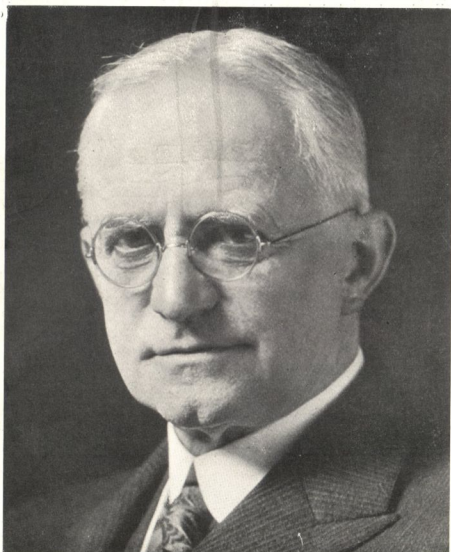


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



GEORGE EASTMAN

"It wasn't fair; it wasn't right"
(See Page 13)

VOL. III NO. 13

MARCH 31, 1924

MASTER KEY

THERE IS A

Dorothy Wordsworth in a letter to Coleridge said: "... Yes, do send me a book for my birthday, not a bargain book, bought from a haberdasher, but a beautiful book, a book to caress—peculiar, distinctive, individual.

A book that hath caught your eye and then pleased your fancy, written by an author with a tender whim, all right out of his heart.

We will read it together in the gloaming, and when the gathering dusk doth blur the page, we'll sit with our hearts too full for speech and think it over."

Dorothy Wordsworth would have found Causation the very epitome of bookish perfection. She would have found in its semi-limp binding, its thin, opaque paper, all that she sought in a bookish book. She would have found it peculiar, distinctive and individual.

But that is not all!

She would have found its contents all that could be asked of a book devoted to the analysis of the fundamental laws through whose operation we live, move and have our being.

Causation has been acclaimed the *wonder book* of this generation. It marks a new epoch, for all men and women think and feel and love and know, but how desperately few understand!

It is made to just fit the pocket or hand bag, so that you can have it with you all the time wherever you go, wherever and whenever you have a few moments to spare.

Causation contains all of the exercises found in the Master Key System.

These exercises are—

The Paths to Power—

The priceless revelations—

The great surprises—

The astonishing truths—

which will come into your life like

The dawn of a new day.

Do you ask the price of the little book?

Nothing at all!

Just send me the names of ten gentlefolk,

Men and women who are attuned to the higher things of life.

THOSE WHO LOVE THE GOOD,
THE TRUE AND THE BEAUTIFUL.

Those who realize that customs, creeds and cruelty are passing, that vision, faith and service are taking their place.

Let them be persons of education, refinement and culture but withal enterprising, energetic and progressive.

But above all be sure to send the names of persons who are interested in causes rather than effects, demonstration rather than theory, the practical rather than the abstract.

Theological abstractions, metaphysical subtleties, ecclesiastical dogmas and scholastic technicalities, appeal to the intelligent not at all, the acid test now is—will it work.

If obstacles of every kind seem to be placed in your path—if your most cherished plans seem to be thwarted—if you seem to be forced to do the very thing you do not want to do—if your every action seems to be anticipated by invisible enemies—if you are continually humiliated by events which seem to be beyond your control—simply make use of the "Paths to Power" which you will find in Causation—soon

"All your troubles will grow wings,

Your life be filled with glorious things."

And so, dear friend, if you will send me these names I will send you a copy of Causation without cost or obligation of any kind, and your name will be used in no way whatever.

You will welcome its coming.

You will soon look upon it as your best friend.

It will brighten and broaden your life.

It will bring you the best of the beautiful.

Just send the names and the book will come.

CHARLES F. HAANEL, 222 Howard Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. III. No. 13

Mar. 31, 1924

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

☐ Republican leaders in both House and Senate visited the White House to discuss the progress of legislation. House leaders expressed to the President a hope that Congress would adjourn by June 1.

☐ Mr. Coolidge stood up while a veteran of Foreign Wars pinned the first of this year's Buddy Poppies—sold for the relief of veterans—on his lapel.

☐ Alberta Tichenor, Colorado school teacher, wrote to the President:

Dear Sir: A lion hunt is planned for the destruction of huge beasts that are prowling the mountains of South Platte Cañon. One huge creature has driven away all the other game from the forests, and is killing sheep, deer and pigs near the bams. Lives of children attending sheep are unsafe. Even the dogs whine and hide when they get his spoor. The sport of tracking and killing such game is worthy of any of the men of the Capital. . . . We would like to see you and your friends enjoy this truly royal sport. . . . The cold wave we are having makes this a splendid time to catch the old fellow. One chased me half a mile one night, and parties of hunters have only succeeded in driving him quite close to the school.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) ALBERTA TICHENOR,
Grant Teacher.

☐ President Coolidge nominated Irwin Boyle Laughlin, veteran of 20 years in the diplomatic service, to be Minister to Greece. The post at Athens has been vacant for nearly four years.

☐ A committee, including a dozen boys, in charge of Boys' Week (April 27—May 3) called on the President to offer him its honorary Chairmanship. Said he: 'The boy is the father of the man. Remember that when you grow up you will be about the same kind of man as you were a boy. You don't need to rob yourself of boyhood, but you can take your pleasure in a manly way. I have two boys of my own. I tell them there are only two things necessary for boys—work hard and behave themselves. Do that and there won't

be any doubt about the future of this country.'

☐ Howard Chandler Christy's new portrait of Mrs. Coolidge was shown at the White House. She is standing in the south grounds of the White House, with the fountain playing in the background. Around her shoulders blows a filmy white shawl. At her side is her snow white collic, Rob Roy, gazing up at her as she pats his head. To one who does no more than read the description, the picture seems like a Gainsborough.

☐ "Tiger," Chief Executive of the cat family, and official tom cat of the White House, set out for parts unknown during a storm. WCAP, broadcasting from the Capital, announced the departure and requested all good citizens to urge the prodigal pussy to return.

Booms

For all the oil odium promiscuously disposed on politicians of all parties, positive evidence is still lacking that it has affected the Presidential aspirations of any candidate. Last week brought two dramatic struggles, one in North Dakota, one in Georgia. Politicians may have overestimated the effect of oil, or its promiscuity may have ruined its effectiveness, or it may be lying in wait to spring forth decisively later. At any rate last week's primaries were Presidential primaries, not oil primaries.

Three Republicans. In the primaries of North Dakota, William G. McAdoo stood unopposed for the Democratic nomination, leaving the real fight in the Republican camp between Coolidge, Hiram Johnson and La Follette. Coolidge was planted firmly on the ballot. So was Johnson. Before putting himself there he had assurances that Mr. La Follette did not enter. But he was entered—by his followers. Thereupon Mr. La Follette said he was not a candidate. His followers insisted he was. Johnson men instituted legal proceedings to have La Follette's name kept off the ballot. They won, but they incurred the hostility of the La Follette voters.

Shortly before the primary La Follette forces distributed stickers—some 200,000 of them—bearing Mr. La Follette's name which were to be pasted on the ballots by the voters.

Then voting began. Coolidge led mightily in the city districts, conservative strongholds. Johnson was second, half a length behind; La Follette third. But the farmers of North Dakota were liberal with their saliva. Sticker on sticker was pasted on the ballot. Coolidge won finally. But the vote was in a 5-4-3 proportion, with La Follette second and Johnson last. The Johnson men protested that Coolidge was a minority victor—that the sticker campaign had merely served to split the progressive vote.

Result: Thirteen more delegates for Coolidge at the Republican Convention—delegates which at the present prospect he won't need; Johnson hopes

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National Affairs—[Continued]

somewhat shaken; La Follette with unexpected strength in view of the fact that his name wasn't printed on the ballot.

Meanwhile it was bruited about that the Senator from Wisconsin was ready to head a third party movement. He will have at least the Wisconsin delegation in the Republican convention. But it is practically impossible that he should get the Republican nomination, which he would like. On a separate ticket he might well carry Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Minnesota and Montana—and enough electoral votes to throw the election into the House of Representatives, where he holds the balance of power. Even so, the chance of his final election would be small. Perhaps he merely permits the rumor, in order to have a club to hold over the makers of the Republican platform. Perhaps he means business. Politicians would like to know.

Two Democrats. The Democratic primary in Georgia was a contest between the two great champions, Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama and William G. McAdoo, now of California.

The Underwood activity was undertaken mostly during the last five weeks of the campaign after the oil disclosures which, it was felt, had hurt McAdoo. The Senator himself made a speech some months ago before the Georgia legislature, and Senator Heflin, his colleague from Alabama, went there at the end of the campaign to make a plea in his behalf.

Mr. McAdoo had had his groundwork well laid in Georgia since last December. Just before the primary he arrived to make a speaking tour. First he went to Marietta, his birthplace, and visited the old house, still pockmarked with General Sherman's bullets—the house from which he, as a boy, was carried away from the invading Yankees. There he met Aunt Julia, his onetime Negro mammy, and Uncle Jim. Aunt Julia was quoted as saying: "Sho. I'se tellum's bad boy, and jes shuck an' shuck an' spank 'im. Then Ise tellum he gwine be Presiden' for sho."

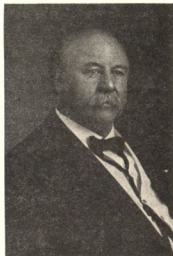
In an address at Marietta he began: "Breathes there a man with soul so dead,

Who never to himself has said,
This is my own, my native land?"

At Atlanta he began: "Fellow Georgians. I have come back to Georgia, where I was born, because of your cordial invitation, and the irresistible allurements of Georgia hospitality. . . . I feel that whatever of character and capacity I have developed and what-

ever public service I have been able to render is due to the Georgia school in which I was reared and the Georgia spirit I imbibed."

He spoke besides at Augusta, Macon



©Nicholson, Indianapolis

SAMUEL RALSTON

"There's nothing wheezy about him"

and Savannah, attacking the Republicans for the oil scandal, the high tariff, the Esch-Cummins railroad law.

In the primary McAdoo polled about five votes to Underwood's three and assured himself of Georgia's 28 delegates to the Democratic convention.

His opponents said it was a victory for the Ku Klux Klan. But the W. C. T. U., the Anti-Saloon League, and the railway men also helped to augment his total. Among the counties he carried was Cobb, his birthplace. He lost Baldwin County, however, in which part of his boyhood was spent.

Result: More votes for McAdoo in the Democratic convention; a blow at Senator Underwood's hopes.

The political prognosticators blew on their hands. "McAdoo," they said, "will go to the Convention with more votes than anyone else—but not enough to nominate him. He won't be nominated but he'll have a chance to say who will be—Senator Ralston of Indiana, perhaps, or Senator Carter Glass of Virginia."

Tom Taggart, Democratic boss of Indiana, was quick to take advantage of that suggestion. "Senator Ralston was brought up in the country," he de-

clared. "He's lived outdoors all his life. He's in fine health for a Presidential campaign, a baseball game or anything else that requires physical exertion, despite his 65 years. He's taken natural exercise all his life and there's nothing wheezy or run down about him."

THE CABINET

Calculations

J. P. Morgan standing in front of a Rolls-Royce show window might remove his silk hat, scratch his head and ask with perfect reason: "Shall I buy one? Shall I buy ten? Shall I buy twelve?" A beggar standing in the same place and seriously making the same inquiry might very properly be arrested for insanity. Yet the difference between the two would be a mere matter of purse.

It is the same way with Congress. It removes its black felt political hat, scratches its earnest political head and wonders: "Shall we have Mellon's tax reduction? Shall we have Garner's? Shall we have a bonus?" The sanity of the proceeding depends entirely on how much surplus revenue there is to play with. And the amount of surplus revenue depends on an estimate. Mr. Mellon of the Treasury Department offered the estimate. According to his estimate, Congress may sanely ask: "Shall we have one—or rather, shall we have the Mellon bill?" To speak of the Garner bill, or of the Longworth compromise (which was passed by the House) or of a soldier bonus would not be sense—pocketbook sense. But the opponents of the regular Republicans—Democrats and insurgents—do speak of these things and do claim to be sane. Last week they set out to prove their sanity by disproving Mr. Mellon's estimate of the Government's purse.

The Democrats' Argument: Here-tofore the estimates of revenue compiled by Government Actuary Joseph S. McCoy have usually been accepted. This year, besides the Actuary, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Director of Customs also made estimates. In every case but one, the Treasury accepted and published the lower figures.

Representative Garner, senior Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, ejaculated: "I have never questioned a Treasury estimate before, but in view of the \$1,000,000,000 mis-

National Affairs—[Continued]

take*, while the previous bonus was under consideration, in addition to the errors which have crept into recent estimates, I can place no further confidence in Treasury information. This is a form of immorality which, unfortunately, cannot be punished unless the man happens to be under oath."

These are the estimates of revenue for 1924 as prepared by the various calculators (figures represent millions of dollars):

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1924			
	McCoy	Others	Accepted
Customs	\$340	\$570	\$570
Income Tax	1,937	1,850	1,850
Miscellaneous	965	933	933
Total	\$3,442	\$3,353	\$3,353

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1925			
	McCoy	Others	Accepted
Customs	\$493	\$575	\$493
Income Tax	1,953	1,800	1,800
Miscellaneous	941	927	927
Total	\$3,387	\$3,302	\$3,220

Accordingly the Democrats set their own calculators to work to obtain independent figures.

Mr. Mellon's Reply. The three gentlemen whose figures were quoted above were each asked to submit estimates on probable revenue. They were then called into conference and the figures discussed.

☐ The Director of Customs' figures for the customs' receipts were accepted for the present fiscal year because he was believed to have greater knowledge. Result: \$30,000,000 increase over the Actuary's calculations.

☐ The Actuary's figures were accepted for 1925 because he was believed to have more experience in estimating future world trade conditions. He believed there would be a falling off of trade. This view seems to be substantiated by a gradual falling off of customs' receipts—as compared to the previous year—since Jan. 1 of this year. Results: \$83,000,000 decrease from the Director of Customs' estimate.

☐ The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in estimating income tax receipts, originally did not resent the figures quoted above by the Democrats. For each year he submitted a figure just \$100,000,000 below the figures for his estimates quoted above. The Commissioner heard the Actuary's views, re-considered his estimates and later added \$100,000,000 to each year. Thus he presented the figures quoted above, which were then accepted. Result: For 1924 a decrease of \$87,000,000 from

the Actuary's figures, an increase of \$100,000,000 from the Commissioner's original estimate; for 1925 a decrease of \$153,000,000 from the Actuary's estimate, an increase of \$100,000,000 from the Commissioner's original estimate.

Mr. Mellon added: "It must be borne in mind that this country is now on a high level of prosperity. . . . Estimates of receipts for internal revenue are principally affected by changes in the industrial prosperity of the country. Estimates based on a continuation of prosperous conditions would exceed actual receipts if a change were made in the conditions, since the change must be downward."

"In like manner, when estimates were made in 1922*, and the country was not then prosperous, a change in conditions made the estimates fall short of the actual receipts. Irrespective of any change in the industrial conditions of the country, a material factor in Government revenue is that the greater part of back taxes has already been collected and less revenue may be expected in the future from this source."

...

Hoover vs. Sam'l U'myer

One of the really surprising features of the Teapot Dome investigation, thus far, has been the silence of Mr. Undermyer. But the New York lawyer has seemingly been laying for bigger game. No sooner had Secretary Hoover declared the need of organized purchasing in this country to offset foreign monopolies in trade than Mr. Undermyer went at him slam-bang on his attitude toward trade associations in this country, which has been with Mr. Undermyer a tender subject ever since the Lockwood Committee investigation in New York State.

Usually Mr. Hoover is calm and scientifically impersonal under fire. This time, however, his reply to Mr. Undermyer was quick on the trigger and vividly critical in tone. The Secretary, in fact, accused his assailant as "either engaged in slander or loss of memory" and branded his remarks as "reckless statements." The Californian followed up this slashing introduction by pointing out that the Department of Commerce has no authority to prosecute illegal combines; that he had made frequent recommendations for action against illegitimate trade associations, that he has never supported "open price associations," that the Webb-Pomeroy Act was passed by Congress to avoid restraint of trade in this country, that Federal licenses are

worthless in halting operations of foreign monopolies selling in the U. S.

Mr. Hoover is not simply a long suffering engineer and scientist. He has unexpected abilities as a controversialist.

CONGRESS

Legislative Week

The Senate:

☐ Passed a resolution for a proposed amendment to the Constitution which would have each new Congress assemble on the first Monday in January following elections, and have the President take office on the third Monday in January following elections.

☐ Agreed finally to the conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill.

☐ Adopted a resolution calling on Secretary of War Weeks for all information on the recent sales of arms to Mexico.

☐ Discussed with some acrimony why it had not accomplished more legislation in this session.

The House:

☐ Passed by vote of 355 to 54 a bill granting a bonus to veterans in the form of 20 year endowment insurance policies.

☐ Passed a bill carrying an appropriation of \$7,500,000 for the improvement of roads in National Parks.

☐ Passed the Naval Appropriation bill calling for an expenditure of \$272,000 in the next fiscal year, and added an amendment requesting the President to call an arms conference for limiting light cruisers, submarines and aircraft just as battleships were limited two years ago.

☐ Passed by vote of 240 to 97 a bill approximating \$10,000,000 for the purchase of foodstuffs in the United States, which are to be shipped abroad in Shipping Board vessels and fed to destitute women and children in Germany.

