

FIFTEEN CENTS

# TIME

*The Weekly News-Magazine*



**THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR**

*"Aristocratic diplomat, diplomatic aristocrat"*  
(See Page 10)

VOL. III NO. 17

APRIL 28, 1924

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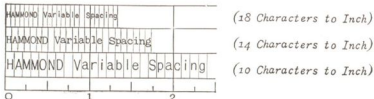
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# TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. III. No. 17

April 28, 1924

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENCY

#### Mr. Coolidge's Week

¶ The President took part in exercises dedicating an Arizona Memorial Stone in the Washington Monument. Referring to Arizona's admission to the Union, he prophesied that "before many years" there would be a 49th state. "In general the States should not surrender, but retain their own sovereignty and keep control of their own government."

¶ Dr. George Adam Smith, rector of Aberdeen University, Scotland, was presented to the President by Chief Justice Taft. Mr. Coolidge was "interested and pleased" when Dr. Smith explained that his son "was completing his education" at the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa.

¶ President Coolidge authorized a statement that he will not address the Republican National Convention. He could not recall that any President of the U. S. has ever attended a national political convention. Besides "there will be plenty of members of the convention to make able and interesting speeches."

¶ Clarence H. Mackay, Chairman of the Philharmonic Society of New York, announced the election of Mr. Coolidge as an honorary associate member. The President, who is the first honorary Philharmonic member elected since 1900, wrote: "Entertaining, as I long have, a high opinion of the contributions of this splendid organization to the cause of American musical culture, I am delighted to accept." Other honorary Philharmonic members have been: Mendelssohn, Liszt, Wagner, Dvorak, Vieuxtemps, Jenny Lind, Edwin Booth, Theodore Thomas.

¶ The President tentatively accepted an invitation to speak in Philadelphia on July 4. Exercises are to be conducted in Independence Square under the auspices of the American Bar Association. Accompanied by Senator Pepper, Harold B. Beidler, Philadelphia attorney, marched to the White House to deliver the invitation.

¶ Nearly a thousand boys and girls

(school children from nearby states) walked through Mr. Coolidge's work room (in one door and out the other) and saw him keeping busy at his desk.

¶ The President and Mrs. Coolidge attended Easter services at the First Congregational Church, their regular place of worship. In the course of the services the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Wilbur were admitted to membership by letter from their former church in California. Announcement was made that Secretary Wilbur had been elected a deacon.

¶ Instead of joining in the Easter parade, the President spent a day of complete rest. In the afternoon, the Chief Executive and the First Lady of the Land took a cruise on the *Mayflower*. They were accompanied by Frank W. Stearns, by Mrs. William M. Butler (wife of the President's campaign manager) and by Mrs. Butler's two daughters, Beatrice and Mary.

¶ In a special message to Congress, the President urged that legislation for revision of the Reclamation Law be enacted at this session.

#### A Speech

The President journeyed to Manhattan, addressed the annual luncheon of the Associated Press.

Excerpts:

Of the scandal disclosures in Washington. "The encouraging thing at present is the evidence of a well-nigh complete return to normal methods of action, and a sane public opinion."

Of public expenditures. "The country as a whole is demanding with great vigor every possible relief from the burden of every unnecessary public expenditure. Yet notwithstanding this, minority groups of one kind or another, and organizations, sometimes almost nation-wide in their ramifications, are making the most determined assaults upon the public treasury. I am advised by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that careful computation discloses that there are bills pending . . . not including the bonus, which would increase the expenditures of the Federal Government for next year by about \$3,600,000,000."

Of the Mellon Tax Plan. "Notwithstanding the failure of a majority of the Congress up to the present time accurately to comprehend and expeditiously to minister to the need of taxation reform, I believe that the requirements of economy and reduced taxes will be met in a way not inconsistent with the great resources of our country."

Of the League of Nations. "Our country refused to adhere to the Covenant of the League of Nations with a decisive rejection which I regard as final."

Of the Dawes Plan. "The finding of the experts, which is known as the Dawes report, has recently been made and published. It shows . . . a broad comprehension of the requirements of the situation. It has been favorably received by the Reparations Commission. It is gratifying to understand

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\*Doubtless he had in mind Porto Rico.

## National Affairs—[Continued]

that the Allies are looking upon it with full sympathy and Germany has expressed a willingness to cooperate. . . . A situation at once both intricate and difficult has been met in a most masterful way. Our countrymen are justified in looking at the result with great pride. Nothing of more importance to Europe has occurred since the armistice."

**Of the proposed loan to Germany.** "Part of the plan contemplated that a considerable loan should at once be made to Germany for immediate pressing needs, including the financing of a bank. I trust that private American capital will be willing to participate in advancing this loan."

**Of the World Court.** "A proposal was sent to the last Senate by President Harding for our adherence to the covenant establishing this court, which I submitted to the favorable consideration of the present Senate in my annual message. Other plans for a World Court have been broached, but up to the present time this has seemed to be the most practical one."

**Of a disarmament conference.** "... when the economic stability of Europe is restored. . . . It would lay the foundation for a further effort at disarmament in accordance with the theory of the Washington Conference. Although that gathering was able to limit capital battleships, it had to leave the question of submarines, aircraft, and land forces unsolved."

**Of international conferences.** "I do not claim to be able to announce any formula that will guarantee the peace of the world. There are certain definite things, however, that I believe can be done. . . . I believe that among these are frequent international conferences suited to particular needs. . . . It would appear to be impractical to attempt action under present conditions, but with a certain and definite settlement of German reparations firmly established, I should favor the calling of a similar conference to achieve such limitations of armaments and initiate plans for a codification of international law, should preliminary inquiries disclose that such a proposal would meet with a sympathetic response."

**Of newspapers, schoolmasters, clergymen.** "Our great hope lies in developing what is good. One newspaper is better than many criminal laws. One schoolmaster is better than a legion of bailiffs. One clergyman is better than an army with banners. These are our guarantees of internal peace and progress."

**Of America's place in the world.** "It is undoubtedly too much to sup-

pose that we hold very much of the affectionate regard of other nations. At the same time we do hold their respect."

## THE CABINET

### Post Office

Among other "problems" which discommoded Mr. Taft in the White House was the postal problem. This problem has returned.

Parcels post was one of the historic achievements of the Taft years—it

able votes by his daily journeys to the homes of the voters.

Mr. New, both as a responsible Cabinet officer and as a public official of unspotted integrity, refuses to countenance any such Treasury raid. But he recognizes that the present average wage of \$28.00\* per week to his 20,000† postal employees is too small. Therefore he proposes to raise \$43,000,000 from increased postal rates, of which \$30,000,000 shall come from parcels post, \$5,000,000 from second class mail, and the balance from third and fourth class.

Farm organizations protested. Publishers who would be hit by the second class mail increase expressed irritation. Postmen lamented the vanished vision of the Edge raid. Mr. New was left to his honest troubles.

One Congressional proposal was to increase parcels post rates by \$80,000,000. As pointed out by Mr. New, this would probably put parcels post out of business. There are such things as express companies.

Prominent business men have frequently said that if they could run the Post Office as a private enterprise they could increase service, pay better wages, reduce letter postage to 1¢, make millions.

### Navy

At the Senates behest Secretary Wilbur dove into the Navy Department's records, discovered:

**A Yacht.** One Albert C. Burrage leased his steam yacht, *Atzac*, to the Government during the War. He later claimed \$325,000 for repairs, \$60,000 for the loss of the use of the yacht. His attorney succeeded in getting \$300,000, said attorney being the Hon. William Gibbs McAdoo.

**Munitions.** Under contract No. 2,010 the Navy Department ordered some 3-inch projectiles from the Edward Valve and Manufacturing Co., Chicago, and partially cancelled this order when the Armistice was signed. The munitions makers claimed \$2,259,783.27. Their attorney succeeded in getting \$574,291.42, said attorney being the Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, onetime Senator (Democrat, Ill.).

**Some Sugar.** The Federal Sugar Refining Co., delivered 420,000 pounds of granulated sugar under Navy Or-

\*This is the average pay of a postal employee per week. It is increased \$100 annually.

†In July, 1920, there were 20,907 postal employees in the U. S.



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THE POSTMASTER GENERAL  
He was left to his troubles

improved the lot of the rural populations. Nobody expected that it would be self-supporting, but few foresaw that it would come to be the great burden upon the Federal budget which it now is. Harry S. New, who runs the postal system, stated last week: "I believe now, as I have believed ever since I have been connected with the department, that we carry parcels post too low."

Everybody likes the postman and wants him to have a salary raise; but nobody wants to pay it—least of all the great interests which benefit by low parcels post rates.

Senator Edge is half-father to a bill which would take \$150,000,000 from the tax-payer and give it to the postman. This is denounced as political pap, for although the postman cannot vote, he can influence innumer-



# National Affairs—[Continued]

der 6,273, and received payment, at the rate of 14¢ per pound which was slightly higher than the price fixed by the Paymaster General of the Navy for such sugar. Nevertheless, the sugar corporation claimed 25¢ per pound, making a balance due them of \$37,350 plus interest. Their attorney has taken this claim to the Court of Claims, said attorney being the Hon. Hoke Smith, onetime Senator (Democrat, Ga.)

Secretary Wilbur transmitted news of these discoveries to the Senate by letter in response to the first of seven resolutions introduced in the Senate by Nebraska Norris demanding that seven departments report whether former Cabinet officers or Senators have acted as attorneys in claim cases within two years after they had quit office. Such action is declared by opponents of Nebraska Norris to be undesirable and *contra bonos mores*.

## State

To the New York State Republican Convention a speech was made by the Secretary of State.

As a political entity, he said: "You will search in vain for a more ideal Executive than President Coolidge. The American people have already indicated their determination to keep him where he is. . . . Upon the farm, among the hills of Vermont, was nourished a life which knows the frugality, the industry, the treasuring of every opportunity for self-help, the pursuit of knowledge despite all difficulties, the fine aspirations and patriotic ideals of what we take delight in regarding as the typical American home. The old tree is still bearing the finest fruit. President Coolidge is his own platform. . . . No other platform is needed. . . . It is the unexpected that happens to Presidents as to others. For this reason, character is more important than declarations. Today, there is no occasion for experiment, no reason for uncertainty. The best assurance of the future is the character of Calvin Coolidge."

## Correspondence of State

Japanese Ambassador Hanihara wrote a letter to Mr. Hughes, concluding:

As the representative of my country, whose supreme duty is to maintain and, if possible, to draw still closer the bond of friendship so happily existing between our peoples, I honestly believe such effects as I have described to be "grave consequences." In these words, which I did quite ingenuously, I had no thought of being in any way disagreeable or discourteous and still less of conveying "a veiled threat."

In view, however, of what has transpired in the course of the public discussion in the Senate, I feel constrained to write you, as a

matter of record, that I did not use the phrase in question in such a sense as has been attributed to it.

I am, my dear Mr. Secretary,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) M.\* HANIHARA.

To this Mr. Hughes replied:

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

I am gratified to receive your letter of the 17th instant with your frank and friendly explanation of the intent of your recent note in relation to the pending immigration bill. It gives me pleasure to be able to assure you that, reading the words "grave consequences" in the light of their context, and knowing the spirit of friendship and understanding you have always manifested in our long association, I had no doubt that these words were to be taken in the sense you have stated, and I was quite sure that it was far from your thought to express or imply any threat. I am happy to add that I have deeply appreciated your constant desire to promote the most cordial relations between the peoples of the two countries.

With high esteem, I am, my dear Mr. Hanihara,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) CHARLES E. HUGHES.

From Tokyo it was reported that the Japanese Government would certainly not recall Mr. Hanihara for his ingenious juxtaposition of the words "grave" and "consequences."

## CONGRESS

### The Legislative Week

The Senate: Reaffirmed the principle of Japanese exclusion by 71 to 4 on a roll call supplementary to the viva voce vote that denounced the "Gentlemen's Agreement" with Japan.

Passed (62 to 6) the Immigration Bill, with a quota basis of 2% of the 1890 census and an amendment limiting immigration (after 1927) to an annual total of 150,000.

The House: Appropriated \$1,000,000 for the relief of drought-stricken farmers in New Mexico.

Passed the Ketcham Bill instructing the Department of Agriculture to collect and disseminate information on agricultural production, competition and demand in foreign countries, to promote the sale of American farm products abroad, and to enable the American farmer to adjust his crops to world needs.

Passed appropriation bills for the Departments of Justice, Commerce and Labor, totalling \$64,500,000, including \$1,200,000 to prevent smuggling aliens across the Canadian and Mexican borders.

Appropriated \$1,500,000 to fight the hoof and mouth disease in California and other Pacific Coast States.

Sent the Immigration Bill to joint conference of the House and Senate Immigration Committees.

\*M. for Masama.

## IMMIGRATION

### To Conference

The Senate of the U. S. looked upon the immigration bill passed by the House and then proceeded to write and pass its own bill, which differed from the House bill only by as much as Nature herself requires that one pea shall differ from another.

The House cut annual immigration down to 161,000 (2% on 1890 census of aliens in the U. S.). The Senate did likewise, but added that after July 1, 1927, this quota should be further cut to a round flat 150,000.

The Senate also restricted the surplus that might be brought in as relatives of American citizens. How much difference this difference would make, was a subject of debate.

The Senate adopted Mr. Pittman's amendment to Mr. Simmons' amendment providing that the states may designate their agricultural requirements and that—up to 50%—agricultural immigrants will be preferred.

The House provided that immigrants would be admitted by certificate, thus avoiding family splits. The Senate preferred to continue the diplomatic usage of stamping individual passports.

The House banned Asiatics. The Senate, persisting in the offense it took from the Japanese Ambassador, did likewise.

Now the two bills—House and Senate—are "in conference," the famous hot house of national legislation. From the conference will emerge a bill which, unless they choose to upset the normal cause of legislation, both House and Senate will approve.

Conferees from the Senate: Reed (Pa.), Sterling, Keyes, King, Harris, the first three being Republicans; from the House: Johnson, Vare, Vincent, Sabath, Raker, the first three being Republicans.

Two Senate Republicans—the venerable Colt, and Weller—voted against the Senate bill, and four Democrats, Bayard, Gerry, King, Walsh (Mass.).

The following table shows the national quotas permitted by the House Bill and by the present law:

Country	Present Law	New Bill
Great Britain and Ire-		
land	77,342	62,558
Germany	67,607	50,229
Italy	42,057	3,989
Poland	30,979	8,972
Russia	24,405	1,892
Sweden	20,042	9,661
Czecho-Slovakia	14,357	1,973
Norway	12,205	6,553
Rumania	7,419	231
Austria	7,342	1,090
Jugo-Slavia	6,426	835
Hungary	5,747	588

## National Affairs—[Continued]

France	5,729	3,978
Denmark	5,619	2,882
Finland	3,921	245
Switzerland	3,752	2,181
Netherlands	3,602	1,737
Greece	3,063	135
Turkey	2,654	123
Lithuania	2,632	402
Portugal	2,465	574
Belgium	1,563	609
Latvia	1,540	217
Estonia	1,348	202

The total quota is cut by the new bill from 357,801 to 161,990.

### Immigrant Senator

Magnavox Johnson, from the floor of the Senate:

"God knows, we have got too many people in the towns today. I remember well the time when I was an immigrant myself, and came to this country. I believe I am the only one in this body that ever had the opportunity to come to this country as an immigrant, except the Senator from Idaho, Mr. Gooding, who was an eight-year-old boy when he came, and the Senator from Michigan, Mr. Couzens, who came across the line from Canada.

"I know the problems of the immigrant. I know the time will come when we will have to stop immigration entirely. I voted to exclude the yellow races and I think I was justified in doing so. But it seems to me, and I agree absolutely with the Senator from Alabama, Mr. Underwood, and also with the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Reed, when they made speeches here yesterday, that I never would be able to deliver.

"If you do not like Italians or the people from Southeastern Europe, why do you not say so and shut them out entirely? During the years that I have been traveling through the United States I have met persons of all nationalities, and I have met good and bad ones in all of them, even in my own nationality, which used to be Swedish.

"Among the Swedes we find scoundrels and hypocrites, and I was surprised that the able Senator from Alabama, Mr. Heflin, devoted an hour and 15 minutes to speaking about an immigrant boy who came over here and who had been here only a few months, who happened—perhaps he was insane—to stab a boy who had been born in this country."

### The Borders

No limitation is set on immigration into the U. S. from any North, South or Central American country, and none is contained in any legislation now before Congress.

Senator Willis, big Ohio Republican,

proposed an amendment to restrict passage of residents of Canada and Mexico across the borders. "What does it amount to," cried he, "to shut and padlock the front door and leave the back door open?" The Senate, 60 to 12, refused to recognize the force of his in-



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WEST VIRGINIA SENATOR

"Why let in the toad-eaters?"

terjection. Said Pennsylvanian Reed: "This is absolutely unnecessary.\* This is unwise if we are to pay any attention to the Pan-American idea." And Senator Fess (from Ohio, like Mr. Willis) cautioned: "It will disturb our relations." New Mexican Bursum added: "We had \$200,000,000 trade with Mexico last year. We may have \$1,000,000,000 soon." A last vain attempt to close the border was made by West Virginian Neeley: "Why shut out the gold-diggers of Italy and citizens of Norway and let in the bull-baiters and toad-eaters from Mexico?"

