, as the case may be. Edward J. Murtheb, the schoolboy, was given \$5 for his suggestion.

☛ This year and last several unexpected paintings have appeared. Now Michael Solloito's *Prayer* has disappeared completely from the midst of the 1,500 exhibits. The committee believes that the treatment of the subject caused offense to some visitor who took the shortest means of removing the picture from the exhibition, namely stealing it.

☛ For March 21 the exhibitors were scheduled to hold a ball where they should attempt to appear in costumes mimicking their paintings, thus supporting Oscar Wilde's statement that "Nature copies Art."

No Gorillas

Carl E. Akeley, of Manhattan, known as a penetrator of Africa, a good friend of the gorilla, and an intimate of many other wild beasts, is not only a naturalist, but a sculptor. He has from time to time submitted statues for entrance in the exhibitions of the National Academy of Design. This year for the first time, his work was rejected.

The Academy declared that having space for only 400 works at its exhibition, Mr. Akeley's bronze was of insufficient artistic merit to be included. His subject was *The Chrysalis* and showed a hoary gorilla from which was emerging the idealized form of a man.

Mr. Akeley would not make a formal comment, but wondered audibly in the presence of a reporter: "Could it be that there was a fundamentalist on the exhibition committee?"

Pamela Bianco

The present exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries, Manhattan, of the work of the 17-year-old Pamela Bianco is surprising in the mature

quality shown in her work. Here is no infant prodigy, but an artist who must be judged by mature standards.

The exhibit comprises some landscapes and still lifes in oil. The landscapes are all rather sentimental in treatment and tend toward a general scheme of green.

Pamela, of American and Italian parentage, has been known for some time as a child painter.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

The Fighting Coward. There was once a light satire which Booth Tarkington wrote, and it was called *Magnolia*. This is it again, cinemized, burlesqued. Of course it is entirely improbable, but most funny things are. Whereas there was once a lily lived young butterfly chaser, whose hat was stamped on by a rude bully of a rival and whereas he did not promptly strike that rival dead, he was therefore turned out of the swaggering little Southern town of Magnolia, therefore he Resolved to become a devil among the Mississippi gamblers. A pull at a trigger is to him then as a flick of his deft cambric handkerchief, he wrosts that most delectable of all villains, Noah Beery, and returns to wipe his feet on the top piece of his rival. The whole is served in Southern style, with a beautiful, beautiful heroine, and dialogue in which there "ah no ahs." So once more Rhodemet is made ridiculous and everybody has a great laugh if he is feeling foolish.

Lilies of the Field took its title out of the Bible and its morals out of Omar Khayyam. Again it is a play (of the same name) cinemized, but the maidenly morals of Hollywood stop the movie just short of the play. There is Corinne Griffith, playing an innocent wife, and then there is her rake of a husband. Naturally, under such circumstances it is the wife not the husband, who is caught in a compromising situation and ruthlessly divorced from husband and child. Then comes the handsome Conway Tearle, sweet and unmarried. He offers her an apartment—to test her. Suddenly she hears that her child is dead and accepts. But the child isn't dead; so she disaccepts. In his embarrassment the handsome Conway marries her. To accentuate the purity of everyone's morals, free-apartment ladies permeate the scene. In the play; the heroine herself became a free-apartment lady for a time. But in the movies, such a thing could not be; Will Hays forbids it.

A Rabbi

The sermon of the week was preached by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. He preached it on anniversary eve—the 52nd of his birth, the 30th of his ministry and the 17th of the founding of his Free Synagogue. He preached it to one of Mr. Adolph Ochs's reporters (*The New York Times*).

He had two points—wars, Jews.

Of wars. He simply said that he did not believe the Church (any church) can survive another war. "I was anything but a pacifist during the World War. But," said he "if there is another conflict—as there may well be, owing largely to America's failure to work for peace—if the churches again bless banners and offer up prayers for the victory of national armies, they may still retain their edifices, organs, music and incense; but the spirit will no longer be in them. They will be mortuary chapels, not living churches."

Of the Jew. He has already made great progress in accommodating himself to the ways of the western world since the wars of the French Revolution liberated him from the ghetto; he does this the more easily in America because America is still culturally dominated by a Jewish book, the Bible; eventually he will bring his ideals of life into perfect harmony with those of the civilization in which he dwells.

The Jew can be the best kind of American and at the same time a thoroughly loyal Jew. Indeed, the one is impossible without the other. "I have more faith in Zionism than ever before. I'll tell you why. There are two things the Jew needs. The first of these is physical security. The second thing is a new inspiration, a revivification of his spiritual life. We count on Palestine to work this miracle."

Thus, for the American Jew there is light and hope ahead.

Culture

An hour by train from Buffalo, a promontory, fair in Summer, cuts the waters of Lake Chautauqua. It is a piece of land almost totally covered with cottages and tents.

Fifty years ago Bishop John H. Vincent, from Lewisburg, Pa., and Lewis Miller, from Akron, founded there a school for Sunday school teachers. Gradually their course of instruction was broadened to include all respectable culture. Others than school teachers came to fill the tents

and cottages. And before the 19th Century ended, the spot became one of the wonders of America. It was Chautauqua.

The pleasures of Chautauqua include baseball, swimming, croquet, evangelistic meetings, minstrel shows, lectures on science, orations by W. J. Bryan and other candidates, symphony orchestras, glorious sunsets, wholesome food, culture.

Its 50th anniversary will be celebrated this June, July, August. There are now nearly 300 Chautauquas in the land. Their essential idea is to raise culture by popular education, tempered with religion.

Elevation

Relative to the elevation of their Eminences Cardinals-designate Hayes of New York and Mundelein of Chicago, the following transpired last week while they traveled on the *Berengaria* to Cherbourg, and thence by train to Paris and Rome:

¶ The Pope was reported favorable to the appointment of four more cardinals this year—in addition to the two already designated. One will certainly be from South America. One from Spain is likely. Poland, Jugo-Slavia and France claim one.

¶ Archbishop Hanna of San Francisco (TIME, Dec. 10) was named as the most likely U. S. candidate.

¶ The papal tailor announced his readiness to supply the new cardinals with capes of ermine, red silk trains 25 feet long, garments of red wool, barettes, skull caps, great hats, stockings, slippers. Also, the violet garment to be worn in conclave. Also the black garment with red borders for street wear.

¶ The Knights of Columbus' representative at Rome denied the statement that the new Cardinals would pay the expenses of next year's jubilee missionary exhibit at Rome, about \$500,000.

