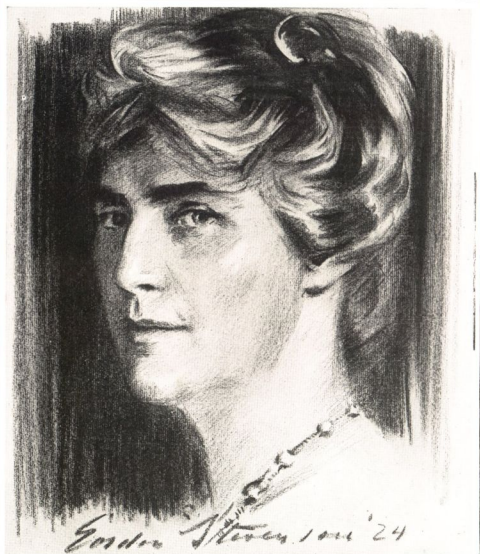


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. III NO. 16

MRS. HERBERT C. HOOVER

"If you want the gloomiest view—"
(See Page 5)

APRIL 21, 1924

LINCOLN

THE LINCOLN WINS THE MAN OF ACTION

MEN of affairs are quick to appreciate Lincoln worth.

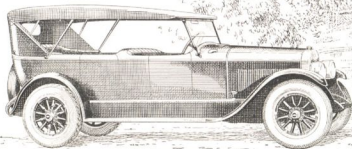
It is their temperament and their habit to seek sound design and precise craftsmanship. They insist upon brilliant performance and commanding appearance. They select only the car that merits their confidence and pride.

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The Touring Car

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. III. No. 16

April 21, 1924

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY *The White House Week*

¶ Minus his overcoat and carrying a light walking stick in his left hand, the President astounded muffled Washingtonians by a brief antepandrial stroll along F Street, Washington's shopping thoroughfare.

¶ The President issued an executive order to coordinate diplomatic and consular activities of the State Department's foreign service. He ordained future unified direction in promoting and protecting commercial and other interests in the U. S. abroad. To avoid duplication of effort, diplomatic and consular officers must exchange fortnightly briefs of economic and trade reports.

¶ A painting of Mrs. Coolidge by Howard Chandler Christy, showing the first lady of the land in a wine-red velvet gown, with a white collar at her side, was presented Mrs. Coolidge by 800 members of the Pi Beta Phi Sorority, of which she is a member. The portrait was unveiled in the East Room of the White House.

¶ Clark Griffith, President of the Washington American League Baseball Club, gave the President a season pass to Washington games. The President opened the season on April 15 by throwing the first ball.

¶ Secretary of Labor and Mrs. James J. Davis gave a dinner at which the President and Mrs. Coolidge were honor guests.

¶ A birthday message to Albert, King of the Belgians, from "I. Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America," expressed the hope that His Majesty would speedily recover from an illness.

¶ John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, conferred with the President regarding a successor to Federal Judge A. B. Anderson of Indiana, who is slated for elevation to the Court of Appeals. Mr. Lewis recommended the appointment of Representative Sanders.

¶ From the South Portico of the White House, Mr. Coolidge made a

speech to Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover's convention of women pledged to law (i.e., prohibition) enforcement. (See page 5.)

¶ The President sent the Senate a special message relative to Senator Couzens' investigation of Secretary Mellon's interests. (See page 2.)

¶ President Coolidge made a donation in answer to the Salvation Army's appeal for \$37,000 for charitable work.

¶ The President and Mrs. Coolidge spent Palm Sunday afternoon and evening aboard the *Mayflower*. With them were Frank W. Stearns, Edward T. Clark (personal secretary to the President), Mrs. Clark.

¶ The President called the people's attention to outdoor life. Said he: "Life in the open is a great character builder. From such life much of the American spirit of freedom springs. Furthering the opportunities of all for such life ranks in the general class with education."

CONTENTS

	Page
National Affairs	1-6
Foreign News	7-13
Art	13
Books	14-15
Music	15
The Theatre	16-17
Cinema	17
Education	18
Religion	18-19
Science	19-20
Medicine	20 & 24
Business and Finance	22-24
Sport	25
The Press	26-27
Imaginary Interviews	30
Milestones	30
Point with Pride	31
View with Alarm	32

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"Though all are concerned in this matter, the lead must be and should be taken by the National Government. Our National Government is already concerned in many phases of it, but in an incoherent manner. In the administration of national parks, national forests, wild-life reserves and unreserved domain, the Government in the construction of highways, in the study of the propagation and protection of game and animals, birds and fish, has a very decided bearing upon the recreational facilities open to our people.

"I am asking, therefore, Secretary Weeks, Secretary Work, Secretary Wallace, Secretary Hoover and Assistant Secretary Theodore Roosevelt to form a committee and to suggest to me how they think such a national policy can best be formulated and put into action."

Democratic Dinner

Republican Presidents Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Arthur, McKinley, Taft, Harding, Coolidge, were mixed up in a paragraph by Franklin D. Roosevelt and despatched to Manhattan to be read at the annual Jefferson Day dinner of the National Democratic Club. Wrote Mr. Roosevelt:*

"May I renew your attention to an interesting historical fact which deserves consideration by the American people? During the period since the Civil War the administration of President Johnson was marked by impeachment proceedings against the President himself; the administration of President Grant was marked by grave scandals reaching into the Cabinet itself; the administration of Rutherford B. Hayes and Chester A. Arthur were filled with such serious patronage scandals that civil service reform was forced through by an indignant country; the administration of President McKinley saw the graft and rottenness of the War Department and other bureaus during and following the Spanish-American War; the Administration

* Enjoying the society of W. J. Bryan, James M. Cox, William H. Kelly, Norman Macle, in Florida, he was unable to attend the dinner.

National Affairs—[Continued]

of President Taft stirred the country with its Ballinger episode, and that nation is now shocked by the events which have occurred since March 4, 1921. On the other side of the ledger, both the first and second administrations of Grover Cleveland were marked by the efficiency and honesty of the government service, and the eight years of leadership of Woodrow Wilson gave the country the highest and cleanest administration it had ever had.

"This is a record of over half a century which will help to cause a victory for clean Democracy in 1924."

To Senator Joseph T. Robinson had been assigned the keynote speech, but when it was learned he could not be present, the honor was conferred upon J. Bruce Kremer, of Montana. Mr. Kremer is Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee of which Cordell Hull is Chairman.

The orator from Montana acquitted himself with great spirit, attacking Republicans for: a) Fordney-McCumber Tariff; b) Mellon tax plan; c) lack of foreign trade; d) corruption. "With covetous eyes," said he, "certain great oil interests of the country had long looked upon the naval reserves. During the Wilson administration, that great Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, stood guard over these precious properties."

On the question of a Democratic candidate there was a conspicuously unprecedented silence. Of all possibilities only Lawyer John W. Davis was present.

Odds against various Democratic candidates were quoted by a "well-known layer of bets" (in Washington) as follows:

Senator Copeland	5 to 1
James M. Cox	5 to 1
Senator Glass	5 to 1
William G. McAdoo	5 to 1
Senator Kailton	5 to 1
Senator Underwood	5 to 1
John W. Davis	6 to 1
Homer S. Cummings	10 to 1
Edwin Thomas Meredith	10 to 1
Alfred E. Smith	10 to 1
Senator Reed (Mo.)	10 to 1
Senator Robinson	10 to 1
Denman Thompson	10 to 1
Senator Walsh (Mont.)	10 to 1

CONGRESS

The Legislative Week

The Senate:

☐ Passed a resolution to inquire into the circumstances and evidence connected with the indictment of Senator Wheeler by a Federal Grand Jury at Great Falls, Mont.

☐ Passed a bill to prevent monop-

olization of the air by radio broadcasting companies.

☐ Passed a resolution introduced by Senator Kendrick of Wyoming to admit three Russian waifs, whose parents died of starvation, detained at Ellis Island since December.

☐ Read and debated messages from President Coolidge and Secretary



☐ International

ORATOR FROM MONTANA

"That great Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, stood guard—"

Mellon regarding the investigation of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

☐ Read a note which Japanese Ambassador Hanihara had addressed to the Secretary of State concerning the "Gentleman's Agreement," and debated the Immigration Bill.

☐ Reported from Committee the Naval Appropriations Bill (for \$273,703,067), the Bonus Bill, the Tax Reduction Bill.

The House:

☐ Passed the Johnson Immigration Bill by a vote of 322 to 74.

☐ Passed a resolution awarding to Sol Bloom a seat contested by Walter M. Chandler in the New York 19th Congressional district (See Page 6).

☐ Passed a bill for the protection of Alaskan fisheries.

An Insulted Herd

There are giants, also, in these days. Consider Andrew W. Mellon, James

Couzens, Gifford Pinchot, Republicans, millionaires, public servants.

Governor Pinchot, it developed during the winter months, is no friend of Secretary Mellon. Prohibition was the avowed subject of their dispute.

Senator Couzens, it simultaneously developed, was no friend of Secretary Mellon. Taxation was the subject of their newspaper dispute.

Some ten days ago the Governor and the Senator drew nigh each to each.

Said the Senator, in effect: "I am on a sub-committee of the Senate Finance committee investigating Mr. Mellon's Bureau of Internal Revenue."

Said the Governor, in effect: "Have you caught aught?"

Said the Senator: "No."

Said the Governor: "Let me advise you. I remember in the grand days of my friend Roosevelt, of glorious memory, one Francis J. Heney who was capable of investigating anything and who never investigated in vain. You should employ this Heney."

Thereupon, Senator Couzens went back to his committee of five. The two Democratic members and Mr. Couzens voted to hire Mr. Heney at Mr. Couzens' expense.

Secretary Mellon could endure no more. He wrote a letter to his President in which he, indignant, said:

"From the line of investigation selected by Senator Couzens and by the atmosphere which he has seen fit to inject into the inquiry, it is now obvious that his sole purpose is to vent some personal grievance against me..."

"This investigation has disclosed that no company in which I have been interested has received any different or better treatment than any other taxpayer..."

"I owe to you and to the people of the United States the duty to see that the Treasury conduct efficiently and faithfully the great tasks continuously presented to it, that its integrity be preserved and that its future be insured. This has been my sole thought as head of this department."

"When through unnecessary interference the proper exercise of this duty is rendered impossible, I must advise you that neither I nor any other man of character can longer take responsibility for the Treasury. Government by investigation is not government."

President Coolidge, having received the letter, and having been advised that Mr. Pinchot's Prohibition passion had been mixed with senatorial soup, could endure no more. He, indignant, wrote to the Senate of the U. S. a letter which caused that august herd to snort

National Affairs—[Continued]

and trumpet like so many hippopotami surprised at the feeding hour.

Said the President:

1) Here is my Secretary Mellon's letter. Look at it.

2) "Seemingly the request for a list of companies in which the Secretary of the Treasury was alleged to be interested, for the purpose of investigating their tax returns, must have been dictated by some other motive than the desire to secure information for the purpose of legislation." [This is one of the most direct attacks on the character of a Senator ever made by a President.]

3) The employment of Heney is contrary to the spirit of Section 1764 of the Revised Statutes. [This statute requires that all men doing work for the Government must be paid by the Government. It was responsible for the \$1 per year men in the War.]

4) "Under a procedure of this kind, the constitutional guarantees against unwarranted search and seizure break down, the prohibition against what amounts to a Government charge of criminal action without the formal presentment of a Grand Jury is evaded, the rules of evidence which have been adopted for the protection of the innocent are ignored, the department becomes the victim of vague unformulated and indefinite charges, and instead of a Government of law we have a Government of lawlessness. . . . It is time that we return to a Government under and in accordance with the usual forms of the law of the land. The state of the Union requires the immediate adoption of such a course.

(Signed) "Calvin Coolidge.

"The White House, April 11, 1924."

While all this was being aired, Senator Couzens was sick in bed with inflammation of the bladder.

Governor Pinchot proudly admitted his part in the performance in a strong Prohibition statement from Harrisburg.

Secretary Mellon went to his hometown, Pittsburgh, was fêted. Again he was called "a second Alexander Hamilton."

The first short came from Senator "Jim" Reed of Missouri. He proposed that the President's letter be expunged from the Senate record, because the Senate should have scorned to receive such a document. "It is an insult," cried he.

When the tumult was loudest, Senator "Jim" Watson of Indiana, premier politician of the Republican Party, rose to make the first speech he has made in months. He tried to quiet the tumult

by "explaining" the President's letter. It was not directed at the Senate, but at Mr. Pinchot, said he. The explanation was weak and failed to explain.

Meanwhile, the letter was received by the country with hearty (although, of course, not unanimous) applause.

The President had picked an opportune minute to rap the Senate, for the reputation of Francis J. Heney is unpleasant in several particulars. California papers were quick to retell the story of "San Francisco's reign of terror." A rich man, Adolph Spreckles, animated by vanity or patriotic zeal, employed the man years ago. Heney secured the confessions of a number of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco. Holding these confessions like blades of Damocles he "ruled" the city in accordance with the instructions of Client Spreckles. It became a "government by injunction." Tsar Spreckles, said the *Los Angeles Times*, "sat in his palatial home and delivered his ukases." When Heney ran for District Attorney he was soundly disgraced.

Searchers

Eleven investigations in the Senate and five in the House were in progress last week. Fifty senators are engaged; Mr. Moses of New Hampshire is on three committees; the cost is computed at \$1,000,000.

Senate:

STANDING COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS TO INVESTIGATE NAVAL OIL LEASES (Teapot Dome Inquiry)—Senators Ladd (Chairman), Smoot, Stanfield, Norbeck, Burton, Cameron, Spencer, Pittman, Jones (N. M.), Kendrick, Walsh (Mont.), Adams, Dill.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CONDUCT OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNDER DAUGHERTY—Senators Brookhart (Chairman), Moses, Jones (Wash.), Wheeler, Ashburn.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE INDICTMENT OF SENATOR WHEELER OF MONTANA—Senators Borah (Chairman), McLean, Sterling, Swanson, Caraway.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS DIRECTED TO INVESTIGATE THE RIGHT OF SENATOR MAYFIELD TO HIS SEAT—Senators Spencer (Chairman), Ernst, Greene, King, Neely.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS TO INVESTIGATE AMERICAN ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET GOVERNMENT—Senators Borah (Chairman), Lenroot, Pepper, Swanson, Pittman.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU OF TREASURY DEPARTMENTS—Senators Watson (Chairman), Couzens, Jones (N. M.), King.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED PROPAGANDA IN BEHALF OF MELLON TAX PLAN, BOX PRIZE PRIZE PLAN AND OTHER PROPAGANDA—Senators Moses (Chairman), Shipstead, Greene, Caraway, Reed (Mo.).

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE LAND CLAIMS IN RIO GRANDE COUNTRY—Senators Moses (Chairman), Edge, Oldie, Heflin.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE "MEDICAL DIPLOMA MILLS"—Senators Copeland (Chairman), Dale, Ferris.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE VETERANS' BUREAU—Senators Reed (Pa.) (Chairman), Oddie, Walsh (Mass.).

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES TO INVESTIGATE SALE OF FUR SEAL SKINS BY GOV-

ERNMENT—Senators La Follette (Chairman), McNary, McKelvie, Welles, Reed (Pa.), Brookhart, Smith (S. C.), Reed (Mo.), Harris, Edwards, Wheeler, Johnson (Min.).

House:

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES AGAINST TWO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—Representatives Burton (Chairman), Furnell, Michener, Moore, Wingo.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE OPERATIONS OF ARMY AIR SERVICE, NAVAL BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS AND MAIL SERVICE—Representatives Lambert (Chairman), Vessal, Perkins, Frost, Reid, Lea, O'Sullivan, Frail, Rogers.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE SHIPPING BOARD—Representatives White (Chairman), Cooper, Lehlbach, Lineberger, Davis, Bankhead, Connally.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES OF DUPLICATION OF SECURITIES IN BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING—Representatives McFadden (Chairman), King, Strong, Steagall, Stevenson.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, INVESTIGATING CHARGES OF MALADMINISTRATION OF THE STOCK YARDS CONTROL ACT—Representatives King (Chairman), Moore (Ga.), Beck, Faust, Glafelter, Moore, (Ill.).

The Week's Haunt

The fishers of the Senate fished all week in the deep seas and caught, in one word, nothing. The most promising nibble was testimony of a minor official in the Department of Justice to the effect that the Department had failed to recover between \$5,000,000 and \$20,000,000 from a subsidiary Du Pont (powder) company. This big fish got off the line before it was hooked. The fishing proceeded.

Sane Professor

By way of a curtain raiser to the drama of the giants, Dr. Thomas Sewall Adams, Professor of Political Economy at Yale University, resigned from government work. The eminent economist had been employed as special adviser to the committee investigating the Internal Revenue Bureau. Writing to Senator "Jim" Watson, he said: "To probe for the sake of probing impresses me—if I may say so without offense—as a particularly demoralizing form of child's play."

He pointed out that a force of 19,000 collected \$2,500,000,000 in taxes and paid \$100,000,000 refunds annually, and said:

"Under such circumstances there must inevitably occur mistakes in judgment, instances of favoritism and sporadic cases of actual graft. The committee will have no difficulty in finding cases of each kind. But they signify nothing unless there is reason to believe that graft and favoritism are widespread and chronic in the work of the Bureau."

It was almost unanimously agreed that the Professor's remarks made perfect sense.

National Affairs—[Continued]

IMMIGRATION

Two Per Cent

A Bill. The House of Representatives passed the Johnson Immigration Bill (TIME, Oct. 8, Feb. 25), introduced by Representative Albert Johnson, Republican of Washington, by a non-partisan vote of 322 to 71.

The features of the Bill, which will admit 161,990 persons a year instead of 357,801 under the present Bill, are:

- 1) Changes the quota base from the census of 1910 to the census of 1890, thus giving practical preference to west and north European stocks;
- 2) Excludes Japanese immigrants (see below);
- 3) Reduces the percentage from 3 to 2, plus a small basic quota for each country;
- 4) Provides for preliminary examination of immigrants overseas, at a probable cost of \$2,000,000 per annum;
- 5) Counts certificates, not persons, preventing arbitrary separation of members of the same family;
- 6) Exempts wives, children under 18, and parents over 55, of American citizens;
- 7) Preserves the basic immigration law of 1917 providing for deportation of certain specified persons considered physically or morally undesirable (prostitutes, anarchists, imbeciles, defectives, etc.);
- 8) Contains principle of numerical limitation as inaugurated in the Act of May 19, 1921 (3% of number of aliens resident in country according to census of 1910);
- 9) Reduces classes of exempted aliens (students, officials, business men, professional men);
- 10) Meets situation with reference to admission of persons ineligible to citizenship;
- 11) Carries numerous sections to lessen hardships of immigrants;
- 12) Puts burden of proof for non-deportation on the alien.