But the border terror was taken more seriously in the House. Immigration Commissioner Husband reported to the Immigration Committee that the illegal admissions on the border, were five times as great as the legal; that Canadian smugglers did regular business in Asiatics at \$500 a head; that whereas he had 61 officials on the borders, he needed 486 in order to stop 75% of the illegal immigration. Represent-

\* He stated that last year the net immigration from South and Central America was only 4,015.

tative Johnson, author of the Immigration Bill, promptly went to the floor of the House, declared that the House must vote the money to enforce its immigration ideas. An additional \$1,238,000 was promptly voted to the department of labor for the Immigration Bureau. This appropriation does not affect the Immigration Law; it merely provides for its stricter enforcement. Its purpose is to accomplish by enforcement what Senator Willis desired to do by new legislation.

## NEGROES

### "Such Lily Whites"

Ever since the Emancipation Proclamation the Republican Party has considered the Negroes to be the especial wards of the G. O. P.

Last week was instituted a determined move to swing the Negroes to the Democratic column. Various members\* of the Executive National Negro Democratic Committee issued a call for a National Democratic Negro Convention in Baltimore, May 27.

The announcement:

"The Democratic Party is sure of victory this Fall because honesty will be the big issue, and the Republican, Party certainly cannot boast of that

"The Republican Party has never fulfilled its promises to the Negroes, who have been their faithful allies since 1872 . . .

"The so-called grand old party is not the party of Grant, Sumner, Chandler and men of that class, but is today composed largely of the representatives of special privilege, and, so far as the Negro is concerned, composed of such lily whites as Bascom Slemp, the Secretary and mouthpiece of the President."

## WOMEN

### D. A. R.

At the 33rd Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

Eight Vice Presidents General were elected for a three-year term: Miss Anne W. Lange, Dallas, Ore.; Mrs. Paul Duane Kitt, Chillicothe, Mo.; Mrs. Logan S. Gillentine, Murfreesboro, Kan.; Miss Amy Gilbert, State Center, Iowa; Mrs. Norval Smith, Warren, Ariz.; Mrs. Edith Scott Magna, Holyoke, Mass.; Mrs. T. W. Spence, Milwaukee.

Miss Jenn Coltrane, North Caro-

\* Oscar H. Waters, publisher of *The New York Democrat*, "only Negro Democratic daily in America," Bishop R. B. Robinson of Virginia, Percy A. Brown, John Banks, Charles Puleston, Walter Robinson.

## National Affairs—[Continued]

lina candidate for Vice President General, was defeated by five votes. In 1921 Miss Jenn made a report as Historian General to the Continental Congress. In this report she made a list of "notable Presidents," including the names of Washington, Lincoln, Harding. She did not mention Woodrow Wilson. Southern delegates took offense at this slight to the War President. Mrs. Franklin Cain, of South Carolina, was elected by a vote of 818 to 813.

Representative Albert Johnson of Washington addressed the Congress on immigration. Two resolutions endorsing the Immigration Bill had been tabled by the Daughters of the American Revolution pending Mr. Johnson's address. Said he: "Madame President and ladies: Our new immigration legislation, passed by decisive votes in each house, is America's second Declaration of Independence."

Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of Woodrow Wilson's former Secretary of State, spoke on "International Relations"; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee spoke on Americanization; Mrs. L. Grant Baldwin spoke on "Better Films."

The inevitable Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, spoke on Prohibition. General Pershing made a brief, soldierly plea for military training. Sir Esmé Howard paid tribute to Lincoln. M. Jules Jusserand reflected on his life in the U. S. President Coolidge asked women to vote.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, grand old dame of the convention, President-General of the D. A. R., pronounced "prophetic syllables regarding Prohibition. 'Are we to receive our principles from the eminence of a soap box? Are the guarantees of free speech and of a free press to deliver us to malicious slander? Is liberty to become license? No, a thousand times no! Prohibition is the will of the people, and shall prevail. The Volstead Act will never be repealed!'"

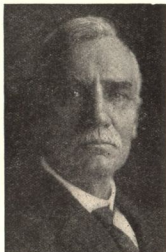
## ARMY AND NAVY

5-5-3

Because obsolete boilers were responsible for the failure of several battleships to meet the test of the recent naval maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea, (TIME, Jan. 28), it was proposed to install oil-burning boilers in the *Florida*, *Utah*, *Arkansas*, *Wyoming*, *New York*, *Texas*. Whereupon Premier MacDonald declared in the British House of Commons that this action would be a

violation of the naval limitation treaty.

After taking counsel of the Department of State, Representative Butler, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, reported last week a vigorous Naval Constitution Bill, appropriating \$110,560,000. The bill calls for the conversion of the six defective battleships into oil-burners, blister protection against submarines, further deck protection against air attack, and new fire controls on the *New York* and *Texas*—the whole at a cost of \$18,360,-



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CONGRESSMAN BUTLER  
He has a sobriquet

000. In addition, the building program calls for eight scout cruisers, costing \$11,000,000 each, and six river gunboats (for Chinese service) at \$700,000 each.

Mr. Butler's report points out that on April 1, 1924, including built, building and projected, the British Empire had 55 fast scout cruisers of a total tonnage of 298,370; Japan, 28 of a total tonnage of 170,980; and the U. S., ten of a total tonnage of 75,000.

Thomas S. Butler has been a member of Congress from Pennsylvania for more than a quarter of a century, and has earned the sobriquet "father of the big navy." In the 19th Century he predicted that competitive naval building would result in a limitation agreement. He now says that the Washington agreements of 1921 are being evaded by other nations which are now constructing smaller craft. He advocates another conference.

## MUSCLE SHOALS

### New Bid

Senator Oscar W. Underwood hounded the Senate to vote on Henry Ford's bid for the industrial capital of the southern states (Muscle Shoals). The House had accepted the Ford offer, but no sooner had it done so than an unparalleled outburst of opposition to the Ford plan developed.

The scandal alarm was definitely sounded. "How do you account for the fact," roared Senator Norris, "that Ford came to Washington angry with the Administration, and after his visit he came out and endorsed President Coolidge?" (Mr. Ford conferred with the President on the occasion of his row with Secretary of War Weeks last October.)

The plain facts are:

1) Mr. Ford's bid is not the highest bid.

2) Mr. Ford's bid is so low it would almost certainly be rejected except for the tremendous prestige of the bidder. ("Trust Ford" is the sum of favorable arguments.)

3) The question which the Government must decide is whether its faith in Mr. Ford justifies the bargain.

Last week there was given to Ford's opponents a new big argument. It is known as the Hooker-White-Atterbury bid. Elton H. Hooker, owner of an electro-chemical company at Niagara Falls, built two of the Muscle Shoals units during the War. J. G. White is a great chemical manufacturer. Atterbury, famed "General," is operative head of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They aggregate no mean amount of prestige. Their offer is to function as an operating company for the Government in the manufacture of a metallic magnesium aluminum alloy, which has the strength of mild steel, would revolutionize railway car construction, cheapen transportation, provide stocks of metal—discovered by the Germans in the World War—for airplanes and dirigible structures.

Points in the offer are:

1) The Government shall furnish the capital for the various operations involved and the company shall put in \$1,000,000 as evidence of good faith.

2) The company shall at once relieve the Government of construction, operation, research, manufacture.

3) After various sinking funds shall have been cared for, covering the return of the main Government investment, the Government shall receive the bulk of the profits, which proportion after ten years shall

## National Affairs—[Continued]

amount to 75% to the Government and 25% to the company on fertilizer.

4) Absolute ownership in all properties shall reside in the Government, and the water power and all other rights shall revert to the Government in 50 years, in compliance with the Federal Water Power Act.

5) The company estimates the Government's returns in 50 years at \$305,000,000 as against the estimate of the Alabama Power Company of \$136,000,000 and Mr. Ford's of \$91,000,000.

Thereupon Senator Ralston, Democratic sage, proposed that there should be a new deal. Let the Government, said he, devise a Muscle Shoals policy. In conformity with that policy, let there be new bids. This was tantamount to postponing the whole question for at least a year.

### Anti-Ford comment:

*Democratic Minority of the House Committee on Military Affairs:* "Imagination cannot compass the advantages to the fortunate legatee of this gigantic gift from a great government. . . . Can it be anything less than a sinister menace, a grave danger, an unmistakably false step wholly unjustified, a grievous wrong to the future generations that will have to live under it and abide by what we here do?"

*Newton D. Baker:* "To grant Muscle Shoals to any individual or company for 100 years, or even 50 years, grants to such company or individual the industrial dominance for that period of the whole Southeastern portion of our country.

"If I were greedy for power over my fellow-men I would rather control Muscle Shoals than to be continuously elected President of the United States, and in the nature of the case nobody can now be wise enough to foresee or adroit enough to forestall all the ways in which the private control of this immense power source will be prejudicial to the general public interest and profitable to a private interest.

"I am, therefore, clearly of the belief that the Congress should retain Muscle Shoals, provide for its operation directly by the corps of engineers of the army, or by a public corporation analogous to the Panama Railroad Company, and through such operation deal with the power produced in the mass, without entering into retail operation."

## POLITICAL NOTES

### A Compliment

Senator Magnus Johnson paid a unique compliment to Senator Heflin of

Alabama. Said he, in an immigration speech. "The distinguished Senator who looks to me like an English lord would not have been here if it had not been for some of his ancestors coming here from abroad many years ago."



© Wide World Mr. HEFLIN  
"Like an English lord"

### Enemies of Magnus

Those Washington newspapermen who are hostile to Magnus Johnson last week scrutinized his senatorial record.

They pointed out that: ☛ The Washington capers of "Magnavox" have so far resulted in the introduction of 13 bills. Not one of them relates to the farmers whose salvation he proposed to achieve. Eight of them are for personal claims or pensions for voters in his state. Typical of the others is his bill to abolish capital punishment in the District of Columbia.

☛ The peace plan, announced from afar by his big voice, consisted entirely of a few whereases and a suggestion that the President call an international conference to make arbitration treaties.

☛ Mr. Johnson's most justly famous speech on the floor of the Senate was the one in which he pronounced McAdoo "Micky Doo." The sole disturbance caused by him was an attack on the press gallery for alleged misrepresentation of his grammar and accent.

☛ His colleagues have shown him every courtesy. Mr. Pepper took him to his Philadelphia home—a house located in the Colonial street where

the Declaration of Independence was signed, and characterized by Mr. Johnson as being "in an alley where Mrs. Johnson would not think of living."

### In Illinois

Although official count was still pending, it appeared certain that Senator Medill McCormick had been defeated by Illinois' ex-Governor, Deneen, with whom he was contesting the Republican nomination for the Senate. He lacked only some 4,000 votes for renomination. He failed to get them, either because he was too unpleasantly hostile to European affairs, or because he was too bitter toward the bad local governor (one Len Small), or because he somewhat too blatantly permitted Federal office holders to work in his behalf, or because he was too militaristic, or because the people had become suspicious of the autocracy of the *Chicago Tribune*, or because Deneen is quite a good man, or for all these reasons put together and spiced with the elusive flavor of political accident.

Colonel Albert Arnold Sprague, the Democratic nominee, is a Chicago wholesale grocer (Sprague, Warner & Co.) full of good works like his father before him. His chances of defeating his Republican opponent for the Senate are considered good, although the state is considered sure for Calvin Coolidge.

### Unemployment

"We are facing a period of unemployment," said Senator McCormick, in a speech upholding the Immigration Bill.

Loud and raucous laughter from the Senate galleries.

"We are facing a period of unemployment," the Senator repeated.

Since his defeat in the Illinois primaries, Senator McCormick also faces a period of unemployment. Hence the guffaws.

### Vacant Chairs

With "hundreds of vacant chairs meeting his gaze," Senator Hiram Warren Johnson caused his voice to reverberate through the cavernous recesses of a Newark, N. J., auditorium. "Secretary Mellon is the real head of the Government!" he roared. "He should be nominated for the Presidency, and not merely someone to represent him. You may fire a Denby; you may attack a Daugherty; but when you attack a Mellon you touch the supersensitive nerve of finance and big business and the whole Government trembles!"



# FOREIGN NEWS

## REPARATIONS

### Optimism

The recommendations made by the two committees of experts (TIME, April 21) have definitely entered European politics as constructive factors.

Chancellor Marx accepted for Germany the Dawes reparation plan as a basis of a settlement. There was no evidence to show that the present German Government had not given up resistance to the reparations clauses of the Versailles Treaty.

Premier MacDonald accepted the plan as "an indivisible whole." The stressing of these words was taken as a reminder to France that Britain will not countenance any move which permits the retention of the Ruhr and that she will not be a party to any modifications aimed at imposing a scale of punishments upon Germany in case of default before she actually defaults.

Premier Poincaré of France averred in a speech which sounded the keynote of the French Nationalist's election program that his Government is willing to make the necessary concessions to enable the Dawes plan to be put into effect. Certain diplomats professed to see in this statement the empty phrases of electioneering strategy. Positive indications that France will give up the Ruhr were absent and the question of French security against German aggression was a subject that was not seriously discussed.

**The industrialists.** Pending the definite acceptance of the Dawes recommendations, the Ruhr industrialists renewed for two months the accords established with the Allied Control Mission last Fall.

Negotiations necessary to the inauguration of the Dawes plan will not take place until late next month, when the political clouds in France and Germany have rolled away.

Meanwhile, although a spirit of optimism runs riot in the world, the ultimate success of the reparations depends upon:

- 1) The results of the elections in France and Germany.
- 2) Fixing the total reparations to be paid by Germany.
- 3) Determining the inter-relationship of reparations and inter-allied debts.
- 4) The procedure in case of German defaults.

5) Meeting France's security requirements.

6) The manner in which the military control of the occupied territories is to be terminated.

7) Meeting guarantee requirements demanded by France.

## COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

### Parliament's Week

**House of Lords.** Royal Assent\* was given to the Lausanne Treaty (TIME, April 14), which will now be formally ratified by Great Britain.

**House of Commons.** Major General J. E. B. Seely, Liberal ex-Secretary of State for War and ex-Secretary of State for Air, suggested that the Government should call an international conference to discuss reduction of aerial armaments. "The position is exceedingly serious and ought to be faced," he said. "France has built up a great air force. I do not believe it is directed against us, but it is a fact that we have started an air race which is being joined in by others. I hope that the Premier will be able to summon a conference of Powers or even two of them, following along the lines of the Washington treaty."

In answer to the "honorable and gallant Member," Premier MacDonald said his Government would welcome a Washington agreement to limit aerial armaments, that it had been at the back of his mind to face seriously the armaments situation as soon as some of the worst European tangles had been unraveled. He also stated that if an invitation to discuss aerial armaments were addressed to him by any other Power, "my door is open to that invitation."

**Adjournment.** Parliament adjourned for the Easter recess and will not meet until April 29.

¶ Mrs. Hilton Philipson, M. P., former actress, may retire from Parliament in order to devote her time to the nursery, it was rumored in London.

¶ Olga Nethersole, 54, actress, intends to enter Parliament as soon as possible, but had not chosen her party. She will stand for "food, houses and education." "My art is the joy of my life," said she, "but humanity is my religion!"

¶ In Parliamentary and naval circles

\* Royal Assent is given to a bill passed by both Houses of Parliament; it is necessary to give any measure legal force. Usually a committee of the House of Lords gives assent on behalf of the King, but it is the Sovereign's constitutional prerogative to withhold such assent.

was heard wide discussion upon getting the signatories of the Washington Naval Agreement to permit conversion of battleships from coal to oil. As oil gives the ships a greater cruising radius, it is held by some to contravene the spirit of the Washington agreement. The Government opposes conversion, but the House is thought to be in its favor. An official of the Navy League in London said: "Professional opinion in the United States seems to be that the conversion is not in conflict with the treaty terms. Contrary views are taken by the British Government. I am sure a conversation should be able to clear up the whole matter."

¶ "Comrade" Oliver, radical son of ex-Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, said he will oppose Lloyd George at the next Parliamentary election. Critics announced unpleasant things about his "overweening egotism."

### Anglo-Russian

Sometime ago, Great Britain negotiated a trade agreement with Soviet Russia but withheld recognition. The whole arrangement proved unsatisfactory.

The British Government has now recognized Sovietland, and in London, Bolsheviks and Laborites are in daily conference—when the Soviet delegates can be induced to give up seeing London from the bus-tops—trying to straighten out their economic and financial relations.

The opening sessions of the conference were marked with much plain speaking from Premier Ramsay MacDonald. Old Tsarist Treaties were relegated to subcommittees for inspection, but no important decisions were or could be arrived at. Cessation of Bolshevik propaganda and recognition of debts and private property by the Soviet Government were the chief items on the agenda.

### Political Forecast

That the Labor Party is in power by grace of the Liberal Party is by now a truism. That the Liberal Party is showing signs of compound fracture became evident during the past week. This *a priori* reasoning led British political critics to forecast another general election within four months.

At a meeting of the Liberal Party held in London, ex-Premier Lloyd George referred to the "contempt" with which the Labor Party treats the Liberals. His charge was that



## Foreign News—[Continued]

there was no system of consultation between the two Parties and that the Laborites seemed to expect the Liberals to be at their beck and call. He declared that things had begun with Labor contempt for the Liberal Party as a whole and had now reached the stage where individual Liberals were openly reviled.

He made it evident that there was no desire at present to turn the Laborites out of office. But he stated that the present state of affairs could not go on indefinitely.

Ex-Premier Herbert H. Asquith agreed with everything Mr. Lloyd George had said, and suggested a meeting of the Liberal Party to discuss the situation.

Many political writers in Britain prophesied that the Liberals would eventually split, part joining the Laborites, part the Conservatives. In this event the recent prediction of Lord Rothermere (British newspaper king) that the Liberal Party would disappear will have been fulfilled.