¶ On St. Patrick's day the two Cardinals-designate took the 30-hour Paris-Rome express. In de luxe compartments, they enjoyed complete relaxation, read the life of St. Patrick in Latin.

¶ Cardinal Hayes' "welcome-home" to New York will be the greatest spectacle in the history of the city, says the local Catholic press.

Duty to Youth

All praise was given to the Catholic Church for the religious training which it gives its children.

There was a dinner at the National Republic Club, Manhattan. Nathan

Krass, famed rabbi, made an impassioned appeal for unity among Catholics, Protestants and Jews to foster religious instruction. Said he: "The one great church in America that has done its duty (in this respect) is the Catholic Church." Whereupon Ernest Stires, famed P. E. rector of St. Thomas, said that criticism of the parochial school system of the Catholic Church by non-Catholics should be deferred until other churches had done as much for religious education.

Here is the Rabbi's thesis: "We can't have a common religion in the common public schools. We can't have a priest, minister and rabbi visit each school, for to do so would be to segregate the children into groups in an institution in which they should not be divided. The purpose of the public schools is to make for a political democracy. We cannot bring a divisive force into the public schools.

"Children should receive religious instruction under the auspices of the Church to which each child belongs. That's where the Catholic Church has set the example. Let us arrange with the Government to arrange the schedules of the public schools so that each student may have an hour or an hour and a half daily for religious instruction, and let the Protestant and Jewish churches provide this instruction. Then we will have done our duty."

Whiskers

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church who countenance the monks of the Order of the Holy Cross were denounced by *The Churchman* and bidden to defend themselves.

The charge brought against the monks is one of idolatry, the veneration of images. (This differs from idolatry which is the worship of images.)

The evidence is their custom of celebrating St. Charles' Day by veneration of some hair alleged to have been part of the whiskers of the saint.

Down in Tennessee, over the valley from the Suwanee river lies St. Andrews monastery church. Thither went Bishop Maxon on Jan. 30 last to preside at the blessing and veneration of the saint's whiskers.

There was a long procession. Censers swung continually. The celebrant of the mass was censed. So was the deacon and the subdeacon. The Gospel was held by the subdeacon, with two taper bearers on either hand, and was read by the deacon, first on one side of the altar and then on the other. The Bishop's ring was kissed. The Bishop

and sacred ministers were censed. The sacred host and chalice were raised high at the sound of the sacring bell. Before the altar the ministers were prostrate, while kneeling acolytes elevated waxen tapers that flamed. Then followed the kiss of peace received from the celebrant by the Bishop's



© Keystone
CHARLES I
"Down in Tennessee—"

chaplain and by him transmitted to the Bishop, subdeacon and all other priests.

Thus were venerated the whiskers of St. Charles, who to the lay world is known as Charles Stuart, King of England, whose head, for various reasons, was cut off in 1649. To high churchmen Charles I was a martyr of religion.

The monks of the Holy Cross are the highest churchmen among Episcopalians. They are believed to have the support of many bishops. It is the modernist contention that these monks are far greater heretics than any reputable modernist. "Where does the Bible, or the Prayer Book, of any Creed say anything about St. Charles' whiskers," ask the modernists? "By what authority do bishops tolerate the whiskers' veneration? Their own?"

No reputable historian will assign religion as the primary cause of the decapitation of Charles I. Even G. K. Chesterton, famed Catholic, says that Charles I "tried to split hairs, and seemed merely to break promises," that "historically, the quarrel resolved itself into . . . whether a king can raise taxes without the consent of his Parliament." And H. G. Wells describes him as "probably one of the meanest and most treacherous occupants the English throne has ever known." His whiskers were painted by Van Dyck.

EDUCATION

Mary Eliot

To his 90th birthday in the midst of honor, love, obedience, troops of friends, came Charles William Eliot, great 19th Century radical of Harvard.

What was his secret of long life, asked some. "Be good," was the substance of his answer.

A week before his birthday, Dr. Eliot went over to Brookline, fashionable Boston suburb. He paid a call on one Mrs. Guild. It was her 97th birthday. She was his sister. Mary was her name. Both Charles and Mary were children of Samuel Eliot, Congressman, Treasurer of Harvard, Mayor of Boston, who died in 1862 at the age of 64.

Hamlet-like

In Ann Arbor, the 4,000 student and faculty members of the University of Michigan, men and women, came into convocation. Their President, Dr. Marion Leroy Burton, rose to address them. Said he: "Things have transpired recently that are as raw as anything that has happened in my 15 years of administration experience. You students are lazy. You loaf, you gamble,* you spend week-ends in big cities, and then you wonder why we don't want you here. We don't want loafers here, and we will get rid of you as fast as we find you out. Student evils in this university must go.

"We must have students who are men. They must believe in honesty, plain decency, must be chivalrous, must respect themselves and be industrious. Self-restraint is the first requirement of a student. We must wisely bring back some of the chivalry of the Middle Ages to be used at the present time. That would elevate our attitude toward women."

New York Fight

William L. Ettinger is Superintendent of Schools for New York City. Mayor Hylan does not like him. His term expires in a few months. It is believed that only the "fight of his life" will get the Mayor to reappoint him.

A prelude to the fight was a luncheon of the Citizens' Union. Olive M. Jones, head of the National Educational Association and Principal of Public School 120, New York, bitterly denounced politics in education. She said the merit system should prevail, even in the appointment of principals and higher-ups.

*In Elinore, Prince Hamlet, finding things rotten, berated his contemporaries, saying: "You jig, you amble."

MEDICINE

A Will

Dr. L. Emmett Holt, child specialist, famed author of *Care and Feeding of Children*, who died in Peking (TIME, Jan. 28) left \$25,000 to Columbia University to support an annual fellowship for the study of children's diseases. To the Babies' Hospital, Manhattan, he also left \$25,000.

To Miss Edith Dodge, his former secretary, he left \$25,000; to each of his children, \$35,000. His medical library and royalties on his works go to Dr. L. Emmett Holt, Jr. His widow receives the residue.

Black Oxen?

Case 2.—The patient was a teacher, aged 50. She complained of stiffness in the limbs, pain in the back, great exhaustion, weakened memory and great mental depression. On July 22, 1922, one X-ray treatment was given. A few days later she felt very well. The lumbago had disappeared, and she said that she could walk without any great discomfort—for the first time in several months. She had a distinct feeling of physical strength and energy.

