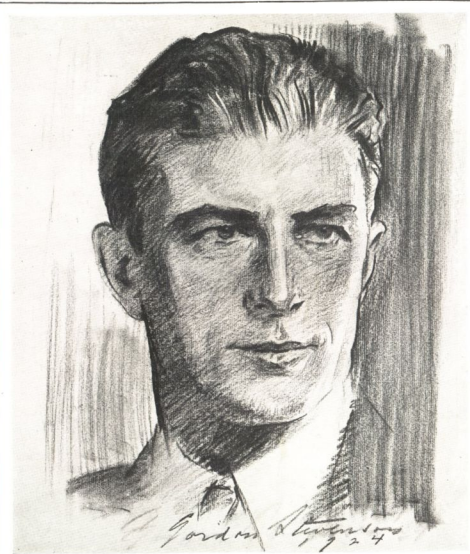


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



HOMER ST. GAUDENS

"Singularly self-possessed"
(See Page 13)

VOL. III NO. 19

MAY 12, 1924



Hickson Abbreviates the Miles

The girl whose father reigns over a vast domain in southern California, the olive tinted beauty from an old New Orleans family, the daughter of a Senator from a middle state all journeyed to the famous Fifth Avenue Salon to be wardrobed by Hickson, Inc.

Now, in the favored establishment at home Hickson vesture for the drawing-room, street and field awaits the gentlewoman.

And in our city we hold the privilege of duplicating the New York presentation of Hickson attire.

Signature of Merchant

My dear Mr. Wallen:

We are delighted with the first installment of distributor copy which we have just received.

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We are looking forward to a pleasant visit with you within the next day or so as per our engagement over the telephone.

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Sincerely yours,

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. III. No. 19

May 12, 1924

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

¶ The President accepted on behalf of the U. S. two bronze statues presented by the Hungarian-American Society. Both are by Julius de Berezdy—one of them a copy of the statue of Washington in Budapest, the other of Louis Kossuth. Both statues will remain permanently in the White House (see Page 10).

¶ Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge invited a few guests to come to a showing of a cinema "Passion Play," directed by Mr. Blanchard of the Interior Department.

¶ The President declared by proclamation an embargo on all arms shipments to Cuba, where "conditions of violence" exist on account of an attempted revolution by General Carlos Garcia-Velez (see Page 12).

¶ Luscious salmon from Alaska were the cause of a letter from President Coolidge to Chairman Jones of the Senate Commerce Committee. He renewed a recommendation, made in his message at the opening of Congress, that the bill for conserving the Alaskan fisheries, which Secretary Hoover has strongly advocated, be passed.

¶ Mrs. Coolidge, continuing a custom revived from the past by Mrs. Harding, announced the dates of three large lawn parties—May 15, 22, 29.

¶ The President vetoed the Bursum Pension Bill to increase the pensions of veterans and widows of veterans of the 1812, Mexican, Civil, Indian, Spanish Wars (see Page 2).

¶ Miss Agnes MacPhail, only woman M. P. of Canada, called at the White House and talked to Mr. Coolidge about farming.

Pre-Convention

Republican. The figures representing the mounting numbers of Coolidge delegates to the Republican National Convention continued tedious-

ously. Following the Massachusetts and Ohio primaries and the Missouri State Convention, the Coolidge total was 860—305 more than necessary. On the first ballot the Coolidge total may well be over 1,000 of the 1,109 votes.

Better than these figures, as indication of Coolidge's invincibility in the Convention, was the President's announcement that he wanted William M. Butler to be Chairman of the Republican National Committee—to manage the President's election campaign as he has managed the primary campaign. This is a post which for many years has been filled according to the choice of the nominee. It is yet six weeks before Coolidge can be the nominee. But what need was there to wait for the whistle to blow when the score stood:

Coolidge	860
La Follette	28
Johnson	15

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The naming of Butler was variously accounted for. A week before, the choice of Representative Burton to give the keynote speech at Cleveland was hailed as a victory for the President's secretary, Mr. Slemph. Butler and Frank W. Stearns, the President's intimate advisors, had not heard of Burton's choice in advance. Coolidge let it be known that Burton was his personal choice, but it was suspected that Slemph might have inspired it—and if so that Slemph might inspire himself as choice for the National Committee Chairmanship.

It was possibly because Butler and Stearns felt that they were being left in the cold that the announcement of Butler's choice was hastened. It was possibly because of the disclosure that officers of the present National Committee had made an attempt to discredit Senator Wheeler, that the President let Butler's selection be known—to show that the Coolidge organization would be a different group. It was possibly because the President had long been on close terms with Butler, relied on him, wanted his type of man.

For William M. Butler, like Mr. Coolidge, was in days gone by a protégé of the late Senator Winthrop Murray Crane. Both have quiet unostentatious ways of doing things, both can spare words, both have a certain primitive honesty. Butler, now gray, portly, 63, wearer of double glasses, comes of an old New Bedford family. At 16 he was at work in a New Bedford shoe factory. Later he went away from New Bedford to go into law and politics. Now he runs, on the side, a few cotton mills in New Bedford.

When the President had announced that Mr. Butler would get the National Committee chieftainship, now held by John T. Adams, Mr. Butler promptly renounced his ambition for the Republican Senatorial nomination in Massachusetts and suggested that Governor Cox of that state should get it. Either Governor Cox or Louis Coolidge (no relation of Calvin) will probably be nominated.

Democratic. The ascendant star

National Affairs—[Continued]

among Democratic Presidential aspirants, seemed, for the time at least, to be Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York. The death of Charles F. Murphy (TIME, May 5), Tammany leader, seemed rather to have improved his chances.

After Mr. Murphy's funeral, while political leaders were still assembled in Manhattan, a conference took place behind locked doors in the Hotel Biltmore. Governor Smith himself, George E. Brennan, Democratic boss of Illinois (since the death of Mr. Murphy unquestionably the most influential Democratic boss in the country), Norman E. Mack, Democratic National Committeeman from New York, Surrogate James A. Foley, son-in-law of the late Tammany leader and claimant to the Tammany throne, were present.

Two days later it was announced that Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1920 Democratic nominee for Vice President, had agreed to head Governor Smith's campaign. The choice of Roosevelt was undoubtedly calculated to strengthen Smith with the public, for his name lends a color of respectability which no purely Tammany candidate could expect.

There is no mistaking the growth of Smith's strength. Within a few weeks he has developed from one of many favorite sons, to a position in which he is generally acknowledged to be the chief opponent of McAdoo. To be sure, the chances of Smith's nomination are nil if McAdoo can hold his following together in the Convention, but Smith has shown unexpected strength.

In the Massachusetts primaries, two avowed Smith men drove out some of the regular "uninstructed" candidates for delegates at large. Smith is making no active primary campaign outside of New York, but not a few uninstructed delegates are known to be favorable to him.

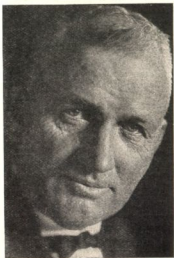
Meanwhile McAdoo's fortunes did not prosper well. By a 5 to 3 vote ex-Governor James M. Cox, Democratic nominee in 1920, secured the Ohio delegation from McAdoo.

It is entirely possible, if not probable, that the Democratic nomination will go neither to McAdoo nor Smith nor even to Underwood, but to some favorite son or dark horse. Such quiet candidates as Senator Carter Glass, David F. Houston, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, or possibly the oft-suggested compromise, Ralston, may make away with the prize in a warring Convention.

A Veto Message

The first veto message to issue from the White House during the present Administration descended upon a pension bill. This bill, sponsored by Senator Holm O. Bursum of New Mexico, was passed by both Houses during April. It was similar to a bill vetoed by President Harding.

It proposed to increase the pensions of veterans and widows of veterans



© Wide World

SENATOR BURSUM

No one expected to see him succeed

and nurses of the War of 1812 and of the Mexican, Civil, Indian, Spanish, Philippine and Boxer Wars. The proposed increase for Civil War veterans was from \$50 to \$72 a month. The present outlay for pensions is about \$263,000,000.

The President imposed his negative with direction:

"For the next fiscal year, the effect of this act will be to take an additional \$58,000,000 of the money paid by the taxpayers of the nation and add it to the pension checks of the veterans of the wars from 1812 to 1902 and their widows and dependents.

"No conditions exist which justify the imposition of this additional burden upon the taxpayers of the nation. All our pensions were revised and many liberal increases made no longer ago than 1920. Every survivor of the Civil War draws \$50 per month and those in need of regular aid and attendance, which already included 41,000 of them, draw \$72 per month. As

others come to need this the law already gives it to them. The act also proposes to extend the limits of the war period from April 13, 1865, to Aug. 20, 1866, so that those who enlisted during this year and four months of peace now become eligible for the same treatment as those who fought throughout the war.

"But the main objection to the whole bill is the unwarranted expenditure of the money of the taxpayers. It proposes to add more than 25% to the cost of the pension rolls. It is estimated that it would bring the total pension bill of the country to a point higher than ever before reached, notwithstanding it is now nearly 60 years since the close of the Civil War. A generous nation increased its pensions to well over a quarter of a billion annually, and has already bestowed nearly \$6,250,000,000 in pensions upon the survivors of that conflict and their dependents.

"The need for economy in public expenditure at the present time cannot be overestimated. I am for economy. I am against every unnecessary payment of the money of the taxpayers. No public requirement at the present time ranks with the necessity for the reduction of taxation. . . . The burden of the taxpayers must not be increased; it must be decreased."

Mr. Bursum, seeing his proposal vetoed, was expected to try to override the veto. But no one expected to see him succeed.

CONGRESS

The Legislative Week

The Senate:

☛ Discussed and debated and amended the Tax Reduction Bill for the greater part of the week.