### FRANCE

#### A Sale

His Serene Highness Prince Hélié de Sagan, Duc de Talleyrand-Périgord, husband of the former Anna Gould\* of Manhattan, decided to sell his estate at Sagan in Silesia near the border of Brandenburg and about 100 miles southeast of Berlin.

The estate, which was advertised in European papers, comprises Sagan, capital of the "principality," which has a population of 15,000 people, an immense outlying estate upon which 50,000 people live, many castles, a park and other properties. The whole estate is worth considerably more than a million dollars.

Prince Hélié, who inhabits an aesthetic pink marble house on the Boulevard du Bois de Boulogne in Paris said when questioned about the sale: "See the treasurer of my household. . . . I occupy myself with nothing concerning the sale. My Berlin agents receive offers in my name. The French and German Governments doubtless will have to give their assent to the sale, which will be a pure formality. I shall have to

intervene only when the sale is concluded."

The Quai d'Orsay, French Foreign Office, said: "It is a long time since the feudal laws under which such principalities were administered



© Underwood  
ANNA GOULD  
The Great War overshadowed all

were abolished. We are no more concerned with this sale than with any real estate transaction on the boulevards."

The American Princess emphatically stated that the title of "Prince" is not to be sold with the property. Charles Maurice Pierre Jason Howard, her son by Prince Hélié, will one day become Prince de Sagan, no matter what happens to the property now for sale.

#### Notes

At an autograph sale in Paris, it became known that Premier Poincaré had signed his name so often during his 63 years that his autographs would not fetch as much as \$2 apiece. Benito Mussolini's signature, however, fetched almost \$6, while Kipling's brought nearly as much as Napoleon's, at about \$19. But the autograph of Nietzsche surpassed them all, an admirer buying it for \$100.

An attempt is to be made to induce Parisians to eat chilled meat. Once before it was tried without success and experts declared the new experiment is predestined to failure. The

fact is the Parisiens prefer snails and frogs.

La Banque de France repaid the loan of \$100,000,000 advanced by J. P. Morgan & Co. at the time of the franc's crash (TIME, March 17).

Bicycles are as thick in Paris as hairs on a dog's back and the expression "No, thanks, I'm going to walk to the office as I haven't time to ride in an automobile," is in daily use. In a cross-Paris race between a bicycle, an automobile, a subway passenger and a pedestrian, the bicyclist won—time 17 mins., 16 secs., distance about 6 miles.

A proposal to use the first three floors of the Eiffel Tower, respectively, as a restaurant, a dance hall and a tea room on July 14 met with hot opposition from the French General Staff, who now utilize the Tower as a wireless and meteorological station. The refusal was based on the fact that it would establish a precedent and necessitate costly special insurance.

France sent instructions to her minister at Athens to recognize the Greek Republic.

### GERMANY

#### Nach dem Tote

The will of the deceased Hugo Stinnes, "King of Coke," was read but not published. According to report his entire fortune was left to his widow, Frau Klaira Stinnes, née Wagenknecht; but the direction of his vast estate was placed in the hands of his two eldest sons, Dr. Edmund Hugo Stinnes and Hugo Hermann Stinnes, the former to be in charge of the Ruhr and Rhineland properties, the latter to oversee the family's interests in Berlin, run the shipping business and care for foreign properties.

The dead giant of industry admonished his children to refrain from quarrels, appointed their mother sole arbiter of their disputes.

The Stinnes fortune was not appraised, but financial circles on the Berlin Börse estimated it at \$500,000,000.

On the day of Hugo Stinnes' funeral, Maximilian Harden, German Socialist writer, had published his latest volume of *Köpfe* (heads), a series of character sketches of great German men of the present time. Herr Harden in discussing the "King

\*In 1895, Anna, daughter of George Jay Gould, married Catholic Count Paul Marie Ernest Boniface de Castellane. In 1906 she divorced him. Two years later Prince Hélié fell victim to her charm and they lived happily ever after—until 1914. In this momentous year the High Court of the Roman Curia reconsidered the annulment of her marriage to Count Castellane. It transpired that the Pope was displeased, the Vatican disapproved and Catholics in general disturbed about her divorce—then the Great War overshadowed all.

## Foreign News—[Continued]

of Coke" admires his financial genius but despises his political ability.

The power of Stinnes over the German mind is shown in Harden's book, by an imaginary dialogue between two men-in-the-street. They declare in all seriousness that Stinnes has proposed to convert the Papacy into a company called "St. Peter's Successors, Limited" with which is to be amalgamated "the Russian Greek Orthodox Church and affiliated in the form of a religious syndicate with other religious organizations including the Tibetan Lama Church, and that he has plans for establishing a paper factory in the Vatican grounds and founding a moving picture city near Rome which shall completely eclipse Los Angeles."

Other things which the imaginary couple say: "He owns half of East Prussia, a large part of Sweden, the waterfront at Bremen, Hamburg and Copenhagen and the lion's share of stock in the fattest enterprises throughout the world."

"He will fight tooth and nail against the oil interests that are seeking to grab the world, until he finally gets control of the major portion of the world's oil production or else exploits it advantageously for himself in a trust in which his fellow members are Rockefeller, Rothschild, Sinclair, Urquhart, Kemal Pasha and the Soviet Governments of Baku and Batum."

Harden also gives interesting sidelights on Stinnes from the lips of the late Albert Ballin, famed head of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line. After a meeting at which Harden had introduced Stinnes to Ballin, the latter said: "Stinnes is the greatest of the Rhineland captains of industry; but just as some children cannot leave a crumb of cake, and some men cannot leave a woman alone, so Stinnes cannot keep his hands off a single business undertaking even when it belongs to another."

Animadverting upon the Stinnes character, Harden writes: "Does broad, wild, smiling Nature delight him? I am not sure. I rather believe that if a magician had whisked him to a high Himalayan plateau he would instantly have begun studying its geological and economic possibilities."

Concluding, the author says that Stinnes could not realize that "flexibility of mind is not weakness; that the strongest also can be the most polite, and that lust for unbounded

international commercial power is irreconcilable with nationalistic politics."

## BELGIUM

## Dutch Hisses

At an international conference in Louvain, 200 Dutch Nationalists staged an anti-Belgium riot. They threw stones, hissed, unfolded Orange banners,



© Keystone

QUEEN WILHELMINA  
Her subjects hissed

cried "Long Live Wilhelmina! Down with Belgium!"

Belgians returned the stones and entered into a vocal contest with the Dutch by shouting their *Brabançonne*, (national anthem).

Although present-day Belgium was known to the Romans as *Gallia Belgica*, her history for the most part has been interwoven with that of the Netherlands. It was not until 1830, when the collapse of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands took place, that the modern State of Belgium was created. At that time and for a number of years later, the Dutch evinced a rabid hostility toward the Belgians, but this feeling has gradually diminished during the past 50 years, although the above clash shows that some bad blood still courses through the veins of both peoples.

## SPAIN

## The Dictator

Rumors of Spanish political crises are as persistent as the odor of the onions named after the Iberian land. But Captain General Primo Rivera, "Spain's Mussolini," last week insisted that the inescapable effluvium savors not of crises but of peace, joy, contentment.

Speaking at Barcelona, where he inspected a new palace that has been built for Alfonso and his consort, Primo said that business conditions were "not very good but not very bad"; that transit over road and railroad is now safe, because of the vast military forces which patrol them; that the country is under military law only until he (Primo) has finished administering his political purge; that the majority of Spaniards favor the monarchy and hold no republican predilections; that a military expedition is to end Spanish troubles in Morocco during next month—a story similar to many others given out to calm, credulous denizens of Spain.

At an interview in which the Dictator (real name Marquis de Estella) defended his régime, he was described as "robust, determined, democratic, above medium height, with a small bald patch surrounded by dark hair and with an upper lip bristling with mustachios."

He "has 72 titles and more decorations than he can pin on his coat, so he does not wear any except on State occasions." Usually dressed in civilian clothes, he is frequently to be seen in an undress uniform of olive green cloth.

In manner he is affable and courteous. He receives many people from all classes and listens to complaints patiently as he puffs cigarette after cigarette. When he commands, he expects to be obeyed and he intimates this by giving his orders with speed, precision, mastery.

## ITALY

## Swiss Insult

A Swiss regiment passing one of the frontier stations on the Italo-Swiss border became incensed at the sight of some Fascisti. They cried out: "Down with Italy!" "Down with the Fascisti!" "Down with Mussolini!" This incident had two results: Lieutenant Guido Gavani challenged Colonel Gusser, commander of the Swiss regiment, to a duel for slurring the fair name of Fascismo. Benito Mussolini, swallowing his own

## Foreign News—[Continued]

pride, called upon the Swiss Government to apologize for having insulted Italy. The Swiss Government uttered its concern and promised an inquiry and punishment for the offenders.

### Serene Silence

The passage of the Johnson Immigration Bill by the U. S. House of Representatives and Senate, whereby Italian immigration into the U. S. will be whittled down from 42,000 to about 4,000 caused hardly a ripple upon Italo-American diplomatic waters.

In Italy the press fulminated. The *Giornale d'Italia* said: "We perfectly understand the motives which have prompted the measures passed by the American Congress, but we think that American public opinion would be well advised to take into consideration also another aspect of problem. Hundreds of thousands of Italians who live in America have, with their work, intellect and enterprise, contributed to the progress of the great Republic. It must be true that they often succeeded in gathering wealth for themselves, and that under the protection of the Star-Spangled Banner they have obtained advantages which their own country could not offer them, but it is also true that they took with them to the New World a sum of gifts which only a people with an old civilization can possess and which undoubtedly have been one of the co-efficients of America's present prosperity.

"Italian workers have many qualities which are hard to replace. This is generally recognized in all countries, because all countries have roads, aqueducts, bridges and other monumental works built almost exclusively by Italian labor, because only Italian labor could build them.

"Let us, therefore, hope that President Coolidge may reflect upon these facts before the new law, which has been voted by the legislative bodies of America, comes into practical application."

The *Corriere d'Italia* was more resentful. It characterized the American immigration law as "unjust, one-sided and advantageous to Anglo-Saxon, German and Scandinavian immigrants to the injury of Slavs and Italians as well as to the yellow and black races."

"But the eyes of the world were upon a small patch of Italian territory" situated at 1400 New Hampshire Avenue in

"By courtesy of the Governments of the land in which they are situated, foreign embassies are regarded as foreign soil under privileges derived from extraterritoriality, a term of international law.

Washington, where lives Prince Gelasio Caetani, Italian Ambassador to the U. S., aristocratic diplomat, diplomatic aristocrat.

What would he say to the passage of the Immigration Bill? Would he take his cue from Japanese Ambassador Hanihara (*TIME*, April 21, NATIONAL AFFAIRS) and make "veiled threats"? Would he castigate the U. S. Congressmen for their unfeeling attitude toward thousands of expectant Italians? Would he discourse upon the injured dignity of his country? He was known to be deeply and personally interested in Italian immigration to the U. S., he had even worked out a selective system, whereby Italian farm laborers would be sent from Italy to supply the shortage in the U. S.

His diplomatic pen protested against the immigration cut as being an unjust discrimination against Italians. That was all. Diplomatic necessity had dictated that a note be written to U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, but there was written into it Caetani's personal aristocratic restraint. His predecessor, Signor Vittorio Ricci, in a similar situation, once made a speech attacking the U. S. Congress in no uncertain terms. He went to Rome on a vacation which has not yet ended. Prince Gelasio's diplomacy is of a higher order and he merits the epithet of aristocratic diplomat, diplomatic aristocrat.

Prince Gelasio is a scion of an ancient Papal family ranking with the Colonnas and Orsinis. Among its members have been great men, statesmen, diplomats, generals; two were Popes, Gelasius II (Giovanni Caetani 1118-1119), Boniface VIII (Benedetto Caetani 1294-1303). His father held many titles; his mother was an Englishwoman, Ada Wilbraham, niece of the then Lord Derby.

In 1901, 24 years after his birth, he obtained his Civil Engineer's degree in Rome. He then went to the U. S. as plain Signor G. Castania and out west to work for John Hays Hammond, who, having noticed "the young and intelligent miner," promised to keep his name and rank a secret.

He worked alternately at manual work, agriculture and designing in mining districts between Mexico and Alaska. He improved the process of washing gold. He spent one winter in a hut on an island in the Arctic to study a project for installing a hydro-electric plant. After many years of this practical mining, he founded a firm of engineers specializing in construction of shafts and mining plants. His four big mining ventures were successful; two in Colorado—"Tomboy" and "Smugglers

Union"; and two in California—"Plymouth" and "Mountain Cup."

At the outbreak of the War, he returned to Italy, joined the Army and covered himself with glory at Col de Lana. After the armistice he helped Herbert C. Hoover at Paris to make arrangements for the distribution of aid to Italy and Austria. In 1921 he became a Deputy, in 1922 Ambassador to the U. S. He is an ardent admirer of Benito Mussolini and a devoted slave of Fascism.

## RUSSIA

### Forty Cases

All the way from Moscow came a Bolshevik trade delegation to the capital of Canada, there to arrange for a renewal of a Russo-Canadian commercial agreement.

The members of the delegation arrived with conspicuously little luggage. They said it was coming. When it arrived it turned out to be 40 large cases.

Canadian Customs officials wanted to examine the contents of the cases. The Bolsheviks claimed diplomatic immunity. Canadian law officers said that such immunity could not be granted to a mere trade delegation. The cases were opened and 40% of their contents turned out to be propaganda "denouncing and ridiculing Jesus Christ and the Christian religion and praising Communism and revolution."

### A Trotsky Tirade

The first speech made by War Lord Léon Trotsky, after having set foot inside the Red War Office, fresh from convalescence in Russia's sunny Georgia, was in defamation of the U. S.

Said His Red Highness:

"(It the U. S.) has become a colossal tower of Babel and is trying to digest in its stomach all the huge gains it realized from the War. It is now keeping aloof from European affairs, but at the same time is carefully preparing for future war. It is placing aviation and asphyxiating gas foremost in its equipment; it is developing these destructive agents not only for a struggle against enfeebled Japan, but also against Europe. . . .

"We all know the use to which the dentist puts asphyxiating gas, but when we see the United States preparing to use gas to extract the revolutionary tooth from Europe, we must be on the alert. In the meantime Americans are

## Foreign News—[Continued]

trying these new gases upon their criminals, discarding the use of electricity as a means of killing wrongdoers.

"Picture to yourself, rich and satisfied America sending to famine-stricken revolutionary Europe whole squadrons of airplanes which threaten to rain these noxious gases upon our heads! This is no fantastic romance.

"Soviet Russia, however, will not resort to such inhuman methods to gain its ends. War must be eradicated entirely; but it cannot be done by these extreme measures. It can only be done by the annihilation of capitalistic society. In spite of the recognition already accorded us by Great Britain, Italy and others, we must be ready for all eventualities."

## New Flags

The Soviet Navy, Commercial Fleet, Air Force and Coast Guards have new flags.

The Navy flag has a red field with a white circle in the centre, from which radiate eight white rays, two perpendicular, two horizontal, four diagonal. Inside the circle is a large five-pointed red star upon which is emblazoned a hammer and sickle in white.

The Commercial Fleet flag is all red except for a white square in the upper left-hand corner bearing the hammer and sickle in red.

The Air Force flag is bright blue, with a yellow circle a little above the centre, from which radiate twelve yellow rays. Within the circle is a red star upon which is superimposed a white hammer and sickle. Below the circle is a pair of black wings and a yellow propeller.

## Tarzanism vs. Marxism

*They read it here, they read it there, those Bolsheviks read it everywhere.*

"It is *Tarzan*. Six books\* of *Tarzan* adventures, in cheap paper editions costing 60¢, have been printed to the number of 250,000. "Yet," said a Moscow publisher, "the supply is far inferior to the demand. We could easily sell a million."

A Moscow journal said: "We publish books and pamphlets about Marxism and our great revolution. We encourage young authors to interpret its spirit and inspire the masses. We even issue cheap editions of the Russian classics." But the public reads—what?—*Tarzan*."

Explaining why O. Henry, H. G.

\*Written by Edgar Rice Burroughs. Published by Grosset and Dunlap.

Wells, Conan Doyle, Jack London and Upton Sinclair are more popular than Russian authors, the newspaper continued: "It is because old Russian literature is out of date, and the new is dry, dull or too subtle for mass comprehension."

The President of the Russian Poets' "Soviet," one Axionov, "the most



EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS  
"Those Bolsheviks read it everywhere"

sophisticated Russian litterateur," said that the *Tarzan* vogue was due to "the love of fairy tales instinctive in primitive peoples in general and Russians in particular.

"Our revolution killed the fairies, just as education killed them in Western countries. But if you dress up Jack the Giant Killer in a sufficiently modern guise to give him at the least a semblance of probability, the masses will love him as did their fathers and grandfathers. And to the fact that *Tarzan* takes his readers away from strenuous complicated modern life can be attributed the secret of his success.

"In my opinion this alone proves the necessity for some dictatorship over the proletariat. On the other hand it appears that *Tarzan* is also extremely popular in America—but comparisons are odious."

Walter Duranty, *The New York Times* correspondent, explained the epidemic of *Tarzanitis* by stating that "the newly emancipated Russian nation represents the average cultural level of the American schoolboy between 11 and 16."

