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Hotel Rome
THE MILLARD HOTEL CO.
 1072 AND 1074 1/2 STS. WY & MILLER, WIS.
Hotel Milwaukee
AMERICAN HOTEL CO.
 322 AND 324 1/2 STS. WY & CLARK, WIS.

To James Wallen, Hotel Rome, East Aurora, N.Y. *Omaha, Neb. Dec 5*

Will be with you - made from today

Dear Jimmy: your Good
 letter rec'd. I am as
 busy answering the telephone
 that I am going to let
 you write the Hamilton
 Brown stuff. You are
 the best & most rapid
 ad writer in America -
 with one exception.
 I believe you'll get
 the old me up to \$10,000
 a month in a year all
 right.
 Love & blessing to
 all those who love the
 thing we love - dare the rest,
 Albert Hubbard

Letter written in 1909 to

JAMES WALLEN • Persuasive Advertising and Plans

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

~~~~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~~~~

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

Here follows an eloquent little letter:

Dear Mr. Wallen:

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

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

Yours very truly,

(signed) WILLIAM A. PARSONS

~~~~~

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

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

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

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

# TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. III. No. 15

April 14, 1924

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENCY

#### The White House Week

¶ The President let it be known that he expected to spend the entire Summer in Washington. Business before temperature.

¶ On two occasions groups of Senators were invited to breakfast at the White House. The time: 8:00 a. m. The menu: grapefruit, sausages, buckwheat cakes, syrup.

¶ President Coolidge appointed Harlan F. Stone to be Attorney-General (see Page 3).

¶ Governor J. A. O. Preus of Minnesota, who combatted unsuccessfully for a Senatorial place with Magnus Johnson last Summer, called and shook his head lugubriously over the likelihood of a third party's carrying five to eight northwestern states next Fall.

¶ Mr. Coolidge published the fact that he did not approve of any plan to strike out some taxes and substitute others (i. e., taxes on radio and Mah Jongg sets) as proposed in the Senate Committee.

#### Booms

Primaries proceed apace. The great adventure last week was the Wisconsin Democratic primary. There Governor Al Smith of New York took victory away from William G. McAdoo. It was Mr. McAdoo's first serious set-back in a primary vote. Governor Smith had made no purposeful campaign, and pointed out that he had never had official notification that his name was entered. But Smith had the reputation of being a Wet; McAdoo is a well known Dry; and Milwaukee is famous.

In the Republican primary in the same state, La Follette had better than a 2 to 1 lead over Coolidge. It appeared that the President would receive two delegates from one district.

Meanwhile candidates counted their advantages.

Calvin Coolidge. William M. Butler, Mr. Coolidge's campaign manager, declared that by April 22 there will be 620 delegates—65 more than

necessary in the Coolidge camp. He claimed 385 delegates were already in camp. This claim includes uninstructed delegates, said to be favorable to the President—but, barring accidents, the claim is probably good. During the week, Maine had instructed her 15 delegates for Coolidge (the first time since 1896 that Maine has instructed her delegates); Connecticut chose 17 delegates, favorable but uninstructed; local conventions in Missouri gave Mr. Coolidge 8 more delegates, 4 of them definitely instructed. The Washington Republican State Convention instructed its 17 delegates for Coolidge.

Hiram Johnson. The Senator from California stood like another Canute, saying to the Coolidge tide: "Go back, go back!" Perhaps he is a greater king than Canute, but the political world did not think so. He circulated in Illinois, asking voters: "To whom are the defeated farmers of the West to look?"

Robert La Follette. The vote of

Wisconsin is securely in Fighting Bob's pocket. It has two significances: 1) Either as a threat of a third party to make the Old Guard do his bidding; 2) or a nucleus with which openly to secede from the G. O. P. and start alone. Mr. La Follette's health seems to prejudice serious consideration of the latter course.

William G. McAdoo. Defeated in Wisconsin, after a victory in Georgia, Mr. McAdoo has still by all odds the biggest group of delegates of any Democrat. It is possible that he will have about half of them. But he would need two-thirds for nomination—and politicians do not see a prospect of the addition. Nevertheless, the McAdoo group's second choice may well be chosen. But who is he? There are many who would like to be that second choice. At least three Senators are suggested for it: Ralston, Robinson, Glass.

On the opposite side of the fence, men who, because of wetness or conservatism are practically out of consideration as heirs to McAdoo delegations, are Senator Underwood, Governors Smith of New York, Silzer of New Jersey, Ritchie of Maryland.

There are many others who do not fall definitely in either of these two camps—such unclassifiables or impossibles as Ambassador John W. Davis, John Barton Payne, Josephus Daniels, James M. Cox, William J. Bryan.

#### Anticipation

The Republicans, feeling reasonably certain by this time of what is about to happen in their party with regard to leaders and policies, began to consider the details of their June convention. President Coolidge is accounted the nominee. He is expected to have a major part in dictating the platform, a "simple declarative" document, for a change.

But there is the matter of selecting temporary and permanent chairmen for the convention. After the Chairman of the National Committee, John T.

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## National Affairs—[Continued]

Adams, has called the convention to order, a temporary Chairman will be elected. He will also make the keynote speech. Senator Lodge was both temporary and permanent Chairman in 1920. Who will it be in 1924?

The White House is said to favor Senator Borah—a western Progressive. But other names are suggested. The list includes:

Representative Longworth of Ohio  
Ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois  
Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania  
Governor Hyde of Missouri  
Governor Grosbeck of Michigan  
Ex-Senator Beveridge of Indiana  
Governor Dixon of Montana  
Senator Fess of Ohio

The list is probably not yet complete and some of its members are dubious. Mr. Lowden might be unwilling to accept the post. Mr. Pepper would be displeasing to a certain group who did not like his recent speech in Maine (see below).

For permanent Chairman, a less spectacular, but perhaps more responsible post, Senator Wadsworth of New York and Senator Pepper have been mentioned. It seems to be agreed that one or the other Chairman should be a Westerner.

Another post to be filled will be the Chairmanship of the National Committee, from which it is assumed John T. Adams is to retire. Mr. Coolidge is naturally expected to have a large say in this matter; for the man selected will run this year's campaign. William M. Butler, the President's pre-convention campaign manager, is a prominent possibility. Mr. Butler, however, is known to have designs on a seat in the Senate, the seat occupied by David Ignatius Walsh, pugnacious Democrat. No man could battle David Walsh with one hand, and guide the fortunes of the Republican National Campaign with the other—hoping to do both successfully. C. Bascom Sless has been suggested as an alternative. But the President may be loath to part with his able Secretary.

At any rate, there are three posts of political significance to be filled and, like the wise old owl, Republicans are asking: "Who?"

### Feathered Fowl

Luscious verbiage, hanging from heavily laden political boughs, began to fall into the inviting laps of stalwart citizens. The harvest season of election was not yet at hand, but the overburdened limb of speech no longer could sustain its fruit.

So George Wharton Pepper, Senator from Pennsylvania, traveling to one of America's 48 Arcadias, sounded

a keynote in the eager ears of Maine men:

"In endeavoring to inflict injury exclusively upon the Republican Party, they have, in fact, succeeded in discrediting both the great parties to such an extent that an irresponsible and highly dangerous third party is actually suggesting itself to some extremists as a practical possibility. In other words,



© International  
SENATOR ROBINSON  
"If I were to descend—"

the Democrats have aimed at us and hit America.

"The appointment of Forbes as head of the Veterans' Bureau and Fall as Secretary of the Interior have proved to be terrible mistakes; while the selection of Mr. Daugherty as Attorney General seems to me to have been a grave error in judgment.

"When I say this I am speaking of the mistakes not of the living but of the dead; of the mistakes of a beloved leader whose virtues were many and whose lapses were few—of a leader who left behind him a long catalogue of notable achievements and who gave his life for you and for me as truly as any soldier who ever died in battle. When any man for campaign purposes

or to gain a partisan advantage undertakes to disturb the repose of that leader, I brand him as a political ghoul and declare him to be unfit for the society of decent people."

Nicholas Longworth, Republican Floor Leader in the House, travelled pensively to Pennsylvania to exclaim:

"Judged by its conduct in the past few years, it seems to me that the title of the Democratic Party to its emblem, the rooster, so far less noble than the eagle, at least endowed with courage and the love of fair play, is decidedly shaky. It has been standing for obstruction, destruction and disturbance. Of late it has been reveling in abuse, calumny and slander of the dead as well as of the living, so its own skirts have proved to be less clean than those of the party it has been attacking. It seems to me that a fitting emblem for the Democrats in the next campaign would be the buzzard.

"I do not want to be construed as criticizing the United States Senate as a legislative body. It is a great legislative body when it condescends to legislate. I think that the time has come when that great body should cease scavenging and get down to legislating."

These two unburdenings could not but invite more. Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Minority Leader in the Senate, rose before his colleagues. Speaking of the late President Harding, he thundered:

"I did not seek to hide behind him. I did not characterize as ghouls those who would say he had made terrible mistakes. I have not and I never had the slightest disposition to speak disrespectfully of the late Senator Harding. As most Senators know, he was my intimate personal friend."

Turning to the discussion of Mr. Longworth, he added:

"His statement is that the emblem of the Democratic Party should be changed from the rooster to the buzzard—a very undignified expression. If I were to descend to the level which he occupies, I might inquire what kind of a bird he thinks he is, a cock robin or a stud sparrow."

And Representative Stevenson of South Carolina told the House:

"I am glad to have an admission from the high titular leader of this House that the Republican party is dead and has begun to smell.

"Nobody ever has accused the buzzard of being anything but a scavenger and he never gets anything until it is dead long enough to do like Lazarus in the grave—begin to stink."

To the swelling chorus, Harry



## National Affairs—[Continued]

Daugherty, onetime Attorney General, added his sonorous voice:

"I have read with amazement Senator Pepper's so-called keynote speech. . . . A few more keynote speeches of this character would sound the death knell of Republican success in the coming election.

"While he affects to denounce as 'ghouls' those who would attack the memory of President Harding, yet in his speech, in its intended and inevitable implication, he asks that the Republican party defend itself in the coming campaign by the cowardly cry, 'Blame it on Harding.'"

### THE CABINET

#### From New Hampshire

Geography means nothing to a New Englander. As far as he is concerned, Idaho may or may not be on the Pacific coast, and Wisconsin may be north of Michigan, or again it may not. So apparently in the choice of an Attorney General, other considerations weighed more with President Coolidge than that the man should be a Westerner and a Progressive.

To be sure, Judge Kenyon of Iowa measured up to the specification of Westerner and Progressive. Republican Senators, with the coming campaign in mind, were not slow in urging Judge Kenyon's appointment. But the President considered. One evening he sent a telegram to Manhattan, and next morning Harlan Fiske Stone, Dean of the Columbia Law School, breakfasted at the White House. A bevy of Senators—Lodge, Borah, Watson, Curtis, Moses and others—were in attendance and talked with Dean Stone. At 10 A. M. Dean Stone's nomination was announced. At noon the nomination was before the Senate.

If the President had searched the country to find the greatest antithesis of Mr. Daugherty, he might well have discovered Mr. Stone in that way. But no such widespread search was necessary. Stone was an Amherst man. He had been born and reared at Chesterfield, in New Hampshire, right next to Vermont. From Amherst he was graduated in '94 when Cal Coolidge was a Junior. Four years later he was graduated from Columbia Law School. Thereafter he began simultaneously to practice law and to teach (at Columbia). He became a member of the firm of Satterlee, Canfield & Stone. In 1910 he became Dean of the Columbia Law School. A year ago he

was given leave of absence as Dean and became a member of Sullivan & Cromwell.

Now, ripened 51 years, Dean Stone is solidly built, clean shaven, energetic, quiet—a business man and a scholar. At college he played centre on the football eleven.\* Now his only outdoor sport is fishing. For recreation he reads serious books. His love of work is insatiable.

In politics, or rather as a citizen, for he has never been in politics, he is a Republican. In regard to confirming his nomination, two political considerations came before the Senate. His former law partner, Herbert L. Satterlee, married a daughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan. This consideration weighed against Dean Stone with Progressives. But against it was another consideration which weighed equally heavily: during the days of the late War, when Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer was hot on the trail of Reds, Mr. Stone wrote a letter to a subcommittee of the Senate which was investigating those raids. In that letter he protested that the Department of Justice was acting unconstitutionally in denying "due process of law" to arrested aliens.

These were the only two political points in the career of the new Attorney General. Aside from them, his one claim to distinction was that he had performed his previous duties as Law School head, extremely well. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate considered, and approved him.

Dean Stone's brother, Dr. Winthrop Ellsworth Stone, President of Purdue University, was killed three years ago by a fall while climbing in the Canadian Rockies. Dean Stone's two sons are at Harvard, one an undergraduate, the other an instructor in mathematics.

### CONGRESS

#### The Legislative Week

##### The Senate:

☛ Passed a pension bill increasing pensions of widows of Civil War veterans, excepting those who married after June 27, 1907.

☛ Confirmed the nomination of Alfred J. Pearson to be Minister to Poland (TIME, April 7).

☛ Passed a resolution permitting

\*Herbert L. Pratt, the now President of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, was quarterback on the same team.

the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs to erect in Washington a monument to baseball.

☛ Passed a bill authorizing the President to invite foreign governments to participate in the Third World's Poultry Congress to be held in the U. S. in 1927.

☛ Passed a bill originating in the House, appropriating \$7,000,000 for the construction of roads and trails in National Parks.

☛ Considered the Johnson-Colt immigration bill at length.

##### The House:

☛ Passed a bill authorizing the Shipping Board to spend \$25,000,000 in installing Diesel (internal combustion) engines in its vessels.

☛ Considered at length the supply bill for the independent agencies of the Government (i. e., Bureaus, Commissions, etc., outside of regular Cabinet Departments), and passed it carrying total appropriations of \$399,000,000—\$349,000,000 of which was for the Veterans' Bureau.

#### Investigations

Any playwright knows that the most difficult part of play writing is to prevent the last act from falling flat. After traveling through the first two acts at a fast pace, it is hard to hold that pace until the end. Moreover, if the first two acts are well constructed, they should force a fairly inevitable conclusion. With a public like the American people, fed from its infancy on news, it is difficult to inspire interest in the inevitable.

In the oil investigation, principal effort was directed to trying to tie up both parties with the oil scandal by means of their campaign contributions in 1920. Senator Thomas J. Walsh (Democrat) produced witnesses to try to prove that the late Jake Hamon of Oklahoma, oil man, bought President Harding's nomination for oil purposes. Senator Spencer (Republican) tried to prove that Mr. Doheny had contributed \$75,000 to the Democratic campaign fund.

The Daugherty investigation was devoted chiefly to calling ex-employees of the Department of Justice and trying to establish that certain alleged war graft cases had not been prosecuted for political reasons. One of the witnesses brought in the name of Secretary of War Weeks who, it was asserted, had withdrawn a case from the Department of Justice instead of allowing a claim for \$5,000,000 to be prosecuted.

## National Affairs—[Continued]

### TAXATION

#### Fourth Edition

Last November, Secretary Mellon proposed a plan for tax reduction—first edition. Subsequently the Ways and Means Committee revised the bill and approved it with not many major changes—second edition. The House itself then got to work on the bill and made some considerable alterations, including the Longworth surtax rates (graded up to 37½%). Then the House passed the bill—third edition. Last week the Finance Committee (of the Senate) completed work on the bill and left it again in altered form—fourth edition.

There will probably be at least two other editions of the bill—the Senate version and the joint conference version.

The main features of the Finance Committee version are:

☐ Restoration of the original surtax rates proposed by Secretary Mellon (maximum surtax 25%; normal tax 3% up to \$4,000, 6% on \$4,000 and more).

☐ Removal of the gift taxes imposed by the House.

☐ Abolishment of the corporation stock tax and increase of the corporation income tax from 12¼% to 14%.

☐ A 10% tax on all radio sets and radio parts.

☐ A 10% tax on Mah Jongg sets costing over \$5.

☐ Restoration of the estate tax to the present maximum of 25% on estates of \$10,000,000 and more. (The House had fixed 40%).

☐ Lowering of the exemption from the 5% tax on jewelry from articles worth less than \$40 to articles worth less than \$25.

☐ Restoration of the tax on telephones and telegraphs, previously abolished by the House.

### POLITICAL NOTES

#### If

Among the innumerable host of Democrats who sit patiently at the feet of a Presidential nomination is a gentleman from New York.

"If I were President," said Senator Copeland, "I would call together a group of businessmen who understand conditions . . . for the reestablishment of trade and the return of Happiness everywhere."