She was examined again on Aug. 29, about six weeks after the treatment. Her so-called rheumatic pains had entirely disappeared; she had occasional palpitation of the heart; was decidedly less tired in spite of being overworked, and looked unusually well. All her friends remarked on the favorable change in her appearance.

This was one of six typical cases presented by Dr. Harry Benjamin, of Manhattan, to the New York Academy of Medicine to prove the success of his treatment of rejuvenation. His report is based on the cases of 70 New York women whom he has treated. No complete restoration of beauty is promised by Dr. Benjamin, but rather a revival of mental and nervous vitality. Forty-five is considered the age at which women should attempt to regain their lost youth.

Dr. Benjamin is a glandular specialist and in 20% of his cases uses a serum from goats' glands. In the other 80%, however, the X-ray treatment is used. The majority of patients are school teachers and nurses who feel the need of renewed energy to carry on their work. In many cases hair which has turned gray is supplanted by hair of the original color.

The alleged phenomenon of rejuvenation of women is associating itself in the popular mind with *Black Oxen* which was the title given to her recent novel by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton. In it she tells of Countess Zattiani who, at 57, recovers the power to live the life of youth.

Mrs. Atherton, aged 67, discussing the X-ray treatment, said:
"I'd take it with enthusiasm myself

if I needed it. Fortunately I've always had an enormous amount of vitality which has not shown any signs of failing me yet. But I would not hesitate for one minute if I felt my powers flagging. I cannot imagine why any woman should.

"There is no risk attached to it and



© International

Dr. HARRY BENJAMIN
"All her friends remarked"

nothing to lose. This whole subject has appealed to me because I've always had such an enormous interest in life—in the present and the future, but not the past, except the historic past."

Stings of Fortune

Almost 20 years ago Professor Robert Koch, discoverer of cholera and tuberculosis germs, made a trip to Africa to study sleeping sickness. He was then 64 years old. Parts of his diary have just been published, with notes. Dr. Koch did not find a remedy, but the hardships of his trips and his modesty in recording them are a monument to his devotion to the medical profession.

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AERONAUTICS

'Round the World

The Planes. Four U. S. Army Douglas cruisers—heavier-than-air machines—left Santa Monica, Calif., to travel westward around the world. They expect to approach Los Angeles from the East on or before July 17. 'Round-the-world has not been done before in any kind of flying machine.

During the overseas portions of the flight pontoons will be added to allow the planes to light on the water, if necessary. In Calcutta and London new engines will be installed.

The men who will fly around the world are commanded by Major Frederick L. Martin, the pilot of one plane.

The other three pilots:

Lieut. Lowell H. Smith
Lieut. Leigh Wade
Lieut. Eric Nelson

Their mechanics:

Reserve Lieut. John Harding, Jr.
Technical Sergeant Arthur H. Turner
Staff Sergeant Henry H. Ogden
Staff Sergeant Alex H. Harvev

The route is: Los Angeles, Seattle, Prince Rupert, (B. C.), Sitka (Alaska), Island of Attu, Kashiwabara Bay, Bettobu (Kuriles), Minato Japan (April 17) — Shanghai

Akyab (Burma), Calcutta (May 28) — Bagdad, San Stefano, Bucharest, Belgrade, Vienna, Strassburg, Paris, London — Kirmoor (Orkney Islands) — Reykjavik (Iceland), Angmagsalik (Greenland) — Indian Harbor (Labrador) — Montreal, Keyport, N. J., Washington, Dayton, St. Joseph, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles.

The longest "hop" will be from the Island of Attu, off the coast of Alaska, to Kashiwabara Bay, 860 miles.

The start was preceded by an aerial "circuit." Every use to which the airplane has been put was demonstrated. Nine distinct types of machines showed their capabilities. The completeness of the exhibition and the fact that no accidents occurred was considered as displaying the rapid progress which the science of aviation has made.

The Weather. Not all of the hazards of the flight are connected with the sea. There are trackless deserts, lofty mountains, intense cold, dangerous storm zones. Seamen and airmen agree that success or failure now hinges as much on the weather as on the planes or the men.

British Rivals. The British have mapped a similar undertaking in friendly rivalry with the U. S., thus enhancing sporting interest. Squadron leader A. S. MacLaren, who will pilot a Vickers-Vimy amphibian plane has set off his departure for April 15, but may hop off on March 27. He will go West to East.



W J Z



Every Thursday at 7:30

The Pop Question Game

"A Pop Question Game, invented by TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine, will now be played. Eleven questions, based on news of the week, will be asked. After each question will come an interval of ten seconds during which I shall count five. After each interval will come a correct answer. The object of the game is for you to shout out the correct answer before I do. If you shout it out first, you score **one point plus**. If I shout it out first, you score **one point minus**. You win the game in the event that you score more 'points plus' than 'points minus.' Are you ready? Then **PLAY THE GAME!**"

Criticism

"We crave new features for broadcasting and were delighted to find one last night at WJZ. The "Pop Question" idea will be a popular one if it is kept short and brisk, as it was last night. The counting was a trifle irksome and may we suggest that it be reduced to three instead of six."

—*New York Tribune*.

Response

Letters from Washington, Boston, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and other points many miles from Manhattan indicate that the Radio game invented by TIME is a highly valued contribution to the making of radio programs.

Like every game, the Radio game will be developed by those who play it. Suggestions and criticisms are now in order.

You are requested to write WJZ stating how you enjoyed the Pop Question Game and telling your score. Send communications to

TIME, care WJZ, AEOLIAN HALL, New York, N. Y.

"The Comfort Route"

EUROPE

FRANCE ENGLAND GERMANY

(Cherbourg) (Southampton) (Hamburg)

De Luxe accommodations on the magnificent first class liner OHIO. Comfortable, moderate priced rooms on the luxurious one class cabin liners ORCA and ORBITA. Regular sailings to Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

A new service to Plymouth, Belfast and Greenock by cabin liner ORDUNA, commencing May 31st.

BERMUDA

Sailings every Saturday, by the magnificent new **ARCADIAN**, "The Cruising Ship Wonderful," 19,500 tons displacement. Largest ship to Bermuda.

SOUTH AMERICA

Delightful accommodations on the palatial steamers EBRO and ESSEQUIBO, 14,350 tons displacement, the largest ships to Peru and Chile.

New York Havana Panama
Peru Chile

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

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Success

NAPOLÉON won his battles before hand on a chess board. In successful advertising every detail is worked out in advance.