## GREECE

## Royalist Rout

¶ The Government of the Republic of the Hellenes officially notified the Governments of the world of the establishment of a republic under the provisional presidency of Admiral Koundouriotis.\*

¶ The result of the recent plebiscite (TIME, April 21), held to confirm the establishment by force of a republican government, was 758,742 republican votes and 352,322 for the monarchy.

¶ The Royalists charged that many of their voters had been coerced by Republicans, and this charge was not denied. A Royalist agitation for new elections began but had small hope of success.

¶ The Royalist journal *Politia* acknowledged that "we are beaten, and we think that for reasons of supreme national necessity we must henceforth recognize the new régime and seek every possible means to obtain political victory at the coming parliamentary elections."

¶ Discussion of the Constitution has been forbidden for five years in order to insure stability and peace.

## JAPAN

## Insulted?

Passage of the Johnson Immigration Bill by the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS) aroused the ire of the Japanese nation.

The Government endorsed smiling Ambassador Hanihara's "grave consequences" note, declared that it could be construed as an attempt to influence the legislation of the U. S., declared that Japan was not interested so much in how many people she could or could not send to foreign lands, but in the principle involved which permits one nation to discriminate against another. Continued friendship for the U. S. was, however, evinced in the most responsible quarters.

Premier Kiyoura, referring to the unfortunate words, "grave consequences," contained in the Hanihara note to U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, said: "If we have not already made our friendship for the U. S. clear in a

\*Admiral Koundouriotis was intimately acquainted with ex-Premier Eleutherios Venizelos both during and after the War. In exile he went with Venizelos to Crete to help organize a revolution to oust King Constantine and to bring Greece into the War on the side of the Allies. On two occasions he has acted as Regent of the country, a position which he has just exchanged for the Provisional Presidency.



## Foreign News—[Continued]

language foreign to us, we have at any rate shown it by a long record of friendship which may now be impaired, but never broken."

Excerpts from the Japanese press: *Asahi*, Tokyo journal: "The land of Christianity, humanity and liberty has disappeared. . . ."

"The meanness of the Senators' action is shown by their distortion of Ambassador Hanihara's words to suit their own purposes. The Americans declare that the yellow and other dark races are not entitled to consideration as human beings, since they do not belong to the Caucasian or Negro race. . . ."

"American history and politics are full of references to 'open doors.' Commodore Perry came to Japan to 'open our doors' and much is said about the 'open doors' in China. Where, therefore, is the consistency in a 'keep out' sign hung on the doors of the United States for dark peoples?"

"Americans take pride in their power and wealth to do anything they like, but, after all, is it a wise policy to make enemies of millions of Asiatics?"

*Jiji Shimpō*: "Japan has been stamped by the United States as an inferior nation, and the feelings of the people cannot but be aroused."

*Yoruzu*: "If the people of the world want the right of existence they must be prepared for war. America is no longer a friendly neighbor to Japan. We can oppose America without conflicting with the Four Power Treaty. It is easy for the Japanese to restore her position if the people are determined."

*Nichi Nichi*: "The Senate's action has seriously affected the pride and honor of the Japanese nation. . . . The case is hopeless. . . . It is time for Japan to shoulder the wrongs of the colored peoples."

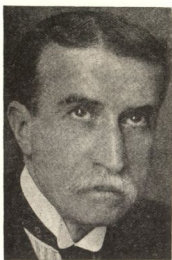
*Hochi*: "The Japanese Government can only wait for the decision of the President, whose veto is our only hope."

## LATIN AMERICA

### Agusto's Agony

President Agusto B. Leguia, Peru's malevolent despot, complained to U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes that a bold, bad bunch of bankers, operating under the name of the Guaranty Trust Co. of Manhattan had been openly discouraging American loans to Peru.

It had long been alleged that the political security of Señor Leguia depends upon the number of North American financial mice that he can catch in his trap. The Guaranty cat



© Keystone  
PRESIDENT LEGUIA  
*He roared, ranted and raved*

having frightened all the mice away, Señor Leguia roared, ranted and raved, then wrote to Mr. Hughes in Washington.

He was particularly angry that the Guaranty Trust had warned a certain New Orleans company against undertaking the development of the port of Callao.\* He had when "elected"† promised his people lots of money and lots of economic entertainment, but the wicked New York bank having acquired an option on loan flotations for Peru, had thwarted him at every turn in a most unfair manner.

The U. S. Secretary of State in his reply (unpublished) stated that the Guaranty Trust Co. is a private institution over whose legitimate operations the U. S. Government has no control. He was also understood to have conveyed to Señor Leguia his belief that the Guaranty Trust has not been guilty of any unfair or unusual practices.

Señor Agusto is said to be the handsomest president in Latin America. Numerous stories about his villainies are in circulation, some of which are untrue. He is, however, reputed to be the living incarnation of a mediaeval despot that rules his country by force and fear, being allegedly merciless to his enemies.

\* Right of developing of this port was said to belong exclusively to a French company.  
† Although legally elected, he caused a revolution and seized power one week before his predecessor's term of office had expired.

## Revolutions

The normal situation in Latin American republics seems to be a state of flux, since they all thrive on revolutions, revolts, riots. During the past week the following rumbles were heard:

**Mexico.** The civil war which has been raging in the United States of Mexico is officially supposed to be over, but fighting between Rebels and Federal troops occurred during the week at various points in the southern states of Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatan, Hidalgo. At all points the Federals were victorious.

¶ In Guadalupe, a plot to dynamite President Obregon's train was discovered. Two officers accused of being the ringleaders were killed while trying to escape.

¶ In the State of Tamaulipas, at Ciudad Victoria, there were executed three rebel generals, three colonels, four lieutenant colonels, one major.

**Honduras.** For the past few months a bloody series of battles have been waged between several factions representing dissatisfied presidential candidates. Sumner Welles, U. S. Commissioner to the Dominican Republic, who is representing U. S. President Coolidge in an effort to bring about internal harmony (TIME, April 21), arrived in Honduras. His reception was so cold, however, that failing to receive adequate guarantees, he was unable to enter the capital city, Tegucigalpa.

¶ A later dispatch said that Mr. Welles had entered the city and was in touch with the de facto and revolutionary leaders.

**Venezuela,** which has been said to be dominated by the full-blooded Indian family of Gomez, was reported in a state of revolution. No confirmation of the report could be obtained, but it was alleged by a rebel agent in the U. S. that General Arvelo-Cedeño was marching at the head of a large army which is headed for Caracas, the capital.

¶ General Emilio Arvelo Cedeño led an unsuccessful revolt against the Gomez régime in 1920. He stands for constitutional government and is bitterly opposed to the oppressive dictatorship exercised by President Gomez and the minor Gomezes.

**Cuba, Nicaragua.** These countries, according to reports, may burst into revolution at any time. Elections and intense personal antipathies will be the cause. Some fighting has already taken place in Nicaragua.



## ART

## Appropriation?

Congress has already provided a site for a National Gallery of Art in Washington, and the Smithsonian Institution has commissioned Charles Adams Platt to design the building (TIME, April 21). Last week, Congress was formally asked to appropriate \$2,500,000 for the building—about one-third of what it will cost. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts did the asking.

## "Hogarth, Jr."

Rockwell Kent, known best for his woodcuts and his *Wilderness*, a book about Alaska, is holding an exhibition this week at the Wildenstein Galleries, Manhattan. Mr. Kent is most generally known as "Hogarth, Jr.," over which signature he has done many delightful cartoons for *Life* and other publications. The present show is of his serious work and contains many of the original drawings for *Wilderness*. The surprising characteristic is the direct and sure technique, with few alterations and erasures. More recent works are *Figure Head*, the prow of a ship against a black night sea; *The House of Dread*, *The Burial of a Young Man*. Kent shows a command of the mysterious—not the deep, impenetrable mystery of the warm Russians, but a clear, clean mystery, inspired by arctic nights and a cold climate.

## Besnards in Boston

M. and Mme. Paul Albert Besnard (TIME, April 21) visited Boston where they were the guests of Mrs. John L. Gardner at Fenway Court. At a dinner at the Women's City Club, Mme. Besnard, artist and philosopher, delivered an address on *The Continuity of Art on the Globe Since the First Appearance of Man*. Under this comprehensive title, she discussed the various periods of artistic development and their relation to the cycle of Art. The Besnards have remarked particularly on the work of Winslow Homer, George Bellows, Arthur B. Davies.

## In Wilmington

The Wilmington (Del.) Society of Fine Arts is holding a national exhibition in the galleries of Wilmington's new library. This show has been arranged by Fred Wagner and includes many artists of country-wide reputation.

The effort has been to collect in Wilmington an exhibition representative of all parts of the U. S. The most conspicuous canvas is *Warships on the Hudson* by George Bellows. There is a *Portrait* by Eugene Speicher, *American*

*Motherhood* by Charles W. Hawthorne. Among the other exhibitors are Eric Hudson, Robert Henri, Hugh Breckenridge. The Wilmington Society aspires to an annual national exhibition.

## Leyendecker Dead

Frank X. Leyendecker, 45, known all over the country as the founder of the



© Paul Thompson  
THE LATE MR. LEYENDECKER  
He founded a style

American style of masculine beauty through his Arrow Collar drawings, died last week at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y.

Born in Germany, the young Leyendecker was brought to Chicago by his parents at the age of six. He attended the Art Institute where he specialized in the design of stained glass windows, later going to Paris and studying at the Académie Julien. For the last 15 years, he made his home in New Rochelle and established a reputation as an illustrator for commercial and magazine cover work. Leyendecker was much admired for his crisp, clear style. His death is a loss to the field of good commercial art.

Joseph C. Leyendecker survives his brother. He is also well-known for a similar style of work. The two brothers studied together, lived and worked together all their lives.

## MUSIC

## Flonzaley's Fight

The Flonzaley Quartet, perhaps the most familiar and dependable chamber music organization since the Kneisels went out of business in 1917, is threatened with the loss of its good (and profitable) name. Louis Bailly, French viola player, who was recently dropped from the quartet on account of "artistic incompatibility," has applied for an injunction in the New York State Supreme Court to restrain his former comrades from continuing to play under the old name, if they engage another violinist. Answering affidavits were filed, as follows:

Messrs. Botti, Pochon and Archambeau, the remaining players, and Loudon Charlton, the manager, state that Bailly, "a mere employee," has no right to ask for the dissolution of the organization or for the sale of that part of the library accumulated since he was a member.

Mme. Pauline de Coppet, widow of the founder and patron, and André de Coppet, her son, state that from 1903 until his death in 1916, the elder de Coppet was in complete and autocratic control of the quartet. He named it after his Swiss villa, for which reason the name now belongs to his son and heir.

A large section of the music world has been drawn into the case by the defenders, who have filed additional affidavits signed by Mme. Marcella Sembrich, prima donna; Franz Kneisel, chamber musician; Ernest Schelling, pianist; Victor Herbert, light operettist; Fritz Kreisler, violinist; Josef Willem Mengelberg, conductor; Richard Aldrich, critic, and Rubin Goldmark, composer. These will give Justice Giegerich, who is to decide the matter, a unique opportunity for an insight into the strange currents and cross-currents which thread their devious courses through the melodic affairs of this country. It is a complete cross-section, an elaborate polyphonic orchestral score.

## Kibalchicks

The Russian Symphonic Choir of 30 assorted voices, under the direction of Boris Kibalchick, hummed and groaned in Slavic depths at the Manhattan Town Hall. Critics were unanimous in the opinion that the impression created by this body of Muscovites in their first appearance a few weeks ago was deepened on this last occasion. This was perhaps largely due to their profound reading of *Deep River*, that monumental Afro-American folk-tune which is to the Negro what the *Volga Boat Song* is to the Moujik. They

added numbers by Gretchaninov, Archangel'sky, Glinka, Lvovsky, as well as a unique collection of Russian village and peasant tunes. The basses, as is usual in Eastern choirs, raised incredibly subterranean notes from cavernous chests and throats.

## Manhattan Concerts

Although New York has had over 170 orchestral concerts this season, few shouts of "Enough!" have been heard.

Three symphonic farewells, however, have just taken place, and interesting valedictories they were.

☐ The Philadelphia Orchestra took its final curtain under a cloud of financial dissent (*TIME*, April 21). Conductor Stokowski featured a novelty by Igor Stravinsky, Russian musical Bad Man, *Renard the Fox* is performed by a small orchestra, two tenors and two basses, who sing the parts of the Fox, the Cock, the Cat, the Goat. On this occasion, Messrs. Delaquerriere, Hansen, Barclay and Linscott growled and squeaked with proper amusement and gusto through the story in discordant tones.

**The Story.** Renard, lusting for chicken fricasée, disguises himself as a nun and attempts to make off with the Cock, but is foiled by the alertness of the Cat and the Goat, who frighten her away. Renard tries again, disguised as a tramp, and, with the lure of sweetmeats, almost gets her way with the Cock. She begins to pluck the screaming fowl when the Cat and the Goat again come to the rescue and dispatch the marauder, ending the piece with a dance of triumph.

Unfortunately, much of the effect of this grotesquerie was lost in the vast open spaces of Carnegie Hall. It had proved far more exciting when it was first given in the small Vanderbilt Theatre last December by the International Composers' Guild. Stokowski's men had greater success with their conductor's stirring arrangement of the sweeping Bach *Passacaglia*. The Philadelphians ended on that note of grandiose exaltation.

☐ Meanwhile the Philharmonic Orchestra got through one of its two positively final farewell encore appearances under Mr. Mengelberg. The parting diet consisted of another performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony (*TIME*, March 17), with a plangent, daringly lugubrious Bach cantata, *Selig ist der Mann*, as dessert.

☐ The Little Symphony was not to be outdone by its big brothers. Under the leadership of genial, bearded George Barrere, it also said good-bye until Autumn. Its recession, trundled out by the witty remarks of George,

featured George's own *Symphonic Digest*, a "condensation of the great city's symphony life, written for the convenience of those who find it inconvenient to attend the orchestra concerts of a week in the music season." How many such must there be! The work comprised 14 quotations from Beethoven, seven from Tschaiikowski, three each from Dvorak and Brahms, two each from Schubert and Liszt, and one each from Johann Strauss, Mozart, Franck, Mahler, Bizet, Verdi, Mendelssohn, Berlioz, Mascagni. The mixing of musical drinks could not go much farther. And the audience said: "Delightful!"

## Manhattan Opera

Mr. Gatti-Casazza, ring master of the Metropolitan Opera, claims to be the representative of the New York-opera-goers; whatever operas that public wishes to see or hear, he sets upon the stage. The season opened on November 5, 1923, with *Thais*, Massenet's opera and Madame Maria Jeritz's title role; and concluded on April 19, 1924, with the sole performance this season of *Il Trovatore* (Verdi).

The result of New York's operatic desires:

9 Performances: *Le Coq d'Or* (new).

8 Performances: *La Bohème* (7)\*, *Carmen* (6).

7 Performances: *Cavalleria Rusticana* (5), *Madame Butterfly* (6), *Tosca* (7).

6 Performances: *La Traviata* (none), *Aida* (8), *Fedora* (new), *Marta* (new), *Romeo et Juliette* (10), *Thais* (7), *Die Walküre* (5), *Die Meistersinger* (new).

5 Performances: *Rigoletto* (3), *L'Oracolo* (1), *Samson et Delilah* (5), *Faust* (4), *Lohengrin* (3), *Tannhäuser* (5), *Le Roi de Lahore* (new).

4 Performances: *Pagliacci* (6), *Guglielmo Tell* (5), *Andrea Chenier* (5), *L'Africana* (4), *Anima Allegra* (5), *Boris Goudonoff* (5).

3 Performances: *Ernani* (4), *L'Africana Fritz* (new), *I Compagnacci* (new), *Mefistofele* (5), *La Habanera* (new), *Parsifal* (4), *Der Rosenkavalier* (4), *Freischuetz* (new).

2 Performances: *Lucia di Lammermoor* (2), *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* (3), *L'Amore dei tre Re* (1), *Così fan Tutte* (3), *Tristan und Isolde* (5), *Siegfried* (new).

1 Performance: *Il Trovatore* (none), *Mona Lisa* (5).

Of the ten operas added to the Met-

\* The figures in parentheses indicate the number of times the opera was played in the Metropolitan last year.

ropolitan's repertoire, seven are revivals and three are novelties to New York audiences.

☐ Mr. Gatti, active astronomer, sighted the following stars and enlisted them in his company:

Sopranos Nannette Guilford, Louise Hunter (who was the Voice of the Cockerel in *Le Coq d'Or*), a bit of Rimsky-Korsakov's "delicious tomfoolery"), Marcella Roeseler.

Contraltos Merle Alcock, of concert fame, who was given no chance to distinguish herself as her parts were negligible ones; and the Swedish Karin Branzell of sweet voice but of Celtic temperament.

Tenors Miguel Fleta, handsome Spaniard who has come off with colors flying; Randolph Laubenthal, whose one success was the part of Walther in *Die Meistersinger*.

Baritones Arnold Gabor and Laurence Tibbett, both excellent, and the great Wagnerian, Friederich Schoor who is no debutante in opera, but rather the most important acquisition of the Metropolitan.

Basso James Wolff.

☐ Of regulars and favorites:

Maria Jeritz's brilliant new role was in Giordano's *Fedora*. Florence Easton did wonders with the parts of Pilar in *La Habanera*, Eva in *Meistersinger*, Brünhilde in *Siegfried*.

Lucrezia Bori gave the roles of Juliette, Suzel in *L'Amico Fritz*, Gilda and Violenta new leases on operatic life.

Jeanne Gordon was perfection in contralto parts.