Friends. The bill is generally supported by the West and South, admittedly with the backing of the Ku Klux Klan; by organized labor which desires to lessen competition with cheap European labor; and by those portions of the conservative press which see American institutions menaced by "hordes" of Italian, Jewish, Polish and southwestern European races, difficult to assimilate due to radical divergences of creed, tradition, root language and standards of living.

Foes. The bill is opposed by "liberals" who are disgusted with the Ku Klux and clap-trap Nordic propaganda; by professional "friends of every country but their own"; by the foreign language press; by the big transatlantic shipping companies with a heavy immigrant trade; by large Eastern employers of labor; by immigrant lobbies in New York and Washington; and by many members of the Roman Catholic faith, who are alarmed by Ku Klux linking of "Nordic supremacy" with the Protestant

religion or are influenced by the consideration that the immigrant races most affected (Poles and Italians) are Catholics.

Significance. Economically, the measure amounts to a high tariff on foreign labor. Its first effect would be to raise the commodity value of labor throughout the country. Eventually, it might increase the birthrate of the dwindling American-born population, by providing superior eco-



THEODORE ELIJAH BURTON

He paid a compliment, rare and pretty

nomic opportunities for the presumptive heirs of the national estate.

Debaters. Feeling in Congress ran high over the measure. Representative Burton,* of Ohio, was the only Administration spokesman to de-

*"Ever and anon there rises to speak in the Lower House of Congress a man who, in respect of learning, is without equal in that chamber. Long since, in college days, he would challenge his fellows to read any two lines of Shakespeare which he could not locate—play, act, scene. Today the story persists that the kitchen-range in his bachelor apartment is piled high with books."

In the Presidency of Taft and Wilson, he—Theodore Elija Burton of Ohio—was a Senator. He is back in the House now, and from his floor he rose last week to pay the Senate a compliment as rare as it was pretty.

Speaking of the immigration bill as it affected Japan, he was of the opinion that the House should not legislate to exclude Japanese, but should leave the question to diplomatic arrangement. The House should not temper with the Japanese question, for, said he, "The Senate has charge of our foreign relations and is in closer touch with the situation."

In respect of age, Mr. Burton, 75, is surpassed by Speaker Gillett, two months his senior, by Representative Fuller (Ill.) 74, Representative Dickinson (Mo.) 73, Representative Greene (Mass.) 81, Representative Graham (Pa.) 74, Representative Steadman (N. C.) 83, Representative Sherwood (Ohio) 89.

nounce the Japanese exclusion feature of the bill. Representatives Dickstein, Jacobstein, La Guardia, Sabath and Rosenbloom—whose names are indicative of their disinterestedness—made desperate last-minute efforts to amend the measure to modify the quota basis so as to favor the Italian, Jewish and eastern European stocks. The debate ended with winged words from Representative Tinchin of Kansas: "The issue is fairly well drawn. On the one side is beer, Bolshevism, unassimilating settlements, and many flags. On the other side is constitutional government, one flag, the Stars and Stripes, and American institutions!"

"Gentlemen's Agreement"

In consequence of anti-Japanese utterances in the House and the retention of the Japanese Exclusion feature, Section 12 (b) of the Johnson Immigration Bill, Masanao Hanihara, Japanese Ambassador to the U. S., protested to Secretary of State Hughes. The correspondence was notable as eliciting concrete expression of the famous "Gentlemen's Agreement," negotiated by President Roosevelt with the Japanese Government in 1908, in lieu of specific Japanese exclusion legislation.

In an annually outspoken note, the Japanese Ambassador denied the charges that Japan had violated the "Agreement" and declared that Section 12 (b), providing for exclusion, "would not only seriously offend the just pride of a friendly nation. . . but would also seem to involve the question of the good faith, and therefore the honor of their government. . . I have stated all this in a most friendly spirit, for I realize the grave consequences which the enactment of the measure would inevitably bring upon the otherwise happy and beneficial relations between our two countries."

The terms of the Gentlemen's Agreement, as stated by Mr. Hanihara and confirmed by Secretary Hughes, are:

- 1) The Japanese Government will not issue passports to the U. S. for laborers, skilled or unskilled, or for their families, unless previously domiciled in the U. S. The definition of "laborer" is accepted as given by U. S. Executive Order of April 8, 1907;
- 2) Passports are issued by a limited number of officials, under close supervision from the Japanese Foreign Office, and then only after exhaustive investigation;
- 3) Issuance of passports to so-called "picture-brides" has been stopped by the Japanese Government since March 1, 1920;
- 4) Monthly statistics covering incoming and outgoing Japanese are exchanged between the American and the Japanese Governments;
- 5) The agreement does not extend to the Hawaiian Islands, but practically identical

National Affairs—[Continued]

measures restrict Japanese passports to these islands;

6) The Japanese Government exercises further control over emigration of Japanese laborers to foreign territories contiguous to the U. S. (Canada and Mexico), to prevent their surreptitious entry into the United States.

Secretary Hughes submitted the Hanihara correspondence to Senator Colt, Chairman of the Senate Immigration Committee. Its publication occasioned Senatorial thumpings, and oratorical flurries, including an effort from Senator Shortridge of California, who branded Hanihara's protest as a "spurious, verbose communication, unfounded on fact." Ex-Senator Phelan of California issued a statement demanding that the United States rescind the Gentlemen's Agreement and regulate its own immigration laws rather than delegate this authority to another country. He was supported by the American Legion, the National Grange, the American Federation of Labor, and the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Unfortunately for him, the chief effect of Mr. Hanihara's note was to alienate the Senators who had previously been the best friends of the "Gentlemen's Agreement."

The change of heart of Senator Reed of Pennsylvania was typical. He had been in favor of leaving the Japanese question entirely out of the immigration bill and continuing the "Gentlemen's Agreement." But after reading Mr. Hanihara's letter to Secretary Hughes threatening "grave consequences," Senator Reed refused to submit to dictation from a foreign diplomat, and declared himself now in favor of the clause excluding Japanese, and of the abandonment of the "Gentlemen's Agreement."

The same attitude was expressed by Senator Lodge, who said he "never would consent to setting any precedent to permit a foreign power by threat or compulsion to tell us what we should do in legislation."

Secretary Hughes had previously proposed that the 2% restriction be applied to Japanese just as it is to be applied to other nations. Under this restriction only 246 Japanese could enter per year. Here was a practical way out, but Hanihara's "grave consequences" have apparently made it impossible.

By a vote of 76-2 the Senate rejected an amendment which would have kept the "Gentlemen's Agreement" intact. Next day they voted unanimously for complete exclusion of all Japanese except ministers, artists, students, their wives and children.

Undignified Antics

The final House debate on the Johnson measure was enlivened by undig-

nified antics. Representative James A. Gallivan, Democrat of Massachusetts, denounced the Ku Klux influence back of the measure. Said he: "You seem to forget that only the other day your ancestors were alien, the sons of Eng-



© P. & A.
REPRESENTATIVE GALLIVAN
He said something nasty

land, and France, Ireland and Scotland, Germany, Italy, Poland, Russia and other lands. Wherever the immigrant has gone schools have sprung up, industries have flourished, trade has increased, wealth has multiplied, prosperity has bloomed and patriotism, peace, law, order, intelligence and happiness follow in his footsteps."

Representative Elton Watkins, Democrat of Oregon, walked over to Sabath, Democrat of Illinois, one of the bill's opponents. Gallivan called out: "Watch out for Watkins, he's not with us!"

Watkins turned. "—" he cried, "What do you mean?"

"Just what I said, you —!" replied Gallivan.

Watkins, a slight young man of medium height, swung on the burly Gallivan, who used to be the toughest umpire-baiter on the Harvard ball teams of the 80's.* Members intervened and bore off the rash Oregonian before he could hurt himself.

Afterwards Mr. Gallivan explained the incident. "He said something nasty to me and I said something nastier."

Mr. Watkins corroborated, in part. "He said something nasty."

*Gallivan played shortstop.

WOMEN

"Enforce the Law!"

The Women's National Law Enforcement Committee, with a membership of 1,000, Mrs. Herbert Hoover* as its chairman, allegedly representing 10,000,000 club-women in the U. S., held a two days' session in Washington.

The convention opened with maiden speeches by Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone, and Secretary of the Navy Curtis Dwight Wilbur. There also spoke Prohibition Commissioner Roy Asa Haynes, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt (Assistant U. S. Attorney General), and Novelist Kathleen Norris.

A message from Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., contained this paragraph: "As a member of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, the welfare of the girlhood of this country is very near to my heart, and as the mother of six children, confronted as they are with the present laxity, I am impelled to join with those who are working to make these United States a proper place for the protection as well as the development of our young men and women."

Said General Stone: "Some men think the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment are jokes, but they are laughing at the Stars and Stripes!"

Said Commissioner Haynes: "I ask your help . . . in a great campaign of preaching . . . a program of promptly assuming the responsibilities of citizenship . . . meeting nullification propaganda . . . If mobilized . . . into great forces interested in law enforcement and law observance, nothing can withstand us. . . ."

This aphorism was followed by a

*Miss Lou Henry, of Monterey, Calif., went through Leland Stanford Jr. University at the same time Herbert Hoover did. He became a mining engineer, and she, as his wife, went with him everywhere. Together they helped defend Tientsin in 1900 (Boxer Rebellion), living for six weeks behind a barricade of sugar barrels and rice bags. Though in constant danger, she enjoyed the sugar—ever at hand for tea. Once she read her own obituary in a Peking newspaper. Said she: "There were three columns of it, too. I was never so proud." She excelled in geology while at college and later, with her husband, translated from medieval Latin the first work ever written on mining and metals, entitled *Azopride*, by George Bauer. For this, they received a gold medal from the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, in 1914.

With their two sons, Herbert and Allan, the Hoovers lived for several years in England. Their husband's association was a rendezvous for interesting Americans. She was active in Belgian relief work, was President of the Girl Scouts in 1921, and is vitally interested in all educational enterprises. More talkative than her husband, she once said: "If you want to get the bluest view of any subject on earth, ask Bert about it."

The object of the Committee is "to work for enforcement of all law, with special stress at present on the Prohibition Law—the front today where the battle against lawlessness is being fought."

National Affairs—[Continued]

tense talk from Mrs. Willebrandt. She complained that "women play bridge at their clubs instead of studying the qualifications of candidates for public office. They dodge indorsements and decisions on public questions for fear dissension will rupture their social group and they will be accused of being 'political.' They are dodging a clear duty. . . . Corruption in high places is revolting, but the condition that will prove fatal to this country is lethargy in local government; deterioration and graft in the police force of your city; leniency and political pull in state and county courts, and indifference and lack of personal possessory pride on the part of each citizen in the affairs of his local government."

Novelist Norris entitled her speech "New Fashions in Morals." She said that, while working for woman suffrage, she often thought that it was much ado about nothing, and that she was inclined to think so still.

Representatives of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Federation of Women's Foreign Mission Societies, Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, National Council of Women, National League of Women Voters, Daughters of the American Revolution, Women's Christian Temperance Association, and the Young Women's Christian Association, arose, one after the other, and pledged their 10,000,000 membership to the movement.

The W. C. T. U. delegation attacked the 20 New York Congressmen who introduced beer bills in the House of Representatives. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the New York State W. C. T. U., declared that women with prohibition sympathies would "never, never" vote for Alfred Smith.

The avengers of the slandered Prohibition Laws marched to the White House, were addressed by the President. With dignity the President pronounced: "Mrs. Hoover and members of the association."

"You are an association, as I understand it, gathered together for the better enforcement of the law. Now just what is it we mean by the law? . . . It is very easy to enact legislation. We have State Legislatures and the National Congress, that each year put upon the statute books of our country thousands upon thousands of different enactments undertaking to regulate and control our conduct. . . . I sometimes wish that people would put a little more emphasis upon the observance of the law than they do upon its enforcement. It is a maxim of our institutions that the Government does not make the people, but the people make the Government."

Among the women that gave ear to

the President's gentle rebuke were the wives of three Presidents: Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr. (widow of Grover Cleveland). Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was not there. Mrs. William H. Taft was in Spain.

TAXATION

Extra Edition

A fortnight ago the Senate Finance Committee replaced the original Mellon tax rates (maximum surtax 25%). Last week the Democratic members of the Committee published their own edition of the measure. It is known as the Simmons plan, in honor of Senator Simmons of North Carolina.

This Democratic Senatorial version differs from the Longworth compromise accepted by the House (TIME, March 10) hardly enough to warrant its recognition as a peculiarly Democratic measure. It has the same principle of reducing the tax more on small incomes than on big.

For example, the total tax which a married man with no dependents would have to pay:

	Longworth	Simmons
\$ 3,000	\$ 7.50	\$ 7.50
5,000	37.50	37.50
10,000	265.10	267.50
30,000	2,515.00	2,317.50
80,000	14,740.00	14,877.50
200,000	64,690.00	65,617.50
500,000	195,190.00	199,617.50
1,000,000	412,690.00	429,617.50

Under the present law, a \$5,000 man would pay \$100; under the Mellon plan, \$56.25. Under the present law, a \$200,000 man would pay \$86,640; under the Mellon plan, \$50,817.50.

POLITICAL NOTES

Collusion?

John J. Pershing, hitherto distinguished for verbal valor, lunged deftly last week with the rapier of irony.

He was attending an Army and Navy Club luncheon in honor of Secretary Hughes, Secretary Weeks and Representative Winslow, all three of whom were born on April 11. Mr. Weeks is 64, Mr. Hughes 62, Mr. Winslow 62.

In congratulating them, the General expressed the fear that an "investigation" might be ordered. "These three gentlemen," said he, "were born on the same date, which makes it possible that collusion might have been practiced."

Sol's Seat

If an Indian Summer develops a strong third party this year,

If, as a consequence, no party receives a majority in the electoral college,

If, therefore, the election of a suc-

cessor to Calvin Coolidge is thrown into the House of Representatives,

If, as is quite likely, the vote of New York State determines the election in the House,

If (since the Democrats have 22-21 majority of the New York delegation) a Democrat is elected President, he will be constrained to give thanks for the life and labors of Congressman Sol Bloom.

On Jan. 30, 1923, in the Manhattan district which includes Columbia University, a stretch of Riverside Drive, a Yiddish theatre and other sources of amusement, Sol Bloom was elected to Congress over Congressman Chandler, 17,909-17,718. There was an official recount and still Sol Bloom had it, 17,802-17,676. The House of Representatives itself conducted a recount. Still Sol won, 17,857-17,704.

Then the Republican members of the Election Committee decided "there was such an utter complete and reckless disregard of the election laws" that they threw out the votes of three election districts, pronounced Sol defeated, and urged the House to unseat him. But the Republicans had to contend not only with the Democrats but also with the Republican Radicals. The latter joined with the Democrats, voted that Sol's seat in Congress was his to have and to hold.

Virginians vs. Pepper

George Wharton Pepper, Senator from Pennsylvania, presented a resolution "advising" the President to call a world conference which should be a spiritual successor of the Hague Conferences of 1894 and 1907. It would discuss armament, law, dissociation of the present World Court from the League.

Before he could expound the wherefores of his resolution, senatorial fulminating began. Two Virginians thrust home as follows:

Mr. Swanson, ironically: "The Hague conferences were so effective in preventing war and so effective in producing disarmament that the Senator thinks they should be reconvened, having been so effective in this respect in the past."

Mr. Glass, measuredly: "I just want to suggest to the Senator from Pennsylvania that it seems to me his reason in its last analysis means just this, that the United States having refused to associate with other nations of the world, is now proposing to extend to other nations of the world an invitation to associate with the United States."

FOREIGN NEWS

REPARATIONS

The Judgment

Vaporings. Since January last, when the experts designated by the Reparations Commission began their secret deliberations, mankind has been pestered with mad, wild guesses on the part of neurotic journalists who have professed to have unimpeachable information regarding the unvoiced thoughts of each individual expert. Alas, this harmless mental vaporizing is now *démolée*! Last week the experts presented their reports to the Reparations Commission which published them.

First Situation. The complex reparations tangle has been bound up closely with U. S. foreign policy. In December, 1922, U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes made a speech* which was soon forgotten. Last October U. S. Ambassador-to-Britain George Harvey made his valdictory address to the Pilgrims' Society in London and reminded Dame Europa that Mr. Hughes had made a speech and had offered to help her in that speech. The then British Foreign Secretary Lord Curzon woke up and cabled to Mr. Hughes to ask if he really had made a speech offering to help Europe. His motive was to bring pressure to bear on France. Mr. Hughes replied in the affirmative, but made four conditions to a prospective Economic Conference:

1) That Germany must not be relieved of her responsibility for the War or her just obligations.

2) That the findings of the Conference should be advisory and not binding on the interested Governments.

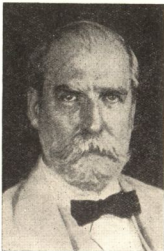
3) That the question of the Allied debts to the U. S. should not form the subject of any discussion.

4) That the questions involved cannot be finally settled without the concurrence of the European Governments directly concerned, which was the diplomatic panacea for "France must be represented."

After a fortnight of bickering France poleaxed the conference idea by restricting its scope, or, in the words of Mr. Hughes, by making it "wholly futile and useless."

Second Situation. It appeared that the prospect for an international conference was as dead as mutton when, a few minutes before its demise, Pre-

mier Poincaré of France suggested (through the Reparations Commission) the formation of two committees of experts from representatives of the Allied Powers and unofficial



U. S. SECRETARY OF STATE
His speech was soon forgotten

representatives from the U. S. All international obstacles having been removed and at least temporary unanimity having been established between the Allies, Louis Barthou, Chairman of the Reparations Commission, invited the various financial and economic experts from the interested European countries and the U. S. to become members of the two committees.