"So long as I have my voice," said Senator Copeland, "I shall never vote for anything but a defensive war. War is a dreadful thing."

"In the Senate, I made," said Senator

Copeland, "the first speech for the bonus, and if I were the first and only man in Congress to vote for it, I would do it."

"If there ever," said Senator Copeland, "is another war, I shall vote for the conscription of every man, woman



☐ Keystone

MISS BOSWELL

"The unanimity of feeling for Coolidge will detract from the fun" (see opposite page)

and child and of capital, and then we should not be required to pay a bonus . . .

#### Close

Many times has the Presidential boom of Hiram W. Johnson been wrecked in the prevision of political correspondents. But never had it come so close to annihilation as it did before a Michigan Central freight train.

The Senator from California, campaigning near Mount Clemens, approached a railroad crossing in an automobile, with associates. A train approached, the safety gates sank across the way. The driver of the automobile applied the brakes, the car skidded, smashed through the gates. The engineer put on the air brake. As the train ground to a stop the car slid to within a few feet of the engine.

#### Purse and Belly

Uncle Sam patted his purse. Yes, it was very, very full. For a long time the Census Bureau has been adding and subtracting and multiplying and dividing. And last week the Census Bureau finally figured how much was in the

purse—on Dec. 31, 1922. On that day the purse held \$320,803,862,000—a lot of money.

But what does \$320,803,862,000 mean? It means that the average wealth per capita in this country is \$2,918. For 1912, ten year's earlier, the Census Bureau added up Uncle Sam's purse contents and found \$186,299,664,000—a per capita wealth of \$1,950. In other words our money value as a nation increased 72.2% in ten years, and our money value, as individuals, increased 49.6% (not so much, because there are more of us).

But this is not all the story. During the ten years, money decreased in value—in other words, prices rose. Allowing for the decrease in money's value, our wealth as a nation was 11.5% greater in 1922 than in 1912. In the same time our population increased about 15%. To put it in another way, our individual wealth in money increased 49.6%; the cost of living increased between 50% and 60%. As individuals we have actually grown poorer.

This does not apply to the average factory worker. According to statistics, his average weekly earnings in 1922 were about 100% higher than in 1912. He gained individually. But the average individual is not so well off as a decade earlier.

The dollar dinner of 1912, costing, say \$1.55 in 1922, was no more filling to the belly than in 1912. And the citizen who paid for it wasn't making any gain by exchanging the dollar in his purse in 1912 for \$1.49 in 1922. Uncle Sam patted his purse, but he had no cause to pat his belly.

#### Inventor

The fecund mind of William Jennings Bryan brought forth a brain child, preconceived some years ago by the late Theodore Roosevelt. Now, according to Mr. Bryan, the public is ready to receive this plan:

In 1924, and thereafter, let the campaign funds of the several parties be furnished by the Federal Treasury—the total sum to be 10¢ per voter, apportioned according to the last recorded strength of each party. Thus can all parties be protected from obligating themselves to the "predatory interests."

#### "Yorktown Park"

A National Park vacation, comparatively easy for Westerners, is somewhat of a luxury in the East—because the East has no National Parks. So the Secretary of War appointed a special committee to seek out a proper spot for a National Park, somewhere in the southeastern portion of the United

# National Affairs—[Continued]

States. The committee reported and Mr. Weeks transmitted the recommendation to Congress.

The spot suggested is the battlefield of Yorktown. There the Government already owns ten acres and a monument. It is proposed to buy 1,100 acres more, and as much additional as Congress will provide funds for. Within the limits of the park would be the old American and British breastworks, still largely intact.

## Trouble Cure

Mexico bounds California for 160 miles. They are miles of trouble—not a mile but has been desecrated by narcotics, aliens, liquor, contraband what-not.

After these many years, McKenzie Moss, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, ordered estimates to be prepared on the cost of erecting 160 miles of eight-foot wire fence. The idea has the simplicity of genius.

## WOMEN

### Nothing to Eat

The following utterance was attributed by the press to Miss Helen Varick Boswell, delegate from New York State to the Republican Convention:

"The unanimity of feeling for Coolidge will detract from the fun of the convention, but it will make it a great deal easier, too. At the last convention, we had to keep our seats for eleven hours at a stretch, and it was terrifically hot! We had nothing to eat but a few sandwiches and stuff like ginger pop."

### Ladies All

Columbus Junction, a metropolis of 400 souls in Luisa County, Iowa, laid claim to distinction. It elected town officers: Mayor: Eva Bretz; Treasurer: Mary Moore; Assessor: Nellie Moore; Councilmen: Mrs. Allen; Mrs. Jamison; Mrs. Sholek; Mrs. Robertson; Mrs. Richie.

Not a male officer in the town. Proposal is in order to move the tomb of Aristophanes\* to Columbus Junction.

### "Save America"

It was announced that on April 10 and 11 a great conference of women would assemble in Washington. They will gather under the auspices of the Women's National Committee on Law En-

\*In one of his plays (*The Eccleziastae*), women, disguised as men, steal into the ecclesia, succeed in decreeing a new constitution—a satire on the general demoralization of public life.

forcement. They will meet at two luncheons, hear an assortment of speeches, call on Mrs. Coolidge, see a pageant (*America the Beautiful*, in which under the eyes of the watching nations, law will battle with lawlessness, honor with dishonor, and wisdom with ignorance, showing the successive steps of the gaining of Prohibition and the means by which law is now broken), and pass resolutions.

In the words of a front page news story of *The Christian Science Moni-*



© Paul Thompson

Mrs. KATHLEEN NORRIS

"From bigamy, he can go to theft"

tor, two of whose hobbies are women and Prohibition: "The American woman is going forth to war, a ballot in her hand and that which has been reckoned as a political impossibility—a solid woman vote—is threatening in the Spring primaries as well as in the Fall elections. . . . They are aroused over what they regard as a patriotic issue, a challenge to citizenship, an attack on every moral fibre of the nation. The grandmother with a purpose can be more formidable than the political leader or the officeholder—and these women have a purpose."

Politicians have not yet begun to worry, except socially, over the formidable "grandmothers with a purpose." But in spite of this exuberance of outlook, the conference presents a creditable list of women actively participating. Mrs. Herbert Hoover will be Chairman; Mrs. Robert Lansing, Secretary. The speakers scheduled include Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt (Assistant Attorney General), Major Roy Asa Haynes

(National Prohibition Chief), Senator Frank B. Willis.

In the list of speakers is Kathleen Norris\*, writer. At a preliminary meeting in Manhattan "arranged by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.," Mrs. Norris ejaculated:

"Every generation requires a new standard. This generation in the United States has set up a standard for the elimination of liquor. More and more people are realizing that they must defend the Prohibition Law because in its violation there is danger for all law. If a man can break the Volstead Act with immunity, he can commit bigamy; from bigamy he can go to theft. No property, no individual is safe under the law unless all law is obeyed."

## CHILD LABOR

### Child Rights

With unusual team work, committees of the Senate and House reported almost simultaneously a proposed Constitutional Amendment. The Amendment would give Congress the right to regulate the employment of persons under 18 years of age. Three times Congress has passed laws to regulate the employment of such persons, commonly termed children, and three times the Supreme Court has declared such laws unconstitutional.

It is predicted that the proposed Amendment will pass promptly in the House with the necessary two-thirds majority. In the Senate, there may well be considerable delay and some of the staunch state-righters—Caraway, Overman, Stanley—may try to filibuster the measure out of the session.

Last week the Department of Labor made public statistics obtained in 34 large cities. In 29 of the cities, the number of children under 16 years of age entering regular employment for the first time showed an increase in 1923. In 19 of these cities the increase was 30% or more. In nine of the cities the increase was 50% or more.

\*Wife of Charles Gilman Norris (*Bread, Bread*, etc.) and sister-in-law of Frank Norris, writers both. Kathleen Norris first began to write short stories in 1910. For twelve years previous to her marriage in 1909, Mrs. Norris had supported her orphaned brothers and sisters. Fortunately, as she herself says, she "never had expensive tastes." Her first story, in fact, was written on a kitchen table back of an upright piano. "She is," says Fannie Hurst enthusiastically, "a striking composite of the modern American woman"—wife, mother, novelist, truck-gardener, proud Ford-owner. Among her best-known writings are: "*Saturday's Child*," *The Heart of Rachel*, *Underline*, *Certain People of Importance*.

# FOREIGN NEWS

## REPARATIONS

### Dawes Report

Last minute wrestling with translation difficulties delayed publication of the Experts Report, forecast for April 7.

An official spokesman said: "The Dawes Committee report is complete and has been agreed upon in principle by the experts." He added, with a touch of melancholy: "We must be greater experts on finance than we are linguists."

The French member of the committee, M. Parmentier, said: "If this business proves a success, we owe it all to Mr. Young." Owen D. Young, in spite of poor health, has led the fight for the report.

An unconfirmed "scoop" by *The New York World* indicated that the report would be cast along the following lines:

1.) Germany to continue payments in kind and treaty charges without a moratorium, but with a loan of \$200,000,000.

Full reparations instalments must be met—25,000,000 gold marks a year, with a possible increase according to a scientific index of prosperity. This total is to be raised by: a) 1,250,000,000 gold marks in taxation; b) 600,000,000 income from railway debentures; c) 290,000,000 transport tax and 300,000,000 debentures on industry.

2.) The appointment of a Commissioner General, representative of the Reparations Commission, with four Chief Commissioners and a suitable staff, to supervise the necessary taxation and regulation of financial reforms.

The four Chief Commissioners will be stationed in the Gold Bank, the railroad administration, the Ministry of Finance controlling debentures on industry, and in the budget.

The Gold Bank will be capitalized at 400,000,000 gold marks. 100,000,000 will go to the Reichsbank for its shares. The remainder will be placed on the market. Capital will be in gold or foreign equivalents, Dr. Schacht will be President, with a General Board of 14, of whom seven will be Germans and the other seven American, British, French, Italian, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss.

The bank will have a monopoly of issuing notes for Germany. It will serve as depository for reparations collections. The German Government will not be permitted to overdraw.

A Bank Transfer Committee of six, all foreigners, including one American, will handle the reparations account, with large powers.

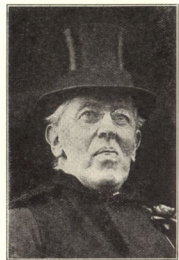
3.) Fifty thousand miles of German railways will be turned over to a company for 50 years, after which they will return to the Government. The company will sell 2,000,000,000 gold marks of preferential shares, one-fourth to go to the Government to balance the budget. A Railway Administration Board of 18, nine Germans and nine appointees of the Reparations Commission, will supervise the railroads.

The railroads must be bonded for 11,000,000 gold marks at 4% interest and 1% sinking fund. They must provide 3,000,000,000 gold marks in bonds on the transport tax, 7½% of gross freight and passenger earnings.

4.) German industry will pay 300,000,000 gold marks from a 5,000,000,000 bond issue at 6%, along lines formerly suggested by Chancellor Cuno. The first year will be exempt, and interest will be advanced to 6% only as prosperity warrants.

In general the first five years will be devoted to progressive payments, rising from 1,000,000,000 in kind and cash the first year, to the 2,500,000,000 maximum.

**What France Thinks.** Poincaré is pledged to accept the Dawes report. But Poincaré told the Reich Ambassador to Paris that France would call the



WOODROW WILSON

"I should like to meet Jusseland and tell him that to his face"

German Government to account for its "progressively arrogant and dangerous attitude" towards France on the eve of publication of the report.

**What Germany Thinks.** While Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, announced that plans for the proposed Gold Reserve Bank were complete, it was learned that nearly 8,000,000,000 gold marks of German capital had been traced in its flight abroad by the McKenna Experts Committee (TIME, March 3). Forecasts of the Dawes report indicated resentment at the idea of an Allied Commissioner General. The suggested loan to Germany of \$200,000,000 was considered too small. Nationalists and industrialists bitterly attacked the whole scheme. Dr. Schacht opposed Allied control, saying "a nation of 60,000,000 cannot be subject to Ottoman control methods."

**What Britain Thinks.** British opinion was pessimistic over the acceptance by Germany of the report. London announced that Britain would not participate in the proposed \$200,000,000

loan. It was learned that delay in publication of the report had been caused by opposition of the British delegates, Sir John Bradbury and John Maynard Keynes. The latter is one of the most persistent foes of French continental policy. Keynes' book *The Economic Consequences of the Peace* was the first general indictment of the equity and the workability of the Versailles Treaty. Since then, as a publicist, he has constantly fought for reduction of German reparations.

**What the U. S. Thinks.** Washington considered the reported terms of the experts scheme a compromise between moderate English and extreme French reparations claims. Doubt was expressed that Germany would accept the plan.

**What Woodrow Wilson Thought.** "Last Talks with Woodrow Wilson," an article in the *Saturday Evening Post* of March 29, by James Kerney, described Wilson's last press interview, given to Mr. Kerney on December 7, 1923. The former President, signatory of the Versailles Treaty, according to Keynes and Poincaré the proponent of many of the reparations terms which have since been found unworkable, said to his interviewer: "I should like to see Germany clean up France, and I should like to meet Jusseland [French Ambassador to the U. S.] and tell him that to his face." Mr. Kerney added: "He was plainly irritated at the French politicians; none among them, save Loucheur, he felt had told him the truth. Stanley Baldwin's defeat was a good thing; not only for England, but for its effect on Poincaré, 'who is a bully,' he added."

## COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

### Parliament's Week

**House of Lords.** Lord Buckmaster's Divorce Bill passed its second reading in the Lords. Four years ago the Lords twice approved this measure, but it was killed by the Commons. Opponents and advocates of the bill are concentrating to bring the matter before the Commons. The Government's attitude is not known. At present British divorce laws permit a husband to divorce his wife for infidelity; a wife can obtain a divorce from her husband only if she can prove infidelity coupled with



## Foreign News—[Continued]

cruelty. The new measure would extend the grounds for divorce to include: desertion for three years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, insanity, life imprisonment.

**House of Commons.** The Labor Ministry in Parliament takes frequent falls, but it goes on. It suffered defeat, 221 to 212, on the question of a Rent Bill. As a sop to its left wing, the "Clydesiders," the Ministry proposed a clause whereby no tenant could be evicted for non-payment of rent, provided he could show that he was unable to pay because of unemployment. The Liberals joined the conservatives in denouncing this clause as "Socialism" and "confiscation." The Government would have met defeat at that point, but John R. Clynes filibustered until the House was obliged to adjourn for the day.†

At the next meeting the Ministry proposed an amendment to the bill which placed the burden of paying the rent of unemployed tenants on the local poor authorities. Liberal and Conservative leaders begged the Ministry to withdraw the refusal. It refused. A vote was taken. Some of the Liberals did not vote. Others joined the Conservatives in opposing the measure, and the Ministry was defeated.

British Laborites want to revolutionize British Army discipline. A little group of "conshies," pacifists and Communists proposed revolutionary amendments to the Army and Air Force appropriation bills. Stephen Walsh, Secretary of War, promised that the Army Council would investigate all the questions raised. The amendments were then snowed under: 1) Proposal to abolish the death penalty for desertion, cowardice and similar offenses in war time, by a vote of 239 to 120; 2) Proposal to give a condemned soldier right of appeal to a civil court, by a

vote of 193 to 120; 3) Proposal that a soldier, upon enlistment, may choose to refuse duty if called to aid the civil power in connection with a trade dispute, strike, etc., by a vote of 236 to 67.

### Lausanne Treaty

The Labor Government submitted to the House of Commons a bill for the ratification of the Treaty of Lausanne, which established peace between Greece and Turkey, revised the terms of the Treaty of Sèvres (1920) between the Allies and the then Ottoman Empire, and adjusted generally relations between Mustafa Kemal's new nationalist Turkish state and the western world.

A brief debate showed that the attitude of the parties was equivocal. The Conservatives were inclined to support the treaty because it was the work of the former die-hard Foreign Minister, Lord Curzon. The Labor Government submitted the Treaty as a matter of routine in maintaining continuity of foreign policy. The Liberals, led by Sir Edward Grigg, onetime private secretary of Lloyd George, whose rapid anti-Turk policy led to the ruin of British imperial ambitions in the Levant, denounced the Treaty. Sir Edward made the usual plea for Christian minorities. His argument that the Treaty was repugnant to the British Dominions was sunk without a trace when Ramsay MacDonald informed the House that all the Dominion Governments had consented to ratification.

Discussion was adjourned. The Treaty is distasteful\* to all parties. The Straits Convention, an annex to the Treaty, leaves Constantinople defenseless. The two powers most interested are Russia and Great Britain. Defense of minorities in Turkey will probably

occupy the attention of the House in any further debate.