Lame Dodos

When man's great and good friend, the horse, slips and breaks his leg, he is promptly shot. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals sees to that. When a Senator or a Representative slips and loses an election, he continues as a lame duck law maker for four months longer. To provide for the prompt decapitation of maimed ducks and halt politicians, a proposed amendment to the Constitution was brought before the Senate. The Senate passed the proposal by vote of 63 to 17. Its terms:

1) The terms of office of the President and Vice President shall begin and

*In 1922 the Treasury estimated a deficit for the following year of some \$400,000,000. Instead, there was a surplus of about \$600,000,000.

†Estimated by the Director of Customs.
‡Estimated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

National Affairs—[Continued]

end on the third Monday in January of every fourth year (instead of on March 4, as at present).

2) The terms of Senators and Representatives shall begin and end on the first Monday in January of every second year (instead of on March 4, as at present).

3) Congress shall convene at least once every year, on the first Monday in January, unless a different day is appointed by law. (At present although Congressmen are elected in November, their terms do not begin until the following March—four months later—and they actually do not meet, unless a special session is called, until the following December—13 months after election. The proposed amendment would make the terms and first meetings of Congress begin only two months after elections.)

4) If the election of a President is thrown into the House of Representatives (in case no candidate has a majority of votes in the Electoral College) and if the House has not chosen a President by the third Monday in January, then the Vice President shall serve as President until a President is chosen, or . . .

5) If in the above contingency the House shall not have chosen a President by March 4, following, then the Vice President shall be President for the entire four years, but . . .

6) In the event that no Vice President has been chosen (which might happen, if no Vice Presidential candidate had a majority in the Electoral College, and if the Senate were unable to choose a Vice President) then Congress shall designate by law what officer shall serve as President until the House chooses a President or the Senate chooses a Vice President.

7) The above provisions would go into effect on October 15 following the ratification of this amendment.

The effect of the above proposal would be to shorten the terms of whatever Congressmen, President and Vice President were in office when the Amendment was ratified. Certain Congressmen do not like to take the bread out of their own mouths in this way. The Amendment now goes to the House for action and if approved there, will be submitted to the States.

Peanuts and Pop

It is astonishing that no enterprising theatrical producer—one of those who stages *Follies* and *Foibles* and *Vanities* and *Scandals*—has yet put an *Investigation* on the boards. In Washington

the *Investigations* of 1924 is a leading attraction. Everybody flocks to it. Smoking is permitted. As yet admission is not charged nor have peanut and pop concessions been sold. Otherwise it is a first-rate amusement.

The elevator operators in the Senate office building have adapted themselves to the pastime. On reaching the third floor they call "Oil," and a portion of the public disembarks. At the fourth floor they call "Daugherty," and the rest leave the car. Not only the public, but members from both branches of Congress have taken up the fad. One morning last week, when it was time for the Senate to open, Senator Curtis, Republican Whip, was the only member on the floor. Call bells were rung, and after some 15 minutes a quorum was gathered, but not until many Senators had torn themselves from the *Investigation* chambers.

The *Investigations* program for last week included:

Oil:

¶ A new member was inducted to fill the vacant Republican place on the Senate Committee on Public Lands—Senator Spencer of Missouri (Senator Lenroot having resigned). On his first appearance Senator Spencer attempted to do some questioning of a witness but was called to order by Senator Walsh, Democrat of Montana, who objected to "words being put in the witness' mouth."

¶ An accountant for the Committee presented a report on what officials of the Federal Government had traded in oil stocks of the Sinclair and Doheny companies, Dec. 1, 1921, to Dec. 21, 1922, the period in which the oil leases were made. Harry M. Daugherty and seven Congressmen were on the list. Mr. Daugherty's transactions took place in October, 1922, and by them he made \$543.50. His account, once in his own name, was changed to "W. W. Spaid, No. 4" on the day news of the Sinclair lease was given out. Most of the transactions by others were very minor and not of a speculative character. Senator Davis Elkins of West Virginia, however, speculated on a comparatively large scale, but had, in the net, losses. C. Bascom Slemple, then a Representative from Virginia, now Secretary to the President, was listed for two transactions, one the sale of 100 shares of Doheny stock for a cousin, P. W. Slemple, the other purchase and sale of 1,000 shares of Mexican Seaboard. Mr. Slemple denied that, in his knowledge, the latter stock was a Sinclair stock, as alleged.

¶ A steel man from Cleveland testified that ex-Secretary Fall had asked him

to say that he had lent Mr. Fall the now notorious \$100,000—in other words that he had refused the favor which Wm. B. McLean, Washington newspaper proprietor, later performed.

¶ Harry F. Sinclair, subpoenaed to testify before the Committee for the sixth time, declined to do so on the grounds that the matter had now been transferred to the courts and the Senate had no power to compel his testimony. Said he: "I do not decline to answer any question upon the ground that my answers may tend to incriminate me, because there is nothing in any of the facts or circumstances of the lease of Teapot Dome which does or can incriminate me." Nevertheless, the Senate by vote of 72 to 1 (Senator Elkins in the negative) directed that Mr. Sinclair's name be placed before a Grand Jury for refusing to testify.

¶ Will H. Hayes, Movie Tsar, former Post Master General, former Chairman of the Republican National Committee, was called upon to testify in regard to an alleged contribution by Mr. Sinclair of 75,000 shares of Sinclair stock (worth about \$25 a share) to make up the deficit of the Republican Committee after the campaign of 1920. Mr. Hayes denied the story about the stock but said that he believed Mr. Sinclair had contributed some amount but not more than \$75,000, to make up the deficit. Mr. Hayes added that as Chairman of the Committee he had not kept its accounts.

Daugherty:

¶ Investigation of the Attorney General was conducted along three distinct lines by the incisive Senator Wheeler. By comparison with the Daugherty investigation, the oil investigation is extremely simple. Every part of the oil investigation has something to do, however remote or conjectural, with certain definite oil leases which were executed by Secretary Fall with Sinclair and Doheny. The Committee investigating the Attorney General is bound only to a certain central figure—Daugherty. Anything or anybody connected with him is a fit subject for inquiry, as is also any crime which he should have prosecuted but didn't. The result is greater diversity.

¶ Roxie Stinson (TIME, March 24), divorced wife of Jesse W. Smith, was called to the stand again, to give more testimony in regard to the relations of her late husband with the Attorney General and with various kinds of corruption. She denied the things which the Attorney General had said of her—that she had tried to sell her testimony, that she was a

National Affairs—[Continued]

disappointed woman because she was not Smith's sole legatee. She added mentions of "whiskey and drug deals."

¶ A distinct branch of the testimony dealt with the illegal interstate transportation of the Dempsey-Carpenter fight pictures. Tex Rickard, fight promoter, testified that he had been "bunked" into buying "influence" which did not exist. William A. Orr, a friend of Mr. Daugherty, one of those who allegedly "bunked" Rickard, admitted connection with the fight film affair, and with certain firms manipulating whiskey withdrawals. An ex-Department of Justice Agent declared that the Attorney was cognizant of the plan for sending fight films out of New Jersey.

¶ There was testimony by a number of Texans in regards to certain "building loan lotteries" which they said the Department of Justice had not prosecuted, or not properly prosecuted.

¶ A Manhattan druggist testified that there was a ring with which he had worked which secured illegal withdrawals of whiskey—some 50,000 or 60,000 cases—and divided some \$200,000 in graft, part of which had gone to close friends of the Attorney General, including Jesse Smith and one Howard Mannington.

¶ Tom Taggart, Democratic boss of Indiana, exclaimed to reporters: "I do hope that Harry Daugherty will stick and that he will look his yelpers in the face and tell them where to go. I have known Daugherty for years. We were neighbors in Ohio. He is a kind and generous man who will do anything for people without compensation. He was always that way. Daugherty is too good a man to do anything mean or petty. I do not believe a thing that has been said against him."

RAILROADS

Ford Self-Service

Some say this. Some say that. But every one would like to have the railroads run with low rates, high wages, satisfactory profits. One of the great arguments that much could be done in achieving this kind of millennium has been what Henry Ford has achieved in the operation of his private railroad, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton. Mr. Ford's operation of this road has often led to loose conclusions as to what could be done to improve railroad conditions by legislation. Accordingly, the Com-

mittee on Public Relations of the Eastern Railroads made an investigation to find out what was actually in this talk and last week made a report. It found that:

¶ Total freight tonnage carried by the road had increased 50% between 1920 and 1923.

¶ Last year was, nevertheless, the first time Mr. Ford got any considerable return from the road, whereas he has lost \$98,207 net, for the entire period of his operation.

¶ Passenger traffic on the road has almost disappeared, and the move-

increased traffic of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton since 1920 has been the tonnage diverted to it by the Ford Motor Co., which might otherwise have gone by alternate routes.

... To sum up, no useful generalization concerning common carriers can be obtained from the records of plant facility railroads. But Henry Ford, the railway president, deals only with Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, and the service he renders to himself satisfies him perfectly."

SOLDIER BONUS

40 Minutes

The bonus bill, reported by the Ways and Means Committee (TIME, March 24), came before the House and was discussed for 40 minutes. Discussion was limited to 40 minutes by a suspension of the rules, which Chairman Green of the Ways and Means Committee obtained by unanimous consent.

Only 40 minutes of debate, but 40 minutes of heat. Time was precious. Mr. Green for the Republicans and Mr. Collier for the Democrats doled out speaking time in fragments; two minutes to one member, three minutes to another, one minute to another, 30 seconds for a few, 15 seconds to one man. Every request for unanimous consent to extend remarks in the *Record* (i.e., have printed what was not spoken) was objected to by Congressman Beggs of Ohio, who rose seven times for that purpose. Excerpts from the speeches:

MR. GREEN OF IOWA: "The basis of the bill is the same as in the bill which heretofore passed both Houses: \$1 a day additional compensation for home service and \$1.25 per day for "oversea" service, not to exceed in any event \$625. This basis is called the adjusted service credit. As under the former bill, the first 60 days are not considered, for the reason that the Government paid for that period on discharge of the soldier, also those to whom \$50 or less is due will be paid in cash the same as before. The bill makes an important grant which was not conferred under the previous bill by providing for the payment of the adjusted service credit to the dependents of those who have died before application is made, providing the Government has not paid insurance or compensation to them. To the remaining soldiers there will be given the equivalent of a paid-up 20-year endowment insurance policy for the amount of the adjusted service credit plus 25%, with interest of 4% compounded annually. This certificate



© Wide World

TOM TAGGART

"Tell them where to go!"

ment of coal and pig iron has decreased.

¶ The movement of automobile parts and materials, as well as of cement, clay, gravel, sand, has increased.

¶ "The movement of automobiles and auto trucks shows the most astounding increase of all, jumping from 14,000 tons in 1920 to 1,271,000 tons in 1923."

In conclusion the report declared: "An analysis of the reports filed by the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton with the Interstate Commerce Commission clearly shows that it is being operated as a 'plant facility' for the Ford Motor Co. . . . The Ford Company has exercised its power in both directions, both as a purchaser of goods shipped into Detroit and as a shipper of manufactured products out of Detroit. In brief, the one important factor in the

National Affairs—[Continued]

has a borrowing privilege after two years. . . . The time has now come for action, not mere words and gestures. [Applause] Let us do something for the soldiers instead of talking about what we would like to have done. We have debated that subject over five years. Is not that enough?"

MR. FISH OF NEW YORK: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to indorse this bill wholeheartedly and sincerely as being the best adjusted-compensation measure that has ever been presented to this House."

MR. TILSON OF CONNECTICUT: "Much as I regret to oppose what is claimed to be for the soldier, there seems to be no good reason why I should support a bill that will be entirely unsatisfactory to most of the soldiers and which at the same time will produce economic and other effects harmful and far-reaching in their consequences."

MR. BACHARACH OF NEW JERSEY: "This bill is framed along the lines of good common sense and good business judgment."

MR. GARRETT OF TENNESSEE: "It is a parliamentary outrage. . . . You propose in this tremendous legislation to devote only 20 minutes to discussion and permit no amendment whatever, and you do it in a form demanded neither by the soldier nor the taxpayer."

MR. HOWARD OF NEBRASKA (who afterwards voted in favor of the bill): "To vote for this bill will be to give the recognition of legitimacy to a legislative bastard, conceived in the fertile brain of a professional profiteering patriot, and accouched on a damask divan in the gold room in the house of Morgan & Co., attended by a galaxy of accoucheurs appointed by Treasury Secretary Mellon and approved by the President of the United States."

MR. TAGUE OF MASSACHUSETTS: "We must go on record as either opposing a bonus bill or accepting this gag rule. . . . I want to say without fear of contradiction that in my ten years as a Member of this House this is the most cowardly piece of legislation that has ever been put to the country."

MR. BANKHEAD OF ALABAMA: "We have been dragged, so to speak, by this parliamentary maneuver, which is a species of immorality, into having no choice, those of us who differ with the provisions of this bill."

MR. DEAL OF VIRGINIA: "I shall vote against this bill, and if I had 1,000 votes I would cast them all against the bill."

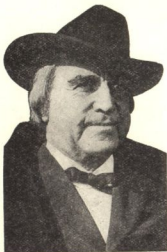
MR. DOMINICK OF SOUTH CAROLINA: "Mr. Speaker, I have just enough time, I presume, to say that I am opposed to

this bill and to ask that I have leave to extend my remarks in the *Record* and have objection made by the gentleman from Ohio."

THE SPEAKER: "The gentleman from South Carolina asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the *Record*. Is there objection?"

MR. BEGG: "Mr. Speaker, I object."

MR. CASEY OF PENNSYLVANIA: "Mr.



REPRESENTATIVE HOWARD

"—a damask divan in the gold room in the house of Morgan—"

Speaker, what a farce this whole proceeding is."

MR. JEFFERS OF ALABAMA: "Mr. Speaker, we are being forced today to vote on a 'gold brick' under a 'gag' rule."

MR. MACLAFFERTY OF CALIFORNIA: "Is a Member who knowingly hands a 'gold brick' to his constituents, a confidence man?"

MR. RANKIN OF MISSISSIPPI: "Ah, Mr. Speaker, say what you please about this bill, this is the Mellon compensation bill. It is the product of the 'hand of Esau and the voice of Jacob,' and the ex-service men of this country are going to so regard it."

MR. GALLIVAN OF MASSACHUSETTS: "All I want to ask is whether the gentleman believes that, instead of this bill coming from the Committee on Ways and Means, it comes from Joe Miller's joke book."

As the 40 minutes drew to a close the leaders appealed to the Speaker to determine how much time each had left. Then, as in the final moments of a football game, they made their most spectacular efforts. Hardly any

one spoke more than a sentence without interruption. The time keeper's whistle blew. Mr. Green moved a vote. The yeas and nays were taken.

Result: 175 Republicans, 177 Democrats, 1 Socialist (Berger of Milwaukee), 1 Independent (Kvale, successor of Volstead), 1 Farmer-Laborite (Wefald of Minnesota)—355, in all, favored the bill. Opposed were 34 Republicans, 20 Democrats—54 in all, most of them from Eastern states.

So the bill went on to the Senate which may possibly 1) put in a cash alternative to the insurance bonus; 2) pass the bonus before tax reduction. But one thing may be expected of the Senate—it will surely pass the bill.

A few days after the bill had been passed by the House, the Treasury Department furnished estimates on the probable cost of the bill. Mr. Green had declared that the cost would be \$2,119,600,000. The Treasury declared that the total outlay by the Government would amount in 20 years to \$4,856,750,087. The present value of the proposed insurance certificates, according to the Treasury, would be, alone, \$2,264,757,591, not to mention \$109,607,517 in cash payments to relatives of veterans deceased since the War and \$172,000,000 for costs of administration during the next 20 years. It calculated that in order to meet the necessary payments, interest of from 13% to 15% would have to be obtained on the amounts proposed to be set aside as a sinking fund. Mr. Green on seeing the Treasury estimates asserted: "Anyone could see how absurd the Treasury estimates are even at a casual glance."

POLITICAL NOTE

Scribner's Presents

It was a cynic who said "Every man has his price." It was Calvin Coolidge who declared that freedom has its price. Last week a volume of his speeches and essays was published under the title *The Price of Freedom*. It is an expression of his views on national affairs expressed in the generalized, aphoristic style which the public by this time knows well. Excerpts:

Of course it would be folly to argue that the people cannot make political mistakes. They can and do make grave mistakes. They know it, they pay the penalty, but compared with the mistakes which have been made by the great autocracy they are unimportant.

Often times the inconvenience and loss fall on the innocent. . . . No man was ever meanly born. About his cradle is the wondrous miracle of life. He may descend into the depths, he may live in infancy and perish miserably, but he is born great. . . .

FOREIGN NEWS

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Parliament's Week

House of Lords. A bill introduced in the Commons by Frank Briant, Liberal Member for Lambeth, would enable peeresses in their own right to sit in the House of Lords. Members of all parties, including the well-advertised Lady Astor, support the measure. The bill would affect 24 British peeresses, including the Duchess of Fife, the Countesses of Cromartie, Loudoun and Seafeld, Countess Roberts, and Viscountesses Wolseley and Rhonda.

Viscountess Rhonda has led the fight for the admission of peeresses to the Lords. The case was referred to the Privileges Committee of the Commons. She claimed a seat on the Sex Disqualification Act of 1919, which provides that a person shall not be disqualified by sex from the exercise of any public function. The Committee, rejecting the plea, said that a seat in the Lords was an "honor" and not a "public function." Briant's bill may lead to the establishment of "The House of Lords and Ladies."