The Report. In January the two committees began work. Now they have presented their reports.

No. 1 Committee (Chairman Charles G. Dawes of Chicago), whose task was to stabilize German currency and balance the German budget,* recommended:

1) Institution of a single gold bank with central office in Berlin, with the exception of the State banks of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, Saxony, shall be the sole bank of issue in Germany. The capital to be \$100,000,000, part of which is to be raised in Germany and part abroad; the gold reserve to be at least 33 1/3% of the capital; the bank to be governed by a German Managing Board and a General Board of 14 members: seven Germans and a member from each of the following countries: Belgium, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, the U. S. The German Government to be debarred from issuing bank notes.

2) Payment of reparations, costs of armies

of occupation and other treaty charges to be met by Germany from taxation, railway earnings and industrial debentures. Payments to be fixed on a sliding scale, starting with \$250,000,000 (cash and deliveries in kind) and rising to a standard payment of \$625,000,000*. A system of supplementary payments, based on an "index of prosperity," to augment the sum of \$112,500,000 for the financial years of 1929-30 to 1933-34; there after the supplementary payment shall be added to the standard payment of \$625,000,000.

3) An international loan of \$200,000,000 to ensure the successful establishment of the gold bank and to cover internal payments on account of reparations for the financial year 1924-25.

4) German railway system (about 31,000 miles) to be controlled by a specially created corporation, capitalized at \$6,500,000,000 by the issue of mortgage bonds. The corporation to be governed by a board of directors of 18 members, half appointed by the German Government and the public, and half by an Allied "Railway Commissioner," who is to be "a person accepted in the railway world as being in the front rank," whose duties are to be fixed "in considerable detail." The net revenue from the railway is expected to surpass \$250,000,000 per annum, the whole of which is applicable to reparations payments.

5) German Government to mortgage German industry and provide guaranteed debentures to the capital value of \$1,250,000,000; the debenture stock to be handed over to a trustee to be appointed by the Reparations Commission, who shall apply the proceeds to reparations payments to the Allies. The income from this source is expected to be \$75,000,000, or 6% interest.

No. 2 Committee (Chairman Reginald McKenna, head of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, previously Chancellor of the Exchequer under Premier Herbert H. Asquith), had as its purpose to compute the value of German capital exported abroad and report on the means of "repatriating" such funds. The main findings of No. 2 Committee were:

1) Estimation (in the face of enumerated difficulties) of the total amount of German capital abroad as about \$2,175,000,000. This is made up of

Mean amount of capital abroad by Germans	\$1,500,000,000
Foreign Currency in Germany	300,000,000
Real Estate and securities in Germany owned by foreigners	375,000,000

Total.....\$2,175,000,000

2) Inflation must be stopped permanently in order to prevent a further exodus of capital from Germany.

3) No recommendations in respect to bringing back exported capital could be made, except that, in the opinion of the Committee, "special terms be offered for subscription to Government [German] loans made in foreign currencies" as an inducement to Germans to

* In December, 1922, the Conference of London fixed the total of Reparations at \$33,000,000,000. No. 1 Committee of Experts made no recommendations concerning the total amount of the Reparations bill, nor were they required to; it was presumed, therefore, that the above total still stands. Under the experts' plan, it will take Germany, at a rough estimation, about 17 years to pay off her \$33,000,000,000 bill.

* "Why should the nations concerned with reparations not invite men of the highest authority in finance in their respective countries, men of such prestige, experience, honor, that their agreement upon the amount to be paid and upon a financial plan for working out the payments would be accepted throughout the world as the most authoritative expression obtainable? Governments need not bind themselves in advance to accept the recommendations. I have no doubt that distinguished Americans would be willing to serve on such a commission."

Foreign News—[Continued]

reinvent their foreign holdings. This Committee was further of the opinion that, once a permanent financial equilibrium had been established, the return of exported capital would be hastened.

Action. The Reparations Commission approved tentatively the experts' reports. France, Belgium and Britain were expected to approve the report in principle. The attitude of Germany was uncertain, but the general view in Europe was that Germany will accept because of the tremendous benefits the reports will shower upon her, such as:

- 1) Fixation of taxation at a figure consonant with the burdens being borne by foreign countries.

- 2) Guarantee of territorial integrity (if France gives up her economic hold on the Ruhr).

- 3) Harnessing German industrialists to the yoke of reparations payments, which they have hitherto evaded.

- 4) Stabilization of currency and balancing of budget. France was expected to agree to the "economic evacuation" of the Ruhr, providing that the guarantees contained in the report of No. 1 Committee meet her requirements.

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Parliament's Week

House of Commons. Ex-Premier Baldwin, Leader of His Majesty's Opposition, rose to ask Premier MacDonald what the Cabinet intended to do about their "defeat" over the Rent Bill (TIME, April 14). The word "defeat" electrified the House for a moment, but the Prime Minister soon made it clear that the Government had no intention of resigning. He accepted defeat, but said that he would give facilities to a "Prevention of Evictions Bill." Liberal measure, and would use only local funds for whatever money might be necessary. (Great shouts of joy from the Liberals). Continued the Premier: "The bill in its present form is altogether unsatisfactory. But I have asked the law officers to consider it with a view to amending it in committee. There, I think, we shall all co-operate and make it as satisfactory as it is possible to make it."

Construction of 2,500,000 houses during the next 15 years was recommended to the Government by a committee representing all sections of the building industry, constituted at the request of the Premier.

By a majority of 133 votes, the

House voted itself free first-class railway passes and agreed to submit to stricter discipline in attending Parliament.

A minor scene occurred when Mr. Masterman, Liberal, made a request for information to Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Snowden. The Chancellor thought the request offensive and said: "My right honorable friend can understand from the answer exactly what his intelligence enables him to apprehend." Thereupon loud cries of "Withdraw!" rent the air. The speaker said he did not think the question was offensive and the Opposition (Conservative) and Liberal cries turned to cheers.

In Wembley Park

On St. George's Day, April 23, King George "will press the button that will light the lights, start the wheels and will declare open the gigantic hundred-million dollar advertisement of virtually everything the British Commonwealth produces for sale." In other words, the British Empire Exhibition in Wembley Park, six miles from Piccadilly Circus, under construction for two years, will have been officially opened to the public.

This Exhibition, which was described by the Prince of Wales, its President, as the "Empire shop window," covers a total area of 216 acres, and is said to be the largest of its kind ever held.

It is primarily to reproduce the entire resources of the Commonwealth and thereby stimulate trade. The United Kingdom, Ireland, India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the Colonies each have special pavilions in which to display their natural, commercial, industrial and artistic resources. One of the features of the Exhibition is the Palace of Engineering, covering an acreage six times the size of Trafalgar Square, in which some 300 engineering firms will have displays, and upon which the entire Exhibition will depend for its power.

For those interested in only pleasure, the world's largest stadium seating 125,000 people and encompassing a huge sports field and a track with a 220-yard "straightaway" has been built. Beside this there is a 50-acre amusement park, also said to be the largest ever constructed, containing "a bewildering assortment of roller coasters, chute chutes, 'cave of the winds' and scores of other mechanical contrivances beloved by children and the less serious grown-ups."

Some of the events and meetings projected: Pageant of the Empire during

July and August; the World's Advertising Congress to which the U. S. will send 3,000 delegates; gatherings of the British Legion, British Women's Temperance Association, British Missionary Societies, League of Nations Union, Eugenics Education Society, International Council of Women, World's Evangelical Alliance, Young Women's Christian Association.

Notes

William Dobbie, first Socialist Lord Mayor of the ancient city of York, cannot be "kidded." On certain days the mayoral court is supposed to attend certain services of the Church of England. Mr. Dobbie observed in the past that the attendance at these services was small. He therefore declared that "the members of council are a lot of piffing frauds in regard to recognition of civic Sundays. My time is too valuable to be wasted in walking about the streets with my red coat on. If the members of the corporation have kidded other Lord Mayors into going to church under these circumstances, they won't kid me."

At a Birmingham session of the Conference of Christian Politics, Economics and Friendship, the question of birth control was debated with a frankness which made "old taboos regarding 'delicate' subjects appear obsolete."

"For God's sake be careful," warned "Woodbine Willie" (the Rev. Studdart Kennedy). "Do you believe that bringing children into the world as they are today is in accordance with the law of God? Is the population of China in accordance with the law of God?"

A resolution was finally passed calling upon the Churches represented in the Conference "to investigate thoroughly, and to consider with the intention of offering definite guidance to perplexed consciences this and other relevant questions regarding marriage and parenthood."

U. S. A. Crisis

At the request of Premier Jan Christian Smuts, the Governor General of South Africa (the Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary) dissolved the Parliament of the U. S. A. (Union of South Africa).

The dissolution came as a complete

Foreign News—[Continued]

surprise to the public and was caused by a Government loss of the seat at Wakkerstroom, which convinced the Premier that his Cabinet might no longer have the confidence of the country.

General elections having been slated for June, Premier Smuts advised the Governor General to request postponement of the projected visit of the Prince of Wales during the coming Summer.

The outcome of the elections is considered by experts to be dubious, if not foreboding. The situation was succinctly summed up by Sir Edgar Walton, High Commissioner for South Africa in London: "It is very possible that a Nationalist majority will be returned in the coming elections, and Nationalism in South Africa stands for Republicanism, although the Nationalists are not understood to be pressing their Republican views."

The contest will be between General Smuts, South Africa Party, and General B. M. Hertzog, Nationalist Party, and promises to be as close as it will be exciting.

FRANCE

Candidates

Jacques Sadoul and Henri Guillebaux, revolutionaries sentenced to death for treason, are candidates for election to the Chamber of Deputies on a Communist ticket at the general election to be held in May.

One plank of their platform will be that election to the Chamber will save their lives, as they expect, in this event, to receive an unconditional amnesty. It is their last chance.

Toward Russia

In reply to Senator de Monzie who wished to know if France could not now resume commercial relations with Sovietland, Premier Poincaré said that France's attitude to Russia was the same as that of the U. S.

He asseverated that he would not jeopardize the interests of French citizens for the sake of winning advantages which some firms might derive from trading with Russia.

He had, he said, only asked Russia to recognize the usual principles regulating the relations between nations, and until she agreed to pay her debts and indemnify French investors for their losses, he could not change his attitude.

At Last

M. Naudin, "Préfet de Police à Paris," decided to clean up Paris.

Henceforth a corps of guides will be at the disposal of tourists and others visiting "gai Paris." The official notice, passed by the Municipal Council, reads: "It is desirable to preserve French and foreign tourists from the unwholesome



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ATLEONE

He is uncle to Wales

influence of unscrupulous toughs without any professional knowledge, who now practice the trade of guides."

This will be welcome news to all habitués of the French capital. No longer will the stranger be pestered in passing by Cook's Tourist office or in crossing the Place de l'Opéra by tenacious foreign ruffians, offering to show him Paris from the historic Musée Carnevalesque to the immoral "peep shows."

GERMANY

Der Tod

Not since Kaisers, Hindenburgs, Ludendorffs, Von Tirpitzes and Bethmann-Hollwegs ceased to shake the Fatherland has Germany been so profoundly moved by an individual. The death of Hugo Stinnes in Berlin following an operation for gallstones which was complicated by pleural pneumonia, stirred the whole country to the complete exclusion of all else.

Hugo Stinnes, 54 years of age, was

an emperor of finance, a tsar of industry, a king of business. His minions were princes and grand-dukes, his serving men were lords. His interests were as far-flung as the seven seas. His business was no one thing in particular, but everything in general. He dealt in trusts of super-trusts or trusts of trusts of trusts. It has been said that "when you were in Germany the trains and ships on which you travelled, the hotels you lived at, the shops you bought from, the newspapers you read, the banks where you cashed your drafts, the food you received to eat and innumerable other things knew the Stinnes ownership or control."

His wealth is inestimable. Conservative calculations place his fortune at \$250,000,000, but it might just as well be \$250,000,000,000. No one knows how rich he was. In death as in life he still remains a man of mystery, with a fortune that would outlive the wildest dreams of a fairy prince.

When the end came Hugo Stinnes was fully conscious. During the afternoon he had indulged in a series of business and family chats with his family, had asked for the experts' (reparations) reports and was said to have been gratified "as he professed to see his own ideas among their recommendations." At nine o'clock in the evening he expired: next day Stinnes stocks on the Bourse fell 25% and the name of Hugo Stinnes was on the tongue of every *Deutschlander*.

The success of Hugo Stinnes was due to chance and hard work. It was said of him that he "always invested his funds and hated men and money which remained idle." Herr Stinnes did not hate himself—he was busy, eternally busy. The bulk of his fortune was made during the War in supplying munitions to the Army, in exploiting Belgium during the long German occupation and in taking advantage of Germany's financial ruin. Before the War he was worth about \$7,500,000 and some believe that he increased his wealth 100-fold during the past decade.

His grandfather, Mathias Stinnes, was a rich man. His father, Gustav Stinnes, was also rich. At 20 years of age Hugo inherited a steamboat business and a mine in Westphalia from his father. From that time on he began his scheme of creating vertical trusts founded upon the broad basis of raw materials. As years passed his millions increased, during the War they simply swelled up to grotesque proportions and in 1924 the man, Hugo Stinnes, had won a prestige by the force of cold

Foreign News—[Continued]

cash greater than any other man in history.

With all his power and money, Hugo was a simple man delighting in simple things. "He would be captivated in the street," a writer said, "by the sight of a peddler's pack, and if he discovered a new kind of fountain pen or safety razor among the man's wares his excitement was almost boundless." He delighted in pulling huge rolls of bills out of his pocket with the gleeful remark: "See mine." It was the same when he walked into one of his hotels, read one of his newspapers, pointed to one of his banks. Yet there was never anything offensive in his manner.

Temperamentally, Herr Stinnes was homely, usually quiet and genial but often a hidden temper would explode with volcanic force. He never owned a dress suit until 1917 and was usually sloppily dressed. Asked what he would say when the French occupied his Ruhr house, he remarked: "They will say Stinnes' home is as shabby as his clothes."

Another view of the inflexible, indurate "King of Coke" was given by Dr. Ludwig Stein, an intimate acquaintance: "At the time of the death of Albert Ballin, the all-powerful director of the Hamburg-American Line, I had the opportunity to gauge the feelings of Stinnes. The telephone rang, and Stinnes was summoned to answer. Suddenly I saw him change color and reel. With tears in his eyes he returned and said: 'I have just received a message from Hamburg that my good friend Albert Ballin is dead. He was the surest and truest friend I had, not only in the commercial way but also personally.'"

Stinnes politico-industrial philosophy is shown with startling clarity by his own words:

"The German Government, no matter who leads it, always does stupid things."

"Frankly, I worship on the altar of big business."

"Gott sei dank! [God be thanked!] My children are interested only in business. Art and the theatre are as distasteful to them as they are to me."

"If the so-called rich people of Germany are dispossessed, the German people will starve to death. Immediate cheap production is absolutely necessary. Every strike is a murder of the people."

"Do the German people want to survive? Then the German people must work at least as much and as long as before the War. If they want to pay reparations also, then they must work longer. Whoever tells Germany that taxation of the so-called property class

has a chance in the present situation, lies and deceives the people."

Herr Stinnes leaves a wife and five children to mourn him. The eldest, Dr. Edmund Hugo Stinnes, "a youth of engaging personality and winning ur-



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JUNIOR STINNES

"More efficient than his father, he will succeed"

banity," will share with his brother, Hugo Herman Stinnes, the control of the great Stinnes interests. The latter is known to the family as "Junior" and his father once remarked: "Junior is much more efficient and gifted than his father—he will succeed me."

Bavarian Election

Elections to the Bavarian Landtag (Diet) resulted in a large gain for the extreme Right and fairly large gain for the Communists, both of which were at the expense of the moderate parties. The gains of the Monarchists were described as "most spectacular, even for Bavaria."

The continued trend toward the Right and Left was taken in some quarters as an ominous portent for the coming Reichstag election (May 4). Many moderate Germans professed keen alarm over the effect of the Bavarian election in foreign countries.

The great General Ludendorff was not, however, despondent. According to newspaper reports, he ran with exceeding swiftness to the Bürgerbrau Keller, famed beer hall associated with a "brawl" (TIME, Nov. 19) in which "Ludy" was one of the principal figures, to celebrate the Monarchist vic-

tory. There he delivered himself of an impassioned oration:

"April 1 (when the verdict was given in the Ludendorff-Hitler trial) was a day of shame, but today is a day of popular rejoicing. Various elements have sought to crush the popular movement, but Heaven has raised it aloft."

Clanking of beer mugs and the raucous-voiced bellowing of *Deutschland Über Alles*, famed German delusion necessary to any celebration, greeted "Ludy's" great words of wisdom.

Crushed!

Professor Quidde, German pacifist, wrote a letter to Hans von Seeckt, Commander-in-Chief of the Reichswehr. He deplored the fact that young Germans were being given military training. He pointed out that the Versailles Treaty was thereby being flagrantly and dangerously defied. He explained that the French were angered. He prophesied that enemies of the Fatherland would one day make "these military preparations" an excuse for invasion.

Replied the hard, harsh, bellicose von Seeckt: "The ideas of peace are in themselves difficult of comprehension for a people so maltreated as the German nation, but when, after the experiences Germany has had in the invasion of the Ruhr, and at a time when France daily stamps on the Treaty of Versailles, a man devotes himself to the execution of this Treaty in the interests of France, I can only describe such action as the limit of self-abasement. Furthermore, I should like to remind you that in the event of any public discussion of the questions mentioned in your letter I shall proceed against you with every means under the state of siege quite apart from any proceedings for treason."

The Hohenzollerns

The ex-Kaiser, who has been languishing at Doorn in Holland since a certain memorable event in 1918, was reported to be "bored with life." To relieve his boredom singers sing German songs to him. Said Herr Bruno Voelcker, chanteur, after a recent visit to Doorn: "The Kaiser looks as stately as ever. His beard and moustache are white."

Ex-Crown Prince "Freddy" Wilhelm went to hear a great concert. When he

Foreign News—[Continued]

entered a specially reserved box the audience cheered and sang *Deutschland Über Alles*. "Freddy" retired to the rear of the box, but the Monarchists continued their outburst, even on the streets, and the band assisted by a rendition of the *King Frederick March*.