The Treaty of Lausanne was the first conspicuous failure of British diplomacy in more than a century. Greek troops had been permitted to occupy Smyrna and Anatolia in 1919 and 1920. The Treaty of Sèvres imposed terms so severe that British policy seemed to have succeeded in strangling the sick man of Europe in his sick-bed in Asia Minor.

After two years of guerilla warfare, Mustapha Kemal Pasha and his lieutenant, Ismet Pasha, drove the Greeks into the sea at Smyrna after a thunderbolt campaign in August, 1922. British troops at Chanak, on the Dardanelles and on the Ismid Peninsula, covering Constantinople, were faced by a threatening concentration of victorious Turkish troops. Lloyd George, genius of the Greek policy in Asia Minor and bitterest foe of the Turk in Europe, called on the Dominions to rally to the defense of the Straits and on the Balkan Nations to join in an anti-Turk crusade. The British public decided that this attitude meant war, and Lloyd George was ousted bag and baggage to let "the only party that understands foreign affairs," the Conservatives, led by Curzon in the Foreign Office, make peace.

Curzon's diplomatic bullying had as little effect as Lloyd George's military gestures. In February, 1923, Curzon ended the first session of the Lausanne Conference by ordering the Turks to sign a treaty. His diplomatic antagonist, Ismet, proved tenacious, resourceful, adroit. The Turkish National Assembly refused to ratify. On April 23, 1923, the Conference reassembled. After four long months of wrangling, Ismet forced the plenipotentiaries, Greeks, French, Italian and British, to yield to his stubborn and irreducible demands. The final draft was signed in August, and did little but establish peace, regulate the number of foreign troops in Turkey and Turkish frontiers.

In separate conventions the Allied demands were whittled down. These included: settlement of the Ottoman debt by apportionment among ex-Ottoman territories; regulation of concessions; settlement of the Mosul (Oil) Question; conclusion of separate judicial treaties granting right of complaint to foreign legal advisers in place of capitulations. The U. S. and Turkey signed a parallel, but separate, treaty of amity and commerce.

In effect, the Lausanne Settlement turned Europe bag and baggage out of Turkey instead of turning Turkey bag

† That the Labor Ministry had a close shave on the Rent Bill was admitted in an exchange of pleasantries that night, at the National Gallery Centenary Dinner, between the Premier and Lord Curzon, die-hard ex-Foreign Minister.

"I am not certain whether he is not in peril this very night," said Marquess Curzon. "It is over," said Mr. MacDonald, in a mock playful whisper.

Lord Curzon, aloud, amidst laughter: "Oh, it's over."

Mr. MacDonald, still whispering: "I have got through."

Lord Curzon: "And he has got through. Well, so much the better. He has survived, to my political sorrow, but artistic delight."

\* In addition to criticism in the British Commons and in the French Chamber of Deputies (see Page 8), the Lausanne Treaty came under heavy fire in the U. S.

In a stormy three-hours discussion at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Manhattan, James W. Gerard, former U. S. Ambassador to Germany, attacked the Treaty, contending that "Christian civilization was crucified at Lausanne and the Stars and Stripes were trailed in the mire in the interest of a group of oil speculators." He characterized the Turks as murderers and the Kemalist Government as a group of adventurers whose régime was on its last legs. His position received needed dignity from the support of Professor A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia University and from Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, who wrote a letter saying that the Treaty was worthless and the Turks untrustworthy.

Feeling ran so high that blows impended on several occasions when the Turks and their Treaty were defended by Prof. Edward Meade Earle of Columbia, Dr. James J. Barton, Secretary of the Foreign Department of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Rev. Albert W. Stueb, American Director of Near East colleges.

## Foreign News—[Continued]

and baggage out of Europe. It signified the complete shipwreck of Lloyd George's five years' nursing of Greek ambitions. Flouting the conservative policy of seven decades, it exposed Turkey to intrigue and direct military pressure from Britain's perennial foe, Russia. It excluded France, Italy and Great Britain from exploitation of the spoils of war. It practically abandoned all pretence on the part of the Great Powers to protect the Christians in Turkey, cardinal point of Gladstone's eastern policy. The terms of the Straits Convention reduced British opportunities to checkmate Russia or bring naval pressure to bear on Turkish ambitions, cardinal point of British naval-political strategy.

### Newcastle Incident

Diplomatic firmness and good temper ended a disagreeable chapter in Anglo-American relations. Two years ago British shipping interests charged that the American consular officials at Newcastle-on-Tyne had exceeded their authority by attempting to divert passengers from British to American shipping lines. The British Foreign Office insisted that the two accused officials be transferred from Newcastle, and canceled the exequaturs (official consular recognition) of Slater and Brooks, Consul and Vice Consul of the U. S. The U. S. State Department instituted three separate inquiries, which in each case failed to substantiate the charges. The British Government, however, stood by its original accusation. Secretary Hughes replied by closing the Consulate and ordering the premises sold. British shipping circles soon complained of delays and loss of money in clearing their ships for American ports because of lack of a Consulate at Newcastle.

Last week the question was brought to a friendly conclusion. Great Britain withdrew its charges against Slater and Brooks. Secretary Hughes announced, through Ambassador Kellogg, his intention to reopen the Consulate at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and to appoint Charles Roy Nasmith as Consul. Premier MacDonald's letter to the Ambassador said: "I have the honor to inform you that after further consideration, His Majesty's Government are prepared not to insist upon the charge of exceeding their consular authority, laid about a year and a half ago, against the then American Consul and Vice Consul at Newcastle, and it has therefore been recalled." The *quid pro quo* in this agreement is apparently that the two accused men are not reappointed to Newcastle.

## FRANCE

### Poincaré's Position

Premier Poincaré, with his glittering "Ministry of all the talents" (TIME, April 7) faced a surprisingly fierce attack from both flanks when he outlined his new policy. The new policy is the same as his old policy, only more so. His statement to the Chamber of Deputies announced: 1) The renewed intention of France to remain in the Ruhr and retain her hold on all gages until Germany pays reparations in full; 2) that France is willing to uphold the League of Nations but puts her own security first; 3) that every effort would be made to keep up the policy of economy without inflation of the currency; 4) that France desires an entente with the Allies, but only on Poincaré's terms.

For three days the opposition assaulted him continuously in the Chamber. Herriot, radical leader; Blanc, communist, and Forgeot, follower of Clemenceau, led the attack, declaring that the Ruhr policy was fruitless, a dead loss. At last Poincaré grew testy. He demanded a vote and was upheld, 408 to 151.

### Dans Le Parlement

¶ The Deputies irritated M. Poincaré by a series of questions on his foreign policy. After two days of discussion, Poincaré threatened to resign again and received the largest vote of confidence in months (see above.)

¶ Amendments proposing the addition of 10,000,000 francs to the Pensions appropriation—the measure on which Poincaré was recently defeated (TIME, April 7)—were rejected, 327 to 201, and 303 to 265.

¶ The Chamber of Deputies passed the Pension Bill, which caused the downfall of Poincaré's Cabinet a fortnight ago, by a show of hands and without a record vote, the Opposition having surrendered completely.

¶ The Commission of Foreign Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies examined the report on the Lausanne Treaty. The report urges immediate ratification of the Turkish Treaty. It was thought unlikely that the document would be submitted before the elections, of May 11. Despite recent changes in French opinion towards the Turks, ratification was forecast.

### Doctors Disagree

Doctors disagree on only two subjects: what is wrong with a patient and what cured a patient. The franc, which a month ago seemed beyond medical aid, is now in the convalescent

ward. The patient shows a healthy appetite and touched 6.06 cents—the highest point since July 2, 1922.

Doctor Loucheur (Minister of Commerce) announced, when his patient suffered a slight relapse after this effort, that he expected to keep the franc about 16 to the dollar.

In the meantime France studied the course of the late illness. It was "discovered" that France had saved the franc by her own efforts, that Mr. J. P. Morgan's \$100,000,000 credit (TIME, March 17) had not been needed, that the conditions of the loan had been too severe. Inquiries in Manhattan showed, however, that the well-known money firm at No. 23 Wall St., Manhattan, had saved the day. Reports originating from the French Ministry of Finance stated that the franc recovered when there was a rush of buyers to cover a shortage, following the operation of one bank, Lazard Frères, in throwing £3,000,000 on the Paris Bourse in one day. But the psychological effect of Morgan's thundering loan was decisive. It was never expected that the full sum would be used. A large portion of the loan was used, approximately \$33,000,000, nearly all of which has been repaid. When the devil was sick, etc.

### Notes

Sadi Lecointe, famed aeronaut, holder of the world's altitude record (TIME, Aug. 13), announced his candidacy for the Chamber of Deputies. He will run on the Radical-Socialist ticket in a Paris constituency.

The tomb of Chateaubriand, famed philosopher whose name is identical with that of the only passable French imitation of a beef-steak, is endangered by the wild Atlantic surges. His grave is on the cliffs facing the sea on the Island of Grand Bey, off St. Malo. Winter storms have cut under the cliff, and the tomb may have to be moved further back.

French population increased in 1923. There were 22,000 fewer deaths and an increase of 2,000 births. The excess of births over deaths was 94,000. Thus is courage given to opponents of race suicide in France.

The City Council of Paris discussed a project to tax all foreigners who remain more than 48 hours in the gay and wicked capital of the French. Paris has 400,000 foreign residents, and entertains about 700,000 tourists annually.

Le Comte de Bresson brought be-



## Foreign News—[Continued]

fore Parliament a proposal to construct canals running from St. Nazaire, the French port, to Switzerland and linking up with the great Central European canals. If adopted the canal would afford continuous water traffic from the Atlantic Ocean to the Black Sea, across France and along the Danube.

The brain of Voltaire, famed cynic, philosopher, friend of Frederick the Great, grandfather of rationalism and the French Revolution, was offered the Comédie Française as a gift by a descendant of the undertaker who embalmed the body of the great writer. The gift will be placed on public exhibition. Voltaire's heart was recently discovered in a store-room of the French National Library.

### BELGIUM

#### Travelers' Aid

The Belgian Government set up machinery at Antwerp to examine prospective emigrants to the U. S. The machinery consists of three commissions, administrative, medical, legal. These commissions will pass on all Belgian subjects desiring to emigrate to America, will conduct mental and physical examinations, as well as scrutinize the emigrant's documents. The object is to anticipate the proposal that the U. S. establish agencies in Europe to pass on the availability of immigrants under the so-called 3% quota law.

#### Lemons vs. Birds

Sebastiani Rondi is a Sicilian lawyer, a resident of Palermo, where the lemons come from. Maurice Maeterlinck\* is a Belgian poet, whose symbol is *The Blue Bird*, and whose greatest work is *The Life of the Bee*. The poet took a trip through Sicily a short time ago and then wrote about it. Avvocato Rondi read Maeterlinck's opinion of Rondi's home town. Result: Rondi challenged the poet to a duello.

With true Oriental courtesy, Rondi's

\* Born 1862 at Ghent of pious Roman Catholic parents who educated him in the Law. However, his love of silence and "poor elocution" soon induced him to abandon that career. For many a year he lived and wrote in the ruins of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Wandville, Normandy. Except for "an original look expressing his inner field of serene vision," he is in appearance a prosperous, healthy burgher of Ghent. Tall, thick-set, he boxes, cycles, shoots, rows. He has been variously called "the Edison of the immaterial world" and "the Belgian Shakespeare."



© Paul Thompson

MAURICE MAETERLINCK  
He inspired disgust

challenge read: "I read with indignation and disgust your infamous articles on your recent trip to Sicily. As a citizen of Glorious Palermo, famed for its courtesy, I notify you herewith that I consider your ears boxed."

Maeterlinck is well-known as an amateur boxer and it was suggested that instead of pistols and coffee, he would insist on ten rounds and bare knuckles.

### GERMANY

#### Campaigning

The Reichstag elections will take place on May 4.

☐ The campaigning was marked, last week, by a colossal revival of monarchist and nationalist propaganda. Stimulus was given by Foreign Minister Stresemann's speech to the Hanover Convention of the National People's Party. He came out flat-footed for a monarchy, attacked the Republican Constitution of the Reich, which he helped to draft at the Weimar Constitutional Convention in February, 1919.

Accused of treason, Stresemann amplified his speech by explaining that he was loyal to the Republic, but favors a liberal monarchy based on popular will.

☐ Bismarck's birthday. All Fools' Day in other lands, was celebrated by a monarchist outbreak in Berlin. "Bismarck German Youth" assembled

at Friedrichruhe, near Hamburg, and recited the Nationalist creed:

"We believe in one German God, one German people and to the German Kaiser pledge this festival as the awakening of racial renewal. We vow no rest until the Emperor's banner of black, white and red is again universally adopted in Germany."

Conservative opinion discounted the monarchist revival as mere campaign matter.

#### A Send-Off

One Wilhelm Dreyer, a German, dynamited a train in the Ruhr. He was sentenced to death by a French court-martial. The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment and he died at the French prison of St. Martin.

The French authorities returned the body to Germany, where the funeral of the saboteur was made an occasion for a wild nationalist outbreak. The coffin was transhipped in solemn state across Berlin. It was stored in the room at the Anhalter railway station reserved for visitors of royal rank. After speeches by members of the Cabinet, Nationalist throngs sang *Deutschland Über Alles*. A forest of flags surrounded the cortege, and bore the anti-Jewish swastika cross, old Monarchist and Prussian flags, death's head flags with the motto *Mit Gott für Kaiser und Vaterland*. As the royalist hymns arose, adjacent factories and warehouses were lined with workers, stenographers and pale-faced girls who struck up the Communist *Internationale* in competition with the blare of the Reichswehr bands.

At the station of departure, Willy Dreyer was given a rousing send-off on his last journey. Dr. Karl Jarres, the Vice Chancellor delivered a funeral oration, picturing the fate of the 1,500 Germans sentenced for sabotage in the Ruhr. Crying "Down with the Republic! Down with the Jews!" the howling mass of monarchists seized republican flags and tore them up. Cavalry squadrons of Reichswehr charged the monarchists and ended their assault on the flag of the Reich. Their cheers for Hitler and Ludendorff broke up the marching order of 30 nationalist organizations and destroyed their treasonable emblems. Scores were hurt in the fighting.

#### Iron, Arsenic

April 1 is celebrated in Germany as Bismarck's birthday. On that day, Bismarck's granddaughter, the

## Foreign News—[Continued]

Baroness Leontine Puttkammer, was arrested in Vienna. She was accused of having put arsenic in her husband's coffee. Dr. Adolph Gessmann, President of the Vienna Credit Bank, found that his new bride, descendant of the Iron Chancellor, was a man-hater. She left him shortly after her marriage, on the ground that she did not like men. Persuaded to return, she poisoned Dr. Gessmann the first evening after their reunion.

### ITALY

#### Election

The first election under the new electoral law took place on April 6. There was no doubt of the outcome. The Fascisti won. Two days before the election, Benito, who cast the first vote in Milan, issued a bulletin to his Fascisti:

"Blackshirts, you can have faith in me as the inflexible, severe, implacable defender of our revolution. I say to you, defend what you have already helped me to achieve by participation now, even if shedding your blood is necessary. We will begin again toward a second victory."

Fascisti lists of candidates named 356 men, the precise maximum of Deputies any party can get into Parliament under the new law. They include 216 genuine Blackshirts, 43 officers and soldiers, 2 of them totally blind, Sem Benelli (author of *The Test*), 58 former Liberals, 10 former members of the Catholic Party, 26 non-party men.

The opposition candidates numbered 1,004 for the remaining 179 seats: Don Sturzo's Catholic Party with 140 candidates, the Socialists with 100 candidates, three other opposition parties (including Giolitti's parish-pump-plus-place-holders organization and the Communists). There were also insurgent Fascisti movements in Turin and Alexandria, and the "Constitutional Opposition" headed by ex-Premier Bonomi.

Not only did Mussolini divide the opposition, but former Italian premiers were divided: Nitti holding aloof, Orlando and Salandra joining the Fascisti, Giolitti opposing.

Comparatively little violence was reported. Opposition spellbinders were moved on by the police. All voters received the following letter from the Fascisti:

Dear Friend:

We notice that you have not voted yet, and as we would be sorry if your name should be included among those who have abstained, we beg you to go and vote at once without waiting for the last minute.

Feeling certain that we have done you a favor in thus recalling you to your duty, we cordially salute you.