☛ Accepted the joint conference report on the Soldier Bonus Bill without a record vote.

☛ Passed the annual Naval Appropriation carrying \$275,000,000 for the upkeep of the Navy; \$500,000 was added to the bill for the construction of a Marine Corps building in San Francisco; a rider calls on the President to institute negotiations for another naval disarmament conference.

The House:

☛ Passed the Rogers Bill providing for a reorganization of our diplomatic and consular service.

☛ Accepted the joint conference report on the Soldier Bonus Bill.

☛ Considered at length the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and advanced it in committee of the

National Affairs—[Continued]

whole; at one time (with only 33 of the 435 members present) adopted an amendment to change the entire financial arrangements of the District (by giving a fixed annual appropriation of \$8,000,000). This is the last of the regular appropriation bills to be taken up by the House.

Investigations

The business of congressional investigating will largely stand or fall on the issue of a legal affray which started at Washington. The case of Harry Ford Sinclair, charged with contempt for refusal to answer ten questions propounded by the Senate Public Lands Committee, came up in the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

Counsel for Mr. Sinclair (Martin W. Littleton, G. T. Stanford, Colonel J. William Zevely and George P. Hoover) filed a demurrer objecting: 1) that the Senate had no authority to compel a man to disclose his private affairs; 2) that the inquiry in question was of a judicial nature and therefore out of the Senate's scope of action; 3) that the Senate Investigating Committee had no jurisdiction because a resolution had been passed as a result of the inquiry, prior to the alleged offense; 4) that the indictment charged no offense.

Owen J. Roberts and Atlee Pomerene, special counsel for the Government, maintained that Congress was within its rights in demanding information which might bear on legislation.

Arguments were closed, with the expectation that there would be a decision in about two weeks. Whatever the result, the losing party will appeal the case to the Supreme Court, which has never rendered a decision on the question.

While these arguments were being heard, Senate committees continued to summon witnesses.

OIL. Continuing to take testimony on the Naval Reserve oil leases, the Committee on Public Lands called, among others, Mrs. Georgia Hamon-Rohrer, widow of Jake L. Hamon, oil man who was supposed to have had a hand in the nomination of Mr. Harding in 1920. She traveled from Chicago at the public expense and entered the witness stand carrying a large calla lily in her hand. A colloquy ensued.

Senator Spencer: "We have listened to rumors and hotel lobby gossip and casual conversation and to unfounded reflections upon the character and business of reputable citizens until it has been said in our hearing by a member of the committee

that the mere fact that a witness is summoned before this committee places him under suspicion.

"We have had the fervid imagination



© Underwood

Mrs. HAMON-ROHRER

She carried a lily

tion of Al Jennings, whom we brought all the way from California, and who had what was heralded by the press as a 'whale of a story,' and who repeated the alleged statements of a man who is now dead that that man would name the President of the United States, had given a quarter of a million dollars to Senator Penrose, who is also dead, was himself to be Secretary of the Interior, and with hundreds of millions of dollars which would thus be available to him, was to become President of the United States.

"We brought a man from Texas to tell us that, on the way back from the funeral of Mr. Hamon, a Mr. Baer told him (Mr. Smith) that Mr. Hamon had told him (Mr. Baer) that he (Mr. Baer) was to be made Commissioner of Indian Affairs and made a millionaire and that Mr. Hamon was to be Secretary of the Interior.

"We brought Mr. Baer from Paris, Texas, where as United States Marshal he was overwhelmed with the business of the Federal Court, which was then in session, and who denied that any such conversation ever occurred.

"All of this testimony, in my judgment, is irrelevant, and serves no possible useful purpose, and, more than that, Mr. Chairman, it belittles the dignity of the United States Senate

and from every standpoint ought to be condemned.

"I want to enter my protest against it."

There followed an argument as to who had summoned Mrs. Hamon. Each of the Senators denied responsibility. After about 15 minutes:

Senator Spencer: "If no one wishes to question Mrs. Rohrer, why not excuse her?"

Senator Walsh: "She may be excused so far as I am concerned. I did not bring her here."

So the lady was excused and presumably went back to Chicago.

Daugherty. Former Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty applied in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for an injunction to prevent the Senate committee from obtaining telegrams sent and received by him in Washington. Attorney General Stone appointed Colonel William T. Chantland to represent and defend the Senate committees in their legal difficulties.

Senator Warren told the Senate that up to April 16 nine investigating committees had spent \$215,290 and that by July 1 probably another \$110,000 will be spent. Costs to April 16 of leading investigations:

Naval Oil Reserves.....	\$32,808
Daugherty.....	13,419
Wheeler.....	3,814
Veterans' Bureau (completed).....	45,902
Election of Senator Mayfield.....	37,096

SOLDIER BONUS

Agreed

The Bonus Bill, which has been brewing in Congress ever since the present session began, was finally poured out. After passing both Houses and being sipped by discriminating tasters in joint conference, it went back to the Houses for second approval.

There were only a few matters on which the joint conference had to decide. The provisions for cash to those who would receive less than \$50, and paid-up insurance to those credited with greater amounts (*TIME*, May 5 *et passim*) had been settled. The dates of effect were now fixed as Jan. 1, 1925, for insurance certificates and March 1, 1925, for cash. Female yeomen of the Navy and of the Marine Corps and the Porto Rican regiment infantry were included in the benefits of the bill; Philippine Scouts excluded.

In the Senate the conference report was adopted *unanimously*, in the House by

National Affairs—[Continued]

a standing vote. Only one member of the House, Representative McKenzie of Illinois, a bonus advocate, rose in the negative. He objected to the inclusion of female yeomen and their surviving dependents (which included widowers) as beneficiaries.

Now the bill goes on to the White House.

MUSCLE SHOALS

Five Proposals

The House passed, some weeks ago, the McKenzie Bill accepting Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals. The Senate Agricultural Committee, considering the bill, developed a tendency far less favorable to Mr. Ford. Much testimony was taken; some new offers were submitted, and the impression began to get about that other offers were more favorable.

The testimony for the auto manufacturer's bill was mostly of the "trust Ford" variety. Five leading suggestions have been made for disposing of the Shoals project. The chief features of the proposals:

Ford:

- 1) \$10,000,000 capital to be invested.
- 2) Purchase outright from the Government for \$5,000,000 of the following property: Nitrate Plant No. 1, Nitrate Plant No. 2, Waco Quarry, a 40,000 horsepower steam plant (to be built)—four items which cost, or will cost, the Government \$83,915,000.
- 3) Lease from the Government for 100 years of the water power plants and preferred right to renew lease.
- 4) Guaranteed production: 40,000 tons annually of fixed nitrogen for fertilization at maximum profit of 8%; no guarantee as to quantity, if any, or price of electric power available to the public.
- 5) Forfeiture of none of the plants purchased for failure to live up to agreement; forfeiture under certain conditions of water power leases.
- 6) In case of war, the Government is guaranteed 40,000 tons of nitrogen and right to take over Plant No. 2, indemnifying Ford for losses.
- 7) For research work no sum guaranteed.
- 8) Rental of water power \$219,964,954 for 100 years (\$103,866,654 for 50 years).

Allied Power Companies (Tennessee Electric Power Co., Memphis

Power & Light Co., Alabama Power Co.):

- 1) \$15,000,000 capital invested.
- 2) Purchase, if the Government desires, of the Sheffield steam plant for \$4,500,000.
- 3) Lease of Nitrate Plant No. 1 and water power from the Government for 50 years.
- 4) Guaranteed production: 50,000 tons annually of fixed nitrogen; 100,000 horsepower at cost for manufacture of fertilizer; excess electric power to be sold at prices regulated under the Federal Water Power Act.
- 5) Forfeiture of leases on nitrate plants and water power for failure to live up to contract.
- 6) In case of war, 90,000 tons of fixed nitrogen guaranteed, and right of Government to take over project without guaranteeing company against loss.
- 7) For research work a minimum of \$1,000,000.
- 8) Rental of water power, \$138,084,400 for 50 years.

Hooker-White-Atterbury:

- 1) \$1,000,000 to be invested by the company as evidence of good faith, the Government to supply the remainder of the capital required, later to be amortized.
- 2) Purchase of no property.
- 3) Lease from the Government for 50 years of the nitrate plants and water power, with renewal preference.
- 4) Guaranteed production: as much fertilizer as can be manufactured with a maximum of 25% of the power generated by dams and steam plants, the power to be furnished at 10% less than the going rate at Muscle Shoals, the maximum profit on fertilizer to be 8%. Other power to be sold.
- 5) Forfeiture of lease for non-fulfillment of contract.
- 6) In case of war the Government would have the right to take over the nitrate plants.
- 7) For research work the company and the Government will provide equal sums not to exceed annually \$200,000 each.
- 8) Payment to the Government during the first 10 years of sums aggregating twice the total of all payments to stockholders, and thereafter of sums aggregating three times the total of all payments to stockholders.

Norris Plan:

Government ownership and opera-

tion advocated by Senator Norris.

Union Carbide (Full details of this offer, recently published, were not known):

It was reported to contain a guaranteed return to the Government of \$120,000,000 under a 50-year lease. For the manufacture of fertilizer 50,000 horsepower was guaranteed; the fertilizer to be sold at cost plus 5%, and half of the profit to be devoted to research work. Three-quarters of the profit from the sale of hydro-electric power was to go to the Government.

The most telling point made against the Ford offer was that by it the Government would lose for all time its nitrate plants, steam plants and Waco Quarry and receive for them only \$5,000,000, whereas under the other plans the Government would retain ownership of plants as well as dams, and receive probably as great or greater profit. Major General C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance of the War Department, estimated that under the Ford Plan the Government would receive \$115,906,896 in 50 years; under the Power Companies' Plan \$134,909,320; and under the Hooker-White-Atterbury Plan \$113,274,738.