ITALY

Veni, Vidi, Vici

Benito Mussolini, hale and hearty and fresh from the recent Fascista victory in the General Election (TIME, April 14), was received with every mark of wild enthusiasm by the *Romani*, when he returned to the Eternal City from Milan.

Outside the Palazzo Chigi (Italian Foreign Office) a crowd estimated at 100,000 assembled to do honor to *Il Duce* (the leader) of Facismo. Signor Cremonesi, Royal Commissioner of Rome, attempted to address the crowd, but it shouted him down with cries of "*Basta, vattene!*" which, translated into the vernacular, means "Enough, beat it!"

Then Benito appeared on a balcony at the corner of the Corso and the Piazza Colonna. There was a momentary hush. Then 200,000 hands clapped and 100,000 voices bawled "*Viva d'Un a Noi*" (Three cheers for one of us).

Mussolini addressed the assembled *Romani* thus:

"Five million free Italian citizens rallied as one man round the symbol of Facismo, and I do not allow and we will not allow the Italian people to be insulted by attempts to make the world believe that they were herded to the polls like a flock of conscienceless beasts.

"Rome has marched in the forefront at elections. Our opponents said that the Roman Government clerks would not vote for us, but they have voted. They said that in Rome there is no population of workers. As head of the Government I wish once and for all to confute this miserable lie.

"Rome works! Look around you and you will see energy and enterprise pulsating around you, because the Rome we dream of is not the capital of a small kingdom of antiquarians and must not rest content to be. How solemn is the following: 'Every one must surrender before what we have done, for what we have done is irrevocable.' Our party has declared: 'We will give Italy five years of peace and fruitful work.' This I have declared myself because whereas some people say: 'Let the country perish provided our faction survives,' we Fascisti say: 'Become better

of our young nation, but it must become the wonderful capital of all the Latin world!' . . . You see that this victory leaves me quite calm because the greater is victory the greater are the duties of work, discipline and national concord, and I ask you Fascisti, will you perform these duties?"

Here thundered 300,000 "Si's" (yesses).*

Benito continued: "I accept your monosyllabic reply as the formula of a solemn oath and ask you to raise the triple cry of '*Viva il Re! Viva L'*



COMMISSAR TCHICHENIN

Simanova may blight his happiness

Italia! Viva il Facismo!" The crowd repeated the solemn oath with enthusiasm.

Final results of the elections showed that Fascista Party polled 4,600,000 votes, that the parties combined with Facismo polled 400,000 votes, other parties 2,100,000. The new Chamber will be composed of 374 Fascisti, 39 Popular Party, 26 Socialists, 22 Maximalists, 17 Liberals, 17 Communists, 12 Constitutionals, 11 Social Democrats, 7 Republicans, 3 Peasants' Party, 2 Slavs, 2 Germans, 2 Scandinavian Autonomists. Total 534. The Popular Party will, in general, support the Fascisti, which gives Benito control of 413 seats or nearly 80% of the Chamber. The practical effect of this result is to ensure a Fascisti Government for the next five years, when according to

*The difference between "yes" in German, French and Italian has been thus described: The Germans say *ja*; the French, *Oui, oui*; the Italians *Sì, sì, sì*.

the Constitution the Chamber must be dissolved. *Ad interim* it is impossible for the Government to be defeated.

A Visit

"Hell and Maria" Dawes, late Chairman of No. 1 Committee of Experts, made a sudden visit to Rome where he conferred with "Hell and Maria" Mussolini. No details of the visit were published, but the Italian press and all concerned were "much impressed."

RUSSIA

The Real Rulers

One Richard Eaton (a Harvard graduate), described as a newspaper correspondent of *The Daily Mail*, London, and *Le Matin*, Paris, in an interview in Manhattan, disclosed the base, black treachery of one War Lord Léon Trotsky.

According to Mr. Eaton, M. Trotsky has fallen in love with brown-haired, lovely Anna Naumov, 19-year-old daughter of a Moscow storekeeper. Léon became so infatuated with Anna that he tried recently to turn Russia over, lock, stock and barrel, to Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the late Tsar. All M. Trotsky wanted in exchange was passports visé for every country in Europe, so that he and his adored could flit hither and thither outside of Russia.

Mr. Eaton was imprisoned with "bishops, priests, princes and a drug peddler" in a Bolshevik prison for two months and undoubtedly underwent harrowing experiences. Said he: "I was arrested in Moscow on a charge of being a spy, although I have no idea where the rumor originated. . . I was brought before the most remarkable woman in Russia, Simanova, known as 'The Merciless,' and the real chief of the Foreign Department. She is less than 30 years of age, beautiful, and a blonde with blue eyes. After questioning me she demanded that I confess that I was a spy. I refused and she turned to one of her assistants and said: 'He must be shot.' . . . Again I was taken before Simanova and after expressing regret that she could not have me shot just then, sent me to the Butirki prison on the outskirts of Moscow."

Cleopatra, as all the world knows, got Antony into a lot of trouble. Anna seems to be doing her worst for Léon. Next, the fascinating Simanova may well be expected to blight the hap-

Foreign News—[Continued]

piness of Commissar Tchicherin of the Soviet Foreign office.

Another Scandal

A prying journalist roaming at large in Paris discovered one Abram Givatowsky, brother-in-law of one Léon Trotsky, professional Soviet War Lord. This was not all. Mr. Givatowsky is a capitalist; he appeared in a Paris court charged with "shadowy transactions," disgraced Léon in far-away Moscow.

Blue Pencil Wanted

M. Lunacharsky, who as Commissar of Education is also Supreme Lord of Theatreland in All the Russias, is a playwright. Last week his *Hertzog* (Duke) was produced at the People's Theatre in Moscow. That was not all. At the Little Theatre in Moscow *Julius Caesar*, a play by a lesser author named William Shakespeare, was also produced.

The Bolshevik critics attacked both authors from a purely Marxian viewpoint, but were harsher to Lunacharsky than to Shakespeare. They thought Shakespeare's play was capable of "proletarian" interpretation, though as produced in Moscow, gave a "disgusting, vulgar, ignorant, bloodthirsty" effect.

Referring to the great Bolshevik playwright, a critic contended that the author explains in the preface the intended inner revolutionary meanings of the play. But how wide is the gulf between Lunacharsky, as a prefacial explainer, and Lunacharsky as a dramatist. The play is based on sex and mysticism—religious mysticism at that. "It is a fine dramatic picture, artistically conceived, realistically executed. But we ask whether there is not yet a third Lunacharsky addition to the prefacial exponent and the dramatist—Lunacharsky the Bolshevik Commissioner of Education and head of the censorship—and whether the latter doesn't think this production of our national proletarian theatre needs a heavy dose of blue pencil."

Bessarabian Bugaboo

The anticipated attack by Russia upon Rumania over the Bessarabian bugaboo (TIME, April 14) was fortified during the week by numerous rumors concerning Russian mobilization on the Bessarabian border. No clash took place, however, and none is likely to take place, according to some reports. A deep-dyed irredentist propaganda onslaught against Rumania and all those

countries who recognize the Rumanian annexation of Bessarabia was reported to have been begun.

Meanwhile, War Lord Léon Trotsky raged in Moscow. "We will never agree that the Bessarabian workmen and peasants shall remain under the iron heel of the Rumanian nobles. We will not make war and we will strive to avoid it by all means. This, however, does not mean that we agree to the present situation. The Soviet Government will use all its power to liquidate the conflict peacefully. If its efforts are unsuccessful, however, this will be due to a desire on the part of the other side to aggravate the situation."

Notes

The rivers Bug and Muchowietz overflowed causing severe damage to life and property at Brest of Brest-Litovsk* fame, and Terespol. The inhabitants of both places were driven to the tops of tall buildings by the tremendous inundation.

Some loss of life was reported; also much cattle and property damage in the surrounding districts.

"Plundering Red Guards massacred 800 women and children in reprisal for peasant attacks" stated a despatch from Helsingfors in Finland.

MM. Tshebakov, Yakovlefen and Yedinevsky, together with Mme. Vinegradova, all described at "intellectuals," were condemned to death at Kiev by a Bolshevik court for counter-revolutionary activity. Twenty other persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Premier Poincaré of France was moved to send a telegram to Moscow appealing for the lives of the professors "in the name of civilization and humanity and on behalf of the Government and public opinion in France." The Bolshevik said M. Poincaré was tactless and accused him of unwarrantable interference in Russian domestic affairs. The Soviet official journal *Izvestia* said with due sarcasm: "Where were the humanitarian feelings of the French Government when Russia was surrounded by enemies and the Russian people starving?"

GREECE

New Republic

The Greek lamp of Monarchism, which has been burning with an ever sicklier flame, went out. The King—

*The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, signed March 3, 1918, ended hostilities between the German Empire and Russia in the War.

dom of the Hellenes became the Republic of the Hellenes by will of a majority of the people.

No details were published concerning the long-promised plebiscite which was held during the past week, but the Republican Government made it known that a large majority had voted for a republic. The vote in Athens was 75% in a republic's favor.

The Greek Republic was virtually established when King George II was invited to take a holiday last December (TIME Dec. 31). It was at first intended, under the Venizelos scheme (TIME, Jan. 28), to keep the Monarchy until the people should have voted against it and in favor of a republic. The advent of the Republican Papanastasiou Cabinet established a *de facto* republic which has now been legitimized by the people's will.

JAPAN

Royal Messenger

A visit of Prince Hichibu Yashito, second son of the Emperor of Japan, to the U. S. during the coming Summer was forecast. The visit is destined to express Japan's appreciation and gratitude to the people of the U. S. for their generous aid during the period following the great earthquake of last Fall.

Prince Hichibu, nearly 22, is the greatest favorite of the Japanese after Prince Regent Hirohito. Like his elder brother, he is an ardent democrat, has endeared himself to the people of the "Island Empire of the East" by his simplicity, frankness, unaffected charm.

He is, moreover, an athlete of distinction—so much so that he was made Honorary President of the Oriental Olympic Committee.

The significance of the projected visit lies in the fact that only once before in the whole history of Japan has an Emperor's son ever left the shores of Japan to visit a foreign country. That was when Crown Prince Hirohito (now Regent) made his world tour in 1922.

No details of the proposed visit will be announced until after May 10, on which date the Japanese elections are to be held. It was held in responsible quarters that the Prince will leave Japan in a warship and land at Manhattan, thence across the continent to San Francisco, where he will reembark for home.

Trouble Ahead?

May 1 is Labor Day even in Japan. The Tokyo police announced that Labor demonstrations would not be

ART

permitted this year "because it will interfere with the traffic."

Laborites were annoyed. They instituted negotiations with the police with a view to getting the ban removed, but if they are unsuccessful they will, according to one laborite, "do it anyway."

LATIN AMERICA

Tacna-Arica

The Commission representing Peru in the Tacna-Arica dispute (TIME, Nov. 26), soon to be arbitrated by U. S. President Coolidge, presented its final brief. The final brief of Chile, the second party to the dispute, was momentarily expected.

The following points were contained in the Peruvian brief:

- 1) That changed conditions through the lapse of 30 years have made a plebiscite impracticable and unfair.
- 2) That a plebiscite now would be especially unfair, since the character of the population has been changed by the acts of Chile in order to control the vote.
- 3) That title and sovereignty and right of possession should be with Peru by virtue of Article 3 of the Treaty of Ancon.
- 4) That Chile should account to Peru for damages sustained by the unlawful occupation of Tacna-Arica during the last 30 years.
- 5) That Chile at the time of the negotiation of the Treaty of Ancon placed a value of \$10,000,000 on the occupancy of the provinces for the ten-year period and therefore should pay Peru at least \$10,000,000.
- 6) That all investments and improvements made by Chile during her occupancy of Tacna-Arica were made at her peril and may not be recovered.
- 7) That Peruvian citizens should be reimbursed for their property left behind in their flight from Tacna-Arica.
- 8) That Tarata should be restored immediately to Peru.
- 9) That in considering money indemnity between the parties the fact that Chile has received 40 times her war expenditures from Tarapaca and is still receiving revenues must be considered.

Honduran Strife

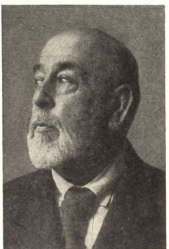
Bombs, bullets and blood. Disease, dying and dead. Hunger, horror and hell. Such is a description of Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, in which land a revolution has been in progress more than two months (TIME, Feb. 11 et seq.).

A bright glow appeared on an otherwise nocturnal horizon. U. S. President Coolidge instructed Sumner Welles, U. S. Commissioner to the Dominican Republic, to proceed to Tegucigalpa and offer the friendly assistance of the U. S. for the establishment of peace in Honduras.

Cynics professed to see in this move a final gesture to the Honduran Republic before the U. S. marched into the country, in the same manner as she had done in Haiti in 1915, which action resulted in a virtual protectorate by the U. S.

French Dean

As a preliminary to the forthcoming International Exhibition at Pittsburgh, Paul Albert Besnard, who is to serve on the jury there, is holding exhibitions of paintings at Knoedler's, and etchings at Keppel's both in Manhattan. Besnard, little known to Americans, is con-



© Wide World

PAUL ALBERT BESNARD
"Little known to Americans"

sidered by many to be the Dean of French painters. In 1890 he seceded from the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts—from the Société des Artistes Français; thus he was considered a radical, although he was carefully trained in technique. Besnard is President of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and Director of the Ecole Française in Rome. He has decorated many important Parisian buildings, notably the Hotel de Ville and the Théâtre Français. His activities cover also portraiture, and life in France and India. Doubtless the best of Besnard's work is being saved for the Pittsburgh show, but the present exhibitions are proof of his right to fame. Such canvasses as *Sous des Saules* (two women robing under willows) and *Le Bain Romain* show versatility and suppleness.

"Artists Happen"

Augustus John (TIME, April 14) British portrait painter, arrived in Manhattan on the Aquitania on April 11. He refused to say anything about American painters, but admitted that America produced the finest modern architecture.

John is a tall man, with tawny hair and a Van Dyke beard, given to bright neckties and tweed suits. In

speaking of artists he said: "I do not think that great artists or painters are the product of any combined effort in a people to produce a masterpiece. Great artists happen." Of himself, he said, "I am trying to carry on the traditions of English painting."

Lucky Antiquary

M. Agre, antiquary of Robaix, France, bought of a grand nephew of Henri Robelin, auctioneer of the Drouet Salesrooms under Napoleon III, a collection of 15 presumably worthless paintings. On looking them over, he was rather impressed by one canvas, ten by seven inches, and on cleaning it found the signature "P. P. Rubens." M. Agre promptly sent the painting to the well-known Rubens authority, Prof. Tugnyne of the Brussels Art School, who pronounced the picture genuine. The painting, depicting Venus and a faun, is now held for 1,000,000 francs.

New Commissioner

President Coolidge appointed William Adams Delano of New York to fill the vacancy on the National Commission of Fine Arts caused by the death of Henry Bacon (TIME, Feb. 25).

The other members of the Commission are Charles Moore, Chairman; Milton B. Nedary, Jr., James L. Greenleaf, James E. Fraser, Louis Ayres, H. Siddons Mowbray. The Commission was established in 1910 to take charge of all Federal Art matters and to approve architectural and artistic projects of the Government at Washington. It is composed of three architects, one landscape architect, one painter, one sculptor, one layman.

The new member, Mr. Delano, was born in New York in 1874 and graduated from Yale in 1895. The Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, awarded him his diploma in Architecture in 1903. Mr. Delano is of the firm of Delano & Aldrich, designers of such well-known Manhattan club buildings as the Knickerbocker, Colony and India House. For seven years he was professor of Design at Columbia University.

Platt

To design the National Gallery of Art, for which Congress recently donated a site, the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution have selected Charles Adams Platt. Mr. Platt contemplates a two-story structure of granite to house the nation's \$5,000,000 art collection.

Besides many residences of high merit, Mr. Platt designed a dining and bathing pavilion for Charles M. Schwab at Richmond Beach Park.

BOOKS

The Green Bay Tree*

*You Will Not Soon Forget
John, Julia, Lily, Irene*

The Story. A loverless woman discovers her hero at dead of night passionately embracing her sister who has had many lovers. Behind that climactical night was the history of many dark things.

Lily, sister of love, rosy, full-limbed but of infinitely more grace than the women of Rubens, had returned to the town in Ohio to bury her mother. The mother had died as bitter protest against the smoke and soot which factories shot upon her garden-mansion. Out of the factories had come human wretchedness. Into the wretchedness had gone Irene, sister of virtue, to find in Christian charity what Pagan love had denied her. To her goodness a giant had been drawn, a socialist Galahad. But when he had run from the bullets of the strike-breakers into the garden-mansion at dead of night, he had found, not Irene the good, but Lily the beautiful. At dawn, Lily returned to Paris, leaving only a note to her one night's lover, which began: "There are some things in this world which are impossible."

Lily had made her home in Paris because she had, years ago, refused to marry her first lover, Governor of the State. She had refused to marry him, in spite of the unborn child, because she declined to be the slave of American convention. For was she not the daughter of Old John Shane, pioneer, who could "ride like hell" and in the same manner, fight and love?

By the same token, Irene despised the flesh. Her father's memory was an abomination—not less so since her sister was every inch his daughter. She made her prayers with the passion wherewith they loved.

And their mother? She, indeed, was the mother of all good and of all evil. She defended the old régime against the new. She defended her children from themselves. She understood.

When the mother flings her last novel to the floor, turns her head gallantly upon the pillows, dies, her joy is that Lily—whether good or wicked—will flourish like the green bay tree.

The Significance. That Man is at once tragic and comic, sublime and ignoble, vastly individual yet universally interesting, are maxims of life,

and stock for novelists. This book is least concerned with the first given maxim; it would be a greater work if it dealt more with it. It reveals the second maxim subtly and upon the third, it is founded. There is no person created by Mr. Bromfield that is not poignantly individual, and even pecu-



LOUIS BROMFIELD
He does not moralize

liar. The more his characters assert themselves and the older they grow, the more they intensify themselves. You have never seen John, Julia, Lily or Irene Shane before, but you will not soon forget them. They are alluring because they are alive. For instance, the development of Irene, from an innocent, sensitive child to the inhuman old maid, is surely one of the devilish tricks of life.