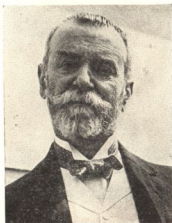
House of Commons. By a vote of 343 to 13 the House rejected a pacifist motion introduced by Walter Ayles, a young Quaker Labor-Socialist, representing North Bristol, proposing a sweeping reduction in the British Army of 150,000 men. The authorized strength of the British Army is 225,588 all ranks, including 71,357 British Garrison in India, so the measure was tantamount to the abolition of the British Home forces, exclusive of the 135,000 Territorial (or Militia) forces. A small bloc of former "conshies," or Conscientious Objectors, were the only M. P.'s in favor of reduction. The Government held that one nation disarmed in the midst of an armed world would not bring about a general armament reduction.

Esmé Speaks

With the Atlantic between him and home, Sir Esmé Howard, new British Ambassador to the U. S., rose from the banqueting table to deliver his first expression of British policy to the Yankees. The occasion was a dinner given by the Pilgrims of the U. S. at

the Waldorf-Astoria, Manhattan. John W. Davis, whom Britishers used to know as U. S. Ambassador, and Frank L. Polk, onetime U. S. Under Secretary of State, were preliminaries on the program. Radio spread the proceedings far and wide; while the dinner was still in progress, a radiogram from the Pilgrims of London was on its way back: "We are now listening to the speeches."

But London did not hear all. Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to Washington, followed Mr. Polk on the program. He objected to the radio



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JULES JUSSERAND

"We have a goodly number of airplanes—"

microphone before him; so it was removed, and England did not hear him say: "We have a goodly number of airplanes, which have been the subject of much criticism. 'Does France really build her airplanes to attack the English?' is the question some people are asking. I can give the answer as briefly and emphatically as possible. 'She does not.'"

Then it was Sir Esmé's turn. Whether from pure disinclination, or with a deeper motive, he too, objected to the microphone, and his compatriots did not hear him say: "One of our most eminent Ambassadors, Lord Dufferin, used to say that the cause of peace would be greatly promoted if it was an understood thing that at the outbreak of war the respective Ambassadors of the belligerent countries were forthwith hung."

"I think that the respective Minis-

ters for Foreign Affairs, not to mention the Prime Ministers, might with both justice and equity precede the Ambassadors to the scaffold. While, if each Ambassador was allowed to pick out for execution six of the most flamboyant newspaper editors or proprietors in his own country, I believe that I, for my own part, would go smiling to the stake."

"The American Ambassador to Madrid told us the other night of a conversation he had with the King of Spain in which his Majesty had said to him: 'You Americans are very smart.' Mr. Moor replied, 'We know it.' The King said, 'Yes, but you don't know quite how smart you are; at least, you don't realize how smart you were when you put 3,000 miles between yourselves and Europe.'"

"That was a very true saying and I can well understand the weariness and despair which must be caused to an American observer by the very mention of the old traditional dissensions of Europe which have their roots far back in the twilight of the dawn of history."

"And yet an attitude of complete aloofness and lack of interest in the affairs of the other white continent cannot be either wholesome or in the end good business for either of the two."

"We in England, gentlemen, have long ago realized that a policy of splendid isolation was but an idle dream and a vain imagining. . . ."

"Indeed, America under his [President Harding's] Administration was not splendidly isolated, but was rather splendidly helpful in many ways, and now, under President Coolidge, she is doing her best through the Instrumentality of her experts on the Reparation Commission to help straighten out that tangled skein."

"And, therefore, I do not believe that the American people will just leave Europe to stew in her own juice."

. . . .

Winnie's Defeat

In feudal England every man had a master—peasant, noble and monarch; the masterless man was almost an outlaw and found every man's hand against him.

Winston Spencer Churchill, "Winnie," is a masterless man in English politics. Once he was Conservative, but he became a Liberal 20 years ago because of Chamberlain's free trade

Foreign News—[Continued]

program; he was a Liberal until this year, when he decided to run for Parliament on a Conservative platform. He wanted to stand in the Abbey Division of Westminster. The Conservative caucus said: "First you must let us be your master; consent to that and you must run for office only when and where we choose." "Winnie," who had just been defeated in the December election on a Liberal ticket, said "No." He wanted to run in Westminster; he wanted to be back in Parliament. So the Conservatives put up Otho Nicholson in the Abbey Division, and "Winnie," the masterless politician, campaigned alone.

He ran on an independent, anti-Socialist ticket against Nicholson, the Conservative, and Fenner Brockway, the Laborite. His campaign was a colorful whirlwind (TIME, March 24), described as "Churchill's circus." He aimed to bring out the large non-voting electorate to choose him in a rock-ribbed Conservative stronghold. He must split the Conservative vote to beat the Laborite whom he officially opposed, and he had the backing of so influential a Conservative as Lord Balfour.

The Liberal Party of Asquith, which he had so recently abandoned, said nothing. At the eleventh hour it put up a candidate of its own, Scott Duckers, who—as everyone knew—had not the ghost of a chance, who could divert no Labor votes, no normal Conservative votes, but might be counted on to catch some of the votes that the energetic Churchill was scooping in from the highways and the by-ways.

The end of the election was exciting. The result was in doubt until the last moment. Churchill swept the district with automobiles to carry lazy voters to the polls. He seemed to be leading. A crowd of 20,000 gathered in front of Caxton Hall, where the count was in progress, and the Laborites sang *The Red Flag* and *The Internationale*. At 12:30 that night newspapers got out editions stating that Churchill had won.

"Winnie" was madly cheered by his supporters. Smiling broadly, he rushed down the room, shook hands with his wife who had helped him in his Rooseveltian struggle. A celebration began. The counting officer said nothing, but kept working with pencil and paper. He added again, and announced that a mistake had been made: Otho Nicholson had won by a majority of 43 votes. The ballot stood at Nicholson (Conservative), 8,187; Churchill (Independent), 8,144; Brockway

(Labor), 6,156; Duckers (Liberal), 291.

Congratulations were showered on Nicholson. Churchill turned ashen pale. His cigar dropped from his mouth and rolled unnoticed to the floor. His wife buried her face in her hands. "Demand a recount," whispered Churchill's campaign manager. "I demand a recount!" cried "Winnie." The result was the same.*

A refinement of political cruelty could demand no greater punishment



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MR. CHURCHILL

His cigar rolled to the floor

than that given the ambitious, patriotic Churchill, who tried to be his own master in British politics, for it is conceded that Duckers' 291 votes were votes filched from "Winnie's" campaign and would easily have carried him to Parliament.

The fact that he found much strong support in a Conservative constituency is taken to mean that his declaration in favor of a bold, independent stand against Socialism in England and indecision in foreign policy, creates a new issue on which the Conservative Party must stand if it is to reestablish itself. In a statement issued after he had recovered his composure, "Winnie" took that attitude.

Singapore

Ramsay MacDonald's Labor Government has abandoned the project (TIME,

*In the U. S. a recount may take more than a year and cost thousands of dollars. In Great Britain the process is handled on the spot and immediately. Such action often saves a detailed examination of the ballots for a legal scrutiny which is resorted to only on the insistence of one of the candidates.

Dec 29) of the British Admiralty to construct a gigantic naval base at Singapore, the great British port at the tip of the Malay Peninsula. Announcement of this decision was made to the House of Commons by Secretary for Admiralty Amery in introducing the Navy Appropriations Bill.

Said the Premier: "We stand for a foreign policy of international co-operation through a strengthened and enlarged League of Nations, which will make possible a comprehensive agreement on elimination of armaments."

The idea of a Singapore base originated last year with the Conservative Government of the late Mr. Bonar Law and was continued by his successor, Mr. Baldwin. It was discussed by representatives of the British Dominions at the recent Imperial Conference, and was an integral part of the Conservative scheme to unify the British Empire by Imperial preference. The location of Singapore was an outcome of the Washington Conference of 1921-2, when Britain guaranteed not to increase her fortifications at her naval base of Hong-kong and returned her potential base of Wei-hai-wei to China. A base at Singapore would protect (particularly in case of naval liaison with the U. S. base at Manila) the British communications with Australia and New Zealand, and would defend the right flank of her Indian possessions. It was directed against only one factor—the rising sea-power of the Japanese Empire.

News of the abandonment of the Singapore base was greeted by the Dominions with disapproval. The Australian Government expressed sympathy with Mr. MacDonald's foreign policy, but held that it would be jeopardized by a reduction in the possibilities of mobilization of the British fleet, and argued that such reduction would reduce the Government's international influence. The Governments of New Zealand and Newfoundland took the same attitude. Premier Baldwin voiced conservative opposition to the abandonment.

Only General Smuts, Premier of the South African Government, endorsed the Government's stand, stating that it was a bold move towards enduring peace. South Africa would hardly share in the strategic benefits of a Singapore base.

"Up Tobin"

An automobile, carrying four men in the Free State army uniform and one machine gun, dashed into Queenstown about midnight and stopped at a pier

Foreign News—[Continued]

where some British soldiers from Spike Island had just landed. The gun was trained on the Tommies, fire was opened. One soldier was killed, two women (bystanders) and 28 soldiers were wounded—four so seriously that they are not expected to recover. The car then left the pier, drove along the high-road past the Queenstown Yacht Club where the assassins trained the gun on the British destroyer *Scythe*. They fired but inflicted no casualties, and disappeared driving towards Rushbrooke at a furious pace.

In Queenstown it was thought that the assassins were mutineers, as they shouted "Up Tobin!"* as they left the town. General O'Duffy, Commander-in-Chief of the Free State Army, ordered an investigation. President Cosgrave of the Executive Council telegraphed London to express his horror at the murderous deed.

Mulcahy

Free State troops by night, on the orders of Defense Minister General Richard Mulcahy, surrounded a Dublin saloon, captured 40 officers, among whom was thought to be Maj.-Gen. Tobin. (General Tobin had led an army "mutiny" against General Mulcahy's plans for demobilization). But General Tobin was not among the officers captured. The grim laugh was on General Mulcahy and he resigned. His place was filled by Home Minister Kevin O'Higgins acting for President Cosgrave who is ill. The problem of demobilizing the Free State army, thereby ousting patriotic soldiers from their jobs, remained to be solved.

General Mulcahy is widely regarded as Ireland's premier soldier. His temporary failure as a Cabinet Minister, due in part to the impetuosity of youth, has not detracted from the glamor which sparks from his sword.

General Tobin denounced the Queenstown murders which were said to have been committed in his name. The Free State government was but little shaken by the Mulcahy-Tobin disagreement.

Irish Boundary

Negotiations between Ulster and the Irish Free State to settle a boundary, have broken down. The negotiations were initiated by Premier MacDonald; action by the British Government is now expected.

*Major General Tobin was leader of the recent Free State army mutiny.

FRANCE

Le Maroc

Le Maréchal Lyautey, since 1912 the French Resident-General in Morocco, is generally considered the most brilliant of France's colonial administrators. His diplomacy in extending French influence among the turbulent Rif tribesmen and at the Court of the Sultan at Rabat, as well as his military achievements in pacifying and extending the area under French control, stands in striking contrast



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LE MARÉCHAL LYAUTEY:
Oust?

to the British devolution of authority in Egypt and the Spanish military reverses in their own Moroccan war.

It is now suggested to retire Lyautey and allow Albert Sarraut, Minister of the Colonies in the Poincaré Cabinet, to succeed the soldier who has done so much to extend the French North African Empire. Marshall Lyautey has announced his intention of not resigning just yet. But politics are politics and something must be done for Sarraut, who has proclaimed his intention of renouncing Parliamentary life after the next elections. It was reported that M. Sarraut had been offered the post of Governor-General of French Indo-China and of Ambassador at Washington, "both of which he refused."

Morocco is the only place where M. Sarraut's activities will have free scope. He waits till M. Lyautey ends his colonial career, either of his own

free will or by pressure. The French Government has found that, so far, the smallest hint of M. Lyautey's replacement is received with strong protests.

Franc's Day

No sooner did the franc begin to rise than Frenchmen began to fear it would rise too fast. Frenchmen, as well as others, who had to buy francs at a price higher than they reckoned, were forced to sell securities in order to meet their obligations. This caused dumping on the Bourse. And this nearly precipitated a panic.

But, in general, all Frenchmen rejoiced to see the franc go up, however fast.

Monday, March 24, was a day unique. The franc opened at a value of 5.37 cents, jumped to 5.63 cents, fell to 5.40 cents. Up 27 points, down 23 points—a total of 50 points traveled in fluctuation. When it was at 5.63 cents, a high point for the year was recorded.

Dans le Parlement

¶ The taxation and fiscal reform bills, after slight modification in the Senate, were passed by both Chamber and Senate. The vote in the latter house was 151 to 23. The bill is expected to increase Treasury receipts by 6,323,000,000 francs yearly from increased taxation, and effect 1,000,000,000 francs of economies.

¶ Reliable information stated that the Premier's next step in economy will be consolidation of the French 70,000,000,000 franc floating debt. Details of the method are still secret.

¶ The Union Française for Woman Suffrage is piqued because Messieurs les Sénateurs et Députés have ignored the suffrage question. These active ladies have decided to send all of the recalcitrant males in le Parlement a letter, pointing out that Belgian women vote, that Primo de Rivera has decreed the vote for the señoritas of Castille and Aragon, and that Benito Mussolini has promised that the donnas of Italy may vote sometime soon.

¶ The Chamber of Deputies voted a bill fixing the number of its members at 584. The present membership of the Chamber is 626.

¶ The Chamber of Deputies passed by a vote of 505 to 64 the bill regulating the organization of the French Army. Under stress of arguments urging that France must be ready for "the next war," full power was given

Foreign News—[Continued]

the Government to order mobilization by decree, without immediate ratification, demanded in a Socialist amendment. The Socialists insisted that the authorization should apply only to national external security. M. Maginot, Minister of War, replied: "We must also be prepared against the possibility of internal insurrection." The amendment was defeated, 380 to 190. The Army will consist of 68 infantry regiments, 5 Foreign Legion regiments, 208 air squadrons, 19 companies of captive balloons. Colonial and Algerian troops were not included. Numbers were not specified.

Coming Elections

The Cabinet, after considering the respective merits of May 4, 11 and 18, decided to hold Parliamentary elections on May 11—which will be just one week after the German Reichstag elections. As the attitude of the French electorate will largely depend on events in Germany, the eleventh will be most advantageous to Poincaré. A lapse of more than a week would allow a careful analysis of German returns. In a week much propaganda of alarmist complexion could be used to advantage by the Bloc National, of which M. Poincaré is the head. The date—Jeanne d'Arc Day—is also calculated to play upon the national pride of the French people.

HOLLAND

Amsterdam Comes Back

The recent pyrotechnics in franc exchange has again emphasized a fact often before noted—the tendency of Germany to carry on financial operations from Holland.

Since 1919, 16 banks in which German banking groups were interested have opened in Holland; in addition, Germans have bought into previously Dutch banks, and also organized holding companies with Dutch names. This has been the machinery by which astute German industrialists like Stinnes and Wolff have pumped their money out of Germany while marks were falling; now that marks are fairly stable, some of it is being pumped back into Germany again by the same means. For practical purposes, the management of much of Germany's liquid capital has been transferred to Amsterdam and other Dutch centres. Thence, German imports and industries are daily being financed, while various international commissions seek German capital in order to exact their reparation demands.

The result has been that, for the

time being at least, Amsterdam is coming back into its ancient position of supremacy as a financial centre, from which she was ousted by London about 200 odd years ago.

BELGIUM

"Sugar"

Georges Theunis, Jack-in-the-box Premier (TIME, March 10, 17) proceeded recently to work up a favorable atmosphere by the time-honored political expedient known as "sweetening the pot." The employees and functionaries of the Kingdom of Belgium received increases in salaries. M. Theunis announced last week in a speech on budget economy that only one employee had refused an increase. That man's name is Albert, his official title is "King of the Belgians" and his civil list (royal salary) is 3,300,000 francs. The announcement was greeted with cheers from the Liberal and Clerical party benches.

GERMANY

Coming Elections

As announced last week, Reichstag elections will be held May 4.

Under the slogan, "One people, one nation, one Kaiser," the German National People's Party launched a strong monarchist drive for the Reichstag elections. A party manifesto demanded repudiation of the Versailles Treaty, urged the youth of the land to tear away "the tissue of lies about Germany's war guilt," to go back to Bismarck and "fight everywhere against the destructive spirit of the Jews."

The united committees of various nationalist parties at reactionary Munich named for the next President of the German Republic "that dyed-in-the-wool monarchist, the incarnation of the old imperial German spirit" Admiral von Tirpitz, creator of the German Navy and father of Germany's ruthless submarine warfare.

The Republicans, Liberals, Socialists and Reds opened an all-along-the-line attack against the monarchist drive, arguing the effect of a monarchist revival on French policy and the ridiculous "Beer House Brawl" to discredit both the Berlin and the Munich reactionaries.

Hugo Stinnes, whose last political act was to desert his German People's Party and form a new group, independent of Foreign Minister Stresemann, to be known as the Na-

tional Liberal Alliance, announced that he would not be a candidate for the Reichstag at this election. In the last session his only activities were in the Foreign Relations Committee. He said that he intended to devote most of his time to his industrial and commercial interests.

A Good Dinner

Herr Ebert, President of the German Republic, sat down to a good dinner at the Hotel Adlon, ate as calmly as a German can in the presence of appetizing food. Outside the hotel, pickets representing 25 striking cooks paraded with placards telling the public all about the strike. Although Ebert, as one of the most prominent leaders of the Socialist Party, might have been expected to sympathize with the strike, he showed no distaste at eating a dinner prepared by strike-breaking cooks who had hastily manned the skillers. Count Kanitz, German Minister of Food Supply, also found the food supply at the Adlon to his taste that same evening. Rumors of violence against the two officials came to nothing.

Mystery Trip

Chancellor Marx and Foreign Minister Stresemann journeyed in a fast train to Vienna one night last week. No one was told why they went. They called on Austrian Chancellor Seipel, returned to Berlin. And no one was the wiser.