Thus gently reminded of their civic

duty and the Fascist cudgels and castor oil, panic-stricken electors rushed to the polls to "vote the right way." More than 6,000,000 voters—over 50% of the electorate—turned out—a high record for Italy.\*

The new electoral system (TIME, May 28, et seq.) is a triumph of the ingenuity of the Latin mind. Broadly speaking, the party receiving the largest number of votes, providing its plurality be one-quarter of the total vote cast, will receive 356 seats—two-thirds of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies. The remaining one-third, or 179 seats, are divided proportionally among the other parties. The effect will be to give the Government an overwhelming, homogenous majority, whose work will be fought by a weak and hopelessly divided opposition.

#### "Tell the Truth"

A fortnight ago Benito, wine and dined by the Foreign Press Club at Rome, said to foreign correspondents: "I only ask you one thing—to tell the truth..." (TIME, April 7).

Last week the Italian correspondent of the London *Daily Herald*, official trade union and British Labor Party organ, was expelled from Italy on a charge of "carrying on calumnious propaganda against the Government and against the dignity and prestige of Italy."

The *Herald* stated that it possessed authentic information that Mussolini had declared that if two British Labor M. P.'s should go to Italy to study Fascist election methods, in response to the invitation of Italian Socialists, he would have them turned back at the frontier.

### HUNGARY

#### Jeremiah Smith?

The Hungarian Government offered Jeremiah Smith, Jr., 54-year-old Boston lawyer, the post of Commissioner General under the League of Nations' scheme for reconstruction of Hungary. The post had previously been refused by W. P. G. Harding, Boston banker, onetime President of the U. S. Federal Reserve Board, and by Roland Boyden, former American observer on the Reparations Commission. Mr. Smith accompanied the American Peace Mission to Paris in 1918, as adviser on financial questions.

\* In the 1920 Presidential election in the U. S. 26,000,000 voters—43% of the electorate—turned out.

### RUSSIA

#### "Leningrad"

One of the first victims of the curious cult that sprang up after the recent death of Nikolai Lenin was the name of the former capital of Russia. The city built 200-odd years ago by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva flourished under the name of St. Petersburg. But the War taught us that St. Petersburg was a naughty German way of saying what the Russians, who were then our brave and gallant Allies, called Petrograd. So Petrograd it became. Maps were being changed so much that cartographers did not object.

Lenin's successors paid adulation to their defunct leader by re-naming the city Leningrad. Western editors didn't take much notice. The Soviets, by transferring the capital to Moscow and by their economic policies towards foreign trade, have depressed Leningrad, née St. Petersburg, from a population of 1,250,000 to 400,000. Leningrad, ruined, shrunken, wizened, is an appropriate memorial to the man whose political and economic philosophies plunged Russia into the greatest social experiment of modern times.

#### Rumanian Friction

Nikolai Krestinsky, Soviet plenipotentiary, met Langa Rascanul, head of a Rumanian diplomatic mission, at Vienna, to discuss a general Russo-Rumanian settlement. The parley almost immediately struck the Bessarabian question and went on the rocks shortly after.

Before the War Bessarabia was a part of Russia. In the early days of the Russian revolution, Rumanian troops seized the province, which lies to the east of Rumania and is washed by the mouths of the Danube. This seizure had no justification in international law, as the Rumanians were not at war with the Soviets. But it was upheld by Great Britain and France in the recently ratified Paris pact of October, 1920. Red Russia never recognized that Rumania had any claim on the territory.

At the conference, Rumanian Rascanul insisted that Russia recognize the Bessarabian frontiers, as defined by Rumania, before discussing any other points. Russian Krestinsky proposed a plebiscite in the territory to determine whether or not the population upheld the Rumanian régime. This referendum proposal was referred to Bucharest and promptly refused by the Bra-

## Foreign News—[Continued]

tiano Cabinet. The Vienna Conference came to an abrupt end.

The Soviet press reported heavy concentrations of Rumanian troops in Bessarabia. The Soviet Envoy predicted that the Bessarabians might take matters into their own hands. The war-cloud deepened.

### RUMANIA

#### Regular Royal Queen

Costanza, a bad sea-night's voyage from Constantinople, is a miserable port but about the only port Rumania has. It was haunted last week by Italian destroyers.

Mussolini sent the destroyers because Rumania refuses to pay her debts to Italians (\$1,600,000). He threatened to seize Rumanian merchant vessels.

These financial difficulties pinch the social toe of Rumania's Queen, Marie. Mussolini told her she could not call on the Italian monarchs (TIME, April 7). Primo di Rivera, following the leader, told her she could not call on the Spanish. The French Senate voted money for entertaining her this Summer, but so great was the protest it became doubtful whether the monies would be so used. Only Brussels beamed with a kindly light. The Belgian Foreign Office extended an official invitation to Queen Marie and her husband, Ferdinand.

Meanwhile, the Queen is reported to be giving away American Red Cross supplies as personal gifts from her royal self, and American firms (notably the Baldwin Locomotive and the International Harvester) are pleading in vain for payments of accounts rendered.

#### Anti-Sem

Aristide Blank, most prominent banker in Rumania, was discussing the monetary policy of Rumania at the King Carol Economic Institute when the lecture-hall was invaded by a band of 50 anti-Jewish student terrorists, armed with clubs. They beat the Jewish banker unmercifully until he was rescued by M. Titulesco, Rumanian minister to London. The incident inaugurated an anti-Semitic reign of terror that lasted in Bucharest until several regiments of troops had been called out to get the situation in hand. The outbreak was openly encouraged by the Bratiano Cabinet, following the opening of the trial of six students at the Bucharest University on the charge of attempting to murder M. Rosenthal, prominent Hebrew editor, and of plot-

ting to kill Aristide Blank, his father, the editors of all the Jewish newspapers and several Cabinet Ministers suspected of having "sold themselves to the Jews."

### TURKEY

#### Kemal Curbed

Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Turkey's "man on horseback," who was hailed as dictator by the western world, found a recalcitrant steed last week in his Grand National Assembly. The proposed Turkish Constitution gave President Mustafa the right to dissolve the Assembly. The opposition, despite castigations by Ismet Pasha (Premier and lieutenant to Mustafa), held firm to a policy of amending the clause. The amendment was carried. The Assembly can be dissolved only by a vote of the majority of its members. Elections must take place on the Nov. 1 following such dissolution. Any intervening sessions must be classified as extraordinary.

Other proposals sheared away the powers that the draft gave Kemal. It was proposed that the President should serve for seven years, and could be any Turk eligible for the office of Deputy. The Assembly ruled that the President must be a Deputy chosen by the Deputies, and that his term of office must equal that of the Assembly's mandate. Veto power is restricted. Normally all bills must be promulgated by the President within ten days. Organic statutes and budget laws may be returned by the President, with reasons attached. If voted a second time they must be promulgated.

#### Abdul's Salary

Ismet Pasha, Turk Premier, announced to the National Assembly at Angora that since the ex-Caliph, Abdul Medjid, had announced his open opposition to the Assembly's act of deposition, the Government had decided to cut off Abdul's salary.

#### Zones

The Turkish Government has undertaken the Augean task of unscrambling the populations of the Near East. Most of Turkey's racial troubles in the past arose from the inextricable intermingling of Turks, Arabs, Greeks, Jews, Kurds, Georgians, Circassians, Armenians. The Government announced the establishment of zones, forbidden to racial minorities. These zones lie on the frontiers. Armenians are segregated out of Turkey. Arabs are for-

bidden the vilayets on the Syrian and Mesopotamian frontier. Georgians are forbidden the Kars and Ardahan eastern frontier, near Georgia. Greeks are restricted to Constantinople. Only Kurds are allowed villages speaking their own language. In other villages, non-Turkish minorities are restricted to 10%. Even gypsies are restricted to certain assigned districts. The total transfer of population involved is under 200,000.

#### A Yacht

The steam-yacht *Corsair*, carrying John P. Morgan, U. S. financier, approached Constantinople. Turkish excitement increased. Rumor said he would aid Turkey to float a loan in the U. S., or otherwise arrange Turkish finances.

### CHINA

#### Russian Discussion

The Chinese Foreign Office attempted to take up the question of a Sino-Russian recognition treaty where it was dropped following the Russian ultimatum (TIME, March 31). Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Foreign Minister, relieved Dr. C. T. Wang,\* the former Chinese plenipotentiary, and made direct overtures to L. M. Karakhan, Soviet Envoy. The latter insisted that unconditional recognition of Soviet Russia by China precede any negotiation. Discussion was hampered by the illness of both diplomats and by an attempt on the part of Peking students to force Koo's hand by staking a demonstration in favor of recognition. The Cabinet approved Koo's suggestion of a recognition treaty, to be signed simultaneously with an exchange of notes, settling the Soviet evacuation of Mongolia and the question of Russian Church property.

#### Mr. Six

One R. L. Six, an unidentified foreigner, presumably a missionary, accompanied four friends to Luchowfu, Anhwei Province, to see the native religious festival in honor of the Goddess of Mercy.

Amid a crowd of 10,000 Chinese, gathered to watch the parades and incense-burning, Mr. Six produced the inevitable occidental camera and started

\* Wang, who graduated from Yale in 1910, has served as Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry and Deputy Speaker of the Senate in China. Chinese Delegate to the Versailles Peace Conference and head of the commission to settle the details of the transfer of Shantung and Director of the Rehabilitation of Shantung.

## Foreign News—[Continued]

to take snap-shots. The devotees of Mercy mobbed the amateur photographer and beat him senseless. Chinese Christian converts from a neighboring missionary school rescued Mr. Six by kidnapping the leaders of the mob and threatening them with death if the anti-foreign rioting did not cease.

Another foreigner was run out of the village amid a hail of sticks, stones and mud. And one Miss Harmon, who had accompanied Mr. Six, was hit on the head with a stone and sprained her ankle, running from the Goddess of Mercy.

### LATIN AMERICA

#### Warren Received

Preceded and followed by a flashing cavalry escort, dressed in blue blouses, white breeches and leather boots, their sabres glinting in the bright sunlight, rolled a Presidential barouche.

The vehicle contained the dress-suited form of Charles Beecher Warren, newly appointed U. S. Ambassador to Mexico, and a Mexican Diplomat escorting the envoy on his first official visit to President Obregon. The streets from the Embassy to the National Palace were lined with dense, silent crowds. There was only the sound of the hoofs and the carriage wheels, as the cavalcade, including the Embassy staff in other carriages, dashed past. The only cheers along the entire line of march was given by a small boy, who yelled: "Viva los Americanos! Viva el Señor Warren!"

President Obregon received Mr. Warren to the strains of *The Star Spangled Banner*. The American walked up the diplomatic stairway beneath arches of flowers to the golden reception room. In an interview with the President the Ambassador declared, under instructions from President Coolidge: "The relations we desire with this republic do not infringe in any way upon its nationality. Nations arise from deep causes that well up in individuals possessing common spiritual qualities and ideals. Your people possess theirs and we possess ours." He disclaimed any intention of aggrandizement on the part of the U. S., or a desire to exercise "a sphere of influence." The reception was followed by a luncheon for the Embassy staff, given by the President. Señor Obregon invited American correspondents to join, with the remark: "My table is not too good for representatives of the American press!"

### Mexican Election

The approximate defeat of Huerta marks the end of the first unsuccessful organized attempt at revolution in Mexican history. The normal campaign for the Presidential elections on July 6 was resumed.

On Dec. 6, prior to the rebellion,



ALVARO OBRAGON

"My table is not too good for representatives of the American press!"

there were eight formal candidates for Mexican President:

- 1) PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES, General in the Army, onetime Secretary of Gobernacion (Interior), onetime Secretary of War, close friend of President Obregon.
- 2) ADOLFO DE LA HUERTA, onetime provisional President of the Republic, onetime Secretary of the Treasury, onetime Governor of the State of Sonora, until his rebellion a close friend of Calles and Obregon.
- 3) ANGEL FLORES, Governor of Sinaloa, General of a division.
- 4) ROGUE ESTRADA, onetime Governor of Jalisco, second state of the Republic.
- 5) SALVADOR ALVARADO, onetime Governor of Yucatan, multi-millionaire and onetime cabinet officer.
- 6) RAUL MADERO, brother of former

President Francisco I. Madero, General in the Army.

7) ANTONIO VILLAREAL, "William Jennings Bryan of Mexico," a permanent candidate.

8) CARLOS B. ZETINA, "Henry Ford of Mexico."

Government decrees against military forces engaged in war against the Republic have now narrowed the contest to Calles and Flores.

General Flores, by refusing tempting offers to join de la Huerta, stands as the one candidate who is in a position decently and in good order to challenge the candidacy of Calles. President Obregon, great and good friend of Calles, wants Flores to run, in order to "put up a show of election" against the favorite.

Calles will almost certainly be elected. In re-entering the Presidential race, Calles sent a message to the U. S., whose friendship is important to any candidate.

The policy outlined in this message called for a distribution of land among the Mexican peasants, universal education, redemption of foreign bonds with interest, encouragement of foreign capital to invest in industrial and economic enterprises, safety for foreign residents, abolition of the trade in *pulque* (national curse of Mexico) and narcotics.

### Honduran Strife

Rebel forces penetrated Tegucigalpa. They chased the defenders up the alleys. Ammunition, both loyal and rebel, ran out. The fighters drew each man his machete,\* and the business was continued until after dark.

### Nicaraguan Brewings

With Honduras and Mexico setting the example, the Nicaraguan Presidential primaries made a bold bid for the front page of U. S. newspapers. Aspirants for the Presidential nomination of the Conservative Party, which has governed Nicaragua since 1910, include General Emiliano Chamorro, former Minister to the U. S., and Dr. Carlos Cuadra Paez, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Government sent a force to Granada, a Conservative stronghold, and seized primary ballots, consisting of 12,000 rifles, 6 machine guns, 50 Lewis machine guns, 240 cases of ammunition from the arsenal. This raid was followed by a riot among partisans of the two candidates. Several deaths resulted. A rising is feared by the authorities at Managua, capital city.

\* The machete is a heavy knife used for clearing the jungle and reaping the sugarcane.



## ART

## Sign War

The movement for removing signboards from the public highways (TIME, March 24, April 7), is spreading rapidly.

¶ In Minnesota, the highway employees have removed the last of the advertisements marring the motor roads through that state. Housewives of Crystal Bay, Lake Minnetonka, near Minneapolis, have voted to "boycott all articles advertised on billboards in their vicinity."

¶ In Cincinnati, Procter & Gamble, famed manufacturers of Ivory Soap and Crisco, joined the movement to abandon billboards in pictorial locations.

¶ In France, the Senate passed a bill, now under consideration in the Chamber of Deputies. The bill, sponsored by M. Biévin-Champeaux, calls for the complete abolishment of all signs marring scenery along railroads and highways within three years, and includes in the ban, signs on house walls. The City of Paris is considering a measure for the abatement of the electric sign nuisance, particularly in the neighborhood of the opera.

## Russians Fail

Ruin caught up last week with the Russian artists, who are exhibiting at the Grand Central Palace, Manhattan (TIME, March 3). Their hope had been to raise \$100,000 for the needy artists of Russia. They have, instead, run up debts to the amount of \$30,000. They have also antagonized the Soviet Government and failed in certain obligations.

When the scheme was first outlined, the artists directly obtained the permission of the Russian Commissariat of Education on the understanding that the Russian Red Cross was to receive 10% of the profits. Thereupon, the artists set out from Moscow, accompanied by Alexander I. Bukhareff, of the Commissariat of Education. But the American Consul at Riga refused to visé the passport of the last named gentleman, so the artists, with 900 pictures, continued unchaperoned.

That they were in need of chaperonage seems apparent from their immediate affiliation in this country with Count Ilyia Tolstoy, Prince Felix Yusupov and other recognized Tsarists. They also ignored their obligation to the Russian Red Cross.

The expedition had been financed by I. D. Sytin, a wealthy Russian news-

paper man. When his funds were gone, they availed themselves of the generosity of Charles R. Crane, former American Minister to China, who advanced them \$15,000.

Here they are stranded, with large debts, high living expenses, practically expatriated, and paintings which so far are said to have realized only \$2,000.

Said Artist Somoff: "For all our efforts we have only debts."

Said Artist Grabar: "We do not know what to do."

## Brown Necktie

The famed British artist, Augustus John, sailed for the U. S. on the *Aquit*.



© International

PAINTER JOHN

He is also to do Thomas Fortune Ryan

tania to remain there two months. He proposes to finish his portraits of Mrs. Stephen Clarke and Mrs. Sheffield in New York, and then will go to Buffalo to finish Mrs. Goodyear (rubber). He is also to do Thomas Fortune Ryan, Painter John is considered second only to John Singer Sargent (TIME, March 3.) He was reported to have left London, not in his customary plaid necktie, but in a brown one.