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Prepaid

High grade, clear, white bond paper—unusually smooth writing surface. Size 5 x 7 inches with envelopes to match. We give you much superior quality stationery at this low price as we sell this item only. Special handy box keeps paper and envelopes in order.

Your Name and Address Printed FREE!

on every sheet and envelope. In rich dark blue, up to 4 lines. (Note—our low price does not allow any variation in printing. Top center of sheet and flap of envelope only.) Type is Plato Gothic, designed especially for clearness and good taste. Makes a personal stationery you will be delighted to use. An ideal gift printed with your friend's name.

Just send your name and address (write or print clearly) with \$1.00 (sweet of Denver and outside the U. S. \$1.10) and this generous box of stationery will come to you neatly packed, postage prepaid. Money returned if you are not more than satisfied. Order today!

National Stationery Co. 2033 Lincoln Highway
 Melrose, Minn.

S C I E N C E

The War in the Air

The first organized attempt at broadcasting programs from England to the U. S. last week was only a partial success, apparently because of atmospheric interference. Eight high-powered British stations (at London, Newcastle, Manchester, Birmingham, Bournemouth, Cardiff, Glasgow, Aberdeen) were linked up by telephone into a "super-radio" system having a maximum energy of twelve kilowatts, operated from the Hotel Savoy, London. A program of band music and a speech by Senator Guglielmo Marconi was broadcast. But very few Americans, amateurs or professionals, were able to receive the English program at all, and of the scattered few who did, in New York, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, only partial and temporary receipt was reported. Most of the big American stations ceased broadcasting during the performance, but enough remained in the air to hinder the attempt.

In England radio broadcasting is a Government monopoly, administered as an educational agency, and all receiving stations are licensed at a fee corresponding to the number of broadcasting stations to which they desire to tune in. The beginning of what may be a similar development has appeared in the U. S. in the form of a "radio war" of independent operators against the four most powerful manufacturing and broadcasting corporations, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. The A. T. & T., which operates station WEA F, New York, of course, has a practical monopoly of the telephone and telegraph wires, thus enabling it to control by tolls any radio inventions requiring the use of long-distance wires as connecting links, such as the multiplex telephone and telegraph carrier systems. Also in 1917, before the radio had developed, it purchased from Lee DeForest, leading radio inventor, the patent rights of his audion vacuum tube, which is basic to all amplifying systems.

Then in 1919-1921, the four big companies entered into cross-licensing agreements which had the effect of dividing up the infant radio business into seasons destined to rival the automobile and cinema industries, and of shutting out potential competition. The A. T. & T. (controlling the common stock of the Western Electric) acquired the exclusive right to sell broadcasting transmission sets. The Radio Corporation got the right to operate trans-Atlantic radio stations and ship-to-shore communication, and to sell amateur receiving apparatus. The General Electric and the Westinghouse got the plum of manufacturing amateur receiving apparatus, 60% going to the former, 40% to the latter. This was because the General Electric owned the major-

ity stock of the Radio Corporation and controlled important inventions.

Thus the A. T. & T. had the most complete natural monopoly until recent inventions made it possible to broadcast long distance without the use of wires for relaying. The Company then brought suit against the independent companies in order to "stabilize the industry," in other words to protect its investment in vacuum tubes, modulators, amplifiers and other expensive broadcasting from stations not equipped or licensed by the A. T. & T. There are some 400 of the latter, as against 50 controlled by it. Evidence is accumulating, however, that the real fight will be between the A. T. & T. and its three great rivals, who now have a gentleman's agreement with it. The Company, through H. H. Sawyer, its president, threatens seeking a monopoly. But public and private interests have been aroused by the possibility.

From Washington came the most effective protest. Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover already heads a very complete system of Government regulation and inspection of radio. A bill was introduced in Congress by Representative White of Maine, to increase the powers of the Secretary of Commerce to refuse transmission licenses to companies believed to be seeking to establish monopolies. Secretary Hoover upheld the bill in committee hearings, declaring radio must be safeguarded as a public utility. David Sarnoff, Vice President and General Manager of the Radio Corporation of America, favors the bill with some modification. Secretary of War Weeks fears its provisions may hamper the Army's Signal Service. Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the Board of the Westinghouse Company, favors the creation of a super-radio broadcasting system under an interstate radio commission with broad powers. Six or more high-powered stations strategically located at focal points would be interconnected by wire or radio "pick-ups." In addition local stations would serve the various communities with material of local interest. The Westinghouse interests now control the nearest approach to such a system. Their central broadcasting station, KDKA, at East Pittsburgh, Pa., is itself the most powerful in the world. It relays its programs simultaneously to its other stations at Hastings, Neb., Boston, and Liverpool, England, so that its waves cover the entire distance from the Pacific Ocean to central Europe. KDKA programs have been heard as far away as South Africa and are frequently received in England.

Long-distance relaying is usually done by "stepping up" the wave-length of the transmitting stations from a wave-length of a few hundred metres to several thousand metres, by vacuum tube amplifiers. These waves travel much more rapidly and, without losing their power, activate the antennae of the relay stations, which again transform them into a shorter wave-length for amateur reception.

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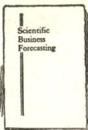
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Punished?

Two years ago the Manhattan firm of S. S. Ruskay & Co., self-styled stockbrokers, failed for about \$5,000,000. The assets of the concern were found to be unimportant and the loss imposed upon the customer-victims of the concern ran into many millions.

After two years of "the law's delay," sentence was last week pronounced. Burrill Ruskay, head of the firm, was found guilty of trading against the account of a customer. He must undergo a prison sentence of from three months to three years. Ruskay has appealed the case, however, so that even this slight punishment has a very theoretical aspect. In spite of the ex-bucketshop keeper's plea that he was penniless, he presented what has been termed a "brisk appearance" in court and seemed to be able to command the services of expensive legal counsel.

Sometimes the question is asked "How can bucketting be prevented?" One way which will not stop it is light jail sentences for the guilty parties. Any rascal will willingly undergo imprisonment for a few years, with several millions "salted away" somewhere to enjoy after the short ordeal is over.

The moral thus far to be drawn from the Ruskay episode is twofold: 1) the risks of conducting a bucketshop are small in comparison with its possible profits, and 2) if you are going to steal your customers' money be sure and get several millions at least.

U. S. Rubber

The annual report of the U. S. Rubber Co. for 1923 showed net income of \$7,392,657, or \$2.28 a share, as compared with \$7,692,039 or \$2.65 a share in 1922. The fact that net sales rose from \$168,786,350 in 1922 to \$186,261,381 last year shows that the Company's business was carried on at diminishing rate of profit.