Finally a Vienna newspaper spoke in effect as follows: "You came to ask Mgr. Seipel's advice about putting German finances under League control as Austria did. Mgr. Seipel advised you to do so. Don't!"

Only a few days previous, Dr. Zimmermann, League financial administrator of Austria, had declared that the League could restore Germany to financial health in a few months.

An earlier theory of the mysterious trip was that it was to counteract the movement for an Austro-Bavarian-Rhenish union which would leave Prussia alone in her misery.

ITALY

Economics

Mussolini's Ambassadors spend much of their time outside the land of sunshine and black shirts in praising the modest leader of the Fascisti.

Prince Gelasio Caetani, Italian Ambassador to the U. S., addressed the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Manhattan last week. He defended the régime of Mussolini and said that it

Foreign News—[Continued]

had reduced indebtedness, stabilized railroads, reduced the number of strikes, increased industrial enterprises.

"The outline of Mussolini's work", said the Ambassador, "can be summed in two words—economic reconstruction. Economics are at the root of every question in this world. They are the prime cause of political strife, of civil and international wars. They are the basis of all social problems, the foundation of private or national happiness or distress, the prime movers in the development of Science and Art and the principal factor in the upbuilding of any great nation. Mussolini is fully convinced that it matters little if a government is red or white, republican or monarchic, revolutionary or hyper-constitutional, as long as it operates in full harmony with the unchangeable laws of economics."

Prince Caiani said there were 680 strikes in 1922 as against 152 the next year, when Mussolini seized power; 7,500,000 work days lost in 1922, as against 250,000 the next year. Unemployment was reduced one third in the same period. And 1,115,619,415 lire have been added to the capital invested in industry.

GREECE

"Hellenic State"

King George II of Greece submitted to generous terms of abdication, granted him by the Republican Government of M. Papanastasiou, and tendered by Royalist deputies. Last week a straw showed that the wind had set definitely against monarchy; prayers for the King were omitted in all church services throughout Greece, and the official title of Greece was changed from the "Kingdom of Greece" to the "Hellenic State."

This ends a three months' struggle to retain the monarchy on the part of the Greek royalists, which became desperate when the first terms of abdication were offered (TIME, Dec. 31). The King, acting on the advice of Queen Elizabeth, daughter of the ubiquitous Queen Marie of Rumania, decided to accept terms which represent a compromise between the Republicans and the Conservatives and Liberals. The latter two will recognize the republic, subject to the following conditions:

- 1) The King is permitted voluntarily to resign, retaining for life the title of King of the Hellenes, four-fifths of his civil list income and almost all of its estates;
- 2) Free elections are to be held immediately after the abdication;
- 3) The Royalists are to hold two-fifths of the seats in the Senate that will be created, and will be reestablished in the army;
- 4) A general amnesty for political enemies is declared.

The sincerity of this amnesty will be

the acid test of the new Ministry. On the other hand the Royalists are suspected of ulterior motives, as the famed General Metaxas, former Royalist general in the ill-fated Asia Minor cam-



© Keystone
GENERAL METAXAS
He is Greece's "Little Moltke"

paigns against Mustafa Kemal, and leader of last autumn's Royalist coup d'état, is now at liberty to reënter Greek politics.

The return of Metaxas will give the Conservatives the vigorous leader whom they now lack. With Venizelos back in France, cordially hated by both Royalists and Republicans, the able Metaxas is free to work for a later return of the Glücksburg or some other monarchy. His return will hearten the Royalists to intense activity, as he is looked upon as the cleverest man in Greece. As a military leader he is regarded very highly, both in Greece and in Germany, where he was called the "Little Moltke." Kaiser Wilhelm used to say of him: "If I had five men like Metaxas, I could conquer the world!"

YUGO-SLAVIA

A Mission

A Yugo-Slav financial mission came to Washington to discuss the funding of the Yugo-Slav war debt to the U. S. The members were received by Secretary Hughes, then proceeded to exchange views with the Treasury.

RUSSIA

Celestial Relations

In Peking, Mr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Christian statesman, was commissioned to negotiate with a representative of Sovietland about full recognition by China of the Soviet Government and other questions. Wang failed. The reason for his failure is one of those diplomatic unmentionables.

On Friday an agreement had apparently been reached between Mr. Wang and M. Karaghan of Russia. The agreement was initiated by them. For some reason the Chinese Cabinet delayed its acceptance of the agreement. On Sunday, M. Karaghan rather undiplomatically told Mr. Wang that the agreement must be accepted within three days, or Russia would withdraw. On Wednesday, the Chinese Cabinet, ostensibly in a huff, told Mr. Karaghan to leave the country. On Thursday, M. Karaghan not having left, the President of China transferred the conduct of the negotiations from Mr. Wang to Dr. Wellington Koo. But the prospects for settlement were no better.

The central point of controversy is admitted to be the romantic and potentially superb Chinese Eastern Railway, which runs through Manchuria and Mongolia to Russia. A great part of it is now under absolute Soviet control. France, America and Japan are interested in the railway. The Russians say that negotiations broke down owing to the sinister interference of France, America and Japan. Certainly the Japanese expressed delight when they learned of Mr. Wang's failure.

On Monday, Dr. Koo took up the task. But on Tuesday M. Karaghen said that he would consider nothing but unconditional recognition. Meanwhile Russian troops were in Mongolia and were likely to remain there defending Mongolian independence from the Chinese Republic. But it was considered extremely unlikely that the Russians would advance into Manchuria, for that would precipitate Japanese action.

Emboldened

Emboldened by recognition from Great Britain and smarting under the effect of the breakdown of Russo-Chinese negotiations at Peking, the Soviet Government apparently decided to make unconditional recognition a *sine qua non* of any negotiations with

Foreign News—[Continued]

foreign powers. Notice to this effect was served at Berlin on the Dutch delegates conferring there with Red envoys for a Russo-Dutch Commercial Agreement. The Dutch delegation promptly abandoned discussion, returned to the Hague.

PERSIA

Baby Shah

Young Ahmad Mirza, 26-year-old Shah of Persia, loved pleasure and gambled too much on the Riviera (TIME, March 10). His 36 ministers last week deposed him. His young brother, the Crown Prince, aged 25, fled the capital. His baby son, aged 2, was named Shah. Thereupon much monstrous agitation for the creation of a republic collapsed. The 36 ministers will enjoy the pleasures of regency for 19 years.

TURKEY

Mustafa Explains

"Our position today is analogous to that of Italy when she expelled the Pope from temporal power," said Mustafa Kemal Pasha, President of the Grand National Assembly, in an interview, staunchly defending the expulsion of the Calif (TIME, March 17).

His argument: The Calif had no place in a Republic. The temporal power which was attached to his religious office stood always in the way of progress. For example, when it was decided that women should not be forced to wear a veil, the Calif objected. Again, it was impossible to prohibit polygamy when the Calif had more than one wife. In order to separate once and for all, the new state from the old religion, Abdul Medjid had to be ousted. As good Republicans the Turks recognized no authority higher than the Constitution. As good Moslems they would continue to reverence the leader of their faith.

Mustapha went on to explain that Turkey had become overridden with special privileges granted to religionists—patriarchs, archbishops, missionaries, etc., and that it now intended to abolish all religious prerogatives in temporal offices. The Calif was no exception.

Where Men Are Men

Article X of the new Turkish Constitution may provoke as lively a discussion in the homes of the Angora delegates as was provoked by Article X of the League of Nations Covenant

in the U. S. Senate in 1919. Article X, as originally proposed, specified that every Turk, upon completing his 18th year, was entitled to vote in Parliamentary elections.

The Grand National Assembly, in a session that passed the first articles of the Constitution, last week amended Article X by the insertion of the obnoxious word "male" before Turk.

The debate over Article X was lively. Isahn Bey, deputy for Jebel Bereyet and President of the First Tribunal of Independence, declared that resistance to the admission of women to equal rights was foolish, as in ten years women would certainly be members of the Assembly.

A bearded, turbaned Moslem ecclesiastic arose with dignity and intense conviction. "When that moment comes," he cried, "the men will become women!"

...

Sex Disqualification

Search-warrants for harems will be the order of the day in Turkey if a movement to repeal the Turkish Volstead Act succeeds. The Ministry of Finance estimated that a revenue of \$3,000,000 will be available if the sale of liquor is authorized again. The proposal is to permit the manufacture, sale and taxation of liquor, but forbid any sale to women.

LIBERIA

Progress

Charles D. B. King, President of Liberia, entered upon his second term amid pomp signifying progress. A feature of the ceremonies was a parade headed by the President, his Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court, foreign representatives including Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, colored U. S. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Officers from English and French warships, a native force, well drilled, a company of girl guides, added to the occasion.

It was the Vice President, however, who proved to be the centre of attraction. For the first time a native African holds that office. He is H. Two Wesley, of the Grebo tribe. (President King is of American descent. He was brought to Liberia from Sierra Leone when a child.)

Progress was pointed to on every hand from every viewpoint and in every respect. Typical was the new lighthouse with a fine revolving light of 25-miles visibility which has just been erected where Monrovia, the capital, juts into the ocean.

LATIN AMERICA

Mexican War

General Estrada was cornered by rebels at Acapulco. The U. S. cruiser *Cincinnati*, Captain C. P. Nelson commanding, was in port. General Estrada asked Captain Nelson to land marines to keep order. Captain Nelson wired President Obregon saying he was about to give the desired assistance. Obregon's Secretary of War wired back: "No official is authorized to solicit aid of foreign troops whatever may be the conditions at the port of Acapulco. Such request constitutes ... treason."

Had Captain Nelson landed troops, Mexico-American relations might have reverted to a much precedented strain.

...

Meanwhile, Charles B. Warren, "flower of American diplomacy," after conferring with Charles E. Hughes, set off to serve as Ambassador in Mexico City. Mr. Warren and John Barton Payne negotiated with Obregon last summer the treaties whereby the U. S. recognized the present Government of Mexico.

...

Honduran Strife

U. S. President Coolidge, who recently authorized the sale of arms to the Mexican Government, announced last week an embargo on all shipment of arms from the U. S. to Honduras.

Following a call for protection of life and property from U. S. Minister Franklin Morales, 176 officers and men from the U. S. cruiser *Mitauque* were landed at Amapala and marched to the Honduran capital, Tegucigalpa.

Honduran de facto troops fired on the blue-jackets but no one was hurt. An apology was offered, claiming that a "mistake" had been made; and the sailors were requested to withdraw. The Minister replied that they would remain until order was restored.

The Honduran incident, which excited much comment owing to the previous American occupation of Haiti, was caused by the fighting in Tegucigalpa when General Juan Angelo Arias and General Francisco Bueso—who seized dictatorial powers on the death of former President Rafael Lopez Gutierrez—were driven from the capital by rebels led by Generals Tiburcio Carias and Gregorio Ferrera.

The latter established a de facto government.

MUSIC

In Chicago

Gioconda for Rose Raisa, *Le Prophète* for Charles Marshall, *Werther* for Mary Garden, will probably be added to Chicago operatic repertory next season. Also it is likely that *Don Carlos* will be mounted for Chaliapin, *Gianni Schicchi* for Galeffi; *Pearl Fishers* for Schipa, *Lucrezia Borgia* for Raisa, and *Pillias and Mélisande* for Garden and Baklanoff.

Three new sopranos have signed on. They are: Toti dal Monti, Elvira de Hidalgo, Elsa Gentner-Rischer.

It was announced that German operas proved financially no good.

Mme. Wanda Landowska, Polish virtuoso, is a modern harpsichordist. A fortnight ago she performed charmingly upon her quaint old instrument to the accompaniment of the Chicago Orchestra.

In Rochester

The most recent composition of Albert Coates, onetime conductor of the Imperial Opera of Petrograd and of grand opera at Covent Garden, London, is entitled *Suite after the Style of the Old Masters*. It has been dedicated to George Eastman of Rochester—a gesture speaking volumes.

Mr. Coates has been, for nearly a year, director of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, affiliated with the Eastman School of Music. In dedicating his suite to George Eastman, Mr. Coates was doubtless conscious of something more than personal tribute. He was, in fact, paying tribute to the rising tide of music throughout the U. S.

Some five years ago when he was planning to make a gift of money for musical instruments for the use of the public schools in Rochester, Mr. Eastman said: "I used to think that music was like lace upon a garment, nice to have but not necessary. I have come to believe that music is absolutely essential to our community life."

Two years ago the Eastman School of Music, famed adjunct of Rochester University, was formally opened. The building, equipment and endowment come to about \$5,000,000. The structure comprises a five-story school and an auditorium known as the Eastman Theatre. Over the theatre is the in-

scription: FOR THE ENRICHMENT OF COMMUNITY LIFE.

To the casual visitor the Eastman Theatre might appear to be merely a cinema house de luxe. For on six days each week it is crowded with movie fans. That was Mr. Eastman's idea—that those who came to look at the pictures might stay to listen to the orchestra.

Hitherto the Eastman Theatre has been exempt from taxation. Early this month an attempt was made by city officials to tax the theatre. Mr. East-



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CONDUCTOR COATES

"After the style of the Old Masters"

man went before the officials, defended his theatre as a unique educational institution to the satisfaction of music-lovers everywhere.

A national conservatory supported by Congress has been periodically advocated. But Mr. Eastman has actually created that which a barren Congress might never bring forth. It is to him and not to Congress that Mr. Coates dedicates his suite.

George Eastman, besides his Kodak,* makes a large part of the celluloid film of the cinema.

He runs his enormous plant on a profit-sharing plan—a plan of bonuses, based on a sliding scale dependent on the dividend rate. His reasons for so doing, he explains as follows: "I worked in a bank as a young man. I started working at 14, when I left school and got a \$3 job with an insur-

* He himself invented the word Kodak. The letter K always appealed to him for its firm and unyielding appearance; "after long meditation and concentration" the letters grouped themselves into the word KODAK.

ance house. My superior left—I had been doing his work, was thoroughly conversant with it—should have had the job. I expected it—my fellow-workers expected it. Well, I didn't get it; some relative of one of the directors did; it wasn't fair; it wasn't right. To tell the truth, I had almost forgotten the incident, but possibly, subconsciously, that may have been the seed for the present system."

Without scientific training or background, Mr. Eastman is nevertheless a scientist. He is interested in the make-up of the human being—and willing to experiment to find out how and in what relationship the human can be the happiest in the job he holds.

His public benefactions include a complete dental infirmary free to everyone in Rochester, donations of over \$11,000,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Eastman School of Music.

The school teaches all branches of Music, theoretical and practical. Its capacity is 2,000. A psychological department tests the capacity of students. A special course gives instruction in playing the organ as an accompaniment to the cinema. Opera is produced by the students. The last week in March featured *Carmen*.

In addition to Mr. Coates, the personnel includes Joseph Bonnet, who is perhaps the world's most distinguished organist, and Vladimir Rosing, noted operatic director.

One of the organs is said to be the largest in the world. Another contains an equivalent for every percussion instrument imaginable—military drum, oriental drum, bells, steamboat whistle, etc.

The Free-Shooter

At the Metropolitan Opera House, Manhattan, Carl Maria Friedrich Ernst von Weber's *Der Freischütz* was subjected to a revival. This opera, first produced in 1821, is perhaps the ultimate work in heavy German Romanticism. It is a tale of love, of shooting, of dense, dismal forests, of magic, witchcraft, enchantment, satanic spells and supernatural apparitions, ghastly, eerie, gruesome, horrible. But its moral tone is pure and lovely.

The story. Zamiel, the wild huntsman, a black-hearted, fire-eating demon, has in his power Kaspar, a forester in the service of Prince Ottokar of Bohemia. Kaspar is doomed to forfeit his soul to the wizard unless he can find another victim. As a candidate he picks the noble young hero, Max, who loves Agatha, daughter of the Prince's chief ranger, one

THE THEATRE

Kuno. In the shooting contest which is to decide who is to be Kuno's successor, Kaspar, through Zamiel's magic, makes Max miss the target. Max despairs (very tunefully).

Kaspar then tempts Max with offers of "free bullets,"* guaranteed to hit any mark. Poor Max! He yields to the Evil One, takes tearful farewell of his beloved, meets Kaspar, Zamiel and collection of assorted ghosts in the Wolf's Glen at midnight. Amid fearful shrieks, sights unholy, and much sulphurous stage-fire, seven bullets are cast. Max pockets them. He has not yet learned the necessity of caution in accepting gratuities from oily malefactors. Meanwhile the lovely Agatha is a prey to bad dreams and evil omens.

The day of the final shooting match arrives. All the local shooters are there. Max uses his enchanted bullets and carries away first honors. Then the final shot! Max aims at a white dove. "Don't shoot—I am the dove!" screams Agatha. Too late. She falls—into the arms of her bridesmaids. But she is protected by a magic funeral wreath, given to her by an aged hermit. Foiled is Zamiel, the evil "free-shooter," and in his rage he directs the wandering bullet into the heart of the villainous Kaspar. Max confesses and reforms, and all ends in holy rejoicing.

The score. To this libretto, the amazing concoction of one Friedrich Kind, Weber wrote a score that combines the simple tunefulness of the folksong and the Bavarian yodel with the brilliancy of the concert hall. It contains also demonic bombast and eerie "agits" which would be dear to the heart of any cinema organist. Its first Viennese success was tremendous. Weber himself wrote in his diary: "Greater enthusiasm there cannot be, and I tremble to think of the future, for it is scarcely possible to rise higher than this. To God alone the praise!"