Unlike most young novelists, this one leaves you to find your own significance in his story. He does not moralize, he offers you an experience.

The Author. Louis Bromfield is of the restless War generation. From Cornell and Columbia he stepped into service in France—first in the French Ambulance, then with the Army. He lives at present in Manhattan, is married, works for Putnam's publishing firm. This is his first novel to appear in print, although he has written others which he has not offered for publication. A sense of his philosophy is felt when one considers the title of his book—*The Green Bay Tree*—and its source—*I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay tree.*†

† Psalm xxxvii, 35.

New Books

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

RECOMPENSE—Robert Keable—Putnam (\$2.00). This is the sequel to the same author's *Simon Called Peter*—which fact carries either its own invitation or warning. In it Mr. Keable has written "not necessarily what I would wish, but what appears to me, in some form or another, given the natures of Peter and Julie, inevitably and substantially would be." Amid shifting scenes—Africa, England, Spain—there is the same shifting conflict of will, purpose and desire as in the earlier book, the same religious controversialism, finishing with an unexpected and startling dénouement.

VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE—E. F. Benson—Doran (\$2.00). The last word in literary delirium tremens. A collection of stories that would make a ghost blanch with horror and wrap his white sheets closer about him for protection. Disinterred corpses, supernatural beings, voices from the grave, razors dripping blood, coffins that won't stay underground—till the palsied reader dare not make a dash to negotiate that dark hall which leads to bed and safety. One is left with the conviction that Author Benson must still be sitting up somewhere. How did he ever dare go to bed after writing it?

THE SOUL OF SAMUEL PEYPS—Gamaliel Bradford—Houghton Mifflin (\$3.50). A penetrating, humorous and well-balanced appraisal of the Diarist. Gamaliel Bradford brings to his task that curious mixture of scholarly precision and sprightly irrelevancy of comment which has stamped him as America's most potent contender in the field of illuminating biography. If one would know more about Peyps than can be gleaned from the colymus of the Manhattan daily that records the doings of his modern prototype, *ecce liber*.

W. H. HUDSON: A PORTRAIT—Mortley Roberts—Dutton (\$5.00). A kaleidoscopic picture of the many-sided Hudson, done with honesty, humor and appreciativeness by his great and good friend. This is not a biography but a casually constructed group of stories and criticisms that merge into a coherent whole. Hudson stands, a hawk-like, savage, difficult figure outlined in sweeping strokes against the background of a loveless marriage, drab boarding house surroundings, and fame that came too late for him to enjoy. His is the spirit of genius; he loved the wind-swept downs, the wild barren places, the creatures of the forest, the wayside inns far better than his own front parlor.

* THE GREEN BAY TREE—Louis Bromfield—Stokes (\$2.00).

The Norrises

Theirs Is a Literary Tandem

On their return from Europe, Charles and Kathleen Norris spent some weeks in Manhattan before seeking their California ranch life. This highly literary family is always interesting; for both Mr. Norris and his wife are vivid, keen-minded, hospitable.

"I've abandoned monosyllabic titles," the author of *Salt, Brass and Bread* told me. "What," I then asked, "is to be the title of your next novel?" "*Pig Iron*," he replied—and the joke seemed to be on me. Charles Norris says that he can produce only one novel every two years; that he is 75,000 words towards the finish of this new study of the struggle between materialism and the spirit, and that means only half done. While in Italy, he worked every day, from early morning until late afternoon. Mr. Norris does not write with the flow and the passion of his wife, who publishes, as a rule, one novel a year and a certain number of short stories.

It is interesting to hear Mrs. Norris tell of early struggles in New York, of how they married on a salary that sounds staggeringly small to us in these days; but, "before we knew it," and almost imperceptibly, the necessary sacrifices were made and reasonable prosperity began.

It must be a great joy for two persons to be intellectually as well-matched as these two. Here they were, with their young son and three Benet children (for a branch of the literary Benets are nieces and nephews) starting off for California, with all possible gaiety. In the Autumn they plan to return to Manhattan and, hereafter, to work there for at least half the year. "If it's possible to work in New York," Mr. Norris added. Then, "Is it?" The answer is, I think: It's possible to write anywhere if you are surrounded by intelligent and sympathetic friends who are willing to furnish stimulation without insisting on distraction. Such friends, it is easy to see, the Norrises are to each other.

Kathleen Norris has a new collection of Irish short stories appearing this Spring. *The Callahans and the Murphys*. She started life as a newspaper woman; there is much of her more intimate story, I fancy, in her most ambitious recent work *Certain People of Importance*. She is unlike her husband and his brilliant brother, the late Frank Norris, for she is incurably romantic. In her drabdest pages of realism—and there are not many of them—she maintains the values of sentiment and emotion. Her husband, however, writes with unusual objectivity. He proceeds on a character-basis he believes true and he is faithful to that truth, which is often a trifle bitter.

J. F.

Philadelphia Discord

The Philadelphia Orchestra is threatened with dissolution; Conductor Leopold Stokowski is at his wits' end with grief and vexation.

The local Musicians' Union, through one Thomas Rivel, its president, has demanded a new minimum salary for the players, said to range between \$75 and \$85 per week. The union also wishes to prescribe the number of men who can be dropped by the management in any single season.

Arthur Judson, manager of the orchestra, has asserted that the financial terms suggested by the union would add a burden of no less than \$100,000 per year to the upkeep of the orchestra, and has called attention to the fact that there is already a deficit of \$25,000 this year. The present minimum salary is \$60 per week.

Meanwhile Conductor Stokowski has lamented as follows: "It is a great sorrow to me that this dispute has taken place. I certainly don't want anything to happen to my orchestra. I don't want to leave Philadelphia and I'm very fond of my orchestra. Then, too, I wanted to take it abroad. The French Government has invited me to conduct it in Paris, but I can't make arrangements with this dispute going on."

Gatti's Plans

The next Metropolitan season will be brilliant, according to details of Maestro Gatti-Casazza's present plans.

These include Debussy's magnum opus, *Pelleas et Mélisande*, in which Edward Johnson and Lucrezia Bori will probably be the principals. For Jerizta, there is also a German novelty, *Jenufa*, by Leos Janacek, Czechoslovakia. This opera, first heard in Prague in 1916, has since been performed in Vienna and Berlin.

The Italian novelty will be Montemezzi's *Giovanni Gualtierre*, an earlier work than the popular *Amore del Tre Re*. The scene is laid in romantic Sardinia during the Spanish occupation in the 17th Century. First performed in 1905, at Turin, it is said to be very melodious and effective.

Reveries include Offenbach's *Tales of Hoffmann*, silent since 1914, although its *Barcarolle* is familiar enough; Charpentier's *Louise*; Verdi's *Falstaff* with Antonio Scotti; and perhaps also Mozart's *Don Giovanni*. Galli-Curci will probably make her much-heralded Manhattan debut in *Dinorah*, in which the Shadow Song can be depended upon to raise the audience from their seats.

Wagnerites will almost certainly be

given *Rheingold* and *Götterdämmerung*.

Rumored "new singers" are: Ralph Erro, tenor, Joan Ruth, soprano, and Marion Talley, soprano (TIME, April 14)—Americans all, as well as Signor Enzo Bozano, basso from Trentino.

Farrar and Zolozaga

Two years ago Geraldine Farrar, empress of *Carmen*, told a tumultuous and rather bitter farewell to the Metropolitan Opera House, Manhattan. Farrar-fans roared vociferously, "tossed their sweaty nightcaps in the air," and bore off such prizes as they could from the ensuing auction sale of the prima donna's stage trappings.

For two years thereafter, Miss Farrar, dark and passionate, made only concert appearances, while the fair-haired, blue-eyed, milky-armed Jerizta held the central position in the Metropolitan's female galaxy.

Now, however, the Farrar *Carmen* is coming back. Geraldine's manager announced last week that an independent company is being formed. Its repertoire will consist of but one opera — Bizet's masterpiece. The singers, reviving like planets around the central Farrar-sun, will all be artists of proved ability, the orchestra will be conducted by a "former conductor of the Metropolitan," the dances will be arranged by the "foremost Russian master of choreography now resident in New York," the costumes will be cut from original designs by an atelier in West 57th St., Manhattan, and the scenic effects will be suggested by the paintings of Zolozaga. Farrar and Zolozaga are the only names actually mentioned in connection with the enterprise so far.

Taylor & Co.

Music, a monthly at 35¢ the copy and \$4 the year, will shortly list itself among the cultural magazines of the country. Its editor is one who, as a famed critic, has slain his ten thousands and praised his thousands. It is Deems Taylor himself.

On the advisory board there are: Conductors Damrosch (New York), Davison (Harvard Glee Club), Gabriolowitch (Detroit), Ganz (St. Louis), Reiner (Cincinnati).

Composers John Alden Carpenter, Albert Spalding, Pianist Bauer, Designer Ellinger, Critic Gilman.

And Robert C. Benchley, writer on the Drama for *Life*, and Mrs. John P. Lyons, President of the National Federation of Music Clubs.

MUSIC

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Sitting Pretty. A musical comedy by Guy Bolton, P. G. Wodehouse, Jerome Kern. Its chief concern is to rouse interest in a millionaire who has unwittingly adopted a young crook and who wants to marry him off to a hand-picked mate. The lyrics, smooth, adroit, prettily rhymed and easily audible, are its only saving grace. Queenie Smith, with her 48 inches of saucy gaminerie, is the biggest asset. She dances like a sunbeam, stopping the show, whenever she gets in motion. Her acute low comedy sense almost twists most of her lines into a laugh. Frank McIntyre, aside from one genuinely funny song about Sing Sing, manages to carry a comedy rôle by sheer weight. The rest of the company are adequate. The settings and costumes are smart.

Two Strangers from Nowhere. They might as well return from the place whence they came. The author, Myron C. Fagan, seems to have turned Devil's advocate, for no reason at all. He summons Mephistopheles to earth, for the purpose of sending an erring wife back to her struggling husband, and of reproving characters whenever they speak unkindly of their Maker. At times the play sounds like *Faust* being run backwards. It is simply propaganda for the author's private views on practically everything. Fritz Lieber in the leading rôle is enamored of his interminable speeches. It is a case of the drooling passion.

Helena's Boys. Mrs. Fiske, eternally and fragrantly youthful in her own spirit, has gone to the side of those playwrights who devote three acts to putting the younger generation over their knee. One of the widow Helena's sons is a young shrub who is in danger of being plucked from preparatory school for loudly summarizing a patriotic address as "Bunk!" The other writes for a magazine of which free love is the burning creed. The widow's prescription for curing them of the New Freedom is as follows:

Take a large drink of cider, brazenly paraded as whiskey, and mix with the constitution of a hitherto respectable widow.

When drunk, let her spout the very theories her children have been declaring.

When very drunk, let her calmly

suggest living in illicit arrangement with a prosaic manufacturer who has been courting her with bovine persistence.

After swallowing this, the two sons



Mrs. Fiske

The audience gets sickish, too

are nauseated with their own medicine and quickly reform.

The audience gets sickish, too. While there is much genteel jocular-ity in Ida Lublenski Ehrlich's play, its point can be seen several blocks away. When attained, it hardly seems worth panting after. Mrs. Fiske is her usual sparkling, iridescent self.

Provincetown Theatre. Messrs. Eugene O'Neill (dramatist), Robert Edmond Jones (artist) and Kenneth Macgowan (author) have rounded out their best experimental bill to date and have established the place of their little theatre—doing things well that would not be done at all—anywhere else.

Mr. O'Neill has dramatized Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner* without making it any less a tribute to "dat old Davil sex." Following the simple process of eliminating a few lines from the poem, he does not add a single phrase of his own except in the stage directions which—with the help of some lights—transform the poem into a drama. Following these directions, the Mariner mouths his anguished story at the Wedding Guest he has stopped; while the ghosts of the crew that died for his

misdeed act as a muffled, mummified chorus.

The only setting used in the production is a sketchy ship, the prow, stern and mast of which are quite naively carried on by the phantom sailors and slipped into place on the stage. Despite this transparency of presentation, a weirdly moving effect is achieved, even when a dead sailor puts his hand up to rock the mast in a storm.

The crew illustrate the Mariner's recital by grouping themselves on the ship in grotesquely contorted poses, looking uncannily like corpses stagnant in seaweed. Their edifyingly horrific effect is heightened by masks made by James Light in Benda's most blood-curdling manner. The masks, creepily memorable, have a greenish tinge, with dank hair plastered over them.

They provide a powerful setting for E. J. Ballantine, who speaks the lines of the Mariner with beauty, fine understanding and variety, giving a handsomely sustained performance that saves his part from becoming the monologue of a religious exhorter. Good lighting effects enhance the kaleidoscopic, episodic nature of the action in this novelty bereft of sex.

In the same evening *George Dandin*, Molière's sophisticated trifle of the uncouth husband who was hoodwinked by his philandering, patrician wife, is revived prettily in a good English translation. But all its antic graces cannot hide the fact that it is a gilded pot-boiler. It is done in the mode of that smirking, formal period when Truth was nothing and an attitude everything.

Man and the Masses. Ernst Tellen, of the new Germany, wrote a play called *Masse Mensch*. German socialists who had seen their "Christians dying on the barricades" greeted the play with awful zeal. It became the talk of Central Europe. It was translated into English by Poet Untermyer, produced by the Theatre Guild, and struck its American audience dumb and weary.

The play is vaguely about "The Husband Who Represents the State and the Woman Who Symbolizes the Social Revolution." There is also the Bourgeoisie.

The latter is, however, plainly characterized as "God-damned," and is subsequently committed to the company of the Deity who is Himself somewhat similarly described.

In spite of Jacob Ben-Ami and Blanche Yurka, *Man and the Masses* is, to the American eye and ear, full of sound and fury, and otherwise naught.

The Best Plays

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

Drama

OUTWARD BOUND—A moving, plausible introduction to the Hereafter, letting the deceased down easy.

RAIN—The old, old story of Thais and the monk, done in the best style.

THE OUTSIDER—Lionel Atwill and Katherine Cornell in a somewhat tricky play of a medical charlatan fighting conservatism.

SUN-UP—Carolina mountaineers in grip of the World War, and not liking it any more than the folks who wore collars.

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

SAINT JOAN—Bernard Shaw showing that he can be serious, though it takes a saint to move him.

THE MIRACLE—Religion dressed up in its Sunday best and looking like \$1,000,000.

HELL-BENT FOR HEAVEN—A naturalistic study of Kentucky mountaineers giving hypocritical virtue its own reward.

Comedy

FATA MORGANA—A sly, artful satire of a married woman who would have her fling for one night, and a country youth who took love too seriously.

BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK—Brilliant fantasy of the eternal struggle between art and commercialism.

THE SHOW-OFF—A comedy redolent of life, dealing with a bounder whose nerve borders on genius.

THE GOOSE HANGS HIGH—A fairly adequate picture of the American household living up to the best in itself as soon as father cries "Wolf!"

CYRANO DE BERGERAC—Walter Hampden in a superb performance of this French classic which puts to rout the adage about all being fair in love and war.

THE SWAN—Royalty and morganatic love are mixed like gunpowder and jam.

THE POTTERS—A salty, amusing picture of an American family being saved from its own priceless mutton-headed ways.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—Still pretending that the West is a place where weaklings are shot on sight, but getting good laughs for all its paper maché plot.

Musical

The musical complex can be fostered by feasting on *Poppy*, *Stepping Stones*, *Music Box Revue*, *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Mary Jane McKane*, *Runnin' Wild*, *Charlot's Revue*, *Kid Boots*, *Sweet Little Devil*.

Castigating Audiences

Thespians Have Taken to Arguing the Point with Patrons

Lately there has been an outbreak in the theatres of what might be called neighborly quarrels between the actors and the audiences who paid money to see them act. Early last season Richard Bennett when playing in repertoire for the Theatre Guild set the fashion by chiding audiences in the West, particularly in Detroit, for not showing a greater appreciation of his loving efforts to entertain.

Actor Bennett made quite a feature of stepping out of his part and rebuking the natives for not rallying in larger numbers around the cause of Art as upheld by him.

This season the same star has maintained the quaint custom. In Philadelphia recently he reproved an audience at *The Dancers*, more in anger than in sorrow, for not containing more Bennett enthusiasts per square foot. Quite a fuss resulted, though no blows were actually struck by either side. He has made such a name for himself in the theatrical circles by this practice that now such an impulsive act is known to the profession by the choice phrase of "pulling a dick bennett."

A few days ago E. H. Sothern, that expounder of all that is chaste, discreet and classic in thespic art, startled the stage world at Syracuse by pulling a dick bennett. He is reported in up-state despatches to have told a sparse audience for a Shakespearean performance that if Syracuse did not show more emphatic recognition of good plays, managers in the future who went out of the way to give that city worthwhile productions would pass by on the other side. He implied that theatre-goers there would be left to the mercy of burlesque shows, but to date the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Clubs have done nothing to stave off their doom.

John Barrymore is another actor who has been known to belabor audiences, though generally for giggling inopportunely, rather than for negligence. Morris Gest, when conveying an attraction on tour revels in such rows in the newspapers. It is doubtful if audiences do, or if the squabbles increase attendance through publicity. After all, patrons pay to be entertained, not to be scolded—they can get that at home.

Sometimes such wrangles lead to drastic action. Last week a vaudeville performer in Manhattan brazenly defied an audience to dislike him, and several spectators walked out. The next day the management yanked him off the bill.

F. V.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

A Boy of Flanders. Poor Jackie Coogan! If he doesn't look out this little millionaire will degenerate into America's smallest ham. Those who are now guiding his destinies are already filling him up with stogy tricks, turning him into the poor little rich boy. In his latest picture, made from Ouida's classic, *A Dog of Flanders*, Jackie does just what you might expect a small-time vaudevillian to do under given circumstances. There are many points of wistful appeal in the tale of the little Dutch orphan, persecuted by the narrow village as a tiny vagabond, who wins a prize and recognition with his drawing just as the snow mounts higher and higher around his ragged clothes. He shows his amazingly facile versatility by running through all emotions, by doing a clog dance and even by doing a Julian Eltinge in girl's clothes. But his inimitable naturalness and naïveté are being crowded out by stereotyped gestures and muggings, such as no small boy does except at an amateur entertainment. Jackie is now at the difficult age when he is too big for infant rôles, and too pocket-size for adult parts. Booth Tarkington should come to his rescue.