Several conditions in the tire business have been unsatisfactory during the past year, have reduced the profits of U. S. Rubber as well as those of Kelly-Springfield (TIME, March 10) and other companies. In addition, the rubber footwear business has lagged somewhat, owing to the relatively mild Winters of the past two years.

President C. B. Seger in his statement to stockholders stressed the satisfactory progress made by the company's rubber plantations in Sumatra and Malay Peninsula. The plantations enable U. S. Rubber to obtain cheap and uniformly pure crude rubber. Last year they earned a profit. But the profits and the accumulated surplus of the plantation companies are not included in the consolidated statement of the U. S. Rubber Co.

Wilson vs. Swift

After a stockholders' meeting that lasted from 3 in the afternoon to 12:30

at night, stockholders of Wilson & Co., famed packers, refused to adopt a plan of financing which called for the issuance of 250,000 shares of prior preference stock. Opposition to the plan was headed by the New York Stock Exchange firm of Tucker, Bartholomew & Co. which represented existing preferred stockholders, among who are included a few members of the Swift family, also famed packers.

Thomas E. Wilson, in a special letter to the stockholders, assailed the Swift interests as competitors and opponents of his financial plans. He stated that a majority of the common stockholders, who were most affected by his scheme of financing, were in favor of it. He could not, however, secure the needed two-thirds vote, and his plan consequently fell through. Partly to conserve working capital and partly perhaps as a tit-for-tat with the rebellious preferred stockholders, the dividend on the latter issue was passed.

Said Mr. Wilson: "It is most unfortunate that interests in charge of one of the company's largest competitors should thus have been able to block the plan which was recommended to the stockholders for favorable action by those in closest touch with the company's affairs and having its interests most at heart."

Radio Row

Another week of the radio controversy has—in a few directions at least—begun to clear the air. The American Telephone and Telegraph Co., in Manhattan, declared that it has not attempted and does not desire a monopoly of broadcasting; that broadcasting should be regulated by the Federal Government; that the company will grant rights under its patents for reasonable compensation to licensed stations; that its suit against WHN (TIME, March 17) was brought solely to protect its patents from infringement. The company also offered to lease its patents during their life to any licensed broadcasting station.

The assumption of this attitude by the A. T. & T. Co., tended to quash several ambitious dreams by minor politicians of coming noisily to the rescue of "the people" against "the monopoly interests." If the A. T. & T. Co. had stated its attitude more clearly at the start, much of the recent tempest in a teapot over the threatened "radio monopoly" might have been avoided.

President Thayer went even further in a recent interview, by stating that the company contemplated retiring from the broadcasting business entirely. "Radio," said he, "is a thing that fell on us. We are in the business of communication, and naturally we have taken a great interest in it and sought to be in a position to take advantage of our opportunities. But we have never had the slightest intention to control broadcasting."

THE PRESS

Rumely

Dr. Edward Aloysius Rumely went to jail last week for something he didn't do seven years ago. But who is Edward Aloysius Rumely? And what didn't he do?

He is a man who was born at La Porte, Ind., in 1882. He is a graduate of the Universities of Notre Dame (Ind.), Heidelberg and Freiburg. He got his M.D. from the last in 1906. It is said that while he studied in Germany he lived on nuts, herbs and other uncooked foods, wore sandals, scanty clothes, and committed other eccentricities. But he came back with every appearance of normality and founded the Interlaken School at La Porte, the school where boys do all their own work, from carpentry up. Later he went into the manufacture of tractors and other farm machinery, without much success. In 1915 he bought *The New York Evening Mail*, and that was where his troubles began.

The price of the *Mail* was about \$750,000. But it did not prove a profitable venture and in the course of a few years swallowed up \$500,000 or \$600,000 more. Where did all this money come from? In 1917 the U. S. entered the War. A law was passed, called the Trading with the Enemy Act. It required those who held property owned by Germans to notify the Government of the fact. Dr. Rumely did not do so.

In 1918 he was arrested. The Government claimed to have evidence that the *Mail* had been purchased with money from the German Government. Rumely declared that the money had been advanced by Herman Sielcken, "coffee king," an American citizen resident in Germany. Dr. Rumely was indicted for perjury in regard to the true ownership of the *Mail*, for failure to file a report of the German ownership with the Alien Property Custodian, for failure to report to the Alien Property Custodian that he was indebted to the German Government, for obstructing the U. S. Government in obtaining possession of the *Mail*.

In the trial it was brought out that the *Mail* had been anti-British, that Dr. Rumely had been in close association with pro-Germans. Employees of the *Mail* testified that Dr. Rumely had been pro-Ally and had not influenced their point of view in presenting the news. Finally, three months ago, he and his two attorneys were convicted on one count—conspiracy to defraud the U. S. Government by concealing the German ownership of the *Mail*. The jury recommended mercy but they were given sentences of a year and a day. An appeal to the Supreme Court failed.

Last week their final hope of escaping prison was felled by the decision

of President Coolidge not to pardon them. The trial judge and the District Attorney both opposed a pardon.

A day or two later the President commuted one day from each of the sentences. The object of the commutation was not the 24 hours involved, but to bring the sentences just within the limit which permits them to be served in a local prison instead of in a federal penitentiary, Atlanta or Leavenworth.

But Edward Aloysius Rumely—who had been a friend of Roosevelt, and of Henry Ford—M.D., educator, farm machinery manufacturer, went to jail for what he failed to do.

Camera Etiquette

Publicity may be either a boon or a burden. To those who get too much,



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"Scornfully facing"

it is certainly a burden. For such mortals a book should be written telling the proper etiquette when confronted by reporters or news photographers. They should be told, if possible, how to avoid the obloquy which the tinted press heaps upon their slightest slips in press etiquette.

Perhaps it may not always be possible to avoid such obloquy. Consider the case of Gaston B. Means, summoned to testify before the Senate Committee investigating Attorney General Daugherty (see Page 2). Detectives, like diplomats, are hardened to publicity. Mr. Means may have pictured to himself the photographs of misbegotten individuals appearing in the *Daily News*, Manhattan gumchewers' sheetlet, or other kindred papers. The poor unfortunates had tried to hide their faces from the camera. As result their portraits were printed with such remarks as "the alleged ——— shamedly covering his face" or "the notorious ——— covering before the camera."