WOMEN

Springtime

The effect of sprouting season on the younger male specimens of the species is age-old and well known. It would seem, however, that to females, both old and young, the full enjoyment of Spring has been denied until recent years. For when the young male turns to love to satisfy the cosmic urge, the female instinctively turns to meeting and conference. Whatever may be her mission or purpose in life, it is a rare Spring nowadays which fails to provide a conference or a convention on a suitable theme. Last week* provided:

¶ The Fifth Annual Convention of the National League of Women Voters, in Buffalo, Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, Governor Ritchie of Maryland, William Allen White of Kansas and prominent characters addressed the meeting. Afterwards followed passage of resolutions. Entrance into the World Court, another disarmament conference, uniform State marriage and divorce laws, shorter work-

* In the three weeks previous there also met: the Daughters of the American Revolution (Times, April 23); the Women's National Law Enforcement Committee (Times, April 14, 21).

National Affairs—[Continued]

ing hours for women, passage of a child labor Amendment to the Constitution, sterilization of the unfit, law enforcement, were among measures recommended. Birth control failed of endorsement by an adverse vote of two to one, but was recommended for study by state organizations. Miss Belle Sherwin (daughter of the late H. A. Sherwin, paint) was elected President of the League, succeeded Mrs. Maud Wood Park who held the office for years.

¶ The Eighth Biennial Conference of the Young Women's Christian Association, in Manhattan. This was a truly international affair, in which women from all over the world—white, saffron, café-au-lait—took part. Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, came unexpectedly from Washington to deliver an address, at the instance of Mrs. Frederick Paist, his sister and President of the national organization. Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., celebrated the convention by giving an international house-party for a number of delegates—including Countess Elsa Bernadotte, niece of the King of Denmark, and Mrs. H. C. Mei, head of the Chinese delegation. The organization, now in its 18th year, has 520,000 American members and an annual budget of \$23,500,000.

¶ The Fourth International Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in Washington. Twenty-two nationalities were represented. Miss Jane Addams, President of the organization, opened the meeting with the declaration: "In churches, in colleges, in cities and on farms, there is at last arising an overwhelming demand that war shall cease. . . ." Miss Jeannette Rankin, the first woman in Congress, spoke, asserting: "There is a simple and understandable plan for political action—to proclaim war the crime that it is!"

ARMY AND NAVY

Needs

Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, drew up a report on the Winter maneuvers (TIME, Jan. 28) which was a list of deficiencies:

¶ Eight of the older battleships need to have the angles of fire of their main batteries increased, so that they may compete in range with British and Japanese vessels.

¶ Auxiliary ships with increased speed must be developed, because these ships now constrain the fleet to a speed of less than 10 knots.

only ship of its type now belonging to the Navy.

¶ The naval air force must be increased.

¶ Fleet submarines must be constructed, because the present submarines are obsolete and inferior in speed, cruising radius, ventilation.

¶ More aircraft carriers must be built in addition to the *Langley* which is the



© Keystone

MRS. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

She gave an international house-party

creased. (The *Langley*, built to carry 58 planes, had actually only six at the maneuvers.)

¶ Improved catapults must be constructed for launching aeroplanes from the decks of battleships and cruisers since the present ones proved ineffective.

¶ Four battleships having defective boilers ought to be converted into oil burners, and provision ought to be made in future for periodic re-boiling of all ships.

¶ Destroyer leaders are badly needed, because the use of ordinary destroyers by squadron commanders greatly reduces effectiveness.

¶ Mines in greater numbers are needed, since the present supply is small and obsolete.

¶ Mine-sweepers are lacking in sufficient numbers and mine-sweeping gear is inadequate.

¶ The anti-aircraft batteries of the older ships are incomplete and need enlargement—especially because of the shortage of aircraft and aircraft carriers.

¶ Double radio equipment is needed on aircraft carriers and flagships which must undertake several kinds of communication simultaneously.

¶ Ships of several types should be built to fill up serious gaps in the fleet; notable among the types of ships of which none were at hand when the Fleet arrived at Panama were light cruisers, store ships, destroyer tenders, colliers, tugs, seaplanes, repair ships, lighter-than-air craft and miscellaneous auxiliaries.

¶ In general the entire fleet requires maintenance and repair measures which have been too long delayed because of insufficient appropriations.

After this extensive list of deficiencies, the best thing the ordinary landsman can find to say about the fleet is, "Well, it floats." Secretary of the Navy Wilbur took pains, however, to point out that in Admiral Coontz's report there was nothing but praise for the personnel of the Navy. As for the shortage of material, the Secretary pointed out that the needs had long been known and were being remedied as quickly as appropriations permitted.

Three resolutions were introduced in Congress, by Senator King of Utah, by Representative Britten of Illinois, by Representative J. J. Rogers of Massachusetts, calling on the Navy Department for detailed information on the strength of the Navy.

TAXATION

A New Schedule

For an entire week the Senate labored over the tax reduction. When the surtax schedules were reached, it was expected that several days would be spent in debate. Instead, after only one day, the Democrats forced a vote and supplanted the Mellon rates by the rates proposed by Senator Simmons, North Carolina, Democrat (surtaxes beginning at 10% on \$10,000 increasing to 40% at \$500,000; normal tax 2% up to \$4,000, 4% from \$4,000 to \$8,000, 6% above \$8,000). The vote on the Simmons plan was 43-40 for the surtaxes and 44-37 on the normal taxes. The Republican insurgents (including Hiram W. Johnson) voted with the Democrats, whereas three Democrats, Bayard (paired), Bruce, Edwards, voted against their colleagues.

Placing the Simmons rates in the tax bill was not necessarily final, but regular Republicans doubted their ability to remove them. So, barring unexpected alterations, when the Senate passes the tax reduction bill, the joint conference will have to decide between the Longworth rates (which the House approved) and the Simmons rates. The resulting compromise will probably be the final form of the bill.

National Affairs—[Continued]

POLITICAL NOTES

Eyes and Ears

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has its self-avowed eyes and ears—and there are five: Senators Pepper of Pennsylvania, Swanson of Virginia, Shipstead of Minnesota, Brandegee of Connecticut and Pittman of Nevada. These five, on behalf of the full committee, undertook last week to hold public hearings on the proposal that the U. S. participate in the World Court (Permanent Court of International Justice). The subcommittee certainly got an "earful" if not an "eye-ful."

The list of those who appeared to advocate entrance into the Court was as long as the recital of the Argive ships before Troy. There was former Attorney General George W. Wickersham for the American Bar Association, Bishop Charles H. Brent for the Episcopal Church, Samuel Gompers (by proxy) for the American Federation of Labor, Walker D. Hines for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw for the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, Rabbi Abram Simons for the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt for the Women's World Court Committee; A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard; Professor Manly O. Hudson, also of Harvard; Theodore Marburg, former Ambassador to Belgium, and many another.

And yet, knowing the Foreign Relations Committee, political observers are inclined to agree that if any favorable action is taken on the World Court proposal it will be conditioned on formal divorcement of the Court from the League of Nations, and perhaps even then the report will be made too late for action by the present Congress.

To Atlanta

Albert Barnes Anderson, Judge of the U. S. District Court in Indianapolis, was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1902. A few years later, after a decision which displeased the President, Mr. Roosevelt said that Judge Anderson was "either a fool or a knave." In 1912 he sentenced a group of labor leaders to prison for long terms on conviction of conspiracy to transport explosives in passenger trains. In 1919 it was he who issued an injunction against coal guilty of forging hundreds of fraud-

ulent notes. He is guilty of obtaining strikers. Last week he added to his reputation by saying from the bench:

"I have never seen so many felonies committed by one individual. . . Here is a man who devised a scheme to defraud, and carried it on almost entirely by the use of the mails. He has testified that he wrote 2,500 letters, and, if so, he is guilty of violating the statutes 2,500 times. He is



© International

JUDGE ANDERSON

He added to his reputation

money under false pretenses. He has violated not only written laws but laws of his own conscience as well."

The man of whom Judge Anderson spoke was the Governor of Indiana, Warren T. McCray.

Eight months previous the Governor had called a meeting of his creditors, asserted that he could not meet his debts although he was not insolvent. Said he at the time: "Boiled down to one fact, you find a farmer, a landowner, who is caught after three disastrous years in the farming business. I could not collect my bills and found myself unable to meet some of my obligations."

Events began to happen, slowly at first, then more swiftly. The creditors took charge of his assets. He resigned as President of a bank, which went to the wall. He was investigated by a grand jury and indicted for larceny, embezzlement, forgery, obtaining money under false

pretenses and issuing false financial statements. Subsequently, the Post Office Department investigated him and he was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for using the mails to defraud.

He was first tried on the state charges and the jury disagreed. Last week his trial on the Federal indictments was completed. It appeared that, as he became more and more involved in his financial tangle, McCray had resorted to more and more dubious expedients. He admitted on the witness-stand that he had signed the names of other people and of non-existent corporations to notes which he afterwards sold as valid obligations. The amount of these notes was about \$1,000,000. He insisted, however, that he had no intent to defraud because he had indorsed the notes in his own name and was personally responsible for them.

The jury took just 13 minutes to return a verdict of guilty. Judge Anderson committed him to jail at once. Next morning he went to the State House under guard, cleared his desk, pardoned a boy sentenced to a life term for patricide, and wrote:

"I hereby resign the office of Governor of the State of Indiana."

The resignation was to take effect at 10 a. m. the following day. At that hour Mr. McCray came before Judge Anderson for sentence. He had been convicted on ten counts. The Judge sentenced him to five years' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine on each count—the last nine of the terms to be served concurrently i. e., 10 years in prison and \$10,000 fine.