The performance. Bodanzky, conducting, was at his best, drawing out the full possibilities of the noble horn quartet in the overture and the brisk hunting choruses. Elizabeth Rethberg as Agatha swooned deliciously in her famous *Prayer*, and the incantations were made trebly hair-raising by being set amidst Josef Urban's haunting stage-sets. An added item was the immortal *Invitation to the Waltz*, interpreted by the nimble-toed Rosina Galli.

*"Free bullets," according to legend, are *Freilugeln*, subversive to the marksman's will, destined to hit without fail whatever object he wishes. The seventh and last bullet, however, is at the "absolute disposal of the Devil himself." Marksman who employed *Freilugeln* were known as *Freischütz*.

New Plays

Welded. Eugene O'Neill takes matrimony drastically between thumb and forefinger and turns it over for inspection, shaking it rather roughly. He finds a union between two vivid temperaments to be unsuccessful. He concludes that, in the process of fusing, these two personalities are liable to



DORIS KEANE

She wearied of the outlawry of love

flare up into a white hot flame that may consume them both.

The husband is a playwright, the wife an actress, and so far their marriage has begotten only temperament. O'Neill shows them snarling and yapping, making quarrels their chief recreation. They bicker about nothing, repetitiously, inconclusively, murderously, amorously. For they actually wrangle because they love each other too much to leave each other alone.

Here is shown that strange and fascinating affinity between love and hate that sometimes drives playwrights to their pens. The connubial convulsions of this pair recall the passionate spats and spasms of Alfred De Musset and George Sand. They are modern de Medicis in love. There is poison in their kisses.

Wearied at last of this outlawry of love, they turn to less frantic dalliance. The wife seeks balm of Gilead in the arms of a theatrical manager; the husband pins his hopes for philandering on a street walker. But they miss their

erotic apoplexy. Eventually they drift back to each other, into the maelstrom. They must return to the bonds of holy acrimony. Marriage, they find, is the penalty for those in love.

Inasmuch as a playwright and an actress are not features of every home, no universal implication can be drawn from O'Neill's forceful yoking of two creatures so wildly attuned and so woefully apart. Despite the everyday naturalness of his domestic shambles, he makes out no general case for marriage as a vise and a vice. Plentifully in evidence is his instinctive plumbing of the human heart, and his flair for real talk in copious draughts. But the searchlight of his realism throws up figures that are drab instead of highly colored. Jacob Ben Ami rather luxuriates in suffering. He pities himself with much fervor. Doris Keane, his co-star, shows her customary sensitive discrimination, but reads her lines like the Psalms. Catherine Collins as the street walker is the one splash of color.

Sweet Seventeen. To save the family mortgage, a girl machinates to marry her elder sister off to a young man who has just struck oil and is therefore eligible. The girl loves him herself, but is willing to sacrifice him to keep him in the family. But the youth her sister really loves comes into a chewing gum fortune, thereby re-establishing his status as a suitor. Sister throws her fiancé over, and the flapper catches the oil magnate on the rebound.

In the final act the piece turns into a bedroom farce without warning. But it is innocuous enough to make Avery Hopwood blush for his craft.

Ziegfeld Follies. Around this time of late years, when business slackens, the *Ziegfeld Follies* have a new film of talent drawn over them. This is announced with great pomp and circumstance as "a new spring edition of the *Ziegfeld Follies*." As a matter of fact, there is usually not much that is new in the production, save in the bedazzled eyes of the publicity department. The showgirls, that essential base of the production, remain the same collection of sleeping beauties, glossily torpid with pluchitude.

In the latest turnover of comeliness, Fanny Brice is characteristically diverting in several skits, and Clyde Cook, cinema buffoon and onetime Hippodrome favorite, falls about sedulously until he cracks, laughs and nearly breaks his neck. There is a new Victor Herbert ballet, and a Ben Ait Haggin tableau, lustrous and well poised, called *The Duel* for the sake of a change. But the underlying fabric is of the customary silks and satins.

The Best Plays

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

Drama

OUTWARD BOUND—The hereafter dealt with in the creepy, suspensive style of the mystery play, with a haunting voyage that proves that the last Cook's tour is the greatest of all.

THE MIRACLE—Medieval religion splendidly boomed with all the latest and most expensive modern methods of exploitation.

TARNISH—A keen study of the world, the flesh and the gold digger.

IN THE NEXT ROOM—A mystery melodrama, all dressed up and on its best behavior.

SUN-UP—Discovering an American peasantry, hitherto known as Southern moonshiners.

RAIN—Still doing powerful missionary work for tolerance of white sinners in the South Seas, as well as native heathens.

SAINT JOAN—Bernard Shaw actually says a good word for religion.

HILL-BENT FOR HEAVEN—A realistic and well acted play of the Kentucky mountains, with a skulking evangelist whose gospel is as dangerous as dynamite.

Comedy

BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK—The tired business man is dragged at the horse's tail of Kaufman-Connelly wit.

THE SHOW-OFF—Reading from left to right, your whole family—and maybe yourself. Comedy that cuts.

FATA MORGANA—Elusive and sophisticated mockery of an amorous matron holding love's young dream in her lap for one night.

THE POTTERS—A quaintly comic cross section of the American home, complete down to quarrels and oil investments.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—A surprisingly amusing application of the homeopathic treatment to strengthen a young man's nerve by smashing crockery all around him.

THE SWAN—A suave close-up of royalty having troubles with its own children as they become humanly romantic.

MEET THE WIFE—Satire on the wife who has two husbands to badger and still isn't quite happy.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC—Walter Hampden rising above himself in this matchless picture of the days when soldiers fought over the sonnets they wrote.

Musical

Epicures of musical comedy can react to *Kid Boots*, *Poppy*, *Mary Jane McKane*, *Music Box Revue*, *Runnin' Wild*, *Andre Charlot's Revue*, *Lollipop*.

A R T

Standard Oil

The Standard Oil Co. of New York has begun its campaign for the removal of offensive billboards (TIME, March 24). In the Northwest wrecking crews have been set to work burning 1,600 obnoxious signs that have hitherto spoiled the pleasure of nature-praising automobilists.

Weir

The Metropolitan Museum in Manhattan opened a memorial exhibition of the works of the late Julian Alden Weir (who died in 1919). The catalog is arranged chronologically so that the



THE LATE MR. WEIR
"Honesty, truth"

student is enabled to trace the development of this excellent painter.

Weir received his early training in Paris, going abroad in the early 70's when only 21. Here he was much under the influence of Gérôme, although he imitated his master's spirit rather than his technique. His early work represented by his famous *The Idle Hour*, shows the strong influence of the Paris Salon. The early paintings show an appreciation of the value of good composition and good drawing. The later work shows a strong, although humbly poetic personality expressing itself in most sure terms. The portraits, the landscapes, the still lifes are all simple and direct in treatment and are pervaded with a spirit of contentment. Weir was a comrade of Bastien-Lepage, and it is in his words about his friend

that he is himself best described: "We loved Bastien for his honesty, his truth and his sincerity."

The Lie

"No path of flowers leads to glory," says Fontaine in one of his Fables. The Annual Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace, Manhattan, would seem to give the lie to this saying.

Here nature's lines and pigments, guarded and moulded by tender hands of many gardeners, paint the halls in contrasting colors, now gorgeous and vivid, now subtle and evasive. The full-blown ripeness of the rose, the sturdy primness of the sweet pea are ranged in harmonious array, mingling the emotions of night and scent in one silent plea to the advent of Spring.

More prominent among the exhibitions are: *Mrs. Calvin Coolidge*, a rose, by F. R. Pierson of Tarrytown, N. Y.; *Sensation*, by C. H. Totty; *The Mary Pickford*, an orchid by Joseph Manda, of West Orange, N. J. Mrs. Mortimer J. Fox was awarded a special gold medal for her lilies.

Particularly prominent was the *Marion Davies*, a tulip by John Scheepers. When asked why he chose this name for his work, Florist Scheepers replied: "The hours of pleasure I obtained from her film successes have more than paid for the seven years of work necessary in the creation of the new flower."

National Academy

The 99th exhibition of the National Academy of Design was opened at the Fine Arts Building (Manhattan). Two hundred eighty-six artists are represented by 338 canvases and 48 pieces of sculpture.

It is interesting to note the influence of impressionism (first exploited in the last century by Monet, Whistler and many others under heavy criticism from their contemporaries) creeping into the work of the academicians. At last the value of pointillage is being recognized by the respectable conservatives, its worth having been proved by more adventurous pioneers. As a result of this tendency, the show is gayer than last year's. If this acceptance of experimental results of advanced artists is to characterize the future work of Academy members, one may expect, in 20 or 30 years, to find cubism on the walls of a National Academy show.

That many of these conservative painters arrive at their goal of technical expertness may be proved by such paintings as the winter landscapes by Gardner Symons, Elmer Schofield, Edward Redfield. These men have realized the picturesque value of small American villages with good results.

BOOKS

Enchanted Aisles*

The Story. But then, of course, there isn't one—who so pedantic as to expect it? For here is the delightfully discursive scribbler of *The Sun* (New York) spattering ink joyously, provocatively and with impartial zeal through the fields of Art, Music, Writing, Soldiering, after-dinner Speeching, and his own particular stamping-ground of the Theatre. He sees everything.

The sketches are grouped ingeniously under two heads—"Enthusiasm" and "Resentments"; and there trip from the pages as variegated a group of characters as ever graced an Actors' Benefit: De Pachmann, Irving Berlin, Bernhard, Neysa McMein, Booth Tarkington, Maeterlinck, "F. P. A." Mr. Woolcott burns incense at antithetical altars: Duse of the beautiful hands and the voice of moonlit magic, and in the very next chapter, Charles Chaplin, who "does not rattle around even in the word 'genius'"; and Elsie Janis, upon whom he has these many years kept "an often startled but always affectionate eye."

One chuckles at the scene conjured up of Ethel Barrymore making her "nervous, half-choked first appearance," and a kindly voice from the gallery calling down: "Speak up, Ethel, you're all right. The Dews is all good actors."

Or that historic achievement of Morris Gest's early career when, as publicity agent for Oscar Hammerstein, he proudly brought back from Europe a "stolid Berliner and his wife, sister and daughter, whom Gest bedecked in Moslem costumes, instructed to pray ostentatiously to the East every day on the boat coming over, and covered with fleeting fame by having them rejected at a Broadway hotel where they had tried to register as Abdul Kafir and wives."

Then there is that little matter of a Theatre Guild banquet—"the most prodigiously dull dinner of my experience." But despite his misfortune one would not have had him miss it. There were 13 speakers, which may have had something to do with it. It began with Heywood Brown, who "said a few graceful things of no special import and then fled craftily into the night." And it dragged on through all the other

twelve, with various victims rising and stealing toward the door, till at length "the gaps in the audience made the room look like an old comb with half its teeth gone. The faithful remainder sat weary, wilted, their yawns breaking from control, their eyes turning glassy in their grim determination not to let them close in slumber—so stunned that when it was all over they didn't believe it. Friends had to prod them into rising and going home."

For the avid collyum-hounds, there is an engaging account of "the Thanatopsis," a poker club composed of such literary, social and other lights as Heywood Brown, Marc Connelly, John V. A. Weaver, who "lost in one perfectly delightful afternoon six months' royalties of *In American*, and so had to sort of eat around for some time;" Haldemann-Julius, that snappy Kansas publisher; and, "bless his heart, Prince Antoine Bibesco, the engaging Minister from Rumania, whose seeming unawareness of what was going on led at first to the friendliest welcome being accorded him." But when it became apparent that he knew full well what was going on, and was in fact, at the very moment of some particularly guileless inquiry, "beaming upon a brave but busted flush, then was Herbert Bayard Swope, the thunderous editor of the *World*, inspired to an immortal dismissal. 'Boy,' he cried to the nearest flunkey, 'boy, the Prince's hat and cuffs!' There was also that occasion when George Kaufman upset the club's gravity by remarking en passant that he was descended from old Sir Roderick Kaufman, who went on the Crusades; and when "14 eyebrows rose in well-bred surprise, added hastily, 'as a spy.'"

The Significance. The sketches form a sort of running commentary, achieved with engaging informality, covering a goodly number of Mr. Woolcott's contemporaries. For those who have no passports for those "enchanted aisles," yet unconsciously expand with pride at vicarious acquaintance with them, he has served up a delectable morsel.

The Author. Alexander Woolcott born in New Jersey in 1887, was graduated from Hamilton College 1909, has been dramatic critic for *The New York Times*, *The New York Herald*, *The Sun*, since 1914. His books include *Mrs. Fiske—Her Views on Acting, Actors and the Problems of the Stage, The Command Is Forward*.

New Books

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

THE NEW DECALOGUE OF SCIENCE—Albert Edward Wiggam—*Bobbs Merrill* (\$2.50). An outspoken, thoughtful appeal to solve the eternal triangle of God, Man and the Devil through the instruments of Science now available and through new standards of conduct. Mr. Wiggam is a lecturer and professor. This is his first book—a powerful new viewpoint that does not gloss over the status of civilization with honeyed words of praise and glorification. The book is divided in two parts. The first part consists of five warnings to mankind: 1) that the advanced races of mankind are going backwards; 2) that heredity is the chief maker of men; 3) that the Golden Rule without Science will wreck the race that tries it; 4) that Medicine, Hygiene and Sanitation will weaken the human race; 5) that Morals, Education, Art and Religion will not improve the race. The second part gives the Ten Commandments of Science or the duties of man to bring about reconstruction through scientific research, eugenics, humanization of industry, preferential reproduction, etc. Excerpts: "One of the outstanding results of civilization is that it has made the world safe for stupidity." "America is simply 'hell bent' on taking a brief biological joy ride, with the definite policy of later turning over its vast intellectual conquests to the morons."

THACKERAY AND HIS DAUGHTER—Lady Ritchie—*Harper* (\$5.00). Thackeray's granddaughter has edited this new collection of letters and excerpts from the journals of her mother, Anne Thackeray Ritchie. Included are many new letters of Thackeray, some of the most amusing ones written during his lecture tour in America. Among the pages one comes upon Isen, Keats, the Brownings, "dear old Mr. Carlyle," Darwin, Ruskin, Stevenson, "lunching with us at Paris, tossing back his hair."

THE PRISONER WHO SANG—Johan Bojer—*Century* (\$2.00). Enthusiastically heralded by its jacket blurb as "A Peer Gynt in prose," this is the story of a Norwegian of many aliases, a strange lad who wanders through the countryside impersonating now a preacher, now a young actor, now a decrepit bank messenger—a "long procession of persons, created by himself, and every one of them fleeing before the police." Sometimes he grew anxious for their safety. And the reader assuredly grows dizzy. Bojer has a graphic, stark style, a trick of creating atmosphere in a single sentence.

*ENCHANTED AISLES—Alexander Woolcott—Putnam (\$2.50).

Owen Johnson

He Never Wrote "Flaming Youth"

When Owen Johnson was a boy at Lawrenceville, he must have played the part of a boy for all it was worth; likewise when he was at Yale, where it is known that he entered into undergraduate activity and argument with heat. Presently, he must have entered, too, into the life of the world, as his *The Salamander* bears witness. The F. Scott Fitzgerald of his generation, he has maintained his ability to report manners and customs with humor, combined with insight and decorum as his new novel *Blue Blood** proves.

Owen Johnson is thoroughly of New York City. He likes it. He likes its people, even though he may recognize their charming weaknesses. He enjoys its clubs and its life. He will impress you, when you chance to meet him, as a pleasant, somewhat detached gentleman who looks at life with the eyes of a reporter, yet *lives*, himself—a most difficult feat, and one which those cursed with too much sense of humor cannot accomplish. Yet there is no denying Mr. Johnson's sense of humor—witness *The Varnish*, *The Tennessee Shad*, the later *Skippy Bedelle*.

His father is the dignified Robert Underwood Johnson, onetime editor of the *Century*, more lately U. S. Ambassador to Italy, recipient of many honors from many countries and recently author of a volume of chatty reminiscences, *Remembered Yesterdays*.

The younger Johnson has written many novels, countless short stories, a play and other types of literary fodder. Those who suspected him of writing *Flaming Youth* could not very well have known his conservative habits. To see him in golf clothes is to be assured that he never could have indulged in the frankly disturbing pages of that sexed masterpiece. Incidentally, when I discovered who actually did write it the other day, I had a bad half hour.

For a time it looked as though Owen Johnson was about to become embittered by changes in social custom he notes about him. His *The Wasted Generation*, although a most popular book, to me, at least, seemed muddy in its psychology; after a new venturing into boy life in *Skippy Bedelle* he seems to have sloughed off his coil of weariness and there is renewed vitality of vision in *Blue Blood*.

He has been married four times and lives in the town of his birth in the proper season; in Stockbridge in the summer.

J. F.

*BLUE BLOOD—Owen Johnson—Little Brown (\$2.00).

CINEMA

The New Pictures

The Thief of Bagdad. Going through miles and miles of glowing pictures in an art museum gets to be rather wearisome, unless someone is thrown out of the galleries. So boredom sets in eventually as Douglas Fairbanks takes one on a personally conducted tour of ancient Bagdad, without any really stirring grand larceny, although he plays a thief. It is like reading the *Arabian Nights* at one sitting, with only six minutes allowed to stretch the limbs and get the contrast of a workaday world.

The picture has the sheen of the romantic Orient all through it, and its sets of towering walls, labyrinthine streets and castles in the clouds are stupendously beautiful, expressive of dollars laid out in splendid designs. There are some stirring sights of the Mongols capturing the city like a swarm of beetles, and of Douglas raising an avenging horde from the earth with a magic powder more potent than aspirin. It is all a studied beauty, like a florid poster in action.