Mr. Means, not minded to take such treatment, faced the camera squarely. Next day the *News* published his pic-

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ture. It could not be said that he was hiding or cowering. He exposed himself fully to the lens with an expression which was not entirely unlike that of a slightly irate bilikin. But the ingenious editors of the *News* were not to be outwitted by such a trick. They captioned the photograph: "Means, scornfully facing camera."

Merger

The urge to consolidate, ever uppermost in the heart of Frank A. Munsey, led to another journalistic union—but not under Mr. Munsey's banner. Without a word of warning, without the usual preliminary tremors of rumor, it was announced that Ogden M. Reid, owner of the *New York Tribune* had bought *The New York Herald* (Mr. Munsey's property since 1920) and that they would be combined on the following morning. The Paris edition of the *Herald* was also sold to Mr. Reid.

Thus the only two Republican morning papers in Manhattan were combined. Mr. Munsey denied that the purchase price was \$4,000,000, the amount which Mr. Munsey paid for the *Herald*, its Paris edition and *The New York Evening Telegram*. The last official figures on circulation (October, 1923) credited the *Tribune* with 133,230 and the *Herald* with 165,719.

The history of the combined papers as told by the *Tribune*:

The Herald, founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1855, and owned by Frank Munsey since 1920, won its name by giving to journalism the first complete "news service" in the modern sense. Under Mr. Munsey it gained a virile editorial policy and enormously increased its influence.

The Tribune, under Horace Greeley and Whitelaw Reid, has had in its 83 years of life a lasting effect upon the destinies of the nation.

In this merger, too, are the individuality and tradition of another famous morning paper, Charles A. Dana's *Sun*, absorbed by *The New York Herald* in 1920, and perpetuating its name today in one of the strongest evening newspapers in the country. There is also included *The Press*, a pioneer in the reporting of American sport.

The consolidation under Mr. Reid was really brought about by his refusal to sell his own paper. He and Mr. Munsey each wanted to buy the other's paper. But Mr. Reid refused, absolutely, to sell, because the *Tribune* was his father's paper and he was determined to keep it as a family tradition. So Mr. Munsey yielded.

Now Mr. Munsey has only two newspapers of the 17 which he has possessed at one time or another: *The Sun* (Manhattan, evening) and *The New York Telegram and Evening Mail*. And the Great Consolidator commented:

"New York has continued longer in its multiplicity of newspapers than any other big town in the country. Chicago, that once had five or six morning papers, has now returned to two. St. Louis with four or five at one time finally came down to two. After struggling along with two for ten years, one had to go by the board and become amalgamated with the other. Now the great town of St. Louis has only one.

"The same is true of Denver and

New Orleans, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Detroit, and so it goes."

Incidentally, the composing room of the *New York Herald-Tribune* will have probably the oldest personnel of any in the country. Union rules require that when a consolidation occurs the senior members of each are retained. *The Herald* has in its composing room the senior members from the old *Herald*, the *Sun*, the *Press*. *The Tribune's* compositors are not young. The compositors of the *Herald-Tribune* will perforce be venerable if not hoary with age.

SPORT

Tennis Internationale

On the lawn of the White House there was a great concourse of Ambassadors, Ministers, miscellaneous diplomats. There also were the President of the U. S. and the Assistant Secretary of War, who really gave the party. For it was Dwight F. Davis, Secretary Weeks' assistant, who contributed the cup, now the property of the U. S., which 23 other nations will try to carry off this Summer.

Never before have there been so many contenders for the cup. Seventeen nations applied to play their preliminary matches in the European zone; six to play in the American zone. The winners in each zone will play in the U. S. to see which will try to take the cup away from the American team.

The President made the first draw, and pulled out the name of Ireland (it was St. Patrick's day). The ministers and Ambassadors followed in alphabetical order, each drawing a name. The drawings, as made were:

EUROPEAN ZONE

Upper Half

Second Round (first round byes)—Ireland vs. France; Holland vs. India; South Africa vs. Argentina; Spain vs. the winner of the match between British Isles and Belgium in the first round.

Lower Half

First Round—British Isles vs. Belgium.
Second Round (first round byes)—Denmark vs. Hungary; Italy vs. Rumania; Austria vs. Switzerland; New Zealand vs. Czechoslovakia.

AMERICAN ZONE

Upper Half

Second Round (first round bye)—Japan vs. the winner of the match between Cuba and Canada in the first round.

Lower Half

First Round—Cuba vs. Canada.
Second Round (first round bye)—Mexico vs. winner of match between Australia and China.

First Round—Australia vs. China.

After the drawings, the distinguished assemblage departed to lunch at the expense of Mr. Davis.

Yah, Yah, Yah!

Jack Delaney, French-Canadian pugilist now of Bridgeport, Conn., represented Experience. Paul Berlenbach, German-American, who had recently risen to sensational fame by the knockout of his last ten opponents, typified Strength. Berlenbach's friends offered cash 5 to 2 on the meeting of the two in Madison Square Garden. Tex Rickard in his counting house counted his receipts. The fame of Berlenbach had sold every reserved seat two days be-

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fore the fight. On the newsstands, Berlenbach's picture covered the front page of *The Muscle Builder*, a "McFadden publication." Inside the cover Berlenbach told *How I Got My Punch*. Crowds reached beyond Fifth Avenue in an attempt to see the eleventh knockout.

Two rounds of fighting. It seemed as if Delaney would join Berlenbach's other victims. He went into his corner with a ghastly face. The crowd awaited the end. Then sprang forth a different Delaney. After a few seconds Berlenbach sprawled. In the fourth round, game but pathetically beaten, Berlenbach rose twice from the flooring. The referee did not make Delaney hit him again. It would have been criminal.

The crowd yowled its approval. An enthusiast rushed to the ringside. "Yah! Yah! Yah! Delaney knocked you so far you'll never come back! Yah! Yah! Yah!"

Passaic

Passaic (N. J.) High School (*TIME*, Jan. 21) had won 140 straight basketball games. They were in the semi-final round of the New Jersey Interscholastic Championship; were engaged in a game with the Central High School of Newark.

At the end of the first half the score was: Passaic 14, Opponents 20.

Gradually Passaic crept up to an even basis of 24-24. But this lead could not be maintained; just before the finish of the game the score stood: Passaic 30, Opponents 33.

In the last few minutes Passaic won the game, advanced into the finals, recorded its 141st victory, score 41-34.

Then the march of triumph continued unimpeded. Two more games, and Passaic had 143 straight victories to its credit.