At three-thirty in the afternoon, the former Governor of Indiana and one Robert Lambert, 23, convicted of conspiracy to steal automobiles, were en route for Atlanta penitentiary. On the journey Lambert, handcuffed, dived through a wash-room window and escaped.

Before he entered the prison walls Mr. McCray gave his guards and newspapermen a meal at a lunch counter, tipped the waiter \$1, and, when asked to remark on his own case, replied.

"First let me comment upon a much startling and shocking story. I mean this tragic tornado which has increased the death toll in your south. My heart goes out to those who lost their loved ones and their homes."

Two years ago Governor McCray visited Atlanta to attend the South-eastern Fair and took away some blue ribbons for his fine Hereford cattle.

FOREIGN NEWS

REPARATIONS

"Smoothly, Softly"

The past week saw the international mechanics oiling the reparations machinery in preparation for the heavy work ahead.

Germany. The result of the German elections (see **GERMANY**) gave the coalition of the Moderate Right and Moderate Left and the Centre a working majority in favor of the Dawes plan. In anticipation of the victory, Chancellor Marx had appointed the Germans who are to serve on the committees recommended by General Dawes and his experts. This was the first definite step taken by Germany toward putting the plan into operation.

France. A conference took place between Belgium and France, the results of which were summed up by M. Hymans, Belgian Foreign Minister: "Everything is going well toward a full agreement on the reparations question"; and by Louis Barthou, Chairman of the Reparations Commission: "Look at the smile on the face of le maréchal Foch and you can guess all."

Belgium. In addition to the conference with France there was another with Britain, the results of which were said to be important, but about which much reserve was evinced in official quarters.

Britain. The so-called "Truce of God"* has given the Labor Government absolute power to back the Dawes plan. Premier MacDonald has been inflexible in his determination to seek an economic settlement of the reparations problems, and on this basis and that of the Dawes plan he met and rebuffed conflicting advances. His unbending attitude, strengthened by unanimous support at home and by Italy abroad, was considered to have been a strong point in favor of "unconditional ac-

*The "Truce of God" originated in the House of Commons and is the name of an agreement reached between Conservatives and Laborites. Premier MacDonald had stated his position on the Dawes plan when ex-Premier Baldwin was informed that the French Ambassador, Le Comte de Saint Anlaire, was in the Gallery. Mr. Baldwin wrote a hurried note to the Premier asking if it would embarrass the Government if he stated the Conservative point of view. The Premier nodded that it would not. Mr. Baldwin then arose and asked: "Is the right honorable gentleman aware that in his attitude he will have the united support of the British people?" The Premier replied: "I imagined so, but I am exceedingly grateful to my right honorable friend for making it verbal now."

ceptance of the Dawes plan by all the Allies." He did, however, agree in principle to the guarantees demanded by M. Poincaré, and held that acceptance of the plan by France must come from the Premier himself.

THE LEAGUE

Fifth Assembly

The Secretary General of the League of Nations, Sir James Eric Drummond, summoned the Fifth Assembly to meet at Geneva on Sept. 1.

Matters which the Assembly will debate were given in a provisional agenda:

International treaty for mutual defense.
Further naval disarmament.
Government control of private manufacture of war munitions.

Further legal assistance of the poor.
Closer municipal relations between the municipalities and different States.
Suppression of white slavery.

Election of six non-permanent members of the Council of the League.
Reports of financial reconstruction in Austria and Hungary.

Reorganization of South American Bureau.
A project for the establishment of international copyrights on scientific discoveries.

Fixing of budgets for 1925 for the International Labor Bureau and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Consideration of a number of reports.

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Parliament's Week

The Cabinet. Premier Theunis of Belgium accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Paul Hymans, was received at Chequers Court by Premier MacDonald. The conversations which followed were said to be of great importance to the European situation.

¶ Sir Thomas B. Hohler, British Minister to Hungary, was appointed to proceed upon a special mission to Mexico to report on the political situation. This is a possible forerunner of British recognition.

¶ The Cabinet was understood to have approved the building of an aerial dreadnaught, bigger and better than any hitherto produced.

House of Commons. The House reassembled after the Easter vacation.

¶ Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Snowden introduced the budget (see under).

¶ The P. R. Bill (proportional representation), pet project of the Liberals, was killed by an adverse vote of 238 to 144. Liberals fretted and fumed, threatened to turn Labor out of office, but that latter Party turned not a hair. The Duchess of Athol

supported Labor and acted with a Laborite as teller in the division lobby.

¶ Lady Astor, Conservative, had a tiff with Tom Johnson, burly Laborite. Said her ladyship: "The honorable members opposite are always getting after me because I refuse to join the Socialist party."

Retorted Tom: "The noble lady will be well advised to stay outside the Socialist party until she understands what Socialism means."

¶ During a debate on proposed increase in the British and U. S. Navies John Harris, Liberal, asked the Government: "Will the British Government approach the United States Government concerning the possibility of another naval conference with the object of preventing a new race in the construction of this [cruisers] powerful type of warship?"

The Premier replied: "I would refer to the speech delivered by President Coolidge on April 22 in which he was reported to have stated that it appeared impracticable, under the present conditions, to attempt any further limitations of armaments."

Interjected Commander Kenworthy, Liberal: "Are we to understand that the matter is there to remain and that we can take no steps to make it possible to hold this conference?"

Replied the Premier: "The attitude we have always taken, and with which I am glad to find that Mr. Coolidge is in agreement, is that before discussing the limitation of armaments you must first of all remove some of the difficulties in the political situation."

¶ George Buchanan, Clydesdale Laborite, was expected to introduce a bill demanding home rule for Scotland. It was stated that the bill "provides for a single Chamber of 148 members while executive power is vested in the King, who will be advised in matters pertaining to Scotland by a committee to be named by the Scottish Parliament."

Labor's Budget

Snowden. A highly expectant House of Commons assembled to hear Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, detail the budget for the financial year 1924-25.

Philip Snowden, the "ascetic, intellectual type of burning enthusiast," "a frail figure of a man who walks

*The financial year in Britain is from April 1 to March 31.

Foreign News—[Continued]

with a stick,"* "the man with a hatchet face and small burning eyes sunk deep beneath a projecting brow," the man whose caustic sarcasm has caused his opponents to wither, was known to be a Socialist. Only last Summer he introduced a bill to suppress the capitalist system (TIME, July 23). Small wonder, then, that Socialism was the thought uppermost in the minds of the assembled M. P.'s when Philip Snowden appeared on the Treasury Bench.

The Budget. Mr. Snowden's budget was singularly free from any Socialist implications. Said the Chancellor: "This is the best I have been able to do in the few weeks we have been in office. I think we can confidently hope for the support of the majority of the House in carrying these proposals into law. They go far to realize the cherished radical idea of a free breakfast table. They give benefit to every man, woman and child in the country."

"I have distributed the relief available in a way which will give the greatest benefit to the greatest number, and which by increasing the purchasing power of the people will stimulate trade and industry, and I have kept in mind always the vital importance of maintaining the national credit, on which the very existence of the country depends." "Hear, hear!" interjected Austen Chamberlain, twice Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer (1903-06, 1919-21).

The budget abolishes, from Aug. 1, the 33½% duty levied by Chancellor McKenna during the War upon foreign automobiles, films, motorcycles, clocks and musical instruments. The so-called breakfast taxes on sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, chicory are cut by one-half to one-third. The tariff on dried fruits will be dropped on Aug. 1. The inhabited house duty is to be repealed. Amusement taxes are abolished for the cheaper seats in theatres, etc., and reduced for the more expensive seats. The corporation profits tax is to be abolished.

Many points were touched upon by Mr. Snowden in what all parties have termed a clear, concise speech, ably delivered. Chief of such points:

"No tariff." "We on this side of the House, though not for a single moment admitting that we are one whit behind the honorable gentlemen opposite in our desire to promote the best interests of the Empire, have never believed the interests of

the Empire could best be served in the long run by a system of tariffs, and we have repeatedly expressed these views in the House and country. In these circumstances the Government are unable to endorse the proposals of their predecessors. We



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PHILIP SNOWDEN

Austen Chamberlain wrote his congratulations on a slip of paper

greatly regret any disappointment and inconvenience that may be caused to the dominions and colonies, but for that, not this Government, but the late Government, must bear the responsibility.

Debt Reduction. The only external War debt owing is to the U. S.; those contracted in Argentina, Canada, Holland, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay have been paid. Internal debt has been reduced by about \$1,740,000,000 since 1919. On both external and internal debts the reduction has been about \$2,827,500,000, the effect of which has been to reduce the country's annual debt interest charge by about \$174,000,000.

Widow's Mite. The Chancellor stated that he had received a letter enclosing about 40¢ from a poor widow who admitted having stolen a can of condensed milk from an army canteen during the War. Said the Chancellor: "The recording angel, in registering that woman's crime, would drop a tear on the page and blot it out forever."

Congratulations. The effect of the Snowden speech upon the House was

remarkable and overflowed all Party boundaries. The Chancellor's speech took him an hour and three-quarters to deliver, and, at the end of that time, he was verging upon collapse and had to be helped to his seat. Deafening cheers marked the close of the speech, cheers which rang from every nook and cranny in the House to acknowledge the Chancellor's great power of exposition. Austen Chamberlain wrote his congratulations on a slip of paper and had it passed to Mr. Snowden who bowed his acknowledgments. Sir Robert Horne, another Conservative ex-Chancellor, stated that he had never heard in the course of his Parliamentary experience a clearer or more perspicuous statement on national finance. Ex-Premier Asquith (Liberal) declared the speech to be "a model of clarity," was especially pleased with the free trade feature.