## MUSIC

## "Founders"

The Golden Gate is well on the way to the possession of a Diamond Horseshoe. The San Francisco Opera Association is rapidly raising \$125,000 by calling upon generous westerners to become "Founders," at the price of \$50 per head. Already 1,807 of the necessary 2,500 fees have been collected, and there is general jubilation. Maestro Gaetano Merola has been appointed producing director of the Association, and has already announced his program for 1924-25.

Bradford Mills, business manager of the whole project, at a backers' luncheon, held in the palatial Hotel St. Francis, made the following interesting statement, after a congratulatory telegram from Otto H. Kahn had been read:

"This is the first time in the history of Grand Opera in America that a project such as you have started here has been attempted. You are starting right, for you are paying your way as you go. The history of opera companies that are managed under some scheme of subsidy or guarantee is a recital of failures. The Teapot Dome scandal of grand operadom was the Chicago Civic Opera Company in the days when Harold McCormick's millions were back of it. The extravagance was dreadful."

## Breaking In

A little girl, 17 years old, a fledgling of Kansas City, Mo., is preparing to beat at the doors of New York's Metropolitan Opera House next fall. A rare opportunity to make an early bid for glamor and fame has descended upon this young lyric soprano, one Miss Marion Talley, in the form of a request from Gatti-Casazza "to prepare two suitable rôles, with the view to a possible engagement."

Miss Talley first came to the attention of the musical Powers more than a year ago, when she sang before Gatti, Bodanzky and Moranzoni. Then she became a pupil of Prima Donna Marcella Sembrich, and is now almost ready to test her lyric pinions.

A recently published letter from Mr. Otto H. Kahn, banker and musical patron, to Mr. J. A. Harzfeld, one of Marion's Kansas City backers, vividly demonstrates the unusual qualities of the girl's chances in her forthcoming bucking of the Big Line:

"I am looking forward with great

interest and high expectations to the career of that remarkably gifted American girl, and feel certain her achievements will be a cause of just pride to your city and of much gratification to yourself and those who, with you, recognized early her great artistic potentialities, and enabled her to cultivate and develop them under wise guidance and to the best purpose."

Interesting, may even golden, forecasts—but have Messrs. Kahn and Harzfeld made any attempt to weigh or measure the buckets of true tears and tanks of temperamental tears, which Miss Talley must perforce swim through, before stardom can really be achieved, if at all?

### Pawlowa

"The high priestess of Terpsichore," ecstatically crowned the *Washington Post*, "erected a shrine to the goddess of her choice in the New National Theatre here, and enacted a stirring program of beautiful dances, as varying in moods and caprices as the April day of thunder, lightning, snow and hail outside the theatre walls."

Pawlowa is in the habit of reaping scintillant appreciations of this nature. She has just returned from a deliriously successful tour of the Near and Far East, and is again invading our cities with Oriental novelties, chiefly Russian, of course.

### Vienna Villa

Richard Strauss, famed composer, will erect a villa in Vienna. He has just been given a site in one of the public parks and a contract making him Director of the Vienna State Opera. He will occupy the villa at least ten years, the time covered by the contract.

### Pietro Yon

Most of us know Pietro, the hand-organist, but few have heard Pietro, the pipe-organist. Yet both are masters—in their respective fields.

Pietro Alessandro Yon left a most enduring impression on a Manhattan audience last week, when he dedicated the beautiful new Speyer Organ at the Town Hall. He played Mendelssohn and Bach, and introduced his own *Sonata Romanica*, as well as Skilton's *American Indian Fantasy*. The barbaric clangor of this last composition made many of his hearers forget that Yon can, when he wants to, play with such solid gravity that he has been appointed honorary organist to St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, and that he holds his active post at New York's Church of St. Francis Xavier. He showed how even the deepest-throated diapasons and most wooden bourdons can be made to sparkle under a rhythmic, bouncing, lively touch. His name is Pietro, remember.

## BOOKS

### Unwritten History\*

**The Story.** An inoffensively egotistic account of a writing man's career, which has included more than the usual measure of downs and ups. Cosmo Hamilton, brother of Sir Philip Gibbs, was early consumed with an ambition to make his name "known wherever English readers lived, or be busted, and therefore, in a spirit of youthful independence,



COSMO HAMILTON  
*He excised his patronymic*

he had lopped off from the end of it his father's patronymic."

Eventually the first outpourings of his unknown and youthful pen arrived before the public eye. By degrees he worked himself up the literary ladder, grew to know and to be known. Practically all the contemporary British literary and dramatic world is to be met within his pages. There is **George Bernard Shaw**, "the enfant terrible of London, always in the highest spirits and the strangest clothes, that might quite easily have been made at home, bilious in colour, and in pattern vegetarian like his diet"; **Beerbohm Tree**, who could never quite memorize his lines and, therefore, "with the most fertile invention posted prompters under tables, behind rocks or ancient oaks, so that the elusive word might be whispered to him as he moved in well disguised anguish from cache to cache—a curious floating method not unlike that of ectoplasm"; lovable, whimsical **Barrie**, the little master of Thrums, of whom the story is told that once, wandering over to

Bernard Shaw's table in the coffee room of his club and seeing the remarkable mess upon which Shaw was browsing, he asked in an alarmed and Scottish whisper: "Oh tell me, Shaw. Ha' ye eaten that, or are ye going to?"; and **G. K. Chesterton**, sitting at a table in Paddington Station "in a black sombrero and an enormous cloak, a cup of tea in one hand and a glass of port wine in the other, and looking, even in those utterly English surroundings, like a Dutch burgomaster just released from Rembrandt's studio after a long sitting."

In an ebullient chapter on the British lecturer in America, Mr. Hamilton tries to trace the origin of the myth that authors are also necessarily speakers—"but for the good natured curiosity of American audiences to see British authors in the flesh, I doubt whether a single one of us would have ventured ever to get on his hind legs and stumble through a speech."

There is his brother Philip Gibbs—whom he admires tremendously—who, when forced upon a lecture platform, always looks like a "frightfully tired Savonarola who is speaking in a trance." And there are Hamilton's own sensations on such occasions, when he always gives impromptu speeches. There is his visit to America where he met **John Drew**, the "Squire of Easthampton and the gardenia of the American stage"; his meeting with the "wistful **Charlie Chaplin**, who hides the soul of PUNCHINELLO beneath the comic rags of slapstick"; and that "delightful, naive and unconcerned man, **Will Rogers**, who will never recover from his surprise and amazement at having been able to put over his rope-twisting chats upon a sophisticated audience."

**The Significance.** The book is another outbreak, amid the general epidemic of sketches of a much-written-about generation. While highly colored (as is inevitable in this type of account) with the author's personal predilections and prejudices, it is nevertheless readable, frank, humorous, and not, perhaps, more egotistical than need be.

**The Author.** Cosmo Hamilton was born in London, one of four brothers, of whom three are writers: Sir Philip Gibbs, famed War correspondent and subsequent novelist, Arthur Hamilton Gibbs, who wrote *Gun Fodder*, and Cosmo, author of plays and novels, among which are *The Belle of Mayfair*, *The Blindness of Virtue*, *The Blue Room*, *Scandal*, *The Silver Fox*, *The New Poor*.

\*UNWRITTEN HISTORY—Cosmo Hamilton—Little, Brown (\$4.00).



## Good Books

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

MIRAGE—Edgar Lee Masters—*Boni & Liveright* (\$2.50). The story of a man who has a "genius for self-laceration." He has loved a woman who is unworthy of him; and though he realizes the utter "waste of the ointment," he still is carried on—the helpless victim of a mirage—by fleeting glimpses of the woman that she might be. The book is profoundly analytical, studied with something of the grim irony that pervades the *Spoon River Anthology*. Its philosophy shifts at times from an almost Rabelaisian turn to Oriental mysticism, and back again.

\*\*\*

THE REAL SARAH BERNHARDT WHOM HER AUDIENCES NEVER KNEW—Mme. Pierre Berton—*Boni & Liveright* (\$3.50). This absorbing biography of an absorbing personality contains much dramatic material which Sarah purposely omitted from her memoirs. It is a frank and intimate picture of a woman of undoubted genius. And while its author is obviously an ardent admirer, she was also too close a friend not to recognize the many weaknesses, eccentricities and faults that go hand in hand with genius; these she has faithfully recounted. The *London Times* ranks this biography as "fit to stand, if not beside at least in the shadow of Boswell's immortal portrait of Samuel Johnson."

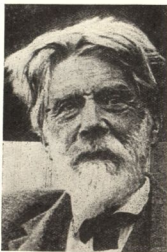
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MANY MINDS—Carl Van Doren—*Knopf* (\$2.50). In this new volume of critical essays, Mr. Van Doren again applies a skilful scalpel to his literary contemporaries. The very titles of the chapters are a triumph: *Smartness and Light*, for H. L. Mencken; *Youth and Wings*, for Edna St. Vincent Millay; *Flame and Slog*, for Carl Sandburg; *Beyond Grammar*, for Ring Lardner. He covers the field of philosophers, poets, wits, essayists. His estimates are tempered with sympathy, humor, real understanding. He praises and blames; weighs faults against virtues. One reads on absordely for some time before one becomes subtly conscious that no final criticism has been made, no judgment pronounced. In the last chapter one discovers Mr. Van Doren's friendly confession: "He still insists that his usefulness, if he has any, must be based upon the opportunity which he affords for unprofessional readers, with his professional help, to make up their own minds about the authors whom he interprets."

## Robert Bridges

## There Are Two of Him

Americans are difficult to please—so are English visitors to the U. S. The Poet Laureate of England recently ar-



© Keystone  
BRITISH BRIDGES  
Erdite, reticent

rived in Manhattan, refused to be interviewed, refused to express any opinion at all of America, refused to give his address in Manhattan. This, of

grace the campus of Ann Arbor as visiting lecturer, patron saint, what you will; a post which was previously occupied by our own poet, Robert Frost. It has been rumored that at Oxford, near which he lives, the elderly poet finds time and takes pleasure in the company of young English versifiers. How will he find the atmosphere at the University of Michigan? It is more than probable that we shall never know; for Robert Bridges of England is a man of great erudition and reticence. He will seem a bit odd, I fancy, in his lion's cage in mid-west America.

Mr. Bridges was born in 1844. He studied to be a physician and practised his profession until 1882 when he retired. At the death of Alfred Austin, in 1913, he was made Poet Laureate of England. His literary activities have been varied; but his chief fame is as a lyric poet. A new anthology of poetry edited by Mr. Bridges is soon to be published in this country.

It is naturally confusing to an American that we have our own Robert Bridges, who was born in 1858 at Shippensburg, Pa.; he is a most genial, attractive, popular gentleman, editor and poet. That Mr. Robert Bridges, American, editor of *Bramble*, admiral of Roosevelt, was going to sit as a god-head on Ann Arbor campus seemed rather absurd when I heard it. How unhappy, to be sure, he would be; but then, I found I was mistaken. It was the Poet Laureate of England, imported for the little middle-western boys and girls to gaze upon.

Almost simultaneously with the English Mr. Bridges arrived the brilliant Bertrand Russell who is said already to have discovered many corruptions on our shores; and to be retiring shortly to his native heath without much investigation. All this is a tremendous aid to Anglo-American amity. Personally, we favor sending our own Robert Bridges to teach the court of St. James that there are human, charming, gentlemanly literary men still left in a somewhat overcrowded profession.

J. F.



LOCAL BRIDGES  
Genial, attractive, popular

course, was not playing the game which so many Britishers have over-played. The Victorian poet, beloved of Masefield, master technician, comes to

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried (National Affairs, The Press), John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn (Foreign News), Weekly Contributors—Ernest Bennet, John Farrar, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Inghis, Alexander Klemin, Agnes Pike, Ben Webster, Frank Vreeland, Peter Mathews. Published by TIME, Inc., H. R. Luce, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; B. Hadden, Sec'y-Treas., 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rate, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates, address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York; New England representatives, Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. III. No. 15.

# THE THEATRE

## New Plays

**Nancy Ann.** The titular character is a young miss who, in spite of growing up with all the advantages of patrician society, does everything left-handed. Those advantages include a quartet of berating aunts who are constantly trying to jerk her into a state of perfection. Their nagging accounts for Nancy Ann's state of perennial flutter.

Escaping from her home on the night of her coming-out party, the orphaned niece sets out on a stage career, inspired by her success in dramatic school. Her aunts had opposed such a life, solely because she belonged to one of the oldest New York families. She tackles a young actor-manager whom she has adored from afar, recites a lurid defamatory speech to convince him of her talent. It convinces him she's a blackmailer, and he telephones for the police. In the end she finds herself in the manager's arms.

Francine Larrimore, the star, saves the character from being a hybrid bud. She seems to range in age from eight to eighteen, according to the impulse of the moment. By turn she is petulant, frowsy, winning, pusillanimous, firm. But she fuses this all together with her indomitable histrionic spirit, and saves the part from being a teapot tempest of tears. Tom Nesbitt and Wallace Ford provide good shadows for the background, but the aunts are mere stalking horses.

The play is the Harvard prize winner for last year in Professor George Pierce Baker's so-called Workshop. The authoress, Miss Dorothy Heyward, resident of Charleston, S. C., has a gift for dovetailing into her work pretty little tricks of playwrighting prestidigitation. But the first act in the aristocratic home is dull and stuffy, and suggests the awful thought that the drawing rooms around Harvard can't be such a much.

*Alexander Woolcott:* "... aroused instant suspicion that the others [in competition for the Harvard Prize] must have been pretty bad."

*Heywood Brown:* "Some discipline of the sternest sort should be applied to Miss Francine Larrimore. It seems

probable that this young actress has a gift for the theatre, but she has made precious little of it in the last three seasons. Instead of working upon a faulty speech and improving it she has intensified it for the sake of comedy effects in cuteness. Miss Larrimore



FRANCINE LARRIMORE  
"Discipline should be applied."

ought to be made to stay in after school."

**Paradise Alley.** This new musical comedy deals with a girl who makes an even greater success than did Nancy Ann merely by stepping on a stage and opening her mouth. She leaps full-blown with a golden voice from the slums of New York to a London revue, under the tutelage of a manager who is a very thinly disguised Weber & Fields comedian.

All the English aristocracy make a point of falling in love with her. But she spurns their Piccadilly peccadilloes for the honest, 100% American charm of a simple prizefighter who sings tenor with impunity. For further proof of the closeness to life of this show, consult the following: Check suit worn by the Krausmeyer manager, tuxedos and patent leather shoes worn by the reporters of great London dailies.

Carle Carlton has sought to have the mantle of his previous successes, *Irene* and *Tangerine*, descend on this production, but he has merely caught the lining. Helen Shipman twitters about with the airy caprice of a sparrow; Arthur West is an amusing prizefight trainer; but the chief asset is a chorus that seems willing to try anything not once, but several times.

## The Best Plays

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

### Drama

**OUTWARD BOUND**—Creepily thrilling and adequately played drama which makes the heretofore a Swedenborgian sequel to life.

**RAIN**—Still proves that Art is indeed long, by the length of its run.

**TARNISH**—A natural study of the awful consequences of getting found out.

**IN THE NEXT ROOM**—Mystery melodrama as polite as Punch, but still having red blood.

**SAINT JOAN**—Bernard Shaw administers a characteristic lesson to History, though in the best spirit.

**THE MIRACLE**—The outward and visible sign of Max Reinhardt's inward and spiritual grace, assaying at \$500,000.

**MACBETH**—James K. Hackett gives Shakespeare his due, by dint of a reverberant chest.

**SUN UP**—Grim drama of the Carolina peasants catching up on the War.

**HELL-BENT FOR HEAVEN**—Canting theology in the Kentucky mountains swept away on the tidal wave of its own retribution.

### Comedy

**BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK**—A delightfully bizarre fantasy of a musical composer as a David slaying the Goliath of Big Business.

**THE SHOW-OFF**—An unique comedy with a luminous, searching study of the high priest of the American gospel of Bluff working at his trade.

**THE SWAN**—A royal house cannot lose its lustre even in the midst of a family shindig.

**CYRANO DE BERGERAC**—A gallant, infinitely humorous and beguiling classic, with Walter Hampden helping chivalry to win by a nose.

**MEET THE WIFE**—A fairly entertaining version of modern high class plywood.

**THE GOOSE HANGS HIGH**—The younger generation paternalistically given a chance to show its hands.

**FATA MORGANA**—Risque, alluring satire of a city Venus who finds that one night in the country gives her all she desires.