Chess

Alexander Alekhine	Russia
E. Bogoljubow	Latvia
Jose R. Capablanca	Cuba
(Present World's Champion)	
David Janowski	France
Edward Lasker	United States
Dr. Emanuel Lasker	Germany
(World's Champion for 27 years)	
Geza Maroczy	Hungary
Frank Marshall	United States
(U. S. Champion)	
Richard Reti	Czecho-Slovakia
Dr. S. Tartakower	Austria
F. D. Yates	England

More than 1,000 persons (a record crowd) filled the Japanese Room of the Hotel Alamac in New York to see experts of ten nations compete in an International Chess Championship.

On the opening day Champion Capablanca was unable to do better than tie with Frenchman Janowski. For nine moves Janowski and Capablanca followed closely the Queen's Gambit Declined. Then Janowski

(Continued on Page 30)

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303 Rosmersholm. Ibsen
310 Hedda Gabler. Ibsen
353 Doll's House. Ibsen
344 League of Youth. Ibsen
295 Master Builder. Ibsen
16 Ghosts. Ibsen
80 Pillars of Society. Ibsen
378 Maid of Orleans. Maurice V. Samuels
379 King Enjoys Himself. Hugo
396 Embers. Mr. & Mrs. Haldeman-Julius
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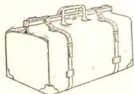


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(Continued from Page 27)

(white) surprised the champion by moving pawn to King's rook 4. The champion proceeded to play for a draw, and got it on the 20th move by



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JOSÉ R. CAPABLANCA
He cornered a king

cornering Janowski's king in perpetual check.

Russian Alekhine defeated British Yates whose Ruy Lopez failed.

Austrian Tartakower with the King's Gambit defeated Latvian Bogaljubow in 58 moves.

Mushers

In Manitoba ten dog team of six dogs each mushed for 200 miles to determine the world's champion six-dog outfit. In 23 hours and 46 minutes one Shorty Russick and his hybrid-huskies won the \$2,500 prize money, three trophies and a record. Fifteen hundred persons watched the winner reach home.

New World's Records

♣ 1,500-metre run, indoor: Joie Ray of the Illinois Athletic Club, 4 min. 13/5 sec.

♣ 440-yd. relay, for women: M. McCardie, M. Gilliland, M. Hassard, K. Carlson of the City Bank Club (Manhattan), 54 1/5 sec.

♣ 60-yd. hurdles: Carl Christiernson of the Newark Athletic Club, 7 3/5 sec. (This event was held for the first time.)

♣ 90-metre dash: Loren Murchison of the Newark Athletic Club, 10 1/5 sec. (First time.)

♣ 1,600-metre relay: Burns, Mulvihill, Higgins, Tierney of Holy Cross, 3 min. 26 1/5 sec. (First time.)

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Elihu Root: "Roosevelt medals for 1924, three inches in diameter and of solid gold, were awarded to Associated Justice (U. S. Supreme Court) Oliver Wendell Holmes 'for his development of public law,' to Dr. Charles W. Eliot 'for his leadership of youth and development of American character'; to me 'for administration of public office.'"

Myron T. Herrick, U. S. Ambassador to France: "I entered into a preliminary contract for the purchase of a residence in the Avenue d'Iena for the American Embassy. I announced, however, that refitting will take several months so that even under the most favorable circumstances it cannot be occupied until toward the end of the year."

Edward B. McLean, Washington publisher: "I returned to West Palm Beach from Washington after testifying before the Senate oil investigating committee. Said I, commenting on the crowds that attended the hearing: 'You would have thought I was Bergdoll being brought home from Germany. I never saw so much fuss over nothing in my life.'"

Harold Knutson, Congressman from Minnesota, Republican whip in the last Congress: "I took an automobile ride with one Leroy M. Hull, an employee of the Department of Labor. Because I parked my car in the outskirts of Washington in a place where parking is forbidden by law, I was arrested by the Virginia Highway Police, was refused permission to telephone my aged mother and some of my colleagues, was obliged to spend 15 hours in a crowded cell, was compelled to furnish a bond of \$5,000. Said I, on being released: 'I am the innocent victim of a terrible mistake; I shall not rest until I receive a complete vindication!'"

Mary, Queen of England: "Sir James Weeks Szlumper, aged 90, onetime Mayor of Richmond (near London) granted an interview to a representative of the *New York Tribune*. He said he had known me when I was Princess Mary of Teck, and that I 'had ever been a tomboy.' 'In my youth,' continued Sir James, 'we had sentry boxes in which watchmen took refuge during rough weather, and I remember that these boxes were an unfailing source of amusement to the young bloods of the day, who frequently turned them over when the occupants were inside. There were oil lamps in the streets,

and their dim light was favorable to pranks and crime."

Walter Hagen, famed professional golfer: "In a signed article by me in a Manhattan newspaper, I told how at 18 I was offered a place in the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club because I could confuse batters by pitching with either arm. Said I: 'Some men are born with a feel for the out-of-doors in their blood.'"

Edwin Denby, ex-Secretary of the Navy: "In a speech at Detroit I rhapsodized:

*"Here's a tear for those that love me,
And a smile for those that hate,
And whatever sky's above me
Here's a heart for any fate."*

MILESTONES

Engaged. Avery Hopwood, 40, author of famed bedroom farces, to Miss Rosa Rolando, who danced last year in the *Music Box Revue*.

Engaged. Miss Glory Thomas, daughter of Augustus Thomas, "theatre tsar," to William Elliott, Jr., of Manhattan.

Died. Dr. William Olin Stillman, 67, President of the American Humane Association, President of the International Federation of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, director general of the American Red Star Animal Relief, which is credited with having saved the lives of more than 1,000,000 animals during the War; in Albany.

Died. General Rafael Lopez Gutierrez, onetime President of Honduras and since Feb. 1 (when his presidential term expired) dictator of that country; of natural causes.

Died. General Richard Henry Pratt, 84, U. S. A., retired, founder and organizer of the Industrial School for Indians at Carlisle, Pa.; in San Francisco.

Died. Major John Mason Lee, 85, nephew of the late General Robert E. Lee; near Fredericksburg, Va.

Died. John T. Gibbons, 86, brother of the late Cardinal Gibbons, onetime Archbishop of Baltimore; in New Orleans.

Died. Baroness Matilda Rothschild, 92, widow of Baron Wilhelm Karl Rothschild and "oldest member of the Rothschild family"; in Grunberg, Germany.



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POINT with PRIDE

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

"Mr. G." Sixty-five, he does not know it. (P. 11.)

The suggestion of an eleven-year-old schoolboy. (P. 17.)