Significance. The Labor Party has made a bid for popularity based to a large extent upon the achievements of their post-War predecessors. When the budget is passed it is sure to become a popular plank in Labor's next election platform and seems likely to strengthen the Party's position.

Meanwhile, many of the Conservatives and most manufacturers see peril in the budget proposals. Certain Conservatives have consistently regarded the McKenna duties as the corner-stone of Imperial preference. Their abolition caused Sir Robert Horne to say with all preference Tories, "What! You will give a trade agreement to Russia, but not to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa or India?" The manufacturers foresee their ruin in the abolition of the tax on automobiles, etc., because American products will now be able to compete on equal terms.

George at Wembley

When King George and family went to open the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley (TIME, May 5) he espied a serving maiden and asked her if he might buy of her sweets. Said the damsel: "We cannot take money from Your Majesty." Returned George: "Then I won't take any of your sweets." So they parted.

His Majesty then hid him to a penny-in - the - slot weighing machine. A crowd of bystanders peered curiously at the dial and duly noted that the pointer recorded the royal weight at "ten stone, thirteen" (153 lbs.). His Majesty was, however, wearing a heavy

*Mr. Snowden was crippled as the result of a bicycle accident.

Foreign News—[Continued]

overcoat, for the day was exceeding chilly.

"Bloody Government"

Like an ethereal spook Lord Curzon, ex-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, appeared in order to demonstrate that he is not politically dead. Said he: "There is a Government in power which has only conformed to its title in so far as it is laboring in very deep water. The Socialist Government was going to give us the pure milk of Socialism, but so far the cow hasn't provided much beverage. In foreign affairs, the only thing the Government has done has been to sit in a friendly conference with representatives of the most cruel and bloody Government that Europe has known since the French Revolution."

Prodded

Punch, London's politico-humorous weekly, prodded President Coolidge for offering Europe aid after the reparations tangle had been unraveled. In a political cartoon, Mr. Coolidge is seen standing on the bank while he watches Dame Europa floundering in the reparations swamp. Says "Cal": "As soon as you have extricated yourself from the morass in which you are now wallowing I will be happy, Madame, to summon assistance."

FRANCE

Election Trend

According to published figures, more than 3,000 candidates were to contest the elections (on May 11) for 584 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. The electorate was said to be dazed by these numbers of candidates, many of whose names the man-in-the-street had never heard.

The outcome of the election seemed to cause not the least apprehension. Able observers prophesied that Premier Poincaré would win an easy victory and that the new Chamber would be considerably easier to manage than was the old. It seemed certain that the extreme Left would lose heavily, partly on account of Communist capers with M. André Tardieu (TIME, May 5) and Prince Murat (see under). The Moderate Left, under the able leadership of Edouard Herriot, Socialist Mayor of Lyons, was considered likely to strengthen its position. The Extreme Right, led by Royalist Léon Daudet, was expected to lose many seats.

If this estimate be correct, M. Poincaré's new bloc (composed of Republicans of varying hue) is safe; for what every lazy French voter wants is securi-

ty, religious peace, reparations, administrative reform and economy, and those things are what the Premier is striving to give them.

Dictator Sought

One thing upon which French Royalists and Bolsheviks can agree is that France needs a dictator, but neither can agree upon the person.

L'Action Française, Paris royalist journal, in advocating the Duc d'Orléans, said: "The example of Italy shows clearly what a real leader can do and what a Parliament cannot do. We ask you to make the Parliament understand that we need a leader, and the leader we need, in the estimation of *L'Action Française*, must be the hereditary leader, consequently the legitimate heir to the 40 Kings that made France."

The Communists, in an election manifesto, urged a real Bolshevik dictator and the enactment of the following program: "Extinction of the public debt by confiscation of great fortunes; socialization of banks, mines, railroads, industries, insurance; requisition of dwellings for the proletariat; creation of a workmen's and peasants' militia; constitution of a high court of justice to try persons responsible for the War and for its prolongation; cancellation of the Treaty of Versailles; conclusion of a new peace without either war indemnities or annexations; substitution for the League of Nations of a United States of Europe with an alliance with the Soviets of Russia."

Stormy

Rain in bucketfuls, wind in gusts, make a mighty tempest—and such a tempest hurried and scurried last week all over the face of France.

For days on end the rain poured down intermittently. Heavy damage to shipping was caused, and fears were entertained at Paris that a continuation of the deluge would bring a recurrence of the Seine floods of last January (TIME, Jan. 7).

Gruesome

Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, famed U. S. book-seller, purchased a fine collection of Napoleonic relics, once the property of the Abbé Ange Paul Vignali, one of the Corsican priests sent to minister to the ex-Emperor on the isle of St. Helena.

The collection numbers about 40 pieces, half of which consist of documents. The most interesting are: death mask from the matrix moulded by Dr. Antomarchi, Napoleon's doctor; a letter from Antomarchi to Vignali; the last cup ever used by the ex-French Emperor, a silver goblet in-

scribed with the Imperial arms; a silver knife, fork and spoon also engraved with the Imperial arms; a shirt, handkerchiefs, pair of white breeches, white piqué waistcoats; Church vestments from the Longwood Chapel, some marked with the Imperial cypher; last, the most gruesome relic, a mummified tendon taken from the ex-Emperor's body during the post-mortem.

The relics passed from Vignali to his nephew Charles Marie Gianettini, who has just sold them to Dr. Rosenbach with a special notarial act vouching for their authenticity.

Notes

Deputy Prince Joachim Murat, a descendant of one Joachim Murat, King of Naples and Napoleon's "playmate," was set upon by "hoodlums" who obviously did not like him. The Prince was kicked, scratched, poked, spat upon and hurled from the platform from which he was speaking at Souillac, Communist stronghold, home of the notorious Louis Malvy.*

One Adolphe Tholome was tried for bigamy in a Paris court. Both his wives were present; both pleaded for leniency, urging that Adolphe was a good husband and father. His attorney urged that the bigamist was helping France when she needed babies. The jury condemned him to two years in prison, but recommended his release on the ground that it was his first offense.

Dr. Lutembacher, "distinguished French scientist," claimed that he has invented a cardometer capable of distinguishing between true and false love by measuring heart throbs. The invention aroused the intense curiosity of the feminine sex.

GERMANY

Election Results

As expected, the result of the German election revealed gains for the Monarchists (Nationalists) and Communists and losses for the Moderates. The new Reichstag is vastly more interesting than the last but will undoubtedly prove more turbulent. The Moderates, however, secured a majority, but are not in such a strong position as formerly.

Groups. A provisional list of the new Reichstagers by groups:

Moderates	229
Monarchists	141
Communists	59
Others	19

Individuals. Among the more

*Louis Malvy—pacifist, exiled from France during the War.

prominent men elected or reelected: Chancellor Marx (Moderate), Foreign Minister Stresemann (Moderate), Count von Bernstorff, ex-German Ambassador to the U. S. (Moderate), ex-Chancellor Wirth (Moderate), the notorious "brawler" Erich von Ludendorff (Monarchist), Prince Otto von Bismarck (Monarchist), nephew of the Iron Chancellor; bewiskered Admiral von Tirpitz (Monarchist).

Scene. At Potsdam, described as "a silk stocking district of Berlin," where the former Imperial Court held sway, princes of the blood royal, princes not of the royal blood, and strings of the lesser nobility, all with high sounding titles, went to the polls to record their votes. The election officials, good Republicans, "bowed and scraped" as each of the Kaiser's men and women recorded his or her vote.

Significance. Because of numerous interpellations of the coalition Government's fiscal policy, put forward under the Special Full Power Emergency Act of last October, Chancellor Marx called upon President Ebert to dissolve the Reichstag (TIME, March 24). Since that time, however, the Dawes report entered very actively into German politics and became coalesced with the financial reforms championed by the Government. The return of this Government to power signifies the acceptance of the Dawes plan by a majority of the German nation; but the plan cannot be passed without the Monarchists' support, for its railway clauses require a constitutional amendment and that requires a two-thirds majority of the Reichstag.

About 75% of the electorate voted. Every Party lost seats except the Monarchists and the Communists, their gains being 54 and 44 respectively.

Notes

A Frankfurter sausage containing a little powdered glass and a few cholera germs was the appetizing dish said to have been planned for Hugo Stinnes by the so-called German Cheka—but Stinnes' death (TIME, April 21) foiled the Red plot.

In Paris, it was persistently declared that the "King of Coke" had committed suicide.

For the first time since the French occupation of the Ruhr, President Ebert is to visit the occupied area. The occasion is the Cologne Industrial Fair.

Herr Penfick of the National Liberal League and Professor Meyer, "another politician," have testy tempers. Pen-

fick attacked Meyer in a speech, which so enraged the latter that he dashed a glass of water in the face of Penfick, who, insulted, picked up a desk and flung it at the incalculable Meyer. The desk struck Meyer squarely on the head—"and subsequent proceedings interested him no more."

HUNGARY

In Budapest

Arrival. After much delay Hungary at last received the American Commissioner General who is to rehabilitate her finances under a plan



© Keystone

JEREMIAH SMITH

He minds the Magyars' money

mapped out by the League of Nations. There arrived at Budapest, Hungary's fair capital, one Jeremiah Smith, Jr., "a plain old-fashioned Yankee lawyer," from Boston, and a rousing welcome did he receive.

Finances. Said Commissioner General Jeremiah: "The revenue returns for the first three months of this year show a great improvement and materially aid in the success of the loan about to be negotiated. . . . I am convinced that Hungary will receive the assistance and coöperation of the most able interests which have collaborated in the preparation of the plan."