Gigli, Diaz, Lauri-Volpi, Martinelli and Tokatyan, were all in glorious tenor form, defying any other company to produce such a constellation as they; (nevertheless, Edward Johnson, who is recovering from an operation, was greatly missed.)

Antonio Scotti celebrated his quarter of a century in the Metropolitan company (*TIME*, Jan. 14) and created a new part for himself in *Fedora*.

Clarence Whitehill and Michael Bohnen were both extraordinary in the part of Hans Sachs.

☐ Scenic Managers Wilhelm Von Wymetal and Samuel Theuman made the stage more resplendent than ever before.

# THE THEATRE

## New Plays

**Expressing Willie.** Willie, 40-year-old bachelor, has made so much money out of toothpaste that he has leisure to discover he has a soul which also needs polishing. At his Long Island home radiant male and female butterflies foment his yearnings, having ideals to exchange for free board and lodging. Willie's old-fashioned mother sets them all down as parasites and summons Willie's boyhood sweetheart from the Middle West in the hope of once more striking a responsive chord in him.

At first this young woman (a music teacher) is gauche, inept, stumbling amid polished floors and brilliant conversation. Astonishingly she sprouts wings. One talk with an aesthetic artist, and she decides to liberate her soul with a thump on the keyboard. She tosses off her inhibitions and a Chopin scherzo simultaneously. Result—she walks off with the fascinated Willie from under the very nose of a voluptuous vampire. It is a tribute to the power of ten-finger exercises.

The analysis for the appeal of this comedy might include:

Presenting Willie Hodge's success, *The Man from Home*, as *The Woman from Home*.

Handling stage buncombe judiciously, sparingly, without rubbing the satire in.

Offering two women in negligée trying to save the hero in his apartment from each other. This is pink propriety with its hair down, slyly innocent.

Permitting Chrystal Herne to roam at large as the girl from home, handling sentiment with veracity and putting the color of conviction upon the butterfly who bursts from her homespun cocoon. Miss Crothers, moreover, does not allow her to sacrifice a career on the altar of Willie's toothpaste. Louise Closser Hale (old-fashioned mother), Merle Maddern (vampire), Alan Brooks (artist) and Richard Sterling (Willie) are others who are sufficient unto their parts. The producers—Equity Players.

**John Corbin:** "Perfect conjunction of play-writing, acting and stage management."

**Heywood Brown:** "We cannot imagine anybody's failing to have a delightful time watching it."

**Cheaper to Marry.** Samuel Shipman, author, again plays a solo on the sexophone.

Two business partners, steadfast pals, disagree violently on only one

point, man's other business—marriage. One (Alan Dinehart) says he is a "born husband," and paints the advantages of matrimony as glowingly as a marriage broker. The other (Robert Warwick) wants to be free to take his women or leave them.

He establishes a girl (Florence Eldridge) in an apartment which has every luxury but a marriage certi-



SAMUEL SHIPMAN  
He played the sexophone

cate. Then comes a series of sometimes tortuous incidents and in the end he loses the girl, his business, his partner, whose wife has meanwhile cast a halo over the proceedings by her faithfulness, except for a flare-up to show she is human.

Thus is an ancient institution once more upheld after being tested in the fire of the footlights. On the whole, Author Shipman puts in several good words for marriage. His development is badly warped toward the end, at times stopping short of good burlesque. His dialogue is strained; his labored paradoxes seem to have been ground out by someone just learning English. But an exceptional cast endows the play.

**Heywood Brown:** "... epigrams which fall like anvils. I can remember no play which has seemed so utterly cheap, preposterous and vulgar."

**Alexander Woolcott:** "A rather flagrant drama intended for the detection of the cloak and suit trade."

**Percy Hammond:** "Well-meaning but a little ramshackle as to detail."

**New York Evening Post:** "Shabbily sentimental play... fairly good cast."

## The Best Plays

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

### Drama

**OUTWARD BOUND**—An unusual cast and production showing that the hereafter has other uses than the base ones of spiritualism.

**RAIN**—Enormously satisfying, not only because of the acting, but because it confirms everyone's suspicions that a minister is quite human after all.

**SUN-UP**—A sharp cross-section of the Carolina mountains, trying to digest the late War.

**TARNISH**—Convincing reversal of the original concept that Eve is to blame.

**THE OUTSIDER**—A glowing performance by Katherine Cornell, making medicine go down easily.

**SAINT JOAN**—The appealing figure of Joan of Arc catches Shaw off his guard and turns him serious.

### Comedy

**THE SHOW-OFF**—A comedy so finely true to life that it lies close to tragedy, dealing with a man who has a genius for being egotistical and nothing else.

**BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK**—A cutting satire in which Art for once triumphs over Commercialism, though it's mostly a dream.

**THE SWAN**—A little downstairs gossip deftly applied to royalty without rubbing off the gloss.

**THE NERVOUS WRECK**—A farce showing the ever-reliable effect of the West on a man's backbone.

**CYRANO DE BERGERAC**—Walter Hampden gallantly turning the nose of Mansfield into the mantle of Elijah.

**EXPRESSING WILLIE**—Reviewed in this issue.

**THE POTTERS**—Illustrates ingratiatingly the two great subjects in America—ourselves and oil.

**THE GOOSE HANGS HIGH**—The younger generation tolerantly restored to citizenship.

**FATA MORGANA**—One naughty night done to a turn.

**HELL-BENT FER HEAVEN**—A naturalistic play in which religion is made to sing small in the Kentucky mountains.

### Musical

Those who feel Summer coming on will find satisfaction in *Stepping Stones*, *Runnin' Wild*, *Music Box Revue*, *Poppy*, *Kid Boots*, *Mary Jane McKane*, *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Charlot's Revue*, *Sweet Little Devil*, *Vogues*.

## BOOKS

## Waste\*

Mr. Herrick Arraigns  
America's False Gods

**The Story.** Ostensibly the account of one man's life, this is in reality a keen, sweeping arraignment of the destructive forces of "Waste" which the author visions as imperilling the America of today. His protagonist, Jarvis Thornton, ultimately works out a philosophy which one dimly feels to be the author's own panacea—if, indeed, one can be found—for the danger.

It is not a matter of material values; it is the waste of spiritual forces which appals him: the sort of spiritual squalor which apparently has America so malignantly in its grip—dwarfing constructive endeavor, substituting pride of possession for pride of achievement.

In his college days Thornton first perceives these undermining forces at work; sees his classmates abandoning their first high, nebulous hopes of achievement, for some concrete form of business which will assure them wealth. And shortly after college, he is himself drawn into the menacing vortex, by a tragically mistaken marriage.

He becomes an engineer, an architect, finds himself driven to things against which his soul rebels, by the concrete and somehow sordid need for money. Fortunately, his wife concentrates on the financial, and thus does not drain him spiritually dry. So he retains his inner self, which continues to wrestle with the problem of adjusting things as they are with what he feels they ought to be.

Then comes the War, and in that searing horror he at last sees Truth, flaming, glorious, for the instant, in the awakened consciousness of the world. Yet even there, coexistent with the glory, are all the baser human instincts rearing themselves: treachery, greed, lust for power.

When the War has passed, so soon the glory dies that in the ensuing months of treaty-making, political bickering and intrigue, there comes to him the conviction that no matter who won the War, it has in truth been lost, and with it the Peace. It is all waste—waste of blood, and treasure—and spirit, the worst waste of all.

Then comes Cynthia—gay, wise, tender, apparently untouched by material standards. But in the end she also fails him—too much the product of her heritage and environment to escape them.

The solution Thornton finds for his disillusionment is at best a philosophy of compromise. He goes back to teaching in the technical school, saying: "If

I can only save some of them from waste, the waste I went through, the waste of spirit I see everywhere about me in our life today, I shall be content. I don't know that it can be done, that waste is not inherent, inevitable, in the process of living, but it is worth the effort."

**The Significance.** Though using the vehicle of the novel form, Mr. Herrick is in reality far more passionately con-



ROBERT HERRICK  
"Ringed with sincerity"

cerned with his philosophy than with his hero. In consequence, the story of the one often hangs suspended in mid-air while he unburdens himself of the other. The result of this delicate gymnastic exhibition is, however, more gratifying than otherwise. For, while his hero is at times unreal and ineffectual, and invokes only the reader's half-irritated sympathy, his philosophy is ever profoundly interesting and ringing with sincerity. Whether or not one views eye to eye with him this America of today, one cannot question the existence or the menacing power of America's false gods—here arraigned grimly, with a touch of irony, yet a passionate earnestness that seems scarcely to escape despair.

**The Author.** Robert Herrick was born at Cambridge, Mass., in 1868. He was Professor of English at the University of Chicago from 1905 until last year, when he resigned to devote all his time to writing. Among his many books are *The Man Who Wins*, *The Web of Life*, *The Master of the Inn*, *Together*, *Homely Lilla*.

## New Books

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

**THE COOK AND THE CAPTAIN BOLD**—Arthur Mason—*Atlantic Monthly Press* (\$2.00). A sea-story that sails from cover to cover without once reminding you that you are a landlubber. For the crew, there is the bo'sun, with the beautiful dancing girls as *natural* tattooed on his hairy arm; Kitty McCann, the Cap'n's wife, "half owner and sole boss of the schooner, whose right arm was sheer muscle and whose footwork as she bounded on the deck proclaimed that she could take a fall out of any man not specially trained to withstand her"; Oilskin Jack and Bonita Sam, who finally wearied of sailing and bought a little farm in Australia with an asthmatic horse, a "tailless rooster and two scolding hens" for equipment; and the sail-maker, who had such an eloquent sniff that he needed no other means of communication.

Not exactly a pirate brig, despite its swashbuckling title. But a chipper little schooner with plenty of salt-water stories aboard, a ballast of saline humor and a cargo of vocabularies like smelted slag.

**SONNETS AND VERSE**—Hilaire Belloc—*McBride* (\$2.75). The jacket blurb announces that the author has here collected, with a few exceptions, "all his poems which he wishes to preserve." Some of them justify the lifted eyebrow which would query "Why?" Regrettable pages of triviality are interspersed with redeeming gleams of lyric beauty.

**DOWN THERE**—J. K. Huysmans—*A. & C. Boni* (\$2.50). A sizzling, sulphuric translation of *La Bas*—the uttermost in demonology. With its pseudo-scientific basis of historical fact, in the story of Bluebeard and the study of the cult of Satanism and the Black Mass, the book is blood-curdling, grotesquely horrible, reminiscent of William Blake. But then, one does not expect an *Elsie Dinsmore* story inside of a blood-red cover spouting pitchforks and lurid tongues of flame. The startled Manhattan censors recently frowned upon it.

**WANDERING STARS**—Clemence Dane—*Macmillan* (\$2.25). An eerie, poignant fantasy of people within people, innermost selves. In the story of Damaris Payne, whose eyes came to be "trees without fruit, wells without water, wandering stars," Miss Dane has dipped her pen in moonlight and drawn the grotesque and lovely shadows of human souls.

\*WASTE—Robert Herrick—Harcourt (\$2.00).



## Brander Matthews

*His Pronouncement on the Current Drama*

Recently Brander Matthews retired as Professor of Dramatic Literature at Columbia University, and became Professor Emeritus, terminating an active association of 30-odd years. Until the other noon I had never met Professor Matthews. Many of his works on the Drama I knew and admired. I had read and even published various articles on his habits of mind by men not nearly so wise. The other noon in company with William Lyon Phelps, Clayton Hamilton, Jesse Lynch Williams—an ill-assorted but renowned trio—I had an opportunity to talk with Professor Matthews. His anecdotes contain memories of Mark Twain, George Meredith, Oscar Wilde. Genial, kindly, brilliant, gay, stimulating, he is all things a literary gentleman should be. Somehow, and quite without seeming to patronize him, I want to take off my hat to Professor Brander Matthews!

He took an impish delight in telling stories, then shaking his finger in my direction: "You can't very well use that one in print, Mr. Farrar!" There seems little reason, however, why I cannot use his pronouncement concerning the Drama of the present—a pronouncement which will have more value to you, if you have Professor Matthews' background before you.

(James) Brander Matthews was born at New Orleans, Feb. 21, 1852. He was educated at Columbia and elsewhere. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar, but turned to Literature. His chief interest was always in the Drama, except when he was occupied with such very special interests as "simplified spelling." He has written plays, and he has written of plays. His books on Literature are many and he has written some charming essays and collected them in volumes. His knowledge of the stage, both practical and theoretical, covers a long period.

It is from a vast fund of experience that his opinion springs. For the past ten years he has not gone much to the New York theatres. Recently, this has been changed. He has been viewing the current products. He has seen such plays as *The Show off, Hell-Bent For Heaven, The Merry Wives of Gotham*, etc., and he maintains that we have in New York, at the present, the best native drama America has ever had, the best, as a matter of fact, that exists in any city in the world. Individual acting, perhaps, was better in the old days—but production and direction is now at its hey-day. We had hoped that this was true. We had no basis of comparison. Now we know.

J. F.

## CINEMA

## The New Pictures

**Triumph.** This screen version of May Edington's novel is scarcely a triumph for Cecil B. De Mille, the man who put the Ten Commandments on a paying basis. Its lesson is that a man, like the tin cans which the spoiled youth in this case manufactures, must have some of the shine rubbed off before he is of any value. Both the moral and the treatment of the story seem forced, moving in jerks—far less smoothly than the can factory which in this case is the temple of histrionic art. Here a young wastrel is toppled from his presidential perch by his dead father's will, while an unrecognized and presumably bastard brother who has been manager of the plant is exalted to the post of arbiter of the tin can destinies of America. Then the cinema reveals strikingly how wealth goes to the head of the former anarchist who has been preaching division of property, while poverty regenerates the waster (Rod La Rocque). Mingled with this is the love of the two brothers for the factory girl who becomes a famed Parisian opera singer, largely, it would seem, through having Leatrice Joy's charming face. Miss Joy brings an air of solidity and veracity to this rôle, but it is preposterous that after losing her voice in a casual fire, she should go back to labelling containers at the dear old plant. Miss Joy does better in exotic rôles, not in this canned drama.

**Girl Shy.** This is not only the funniest picture that Harold Lloyd has done, but pretty nearly the funniest that anybody anywhere has done, including all of California. Harold has combined comedy, romance, melodrama and speed—speed that makes a Ben Hur chariot race look like a subway local. Its basis is characteristically dealing with the efforts of a bashful apprentice tailor to win a wealthy girl and also literary fame, with a book about love-making. On this foundation Harold has built up a series of overwhelmingly hilarious episodes, particularly with the various equippages in which he frantically strives to stop the fatal wedding of his girl in time, while traffic laws and the universe in general reels. Harold is not so humorously subtle as Charles S. Chaplin. But nowadays he is snapper, and he knows how to build a situation till the laughs crackle.

## EDUCATION

## In Germany

What did the War do to German universities?

Hear\* F. Stepun (Russian) who studied 16 years ago at Heidelberg:

Heidelberg in 1908. "In the days when I studied at Heidelberg the life of the town was governed in every detail by the University. It was not so much a University town as a town attached to a University. All the residents seemed to live there exclusively in order to rent rooms to the students, to feed them at the cafés and restaurants, to sell them books, to photograph them on foot and on horseback, singly and in groups, with courtplastered scars on their faces, or with dogs; to keep their daughters from flirting too outrageously with students and yet to be proud of such romances; to nudge each other when meeting a famous professor on the street, and to retail to each other bits of academic gossip. There was much that was petty in this life, much that smacked of the provincial, but also much that was friendly and noble—frank esteem for the 'Herr Professor,' veneration for intellectual, spiritual labor, respect and love for learning."

Heidelberg today. "Students are nowhere to be seen. True, faded corporation-caps and banners are still pinned to the restaurant walls. But they are dead relics—withered blossoms in a spinster's chamber. Of course, Heidelberg is still full of young men who attend lectures at the University. But they are not 'students' in the old-time sense; they are no longer the pampered children of the town, who may do everything, to the everlasting enjoyment of everybody. They seem to wear magic caps that render them invisible. Russian students, in particular, have changed entirely. There are many of them; but they do not stroll in groups up and down the *Anlage*; they do not argue—all at the same time—about socialization of land and proletarianization of the peasant; they no longer busy themselves despising every Corps student who passes them and whom they think more stupid than his own bulldog. Indeed the Corps student also has suffered a mysterious eclipse. . . ."

"Before the War scientific rationalism was the leading force of Germany, and strictly rationalistic philosophy held undisputed sway in every German university. Today this school of thinking fares badly indeed in Heidelberg. A whole army of new men of widely varying intellectual ability has taken up arms against it. A very interesting teacher, quite new in university circles, and a brilliant speaker, now

\*Writing in *Dni*, Berlin Russian-language journal.



wields enormous influence. He is Professor Gundolf, the author of the best, indeed the first real book on Goethe; a fanatical supporter of personality as the determining factor in life and history. He opposes vigorously the abstract rationalism of the academic philosophy formerly taught at Heidelberg. The next in popularity is Professor Jaspers. College ethics prevent him from opposing too openly the Heidelberg tradition, but his philosophic system does so for him: it is based on psychology and a peculiar variety of metaphysics."

*Hear\* Christian Herrmann on German universities in general:*

In 1914. "Shortly before the war the disassociation between the university and the people reached a point where the former completely lost contact with the nation's spiritual life. The faculties were hypnotized by research, and carefully abstained from generalizing or taking definite positions toward the problems of the day. They dealt with the past with an air of cold detachment. No historian discussed the period subsequent to 1870. No critic occupied himself with contemporary art and literature. Naturally, therefore, university teachers paid no attention to politics and public affairs. Even if their devotion to scientific research had left them leisure for such topics, their objective habit of thought would have effectively prevented their taking an interest in them."