### Musical

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

## CINEMA

## The New Pictures

**The Moral Sinner.** This screen version of *Leah Kleschna* is likely to be viewed as a deliberately unfriendly act by Mr. William A. Brady, since his stage revival of this famed crook drama of 20 years ago is to be presented soon. It is not in the modern mystery vein of underworld plays, the only mystery being why the producers, after having bought the play for its previous standing and exploitation value, changed the name. The only explanation is that paradoxical titles are now in vogue on the screen, following the example of Playwright Shipman on the stage. Shipman might have written this cinema of the master thief's daughter who met the wealthy young man she was to rob, and turned from grand larceny to the grand passion. It is a machine-made picture, and Dorothy Dalton as Leah is only an effigy pulled around by a director.

**The King of Wild Horses.** A moderately worthy departure from the usual run of films, being a combination of *Black Beauty* with the forest fire of *The Storm* and with the waterfall scenes in any Universal picture. The scenes of the untamable equine lord of the plains plunging to rescue from the flood the man who saved him from the fire have been cleverly faked almost to the point of being Art. The horse who plays the leading rôle is so real that he makes the persons in the human story look like cinema actors.

**Which Shall It Be?** A valiant essay at showing that a sentimental picture can be real and free from the sticky molasses variety of emotion. It deals with two elderly parents, facing the poorhouse as an alternative to letting a wealthy man adopt one of their seven children in return for a handsome indemnity. After finding it hard to decide which child they shall give up, they finally choose one. Then find they can't sell her into benign bondage after all. They get the rich man's check anyhow, as might be expected.

**The Breaking Point.** An often impressive transcription of Mary Roberts Rinehart's book and play about amnesia, though it will leave the average witness at times in the same mental haze as the hero. Matt Moore gives a convincing portrayal of the young man who kills a rival in a sordid brawl, forgets his past and achieves respectability, only to have the long arm of the law reach out to yank him back to degradation. Nita Naldi as the siren who twice tries to wreck him is too corpulent to vamp anyone but a Turkish sultan.

## Amen Histories

In the U. S. the whole teaching profession and most universities are "under the thumb of bigoted capitalists." It is a fact, so stated by Bertrand Russell. This brilliant English mathematician, again lecturing in America on social questions, has an international reputation for his willingness to discuss anything at any time on any evidence. His recent book on China is embellished by more



© Underwood  
BERTRAND RUSSELL  
"Willing to talk"

errors than it was hitherto thought possible to squeeze into a single volume.

It is, however, an ancient phenomenon that the human mind may reason from a false premise to a sound conclusion. This Mr. Russell did when at the end of a speech to the Teaching Union in Manhattan he besought teachers to teach first the love of truth, and not to exalt the merits of any nation or any group at the expense of truth. He denounced the history books now being given to American children which conscientiously describe this country as being altogether without sin, in the beginning, now, and forevermore. Amen.

## Economy

Seventeen fraternities all hushed into a single building is a recent achievement of the Allerton House Companies of New York. "In union," say they, "there's economy." The Cornell Club agreed with them. So did Alpha

## EDUCATION

Tau Omega, Chi Phi, Chi Psi, Delta Chi, Delta Phi, Delta Tau Delta, Delta Upsilon, Kappa Alpha, Phi Delta Theta, Phi Kappa Sigma, Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Sigma Kappa, Pi Kappa Alpha, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Chi, Sigma Phi, Theta Xi. As a result they are all housed together in a new Allerton fraternity clubhouse at No. 22 E. 38th St., Manhattan. The Cornell Club took two floors and a private entrance. "Thus do we maintain the dear, gay memories of college days," said the graduate fraternity men.

## New Quarterly

"I congratulate you on the very interesting contents of the first number of the quarterly magazine to be published by the Progressive Education Association. The progressive schools are increasing rapidly in number. . . . They are to be the schools of the future in both America and Europe." Thus did ex-President Eliot encourage the editors of *Progressive Education* to teach teachers concerning the various developments in progressive education at home and abroad. The first number of the new quarterly contains articles on the three chief systems of individual education now in practice—the Dalton plan (English and American), the Winnetka system (Winnetka, Ill.), the Decroly method (Belgian). It is published at Washington by the Progressive Education Association, No. 1719 35th St., N. W.

## "No Insult"

A Chicago corporation offered to relieve students of the University of the "annoyance" of thesis writing. "Give us your subject and \$10\* and we'll do the rest," said the corporation in a circular. "We intend no insult, but believe our work will probably receive better recognition than your own." Professor Tufts and professors in law and liberal arts, learned with "alarm" of the offer, warned students to ignore it.

## Lamonts at Work

Down at No. 23 Wall Street, Manhattan, one Thomas W. Lamont is accustomed to put in a good 8- or 9-hour day working at figures. Now a government, now a railroad, now a tin-can factory must have its figures overhauled and set again on its financial way rejoicing. There is little time for political speculation in the high philosophic sense.

His younger son, Corliss, is tempo-

\*The full price is \$25.

## RELIGION

rarily engaged in a job less thoroughly understood by the American public. He is a senior at Harvard. His job might possibly be described as the pursuit of truth. But there appeared, last week, to be a difference of opinion between Mr. Corliss Lamont and certain Harvard authorities as to the limits within which the truth might be publicly pursued.

Young Mr. Lamont, as chief undergraduate official of the Harvard Union, desired to invite some Marxian socialists\* to address the Union. "No, no," said the Governing Board of the Union, who have apparently discovered the limits beyond which no gentleman shall ever go in truth's pursuit.

Young Mr. Lamont, with strong undergraduate support, is pressing his point, and may yet force the Governing Board to yield.

Corliss Lamont is the most conspicuous of many prominent undergraduates in many colleges who are in revolt against what they call the "stupidity" of preceding undergraduate generations. They have a genial contempt for the traditional extra-curriculum fetish of the campus—the emphasis on athletics, college papers, clubs, "honors." Their informal program is to go into their extra-curriculum activities, beat the campus boys at their own game, and then, with the prestige so acquired, to sound the praises of more excellent things, such as the pursuit of truth.

## Oxford and "Land"

The British Ministry of Agriculture invited Oxford University to help farmers cultivate the soil. The response was immediate. Oxford will set up a Research Institute in Agricultural Engineering.

In 1921 the Government created an Advisory Committee, consisting of prominent farmers and makers of farm machinery, to consider the use of more up-to-date implements. The Committee advised the Ministry of Agriculture to "assume direct responsibility." Now the job is given to Oxford.

Aside from some criticism based on suspicion of academic institutions, the Government's move is approved by the Oxford-Tory tradition. The foundation of Toryism was "the land." When "trade" relegated "land" to an inferior position, Toryism lost hold. If Oxford can help to bring back the relative value of land, it will be a boon to Toryism as well as to individual farmers.

\*Eugene V. Debs, Dr. Scott Nearing, W. Z. Foster.

## Old South

A committeeman of Old South Church, Boston, was summing some 40 years ago at Bar Harbor, Me. One day he went over to Northeast Harbor to ask President Eliot to suggest a new minister for his church. President Eliot named a young Scotch preacher at Greenwich, Conn., whom he had recently put through Harvard, saying: "I think he will grow, particularly if he should get the right sort of wife."

Last week, Dr. Eliot and Dr. Lawrence (Bishop of Massachusetts), were the principal speakers at Old South Church, celebrating the 40 years' ministry of Rev. George A. Gordon. Said Dr. Lawrence: "As we hear his ringing voice and listen to his dignity of language, in the description of the sublimity of God and the greatness of the godly life, as his thought carries up into the very heart of the Heavenly Father, we seem to hear as an undertone the voice of Knox on High Street in Edinboro, or of Macleod or Chalmers, softened by the sweet voice of Matheson, while Walter Scott and Robert Burns stand in the background."

## Blasphemy

Jim Manus, Manhattan waiter, had a son by his wife "Comrade Fanny." In a steamingly crowded hall, the son was christened Nikolai Lenin Manus, after which his "social-mother," Mrs. Kate Gittlow, mother of the communist leader, Ben, said these words:

"I now dedicate this baby to the Communist movement and hope he will live to work for freedom in the United States and the dictatorship of the Proletariat all over the world."

Thereupon followed two blasphemies. The Lord's Prayer was rendered as follows:

*Our father who art in Russia, hallowed be thy name. Thy dictatorship come. Thy will be done in Russia and all over the world. Give us our daily common sense and forgive our past follies as we forgive our stupefied fellow patriots. Lead us not into the "patriotic" snares, but deliver us from the parasites. Amen.*

The Nicene Creed as follows:

*I believe in one god, matter and its inherent forces, the father and creator of everything, and the revolutionary spirit of communism that was proclaimed by its great fighters, Marx and Lenin, hallowed by the blood of countless proletarian martyrs.*

*I believe in one communist commonwealth and profess one baptism, that of*

*communism, and the redemption from the sins of capitalism.*

*I await the rising of the human machines which will lead them to a happy life and future. Amen.*

## Bible by Law

Law made operative by the signature of Gov. Fields requires that the Bible shall be read every day in every classroom of every public school in Kentucky.

The official standing of Holy Writ in the 48 states is:

Compulsory: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Tennessee—6.  
Old Testament, but not New Testament, compulsory: New Jersey—unique.  
Specifically permitted: Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota—6.  
Court decisions favorable to reading: Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, West Virginia, Wisconsin—6.  
Prohibited: California,\* Illinois,\* Minnesota,\* Washington—4.  
Generally considered to be prohibited: Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming—5.  
No laws or rulings: the other 20.

## Ecclesiastical Affairs

☛ The Church of England announced that during the past six years an average of 287 men have taken holy orders, whereas there has been average loss from the ranks of the clergy of 700. There are scarcely 1,000 Anglican priests under 35 years of age. Leaders are dismayed.

☛ The Russian Church in America (TIME, April 7), by convention vote at Detroit, declared itself independent of the home church, but decided not to join the Protestant Episcopal Church. Metropolitan Platon was endorsed; Kedrovsky was denounced as schismatic.

☛ The American Bible Society chose for President a former official of the Central Trust Co., Manhattan, now the Central Union Trust Co., a former President of the N. Y. Philharmonic Society, the Treasurer of Princeton Theological Seminary—Edwin Francis Hyde. He succeeds Churchill H. Cutting.

☛ The Holy Father excommunicated Rev. Eteost Buonajuti, Professor of church history at a university in Rome. The Reverend Professor was too "modern."

☛ The Holy Father, receiving one Florence Lowden in special audience, said: "I once blessed the name of the Pullman people when I was trav-

\*By rulings of State Supreme Court.  
†By rulings of Attorney General.



eling in Poland as a papal nuncio." Miss Lowden is the eldest daughter of former Governor Lowden and granddaughter of the late Mr. Pullman, all Protestants.

## An Historic Stride

On the edge of the city of Rome are a few irregular acres, carefully defined, upon which are a garden and some crowded buildings—the world's most famous church, the world's most famous chapel, a very famous art gallery, miles of corridors, a few apartments. They are the Vatican. Outside of these acres, no foot of Pope has ever trod since 1870.

To the right of the Portone di Bronzo, across the square (Piazza San Pietro), stands a welfare institution conducted by Americans (K. of C.) for Italian children. Ferdinand Tuohy, correspondent of *The New York World*, telegraphed to his paper that Pope Pius XI would visit and dedicate this institution on Wednesday, April 9. Impossible?

The K. of C. building for children has a frontage of 600 feet, includes everything from theatre to kitchens. In addition, five playing fields will soon accommodate 20,000 Roman youngsters.

Papal self-imprisonment in the Vatican is a perpetual protest against: 1) The action of Italian armies in wresting the Papal States from Pope Pius IX and joining them to the Kingdom of Italy; 2) More general, denial of the temporal power of the Pope.

That the Pope will this summer go to his villa (Sangondolfo) in the hills, is thought likely. It will be a literal crossing of the Rubicon.

Mussolini would like nothing better than that the Pope should quit prison.

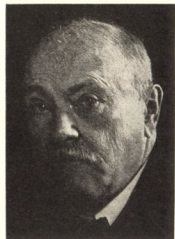
## Encyclopedias

An organization, of which the chief officers are Federal Judge\* Henry Wade Rogers and Carl Elias Milliken, one-time Governor of Maine, announced that it would make every effort to produce an American Encyclopedia of Christianity. It is to be written with American pens dipped in Protestant ink.

The great Catholic encyclopedias are obvious, but probably improper parallels. At least one Catholic set treats of all manner of things, ecclesiastical, historical, scientific and otherwise, and treats of them all from a Catholic point of view. The plan of Judge Rogers' encyclopedia would seem to limit it to those subjects on which there should

properly exist both a Protestant and a Catholic point of view. "Protestants will continue to trust secular encyclopedias for their knowledge of secular affairs," said one commentator.

Twelve volumes of 1,000,000 words are expected to encompass the matter of the new encyclopedia. Articles on controversial topics will be written "to



© Keystone

JUDGE ROGERS

"Twelve volumes of 1,000,000 words"

record rather than to create opinion." The financing of the undertaking is under way.

The editorial board consists of: Joseph Cullen Ayer, of the Episcopal Divinity School, Philadelphia; Benjamin W. Bacon, of the Yale Divinity School, New Haven; William H. P. Hatch, of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge; Charles Michael Jacobs, of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Mount Airy, Pa.; Frederick William Loetscher, of Princeton Theological Seminary; William Walker Rockwell, of Union Theological Seminary, New York; and Henry Herman Meyer, of the International Sunday School Association and Lesson Committee.

Judge Rogers, now aged 70, was admitted to the bar in 1877. He served as chairman of the World's Congress on Jurisprudence and Law Reform in 1893; in 1906 was President of the Association of American Law Schools; is the author of numerous law treatises; was associate editor of Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia; has contributed to the American Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica. He has always been active in M. E. Church affairs.

# SCIENCE

## Sun Fuel

Dr. Charles G. Abbot, of the Smithsonian Institution (*TIME*, May 5) made a solar cooker at Mt. Vernon, Calif., which so concentrated the rays of the sun that the temperature of the oven was 175° Centigrade. Sad to say, the oil circulating system sprang a leak, soaked the insulation with oil, and the heat set fire to and destroyed the machine.

Dr. Abbot is now rebuilding the cooker and expects to succeed in demonstrating the possibility of a kitchen stove heated by sun rays. But it would be too expensive and intricate for the average household at present, though perhaps useful in regions where coal and wood were unobtainable.

## Where Is Thy Sting?

By selective breeding, E. J. Campbell, professional beekeeper of Thurston County, Wash., has developed a stingless bee. It has no offensive armament, and if attacked, depends on the speed of its wings.

## New Comet

From South Africa, via Copenhagen, via the Royal Astronomical Society of London, came the news that a new comet has been discovered by a Mr. Reid at the Royal Observatory of the Cape of Good Hope. Last week it was 123 degrees from the North Pole of the heavens, and 44 degrees to the right of the "first point of Aries" (the Greenwich Observatory of the celestial universe). But it is moving northward at the rate of 30 minutes (half a degree) a day, and to the east by 53 minutes a day. The magnitude of the comet was not announced.

## Hoatzins

A party from the University of Pennsylvania set sail for the jungles of the upper Amazon, to snare the almost mythical "hoatzin." The party is headed by Rodolphe M. de Schauensee, son of a French baroness, and owner of a rare aviary; Joseph McGoldrick; and Henry Norris. The hoatzin is so rare a bird that few scientific men have ever seen it except William Beebe (*TIME*, April 7), who tracked it down in British Guiana. It is a primitive type, relic of vanished ages, closely allied to the pterodactyl, first known fossil bird. It has a very strong beak, with which it has been known to break rocks. It swims like a duck, its wings are webbed like a bat's. The newly hatched hoatzin has long claws on its thumb

\*Of the 2nd Judicial Circuit, which embraces the States of Vermont, Connecticut, New York.

and first finger with which it climbs trees until its wings are strong enough to fly. The expedition will also seek the bell bird, which tinkles, but does not sing.

## THE PRESS

### Forward, Hearst!

Some while back, there appeared in Charles D. Gibson's *Life* a two-page cartoon which struck terror into the heart of the observer. It depicted a hideous reptile crawling across the map of the U. S. Its tail was securely

*Syracuse Evening Telegram*  
*Syracuse Sunday American*

In 1923 he purchased:

*Fort Worth Record*  
*Baltimore Evening News*  
*Baltimore American*  
*Rochester Journal & Post-Express*

Last week his efforts to get an Albany paper succeeded in the purchase of the Albany *Times-Union*. This acquisition gives Mr. Hearst the biggest circulation of any publisher in up-state New York; Rochester, Syracuse and now Albany.