Plan. Mr. Smith is to guard Hungarian revenues and expenditures as the representative of the League of Nations. He will apply a \$50,000,000 League loan to covering budgetary deficits during a two and a half year term, after which the budget is expected to balance. During this period Hungary must pay about \$2,-

000,000 yearly on account of reparations.

Qualifications. First, "Jerry" was manager of the Crimson football when he was at Harvard. Second, he was associated with "Hell and Maria" Dawes during the War. Third, he was a classmate of Thomas W. Lamont. Fourth, he has sat upon several foreign finance commissions. These are the principal reasons, given by one Louis Lyons in the Boston *Globe*, why Mr. Smith is suited to his new position. Said Mr. Lyons: "He [Jeremiah Smith] can come down to brass tacks, win his point, and still keep the good-will of the other fellow."

Kossuth

Hungarians generally were much gratified when U. S. President Coolidge accepted a bronze statue of Louis Kossuth and another of George Washington.

The statues, three feet high, are the work of the Hungarian sculptor Julius de Bezzerly of Budapest. That of George Washington is a replica of the statue which stands in the Varosliget in Budapest.

The presentation was made in the White House by a delegation of American citizens of Hungarian descent, headed by one Eugene Pivany of Manhattan. Said Mr. Pivany: "These two statues are offered in symbolization of the aims and ideals for which these two great heroes of all mankind—in different ages and different climes, but the same, unselfish devotion—had fought, and as tokens of gratitude for the warm support which the people and Government of the United States had given to Hungary's great patriot."

President Coolidge in his reply expressed his pleasure at receiving the gifts and said: "While Washington is a father of Liberalism in America, Kossuth is a father of Liberalism in Europe."

In 1802 was born Lajos (Louis) Kossuth; it was the same year in which the great Napoleon Buonaparte was made Consul for life, that thin edge of the wedge that was to secure for him the designation "Emperor of the French" and much legendary glory. It was the epoch immediately preceding that in which the spectre of the die-hard Austrian Chancellor, Prince Metternich, was to stalk eerily throughout Europe, scattering all but good, honest supporters of the Holy Alliance.

Kossuth, a Protestant, was educated at the Calvinist college of Sarospatak and at the Budapest University. Aged 19, he became steward to the Countess Sapáry, a position which he subsequently lost owing to a quarrel with that good lady, who vindictively charged him with stealing money to pay his

Foreign News—[Continued]

gambling debts. Soon after this he became the representative of Count Hungárdy at the National Diet in Pressburg (dissolved in 1836).

This was the time when the great reformer Count Szechenyi (forebear of the present Hungarian Minister to the U. S.) was instilling into Hungarian politics a pronounced liberal spirit—and liberalism in those days was regarded as Bolshevism is today.

It was not, however, until 1848—that year of European revolutions—that Kossuth achieved the summit of his popularity. In this year Europe was like a ship without a pilot. In the offing were the sombre clouds of revolution, the waves of discontent dashed themselves against the hull, flinging the spray of revolt high into the air, while a whining wind shrieked its final warning. And the crew were down below gambling for the destinies of men!

Finally, the first clap of Revolution roared its deafening crash and the firebrand of Liberty lit the sky with its message to mankind. In Paris, the Orlean Monarchy was overthrown and Revolution spread all over Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bohemia and the Italian principalities. Kossuth boarded the derelict ship, took the helm and became the leader of the European Revolution. It was Kossuth who sent the once omnipotent Metternich scurrying ignominiously to England and it was Kossuth's speeches that were read by eager revolutionaries everywhere; it was Kossuth who established Hungary as an independent State, connected to Austria only through the Emperor; it was again Kossuth who caused the Emperor Ferdinand to abdicate in favor of "our beloved Archduke Franz Josef."

But this great triumph was not long to last. In the following year, Prince Windischgrätz ended the Hungarian revolt and Hungarian liberty became once more a myth. Kossuth fled to Turkey after declaring that "The House of Habsburg, perjured in the sight of God and man, had forfeited the Hungarian throne." Although he was enthusiastically welcomed at Marseilles, in England, and boisterously in America (when he addressed the Congress)* all his utterances became tinged with charlatanism and as a great man he became extinct. He did not cease to work for Hungary, however, and until his death at Turin in 1894, he remained a champion of her liberty and the bitterest foe of the Habsburg House. Today, in Hungary, he is still venerated as the "purest patriot and greatest ora-

tor," while the world honors him as a great apostle of freedom.

ABYSSINIA

To Go a-Visiting

It was announced from Paris that Ras Tafari, Prince Regent of Ethiopia (Abyssinia), is to pay a visit to that



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PRINCESS MENENU
Her husband is a Shoa

capital. From there he will go to London, from there to Rome.

The alleged reason for his visit to Paris, where he is to be treated with royal honors, is to obtain the cession to Abyssinia of the Franco-Ethiopian Railway which runs from Addis Ababa (capital of Ethiopia) to Jibuti in French Somaliland. The Prince is also to propose that Jibuti be made into a free port, in order that his country may have an outlet to the sea.

Ras Tafari is the virtual ruler of Ethiopia; the nominal ruler being the Empress Waizeru Zauditu, daughter of the famed Emperor Menelik.

Contrary to reports, Ras Tafari is not a Negro, but a Shoa (native of the province of Shoa). Although this makes no difference in his color, the negroid element is absent. His consort is the Princess Menenu, "excessively beautiful, judged by native standards." Black, she, too, is a Shoa.

He is short, slim and wiry, his black handsome face being surrounded with a fuzzy beard. He speaks English and

likes the English people, but said that he was unable to appreciate some of their characteristics.

His country is undeveloped, possesses but one railway, does with animal tracks instead of roads, with mules, donkeys, horses and camels instead of automobiles.

His Royal Highness arrived at Cairo with a suite of 17 persons, eight of whom are Field Marshals. As the royal party stepped off the train bands played and soldiers presented arms.

One of the first things which the royal party was said to have done was to exchange their sandals for shoes, which, apparently, "pinched everywhere" and were calculated to "precipitate a dignified Field Marshal across the floor or down the steps."

RUSSIA

Moscow Oratory

Not a week goes by but Soviet War Lord Léon Trotsky belches forth damnation upon the world or thrills great Moscow audiences with his prophecies of the past, present and future greatness of Sovietland in general and the Red Army and Navy in particular.

Last week the Bolshevik "gabbler" made a memorable speech at the Grand Theatre, Moscow. It is worthy of note that the speech lasted for two hours, that M. Trotsky made it in his capacity as Chairman of the Revolutionary War Council, that it was addressed through the people to the Army and Navy. Excerpts:

Russia. "We are for peace and brotherhood. The Red Army and Navy are weapons for the defense of the revolution upon which all other countries are continuously making attacks. The military strength of the capitalistic countries continues to grow and they are using their steel for the purpose of oppression and enslavement, while our opposing steel, for the first time in history, serves the cause of Socialism."

Poland. "The legend circulated abroad that we are mobilizing our Army against Poland is untrue. We want to change the map of Europe, but this can only be achieved by the victorious march of the proletariat. We shall not throw ourselves into an armed struggle when the time is inopportune."

Britain. "If the Labor Government had the courage and valor which are demanded of working-class leaders, it would seize the opportunity to con-

*Two other foreigners have addressed the U. S. Congress: Lafayette, Count Albert Apponyi.

Foreign News—[Continued]

clude a treaty with Soviet Russia because such a treaty would result in remapping Europe."

France. "We are going to help the Eastern people shake off the yoke of foreign domination. We shall never pay the Tsar's debt to France. We are standing firmly on our feet. The French know they will never overthrow us."

The enthusiasm of the War Lord's 5,000 audience knew no bounds when he had terminated his oration. M. Trotsky, dressed in a semi-military uniform, had delivered his speech with all his old fire and vigor, a fact which plainly revealed that he had fully recovered from his indisposition (TIME, Feb. 25).

May Day Sorrow

As the first streak of dawn lightens the black night on Russia's May Day, the Spirit of the Proletariat is wont to drink deeply the bumper of exotic freedom to which the Bolsheviks adhere and stalk forth for a day of celebration.

Not so this year. In the capital city, Moscow, under the shadow of the Kremlin walls, which still typify the former power and resplendence of the Autocrats of All the Russias, a crowd of mourning people filed past a jet black tomb in never ending procession.

The only sounds which disturbed the solemnity of the day were the strains of sombre music, the almost inaudible swish of lowered flags and the tramp, tramp, tramp of thousands of Bolshevik feet as hands played, flags were dipped and the people marched by the last resting place of Nikolai Lenin, Autocrat of All the Soviet Russias.

CHINA

Henry the Democrat

Huan Tung, boy Emperor of China*, took to precedent-busting, favorite sport of democratically inclined monarchs.

Huan Tung, aged 18, loves to be called plain "Henry" and his beautiful consort is named Elizabeth. Apparently these names were chosen because of Henry's fondness for Henry VIII of England and Elizabeth's admiration for the English Queen of that name. He is supposed to stay inside the Forbidden City and no outsider is supposed to enter therein to disturb the peace of the "Son of Heaven."

Henry's first offense against tradition was when he commanded the presence

*When the Emperor abdicated in 1912, he was permitted to retain his title for a lifetime, despite the fact that China is a republic.

of Rabindranath Tagore, India's famed philosopher, and Nsang Shiaocho, China's great poet. The three conversed in the gardens of the Imperial Palace.

The second offense was when Henry and Elizabeth left the Palace to have



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RABINDRANATH TAGORE

He conversed with the "Son of Heaven"

tea with the Emperor's English tutor, Reginald Fleming. Many foreigners were present and Henry "was in his element," speaking English to them. Elizabeth was accompanied by Miss Isabel Ingram, graduate of Wellesley, her American tutor.