Nellie, the Beautiful Cloak Model. The producers have supplied in Claire Windsor a girl whose looks fit the title rôle of Owen Davis's stage thriller of 15 years ago. In other ways they have built up the veracity of the play, so that the old melodrama, with its numerous, complicated and quite mechanical thrills, becomes good fun. In the final shot the producers make it plain that this is play-acting, after all.

The Enchanted Cottage. Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's play has achieved more Barriresque success on the screen than it did on the stage, due to the discriminating direction of John S. Robertson, who is an old hand at his Barrie. And Richard Barthelmess returns to that enchantment for the public which he had in *Tolable David*.

It is a tender, sympathetic fantasy of a shell-shocked, mishapen War cripple, and a homely little governess, thrown into each other's company and finding each other beautiful by looking through the rosy spectacles of love. May McAvoy is equally effective with Barthelmess in revealing beauty of the soul by other means than a mere change in make-up.

EDUCATION

Chicago vs. Williamstown

Proponents of the Institute of Foreign Affairs at the University of Chicago have been at great pains to exalt its merits at the expense of the Williamstown (Mass.) Institute of Politics.

The Williamstown effort, according to the Chicago view, is "popular," avid of publicity, of small permanent value, impressed by titular rank. The Chicago Institute, states Vice President James H. Tufts, will attract a "more steady, conscientious group of people, equipped to consider questions in a scientific permanent way."

Chicago, as represented by Dr. Tufts, apparently supports the idea that the world is, or ought to be, governed from the professor's study.

"No Help Wanted"

Strongest opposition was expressed last week by America's most prominent educators to the Sterling-Reed Bill, which would create a Federal Department of Education under a new cabinet officer, would give federal aid to local schools, and, in general, would increase federal control of education.

Administrative objections were made by President Goodnow of Johns Hopkins. Constitutional objections were made by two Baltimore lawyers—W. L. Marbury, W. F. Rawls.

Letters from many college presidents were put into the record of the House Committee now considering the bill.

Wrote President Lowell of Harvard:

"There is substantially no part of the country today, that cannot afford such elementary and secondary education, as it really desires; and to give Federal subventions to any part of the country to support education which it does not really desire would seem to be not only wasteful, but demoralizing. The plan of a department of education, alone with a member of the Cabinet at its head, would seem to me to be throwing education in politics. The place would almost inevitably be given to a politician not large enough in calibre for one of the greater offices."

Wrote Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President Emeritus of the University of Chicago: "The existing bureau may have added powers without detriment, its function of gathering and distributing educational information may be made more effective—but I earnestly hope that no bill will pass which distributes more Federal funds for State functions. What the country needs is less taxes rather than more expenses."

Chaplains

A first lieutenant in the dental corps of the army rises to captain in three years, to major in 12, to lieutenant-colonel in 20, to colonel in 26.

A first lieutenant chaplain rises to captain in four years, to major in 14, to lieutenant colonel in 20, to colonel never.

Only the chief of all chaplains becomes a colonel, whereas the chief of the dentists, veterinarians, surgeons, becomes brigadier-general.

The inequity of this situation was pointed out last week by a large committee of Protestant divines. The committee further pointed out that the present law provides only one chaplain for every 1,200 soldiers (125 in all), and that while this ratio might be adequate for a mobilized army, it is inadequate for a force so widely scattered as the army of the U. S. The committee pleads for one chaplain for every 800 soldiers, and for greater advancement in rank.

Plymouth

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis resigned from the pastorate of Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

Henry Ward Beecher was pastor of this church from its founding in 1847 until he died in 1887. His compelling oratory was followed by the gentle persuasiveness of the late Lyman Abbott. Dr. Abbott was succeeded by Dr. Hillis.

Dr. Hillis served 25 years, established a national reputation, suffered an attack of cerebral hemorrhage last January, is now in a Battle Creek, Mich., sanatorium. Among those mentioned to succeed him is Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of Union Theological Seminary. The fourth pastor in the history of the church will be installed Oct. 1.

Sermon of the Week

The sermon of the week was issued by the Harvard Committee which is raising \$10,000,000 for the departments of Business Administration, Chemistry, Art. It was an apologia by Bishop Lawrence, liberal, Bishop of Massachusetts, stating why he, a clergyman, should rightfully assist the committee. The Bishop's points:

Concerning Business: "We clergymen are preaching continually upon the worth and necessity of honesty and straightforwardness. Even more effective than sermons may be the sending into the community of young men well educated, trained in good business methods and, above all, the capacity to think straight, who, as they rise into positions of influence, will lead the next

generation to carry out these principles."

Concerning Chemistry: "We have been repeating the story in the pulpit of the Good Samaritan and telling of his use of oil and wine for the wounded man, of his sympathetic heart and skill. The fact is that in these days of preventive medicine, of more scientific diagnosis, and of the treatment of tens of thousands of patients in our hospitals, the leaders among the Good Samaritans are our men of science, such as Pasteur, Lister and Osler."

Concerning Art: "Art has always been recognized as a handmaid of religion. Amid the restlessness, discontent and ugliness of much of our modern habits and of our artificial life, the elements of character which go with true and pure art are needed—the restfulness, serenity, strength and self-command revealed through nature and expressed in the finest characters."

Bronze Ape

Carl E. Akeley, naturalist, does sculpture on the side.

His latest work, *The Chrysalis*, depicting a young man emerging from the form of a gorilla, was refused admission to the current exhibition of the National Academy on the ground of lack of artistic merit (*TIME*, Mar. 24).

But Unitarian Charles Francis Potter has accepted the work and will unveil it in his Manhattan church, Sunday, April 27.

Said the Unitarian: "When a man of science, who is also a great sculptor, has produced such a masterpiece as *The Chrysalis*, which has a real spiritual message for the men of today, surely the church should recognize his work."

Brahmin Catch

Swami Paramananda, founder of the Brahministic cult in America, finally converted last week Charles H. Larkin, young millionaire of Buffalo, now resident in Boston. He has regularly attended the Back Bay Vedanta.

Several years ago Mr. Larkin went to India, returned with several priests in tow. This was distasteful to his wife (formerly Alice Whitin of Whittinsville), who brought suit for divorce, still pending.

Black Madonna

In Algiers on a steep mount overhanging the city was placed, centuries ago, an image of Isis done in the blackest of black basalt. Early in the Christian Era, the image was accepted by the African Christians as an image of the Blessed Virgin.

The story of this myth was retold last Sunday at Dr. William Guthrie's church, Manhattan, by a dramatic read-

RELIGION

ing from the *Gospel of Isis and Osiris*. Said Rector Guthrie: "God wanted the Gospel of Jesus preached in Africa. The discovered 'Black Madonna' meant that He does not reject the negro race from His family and would be willing to have His Mother belong to that race. Here then is living contact to be made with the religious myths and dogmas of the Nile Valley in ancient days in the midst of a swarming Mahammadan and Christian city of our time."

In Russia

At Warsaw, Poland, arrived Archbishop Zepliak, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia, released from Soviet prison as a result of the Pope's strenuous representations to the chancelleries of Europe. He was peniless, ragged, emaciated.

The people of Warsaw stopped his carriage, as he drove from the station, took the horses out of harness, dragged the carriage to the palace of Cardinal Krakowski.

Leaving Poland, he proceeded to the Vatican.

An ecumenical council of the Russian Orthodox Church to be held either in Moscow or in Constantinople was proposed by the ecclesiastics now in power in Moscow. A preliminary council will be held next month.

In China

Denominationalism in the U. S. is accustomed to justify itself by the thought that Truth appears to man in many different forms. With this and other commonplaces, the average American protestant evades the horrible thought that if the Presbyterian Church is the one true church, the Baptist Church is not, etc.

But the current justifications for denominationalism become thin when missionaries in foreign fields endeavor to translate them into heathen tongues. In Chinese, for example, the Methodist Episcopal Mission becomes, literally, "the doubly beautiful society," because there are two m's in M. E. M., and the Chinese pronounces m as "may," and "may" means "beautiful." The Wesleyan Methodists are the "following the Doctrine society," the Lutherans the "doing the Doctrine society," the Limited Methodists the "be with me society," the Congregationalists the "common sense society," etc.

All this was pointed out by Dr. C. Y. Cheng, leader of Chinese Christian work, now in the U. S.

There are now nearly 400,000 Christians in China, said he; but the Fundamentalist-Modernist controversy has added to the difficulties of presenting to the remaining 400,000,000 the Christian faith in its essential simplicity.

SCIENCE

Invisible Death

H. Grindell-Matthews, inventor of a method of controlling motor-boats at sea by wireless, for which the British Government awarded him \$125,000, has perfected a principle by which airplane or other engines can be stopped in full

another type of war machine, consisting of nests of explosive and gas bombs, operated by radio from a distance. These "mechanical soldiers" could hold a front of several hundred miles against enemy invaders with a small staff of engineers. Mr. Assen expects to present his scheme to the U. S. War Department.



NIKOLA TESLA
Machine guns passed?

operation through an invisible ray. He has demonstrated its efficacy with but a quarter kilowatt of power on engines in the laboratory, and needs only to strengthen its current for operation at a greater distance to bring airplanes in flight to a full stop and send them crashing to earth. No insulation is proof against this weapon, for if the carburetor were sufficiently protected, the ray could be so intensified as to set the wing fabric afire. Said he: "I believe that in the near future machine guns will be found only in museums."

Nikola Tesla, Professor Bergen Davis, Columbia physicist, and other American scientists have been working on similar projects, and believe Grindell-Matthews' method thoroughly feasible. Practical aviators are inclined to scoff at the idea, but a number of such devices have been developed with partial success. The Britisher's invention will be offered to the British Government first, but, if not accepted, then to other nations. The French and German experimenters have not yet reached the efficiency of the Englishman's machine. It can also be used against infantry, either to kill or disable.

Niels Assen, Norwegian inventor in the French service, has developed still

With the Diggers

There follows a summary of discoveries in archeology and paleontology since last recorded in TIME (Dec. 31, Jan. 7).

United States. The greatest sensation of the year in human fossils came to light on the Rancho Cuna, near Los Angeles, Calif. A construction company, building a sewer, turned up a petrified skull and bone fragments of five human frames in a sand pit 23 feet below the surface. The strata are of the Pleistocene age, antedating the last great ice age, which ended at least 15,000 to 20,000 years ago. Several trained scientists happened to be near, including Dr. John C. Merriam, President of the Carnegie Institution; Dr. Robert T. Hill, geologist; Dr. William A. Bryan, Director of the Los Angeles Museum; Dr. Chester Stock, of the department of paleontology, University of California. Their reports seem to indicate that the remains are not only the oldest of the prehistoric man in America, but that they belong to the "true men," i.e., contemporaries and even more advanced in development than the Cro-Magnon race of Western Europe, 20,000 to 50,000 years ago, whom Henry Fairfield Osborn declares to have been the mental equals of college men of today. The Los Angeles finds, named the Haverly group in honor of the Irish contractor who found them, have brain cases as large as modern men; their last molar ("wisdom") teeth are underdeveloped as in civilized men; their stature was extraordinary, reaching seven feet in height.

It has long been held with fair unanimity among scientists, that the birthplace of genuine man was probably in southeastern Asia, or somewhere on a belt stretching northwest to England. No traces of really ancient humans had been found in America, and the Western Hemisphere was believed to have been uninhabited by men until people from Asia, over the Bering Strait, by Mongoloid stock, ancestors of the Eskimo and Indians. Many supposedly ice-age human remains in the U. S., when closely investigated, have turned out to be comparatively recent Indians. This

is true of the skeletons discovered last year on the La Brea ranch, near Santa Barbara, Calif. Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, of the Smithsonian Institution, recently punctured all discoveries hitherto as not more than 5,000 years old. A human deposit of the late glacial period, found near Trenton, N. J., however, is considered genuine by many paleontologists. Dr. Hill and his colleagues are men of excellent standing. The location of the fossils might be due to slides of more recent strata, but Dr. Hill says there is no possibility of such geologic intrusion there, as there was at Santa Barbara. Drs. F. W. Hodge, W. K. Gregory and Clark Wissler, leading anthropologists and paleontologists of New York, are inclined to give credence to the reports. If, therefore, further investigation confirms them, much of our present knowledge of prehistoric man will have to be rewritten.

¶ In Fresno County, Calif., remains of a tribe of Indians were discovered, the shape and condition of whose teeth indicated that they were vegetarians, living on grass and herbs.

¶ In the Salmon River country, south of Lewiston, Idaho, a skeleton of a woman more than eight feet in height was discovered in a cliff. This also seemed to belong to an herbivorous race. Scientists are reserved in their judgment until it has been examined by Smithsonian experts.

¶ A mastodon tooth in a quarry near Sweetwater, Nevada.

¶ An extinct fossil plant perhaps a hundred million years old—the cycad, similar to the non-flowering sage palms—in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

¶ Cliff-dwellings dating from 2,000-4,000 B. C., along the San Juan River, N. M. Earl H. Morris and his wife, attached to the Archer M. Huntington Southwest Fund Expedition, brought home several thousand relics from a seven years' search of the dwellings.

Central America. A great city of the first Mayan empire, lying miles inland in the almost impenetrable jungle of British Honduras, has been discovered by an expedition under British auspices, led by Prof. Mitchell Hedges and Dr. Gann, from a base at Belize. The ruins cover hundreds of acres and are inscribed with Mayan hieroglyphics. The buildings, composed of huge monoliths, include a massive pyramid more than 300 feet high. Only meagre second-hand reports have yet been received.

¶ Tulane University (New Orleans) established a department of "Middle American Research," and is raising an endowment fund of \$500,000 for the study of Mayan archeology and history. The department will be headed by Dr. William Gates, President of the Maya Society, and Director of Archeology for the Guatemala Government, who is perhaps the best-informed American scholar in this field.

(Next week TIME will chronicle recent archeological progress in the Old World.)

Music of the Spheres

Using a selenium cell, which is photo-electric (i. e., when sensitized by light rays, it gives off an electric current), French engineers of the military wireless service, General Gustave Ferie, M. Jousaust and Major Mesny, amplified waves from Capella, the blue star of the first magnitude in the constellation Auriga, into audible sound waves. The transformation was effected by a bulb of four electrodes, with much higher potential than the audion bulbs commonly used in wireless. The star is 71 light years (over 400 trillion miles) from the earth. The sounds were audible over a telephone to a considerable distance. The report was presented to the French Academy of Science.

The inventors are continuing their experiments in the hope of perfecting some practical application of radio communication with other planets. The principle is not new, for Alexander Graham Bell talked along a beam of light in 1882, and the similar nature of sound and light has long been an established fact.

"Rejuvenation"

An apparently exhausted oil field may be "rejuvenated" by a new water-flooding process which has been demonstrated practically in the fields of Bradford, McKeesport and Murraysville, Pa. In time the wells may refill and produce several times the quantity originally furnished. At Houston, Tex., the process was described by Roswell H. Johnson, well-known eugenicist and professor of oil and gas production in the University of Pittsburgh, at the annual meeting of the American Association of Petroleum Engineers. The water is let into an old well; it spreads out through the saturated oil sands and shales, driving the oil ahead to other wells. Air and gas have been used for similar purposes. Even after a well has been retapped by this method, oil frequently remains in the finer sands, and may, after 20 years more, distribute itself through the area again. The petroleum resources of Pennsylvania amount to over 400 million barrels, though only 35 million barrels have been removed. By these recovery methods, a very high percentage of the latent oil could be salvaged. Professor Johnson is not an uncritical optimist, however; he believes we should in no way weaken the drive for conservation of these essential resources.

MEDICINE

New Health Laws

¶ In South Carolina a bill requiring medical examination of male applicants for marriage licenses, ten days prior to the date set for the marriage ceremony, passed the House.

¶ Iowa voted down two bills: one to prevent the use of the word physician by osteopaths, chiropractors and other cultists; the other limiting each druggist to the handling of 25 gallons of liquor per year.

¶ The Ways and Means Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives reported favorably a bill prohibiting the importation of crude opium for the manufacture of heroin. Most of the narcotic addicts in New York City are heroin addicts.

¶ Holland is considering a law to require physical examination before marriage.

¶ Prussia, which already has state certification of nurses and hospital personnel, is now requiring certification of masseurs. Candidates must be more than 20 years of age, must furnish evidence of moral character, mental and physical fitness, and six months' continuous training in a school approved by the state.

U. S. Goitre

Certain parts of the U. S. have a high incidence of goitre. Dr. H. H. Skinner of Yakima, Wash., one of the districts with an extremely large proportion of goitres, noted that little had been said relative to babies born with goitre. In his own practice during one year, twelve babies were born with this condition. The goitre of the child is apparently caused by a deficiency of iodine in the diet of the mother. It may be prevented by giving the pregnant woman small doses of iodine regularly during the prenatal period.

Cancer

The development of a theory:

Cancer is caused by absence in the human body of a serum which dissolves centres of infection. Therefore, extract this serum from animals and inject into humans.

But it is found necessary to repeat this treatment every few weeks, with the result that the patient's natural resistance is weakened.

It is then discovered that the serum which naturally prevents cancer is produced in a small gland in the neck, and that this gland becomes decreasingly active until, at 50, it often ceases to function. Therefore, stimulate this.

(Continued on page 24)

FROM A NORTH CAROLINA VILLAGE TO IMMORTALITY IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Once Upon a Time **¶** The life of a tall, rangy, curly-headed boy—brown hair, brown eyes, fond of fishing and hunting, alert and vital—was cast in a desolate environment. His early impressions were of a war-torn countryside, of looters who ran their swords through the beds for hidden food, of livestock commandeered, and orchards pillaged. In North Carolina after the Civil strife, even the schools were swept away so that for a time "Wat" Page, as his chums knew him, was taught by his mother. Dramatic it is that, at the other end of this great man's life span, we find the thoughtful, ever courageous and philosophic Ambassador pacing the coast with the sounds of unparalleled destruction across the Channel in his ears.