The Albany *Times-Union* was formerly owned by Martin H. Glynn, ex-Governor. Mr. Hearst in consideration of \$750,000 received 4,997 shares. His



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A TWO-PAGE CARTOON  
It strikes terror into the heart of the observer

planted in San Francisco. Part of its belly burdened New York. One lugubrious paw had Chicago in its clutch, another Los Angeles. An outstretched limb had already grabbed Albany, the giant fore paw overshadowed Washington. Of the face of the beast there could be no question. It was the heavy-hanging face of William Randolph Hearst.

During the war, Mr. Hearst owned the following newspapers:

*San Francisco Examiner*  
*New York American*  
*New York Evening Journal*  
*Chicago American*  
*Los Angeles Examiner*  
*Boston Evening American*  
*Atlanta Georgian*  
*Atlanta Sunday American*  
*Washington Times*  
*Wisconsin Evening News*  
*Boston Advertiser*  
*Chicago Herald & Examiner*

In 1922 he purchased:

*Washington Herald*  
*Detroit Times*  
*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*  
*Oakland Post-Enquirer*  
*San Francisco Call-Past*  
*Los Angeles Herald*  
*Rochester Evening Journal*  
*Rochester Sunday American*

New York associate, Joseph A. Moore, got 2 shares. The General Manager got 1. Mr. Glynn, so at least the paper said, will remain as Editor. But Mr. Glynn will take a long rest, probably in Europe. On the first day of Hearst ownership the paper proclaimed:

"There will be no change in the policy of the *Times-Union*. It will continue to be the people's paper."

There are twelve cities in the U. S. with over 500,000 inhabitants. Of these five are without a Hearst paper: Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Buffalo.

### Sol Horowitz

Senator Owen of Oklahoma introduced a bill into Congress to remedy a bad condition.

The days are past when a horse-whip or a lead bullet were applied to an editor who said things that people did not like. Nowadays there is only the Law to protect the public. Among

the leaders in the journalistic profession such a thing as deliberately publishing a false statement is out of the question. There are a very few publications who are none too scrupulous in regard to fact. But even in the best intentioned newspaper offices mistakes will occur.

Sometimes these mistakes are damaging to a person mentioned. Yet for the injured person to go to law would be costly and uncertain. He writes a letter to the paper. If the paper does not publish it or publishes it in an obscure corner, it is often cheapest for him to accept the injury and let the matter drop.

Senator Owen proposes in his bill to bar from the mails any newspaper which refuses to publish an affidavit denying, correcting or explaining "any statement made in that paper. The affidavit must be not only published, but published on the same page, in the same position as the statement denied, corrected or explained."

Superficially the proposal seems fair. Actually such a law might lead to harmful consequences, might become absolutely ridiculous, consider the hypothetical case of Sol Horowitz:

Geraldine Bernhardt's hundred million dollar jewels had been stolen. Two days later the police recovered a wrist watch, part of the booty, which had been pawned. Every reputable paper in the city published the story prominently on its front page. In the story it is told why the recovery of all the booty is believed imminent, how the police expect shortly to have all the criminals in custody, how upset Geraldine Bernhardt is. It is also mentioned that the wrist watch had been recovered in the pawnshop of Sol Horowitz, 12 South Orange St.

Next day all the papers bear prominently on their front page the following announcement (or its legal paraphrase):

Yesterday this paper published the statement that Geraldine Bernhardt's wrist watch was found in the pawn shop of Sol Horowitz, 12 S. Orange St.

I deny first that my right, proper and legal name is Sol Horowitz and I further deny that my pawnshop is at 12 S. Orange St.

I do solemnly swear that my right, proper and legal name is Solomon Horowitz and further swear that my pawnshop is at 12 1/2 S. Orange St.

I do further swear, in explanation, that Horowitz (spelled with an s) was the name of my father, my grandfather, my great grandfather, and all other of my ancestors in the male line known to me, and that therefore my name is similarly spelled. I swear that Solomon is my given name although sometimes I have been familiarly and improperly called Sol.

I further swear that for the last two years, four months, and six days I have conducted at 12 1/2 S. Orange St. a pawnshop at which are advanced loans of large value, at very cheap interest, a high grade service much appreciated by the persons of the community.

I further swear that No. 12 S. Orange St. is occupied only by Pung Chow, a Chinese laundryman.

And further I swear not.

(Signed) SOLOMON HOROWITZ



## Third Health Crusade Article

# Malnutrition has become a national menace

Perhaps you don't believe it—but right here in the United States millions of children from average homes are half fed!

DURING the War days Herbert Hoover brought 1,200,000 starving little Belgians back to health and strength and he did it with condensed milk.

Since that time the Near East Relief is rejuvenating tens of thousands more each year. And they do it with condensed milk.

But here in the United States of America—where we brag of our prosperity—we have 6,000,000 malnourished children of our own. And we do far less for them than for the orphans of Europe!

Those 6,000,000 school children constitute one-third of our child population—one-third of our citizens of the future. And you can't make good citizens out of half-fed children. Health is the foundation on which to build brains and character.

Our children are not malnourished because war came and the enemy took away their fathers and sometimes their mothers too. And drove away their cattle and devastated their crops. They have fathers and mothers. They have roofs over their heads and provision stores around the corner, and enough money to buy good food, and fine schools to go to. And beautiful cattle dotting their hillsides, and wonderful acres of wheat country, and every potential health need supplied by a bountiful land.

They are malnourished because their parents and teachers lack the knowledge necessary to overcome malnutrition and all the train of evils which inevitably follows in its wake.

Because the public is not alive to the dangers of malnutrition among American children The Borden Company—world's largest and oldest milk company—has undertaken to promote the Health Crusade. The treatment of malnutrition leads inevitably to the greater consumption of milk, which is the child's basic food. So it is natural for The Borden Company, leader in the milk industry, to take the initiative in this movement.

What condensed milk has done for the starving children of Europe it can do for the malnourished children of the United States.

Scientific experiments conducted by the Nutrition Department of The Borden Company among 1000 public school children show conclusively that malnutrition can be overcome by the observance of health rules and the addition of Borden's Eagle Brand Milk to the child's daily diet. Tons of Eagle Brand went overseas to save Europe's children; tons of it are being consumed in this country.

For Eagle Brand is pure whole country milk combined scientifically with sugar. It contains proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins—all elements essential to health and growth. Particularly, it is rich in heat-giving and energy-giving food which is the first need of the malnourished child. Also it is more easily assimilated than ordinary bottled milk.

### 3 Little Books will help you

COMPLETE information about malnutrition—in simple readable form—is contained in the famous 3 Little Books issued by The Borden Company. The 3 Little Books will tell you how to recognize malnutrition and what to do for it. They explain simple health rules and show you how to interest the child in his health in the right way. They contain height and weight charts, a record of the Borden experiments, caloric tables, vitamin tables, and all kinds of information concerning the nourishment of children from 2 to 15 years old. You cannot do without these books. There are no other likes them. Write at once for your set because they are in great demand. Each mother is entitled to one free set. Use the coupon below—today. The Borden Company, 379 Borden Building, 350 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.



**The first symptom**  
If you want to know whether your child is malnourished, weigh him.

This chart gives correct weight for boys and girls up to eleven years old. The 3 Little Books for which you should send, contain others.

Malnourished children are always underweight and must be given corrective treatment just as soon as possible.

| BOYS         |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | GIRLS |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
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| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
| Height (in.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64    | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 |  |  |
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| Weight (lb.) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 |       |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |

## Making Profits and Keeping Them

The profits of a business depend largely upon the efficient use of the capital employed.

In a small business this responsibility can be successfully shouldered by one or two men. The larger the business the more widely should this responsibility be divided throughout various departments of manufacturing and selling.

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## BUSINESS & FINANCE

### Banker Baker

"None of the Public's Business!"

George F. Baker, having returned from the South, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew called a meeting to elect a President for the New York Central Railroad.\*

The new President is Patrick E. Crowley, age 60, who has been railroad-riding for more than forty years.

"Who is George F. Baker?" is a question to which no good answer has ever been given. True, he is in the banking business at No. 2 Wall Street. True, he is twice as rich as the original J. P. Morgan, having a fortune estimated at 200 millions. True, at the age of 84 when he has retired from many directorates, he dominates half a dozen railroads, several banks, scores of industrial concerns. "At a word from him, the 20th Century would halt on its tracks."

Born in Troy, N. Y., March 27, 1840, George F. Baker got a job at \$2 as grocer's boy, participated in 1863 in the formation of the first New York Bank under the National Bank Act, "plunged" successfully in U. S. war bonds, made the First National Bank the bank of banks—that is about all that is known of Mr. Baker† in the last century. Friends say he has the hardest shell and softest heart in America.

The Baker bank kept close to the late J. P. Morgan during all of his masterful career. They were together on U. S. Steel, together in the 1907 panic, together on New York Central when Commodore Vanderbilt's son abdicated.

Mr. Baker is probably the biggest stockholder in the New York Central, although William K. and Harold S. Vanderbilt are still associated with it.

The Road. It is almost a century since a charter was granted on Feb. 28, 1826, to the Mohawk & Hudson Railway, to connect the Hudson River with Lake Erie. In 1831 the

\* The late Alfred Holland Smith had been President of the New York Central from 1914 until his death a month ago (TIMES, March 17).

† Miscellaneous Bakerisms are recorded as follows:

1 Once, when investigated, he said that if he had any interest in the Guaranty Trust Co., it was so small he had forgotten it. His small holding was in excess of \$700,000.

2 Mr. Baker once bought control of the Chase Bank with a view to amalgamating it with his own. But the Chase Bank prospered so mightily he never effected the merger.

3 The First National is still most humbly furnished, but its dividends are scarcely ever less than 60 per cent on \$10,000,000.

4 Mr. Baker has gone in very little for public charity. Cornell has been his primary beneficiary. He is credited with athletic fields at Columbia and the Maria H. Hotchkiss School.

5 "None of the public's business," says Mr. Baker concerning himself or his affairs.

first train was sent between Albany and Schenectady. In the next few years, there was a huge demand by promoters for railroad charters. Gradually the Hudson-Lake Erie route was built, by seven independent companies. In 1853 these and three additional roads consolidated as "The New York Central Railroad."

At first the trip from New York City to Albany was made always on river steamboats. Presently, however, the Hudson River Railroad, running up the eastern bank, was constructed, as well as one on the western bank. These independent lines were purchased in 1863, after a historic struggle in the stockmarket by Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt. A few years afterwards, he also acquired the New York Central, and thus consolidated the route to Lake Erie.

The Central continued to prosper under the Commodore's son, William H. Vanderbilt. In 1879, however, "W. H." tired of administration, competition with Jay Gould and legislative attack; he also had serious doubts as to the advisability of one man's having as much money and power as he had. Accordingly, he sold control of the system to a banking syndicate headed by the then rising and brilliant young banker, J. P. Morgan. Practically ever since, the road has been financed by the Morgan group.

Under this new director, the Central continued westward. By 1885 the competing West Shore road was leased, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern were purchased, an alliance affected with the "Big Four." This gave the Central a through route to Chicago, as well as an entry into Detroit, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis. The acquisition of the "Nickel Plate" removed dangerous competition. Subsequently the Central added more mileage by merger or construction. In the richness of territory it traverses and the number of large cities it touches, it is rivalled only by the Pennsylvania.

Its capitalization today consists of \$300,000,000 common stock, which recently earned \$15.74 and paid in dividends \$7.00 per share; its funded debt amounts to \$768,420,686. There is no preferred stock. The high credit of the road is illustrated by the fact that it is one of the few American railroads which have recently been able to finance themselves through the sale of new common stock instead of new bonds.

### Building Boom

The F. W. Dodge Co. reports for building show that again in March, construction in the U. S. considerably exceeded 1923 figures. Thus far every month this year has shown

more building than the record amounts reached last year.

Activity is greatest in and about New York City, where shortage of buildings is greatest. Many other parts of the country have seemingly built up to their requirements, and as a result, amounts of construction there have for the three months this year fallen below totals for 1923. Yet so huge has been the volume of building about New York, that it has offset such declines and carried the nation's construction to new record figures.

The March total for building in New York City was \$131,611,100 which is 83% greater than the preceding month and 130% greater than for March, 1923.

Grave warnings are now being sounded by prominent New York builders and construction interests. Last Spring's building volume was enough to cause a shortage of labor and materials, and doubt is expressed as to the ability of the industry to continually increase its production. It may be, however, that labor and materials will be released from other parts of the country for employment in New York; money for building purposes is plenty and cheaper than last year.

Landlords are now clamoring for slower production so that rents can be held up and depreciation in earning power of properties avoided. But tenants, for just the opposite reason, wish the building trades all good fortune in their record program for the Spring.

## Ford's Stockholders

No one can well doubt Henry Ford's supreme ability to earn dividends, or to pay them to himself as a stockholder. But security holders in the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton railroad are not so certain whether the automobile manufacturer is equally enthusiastic about earning interest and dividends for others.

Two New York stockholders hold about \$100,000 par value of the stocks and bonds of Mr. Ford's private railroad; Henry himself holds 95% of the road's bonds and stocks. His diversion of automobile traffic to the D. T. & I. enabled that carrier to roll up net income of \$1,786,924 last year, and proportionately heavier profits so far this year.

Meanwhile, on the 5% bonds of the road, there has accumulated approximately 25% in unpaid interest, while the shares of the road have, of course, paid no dividends over the same period. The New York investors have announced their intention to hold on to their D. T. & I. securities, to press immediately for payment of back bond interest and presently for dividends on the stock. Said they: "We are well satisfied to remain a partner of Mr. Ford."

No small point in the humor of this situation lies in the fact that the

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names of the two New York investors in the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton are B. M. Straus and Jerome Tannenbaum.

## Ford vs. Leland

The supposedly friendly relations between Henry Ford and Col. Henry M. Leland were shown to be anything but amicable by a recent letter which Col. Leland has sent out to Lincoln Motor stockholders.

About two years ago, the Lincoln Motor Co., headed by Col. Leland, was forced into a receivership. After endeavoring to interest several wealthy interests, the Lelands at length went to Henry Ford. An agreement was arrived at between them, whereby Ford acquired the Lincoln plant, leaving Col. Leland in charge of it and apparently agreeing to indemnify approved creditors and stockholders.

Col. Leland now complains bitterly that Mr. Ford has not lived up to his part of this agreement. Leland's control of the plant, he declares, has been interfered with by Ford agents, and while Ford has paid \$400,000 to the Lincoln's approved creditors, he has done nothing for the Company's stockholders.

Col. Leland's statement cites the many times he has tried in vain to see Mr. Ford to straighten out the tangle, and flatly declares that the latter has openly refused to fulfill his part of the agreement. This attitude on Mr. Ford's part is attributed by Col. Leland to a desire for revenge; in 1902 Henry Ford was dismissed from the Detroit Automobile Co., in which Col. Leland, a pioneer in the industry, was a prominent factor. Leland disclaims any part in Ford's dismissal, but he states that Ford had declared, "I wouldn't sell the Lincoln plant for \$500,000. I had a purpose in acquiring that plant and I wouldn't think of letting it go." Ford's investment in the plant would not amount to more than \$17,500,000, Leland declared, even if all creditors were paid off, and all qualifying stockholders settled with in full.

As yet Mr. Ford has not replied to Col. Leland's personal attack upon him, and it is generally supposed that the veteran automobile maker will take his grievance to the courts, to force a settlement with the Fords.

## Record "Killings"

No one has been more surprised than Wall Street brokers at the recent story by Roxie Stinson (Daughterly witness) of how five of her friends, including the former Attorney General, made \$33,000,000 in a few days speculating in Sinclair oil stocks. The story of Lieutenant Wood's reputed "clean-up" of \$300,000 in the stock market has been received south

of Fulton Street with polite incredulity. But Miss Stinson's story out-herods Herod.

John W. Gates, probably the largest-scale speculator in stocks on record, never made \$33,000,000 "in a few days," even in the wonderful specula-



© Keystone

THE LATE JAY GOULD

"Culminating in one Black Friday"

tive markets of 1898-1907. A few Wall Street leaders have, however, as the result of speculation in stocks over the course of many years, made even larger sums.

The Pacific Railway Commission of 1887, investigating railroad financing, stated that Jay Gould\* had netted \$40,000,000 out of his dealings in Union Pacific, while the "Pacific Quartet"—Stanford, Huntington, Hopkins and Crocker—made about \$50,000,000 between them out of Central Pacific and other Western Roads.

Old Commodore Vanderbilt, even earlier, had probably accumulated over \$33,000,000 from stock speculation during his whole career, including his corners in "Hudson" and in "Harlem."