Today. "Since the war, however, a notable change has occurred. Today several very prominent professors are taking an active part in public life. Professor Radbrück, the Kiel jurist, who is a member of the Socialist Party, was until recently Minister of Justice; Professor Troeltsch, who teaches philosophy at Berlin, and Professor Becker, the Orientalist, have both been active, in various official capacities, in educational reform. Professor Hellpach of Karlsruhe, the psychologist, has been Minister of Public Instruction. Many others are members of the Reichstag. Political interest is even livelier among the younger members of the teaching corps, who have less confirmed habits of mind and scholastic traditions. University men in politics are divided among all the groups from the extreme Left to the extreme Right, but most of them are Moderates. However, many of the younger faculty members show strong sympathies with the Left.

"Coincident with this awakened interest in public affairs has been the appearance of courses dealing with recent and contemporary history. In most cases these are conducted in a scientific and impartial spirit. Great tolerance is shown for political views not held

by the professor in charge. These courses are a symptom that the university must occupy itself scientifically with the political, economic, and social problems of the day. That idea is responsible for the recent establishment at Berlin of a *Hochschule für Politik*, distinct from the university itself, but with its faculty drawn for the most part from the latter's teaching body.

"This brings us to the important question of the attitude of the students toward the new courses. About 70% of them are known to have Conservative leanings. The reason for this is primarily social. The classes that formerly were well-to-do, and that still supply a majority of the matriculants, have been impoverished by the war and its results. Their members attribute this impoverishment to the new régime. This is a mistaken idea, for which the lack of previous political training is largely responsible, and one the new instruction is likely to correct. In any case, the courses are popular with the students, and are already having an appreciable effect upon the political sentiment of the student body."

## RELIGION

### Photographer

Frank Scholten, English photographer, announced that he would picture the Bible in 22,000 photographs of Jewish geography, landscapes, ceremonies, customs, implements, flora, fauna and whatsoever visible objects mentioned in the Bible are extant.

### Up the Orinoco

The Roman Catholic Church is gradually regaining that position of eminent domain in Venezuela, which it enjoyed before Simon Bolivar drove Spain down the Orinoco and cast her out upon the Atlantic.

Hundreds of miles from the delta of the Orinoco and far inland from the sunny town of Caracas, are innumerable Indians who have staunchly resisted all white ingress. Under Spanish rule, Catholic missions were to be found along the river for nearly 1,000 miles, but they were abandoned.

Recently the Vatican appointed a Papal nuncio to Venezuela, one Felipe Cortesi, a brilliant young Italian. He was given ambassadorial rank. He became, forthwith, dean of the diplomatic corps at Caracas. He recently opened a Jesuit College, the first to be permitted since Bolivar revolted. Working in accord with Government, he is rapidly reestablishing the ancient missions. Last month it was determined

that the Government should furnish most of the requisite cash, and the Church would furnish Franciscan friars to re-penetrate the wilderness. The Franciscans will teach agriculture as well as religion in their attempt to civilize the Indians neglected by the State.

Venezuela\* nominally guarantees freedom of worship, but accepts Roman Catholicism as its official religion and contributes to its support. Protestant work is inconspicuous.

### Lunch

Lunch is served every Friday noon at No. 44 John Street, Manhattan, by the allegedly oldest Methodist Church in America. The purpose of the John Street Church is to increase attendance at the week-day service by enabling business men and women to lunch and pray at the same address. Last week the Church reported a daily attendance of 800.

### Communicants

A communion service—otherwise known as the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper—was conducted by radio for the first time in history.

The service was broadcast from the West End Presbyterian Church, Manhattan, through WJZ, after a sermon by the British evangelist, G. Campbell Morgan. The elements, bread and wine, were blessed by the pastor, Edwin Keigwin.† The invisible audience did not partake until all had been served, so that all present in the church might partake simultaneously with those who served themselves bread and wine at home. While the elements were passed, the organ was audibly played.

Grape juice and unleavened bread were used in the church. Dr. Keigwin advised radio communicants to use ordinary bread and wine, if available.

Said Arthur Brisbane, Hearst editor (himself no respecter of tradition): "In the old days you got out the children's rubbers and umbrellas, and lighted the stable lantern, and walked a mile in the wet grass, along the edge of a clay road to the night prayer meeting in the small country school-house.

"That seemed to make religion important and added interest to the hymns. When you sang 'Dare to be a Daniel, Dare to stand alone, Dare to have a purpose firm, Dare to make it known,' you were sufficiently interested at least to walk through the mud and rain, if not sufficiently brave to go into the den with the lions."

\*The first American mainland to be sighted by Columbus (1498).

†Dr. Keigwin recently told his parishioners of a vision when he met canary diel, and of other supernatural evidences of God (True, March 3).

\*Writing in *La Revue de Genève*, Swiss monthly.

## MEDICINE

### In Baltimore

**Heart.** One of the orifices of the heart of a 14-year old girl was so small the heart could not function. Death seemed inevitable. A surgeon opened the sack which enfolds the heart. He exposed the heart itself. While it beat, he inserted his finger into the orifice, opened it. Then the sack was closed, and slowly the patient recovered.

This operation was performed by Elliott C. Cutter of Harvard Medical School, and was by him described at the meeting of the American Surgical Association in Baltimore last week.

**Foot.** The foot of one Eric Hamilton was crushed in an elevator. A tuberculous condition of both bone and flesh of the heel developed. Dr. William F. Reinhoff, resident surgeon of Johns Hopkins Hospital, began by cutting off the tuberculous part of the heel. He then cut a deep wound in the calf of Hamilton's uninjured leg, put the remainder of the stricken heel into the wound, and proposed to leave Hamilton for a month in that position. Dr. Reinhoff said the flesh of heel and leg will grow together; a new heel will be built from the flesh of the leg. He will then separate heel from leg. "Except for a scar on the leg, the man will be quite normal."

### Lye Legislation

Children are often innocent victims of lye and other corrosives. At the last annual meeting of the American Medical Association, a resolution was adopted urging Congress to prepare legislation, which would cause manufacturers to protect the public from packages containing corrosive acids, alkalis, lye—thus preventing needless suffering and death. At present, only two States have laws regulating the manufacture of lye. A bill, suitable to manufacturers and to public health authorities, has been introduced into the House, and hearings have been held by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

### Rockefeller

Country air is better than city. But city sanitation is better than country.

The Rockefeller Foundation announced that the result of recent work showed that hookworms and, to some extent, malaria and typhoid are rural diseases. "Attempts to control these maladies," said President George E. Vincent in his report, "have disclosed seriously backward health

conditions in the American countryside . . . not due to causes inherent in rural life, but to a failure to extend to the open country the kind of sanitary and health services which have



© Paul Thompson

GEORGE E. VINCENT

"City sanitation is better than country"

been developed in towns and cities." President Vincent also reported for 1923:

A total of \$8,431,075 spent on public health and medical education.

**Malaria** investigations in the U. S., Brazil, Nicaragua, Palestine, the Philippine Islands, Salvador and Porto Rico "offered additional proof that under ordinary conditions many communities can reduce malaria to an almost negligible point, at per capita costs which are within the limits of local taxation."

**Hookworm** work was carried on during the year in Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Saint Lucia, Trinidad, Porto Rico, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, Colombia, Dutch Guiana, Brazil, Australia, Fiji, Siam, Ceylon, Mainland India, Mauritius.

**Yellow Fever.** Dr. Noguchi was sent to Brazil and there conducted a fight against yellow fever (he discovered its organism). Similar work was done in Peru, Ecuador, Central America and Mexico. President Vincent said, with the result that in 1923 no cases of the disease were reported in Mexico, Central America, Ecuador or Peru; an outbreak in Colombia was put under observation; control measures were under way in Northern Brazil and workers were in training to resume study of the disease along the coast of West Africa.

### Chicken Pox

Dr. A. A. Weech, of the Johns Hopkins University, has found that the serum taken from the blood of those who have recovered from chicken pox, if injected into susceptible children, seems to prevent their catching the disease. Nine infants, who had been exposed to the disease, were given injections of the serum from one to six days after exposure. Eight of them did not contract the disease.

## SCIENCE

### Tough Glass

Blow glass into a hollow sphere, kick it about like a football. Mould glass into a tumbler, heat it to the point where pieces of paper in the tumblers are charred, plunge it into cold water. These are tests which were withstood by recently discovered "unbreakable glass."

The inventor is Dr. Horak, a Czech engineer. He does not claim to have found the secret of unbreakable glass. He does claim his glass is tougher than any yet known.

### Melted!

At the Bureau of Standards, Washington, thorium oxide, most resistant to heat of all known substances, was melted (for the first time in history) by C. O. Fairchild and C. G. Peters. Platinum melts at a temperature of about 3,200 degrees Fahrenheit, but that does not begin to phase thorium oxide. Its melting point is probably over 6,000 degrees, which, of course, no thermometer can measure. It is used commercially in gas mantles. A gas flame does not affect it, but an electric arc may. The oxide does, however, shrink in volume at high temperatures. Thorium oxide has been utilized to make crucibles for holding molten platinum. The oxide itself was melted only in a hollow formed in a heap of its own powder.

### With the Diggers

There follows a summary of archaeological progress in the Old World\* since last recorded in TIME (Jan. 7).

**Egypt.** At Luxor, "stalemate" (TIME, March 10) is still the most accurate description of the case of Carnarvon & Carter vs. Egypt. The Government appealed in the Alexandria Mixed Court of Appeals from the decision of Judge Crabites, of Cairo, who found in favor of Carter. The Alexandria court upheld the Government. The American minister, Dr.

\*Recent archaeological progress in the Americas was recorded in TIME last week.

Morton Howell, who, with Dr. James H. Breasted, had been seeking to persuade the Egyptians to return to its compromise agreement, was ignored by the government. Dr. Breasted has now withdrawn from the case entirely. Sir John Maxwell, acting for Countess Carnarvon, left Egypt in disgust. Carter sailed for an American lecture tour. The tomb has been closed, and no further action is expected before next Fall.

Three mummies were found in the vicinity of the tomb of Ramose, vizier of Akhnaton (Amenophis IV), the great king of the 18th Dynasty who attempted to change the religion of Egypt to monotheism. The discovery was made by Dr. Robert Mond, English archeologist, in the region called Sheikh-Abd-el-Qurna, in the Valley of the Kings. Two of the mummies, excellently preserved, were the bodies of a goldsmith and a priestess, his wife. The woman's clothing was wrapped with the body and was found to be practically identical with that worn by the Fellaheen women today.

Dr. James H. Breasted, in the spotlight for his thankless task of peace-making in the Tut-ankh-Amen controversy, has published through the New York Historical Society a bulletin on an Egyptian papyrus of 1600 B. C., owned by the Society, the oldest scientific book in America. The roll is over 15 feet long, 13 inches high, and written on both sides. It deals with the medical and surgical practice of the Egyptians. The author was not a quack or magician, but a serious medical scholar. The deciphering of the papyrus by Dr. Breasted was made doubly difficult by technical terminology, used by medicos then as now.

**Palestine.** Prof. R. A. Stewart Macalister, continuing his excavations at Jerusalem (TIME, Dec. 31), found a cave with a shaft leading down to a spring, the significance of which was explained by Prof. James A. Montgomery, of the University of Pennsylvania. It was part of one of the most amazing engineering triumphs of ancient times—the water system of Jerusalem. In the reign of David and before, this very arid region was believed to have been wholly dependent for water on the Spring of Gihon, near the base of the hill on which the ancient city was built. Pumps were then unknown. Underground canals carried the water to other points, at one of which a dam formed the pool of Siloam. At intervals shafts led down to the canals, through which the inhabitants drew up water in buckets. Elsewhere were inclined tunnels down to the canals, through which men could walk. By them David's men entered

the city when they captured it from the Jebusites.

The Jewish Palestine Exploration Society, under Dr. Siousch, excavated the so-called tombs of Absalom and Jehoshaphat, dated about the 4th Century B. C., in the ancient cemeteries east of Jerusalem. Orthodox Jewish fanatics opposed the work until a wall collapsed exposing the façade of the tomb of Jehoshaphat.

**Asia.** Dryopithecus, a big forest ape that lived in the Siwalik hills of India in Miocene times, before the Glacial Age, is the common ancestor



BAENUM BROWN  
*Suspicious cognomen?*

of man, the gorilla, the chimpanzee, and other primates. That is the conclusion of the staff of the American Museum of Natural History, after more than a year's study of three fragments of the beast's jawbone discovered for the Museum by Baenum Brown (suspicious cognomen).

The chief evidence on which the opinion is based is the patterns of the teeth. The elevations are identical with those of the Neanderthal and other primitive men, and nearly so with those of the Australian blacks and certain Indians, the most primitive of living races. Civilized men, after thousands of years of a soft, mainly agricultural diet, have a very different kind of dental pattern. In the Dryopithecus, the cusps had already expanded so that they met over the grooves, causing "tunnels," which are the potent causes of tooth decay in modern man.

Six scientists representing different branches, contributed to a symposium on recent researches in the ori-

gin of man. The upshot of it was that man's nearest living relative is the gorilla, though man is not directly descended from him. Dr. Frederick Tilney, the neurologist, comparing cross-sections of the brains of apes and monkeys, showed that the size and complexity of the brain is directly proportioned to its ability to use its hands for handling objects, rather than for locomotion. The gorilla has retrograded in some respects. Once it was an arboreal ape, and walked nearly erect. But its increasing weight (300 pounds) drove it from the trees to the ground to seek fodder on the surface; its hind legs were not able to support its body alone, so now it uses its arms as crutches, more like a quadruped.

**Mesopotamia.** At Kish, near Bagdad, the Oxford and Field Museum expedition (TIME, July 9), has found a magnificent Sumerian palace; a library of cuneiform tablets, containing grammars and dictionaries of the Sumerian and Babylonian languages; a bone stylus six inches long, the oldest known pen; and a solid gold earring and other jewelry from a clay coffin of the time of Nebuchadnezzar. Kish was one of the oldest Babylonian capitals, already the seat of four great dynasties before the age of Sargon I (2700 B. C.).

French archeologists discovered at Salihyeh in Syria a buried Greek city founded just after the death of Alexander the Great and abandoned in 273 A. D. It contained a parchment written in 189 B. C., "said to be the oldest Greek manuscript extant," and important mural paintings.

**Europe.** Complete Stone Age village was laid bare near Vannes on the coast of Brittany, when a recent tidal wave swept away the sand. French archeologists are excited over the prospect of further revelations.

General Henri Gouraud, bearded, one-armed hero of the poilus and doughboys, was elected to the French Academy in the section of archeology. While commanding French forces in the Near East he created an archeological service which facilitated the excavations at Byblos, Tyre, Sidon, etc.

A gold brooch of the Viking period was scratched up from the mud of a pond in the province of South Bergenhus, Norway, by a flock of geese in charge of a small boy. The curator of the Stavanger Museum pronounced it a genuine antique.

A Neolithic boat, 11x3 feet, hallowed out of an oak trunk, was found in marshes near Sittingbourne, Kent, England (on the route of the Canterbury pilgrims). It is at least 5000 years old.

# THE PRESS

## Rumely Out

Edward Aloysius Rumely—who had been a friend of Roosevelt and of Henry Ford—M.D., educator, farm machinery manufacturer—came out from jail.

He had been sentenced to one year and one day for something he failed to do (TIME, March 24). He did not, as he should have done, in 1917 report to the Alien Property Custodian that his *New York Evening Mail* was largely owned by the German Government.

The President commuted his sentence to one month, thus permitting it to be served in a local rather than in a federal penitentiary. The final result was that he, and his associates, served just 30 days in a jail near Tarrytown, N. Y.

## Duke Paper

Down from Northumbria came last week a duke, like the dukes of old, to trouble the Parliament at London. He purchased the *Morning Post*, oldest of existing London daily papers.

Alan Ian Percy, of the House of Percy, 8th Duke of Northumberland, notorious for quoting Nesta Webster, well-known anti-Socialist authoress, was a fighting soldier in Sudan and South Africa and a London soldier in the World War. In 1922, he was reported financially embarrassed, sold much land, rented his mansion on the Thames. But the coal business (Newcastle, etc.) picked up, and the Duke is again rich.

Politically the Duke is first and foremost a rabid anti-Socialist and "Tories" read the *Morning Post*—a paper once described as "written by cads to be read by snobs." He bought the *Post* from the Countess of Bathurst, who inherited it in 1908 and ran it until now. Under her, the *Morning Post* became famous for the impartiality of its news and for the poisonous sting of its editorials. It was rumored that a lawyer was employed to keep its editorials from libel. The paper has always been "the friend of the labouring man and the enemy of Labour." At Liberals it jeers.

With a circulation of only 80,000, it makes pots of money. The Duke is expected to maintain both financial and editorial policies in full tradition.

The *Daily News* (London) remarked ironically: "We are sure it will continue to expound the impossible with its old brilliancy."

Associated with him in the purchase are the owners of the *Yorkshire Post*, a daily in the north country, less snobbish but no less Tory.

When Ramsay MacDonald desires to



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NORTHUMBERLAND  
At Liberals he jeers

know the worst, he will read both papers, and being an intellectual liberal, will remember Voltaire's phrase: "I wholly disapprove of what you say, and will defend to the death your right to say it."