The Franklin of Our Day

¶ Out of the heart and mind and experiences of Walter Page has come the finest collection of letters and revealing memoranda of our generation. When Henry Seidel Canby read them, he exclaimed, "The Franklin of our day!" It is an astonishingly fair comparison and one that does honor to the beloved Philadelphian of Independence fame. Both were fired with a lofty devotion to their country; moral ruggedness; foresight, shrewdness, humor, and a love for their fellow men. Both were Ambassadors of their country at critical times. Both have left immortal letters and diaries in a style that is direct, honest, and of ready wit. Indeed, Walter Page has restored to the humanities the almost lost art of letter-writing. His style has freshness, vivacity, and piquancy, at the same time the letters throw a powerful, revealing light on the events of our time. Not the least of the charm of these letters lies in the characterizations of men and women whose names we see in our daily papers.



¶ Page has been acclaimed the greatest letter-writer of his generation. Wilson, Roosevelt, Colonel House, Alderman, Abbott, St. Loë Strachey—faster and faster the list has grown of thinking men and women, Presidents, Premiers and People whose praise and joy for Mr. Page's writing (never written with the thought of publication) seems unlimited. This has been crowned by the award of the Pulitzer Prize, the most coveted distinction that an American book can win.

¶ Out of the din raised by the press "From Key West to Unalaksa" a keynote has been struck: "Once in a long while comes a book of such magnitude and importance that one wants to herald it with a blare of trumpets—to shout from the housetops news about it. Such is 'The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page.'" Thus, also, St. Loë Strachey says: "The Page Letters are perfectly wonderful. He has a greater facility for photographing moral situations in words than any other man I ever came across."

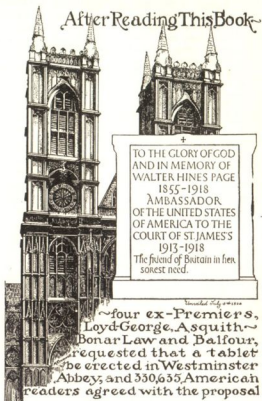


My God, Mr. Page! What Else Could We Do?

distress, saying, "My God, Mr. Page, what else could we do?" And that scene of the German Ambassador, who had lost his game—almost a demented man.

¶ And in their intimate setting are vivid pictures. Unforgettable is that moment, for example, when the Envoy confronted the Monarch, and the latter, throwing up his arms in

After Reading This Book



The Pride of Possession

¶ A significant test of a great book is whether, after reading it, you are inspired with the Pride of Possession. You become the owner, not of twelve ounces of paper and ink, you enjoy a vicarious thrill of accomplishment, you have a sense of romance, your good nature is quickened, you have enriched your life—you would not have missed reading such a good book for a "hundred dollars." Yes, without qualification or quibble, "The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page," assembled and presented by Burton J. Hendrick, generally recognized as the leading biographer in the country, is THE BEST BOOK THAT WE CAN OFFER AT ITS PRICE.



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The ebb and flow of business

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Gloom?

Amid the babel of conflicting opinions during the past week, on the future probabilities in business, one strong and uncompromising attitude became conspicuous. This was the "bearishness" of Wall Street.

Now the opinion of the business future conveyed through stock market prices is not always right. But neither can it be casually disregarded as merely manipulation. The accuracy of the stock market as a barometer, when one impartially checks the matter up, is impressive. And the stock market during the past week has been quite gloomy as to the industrial conditions just around the corner.

Some classes of stocks have taken part in the rally which has occurred since last Fall, and have all along remained at low levels. Such has been the fate of most leather, shipping, rubber and fertilizer shares, and it reflects something tougher than a bed of roses in these particular industries. Now stocks of other classes are beginning to "look sick." Automobile shares have gone down hill despite advertisements of the new four-wheel brakes. Steels have followed them. There is little song in the tobacco camp. On the other hand, rails have held rather well.

Sometimes the stock market means what it looks as if it meant; sometimes it does not. But now these have developed outside signs of breakers ahead too. Even realtors are declaring the construction boom, particularly in the East, is somewhat over-ripe. The usually reliable industrial barometer of steel production has apparently reached its peak and begun to turn downwards, rather the way it did last year. Even the better foreign news has apparently been "discounted" in the markets, and has proved insufficiently cheering to allay a feeling that things are likely to get worse before they get better.

Annual Statements

Now that the shower of annual company reports covering the entire calendar year of 1923 has abated, considerable criticism has arisen concerning the real significance of the facts which they set forth, and their power in their present form to deceive instead of enlighten the investing public.

The average company in 1923 made money rapidly in the Spring and not so easily in the Fall. Some companies ran last Autumn upon their Spring profits. Yet nothing as to the month-by-month trend of their business is shown in an ordinary annual statement. According to current opinion in some quarters, for example, the Studebaker Co. did very well in the Spring of 1923, and poorly in the following Winter. Yet its annual report, issued early this year, would

give the reader an idea of great prosperity at a time when the business was not going particularly well. There are, of course, more extreme examples in the cases of less substantial concerns.

There has consequently been recently a great demand from business men for quarterly reports along the lines of those long issued by U. S. Steel, instead of simply annual statements which are out-of-date by the time they are issued. President Seymour L. Cromwell of the New York Stock Exchange, has long favored such a step. But the next move must come from the leading corporations themselves. Business men are incessantly talking about obtaining the good will of the public. Here is an effectual way in which it can be done.

Commodity Prices Fall

Ever since Dec. 1, 1923, according to Bradstreet's index, prices for commodities have been falling. Starting with 146.0 on that date, the index fell to 143.8 on Jan. 1, 1924; to 143.3 on Feb. 1; and to 139.9 on March 1. The figure of 137.1 for April 1 shows that the downward movement has continued.

During March, breadstuffs fell from 120 to 116, provisions from 135 to 132, fruits from 118 to 116, hides and leather from 101 to 99, textiles from 156 to 154, metals from 126 to 118, coal and coke from 192 to 184, naval stores from 217 to 214, miscellaneous from 175 to 168. Groups which showed advances were: Livestock from 102 to 103, oils from 149 to 154, building materials from 178 to 179. Chemicals and drugs remained unchanged at 189.

Bradstreet indexes are computed by taking 1913 average prices as 100. The existing degree of inflation or deflation compared in the pre-War prices is thus readily shown. On April 1, only hides and leather were cheaper than in the year before the War.

New World's Record

The sensational production of steel ingots established a new record for the current movement. Output in March, 1924, was 4,145,829 tons, which compares in the 3,780,663 tons in the preceding February, 3,599,938 tons in January, and 4,046,844 tons in March, 1923. It is the highest monthly production in the history of the industry excepting only that for the month of May, 1923, when 4,195,800 tons were produced.

Figured by daily output rate, however, the production for last March exceeded even that of May, 1923, since there were only 26 working days last

month against 27 in May, 1923. In consequence, last month's daily production rate of 159,455 tons compares with 155,400 for May, 1923, and is a new high record for all time.

Whether this unequalled output of steel will six months from now be pointed out as the "peak" of production remains to be seen. Already there have been signs of slackening demand. Those who anticipate a decline in ingot production base their prediction upon the analogy of last year's markets, and the probability of decreased orders from automobile manufacturers, builders, railroads.

Building Boom

Dun's Review has published some illuminating statistics on the current boom in construction. New building permits filed last March call for the expenditure of \$318,926,000, compared with \$248 million in the month preceding, \$189 million in January, 1924, and \$292 million in March, 1923.

Most of the leading centres of population show larger amounts this March than for the same month last year; leading examples are Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Greater New York, Memphis, Dallas, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee and practically all the Pacific Coast cities. Yet many large cities, notably Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Indianapolis and smaller Western and Southern centres, show a decrease compared to 1923.

President Crowley

The election of Patrick E. Crowley to the Presidency of the New York Central Railroad (*TIME*, April 14) was interpreted as revealing the policy of the company's directors in favoring succession in office of operating executives. Since Chauncey M. Depew, a lawyer, was President, all his four successors—Samuel R. Colloway, William H. Newman, W. C. Brown and the late A. H. Smith—have been operating men.

Secondly, the Board is believed to have taken into consideration Mr. Crowley's popularity in the rank and file of Central employees, in which he resembles the late Mr. Smith. Crowley began at 14 as a telegrapher on the Erie.

Finally, the selection is a tribute to Mr. Crowley himself. He began as an employee of the Central at 25; for about ten years he was a train master; at 36 he became a division superintendent; at 40, assistant general superintendent to the road, and at 43 its General Manager. Subsequently his title has been changed to Assistant Vice President and then Vice President, but his job has been as chief operating executive of the road with the duty of

maintaining its equipment and its line of 17,000 miles. Next August Mr. Crowley will be 60.

Celestial Smokers

Not only moralists, but also business men, are becoming deeply interested in the habits of the 400 million odd inhabitants of the Celestial Republic. The buying power of this huge population is enormous—as British textile manufacturers and the Standard Oil in this country proved years ago.

Now the tobacco trade is asking: "Can the Chinaman be taught to smoke? If so, what?" Inquiry reveals the fact that in China the old fashioned water pipe is passing, and cigars are too expensive for popular consumption. On the other hand, the coolie is taking very kindly to the cigarette. In fact, declares President R. M. Ellis of the Tobacco Products Export Co., cigarette consumption is growing in China at an even faster rate than in the United States.

About 30% of cigarette sales in China are "loose sales"—that is two or three cigarettes for a small coin. Small shopkeepers are inclined to favor this "odd lot buying," as it enables them to save the tinfoil cigarette wrappings and sell them back to the cigarette manufacturers for an additional profit.

At present the bulk of cigarette manufacturing is done by three interests in the order named: British-American Tobacco Co., Nanyang Brothers, the Tobacco Products Export Co. The second named concern represents Chinese capital, the other two British and American. About 80% of the tobacco used by Chinese cigarette factories is grown in the U. S.

Eddystone

The work of moving the huge Baldwin Locomotive Works from Philadelphia to Eddystone is well under way. The historic locomotive company has grown up with modern Philadelphia, and now occupies over 1½ city blocks. One block will probably be retained and improved as a main office and public auditorium. The rest of the ground sites will be sold as soon as the present factories are removed.

At Eddystone, Baldwin made its first acquisition of land in 1906. The company has already erected a foundry, boiler shop, cylinder shop, and smithy and wheel shops. The company owns 596 acres of land there, and 185 buildings. Already there has been an appreciable advance in land values there, owing not only to the advent of the Baldwin shops, but also of plants of the Westinghouse, Sun Oil and other companies.

The moving will take about five years to complete. Last year alone,

A BEAR MARKET OR TECHNICAL REACTION?

During January and early February we persistently advised the "short" sale of industrial stocks.

Since then, the market has lost practically its entire advance from November, 1923. This has naturally resulted in some of the largest profits ever made by our clients in such a short period.

What Now?

Does the already drastic decline usher in a broad bear movement to continue for a long period? Or, is it only a natural technical reaction to be followed by materially higher levels in the Summer and Fall?

Our Speculative Bulletin, recently off the press, discusses this question fully from both a fundamental and technical standpoint. The answer to this question is of extreme importance to all investors at this time. A few copies are available for FREE distribution.

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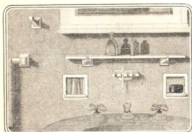
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about \$3,000,000 was spent in moving charges. Samuel M. Vauclain, President of Baldwin, is known as a far-sighted executive. His determination to proceed with moving the Baldwin plant is thought by some to indicate his opinion that just now was a slack period in locomotive manufacturing, but a good one in which to sell city realty.

Woolworth Splits Stock

The directors of the F. W. Woolworth Co. have recommended to the stockholders of the Company a "split up" of the Company's present common stock, four new shares for one old share. This means merely that the present 650,000 shares of \$100 stock outstanding will be converted into 2,600,000 shares of \$25 par stock. The par value of outstanding stock will remain unchanged at \$65,000,000. The change is recommended in order to make a wider distribution of the shares possible, since the old shares have been selling in the market at the flattering but awkward figure of about \$300 each.

This is the third important change in the capitalization since the Company was organized in 1912. At that time it had \$50,000,000 of common and \$15,000,000 preferred, both \$100 par. In April, 1920, the directors declared a 307 stock dividend on the common, bringing it up to \$65,000,000. Sinking fund provisions reduced the preferred issue to \$10,000,000 between 1912 and 1923, and in the latter year the latter remaining amount was all retired at \$125 a share.

Private Railways

When the U. S. Steel Corporation acquired its own railroad lines to expedite the passage of its raw material and products from mine to mill, much comment was occasioned. In recent years, the example set by the Steel Corporation has been followed by Henry Ford in acquiring the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad.

Apparently the Willys-Overland interests have decided to emulate their great rival in Detroit. Together with the Wabash Railroad, Willys-Overland has just acquired the Toledo & Western Railroad, as well as several hundred acres of industrial sites in West Toledo. The joint owners have organized the Toledo & Western Railway Co. to operate the road and develop the new industrial acreage. The value of road and land is estimated at \$2,000,000; in addition, \$1,000,000 will be spent in modernizing the road and improving its terminal facilities in West Toledo. A spur line will very shortly be extended from West Toledo to the great Willys-Overland factory in Toledo.

(Continued from Page 20)

gland. But the gland cannot be sufficiently stimulated.

Finally a serum, artificially made, is discovered. Injection of this serum will give immunity from cancer. Use of the serum in connection with an operation will prevent a reappearance of the disease.

This epitomizes the work of Professor Gaetano Fichera, upon which he has lavished a great part of his life and most of his private fortune, at Pavia, Italy. His discovery of the artificial serum he will announce at the meeting of the Medical Section of the League of Nations, at Rome, next month.

Many medical men, as tribute to Fichera, have undertaken to collect funds for a cancer institute in Milan, where his discoveries can be developed.

Manslaughter

A chiropractor, one Ernest G. Meyer, called to see a child suffering with diphtheria. Failing to make a proper diagnosis, he treated the condition by manipulations of the spine. Last week a jury in the Brooklyn Supreme Court found him guilty of manslaughter, on account of "culpable negligence," for which the maximum penalty is imprisonment for from ten to twenty years.

Ford's Hospital

A luncheon and clinic at the Henry Ford Hospital was arranged for all members of the Detroit Academy of Surgery. Invitations were issued. A very few members accepted. The arrangements were cancelled.

The objections of the Detroit surgeons to the Ford institution were:

"Alleged application of factory methods to the handling of patients. . . .

"Elimination of the personal relationship between physician and patient. . . .

"Refusal to take charity patients. . . .

"Uniform fees, said to impose burdens upon the poor and to render difficult the collection by private physicians or surgeons, of adequate fees from the rich. . . .

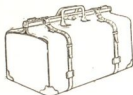
"Refusal of the institution to permit physicians or surgeons, other than staff members, to treat patients. . . .

"Alleged unethical advertising by pamphlets."

Height, Weight

Reading is a red-brick town, an hour from London, famed for biscuit factories. Its chief health officer—Dr. Milligan—delivered a report on the weight and height of its children as compared with American juveniles. He found that Americans were greater in both dimensions. At age 12, American boys stand 56¾ inches and weigh 79 pounds. Reading boys stand 54¾, weigh 73.

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SPORT

Golf Captain

The U. S. Golf Association an-
nounced the appointment of Robert A.
Gardner (National Amateur Cham-
pion, 1909 and 1915) as captain of the
Walker Cup team, which will meet a
golf team from Britain on or about
Sept. 12 and 13.

This is the second successive year
that Gardner will have captained the
American amateurs who are to de-
fend the Walker Golf trophy against
the invading British.

The U. S. G. A. approved the steel
shaft for all championship tournaments.
The steel shaft actually affords no ad-
vantage over the hickory; but the rapid
growth of the popularity of golf was
said to have forced some dishonest
manufacturers to use unseasoned hick-
ory; and the Association, after exhaust-
ive tests, decided to approve the steel
shafts, recommended by its Implement
and Ball Committee, in order to elimi-
nate the necessity of buying from un-
scrupulous dealers.

Olympic Teams

Men's and women's American Olym-
pic tennis teams were named during the
past week. Final selection depends
upon the players' ability to make the
trip to Europe.

Men. Captain, R. Norris Williams,
II, of Philadelphia, third ranking
player; William T. Tilden, II, na-
tional champion; Vincent Richards of
Yonkers; Watson Washburn of Man-
hattan, also named as alternative cap-
tain. Alternates: Francis T. Hunter;
Howard and Robert Kinsey of San
Francisco; Carl Fischer of Cynwyd,
Pa.

Women. Captain, Mrs. George
Wightman of Brookline, Mass.; Helen
Wills of Berkeley, Calif., national
champion; Eleanor Goss of Manhattan,
third ranking player; Mrs. Marion Zin-
derstein Jessup of Wilmington, Del.
Alternates: Lilian Scharman of
Brooklyn; Leslie Bancroft and Edith
Sigourney of Boston.

The exclusion of William M. John-
ston of California and Mrs. Molla Mal-
lory of Manhattan, who respectively
rank second in the men's and women's
national lists, was due to Johnston's de-
cision not to go to Europe and Mrs.
Mallory's ineligibility due to having
played for Norway in 1912.

The only surprise in the selections is
that of Washburn who ranks fifteenth
on the national list.

Tilden and Richards, two newspaper
writers, are ineligible unless they can
get releases from their writing contracts
during their stay abroad.

New World's Records

(Half-mile swim (open water):
Arne Borg of Sweden, 10 min. 43.3/5
sec.



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THE PRESS

Export of News

The two principal newspapers of South America—*La Nación* and *La Prensa*—are located in Buenos Aires, Argentina. That each of them prints more foreign news and less scandal and crime than "most any paper in the U. S.," is a matter of record which was reiterated by Frederick Roy Martin, General Manager of the Associated Press.

Prior to 1914 all the South American papers have relied chiefly on European services. Today their news source is New York.

The daily output of Mr. Martin's organization to South America is 5,000 words of abbreviated cable. It is printed in English, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Italian.

La Nación was founded 50 years ago by a man who became President of the Argentine. Today it is published by his grandson, Dr. Jorge Mitre, an "abhorer of triviality in the news." Even without scandal and crime, its circulation together with *La Prensa* is nearly 200,000.

Mr. Martin traveled three months through the southern Continent, talked with most of its presidents, diplomats, took big orders for more American news, reported that everywhere there was a friendly attitude to the U. S. Down the west coast including Chile, not a line of news is served except through American press agencies.