Of late years, however, opportunities for "killings," present in the pioneer days, have not been as frequent. Both Allan A. Ryan (Stutz) and Clarence Saunders (Piggly Wiggly) who recently "cornered the market" went broke. The entire fortune of Jesse L. Livermore, probably the most successful market operator of today, is said to be \$20,000,000.

\* Jay Gould, said Historian Peck, is the most sinister figure which has ever flitted like across the consciousness of the American public. But Mr. Gould frequently remarked he was too busy to deny all the lies told about him. In any case, his operation of railroad, telephone, traction, grain and other stocks, culminating in one Black Friday, earned him the sobriquet of the Napoleon of stocks, a title never challenged.

## Less "Unfavorable"

Secretary of Commerce Hoover reported on the balance of trade for 1923 and found that we had an "unfavorable balance" of only \$152 million as compared to \$725 million in the previous year. The terms "favorable" and "unfavorable" balance of trade originated with the conception that all real profit lies in getting money. That idea has been modified in recent times.

A "favorable balance" means that the value of goods exported is greater than the value of goods imported. It means in general that money, or gold, must be paid to the "favored" nation to make up the difference. This kind of a balance is favorable inasmuch as it means a healthy export trade.

An "unfavorable balance" means that the value of imports is greater than the value of exports. It ends in general in the paying out of money or gold. But this kind of a balance can be favorable, too, in a sense. If a nation is a great creditor—as is the U. S., if already it has most of the world's gold in its coffers, so much that it does not know what to do with it because it can't eat it or wear it, or do anything with it except keep it in strong boxes, it can get its debts satisfactorily paid—not by receiving more gold—but only by receiving goods. In the case of the U. S., if the immense foreign loans are to be repaid it must be in goods. It means that for some years the U. S. will have to take much more in goods than it sells in goods abroad.

This condition is more or less certain to be forced upon us. The fact that we have so much gold, so much money, makes prices high here. Consequently foreigners will not care to buy in this country, but will be glad to sell here; and we will be inclined to buy abroad because their prices are cheap compared to ours.

Part of this buying on our part which has assumed large proportions in recent years is in the items of so-called "invisible exchange." This term includes such things as tourists' expenditures abroad, and money sent home by immigrants. Last year it is estimated that American tourists spent \$500 million abroad as compared to \$100 million spent by foreigners here. In effect this amounts to canceling 400 million dollars of the world's debt to us in exchange for foreign travel given to Americans.

The surprising thing about Secretary Hoover's report is that we, a creditor nation, should have reduced our "unfavorable balance" of trade last year. As far as the actual exchange of merchandise is concerned we actually had a "favorable" balance of \$389 million. This is explained simply by the fact that Europe in her disorganized state has not the goods to supply her own needs and is still compelled to buy from us. But it means that we, at some future time, will have a larger "unfavorable balance," more imports than exports—that is, provided our debtors are to pay us—provided we are going to get any return for the goods we are sending to the rest of the world.





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## S P O R T

### Gould

Court tennis is a game of many dimensions and few players. One must to the game be born, or hew one's way into the lists by financial valor. The man who is not rich by 40, will never be champion.

Jay Gould\* of Philadelphia had scarcely donned long trousers when he won, in 1905, the national championship. He has held it ever since.

At the Racquet and Tennis Club,



JAY GOULD  
*His hand was seized with cramp*

Manhattan, Hewitt Morgan threatened his singular supremacy. In the match, Gould's right hand was seized with cramp. He repeatedly dropped his racquet to massage it. But he won, 6-1, 6-1, 11-9. If Morgan had won the third set, Gould might have lost the match through weariness.

### Cantabs

W. P. Mellen, Oxford's pink-faced American stroke, swallowed his last glass of daily training port-wine for the season. But the Cambridge port was better and the Cambridge men (classically known as "Cantabs") won the big race on the Thames.

Sentimentally, the Cantabs, as the all British crew, were the favorites, but the hard money odds were on Oxford. The Oxonians started with a stroke of 39 and a lead. The Cantabs, pulling their oars in splendid unison, rowed at a modest 36. Half a mile down the river the crews were hitting 31. Then the Cantabs took the lead, increased the lead, and, at the end of four miles, crossed the line four and a half lengths ahead. Throughout the race, the Oxford eight seemed unable to get together. At the finish they dropped exhausted across their oars.

\* Grandson of Jay Gould, famed operator (see Page 24).

The conquering Cantabians have added one to their score of 34 victories. Last year, Mellen, Middlesex School graduate, stroked the Oxford crew to a three-quarters boat length victory, making the Oxford total 40. Mellen will row again next year.

Cambridge did the distance this year in 18 min. 41 sec.—a time which has only once been bettered (Oxford 1911: 18 min. 29 sec.).

### Guthrie Girls

"Welcome from New Jersey to the Guthrie girls' basketball team, champions of the West!" So said George S. Silzer, genial Governor of New Jersey.

Now the Guthrie (Okla.) girls' basketball team is champion of the East and of the entire U. S. They romped about the floor of a Jersey gymnasium, defeated the Westfield (N. J.) High School girls in two successive games, 33-32, 34-17.

### One Beats Two

Singlehanded, did Tennis Champion Tilden defeat Messrs. Major and Behr in an exhibition match which closed the South Atlantic tournament at Augusta, Ga. The match was featured with trick-stuff by Tilden. "He used every trick known to tennis."

### Fists, Feet

Firpo vs. Reich. In Buenos Ayres, Luis Firpo knocked out New York Al Reich by a blow to the jaw, in the first round. Twenty-five thousand South Americans cheered their champion's "absolutely last appearance in the ring."

Chileans. The same day six swarthy Chilean feet landed in New York. Quintin Romero-Rojas, Chilean heavyweight, "amiable, hearty, pifaced," ambitious to cross fists with Jack Dempsey, operated two of them. With him were Louis Vincentini "spick and span" lightweight, and David Echeverria Valdes, manager. By his own request, Romero-Rojas would be known as Romero. Said he: "I will fight anybody selected for me. But I want the man to be of recognized ability." Vincentini is to box Pal Moran on May 2. He is "satisfied" with the prospect.

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# AERONAUTICS

## Many Francs

France has the strongest air fleet in the world. But the U. S. holds all the important records—speed, endurance, distance. Therefore, Laurent Eynac, whom Premier Poincaré has promoted from Under Secretary to High Commissioner of Aviation, has offered valuable prizes as his first official act: 200,000 francs for speed; 150,000 francs for seaplane speed; 100,000 francs for a distance flight. The French will not easily beat Lieut. "Al" Williams' 266.59 miles per hour, and Macready & Kelly's transcontinental flight of 2,600 miles.

## Cold Flight

At Pisa in Northern Italy, Roald Amundsen is testing the two special machines built by the German designer Dornier. In a few days he will fly north by way of Zürich, through Germany and Norway to Spitzbergen. Thence to the North Pole and Alaska. In the barren wastes of polar territory, a forced landing means almost certain death.

Motor failure is provided for by using two motors, one behind the other, placed on top of the wing, each driving its own propeller. In an ordinary twin engine airplane, with the engines placed one on each side of the centre, if one motor fails there is a dangerous tendency to slew the machine round. With the motors in tandem, the thrust of the propellers is always at the centre of the plane; and with one motor completely out of commission, the aviator can keep on going, even though at a slower speed. The engines are carefully housed to prevent freezing. The fuselages are double-walled like a thermos bottle, with non-conducting material between the walls. A special dynamo provides electricity for heating devices to keep the crew warm in the enclosed cabin, and to prevent gasoline and oil from freezing.

Captain Amundsen explains that at some thousands of feet, the temperature is less cold than at the surface of the ice. He hopes it will never be colder than 20 degrees Fahrenheit below zero.

This temperature must be endured for seven hours (600) miles from Spitzbergen to the Pole; for twelve hours (1,150 miles) from the Pole to Point Barrow, Alaska.

## Hot Flight

Extreme heat is no easier than cold to fly in. The wood, fabric and glue which constitute the structure of an ordinary seaplane may yield to continuously high temperatures.

Australians are now making a flight of 9,000 miles around their island continent. They will record data concerning hot flying and will also determine the practicability of unifying the sparse populations of Australia by air.

# England boasts of her "bloodless revolutions"

The Englishman has a quiet disdain of the coups d'état and faits accomplis of the barricades, dictatorships and operative pyrotechnics of continental politics.

A hundred years ago England was governed by a few hundred families. Today it is perhaps as democratic a country as the world has ever known.

The changes could scarcely have been greater if there had been a hundred bloody revolutions. And yet, never for a moment has the "constitution" ceased to function in its orderly course.

Every week, under "Commonwealth," TIME is giving you the significant facts concerning the perpetual revolution in England and the British Empire.

One of the best known men in England today, for example, is Mr. J. J. Jones. TIME caught him in a footnote.



JACK JONES\*

**There are whole pages of history even in TIME's footnotes**

\*Alderman John Joseph Jones, Mayor of West Ham, prefers to be known as plain Jack Jones, and is noted for his knack of playing the buffoon. His witticisms, repartees and interruptions are becoming famous: "Westminster [the Houses of Parliament] is the national gasworks. I used to work in a retort house. Now I work in a house of retorts." "It will be the duty of Labor to wipe out flunkies. . . . When I first sat in the House of Commons in 1918, there were only 47 of us Laborites and high silk hats were common. Now we're 192 strong and only six members today wear high hats." In his first session he drew a great laugh by saying: "The cottage where I live is so small that when I want to get my trousers on in the morning I have to put my legs out of the window." In apologizing for calling another member "a dirty swine" he declared: "During yesterday's proceedings I lost my temper—the only thing I've got to lose." Other Jonesian epigrams are: "The man who will come out on strike for fun will go to Hell for pleasure." "Our soldiers who went out to fight for their country came back to find they had not got one." "The dole is not an insurance against unemployment; it is an insurance against revolution."—*Enlarged from bottom left hand corner of Page 8 of TIME, April 7.*

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# IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

**Henry Fairfield Osborn**, President of the American Museum of Natural History: "In a lecture at Columbia University I said: 'Drinking is deadly. Every drinking man I knew in 1876 and every drinking student of mine up to the year 1890 has paid the death penalty. I have every reason to believe that the Cro-Magnon cave man of between 20,000 and 40,000 years ago could enter any branch of the intellectual life of this university on equal, if not superior terms with any of the 30,000 students here.'"

**George Nathaniel Curzon**, onetime Foreign Minister of England: "My son-in-law, Oswald Mosley, wrote a letter to Prime Minister MacDonald stating that he intends joining the Independent Labor Party. This young man is the one who, a year ago, described a note written by me to Premier Poincaré as 'pompos', adding: 'All the ministers went to bed for a month, so arduous was the exertion of maintaining their dignity.'"

**Eric von Stroheim**, famed cinema director: "While testifying in an effort to obtain a reduction in alimony payments to May von Stroheim (once my wife), I was interrupted by counsel. Said I: 'I'll smash your face.' Said his honor: 'That statement takes a \$50 fine.'"

**Heywood Brown**, famed theatre critic: "In a play criticism I concocted a mixed metaphor: 'It is not unreasonable that it [the Provincetown Playhouse] should occasionally bring forth base metal.'"

# MILESTONES

**Born.** To Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Cushing, III (Cathleen Vanderbilt) a son; in Manhattan. Mrs. Cushing is the daughter of Reginald Vanderbilt, aged 48. Said Cholly Knickerbocker, Hearst's "Society Editor": "The infant will 20 years hence dance about at the same debutante parties with his auntie." Said Débutante, Society Editor for the *Daily News*, Manhattan gum-chewers' sheetlet: "Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, not yet 20, is the youngest grandmother in Society. . . ."

**Engaged.** George D. Simon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Simon (apparel), of Manhattan, to Mary Alice Van Ells of Manhattan.

**Married.** Cameron Morrison, Governor of North Carolina to Mrs. Sarah Watts, widow of George W. Watts.

"Last month a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. (the former Gloria Morgan) Vanderbilt.

millionaire philanthropist; at Durham, N. C. . . .

**Married.** Clark Howell, 61, editor and publisher of the *Atlanta Constitution*, to Mrs. Julian S. Carr, Jr., of Durham, N. C.; at Concord, N. C. . . .

**Divorced.** Tennessee Mitchell Anderson by Novelist Sherwood Anderson, 48 (*Winesburg, Ohio, The Triumph of the Egg, Many Marriages, Horses and Men*). The charge was unjustifiable desertion; at Reno. . . .

**Divorced.** Anne Duffy (Nichols), author of *Abie's Irish Rose*, from Henry Duffy, actor. . . .

**Died.** Mrs. T. Worcester Worrell, great-grandniece of Betsy Ross; in Philadelphia. . . .

**Died.** Leon R. Taylor, 41, onetime "boy Governor" of New Jersey; of tuberculosis, in Denver. Aged 30, he became Governor when Woodrow Wilson resigned that position to become President. . . .

**Died.** Victor David Brenner, 53, ranking medalist of the U. S.; in Manhattan. It was he who designed the so-called Lincoln penny, placed his initials (V. D. B.) on the first few. . . .

**Died.** Joseph Edward Willard, 58, former U. S. Ambassador to Spain; of angina pectoris, in Manhattan. . . .

**Died.** Walter George Smith, 70, President of the American Bar Association in 1917, recipient of the Laetare medal (the highest honor for Catholic laymen in the U. S.); at Torresdale, Pa. . . .

**Died.** Charles Warren Lippitt, 77, onetime Governor of Rhode Island, manufacturer and banker; of arteriosclerosis, at Harmon, N. Y. . . .

**Died.** James Yereance, 80, President of the Lord's Day Alliance of the U. S., President Emeritus of the New York Port Society; at East Orange, N. J. . . .

**Died.** Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, 90, onetime Governor of Vermont; of apoplexy, at Brandon. . . .

**Died.** Eliphalet Remington, 96, lone surviving member of the firm of E. Remington & Sons, founded in 1816 by his father; at Herkimer, N. Y. The gun and typewriter manufacturers were originally one company, but failed in 1886 and are now under separate interests, controlled by others than the Remingtons. He died impoverished by his gift (50 years ago) of \$250,000 to Syracuse University. . . .



## POINT with PRIDE

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

Seventeen fraternities all hushed into a single building. (P. 17.)

A greater king than Canute. (P. 1.)

Fighting Bob's pocket. (P. 1.)

Grapefruit, sausage, buckwheat cakes, syrup. (P. 1.)

A table not too good for representatives of the American press. (P. 12.)

The dress-suited form of Charles Beecher Warren. (P. 12.)

Eva Bretz, Nellie Moore, Mrs. Jamison, Mrs. Sholk. (P. 5.)

Diplomatic firmness and good temper. (P. 8.)

Glorious Palmero, famed for its courtesy. (P. 9.)

160 miles of eight-foot wire fence. (P. 5.)

Luscious verbiage, hanging from heavily laden political boughs. (P. 2.)

A leader whose virtues were many. (P. 2.)

Uncle Sam's fatted purse. (P. 4.)

High grade service for the community. (P. 20.)

A fledgling of Kansas City. (P. 13.)

Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Buffalo. (P. 20.)

A high grade service much appreciated by the persons of the community. (P. 20.)

Young Mr. Lamont, with strong undergraduate support. (P. 18.)

Stingless bees. (P. 19.)

Housewives of Crystal Bay, Lake Minnetonka. (P. 13.)

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## VIEW with ALARM

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

The heavy-hanging face of William Randolph Hearst. (P. 20.)

A willingness to discuss anything at any time on any evidence. (P. 17.)

A very thinly disguised Weber & Fields comedian. (P. 16.)

The "Teapot Dome scandal of grand operadom." (P. 13.)

A steamingly crowded hall. (P. 18.)

Uncle Sam's unpatted belly. (P. 4.)

Poison for Dr. Gessmann the first evening after their reunion. (P. 10.)

Fifty anti-Jewish students armed with clubs. (P. 11.)

The inevitable occidental camera. (P. 11.)

Mythical hoatzins. (P. 19.)

Buzzards and stud sparrows. (P. 2.)

A dreadful thing. (P. 4.)

Sandwiches and stuff like gingerpop. (P. 5.)

A grandmother with a purpose. (P. 5.)

"The highest spirits and the strangest clothes." (P. 14.)

A siren too corpulent to vamp any-one but a Turkish Sultan. (P. 17.)

"Waste of the ointment." (P. 15.)

Everything lefthanded. (P. 16.)

Piccadilly peccadilloes. (P. 16.)

A lion's cage in mid-west America. (P. 15.)

Robert Burns in the background. (P. 18.)

Sun-baked bread. (P. 19.)

"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.*

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