## "Corruption Stories"

There is a story about Frank A. Vanderlip which is so recurrent as to be almost part of the American saga. Mr. Vanderlip himself has not forgotten it. He repeated it to a recent interviewer.

When Frank was young, he was employed by the *Chicago Tribune* as a reporter. Street Railways under Charles T. Yerkes was a public scandal, but the public could get no facts. Frank bought a share of stock in the railways, thus enabling him to attend private stockholders' meetings. And what Frank heard at these meetings he reported.

This type of "crusading newspaperman" has disappeared, says Mr. Vanderlip. It is to make up for the extinct species that he has founded his Citizens' Federal Research Bureau.

With a suite of Washington offices, a few assistants, and 40 detectives under William J. Flynn, he has undertaken to dig up "corruption stories" which today's unheroic newspapermen, he says, studiously neglects.

He proposes shortly to issue these red hot corruption stories in mimeograph form to 1,000 newspapermen. He figures that at least one paper will print the stories and that then the others will follow, not daring to be scooped. Said he: "Newspapers are now large-

ly purveyors of merchandise. Naturally the business office has influence over news and editorial policy. Publishers couldn't make large newspapers except through the aid of advertising, but when they do make large newspapers, the old function of digging up unpleasant things is cut off.

"Then a great many correspondents have two employers—their newspaper, which does not pay them any too well, and a government official who helps along their incomes.

"Finally, some of the well-paid correspondents like the social life. They are 'wined and dined' as the expression goes, by the leading politicians. If they turned real investigating newspaper men their hosts wouldn't like it.

"Thus, the correspondent is content to take the handouts; he is a very high-grade messenger. They no longer sit at the table with the heads of government in conference as they used to, when I was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury."

All this was vouchsafed to Philip Schuyler, of *Editor and Publisher*, who said of Mr. Vanderlip: "The onetime President of the National City Bank of New York has turned crusader and his zeal is boundless. His eyes snap and his jaw is set. He is angry and his talk is earnest, although not hysterical."

It was also revealed that Mr. Vanderlip was on intimate terms with Senator Wheeler, whose committee he is assisting.

Among the leading Washington correspondents described as "high-grade messengers," are:

John W. Owens of the *Baltimore Sun*  
Theodore G. Joslin of the *Boston Evening Transcript*  
Edward E. Whiting of the *Boston Herald*  
William Hard of *Cosmopolitan Service*  
Frank H. Simonds of *McClure Newspaper Syndicate*  
J. Fred Essary of *New Orleans Item*  
R. V. Oulahan of the *New York Times*  
Carter Field of the *New York Tribune*  
Charles Michelson of the *New York World*  
Robert Barry of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*

It was Mr. Oulahan, for example, who visited the Philippines last winter, uncovered the story about Osborne C. Wood's Wall Street luck—newspaper crusading if ever there was.

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Britten Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried (National Affairs, The Press), John S. Martin, Thomas C. C. Martyn (Foreign News), Weekly Contributors—Ernest Brennecke, John Farrar, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Inall, Alexander Klein, Agnes Pike, Ben Webster, Frank Vreeland, Peter Mathews. Published by TIME, Inc., H. R. Luce, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; B. Hadden, Sec'y-Treas., 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rate, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates, address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York; New England representatives, Sweetser & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen, Vol. III, No. 17.



## BUSINESS & FINANCE

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### Current Situation

Nothing is quite so easy to do, or so unfair in the doing, as throwing mud at former prophecies that haven't "panned out." Hindsight, now as previously, is much simpler than foresight. All the same, there was heard last week considerable criticism of the bankers and industrial leaders who last Fall predicted great prosperity this Spring. The Spring has come, but profits in most lines of industry are getting leaner each week; in some industries they have disappeared.

After all, the only future events, of which even prominent bankers are certain, are when their loans are due to be repaid. Unfortunately, we encourage them to look upon themselves as gifted with prophesy beyond other mortals, and incessantly invite them to make after-dinner speeches about the future. They can scarcely be expected to arise, and say: "Mr. Toastmaster, I think that business is going to the devil, that my bank has quite a few very poor accounts, and that some of you gentlemen here present will find yourselves in very hot water inside the next year." Such sentiments, however heroically sincere, would curdle the post-prandial ice cream. About all the banker, considering his position, can well say is, that every cloud has a silver lining, that it's a wonderful country, and that if something doesn't prevent it, business will shortly be very good, probably.

The point is, American business men are apt to take their bankers as well as themselves too seriously. Bankers are bound to be always optimistic; it would cause scandal if they were anything else. Sometimes, however, they can be just a trifle too cocksure like the rest of the human race.

### "Bottled Sunlight"

The ever green credulity of the investing public is one of the most astonishing features of American business. Recently, New York State applied for an injunction against the Tomadelli Electronic Light Corporation, to restrain it from selling any more of its stock to the public. The company was formed to promote an alleged invention known as "Bottled Sunlight" (TIME, March 10, SCIENCE). Concretely, this was claimed to consist of a new sort of incandescent bulb which apparently did not need electric current to make it shine. When produced in court, however, sample bulbs had no sparkle in them whatsoever, and the only brilliant feature of the company seemed to be the manner in which it sold stock of doubtful value to the public.

This, according to counsel for the defendants, meant little or nothing. "Mr. Tomadelli never claimed that he had perfected the lamp," he stated. "He

had not. He was an inventor working on an invention. The public bought the stock in the hope that the invention would be made commercially successful."

Until activities were interrupted by Deputy Attorney General W. W. Chambers, 14,000 shares of stock had been sold to the hopeful public for over \$130,000. Yet the company's bank balance, it was revealed, now amounts to between \$30 and \$40.

### Cotton Outlook

The fallacy that the U. S. as a grain producer could disregard conditions in the rest of the world, has been very sharply disproved by the boom in wheat-growing in Canada and the Argentine, and the stagnation in our own wheat belt. Production costs are so much lower in the two above-named countries that our wheat surplus can be exported only after their surpluses have been sold. Since their production is steadily growing, our own must as steadily decline.

Now the cotton trade is wondering if a somewhat similar fate may not be in store for our cotton planters. Owing to three successive short crops, the world price for cotton is extraordinarily high, and there is every encouragement for foreigners to undertake cotton

### Wolfe Oil Corporation

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growing. The scarcity of American cotton has been due to the boll weevil and the shortage of labor in the cotton belt.

At any rate, foreign countries are experimenting with cotton growing. The British mill interests are encouraging it in Egypt and India. Argentina recently brought in an experimental crop of 120,000 bales—a trivial amount now compared with the huge American crop. Nevertheless the Argentines, flushed with their successful competition with our wheat growers, are becoming enthusiastic over the possibilities in Argentine cotton. Thus far the boll weevil has not appeared there, but the customary labor shortage is considered to preclude any very great cotton production in the Argentine, at least in the near future.

### Radio vs. Phonograph

The effect of a new popularized invention upon parallel products can never be forecast exactly. Sometimes competitors are driven out of business, sometimes greatly stimulated.

Unquestionably, the phonograph manufacturers have been somewhat uneasy in watching the huge forward strides made by the apparently competing radio industry. Yet, judging from the experience of the Victor Machine Co. at least, the radio seems to be a friend rather than a foe. Victor's Camden (N. J.) plants are working at capacity to turn out enough machines and records to satisfy the demand. The Premier Graphophone Company's new plants are fully employed, and its production schedule is the largest on record.

There are several apparent reasons why the radio has stimulated rather than depressed the phonograph trade. First of all, retail dealers are equipping Victrolas as radio receivers and selling them. Secondly, the popularity of many songs and even classical music broadcast by radio has led to the purchase of the same selections in the form of permanent phonograph records. Lastly, many home audiences maintain a phonograph to intersperse favorite selections with the sometimes unattractive features of radio broadcasting programs.

### Eastman Monopoly?

The U. S. Federal Trade Commission directed that the Eastman Kodak Co. and associated firms shall cease from restraining competition in the manufacture and sale of motion picture film. It specifically forbade the Company to acquire control of three additional laboratories.

The Commission reported that the Eastman Company had a substantially complete monopoly of the manufacture of positive film, and an absolute monopoly of negative film. The Company began manufacturing cinematographic film in 1895 and has always led the world in this business.

The Eastman combine must now cease "conspiring, combining, confederating, agreeing and cooperating between or among themselves."

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## The Bear Market

### Probable Duration and Extent

The averages of industrial stocks now show a decline of 10 points from the February high, when the Brookmire Economic Service advised the sale of securities.

Will the decline be as long and as radical as in 1920-1921, or as short as the drop in 1923?

If you own stocks now and are waiting for an upturn in prices—or, if you have sold short—don't fail to read the latest Brookmire Bulletin, which discusses these questions thoroughly. Free on request—now.

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## AERONAUTICS

### Foreign Speed

Frederick B. Patterson, head of the great National Cash Register Co. of Dayton, Ohio, is also President of the National Aeronautic Association. He has just returned from a trip to Europe, undertaken to make the Pulitzer Trophy race next October an international contest. M. Dewoitine, French constructor, will enter a biplane of 500 horse-power with Sadi Lecoq, holder of the world's altitude record (almost seven miles), as his pilot. The Fiat Co. of Turin, Italy, will probably



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FREDERICK B. PATTERSON  
 "N. C. R. & N. A. A."

be represented by Pilot Brac Papa. The Belgians will come in if they have any luck at the Beaumont Cup race next June.

### Leaving America

With the comfortable feeling that the World Cruise was sailing safely on its way, newspapers and public began to lose interest in the great adventure. But the feeling of security was false. From Sitka, Alaska, to Seward, Alaska, the 610 miles of coast-wide flight proved highly dangerous. Ideal weather at the start was followed by a blinding snowstorm, and a collision just avoided by the aviators, who were flying "close" to maintain contact.

Seward marked 2,900 miles traveled out of the 27,000 necessary to encircle the globe. Another 450 miles landed Lowell H. Smith, Erik Nelson and Leigh Wade at Chignik in spite of more "hard-boiled" Alaska weather in the shape of snow squalls and high winds. Even the hardy aviators showed every sign of exhaustion, increased by anxiety at the disappearance of their Commander Major Frederick L. Martin. In spite of fatigue and weather they were preparing to seek their comrade, when

news arrived of his rescue in Portage Bay by the U. S. destroyer *Hull*. A leaky tank had forced the flagship *Seatile* down into the icy waters, and a night's exposure had proved none too pleasant\* for the Major and his mechanics.

At Chignik, the expedition awaited a new engine for their commander's plane. This was to be their last stop on the American continent. They were scheduled to wend their way over the sparsely populated Aleutian Islands, with only a few fishermen to help in case of need.

The expedition is a wonderful study in Geography. The Aleutian Islands are not at the end of the world. They are half-way on the shortest route from North America to Asia, perhaps the site of future air ports of inter-continental air lines.

## MILESTONES

Died. Frank X. Leyendecker, 45, famed illustrator of magazine covers and originator of the "Arrow Collar" type of masculine beauty; at New Rochelle, N. Y.

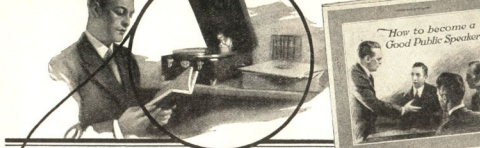
Died. Marie Corelli, 60, at Stratford-on-Avon; author of best sellers for 40 years: *The Sorrows of Satan*, *The Murder of Delicia*, *Problem of a Wicked Soul*, *God's Good Man*, *The Devil's Motor*, *The Secret Power*, etc., etc. She was of mixed Italian and Scotch Highland blood, was adopted in infancy by Charles Mackay, famed song writer, who afterwards sent her to a French convent to be educated. Queen Victoria admired her work; Tennyson wrote her a letter of encouragement.

Died. Samuel G. Bayne, 79, oil pioneer, banker, astronomer, author; in Manhattan. In 1875 he spent ten days as guest of the Mikado, and later sold the Japanese Government much oil. He organized the Seaboard National Bank, of which he became Chairman. He came originally to the U. S. from Belfast, Ireland, entered the oil business on the persuasion of Col. Amasa Boston, Boston oil man.

Died. Brigadier General Horatio Gates Gibson, 97, "oldest living West Pointer"; in Washington. He entered just as Ulysses S. Grant graduated. Due to his slight stature, he was nicknamed "Agnes"—an appellation which clung to him through life. When he was a lieutenant at the battle of Fredericksburg, his sword was cut from his side by a

\*A seaplane with motor going is seaworthy enough. But without propulsive force, a seaplane is much worse off than an ordinary boat. The wind at any moment may catch the vast expanse of wings, bringing capsizing and disaster.

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## Amazing Invention Now Makes Public Speaking Easy for Anyone!

By this wonderful new method you learn forceful, persuasive speech by *listening* to and *imitating* the faultless delivery of a recognized master of public speaking. A remarkable system, including a New Invention which enables you to learn public speaking, in a few minutes a day, at home, as naturally as children learn to talk, by *imitation*.

**T**HERE is only one way to improve your speaking ability, and that is by listening to an expert, finished talker—learning to recognize, and then to imitate and use the elements of speech that make his talking so effective. *Not one can be really taught by the printed page alone.* Forceful speech is acquired only through the ear—never through the eye. Any method that attempts to improve speech by printed lessons alone, without the example of the human voice, is an absolute waste of time.

Then everyone who wants to improve his speech go to a private teacher of Public Speaking? No, for Science has now solved the problem for everybody by reproducing on phonograph records the identical lessons given by a great master of the art of convincing speech, Dr. Henry Gaines Hawn.

Dr. Hawn's remarkable method is based on simple, natural human laws. You learn correct, convincing speech in the same way that a child learns to talk—by repeating what it hears. You simply put one of the remarkable disc records on your machine, open one of the books of the course to the page giving the text of that particular record—and listen. While you listen attentively, and repeat the words call your attention to the inflections, the pitch, the emphasis, the volume and the speed of Dr. Hawn's voice. You follow, listening and reading at the same time, thus firmly fixing in mind the correct way to speak each sentence.

### Better than personal instruction—and many times cheaper

The marvelous results people everywhere are getting from the Hawn Course (wonderful records plus inspiring book instruction) are actually greater than they could get from Dr. Hawn himself if they took private lessons at his Carnegie Hall studio in New York. This is true because the records make Dr. Hawn's instruction, with his actual voice, available at any time when you feel like practicing.

Poise, position and gesture are of course indispensable in speaking effectively, either in public or to individuals, and here again the Hawn Course introduces an original method which makes it easy for you to acquire the habit of using the correct movements. Nothing is overlooked; the course is complete in every detail. You actually receive the results of Dr. Hawn's life-long experience in teaching thousands of men and women to become more effective speakers.

Dr. Hawn's personal instruction is so effective and inspiring that orators, business men, ministers and actors are glad to pay for it at the rate of \$10 a lesson. Yet the Hawn Course, which you can take without embarrassment, in the privacy of your own rooms, will bring you practically all the advantages of his masterly individual instruction at a cost which is trifling compared with the benefits you will gain from it at once.

### Prominent speakers surprised and delighted

Perhaps no one is better qualified to pass upon the merits of the Hawn Course than Joseph French Johnson, Dean of New York University School of Commerce, and one of the founders of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. He wrote to Dr. Hawn,

"Your speaking method of self-instruction has been to me a surprising revelation. I did not dream that the phonograph could be made to render such wonderful service for the man who wishes to speak clearly and effectively."

And Joseph Silverman, Rabbi of Temple Emanuel, New York, a famous thinker and speaker for many years, writes,

"Hitherto it was not thought possible for anyone to make practical headway in correcting errors in his speech without direct instruction, either in classes or in private. Dr. Henry Gaines Hawn has evolved a method which makes self-instruction in the difficult art of the right use of speech not only feasible but efficient. I advocate the introduction of his new method in the home and in the schools."

If you could ask each successful individual the secret of his advancement, you would find that clear, convincing, persuasive speech was an indispensable aid in every case. W. G. Groen, the executive head of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, says that a bequest of \$25,000 is worth less to any man of twenty-five years of age than the ability to speak convincingly!

### Get Dr. Hawn's FREE BOOK

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You will be intensely interested in Dr. Hawn's wonderful method, not only because it is so effective and so easy to learn, but also because it is the only method of its kind. Never before has it been possible to learn correct, forceful speech in such a thorough, efficient way—right at home, without a personal instructor. The remarkable book which you can have free, without obligation, by sending the coupon below, tells you all about the benefits of the Hawn course.

Even if this free book did not make plain to you the wonderful, guaranteed results that can come to you through this amazing method, it would increase your self-confidence, rekindle your ambition and reveal unsuspected opportunities. It will give you a hint of your own possibilities. You incur no obligation in sending us your name and address. No salesman will call upon you. You are free to enroll against your wishes. Mail the coupon now, while you feel like doing it. Putting it off might lose you a greater opportunity than you can realize now.

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The Hawn course consists of both books and phonograph records. Here is a hint of the fascinating method through which you can quickly become a forceful, convincing talker.

**Book One—Fundamentals.** A complete elucidation of all the Elements used in public speaking. In addition, an illustrated analysis of gestures suggested as appropriate for the model addresses. Ten phonograph records are used for analyzing, imitating, studying and making proper application of the elements of speech.

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**Book Three—Occasion Speeches.** Contains addresses for all sorts of occasions—of particular value to the speaker who has a speech to deliver and is at a loss for suitable material or is short on time.

All the discourses are carefully marked for Pause, Emphasis, Inflection and Climax, and appropriate gestures are indicated. Records accompany the first fifteen speeches.