It is devoted to the proposition that if a cat may look at a king, a thief may win and woo a princess, with plenty of wizardry to help him. In the course of his fantastic quest, Douglas fights dragons, dives to the bottom of the sea, rides to the top of the sky on a winged Pegasus—always provocative of a crash applause. But except for the earlier part, he does not progress with his customary vim, being mostly content to sit on the horse and put his hands on his hips.

The chief fault with the picture is that Douglas is too real and virile to become a butterfly denizen of fairyland. Instead of achieving his ends by his own ingenuity, everything is done for him by magic, which dumps the theme of the story, that happiness must be earned. No hero who has all the cards stacked in his favor by necromancy seems particularly heroic. And here Douglas disappoints expectation by not rescuing the heroine personally, but as a whirling blur, formed by a cloak of invisibility.

Singer Jim McKee. William S. Hart is doubly iconoclastic in his latest picture of the great flannel shirted West. He does not use a gun, and is no longer a strong, silent man of the open spaces. He sings constantly—but his face seems preferable in the fixed repose of his earlier, poker-playing films. The story, which deals with one man's sacrifices for the daughter of his dead pal which take him to prison, lacks the sanity of his previous works. There is an amazing collection of dumb animals in the picture.

RELIGION

Sancta Simplicitas

The first Episcopalian to see his name in national headlines as a modernist was the Rector of St. Bartholomew's, Manhattan—the venerable Leighton Parks. Millions read his name and hundreds wrote him letters. Some of the letters were "brutally abusive." Hell-fire, they said, was not too dreadful for a man who would disturb the peace of the Church.

To explain the frame of mind in which these bitter letters were written, Dr. Parks went back to an old story, to an incident in the death of Jan Huss of Prague, who led the Bohemian reformation a hundred years before Luther. When Huss was bound to the stake after his condemnation by a Catholic Council, a peasant woman brought a little bundle of fagots and cast them on the pile that the fire might burn more fiercely. Huss understood that she did this, not because she was a wicked woman, but because she was frightened. She really believed Huss was the enemy of God. Huss murmured "Sancta simplicitas"—"holy simplicity."

Upset, frightened, scared to look religious questions in the face—thus Dr. Parks pictures many of the fundamentalists. His book, *What is Modernism*,* has just been published.

Ecclesiastical Affairs

¶ Lincoln Cathedral, England, is cracking. One hundred thousand dollars more is needed to save it. Fortwith to this country has come the cathedral dean, T. C. Fry, calling to "educated lovers of the great old memorials, which after all belong not only to England but to the English-speaking race." A meeting was held at the home of Mrs. James J. Goodwin, Manhattan; the patrons included John W. Davis, and Mesdames E. L. Baylies, G. Whitney, W. B. Cutting, B. Brewster, H. L. Satterlee, H. F. Osborn, A. B. Heppner.

¶ In Manhattan, Unitarian Potter defected Baptist Stratton in the debate on the Virgin Birth. He has now won two out of three debates and has two to go. Both debaters referred to the biology of parthenogenesis. But the Baptist's best argument seemed to be that Presidents Wilson and Harding believed with him, to which the Unitarian countered that Presidents Taft and Eliot believed with him.

¶ Frank Munsey, buyer and seller of newspapers, gave \$100,000 to the building fund of the nave of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, seat of the Bishop of New York who is now Dr.

*WHAT IS MODERNISM—Leighton Parks, D.D.—Scribner's (\$1.00).

Manning. A potent committee under Franklin D. Roosevelt and Elihu Root seeks further funds to total \$15,000,000. **Archbishop Zepliak**, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia, convicted and once condemned to death, was released from prison. He will be banished. This action follows strong representations made by the Pope to the Powers.

Somehow Colonel

Nobody—at any rate, no layman—knows what Zionism is. There is political Zionism and spiritual Zionism. There is Zionism as a commercial enterprise, Zionism as a metaphysical philanthropy, and every manner and degree of combination of all of them.

Last week came to the U. S. a funny-looking little man with a beard, named Abraham Isaac Kook. His visit may bring forth, for the benefit of the American Jew, as well as for the American Gentile, a more coherent account of this figure of speech, Zionism.

Col. Kook (for he is somehow colonel) is Chief Rabbi of Palestine. He is the most venerable figure in contemporary Judaism. Born in northern Russia, his early ambition was to go someday to Palestine. For this purpose he studied Hebrew clandestinely. Twenty years ago he was offered the Rabbinate of Jaffa, and, giving up a well-paying position as rabbi of Busk, Russia, he went. Today the Jewish world regards him as its philosopher-saint. His landing on American soil was greeted by 300 rabbis and thousands of aged patriarchs, standing in the windy cold. Why did he come?

Specifically, he came to get money for the Talmudic academies—the theological seminaries of Palestine. These schools are so orthodox that until a few years ago they regarded even the Bible as too modern to be studied. Modern schools are supported by the Zionist Foundation. These schools are not. But because they are the home of rabbinical inspiration, they are dear to the Chief of all Chief Rabbis.

More broadly, he is here to co-operate with other Chief Rabbis (e. g., the Chief Rabbi of Lithuania) to get money for all European and Near East Jewish schools.

More broadly still, he is here to quicken the Zionist movement which suffered a relapse when it was believed that the Balfour promises would not be fulfilled.

Chief Rabbi Kook stated that Israel Zangwill was absolutely mistaken in his condemnation of Great Britain. "The English are no angels, of course," said he, "but their Palestinian motives are in the main idealistic." He is on the

most friendly terms with High Commissioner Sir Herbert Samuel. Sir Herbert, says he, has brought about close co-operation between him, the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Greek



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ABRAHAM ISAAC KOOK

Clandestinely, he studied Hebrew

Orthodox Patriarch, and the Mufti* of the Moslems.

A reporter of the *New York Evening Post* (paper owned by Cyrus Hermann Kotschmar Curtis) innocent of all knowledge of Zionism, succeeded only in asking Rabbi Kook what he thought of America. Answer: "Very nice country. Nice reception. Nice mayor. Cannot tell yet about people."

Triumph

Rome. The painted Hall of Consistory. *Exeunt omnes*. The Pope in a seamless robe of white is left alone with Cardinals scarlet-clad. *Quid vobis videtur?* Thus saith the Pope: "Therefore by the authority of God Almighty, of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and by our own authority we nominate the Most Reverend George Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago, and the Most Reverend Patrick Hayes, Archbishop of New York, Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church."

The Cardinal Camerlengo strikes a bell, signal for Roman joy.

Judge Morgan J. O'Brien was one of the Manhattan friends of Mgr. Hayes who stood near him when he received the "bigletto" announcing his elevation.

*Chief of the consulting canon-lawyers in Islam, sometimes known as Lord of the Faith.

When Mgr. Hayes was motoring up to the Pincian gardens to be snapped by the picture men he was so closely followed by the car containing a load of photographers that an accident occurred. The rear car hit Mgr. Hayes' car, smashing the gasoline tank. This caused a half hour's delay, and gave the photographers ample opportunity.

Santa Maria del Popolo was allotted to Mgr. Mundelein as his titular church. (Cardinals are, first of all, parish priests in the diocese of Rome of which the Pope is Bishop.) The del Popolo church is just within the northern gate of Rome through which Mussolini's Black Shirts marched over a year ago. Above it are the pleasant gardens of the Pincian Hill. Near it are the Hotel de Russie, of restaurant fame, and Luther's Roman home.

Mgr. Mundelein is 51. Cardinal Merry del Val, Spaniard of massive face, "eyes as big as baseballs," is 59. He became Cardinal at the age of 38.

The ring given to every Cardinal, a single sapphire set in gold, is worth about \$25. But it costs the Cardinal between \$600 and \$1,500.

Among the very few Americans to be granted special audience by the Pope while the Cardinals-designate wait for their birettas were Mr. Isaac Gimbel and Mr. Charles Gimbel, owners of great stores. They came with a letter from Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia. Marshal Foch, a devout Catholic, also came to town.

"Caro fratello," said the Pope to Mgr. Hayes, after the latter had threaded his way through the Vatican corridors (adorned by Raphael and others) to the Pope's business-like office.

Lutheran Ire

Of 26 Lutheran synodical bodies in the U. S., 17 are united for executive purposes in the National Lutheran Council of which J. A. Morehead is Director. Offended by the scheme (TIME, March 17) to induce Lutheran ministers to speculate in francs as retaliation against France, Mr. Morehead issued a statement: "The effort to involve the Lutheran Church in the promotion of speculation, religious antagonism, national hatred, is abominable." A similar sentiment was expressed by F. H. Knobel, President of the United Lutheran Church.

There are some 3,000,000 Lutherans (of German and Scandinavian extraction) in the U. S.

EDUCATION

Clarum et . . .

High on a platform from left to right sat these men in the front semi-circular row: the President of the Board of Overseers of Harvard (Dr. Wigglesworth), the President of Yale (Dr. Angell), the Governor of Massachusetts (Dr. Cox), the Chief Justice of the U. S. (Dr. Taft), the President of the Associated Harvard Clubs (Dr. Greve), the President Emeritus of Harvard (Dr. Eliot), a Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S. who is President of the Harvard Alumni Association (Dr. Sanford), the President of Harvard (Dr. Lowell), a Harvard Dean (Dr. Briggs), an undergraduate (Mr. MacVeagh), a unitarian divine (Dr. Peabody.)

They made speeches in the following order, saying in part:

Dr. Sanford: "We have met to celebrate the 90th birthday of Dr. Charles William Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University,—*clarum et venerabile nomen* . . . All these assembled here salute you. . . . We rejoice that you are still clad in your shining armour. . . . Your voice is calm in a hurried and restless age. . . . It is my privilege to present to you . . . a copy of the new Alumni Directory, bound in crimson leather, containing the names of all living Harvard men, numbering more than 43,000. . . . We trust that it may . . . breathe to your their prayer that your years may be long in the house of your fathers, and that your paths may be those of pleasantness and peace."

Dr. Lowell: ". . . from first to last, Dr. Eliot has been an educational warrior. . . ."

Dr. Wigglesworth: "Dumas was once asked by a lady how he managed to grow old so gracefully. . . . He replied: 'Madam, I devote my whole time to it.' You, Mr. President, have never devoted any part of your time to growing old; you have devoted the whole of it to useful service and continuous development. . . ."

The heights by great men reached and kept

*Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night. . . .*

Of you too, sir, it may be said: 'In disaster, calm; in success, moderate; in all, himself.'"

Dr. Briggs: ". . . of your personal kindness I might say much. . . ."

Dr. Angell: "For threescore years and ten you [Dr. Eliot] have played a part in the development of our na-

tional education, and for 45 of these years, from the moment when you assumed the Presidency of Harvard, men have recognized in you a leader without peer. You have been the apostle of responsible freedom."

At this point, the Bishop of Massachusetts (Dr. Lawrence) stepped forward from the back row to say that anonymous friends had given \$1,250,000 to Harvard.

Dr. Cox: ". . . One who believes that the welfare of mankind is the first concern of men. . . ."

Mr. MacVeagh: "Their [Harvard undergraduates] one regret is that they can not greet you in this building. Yet there is no building that could withstand the shock of their greeting. And so they are now gathering outside . . . to give you a fitting reception in their own barbaric way."

Dr. Taft: "The President of the United States has asked me to bear his cordial felicitations to Dr. Eliot. . . . The President feels great regret that he can not be here." . . . [Political parties are indispensable and the fewer the better, but independent non-partisan leadership, such as Dr. Eliot gave, is vital in a democracy.] . . . "It is not fulsome to say that he has wielded greater power with the intelligent democracy of this country than any other unofficial citizen of his time. . . . To him, as the most distinguished and most honored of our elder statesmen may there come many more years of happy life in the consciousness of arduous duty done."

Dr. Eliot: "Dear Friends: The affectionate note of this tribute goes straight to my heart. It fills me in fact with wonder. . . . Look forward and not backward—look out and not in." He mentioned Lowell, Emerson Holmes, Asa Gray, Benjamin Pierce. "You must, therefore, attribute the successes which I have been privileged to win, to the very fortunate circumstances of my life, to the extraordinary leadership of philosophers and scientists of my time."

Charles J. Hubbard, Jr., football captain, led the undergraduate tribute outdoors. In response, Dr. Eliot said: "Do not put off marriage too much. Do not wait till you think you can offer the girl you want to marry all the luxuries and privileges to which, in her father's home, she was accustomed. When you have made up your mind, give the girl a chance to tell you hers. One other exhortation: If you find on the whole you do not like the profession on which you have ventured, do not stay in it."

Persevere until you have found the right place for yourself."

Biographical material assembled in honor of his 90th birthday, shows that Dr. Charles W. Eliot:

☐ Selected crimson to be Harvard's color. As an undergraduate, Eliot was an oarsman. Just before the big race, he was delegated to get from Boston some insignia by which the Harvard crew might be clearly distinguished from the Yale. He bought nine red bandanas including one for the coxswain.

☐ Opposed football on the grounds that physical contact caused unsportsmanlike animosity between opponents.

☐ Is the only man on whom an American University has ever conferred an honorary degree of doctor of medicine.

☐ Graduated from Harvard at the age of 15, before anyone had ever heard of Lincoln. He became President at 35, when his well-known future pupil, Theodore Roosevelt, was in the cradle.

☐ Of him Roosevelt later said: "He is the only man in the world I envy."

☐ Shed tears over the passage in *Paradise Lost* (Milton) where Adam and Eve are turned out of the garden.

☐ Abolished compulsory chapel.

☐ Rebuked the great Benjamin F. Butler, Governor of Massachusetts (who had set forth a materialistic view of education), saying: "You must learn the eternal worth of character." There was a roar of applause. The shot hit.

☐ Was presented with a purse of \$150,000, on his retirement in 1909.

☐ Was offered the ambassadorship to Great Britain by President Taft.

Summer School

Students numbering 14,000 are expected at Columbia University this Summer. Among the appointments to the Summer faculty (besides Giovanni Papini) are: Ralph W. Aigler, law, of Michigan; John S. Bassett, history, Smith; Harry G. Brown, economics, Missouri; Wilbur G. Foye, geology, Wesleyan; Charles Edward A. Winslow, public health, Yale; Lyman P. Wilson, law, Cornell; Erville B. Woods, sociology, Dartmouth; Craig Baird, rhetoric, Bates; Arthur C. L. Brown, English, Northwestern; Dr. Alexander E. Cance, Massachusetts; Theodore Collier, history, Brown; Wilbur H. Cherry, law, Minnesota; Horace A. Eaton, English, Syracuse; Hugh Hartshorne, religious education, California; Harold C. Goddard, English, Swarthmore; Edwin Greenlaw, dean of the Graduate School, North Carolina.

SCIENCE

"Rex, Life Atom"

Despatches from Chicago last week claimed that Calvin S. Page, of that city, had been nominated for the Nobel Physics prize of 1924. His book, *Rex, the Life Atom*,* has been selected, it is said, by the Swedish Royal Academy of Science as "the best book of the year in the scientific world"—a rather extravagant tribute. A letter from the nominating committee praised the logical development of the theories, which, if generally accepted, will revolutionize scientific thought. Nomination for the Nobel prize is not always equivalent to the award, and it is unusual for any announcements to be made before the Fall of the year in which the award is made.

Mr. Page is virtually unknown to the scientific fraternity. His name is in no book of reference. He received degrees from the University of Illinois and taught mathematics in Iowa colleges. For the last ten years he has lived in Chicago, carrying on private researches in physics. Page is sponsored by Capt. Thomas Jefferson Jackson See, of the U. S. Naval Observatory, Mare Island, Calif. Einstein's arch-antagonist (TIME, April 21).

Page's theory is based on current atomic theory, such as Bohr's (TIME, Nov. 19), but with the unique addition of a special atom which he calls Re-X or Rex. This atom is a repellent force present in all chemical combinations. It explains the disintegrative processes which break up compounds by overcoming cohesion. The velocity of the Rex atom varies, and at various rates determines its identity as light, heat or electricity. Electromagnetic (radio) waves, color and light are identical in nature, though not in degree. There is no ether. Gravity is not a mass attraction, but a phenomenon resulting from the impact of the repellent force on the earth's surface. Page holds that celestial bodies are normally circular rather than elliptical, as Kepler and his successors have taught.

Certain phases of Page's theory are generally accepted today, but much of it runs counter even to the Einstein doctrines, which are increasingly commanding the assent of physicists and astronomers. All recent Nobel prize-winners—Guillaume, Einstein, Bohr, Millikan—have been men who, if not hitherto internationally known, have been favorably regarded among their own scientific compatriots. Most scholars will require more objective evidence before they will approve so unaccountable a choice.

*REX, THE LIFE ATOM—Calvin S. Page—Science Publishing Co., Chicago.

Orinoco

On the maps, the vast inland wilderness surrounding the uncertain juncture of Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil gives the impression of being as well known to the world as the valley of the Mississippi. On the contrary, few white men have ever penetrated it. Here are the scenes of all sorts of fantastic romances, like Conan Doyle's *The Lost World* and W. H. Hudson's *Green Mansions*. Here is the fascinating stream called the Casiquiare, reputed to flow both ways and to connect the Rio Negro, largest northern tributary of the Amazon, with the Orinoco. Here nations have not yet ceased to dispute each other's boundaries, for no one is quite sure of what is here. To bring order out of this geographical chaos is the chief purpose of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, of Manhattan and Newport, and their party of ten scientists, who sailed March 29 in quest of the headwaters of the Orinoco. Walter Hinton, naval lieutenant who once flew the NC-4 across the Atlantic, and James W. Swanson, radio expert, are members of the party. Hinton will take along a big seaplane for aerial exploration and to protect the expedition against the cannibals of the region by bombing, if necessary. Previous experiences of the Rices dictated this precaution. Swanson will establish a complete broadcasting and receiving station, WJS, at Boa Vista, on the upper Rio Branco, in Brazil, near British Guiana.