LATIN AMERICA

Argentine Resentment

The passage by the Argentine Congress of a law, forcing employers and employees to contribute 5% of salaries paid and received to a general pension fund, started a nation-wide strike.

Factories closed down, shipping was tied up, building operations were discontinued, restaurants and bakeries closed down, taxicabs and street-cars vanished from the streets of towns and cities, as the whole nation gave vent to its disapproval of the pension law.

Despite extraordinary precautions taken by the authorities to preserve order, strikes and lockouts caused riots and bloodshed.

Honduran Peace?

According to despatches from Tegucigalpa, General Tosta has been appointed

Provisional President. Aboard the U. S. cruiser *Milwaukee*, in the presence of Sumner Welles, sent to mediate by President Coolidge, a treaty was signed between the three warring factions. Amnesty is granted political offenders and all signatories agree to abide by the result of special elections to be called by President Tosta.

Cuban Clash

Revolution broke out in the Island Republic of Cuba.

For months a hostile movement against President Zayas has been developing and the open revolt of soldiers in the Province of Santa Clara came as no surprise to the outside world.

The first action of the Chief Executive of Cuba was to cable to U. S. President Coolidge asking that an embargo be placed on the shipment of arms to the rebels.

Mr. Coolidge issued a proclamation of which the following is an excerpt: "Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred in me by the said joint resolution of Congress do hereby declare and proclaim that I have found, as has been formally represented to this Government by the Government of Cuba, that there exist in Cuba such conditions of domestic violence which are or may be promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States as contemplated by the said joint resolution; and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States and every person to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the joint resolution above set forth, hereby made applicable to Cuba, and I do hereby warn them that all violations of such provisions will be rigorously prosecuted."

The Cuban Government then negotiated through the U. S. States Department for supplies of arms for use against the revolutionists of Santa Clara, and these negotiations terminated with the approval of the U. S. Government to the Cuban appeal.

Several armed clashes occurred, but the results were obscured by Government censorship.

Action by the U. S. by no means connotes official sympathy with one side or the other, but a firm protest against the right of revolution to settle political dissension.

ART

In London

On May 3, the Royal Academy of Arts opened its annual exhibition at the Burlington House, London. There are two sensations in this year's otherwise moderate display. The first is W. Russell Flint's sex picture, *The Lemmings*, a canvas displaying little more than coarse sensuality. (The Lemmings occupied Lemnos, an island in the northern part of the Aegean Sea. According to an old Greek legend, they murdered all the men on the island in revenge for desertion by their husbands. They were discovered by the Argonauts soon after.)

Charles Sims' painting of King George in full court dress has excited a great deal of comment due to the beautiful legs and rather characterless face given England's ruler. Sir John Lavery shows a large painting *Premier MacDonald addressing the House of Commons* in which the effect of political success on the Labor leader seems to have stamped him with an aristocratic Tory look. The atmosphere of the house is well reproduced, with a clever portrait of Lady Astor leaning far forward in her seat.

The majority of paintings are typical of English history, modern and ancient. There are also good portraits by John S. Sargent, Sir William Orpen, Augustus John.

At the opening dinner of the Academy, the Prince of Wales expressed himself on the reform of billboards saying: "Nobody deplores more sincerely such blots on the landscape than I do and I heartily congratulate those public-spirited people who are trying to have them removed."

In Pittsburgh

In addition to the prize winning paintings at the International Exhibition of the Carnegie Institute (TIME, May 5), intense interest has been excited among distinguished visitors to the show by three portraits: *Miss Margaret Kahn** by Ignacio Zuloaga depicts the American girl in a Spanish costume and shawl against one of those haunting landscapes used as backgrounds by this artist. *Portrait of My Mother* by Malcolm Purcell shows a filial tenderness somewhat reminiscent of Whistler's famous portrait of his mother in its pose and lighting, although Purcell has used a landscape background for this interior subject. Sir William Orpen's *Portrait of Richard P. Knodler* is the most academic of the three, displaying technical skill and a keen insight into character.

Visitors congratulated Homer St.

Gaudens (Art Director of the Institute) on his cosmopolitan assemblage of Art, unbiased by academic prejudice.

...

Augustus St. Gaudens had just completed his famous memorial statue of Farragut, now standing in Madison Square, New York, when his son, Homer, was born at Roxbury, Mass. This was in 1881, just when the great sculptor was achieving the recognition and success for which he had striven. The son was the idol of his father, posing as early as the age of 17 months for a bronze plaque. Here we find one of the earliest essays of the father in low relief, but it has all the characteristics of a masterpiece. The soft lines and curves of the baby are rendered with real love and sympathy, that still avoids sentimentality.

When Homer St. Gaudens was seven, his father visited Robert Louis Stevenson, taking the child with him. The purpose of the visit was to make a bronze medal of the writer, who was then sick-a-bed, making his plans for a visit to the South Sea Islands. There was great difficulty in getting a pose which was not artificial and forced. The sculptor at last suggested that Stevenson write something. He picked up a sheet of paper and began, at once falling into the natural pose immortalized in the famed St. Gaudens Medal. At the end of the pose, Stevenson handed the sculptor the sheet he had been writing. It proved to be a letter to the seven year old Homer, for his reading ten years later. The great writer, much touched by the child, referred to him in this letter as "a very pretty boy, and singularly self-possessed."

Homer St. Gaudens spent much of his youth in the circle of artists and writers gathered around his famed father. He, too, decided to become an artist, went first to Germany, then to Paris, where he studied drawing. Many of his drawings were sent back to the loving parent for criticism.

On his return to America he became interested in the Theatre—particularly in the work of Maude Adams. He was for years her stage manager. It was in the Theatre that he met John D. Williams, director of *Rain*. He staged many of his plays (particularly *Justice* and *All Souls Eve*). This association continued until the outbreak of the War.

Homer St. Gaudens, with a knowledge of Art, coupled with fluent command of French and German, was chosen to aid the U. S. camouflage corps. He was instrumental in building up this

new and important corps of the Army, showing great ability as an organizer and leader. In France he was known to his men as "Silk Hat Harry"—a name gleaned from his own phraseology in describing the effect of walking across grass as similar to that acquired in brushing a silk hat. During the German drive on Paris in the early part of June, 1918, when the Second Division was thrown in the breach, every available officer was placed on duty. St. Gaudens found himself Secretary to the Chief of Staff of this Division. He showed great bravery during the fearful days and nights when the drive was held and repulsed.

The Armistice and Peace found St. Gaudens back in the Theatre with Mr. Williams who then produced *The Letter of the Law*.

But the position of Captain of Camouflageurs had brought him into prominence and he was chosen three years ago as the Art Director of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh. Carnegie is one of the most important art schools in the country and the position of Director is a prominent one. Mr. St. Gaudens has shown great executive ability in this post. For a quarter of a century, the International Exhibition at Carnegie Institute has been the most important show of the year. The new Director has enlarged the scope of the show to include the better known of the modern artists—Gauguin, Bellows, etc. And this year he made a special trip to Europe to find the best the continent could offer to be shown alongside the best American work. The result was the return with him of Paul Albert Besnard, the foremost French painter (TIME, April 21).

In an address to the ex-camouflageurs last Fall, before his departure, Mr. St. Gaudens said his aim was to connect Art with the ordinary life of the people and to stimulate a more general appreciation of artists and their aims.

In Paris

The Spring Salon of the conservative Société des Artistes Français opened at the Grand Palais with the rumble of temperament customary at a Parisian Exhibition. F. A. Bridgman, dean of American artists in France, found his canvases hung in a corner so dark as almost to be indiscernible. Another American exhibitor removed all his items. Mario de Goyon, French artist, found one of his pictures lying in a corner, entirely forgotten.

The influence of the forthcoming Olympic games is noticeable, most particularly in the sculpture; the nude male figure, in sporting poses, seems to be superceding the nude female figure. Of the 7,000 exhibits, 200 are by Americans.

*Daughter of Otto H. Kahn (see Page 17).

BOOKS

The Dream*

Mr. Wells Accurately Describes the Current Century

It has been observed that Mr. H. G. Wells labors under the unique difficulty of too many ideas. They are not always very good ideas; they are never as good as Mr. H. G. Wells himself. But somehow he continues to have them. A few months ago he wrote about a citizen of the 20th Century who got translated into the future.† In *The Dream*, he has written about a citizen of the 40th Century who gets himself translated into the present. It is a book in which he has no end of ideas. Most of them he has had before. But in between he tells a human and pathetic little story in his best and soundest fashion.

The Story. *The Dream* opens in one of those impossible and unconvincing futures that has the worst characteristics of the last part of *Back to Methuselah*. But all this is put in very sketchily, and one gathers mainly that the people wear very few clothes, are largely vegetarian, enjoy a highly perfected marital system, are possessed of incredible intellects. The hero, under the unlovely name of Sarnac, rather fortunately goes to sleep after only a few pages, and he awakes to find that he has dreamed a whole life-time which as Henry Mortimer Smith he had passed in the 20th Century. The rest of the book is devoted to his telling the dream.

Henry Mortimer Smith begins as a vivid and likeable little boy, being very badly brought up in an ugly town on the south coast of England. His father is a grocer in a small way; his uncle is gardener to a lord; the whole sprawling family is engaged in an unhappy struggle against that peculiar form of "white-collar" poverty which seems to have been possible only in pre-War England. The family is tangled in its own ignorance and the deficiencies of British primary education, it encounters the usual difficulties and disasters, it grows up, goes to London, is scattered. The hero works his way through the inevitable chemist's shop, gets the inevitable massive education by reading scientific books in his odd moments, is moderately successful, goes through the "First World War" (briefly) and a touching series of marital difficulties, marries (in the last few pages) a good woman but the wrong one, is finally murdered.