**Book Four—Preparation.** This book shows how to select a subject and prepare a discourse—where to look for facts and material—how to arrange one's thoughts in logical sequence, and how to begin and end a speech effectively.

**Book Five—English.** This volume is devoted to acquiring proper pronunciation, intonation, and better English. It substitutes polish for bluntness. The records on Voice Drill and sounds of English speech are new in conception and direction.

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shell; at the end of the Civil War he was a captain in the regulars. A nonagenarian at his daughter's house in Washington, he smoked from six to ten cigars daily.

**Died.** Eleonora Duse, 65, famed actress; at Pittsburgh, of pneumonia. Born in a wagon near Venice while her professional father and mother were on tour, she, "Light of the Roman Stage," died tramping. She was on her farewell tour of the U. S. She had been giving only two performances a week, but the rigors of the American Winter and the ubiquitous devotion which was pressed upon her, finally shattered her spent body. In Boston the Italians knelt in the streets to kiss her skirts.

The glory and tragedy of Duse's life centered on Gabriele D'Annunzio, with whose name hers is linked forever. Many considered her the greatest actress of her day; others ranked her second to Sarah Bernhardt. In Italy, she was supreme.

## SPORT

### German Veteran

In 1921, Cuban Capablanca wrested the world's chess championship from Dr. Emanuel Lasker, German. But in the international chess masters' tournament which began in Manhattan on March 16 and was completed last week, Dr. Lasker triumphed—in the grand manner.

For more than 30 days, through ten duels of two games each, Dr. Lasker had been at or near the top. Of the 20 games, he lost only one to Capablanca. He was forced to draw six games, but Capablanca in addition to losing one game (to Reti, Czechoslovak) was drawn to a tie in nine games.

The final standing:

	Won	Lost	Drawn
Dr. Lasker, Germany	13	1	6
Capablanca, Cuba	10	1	9
Alekhiue, Russia	6	2	12
Marshall, United States	6	4	10
Reti, Czechoslovakia	9	8	3
Bogoljubow, Latvia	8	9	3
Maroczy, Hungary	6	6	8
Dr. Tartakower, Austria	4	8	8
Yates, England	5	11	4
Ed. Lasker, United States	2	9	9
Janowski, France	3	13	4

For every game won, a player scored 1 point, for every game drawn ½ point. Thus Dr. Lasker scored 16, and Capablanca 14½.

Prize money went: to Dr. Lasker, \$1,500; to Capablanca, \$1,000; to





In a field—the importance of which has never been surpassed even in a National Open Championship—Walter Hagen won the North and South at Pinehurst on April 1st, playing the new "Red Name" Spalding Golf Ball. The next successive six players also played it.

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Alekhine, \$750; to Marshall, \$500; to Reti, \$300. But everybody got a prize. Among the innumerable special awards was a silver cup from W. M. Vance of Princeton and \$75 in gold from Albert H. Loeb of Chicago, to Reti for his game against Bogoljubow, deemed the most brilliant game of them all. Loud were the patriotic plaudits that American Marshall should do so well, and to him was given the second brilliancy prize—



© Paul Thompson  
DR. EMANUEL LASKEE  
"Only once was the silence broken"

also for a game against Bogoljubow. Bogoljubow, the so brilliantly defeated, got a prize for the best defense, in recognition of his performance against Maroczy.

The tense silence of the tournament room was broken only once during the long months struggle, and that was in the second to last round when victory was clinched by Veteran Lasker. Players looked up from their boards, spectators jostled the victor, shouting and clapping.

Emanuel Lasker, before his defeat by Capablanca, had held the championship for nearly 30 years. He alone links the names of Steinitz, Tschigorin, Pillsbury to the present. After studying in Prussian schools and winning a Doctorate of Mathematics at Heidelberg (see Education, this issue), he took up chess professionally.

## New World's Records

⊕ Relay swims (women, indoor) by the Women's Swimming Association of New York:

400-yd.: Gertrude Ederle, Aileen Riggan, Adelaide Lambert, Helen Wainwright, 4 min., 32 4/5 sec.  
500-yd.: with Doris O'Hara added, 5 min., 40 3/5 sec.  
600-yd.: with Agnes Geraghty added, 6 min., 49 2/5 sec.

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## CLAMPABLE ASH RECEIVER



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*Says Happy Cal*

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Mine's got to be just like a real chum. Last thing I do before going to bed is to stuff a cigar or cigarette butt into it and wish it good night. It keeps the house clean and wife is pleased with it. She says if only I could get a contraption to pick up shoes, collars and ties, and also a portable hat rack, I'd be made into a perfect husband."

\* \* \*

Lees Clampable Ash Receiver is nationally popular, sold by over 5,000 of the better stores, but will be sent post paid on receipt of \$3. Its universal clamp allows the bowl to be turned in any position and it clamps on tight, to chair arm or table. It is made of solid brass, with bright nickel trim, and the bowl is richly beautiful in double-tone finishes, mahogany, statuary bronze, verde green or solid ebony. If your dealer can't supply you, write the

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# Spring Books, Noted

The advertising pages of TIME are frequently used by Brentano's, Boni and Liveright, Doubleday Page, Harcourt Brace, Harpers, Houghton Mifflin, Knopf, Little Brown, Macmillan, Putnam, Scribners, to bring their new books to the attention of the readers of TIME. These publishers sent us, last week, notices of books on their Spring lists. We take pleasure in passing on to the readers of TIME these notices.

## Brentano's THE DARK SWAN

Ernest Pascal

A Cinderella story with love the fairy Godmother. Beauty of face versus beauty of soul. \$2.00

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With an introduction by Carl Van Vechten. Written for the amusement of discriminating readers. \$2.00

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Frank Harris

In this, his fourth volume of "portraits," the author analyzes Chaplin, LaFollette, Kahn Mencken and many others. \$2.50

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William C. Lawton.

An arresting political work by a German singularly unbiased, who can see beyond Junkerism and the hopelessness of new wars.

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Edgar Lee Masters

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## SIEGE

Samuel Hopkins Adams

A story of Modern Woman, the struggle between Dowager and Flapper, generations and dynasties, codes and conventions. \$2.50

## GUILT

Henry James Forman

Mystery story done in the literary manner. \$1.75

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Mme. Pierre Berton

Absorbing biography of an absorbing personality. A frank and intimate picture, it contains much dramatic material purposely omitted from the great actress' memoirs. \$2.50

## Doubleday, Page RACE

William McPhee

The author of "Casuals of the Sea" takes shore leave to analyze the peoples of the world's ports in a novel of manners with a London suburb for its setting.

## KATHLEEN NORRIS

The Callahans and  
the Murphys

A collection of Irish short stories by the author of "Certain People of Importance." Illustrated by James Montgomery Flagg. \$2.00

## O. HENRY AWARD Prize Stories for 1923

The prize-winning story, "Pre-lude," by Edgar Valentine Smith, with the sixteen best stories of the year. Some authors: Floyd Dell, Morris, Tarkington, Connell.

## SO BIG

Edna Ferber

The story of Selma Peake and her life among the Dutch farmers of the Middle West and of her son "So Big," who becomes a popular member of Chicago's North Shore Set.

## Houghton Mifflin CORRA HARRIS

My Book and Heart

The autobiography of an author who has seen much of life and has much to tell. Illustrated. \$3.00

## BRADFORD

The Soul of Samuel Pepys

A penetrating, humorous and well-balanced appraisal of the diarist by the author of "Damaged Souls." Illustrated. \$2.50

## THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF EMILY DICKINSON

Edited by

Martha Dickinson Bianchi

A definitive biography of the author of "the finest poems by a woman in the English language." Illustrated. \$4.00

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Andrew Carnegie's own story of his amazing climb to vast wealth and power. \$1.50

## SABATINI

Mistress Wilding

Admirers of the incomparable Sabatini will find in it the rapid action, spirited style, convincing plot, which distinguish this author's novels. \$2.00

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Robert Herrick

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## THE FAILURE Papini

An autobiographical novel explaining the author's conversion and how he happened to write "Life of Christ." \$2.00

## RED SAND

T. S. Stripling

The author of "Fombombo" writes a new novel of adventure, gay colors, sunlight and romantic daring. \$2.00

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Maxwell Bodenheim

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# on the lists of leading Publishers

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*Thomas Beer*

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## IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

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

**Edward of Wales:** "In Paris, I visited an American dance cabaret. Despatches stated that I 'stepped out on the dance floor immediately and did fancy steps with Mrs. Bate [wife of one of the U. S. unofficial observers to the Reparations Commission] for 25 minutes straight, without rest,' that I requested favorite numbers including *Some Sunny Day* and *You Gotta Kiss Mamma Every Night* or *You Can't Kiss Mamma* at All. It was also reported that I am growing a tiny mustache."

**Mrs. Gifford Pinchot**, wife of Pennsylvania's famed Governor: "Scheduled to address a meeting of Republican women at Philadelphia, I declared myself to be 'distressed and mortified' because an attack of German measles kept me at home."

**Andrew W. Mellon:** "The will of one S. Harry Smith, War veteran, was made public. To me, he has bequeathed the wooden leg given him by the Government for the loss of his own leg at St. Mihiel. Friends of Mr. Smith said he resented a recent action of my Department in reducing his compensation."

**William Lyon Phelps**, famed Lampson Professor of English at Yale University: "In *Scribner's* for May I committed a pun. Wrote I: 'Well, the turtle has his merits; and it is on record that he won a race with a more gifted animal. I myself doubt it; at all events, I am certain that, whoever won the race, it was won by a hair.'"

**Edwin F. Ladd**, junior U. S. Senator from North Dakota: "Reports stated that during a session of the Senate oil investigation I hurriedly adjourned the hearing. Selden Palmer Spencer, senior Senator from Missouri, made emphatic objection. I turned sharply, shouted: 'Let me tell you, Sir, there is a real reason why I adjourned this hearing. I do not like that cigar you puff into my face!'"

**Fred Stone**, famed comedian: "I wrote a letter to my cousin Melville E. Stone, general counsellor of the Associated Press. Said I: 'For several weeks the thought uppermost in my mind has been the fortunate circumstance that we had in the Vice Presidency at the time of the death of President Harding a man of Presidential caliber. . . . Since I last saw you the Dawes report has been made public. . . . It seems to me that the plan which General Dawes

has worked out will bring stability and peace to Europe and an era of sound prosperity to this country. All of which suggests to me that in General Dawes the Republican party has the ideal running mate for President Coolidge.' Replied my cousin: 'While by all of the proprieties I am denied the privilege of taking any part in politics, I may say that you have not over-estimated the character of Mr. Dawes. He and I have been friends for more than 30 years.'"

**Samuel Ralston**, junior U. S. Senator from Indiana: "In a letter to a boyhood friend I stated that I am not seeking the Democratic presidential nomination. 'But,' said I, 'if what seems impossible should happen, I will play the part of a patriot and perform my duty to the best of my ability.'"

**Benny Leonard**, world's champion lightweight pugilist: "A publicity bureau announced that I would play the lead in a cinema *Flying Fists*, that I have commenced rehearsing at a New York studio."

**Alfonso**, King of Spain: "In Madrid, I engaged in a polo match. Learning that Mrs. William Howard Taft was among the spectators, I held (between chuckers) a long conversation with her."

**Sir Auckland Geddes**, onetime British Ambassador to the U. S.: "In London, reports had it that I have decided upon a business career in life of politics. I was recently elected a director of the London Liverpool Globe Insurance Company."

**Elbert Henry Gary**, chairman, U. S. Steel Corporation: "At the annual stockholders meeting of my company held in Hoboken I predicted prosperity, denounced Congress, lauded Coolidge. Said I: 'The worst thing we have . . . is our American Congress. . . . Opposed to the acts and views of these members of Congress is a man in the White House, strong and solid and everlasting as the Rock of Gibraltar.' I later reported that Calvin Coolidge owns 50 shares of common stock of this corporation."

**Fedor Chaliapin**, giant voice: "My daughter, Lydia, now singing in London and Paris, was described as 'beautiful, black-haired, dark-eyed, wearing petunia colored satin.' It was reported that she would soon come to the U. S."



## POINT with PRIDE

Players looking up from their boards, spectators jostling the victor, shouting, clapping. (P. 27).

A bad pun by a famed Lampson Professor. (P. 30).

Six to ten cigars daily by a nonagenarian. (P. 26.)

Unbreakable glass—"kick it like a football." (P. 19.)

Ten days, as guest of the Mikado. (P. 24.)

Prominent business men who can "re-juice letter postage to 14, make millions." (P. 2.)

Perfect conjunction of play-writing, acting, stage management. (P. 15.)

Lunch every Friday noon at No. 44 John St., Manhattan. (P. 18.)

A Scotch boy completing his education at the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa. (P. 1.)

A tribute to the power of the ten-finger exercises. (P. 15.)

The thought uppermost (for several weeks) in Fred Stone's mind. (P. 30.)

A bit of Rimsky-Korsakov's delicious tomfoolery. (P. 14.)

The earnest non-hysterical talk of an angry man. (P. 21.)

An upper lip bristling with mustachios. (P. 9.)

The winner of a cross-Paris race between bicycle, automobile, subway passenger, pedestrian. (P. 8.)

An aesthetic pink marble house on the Boulevard Bois de Bologne. (P. 8.)

A distinguished Senator who looks like an English lord. (P. 6.)

Mr. Gatti, active astronomer. (P. 14.)

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A fact in the head is worth two in print. TIME is interested not in how much it can include between its covers, but in how much it can leave in the minds of its readers.

## WHEN BURNSIDES WERE IN BLOOM



It is generally believed by people who speak flippantly of "sideburns," "sideboards," etc., that burnsidies were so named because they cluttered up both sides of their proprietor's countenance.

That hypothesis cannot be supported by a single hair. Burnsidies got the name from the gallant General Ambrose E. Burnside, a Civil War hero, who wore that kind of whiskers.

Most of the men who used to think burnsidies made them look dashing and dauntless are trying now to keep alburns bound in genuine plush from coming to light.

It may be admitted, however, that burnsidies were not altogether futile. They reduced shaving areas, which was helpful and important.

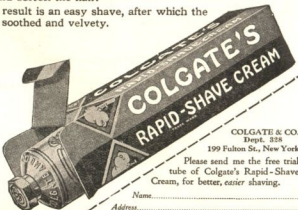
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## VIEW with ALARM

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

An unrecognized and presumably bastard brother. (P. 17.)

...

The foot of one Eric Hamilton, crushed in an elevator. (P. 19.)

...

Sentiments that would curdle the post-prandial ice cream. (P. 22.)

...

A combine "conspiring, combining, confederating, agreeing and cooperating between or among themselves." (P. 23.)

...

An orifice so small it could not function. (P. 19.)

...

Epigrams which fall like anvils. (P. 15.)

...

An asthmatic horse, a tailless rooster, two scolding hens. (P. 16.)

...

Daughters flirting too outrageously with students. (P. 17.)

...

A solo on a saxophone. (P. 15.)

...

A cigar puffed into a face. (P. 30.)

...

The strange currents and cross currents which thread devious courses through the melodic affairs of this country. (P. 13.)

...

"Trees without fruit, wells without water, wandering stars." (P. 16.)

...

A Pope displeased, the Vatican distressed, Catholics disturbed. (P. 8.)

...

An immigrant boy, stabber of a boy born in this country. (P. 4.)

...

A handsome President, allegedly merciless. (P. 12.)

...


A revolution that killed the fairies. (P. 11.)

...

A newspaper "written by cads, read by snobs." (P. 21.)

...

Renard, lusting for chicken fricasée. (P. 14.)





El profesor  
Los alumnos

1-el alfabeto  
2-la letra  
3-la mano  
4-el dedo  
5-el profesor  
6-el discípulo

7-y

8-el ojo  
9-la oreja  
10-la nariz  
11-la boca  
12-el brazo  
13-la pierna  
14-el pie

El alfabeto tiene 26 letras.  
La mano tiene 5 dedos.  
El profesor tiene 2 discípulos: Pablo, Nicolás, Elena y Luis. Los discípulos tienen 1 (un) profesor. Pablo tiene 2 manos y Nicolás tiene 2 manos.  
Elena tiene 10 dedos.  
Luis tiene 10 dedos.  
El profesor tiene 2 ojos, 2 orejas, 1 (una) nariz y 1 (una) boca. Pablo tiene 2 brazos. 2 piernas y 2 pies. El

13-el libro  
14-la pluma  
15-el profesor  
16-el alumno

profesor tiene 1 (un) libro. Los discípulos tienen 4 libros. El profesor tiene 1 (una) pluma. Los discípulos tienen 4 plumas.

¿Cuántas letras tiene el alfabeto?  
El alfabeto tiene 26 letras.  
¿Cuántas manos tiene Pablo?  
Pablo tiene 2 manos.  
¿Cuántas piernas tiene Nicolás?  
El tiene 2 piernas.  
¿Cuántos dedos tiene Luis?  
El tiene 10 dedos.  
¿Cuántos libros tienen Pablo y Nicolás?  
Ellos tienen 2 libros.  
¿Cuántos libros tienen Luis y Elena?  
Ellos tienen 1 libro.  
Yo tengo 1 libro y usted tiene 1 libro; nosotros (usted y yo) tenemos 2 libros.  
¿Tiene Pablo 2 manos? Si.  
¿Tiene Nicolás 2 manos? Si.  
¿Tiene Pablo 2 brazos? Si, si tiene 2 brazos.  
¿Tiene Nicolás 2 brazos? No, si no tiene 2 brazos.

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