Dr. Rice is a wealthy Boston physician who has devoted much of his life to scientific exploration, has received the medal of the Royal Geographical Society, of London. Mrs. Rice is a daughter of the late William L. Elkins, of Philadelphia, and the widow of George D. Widener, who, with their son, went down on the Titanic. She barely escaped with her life. Dr. and Mrs. Rice had their honeymoon on an expedition to the Amazon, and have spent years in the jungle since. It is Dr. Rice's sixth expedition, financed wholly by himself, and will last two years.

The sources of the Orinoco will be surveyed and mapped. The region is one of the hottest, as well as the most dangerous places on earth, infested by disease, insects, animals, savages. Mrs. Rice intends also to visit a school for Indian children at Sao Gabriel Mission, Brazil, which she established on previous trips. Under Spanish fathers, this school has metamorphosed the life of the community. The region is also a happy hunting-ground for ethnological studies. Curious native customs

abound. Records of them and specimens of their culture will be collected for the Peabody Museum of Harvard. The cannibalistic tribes are strangely modern in some of their practices. Wife-beaters are abhorred, and twins are considered a disgrace to the mother who bears them.

The physiography of the Orinoco basin explains many of the curious features of the region, says Dr. Rice.

Vitamin D

The first vitamin ever to be lassoed and corralled has been isolated by Dr. Walter H. Eddy, Professor of Physiological Chemistry in Teachers' College, Columbia University. The nutrition experts have known a lot about vitamins for years, without being able to touch, taste, see, hear or smell them; some unfeeling sceptics have insinuated that it was all moonshine. But Dr. Eddy showed a group of his colleagues four test tubes containing 70 milligrams of a crystalline substance, Vitamine D, which he prefers to call by the name of "bios" first used by Professor Wildiers, of the University of Louvain, Belgium, in 1900. It was extracted from a solution of autolyzed (self-digested) yeast. It is an organic chemical structure composed of 43% carbon, 25% nitrogen, 8% hydrogen and 24% not yet completely analyzed.

Collaborating with Dr. Eddy are Dr. R. R. Williams, chemist of the Western Electric Company, and Dr. Ralph Kerr, of the department of organic chemistry at Columbia. They are now working to produce the new vitamin synthetically. Their work may lay a basis for future synthetic foods to form a scientific diet, though the authentic vitamin scientists have nothing but condemnation for the various commercial tablets, cakes, etc., now on the market. The best diet can still be secured from natural foods.

In 1897 a Dutch scientist named Eijkman discovered that fowls contract a certain disease like beri-beri if fed upon polished rice; that they can be cured by feeding them the part of the rice grain removed in polishing. In 1911 Casimir Funk, a Pole, proposed the name *vitamine* for this essential substance, whatever it was. Since that time vitamin has followed vitamin in quick succession—mainly discovered in U. S. laboratories. The orthodox three are "Fat-soluble A," "Water-soluble B," and "Water-soluble C." Then there is Vitamin X, the reproductive vitamin. And lately many investigators have been working on a new trail—that of "Vitamin D."

Wildiers discovered over 20 years ago that the micro-organisms of yeast will grow rapidly in beer wort, but not in

artificial media. He called the unknown agent of growth "bios" in a book called *La Cellule*. In 1916 Dr. Williams suggested that the substance previously called Vitamin B was identical with Wildiers' "bios." Extracts of some substances known to be rich in B stimulate yeast growth, and many substances have been tested for yeast stimulation as a means of measuring their B content.

But in 1921 Funk and Dubin showed that the yeast-stimulating power might be merely accidentally associated with Vitamin B. When an extract rich in B is shaken with Fuller's earth all its anti-neuritic power (power to cure beri-beri, the chief characteristic of Vitamin B) is removed, though it continues to stimulate yeast. Funk therefore proposed that Vitamin B was really two vitamins—B, the anti-neuritic, and D, the yeast-stimulating. Dr. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, one of the pioneer American investigators of vitamins, has also used the term Vitamin D for a factor present in cod-liver oil that prevents rickets.

Dr. W. Lash Miller, of the University of Toronto (*TIME*, Jan. 14) and Dr. E. J. Fulmer, of Iowa State College, working on the "bios" problem, with G. H. Lucas and others, found that "bios" was divisible into two substances, "Bios I" and "Bios II,"* both stimulating yeast growth in some measure, although not necessarily indispensable to it. They disagree with Eddy and Williams as to the identity of the "bioses" with Vitamin B, having made experiments which seem to disprove any constant relation, although both are frequently present in the same food. McCollum believes the term vitamin should be reserved for nutritional factors absolutely essential to the growth of mammals rather than for those factors merely highly stimulatory to organic life.

From the history of past acrimonious controversies on this subject, it is clear that Dr. Eddy will not succeed in convincing all workers in the field of his achievement without herculean arguments. Knowledge has grown so rapidly that two or three years renders many notions obsolete.

The layman who wants to know what it is all about can find several admirable recent books on the subject, including Dr. Eddy's own *The Vitamine Manual*, Funk's *The Vitamines, McCollum's The Newer Knowledge of Nutrition* (all more or less *ex parte* for their own theories); Harrow's *Vitamines; Essential Food Factors* and Sherman and Smith's *The Vitamines*. There is an up-to-date chapter by Eddy in Caldwell and Slosson's *Science Remaking the World*.

* In his latest paper on the subject (*Science*, Feb. 29, 1924) Dr. Miller says that Bios II has been "fractionated," so that there are three separate constituents.

THE PRESS

Lorimer

Benjamin Franklin founded the *Saturday Evening Post*. George Horace Lorimer made it great. The *Post* is 196 years old. Lorimer has been its editor for just 25 years. Last week



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GEORGE HORACE LORIMER

He worked for Armour, the packer

he celebrated this 25th anniversary with a plethora of flowers and innumerable congratulations.

In 1899 when Mr. Lorimer became editor of the *Post* it was a little magazine of 16 pages without a cover. Its circulation was about 2,000 copies. Today it runs close to the 200-page mark, and has a circulation of about 2,500,000.

The man who performed this transmutation is extremely modest. Irvin S. Cobb, famed humorist, described him by saying: "He likes double-breasted sack coats, large brunette cigars, his friends, chocolate bonbons, his family, the Grand Canyon, two cups of coffee for breakfast, and rhododendrons on his front lawn."

Aside from that there isn't much in his history. He was born at Louisville in 1868, attended Yale, and worked for Armour, the packer. He wrote *Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son*, a volume translated into many tongues. He became editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*.

One of his habits is to read every word of the *Post* each week. In 1899 that may not have been much of a difficulty. Nowadays that task must be rather a burden.

Detroit Diana

In the gladsome month of May the State of Michigan will hold its Industrial Exposition. The exhibition will include 180,000 square feet of floor space, farm machinery, candy, a Tampa band, electric motors, jewelry and Bernarr Macfadden.

Mr. Macfadden, publisher of six magazines "with over two million circulation," is to be there in person to select the winner of a beauty contest; or rather, to choose a girl to be "America's Diana." Why is Mr. Macfadden chosen for this purpose rather than any other famed publisher—William R. Hearst, or Cyrus Curtis, for example? The answer is that Mr. Macfadden is a specialist in physical culture. He owns *Physical Culture* and *Beautiful Womanhood*, not to mention *True Story*, *Metropolitan*, *Brain Power*, *Movie Weekly*. According to advertisement, his "God-driven pen" has made millions think.

So he is going to the Michigan Industrial Exposition to help the workman and his family. He will give daily lectures on health. With him will be a troop of famous strong men to perform feats in weight-lifting and in other strong man pastimes. Then he will select America's Diana—for her beauty, for her health—and the three young ladies who stand highest in his estimation will receive \$1,000 in prizes. Possibly Mr. Macfadden will also give them complimentary copies of *Physical Culture*, *Beautiful Womanhood*, *True Story*, *Metropolitan*, *Brain Power* and *Movie Weekly*.

A Thin Red Line

"To foster amity among nations; co-operation between Capital and Labor; equal opportunity for all, and liberty under law and order"—these were the purposes with which the late Frederick Dixon, formerly of *The Christian Science Monitor*, founded *The International Interpreter*, a "World-wide News Weekly," two years ago. Now the *Interpreter* asks its readers to decide whether it shall continue to publish or not.

Within a month *The Freeman* has gone on the rocks and ceased publication (*TIME*, Feb. 4). *The Independent* went into bankruptcy (*TIME*, Feb. 11) and was sold. Now the *Interpreter* which, according to its profession, "only reaches a thin red line of thinkers scattered throughout the world" appeals for funds to carry on its work. Its editors sigh that "public response . . . has not been all that they had hoped. Appreciation seems ever to be a laggard . . ."

It claims a circulation of over 10,000, but it confesses to a considerable, if decreasing, deficit each month. It announced that a few men had offered

one-third the amount of money to enable it to continue publication. It appealed to its readers for the necessary remainder.

Such are the fortunes of publishing. George Horace Lorimer celebrated his silver anniversary with a weekly which has made Cyrus H. K. Curtis several fortunes in cash. At the same time the *Interpreter* clutched at the thin red line of thinkers. To one the American public is a gold mine of appreciation; to the other it is a laggard.

SPORT

No Mud Tees

Changes and additions to the football rules made at the annual meeting of the National Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee were:

- 1) Abolition of all mud or artificial kicking tees.
- 2) Advancement of the kick-off from the 40 to the 50-yard line.
- 3) Decision to place the ball on the 3-yard line instead of the 5-yard line after touchdown.
- 4) Granting of power to referee to refuse to take time out when delaying of game is apparent.
- 5) Increase in penalty for more than three times out in each half (from two to five yards).
- 6) Recommendation that gun shall be fired at end of each quarter.
- 7) Clarification of rule against on-side kick.
- 8) Warning to players forming passive interference for screen pass.
- 9) Provision for declining of penalty when forward pass touches ineligible player and is recovered by eligible man.
- 10) General tendency toward speeding up the play and encouragement of use of run or pass to convert point after touchdown.

Two Veterans

Two veterans of the courts won tennis championships. Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup, of Wilmington, became national singles champion when she defeated the agile Lilian Scharman, of Brooklyn, 6-2, 6-3, in the indoor tournament at Brookline, Mass. Mrs. Jessup teamed with Mrs. George Wightman, of Brookline, had previously won the doubles. For Mrs. Wightman it was the 21st championship.

Vermir

The E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., powder-makers, offered \$2,500 in merchandise prizes to the individual or club which, at the end of a three months' season, has killed the most crows or other birds or animals termed "vermir" in the prospectus of their competition.

To prove the verminosity of the crow, an expedition of the duPont company went to the islands off the Virginia coast, habitat of the "fish crow"—peculiarly vicious.

Many notable men have sprung, indignant, to the crow's defense. To his people of the State of Maine, Governor Percival Proctor Baxter made proclamation as follows:

It would seem that a great corporation like the one that controls the powder industry in America, with millions of assets, would find other ways of increasing its profits instead of by inciting the men and boys of this country to kill one of the farmers' friends, the crow. I am indignant that such a prize has been

offered, and hope that the people of Maine will not participate in the contest. The statement is made that 7,000 people, including women and children, are soon to begin the bird destruction.

Evidently the market for powder has fallen off, due to the fact that there is no active warfare going on in the world on a large scale, and so the poor crows must be used as an outlet for an unsalable product.

Dr. Edward W. Nelson, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey, not only refused to endorse the crow-killing, but denounced it as being based upon "false information as to the nature of the crow." Massachusetts officials tele-



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THE GOVERNOR OF MAINE

"I am indignant that such a prize has been offered"

graphed the Deleware corporation protesting.

The duPont answers to these charges had not yet been filed.

Bantam Abe

Little Abe Goldstein, after having wandered several years in the wilderness without that manna of recognition by his fellows which every good man covets, hit Joe Lynch on the jaw, and became bantamweight boxing champ of the world.

Two world titles are now held by Hebrews: Abe Goldstein and Benny Leonard. Other titles are held by a Filipino, Villa; an Italian, Dundee; two Irish-Americans, Walker and McTigue; a German-American, Greb; a Scotch-Irish-American, Dempsey. All but Villa, Dundee and McTigue were born in the U. S.

Mr. Goldstein took all of the 15 rounds, except one, from the veteran Mr. Lynch. Twice he nearly had a knock-out as Lynch stretched dejectedly over the ropes, his jaw bruised by Mr. Goldstein's "one-two" movement.

Blues

At the Queens Club, London, in the Oxford-Cambridge track meet, S. H. Thomson, Princeton graduate, won the shot-put and 120-yard hurdles. A Yale graduate, J. S. Bard, won the pole-vault.

D. O. Johnson, originally from McGill, won the 440. All three received their "blues."*

In addition, B. M. Baker, of Virginia and Oxford, and W. E. Stevenson, of Princeton and Oxford, placed third in the 440 and broad jump, respectively. They got half-blues.

The meet was a tie, each team scoring five firsts.

MEDICINE

Human Interests

From time to time the newspaper columnists, in the interest of humor, have published fragments of conversation heard in passing by their contributors. Several years ago the psychologist, Henry T. Moore, analyzed a number of such conversations heard in various places, and found that men converse frequently about business, money, amusements, whereas women seem to be primarily concerned with clothes and decoration.

Recently M. H. Landis and H. E. Burr, psychologists at the Ohio State University in Columbus, reported to the *Journal of Comparative Psychology* the results of a similar analysis made on 500 conversations in that community, with a view to comparing them with the records of conversations heard on Broadway, Manhattan, where Dr. Moore made his observations. They listened in on conversations in restaurants, at basketball games, in theatre lobbies, in front of store windows, as well as on the University campus, in barber shops, churches, and on streets. The conversations were classified under ten headings: Business and money, men, women, clothes and decoration, sports, other amusements, college work, health, self, weather.

The results in Columbus agreed in general with those obtained on Broadway. Men's most frequent topic is business—49% in Columbus and 48% in Manhattan. If sports and other amusements are combined, these topics have a frequency of 15% in Columbus and 14% in Manhattan. The third topic of men's conversation is men—12% in Columbus and 13% in Manhattan.

In Columbus, women's leading topics are: Men 22%, clothes 19%. On Broadway the figures are: Men 44%, clothes 23%. The next topic is other women (about 15%).

The results were also classified as to the social status of those concerned. Business people talk about business and money in 70% of cases, as compared with 43% for industrial workers and 9% for students.

*Corresponds to the "letter" of an American university. The Oxford blue is dark, the Cambridge light. The "half-blue" corresponds to a minor sport insignia.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Market vs. Trade

One of the interesting features of the stock market is the frequency with which its price movements contradict both the optimism and pessimism expressed concerning the future of business by corporation officials.

Just such a difference of opinion now exists regarding the automobile industry. The stock market has recently assumed a somewhat sceptical tone on this subject; stocks of prominent motor companies have experienced marked drops. In Wall Street the talk is mostly of overproduction, inflation by sales on part-payment, diminishing margin of profit, increased and bitter competition and similar gloomy matters. On the other hand, the trade in its announcements and its advertising fails to share this melancholy tone. Alfred P. Sloan, Vice President of General Motors, declared sales of his cars to dealers this Spring would be 20% greater than last year, while stocks of cars on hand with the Company amounted to about ten days' current production.

Mr. Sloan's statement of course applies to a single company, generally recognized to be in good condition, and it does not deal with a future further away than this Spring. But by the beginning of Summer, it will be possible to determine whose predictions are best—those of the stock market or those of automobile companies.

Cotton Crop

Returns by the Census Bureau of the final ginning report for the year shows that the last cotton crop amounted to 10,128,478 bales, close to the estimate of 10,081,000 bales made for the crop last December. This compares with a crop the preceding year of 9,762,069 bales.

As between the cotton-producing states, Texas led with 4,339,940 bales; North Carolina came second with 1,017,325; South Carolina was third with 769,416.

Impregnable Steel

Although quarterly reports last year showed the evident strength and prosperity of the U. S. Steel Corporation, it was not until last week when the company's annual statement appeared, that its tremendously strong present position was generally realized.

During 1923 Steel's gross business expended almost half a billion dollars to a total of \$1,571,414,000. Net income was \$128,176,519, compared with \$58,840,801 the year before. After interest, charges and preferred dividends, \$83,487,387 (or \$16.42 a share) was available for dividends in the common stock, compared with \$14,433,778 last year, when the payment of common dividends was made out of surplus. In 1923, compared with the deficit of \$10,981,347 of the preceding year, an addi-

tion of \$54,259,993 to surplus was thus made possible.

But the striking feature of the report is after all in the balance sheet. The giant corporation on Dec. 31, 1923, had \$143,499,628 in cash, \$7,037,543 in time deposits, \$64,086,486 in marketable securities and, plus other investments, a total of \$346,226,742 of money in the bank or invested—almost enough to retire the \$360,281,100 of preferred stock. Working capital at this latest date amounted to \$570,841,548. Buttressing the current earning position of the Corporation are its sundry reserve funds of \$163,260,622, its approximate surplus of \$180,898,914, and its undivided surplus (including subsidiaries) of \$512,751,220. Total assets are now \$2,420,882,000, even under the Steel Corporation's notoriously conservative valuations.

The steel industry may be an alternate feast or famine, but it would take a siege of unimaginable length to starve out U. S. Steel now.

Bethlehem

Mr. Schwab's steel company, despite its increasing capitalization, did rather well by itself last year. Its 1923 annual report, published recently, showed net income of \$14,374,152 after interest, depreciation and taxes were deducted. After the \$4,318,253 paid out on the company's two issues of preferred stock, \$6.46 was earned on the average amount of common stock outstanding during the year. This compares with the net income of \$4,605,330, or \$1.14 a share on the common stock, during 1922.