Red silk trains 25 feet long, birettas, skull caps, great hats. (P. 18.)

The result of long silent hours between wave and sky. (P. 14.)

A procession down by the Suwanee River. (P. 19.)

A piece of land almost totally covered with cottages and tents. (P. 18.)

The compositors of the *Herald-Tribune*—venerable, if not hoary. (P. 26.)

Praise for the Roman Church—from a rabbi, from a P. E. (P. 18.)

An Arab of Arabs. (P. 12.)

Early rising for the Amaryllys. (P. 1.)

Dewdrops Gathered and Presented in Their Brightness and Purity. (P. 14.)

A man "trained to serve his country." (P. 1.)

Helen Hayes—"deft and cocky as a bird." (P. 16.)

The author of *Johnny and His Magic Vest*. (P. 6.)

A Premier who does not play games or smoke. (P. 10.)

A great concourse of Ambassadors, Ministers, miscellaneous diplomats. (P. 26.)

The Michigan Central Station, covered with flags. (P. 1.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

"Blackguardly prostitution of the British flag." (P. 6.)

A "terrible mistake" by the Virginia Highway Police. (P. 30.)

Billboard advertising "very much worse" than that of Socony. (P. 17.)

Self-styled stockbrokers. (P. 24.)

Young bloods who frequently "turned them over when occupants were inside." (P. 30.)

A man who jostled the British Empire into hostility. (P. 10.)

Raw things. (P. 19.)

The invidious limitation of 30 years. (P. 8.)

A dramatic dip towards bankruptcy. (P. 9.)

All grey cats. (P. 10.)

The life story of a little boy bereft of his close relatives. (P. 2.)

Greater Greece, fulminated from London. (P. 13.)

A soused mackerel. (P. 14.)

These witnesses. (P. 2.)

Advantages to rich, old women which are denied to poor, young ones. (P. 8.)

"An angry woman, a disappointed woman, a malicious woman." (P. 3.)

"The subservient character of our Government actuated by fear... in dealing with Japan. (P. 5.)

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in charge of new recruits noticed that the regular setting-up exercises left his men tired and worn out. So he wrote to Walter Camp, the celebrated Yale coach, for advice. In response, Mr. Camp at once set about devising a special set of exercises based on his long years of experience.

The result was the "Daily Dozen" as we know it today. So great was its success that it was promptly adopted in training camps, as well as in many of the official and executive departments of the Government—extending even to members of the President's cabinet.

The example thus set was quickly followed by prominent men and women—some of them elderly—in every walk of life, with the aid of the "Daily Dozen" have kept themselves in perfect health under the strain of business and social life.

Mr. Camp himself, though over sixty years of age, is in finer physical condition today than many men of half his years. This splendid health and vitality he owes to the "Daily Dozen," which he himself uses every day.

The marvelous success of his system is easily explained. This greatest living authority on physical training says, "Long, tiresome, strenuous exercise is not only unnecessary—but may work actual harm. The gentle, pleasant exercises he prescribes are based on sound scientific principles, which take into account the effect of exercise on those who lead more or less sedentary lives."

Mr. Camp says that we should look particularly to our trunk and body muscles. Civilization restricts and confines us much as a cage confines a tiger. Yet the eager tiger instinctively keeps it self in perfect physical condition—not by running and jumping and exerting itself violently—but by continually stretching and turning and twisting its trunk muscles. That's all the secret there is to the "Daily Dozen" exercises.

What You Can Do in Ten Minutes a Day

Since the war, the demand for the "Daily Dozen" has been so great that with Mr. Camp's permission the entire 12 sets of exercises have been set to rousing music and recorded for the phonograph. It has been made so simple and clear that a child can understand and use it per-



fectly. A voice speaking on the record gives the commands, and a chart is furnished for each exercise illustrating by actual photographs the exact movements to make. Appropriate music sets the time and adds greatly to the genuine pleasure everyone gets out of it.

And the beauty of it is that you don't have to keep it up for an hour or even a half-hour in order to insure to yourself the fullest benefits. Ten minutes is enough to make you thrill and glow with new life and energy—ten minutes of pure, glorious fun. No matter who you are—how old or young you are—or whether you are stout or thin—this delightful new system will prove the one thing you need to put you in tip-top physical trim.

Try the "Daily Dozen"—Five Days Free

You'll never fully appreciate what the "Daily Dozen" will mean in your life until you have seen, heard and tried them for yourself. You can do all three without putting yourself under the slightest obligation to buy. We will gladly send you, for five days' free trial, the complete course—consisting of five large double-disc records, the charts with 60 actual photographs, illustrating the movements, and a beautiful album to keep the records

You don't need to send a cent of money. Simply fill in and mail the coupon below and the complete course will be sent to you at once. As soon as it arrives, try the records for yourself for five days. Enjoy them to the limit—see how fascinating they are and how good you feel each time after using them.

Then if, for any reason, you are not satisfied, return them to us and you owe nothing. If you decide to keep them—you can pay for them at the easy rate of only \$2.50 down and \$2.00 a month for four months until \$10.50 is paid.

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Health Builders, Inc., Dept. 1033
334 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City

I please send me for five days' free trial at your expense the complete Health Builder Series containing Walter Camp's entire "Daily Dozen" on five double-disc records, the charts with 60 actual photographs, and the beautiful record album. If for any reason I am not satisfied with the system, I may return it to you within 5 days and will owe you nothing. If I decide to keep it, I will send you \$2.50 in five days (as first payment) and \$2.00 a month for four months until the total of \$10.50 is paid.

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"Walter Camp's 'Daily Dozen' exercises on the phonograph records are my best bet to keep in condition. While working my time is so taken up at the studio that the 'Daily Dozen' has become my health creed."—*Bert Lytell.*

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"The 'Daily Dozen' has worked wonders in my case. A sedentary life had brought its customary accompaniment of flabby muscles and extra flesh. My weight was well over 200 pounds. Now, thanks to you, my fat has gone, muscles firm, weight normal, and I am prepared to give a hard taste in physical stamina to any of the younger fellows."—*William H. Cranford, N. Y. City.*

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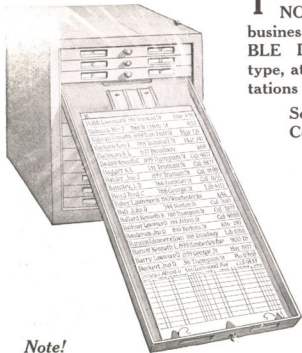
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