Hearst Credit

A board of arbitration decided that the Detroit City Gas Co. should maintain its old rate of 79c per 1,000 cubic feet, and should not raise the price to 95c. The difference to Detroit Gas consumers is \$1,647,000 per year.

Credit for this victory for the people is taken by the *Detroit Times*, Hearst paper. The story of the victory was printed in every Hearst paper last Sunday.

Syphon Pen

The report submitted by the Dawes Committee to the Reparations Committee contained 44,000 words—a sizable book.* In the space of nine hours every word was transmitted from Paris to the Associated Press, Manhattan. Within 24 hours it was delivered, complete, to six American newspapers, viz.: *The New York Times*, *The New York Herald-Tribune*, *The New York World*, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, the *Washington Post*, the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

The longest despatch ever cabled, it was sent by regenerating repeaters over four cables. "An unparalleled feat,"

said Newcomb Carlton, Western Union President.

A telegram is punched out in a series of dots and dashes. But a cable streams along from an inked "syphon"



NEWCOMB CARLTON
"An unparalleled feat!"

pen in angles and curves like a fever chart. Curves above an imaginary line are "dots"; curves below are dashes. The number depends on the curve length. The operator reads in words, not letters.

Morons' Delight

Nearly 18 years have rolled by since a certain June night in 1906 when Harry K. Thaw slew Stanford White, famed architect of his time, at Madison Square Garden, Manhattan. In the months that followed, Thaw fought hard to escape the electric chair. His lawyers saved him by proving him insane and the Thaw fortune was said to have been diminished by a good round million dollars. In Philadelphia, during the past week, Harry Thaw began a new and expensive fight—a fight to be proven sane and so regain liberty.

The news value of a murder trial is undoubtedly great, but like all great things it can be so overdone as to assume the proportions of sheer imbecility. There is a moron class in every country to which the gruesome and exaggerated details of a murder case provide series of irresistible thrills, calculated to make little gum-chewers swallow their gum in a paroxysm of wide-eyed horror.

The press, which must to some extent be a reflection of public intelligence, varies in ratio to the mentality of the public which each newspaper serves. Thus, some 18 years ago, while some of the press gave restrained and sober accounts of the Thaw case, the gum-chewers' sheets ranted *ad nauseum*

about the pitfalls on the Great White Way; the "wages of sin"; the wily, wicked life of White; the uselessness of Thaw; the warning to young girls; the eternal law of Justice which prompted Thaw to avenge his wife's honor; the pathetic face of Mrs. Evelyn, etc., etc.

Since that time the press has not improved. The facts of the case today are that Harry K. Thaw has begun proceedings to establish his sanity. The story is complicated by a petition for intervention on the part of Evelyn Nesbit, divorced wife of Thaw, declaring that "Harry Kendall Thaw has not fully recovered his normal mental condition and that he is still a lunatic, and that if he should be freed from restraint at the present time and his estate restored to him, he would dissipate and probably wholly destroy the interests which . . . Russell William Thaw* has . . . in the estate of his father and of his grandfather." The petition was granted and Evelyn Nesbit's lawyers will try to prevent Thaw's release.

Evidence at the trial brought out the fact that Thaw was in 1918 on intimate terms with rabbits at the Pennsylvania Hospital for Nervous Diseases, whence he was removed during the War. He kissed them often and called them "tweedledums" and "tootsies," then threw them 40 feet into the snow, exclaiming: "It didn't hurt them!" Despite this evidence alienists were of the opinion that Thaw is sane.

Additional factors are that Thaw is worth about \$5,000,000; Evelyn Nesbit owns the Café El Príncipe on the boardwalk of Atlantic City and is moderately wealthy.

The gum-chewers' press is more emotional, however, and the grim seriousness of its mushy slobberings, sounds the depths of bathos. The following are random excerpts:

☛ "Evelyn Nesbit, Thaw's former wife, rose from the bed on which she had been sitting in her ill-furnished hotel room; shook off the four griffons and the Albino penguins which had scrambled about her lap while she spoke; dashed to the mirror, seized a large comb and ran it through her black hair, which hangs to her shoulders in a long straight bob.

*NERVOUS AS RACER

"She laid down the comb and picked up a crystal perfume atomizer; sprayed her yellow crepe sports frock and paced up and down. She was as nervous as a race horse; her voice high pitched."

☛ "Harry Thaw is still a man of wealth—only that. To be free to come and go, to admire and to behold the many commonplace beauties of life, to watch the meeting of lovers as they pause in the crowded streets at this sweet time of year, to drop into a pic-

*Russell William Thaw was born in 1910, five years before Thaw divorced his wife for misconduct allegedly in Germany while Thaw was interned in the Mattewan Asylum for the criminally insane in Manhattan. Thaw denies that he is the father. Evelyn Nesbit is equally firm in supporting the boy's legitimacy.

* The average modern novel contains about 75,000 words.

ture house at his will, to wander here and wander there, lingering at dusty book stalls or staring into shop windows, to have a little job and the capacity to get away with it, he would without doubt, be glad to start life all over at fifty without a penny in his pockets."

☐ "Broadway was ready for him. Metaphorically, welcoming arches were thrown across the Great White Way from Fourteenth Street to Columbus Circle; and he accepted the welcome."

☐ "Stanford White, connoisseur of beauty in art and women, already had won her. Her hair as black as smoke in the night, her eyes limpid and violet, her under lip full and tremulous, her bosom shallow as the chest of a growing boy, her experience that of a woman much older, she held out her arms to the wastrel Pittsburgher and he rushed into them."

☐ "According to Evelyn's testimony under oath, he summoned her from her bed into a great baronial hall, suddenly drew forth a heavy whip and then began furiously to lash her. He would, and did punish her because she had not come to him as a lily of the fields. Harry Thaw wanted everything and thought he had enough money to get everything—even decency."

☐ "And so, too, he would punish Stanford White, for having been the instrument of his deprivation. They came back to New York and plunged into its high-roaring surf of folly, after which bath he killed his man."

☐ "Exhausted and wild with fever in the London Hospital, he demanded that his room be lined with blocks of ice. He had the money with which to build an ice palace. Why shouldn't he have a room of ice when his head was throbbing so and his whole body was burning up?"

☐ "Once he gave a large dinner in Washington. One of his guests wanted a certain brand of Cairo cigarettes. He ordered them brought to the banquet table. They were not to be had in Washington. The host insisted that they be found and brought to his guest. It was impossible. Impossible! He excused himself and went to Egypt and got the cigarettes, returning months afterward satisfied."

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Britton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried (National Affairs, The Press), John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn (Foreign News), Weekly Contributors—Ernest Brennecke, John Farrar, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemm, Agnes Pike, Ben Webster, Frank Vreeland, Peter Matthews. 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. 16.

"No More Brains than a Grasshopper—A Tragic Comic Barber"

Hardly the ideal tone in which to address royalty; but Miguel de Unamuno, who describes King Alfonso in these terms, is a political exile in the Canaries, so he can say what he likes.

But who is Unamuno and why is he in exile?

You will find the whole story in

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And the partisanship of TIME



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IF TIME, denying all partisanship, is ever partisan, it will not deserve to have a single subscriber.

If TIME ever gives a twist to the news which is not justified by the facts in its possession, it will not deserve to have a single subscriber.

THIS is a political year. Beginning next month, the winds of partisanship will blow with increasing ferocity. Issues are not yet clear. They will clarify. The clearer the issues, the fiercer the winds.

TIME is presenting the facts to an audience which includes the leaders of the most divergent views.

FOR example, among the more prominent candidates for the Democratic nomination for President these men are subscribers to TIME: Hon. W. G. McAdoo, Senator Ralston, Governor Smith.

Subscribers, also, are the great Ohio Democrats—John H. Clarke, League champion; Atlee Pomerene, oil investigator, and Newton D. Baker, Democrat of Democrats, who said: "I have read every number of TIME. My effort to discover its partisan bias has failed."

—with malice" toward none



It was James W. Gérard, Democrat of international fame, who said: "TIME is indispensable."

Nevertheless, one Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., insisted that TIME represented the attitude of the Republican National Committee. Several members of the committee, including its chairman, are subscribers. Charles D. Hilles, of its finance committee, said: "TIME is indispensable." Otherwise, Mr. Vanderbilt's statement is groundless.

Within the Republican party, Truman H. Newberry is a subscriber. So also is James Couzens, who went to the Senate when Mr. Newberry resigned. Hiram Johnson is not a subscriber. But his great and good friend, William Wrigley, is. The great Republican State of Pennsylvania is in TIME's column to the extent of its Governor, both Senators, leading Congressmen.

The nine members of the Supreme Court observe politics from an immense height. To the homes of four of them, including the Chief Justice, TIME goes every week.

The diplomatic representatives of China, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Mexico, Persia, Poland, require an accurate account of American affairs. They take TIME. And TIME is sent across the seas to American diplomats in 21 capitals.

The officers of the Army and Navy of the U. S. are expected to keep themselves thoroughly and soundly posted on affairs of state. More than 1,500 officers have put TIME on their regular reading schedule. Among

them are such men as Rear Admirals Jones, Vogelgesang, Dayton, Welles and Wood.

Here, then, are examples of men and types of men who represent every variety of doctrine, temperament and point of view. You find among them a difference of opinion on every debatable question.

But they appear to agree that TIME tells the facts with persistent fairness and unique simplicity.



Atlee Pomerene

The former Senator from Ohio is now acting as Attorney for the plaintiff in suits popularly known as "The United States vs. Oil Companies." He, too, searches for facts.

What TIME Does

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TIME's staff of news-analysts read more than 300 newspapers and magazines a week. From every important news-source, from official and special services they gather the facts concerning events and progress of the week in every field of activity.

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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Richard Pretlow Ernst, junior U. S. Senator from Kentucky: "Commenting on Senator Couzens' attack on Secretary Mellon's department [see Page 2], I said: 'Every time Secretary Mellon's name was mentioned up went the Senator from Michigan with his tail in the air like a horse at a county fair.'"

Ishbel MacDonald: "I and my father made a weekend visit to their Brittanic Majesties, George and Mary. My father was received not as Prime Minister but as personal guest."

Herbert C. Hoover: "In Chicago, addressing the Isaak-Walton League, I said there are too few fishermen in public life. 'A fisherman,' said I, 'must be of contemplative mind. . . No one can catch fish in excitement, in anger or in malice. He [the fisherman] is by nature possessed of faith, hope and even optimism.'"

Magnus Johnson, junior U. S. Senator from Minnesota: "Ignoring the Constitution of the U. S., which declares that no foreign-born citizen shall become President, I declared in a speech at Washington that I was 'seriously thinking of running for the Presidency.' It was later pointed out that I was born in Sweden of Swedish parents."

Rear Admiral Charles Peshall Plunkett: "Addressing blind men in Light House No. 1, Manhattan, I astonished the audience by saying that I had raised a boy who had been blind from the age of 2. I revealed that my protégé had lived in Boston, attended Harvard College and Law School. At the end of the speech I ordered the bandmaster to play the colors. To curious reporters I gave no further information."

Harry M. Daugherty, onetime U. S. Attorney General: "My son, Draper, was reported to have obtained a job as an extra in a picture entitled *Helen's Babies* now being produced in the neighborhood of Los Angeles. He issued a statement in which he expressed a desire to learn the business."

Millhiser, in the Ritz-Carlton, Manhattan.

Divorced. Ralph Pulitzer, publisher of the *New York World*, eldest son of the late Joseph Pulitzer, by Frederica Vanderbilt Webb Pulitzer, great granddaughter of the first Cornelius Vanderbilt; in Paris, on grounds of desertion. This was the first divorce to be granted under the new ruling that a divorce will be granted to an American in France only if it could have been obtained in the State in which the marriage was contracted. Mr. and Mrs. Pulitzer were married in Vermont, 1905.

Divorced. Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless, by Signora Marconi (Beatrice O'Brien). It was announced (*TIME*, April 7) that a divorce was impossible as the petition had been entered after the City of Fiume came under Italian sovereignty. It now seems that the plea "just got in under the wire" was granted. Signora Marconi has already married the Marquis Marinoli. The inventor, aged 50, was reported to be about to marry Donna Paola Medici de Vascello, a famed society beauty, aged 20.

Died. Charles Henry Dietrich, 71, onetime Governor of Nebraska and U. S. Senator; of apoplexy, at Hastings.

Died. Marcus Aurelius Smith, 72, onetime U. S. Senator from Arizona; at Washington.

Died. Luigi Curci, painter, 39, onetime husband of Amelita Galli-Curci, who divorced him in 1920; at Rome. Friends said his grief at being divorced (for cruelty and infidelity) had shattered his health. "Naturally the divorce was a great shock for Signor Curci; he could not seem to forget his great love for the woman who had been his wife." (Mme. Galli-Curci in January, 1921, married Homer Samuels, her onetime accompanist.)

Died. Prince Roland Bonaparte, grandnephew of the first Napoleon. Napoleon's brother, Lucien, was forever cut off from the line of imperial succession because he married his mistress. Lucien's first son became a scientist and had a son who became a cardinal. Lucien's second son became a scientist. Lucien's third son became a soldier of fortune, married his mistress, had a son, Roland (who died last week). Roland married Marie Blanc, daughter of the proprietor of the Monte Carlo Casino. She died. He was left with a great fortune which he, himself a scientist, devoted to science. He was also left with a daughter who married Prince George, younger brother of the late King Constantine of Greece. Prince Roland, republican, avoided politics.

MILESTONES

Married. (Louis) Richard Gimbel, of the third generation of Gimbel store-owners, to Miss Julia de Fernex

**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP,
MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,
REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CON-
GRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.**

Of *Time*, The Weekly News-Magazine, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1924.

State of New York }
County of New York } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Henry R. Luce, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of *Time*, The Weekly News-Magazine, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, *Time*, Incorporated, 236 East 39th Street, New York City.

Editors, Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce, 236 East 39th Street, New York City.

Managing Editor, Briton Hadden, 236 East 39th Street, New York City.

Business Manager, Henry R. Luce, 236 East 39th Street, New York City.

2. That the owner is (if the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

Time, Incorporated, 236 East 39th Street, New York City; Robert A. Chambers, 55 Liberty Street, New York City; Harry P. Davidson, 4 East 66th Street, New York City; Manfred Gottfried, 236 East 39th Street, New York City; William V. Griffin, 80 Broadway, New York City; Briton Hadden, 236 East 39th Street, New York City; Edith Harkness, 4 East 66th Street, New York City; Edward S. Harkness, 25 Broadway, New York City; William H. Harkness, 4 East 66th Street, New York City; Louise H. Ingalls, 11808 Lake Shore Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio; Robert L. Johnson, 236 East 39th Street, New York City; Seymour H. Knox, Marine Trust Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.; Roy E. Larsen, 236 East 39th Street, New York City; Henry R. Luce, 236 East 39th Street, New York City; John S. Martin, 236 East 39th Street, New York City; Morehead Patterson, 15 East 63rd Street, New York City; Stanley Woodward, 708 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (if there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which such stockholders and security holders do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (this information is required from daily publications only).

(Signed) HENRY R. LUCE,

Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of March, 1924.

(Seal) J. H. Schnackenberg.

(My commission expires March 30, 1926.)

POINT with PRIDE

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

The defeat of "Nordic clap-trap orators" who are "friends of every country but their own." (P. 4.)

A prospect of peace in Europe traced to Charles E. Hughes. (P. 7.)

A warning by "Willie Woodbine." (P. 8.)

Peppy Paris purged of pernicious people. (P. 9.)

The modern Caesar's return to Rome. (P. 11.)

A visit expectant from the "Island Empire of the East." (P. 12.)

The unparalleled feat of the syphon. (P. 26.)

Captains Gardner, Williams, Wightman. (P. 25.)

That "great Secretary," Josephus Daniels. (P. 2.)

A small gland in the neck. (P. 20.)

The blackest of black basalt. (P. 18.)

Remarks by a professor which made perfect sense. (P. 3.)

A "rapier of irony" well-wielded by a U. S. General. (P. 6.)

"Impossible idealism" crushed by scornful Virginians. (P. 6.)

The growing ascendancy of tobacco over opium in China. (P. 23.)

An unusually good first novel. (P. 14.)

Two persons intellectually well mated. (P. 15.)

A new high record for all time in steel ingot output. (P. 22.)

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Warren Shinn, Root Specialist, Woodbury, N. J.

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The Pop Question Game is broadcast every Thursday evening at 7:30 from Station WJZ, Manhattan. "Listen in" for the starting signal:

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

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

**TIME, care WJZ, Aeolian Hall,
New York, N. Y.**

VIEW with ALARM

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

The muffled astounded by the unmuffled during an antepandial peregrination. (P. 1.)

...

U. S. Senators, snorting and trumpeting like hippopotami surprised at the feeding hour. (P. 3.)

...

A threatened fight between the rash and the burly which ended in reciprocal nastiness. (P. 5.)

...

The cost of advertising an empire. (P. 8.)

...

An unkiddable Lord Mayor with agnostic proclivities. (P. 8.)

...

A crisis in the other U. S. A. and its effect on the Prince of Wales. (P. 8.)

...

Deutschland Über Alles "alles" über Deutschland. (P. 10.)

...

Harry K. Thaw. He hurled rabbits. (P. 26.)

...

Any cataloguable ape. (P. 18.)

...

The gum-chewers' press, the gum-chewers and the gum. (P. 26.)

...

World-government from a professor's study. (P. 18.)

...

An orchestral dilemma. (P. 15.)

...

The invisible sting of death. (P. 19.)

...

The skeleton of a woman more than eight feet in height. (P. 20.)

...

Babies born with goitre. (P. 20.)

...

Disinterred corpses, voices from the grave, razors dripping blood. (P. 14.)

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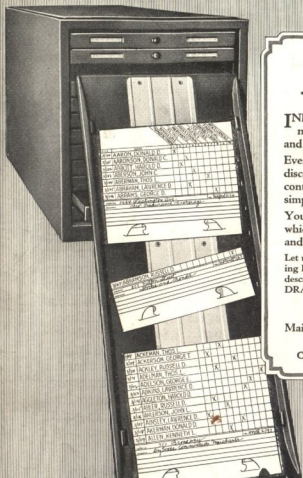
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