The statement shows evidence of expansion in most of its items of credit. On Dec. 31, 1923, working capital had risen to \$119,724,173 from \$87,197,190 a year before. Gross sales in 1923 were \$275,213,423, which is more than double the figure of \$131,866,111 of 1922. This great expansion is of course mainly due to the merger effected with the Lackawanna, Midvale and Cambria companies.

Since 1905, Bethlehem has spent \$279,587,159 in cash for additions and improvements. It is now second only to U. S. Steel as a large-scale unit in the industry. On Jan. 2, 1924, there were 49,497 Bethlehem stockholders, as against 27,080 a year before.

Morgan on France

J. P. Morgan is not given to granting interviews. Nor is he particularly thrilled by getting his name or opinions in the newspapers. Yet he made an exception last week. He stated his views on France for publication in that country.

Expressing "absolute confidence" in the resources of France and the intelligence and industry of its people, Mr. Morgan declared: "If the rul-

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ing classes only make a similar effort, France soon will be invincible in the economic domain. In any case, we shall always be at her side, and sustain her when necessary." Mr. Morgan evidently understands the French psychology very well; said he: "It is quite understood that Germany must pay you." He went on to state that nothing in the French situation prior to the fall of the franc justified a panic; that in fact France's national wealth had increased greatly during



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MR. MORGAN

"Nor is he particularly thrilled—"

the past two years. The attack on the franc by France's enemies was only an attempt to take advantage of the temporarily critical situation of her internal debt. The attack was definitely defeated.

"Let France continue in this course," he concluded, "and before two years have elapsed she will have reacquainted, from the economic viewpoint, the preponderating situation she enjoyed before the War."

Electrical Industry

Spotty as is the industrial outlook, and various as is the opinion of industrial leaders as to prosperity for 1924, almost everyone has been impressed by the showing of the leading electrical equipment companies during the past few years.

To date, neither General Electric nor Westinghouse have issued their annual reports for 1923, yet it is widely believed that in gross business and also in net profits both companies are likely to establish records. The growth of these two leading companies has been symptomatic of the electrical industry. Even in 1921, General Electric earned \$15.90 per share, while in Westinghouse's worst year since the War, 1921-1922, earnings were \$3.89 per share. Engineers regard the electrical industry

still in its infancy. In the next decade, the building of "super-power" plants is confidently predicted, requiring vast amounts of electrical equipment. Furthermore, electrification of our huge railway system has already begun, and in a period of lower construction costs will probably make rapid progress.

Lastly, the sudden and surprising development of the radio industry shows the huge field for popular electrical equipment; it has of course contributed to the prosperity of both General Electric and Westinghouse. Yet only about 6% of the latter's gross business has resulted from the radio industry, while the corresponding proportion of General Electric's gross is probably even smaller.

Light Bulb Monopoly?

The Federal Government has filed suit against the General Electric Co., charging it with conspiracy in restraint of trade and violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law in its system for manufacturing and distributing electric light bulbs. The suit is mainly directed against a contract system between the General Electric and several companies engaged in distributing electric bulbs, as preventing competition. The petition declares that the Company does a business amounting to about \$50,000,000 a year. General Electric claims patent rights for the exclusive manufacture of tungsten filaments used in the better grade of bulbs today.

Attorney General Daugherty declared that in 1921, General Electric made 71.9% of the business in electric bulbs in this country, totaling \$47,286,000; that the Westinghouse and other companies as licensees of General Electric did 25.3% of the business, and that only 2.8% of electric lamp manufacturing was done that year by manufacturers independent of General Electric.

President Gerard Swope of the latter Company countered by pointing out that its rights to its patents have been upheld in the highest courts, and that its system of distributing lamps had been followed openly for twelve years, and investigated but not complained of by the Federal Trade Commission. "The General Electric Company awaits with confidence the definitive decisions of the courts!"

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AERONAUTICS

Roof Landings

In short runs, much of the benefit of an airplane's great speed is lost, because passengers or planes have to be transported to distant flying fields. R. James Gibbons, a Brooklyn builder, has developed a launching and landing platform that can be installed on the roofs of such buildings as the Pennsylvania Station (Manhattan), and would bring the "Chicago Air Express" to the very heart of New York City. The invention consists of an unobstructed platform some 200 feet in length and 100 feet in width, which can swivel like a railway turntable, so as to head always to the wind. It can be turned down so as to launch the airplane after a short run; it can be inclined upwards so as to bring an incoming plane rapidly to rest. Simple in principle and simple in mechanical embodiment, the device is pronounced practical by Army experts. "Likely to be of service in commercial aviation," say they. But if the motor failed at the moment of departure or arrival, street traffic might encounter an unwelcome aerial visitor.

Icy Death?

The ZR-3 is almost ready for its flight from Friedrichshafen, South Germany, to Lakehurst, N. J. The directors of the Zeppelin company foresee success and little danger. But they predict failure for Amundsen's plan of airplane flight from Spitzbergen, Norway, to Point Barrow, Alaska. "Many flights will be necessary to lay in supplies at the Pole. One forced landing on barren and broken ice fields may mean death, without the faintest hope of succor for the lightly provisioned aviators."

Circummundane

The first lap of the 'round-the-world U. S. Army Aero journey, through California, Oregon and Washington was marked by gala days and nights. Sacramento, for example, gave Major Martin and his fellows a dinner dance, boxes of choice foods, gold nugget stickpins.

Sunday, March 30, was the day set for the departure of the globe-circlers from Seattle. They go 650 miles to Prince Rupert, B. C. In their stops on the coasts of British Columbia, Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, and Japan, the Army planes will not touch land but will remain tied to mooring buoys. Their pontoons and floats are not to be removed until they reach Shanghai.

The Japanese Government, anticipating the arrival of the planes at the

Kurillo Islands, at the northern extremity of their empire, have tendered their good offices and have delegated high Army and Navy officials properly to receive their air-guests.

"We are no longer society pilots," said Major Martin before leaving Seattle.

New York to Newport

Mrs. Paul Fitz Simons of Manhattan and Newport is back of a plan to revive the air route between the two cities. Last year successful operation by the Loening Aircraft Co. was terminated by a fatal accident to H. Cary Morgan (TIME, July 30), but the route remains a most promising one, and the airport (built at great expense by the Newport Chamber of Commerce) is still available. To avoid the treacherous air currents and busy traffic of the East River, or the lower Hudson, the planes would fly between Newport and New Haven, connecting with fast New York trains. Instead of a painful and lengthy journey from Newport to Wickford, Wickford to Wickford Junction by train, Wickford Junction to New Haven by boat, passengers would have a more-or-less pleasant 50 minutes in the air. The Aeromarine Airways, now working successfully in Florida, would be the operators of the line.

MILESTONES

Born. To Mrs. Edward Walker, wife of "Mickey" Walker, world's champion welterweight boxer, a son: in Elizabeth, N. J.

Married. Ann Pennington, famed *Follies* dancer, and Brooke Johns, one-time student at Georgetown University, famed *Follies* banjo player, "secretly," several months ago.

Died. Barney Bernard, 47, Hebrew comedian, creator of the famed Abe Potash role in the Potash and Perlmutter comedies, which he played more than 3,000 times; in Manhattan, of pneumonia. His most successful plays were *Business Before Pleasure*, *Potash and Perlmutter*, *Partners Again*.

Died. General Maurice César Josef Pelle, 61, onetime French Ambassador to Constantinople, famed "father" of the French Catholics in Turkey; at Toulon, France. Because, four years ago, he married a Protestant divorcee, the Archbishop of Paris at the last minute forbade Church rites at his funeral in the Saint Louis Chapel of the Invalides. In the presence of les *maréchaux* Joffre et Pétain, Mme. Millerand and other friends, the mili-

tary rites were conducted on the steps of the chapel.

Died. Elijah Watt Sells, 66, famed public accountant, senior partner of the firm of Haskins & Sells, with branches in London, Paris, Havana, Shanghai. He served twice as President of the American Institute of Public Accountants, affected (in 1893) a revision of the accounting system of the U. S. Government. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, etc. His father, Elijah Sells, was auditor of the Treasury under President Lincoln.

Died. General Robert Georges Nivelle, 67, member of the Supreme War Council (of the Allies), one-time Commander-in-Chief of the French armies; in Paris, of double pneumonia. His mother was English, his father a French army captain. He went through the Fontainebleau Artillery School, the Superior War College, served in Africa, China, Algeria. In 1916 he succeeded General Pétain at Verdun and arrested the great German push at Douaumont and Vaux. After the retirement of Joffre, he led the costly offensive of April, 1917. A year later he was sent to command the troops in Algeria. In 1920 he visited the U. S.

Died. James McNally, 77, Vice President of Rand-McNally (maps); of pneumonia at Pasadena.

Died. Mrs. Harriet Danks, 82, said to be the inspiration of *Silver Threads Among the Gold*. Hart P. Danks, her husband, composed the melody of this famed love song in 1874. The song sold, prosperity came, the Danks separated. He died 21 years ago in a Philadelphia rooming house with a copy of his song in his hand; on it was pencilled: "It's hard to grow old alone." Despite the \$75,000 royalties, over which their children are still fighting, Mrs. Danks died in reduced circumstances in a Brooklyn rooming house.

Died. Anna L. Dayton, 87, whose father, William T. Dayton, served as Ambassador to France under President Lincoln; in Trenton, of injuries from a fall.

Died. Enchantress II, daughter of Collar, mother of In Memoriam, valued at \$40,000 (said to be the most valuable brood mare in the country); in Lexington, Ky., after foaling a bay colt.



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

The weekly broadcast event which has found greater favor among listeners-in than any other event, single or weekly, is the "Time Questionnaire" which has been broadcast for the last two weeks from WJZ and WJY. The asking of questions of varied interest, with the allowance of thirty seconds for the listener to form his own answer before he hears the correct answer over the radio, has tickled the vanity of the intellectual and awakened the interest and pride of the less quick witted.—*New York Herald and 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.



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A little knowledge is a dangerous thing

Confused knowledge is a useless thing

Bulky knowledge is a burdensome thing

TIME

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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

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

James A. Reed, senior U. S. Senator from Missouri: "As I stood in the doorway of the Daugherty investigation committee room, a messenger boy trod on my toes. Said I: 'I'm tired of having you damn kids tramp on my toes!' Said the boy, just as hotly: 'I'm no more of a damn kid than you are a damn man!'"

Andrew W. Mellon: "I was approached by a newspaper photographer in Pittsburgh. Said he: 'We want to get your features.' Said I: 'They've changed that down in Washington now. They used to take our faces. Now they take our fingerprints!'"

Vincent Lopez, leader of the Hotel Pennsylvania (Manhattan) Orchestra: "I received word that my European representative had purchased for me in Paris a piano once used by Chopin. It was said that this would be a nucleus of a collection of historic musical instruments used by great composers, which I consider are now proper for the playing of advanced modern jazz. It was further stated that I am planning to obtain instruments used by Liszt, Beethoven, Mozart, and possibly George M. Cohan."

Frank A. Vanderlip, onetime President of the National City Bank of Manhattan: "Because of my voluntary activity in the oil investigations, I was requested by J. Horace Harding, a member of the board of the Continental Can Co., to resign as a director of that Company. I complied. Said I: 'The only thing I can say is that those who take that attitude will be very much ashamed later on!'"

William R. Green, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee: "Publicity was given to the fact that I was so busy with the new tax bill in Congress that I was unable to make out my own income tax return and was obliged to ask for special dispensation permitting a late filing."

William Randolph Hearst, famed publisher: "My newspapers announced that the young pupils of Swimming Master David Gardella of Palm Beach had participated in one of the most successful water carnivals in the history of that resort. Miss Mary Pierpont scored the greatest number of points (19). But my young son, Randolph A. Hearst was second (14½). Other participants were Miss Ella Pillsbury, Miss Beatrice Breese, Master Charles Pillsbury, Master Jack Pierpont. Said my *New York American*: 'Not the least interesting event was the pie-eating contest, which was won by

Randolph A. Hearst, with Miss Beatrice Breese second and Jack Pierpont third.'"

Vicente Blasco Ibanez, famed Spanish author: "Back from a world tour, I arrived in Paris, wrote a two-column newspaper story of my impressions, dismissed America in two lines. Said I: 'We crossed the United States at top speed. Banquets here, banquets there, newspapers, speeches, toasts, contracts—then Japan.' Rolf de Mare, famed impresario, also returned to Paris from America. Said he: 'Audacious works like *The Skating Rink*, by Candou les Maries, and *La Tour Eiffel*, by Jean Cocteau, are beyond the American's narrow comprehension and slow wit.'"

Gutzon Borglum, famed sculptor: "In *The New York Times* were published summaries of the peace plans of a number of unsuccessful contestants for the Bok award. My plan was included, as were also those of Charles W. Eliot, Bishop Charles H. Brent, David Starr Jordan, Simeon Strunsky (editorial writer on *The New York Times*), Dr. M. Carey Thomas (President Emeritus of Bryn Mawr College), William S. Culbertson (Vice Chairman U. S. Tariff Commission)."

Ramsay MacDonald: "I and my friends erected in front of my former home in Lincoln's Inn Fields the statue of woman with arms outstretched to little children. It bears the inscription: 'Placed here in memory of Margaret Ethel MacDonald, who spent her life in helping others.' She was my wife who died in 1911, leaving me five children. The 'others' refers to charwomen and barmaids, whose working conditions my wife delighted to improve."

Ballington Booth: "In its issue of March 24, *TIME*, the Weekly News-Magazine, ignorantly referred to me as 'General Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army.' Although I founded the Salvation Army, I resigned in 1896 and founded the Volunteers of America, of which I have been General-in-Chief and President."

Tyrus R. Cobb, Manager of the Detroit American League baseball team: "Figures compiled by a baseball statistician show that I, during my lifetime in the American League, have played in 2,449 games and have had a batting average of .370. There followed games and batting averages of other leading players now in the American League:

Sisler, St. Louis	.....1047	.361
Speaker, Cleveland	.....2182	.348
Ruth, New York	.....945	.347
Collins, Chicago	.....2310	.331
Heilman, Detroit	.....1128	.327"

POINT with PRIDE

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

"Eyes as big as baseballs." (P. 18.)

Mr. Hoover's unexpected abilities as a controversialist. (P. 3.)

An Alumni Directory, bound in crimson leather, containing 43,000 names. (P. 19.)

Albert, an employee who refused a raise. (P. 10.)

Three hundred rabbis and thousands of aged patriarchs. (P. 18.)

Improved conditions for charwomen and barmaids. (P. 30.)

John P. Morgan standing in front of a Rolls-Royce show window. (P. 2.)

"Hours of pleasure" that more than paid for seven years of work. (P. 15.)

A good dinner at the Hotel Adlon. (P. 10.)

"The best scientific book of the year." (P. 20.)

A Vice President who proved to be the centre of attraction. (P. 12.)

The allurements of Georgia hospitality. (P. 2.)

H. Ford, satisfying himself perfectly. (P. 5.)

Seats for Fife, Cromartie, Loudoun, Scafield, Roberts, Wolseley, Rhonda, noble ladies in their own right. (P. 7.)

Smart Americans. (P. 7.)

Mulcahy's cornuscating sword. (P. 9.)

Mr. Goldstein's "one-two" movement. (P. 22.)

A powder more potent than aspirin. (P. 17.)

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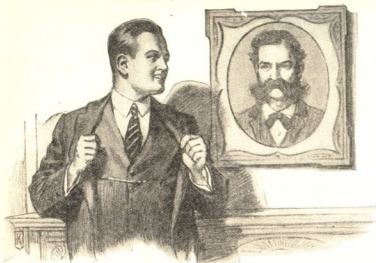
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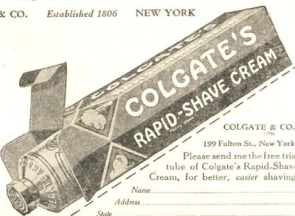
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VIEW with ALARM

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

"Sleeping beauties, glossily torpid with pulchritude." (P. 14.)

...

A beggar standing in front of a Rolls-Royce show window. (P. 2.)

...

A House of Lords and Ladies. (P. 7.)

...

A reporter of the New York Evening Post. (P. 18.)

...

A stolid Berliner and his wife, sister, daughter, masquerading as Abdul Kaffir, etc. (P. 16.)

...

Huge beasts that are prowling the mountains of South Platte Cañon. (P. 1.)

...

"Men become women." (P. 12.)

...

"Fearful shrieks, sights unholy. . ." (P. 14.)

...

"Banquets here, banquets there, newspapers, speeches, toasts, contracts—then Japan." (P. 30.)

...

Stickers—some 200,000 of them—bearing Mr. LaFollette's name. (P. 1.)

...

A cigar that dropped from a mouth and rolled unnoticed to the floor. (P. 8.)

...

Nations not sure of what is where. (P. 20.)

...

Europe's juice. (P. 7.)

...

A long procession of persons. . . "every one of them fleeing before the police." (P. 16.)

...

Five men like Metaxas. (P. 11.)

...

Connubial convulsions. (P. 14.)

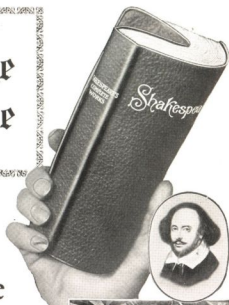
...

The Prince's hat and cuffs. (P. 16.)

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Old drawing of the printshop at Oxford. It was at this shop that Shakespeare probably watched the old book-craftsmen at work.

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