Mr. Wells has told about Henry Mortimer Smith before—under other names. He begins a good deal like Beally, and goes on a good deal like the young man in *Tono Bungu*, and has many of the complexes in *Joan and Peter*; but these are among Mr. Wells' best books, and *The Dream* is done in his best vein. There are the parents, there is a fine and courageous sister, there are other human and



HERBERT GEORGE WELLS
Single-handed, he produces whole literatures

understandable people. It is all done with the sympathy, the brevity, the insight and the terrible facility which enables Mr. Wells single-handed to produce whole literatures every sixth month.

The Significance. The main difficulty with the book is Sarnac—and the ideas. Henry Mortimer Smith remains interesting, but Sarnac remains unfortunately a bore. Mr. Wells is engaged in showing how aimless and disorderly and pathetic and self-defeated the present world is. Mr. Wells, in fact, has been engaged in showing this for quite a long time; and it seems unnecessary for him to underscore it now by having a set of impossible characters make unconvincing comments on how badly off people were in the 20th Century. Most people in the 20th Century can understand that already, and for those singular few who do not, the story is able to speak for itself. Mr. Wells accurately describes his people as they really are; it is quite enough, without endeavoring also to describe people as it is unlikely that they ever will be.

Good Books

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

THE TAKING OF HELEN—AND OTHER PROSE SELECTIONS—John Masefield—Macmillan (\$1.60). The spirit of that long-buried night when Paris and Helen stole breathless from the Spartan court is here recaptured with all its intensity, its suspense, its mad daring and reckless loving, here lives again, an ageless leaf of history, rewritten in prose that shimmers with the dewy touch of poetry.

THE CALLAHANS AND THE MURPHYS—Kathleen Norris—Doubleday (\$2.00). Mrs. Norris does not interpret life. She takes a shrewd look at it, then transfers her retinal image to the printed page. A few moments with this kindly, humorous, Celtic tale, and you will feel as if you had lived all your life in a neighborhood of brogue, Irish fighting and Irish loving, neat oil-cloth kitchens, tremendous families and black Irish tea.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF EMILY DICKINSON—Martha D. Bianchi—Houghton Mifflin (\$4.00). Some interesting new sidelights on a personality little known in American letters. Emily Dickinson's poetry so baffles judgment that she has been ranked everything from weird mystic and loveless sentimentalist to a feminine Walt Whitman; her poetry has been called by at least two English critics "the finest in the English language by a woman." Her niece, who edits this book, is apparently a bit too awed by the proximity of genius to do more than reverently lift the veil. She gives no real explanation of the strange twist of Fate, which transformed Emily Dickinson at 23 into the fluttering, white-moth recluse whose life was passed almost entirely within her four New England walls, until her body was finally borne (in 1886), on a bier of pine boughs and violets across her fields to the sleepy little cemetery. One regrets that more has not been told, but the account is well-given and sincere, and radiates a prim, austere, New England charm.

HEAVENFOLK—Waldemar Bonsels—Seltzer (\$2.00). Here is a nature classic for children, with its deft characterization of flowers and animals—Hassan the Hedgehog, Onna the Wagtail, Asap the Tadpole who pulled his own tail off so that he might the sooner become a grown-up frog. But it is a delight also, with its wealth of natural lore, to all who would recapture joy in rustling leaves, filtered sunshine and the myriad voices of forests and fields.

*THE DREAM—H. G. Wells—Macmillan (\$2.50).

†MR. LITTLE GOES—H. G. Wells—Macmillan (\$2.00).

Gilbert Seldes

He Made "The Dial" What It Is

As characteristic of a certain type of young intellectual radical, Gilbert Seldes until recently actively connected in one capacity or another with that rejuvenated *Dial*, seems to me worthy of discussion. He has just published his first book *The Seven Lively Arts** and has almost simultaneously announced his engagement to be married. His book is a series of critical essays in which he attempts to raise to the plane of high-brow art the singing of Fanny Brice, the antics of Joe Cook, the music of Irving Berlin and the goings-on, mostly vaudevilian, of others of our right-royal entertainers. This is not a particularly new cult but perhaps one which the young Harvard intelligence has heretofore neglected and Mr. Seldes spurs no pains to impress the American debutante that truly to appreciate jazz is truly to be intellectual. Now this should not be a hard task but unfortunately Mr. Seldes makes it just as involved and just as difficult as possible. Over-emphasis, snarling and sneering in print, rushing in violently to defend causes that need no defense or are lost before the defense starts seem to be characteristic of the work of Mr. Seldes, and characteristic of *The Dial*, for I am quite convinced that whatever *The Dial* is today, Mr. Seldes, rather than his more pompous associates, has made it.

I admire *The Dial* and I like Gilbert Seldes. The magazine is fearless, high-minded and consistent. If it is occasionally a bit odd and defends its oddities with impudence, it can be forgiven, for it has published many of the finest literary contributions which have been given to America in the past few years. Seldes himself is like *The Dial*, with a truly fine appreciation of fine things, yet with a most upsetting tendency to jump hither and yon in the defense of intellectual triviality. He is short, dark, and at times gives an impression of shyness, at others of almost violent and irritable volubility. He makes both a stimulating and a genial companion and in the daily walks of his life he has more real sense of humor than he often displays in his writing.

He has now left *The Dial* as its managing editor and is writing a novel. So far the one thing that Gilbert Seldes, the critic, has shown that he admires is good showmanship. That is the essence of any of his "Seven Lively Arts." But, he should have learned one thing from the Chaplins, the Brices, the Berlins he so admires: you cannot put a good thing across by over-stressing it.

J. F.

*THE SEVEN LIVELY ARTS—Gilbert Seldes—Harper (\$4.00).

THE THEATRE

A New Play

Garden of Weeds. A collection of hiring heydens from the chorus rent out their love to a promiscuous promoter of Wall Street. On his estate at Asbury Park, N. J., he gives jamborees which scandalize the neighborhood. It is this millionaire's proud boast that he can make any woman subservient to his lecherous leanings by muffling her good impulses in the mortal coil of evil environment.

All the girls whom he brings to heel he calls weeds, adding sardonic "ha-has" to show the kind of dog he is. This garden he cultivates with money, which he describes as "a most powerful fertilizer," apparently forgetting that money has no smell. One of his mermaid myrmidons flees and takes shelter on the noble bosom of a rival rich man. When they return from their honeymoon, the villain hounds her at a dinner so that she misses a good meal. After the act has run long enough the husband explains that he has known her scarlet past all along, but has kept silence in order to learn the identity of the man who equipped her with it. Then he spits on his hands. The dénouement might be illustrated by a diagram showing the stairs which the villain struck as he tumbled down them and achieved a broken neck at the bottom.

A sense of the theatre saves the play from the Elinor Glyn class. But it is like spoiling a good bedroom farce with too much cheap philosophy. Phoebe Foster as the harried heroine hardly fosters interest. She is pretty, but wears dresses that add nothing to her charm and years to her age. One wonders that Lee Baker, who grates his teeth as well as he can in the sinister rôle, does not prefer Lilyan Tashman, who seems at least as real as her slang.

Heywood Brown: "Garden of Weeds is just terrible. Leon Gordon [author] has proceeded on the theory the moron the merrier. Quite the silliest play of the season. . . ."

John Corbin: ". . . Lilyan Tashman, as a flashy and slangy chorus girl, provides genuine amusement."

E. W. Osborn: "So far the worst and dullest and most futile play of the season that there is no calculable second in the race. . . . Our best emotion during the evening was one of sympathy for Miss Phoebe Foster. . . for being associated with the cast of this worthless production."

The New York Evening Post: "Garden of Weeds is unmitigated rubbish."

The Best Plays

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

Drama

OUTWARD BOUND—A magnetic, wistfully played drama of the hereafter, for those who take their future life seriously—and for those who don't.

COBRA—A thumping play weaving good impulses with lustfulness, causing the staring eye and the flushed brow.

THE OUTSIDER—Katherine Cornell makes you believe she is a cripple, and also that this is a play.

SAINT JOAN—Bernard Shaw, with the wise tolerance of age, giving Jeanne d'Arc a chance to speak as well as Shaw.

THE MIRACLE—Religion as Barnum might have magnificently exploited it.

Comedy

EXPRESSING WILLIE—A delightfully sensitive study of the havoc wrought by temperament in a plain business man.

BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK—Deft and biting satire, wreaking a Freudian revenge on the Rotary clubs.

THE SWAN—Makes royal puppets tingle with life as love once more refuses to recognize any frontiers.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC—Walter Hampden superbly follows his nose to glory.

MEET THE WIFE—A kittenish wife plays perkily with two husbands instead of the usual ball of yarn.

THE POTTERS—A kaleidoscopic picture of the American family, veracious in spite of providing more excitement than a dozen families have.

THE GOOSE HANGS HIGH—A sympathetic comedy showing that youth will be served with praise as well as blame.

HELL-BENT FER HEAVEN—Fairly true and somewhat unusual picture of the Kentucky mountains in the throes of a revivalist complex.

THE SHOW-OFF—A penetratingly faithful and intrinsically amusing dissection of a modern loud speaker.

FATA MORGANA—A cynically smart study of the city siren practicing on the country swain for one night only, leaving him with nothing but his blushes.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—Hypochondriac wheezings drowned out by hilarious noise.

Musical

Devotees of the musical comedy muse will find their spirits refreshed by *Stepping Stones*, *Kid Boots*, *Pappy*, *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Musix Box Revue*, *Charles's Revue*, *Vogues*.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

The Lone Wolf. A good stock picture with a trick airplane pursuit at the finish and nifty parachute feats. Jack Holt plays in his customary personable manner the favorite criminal of Louis Joseph Vance. A good fellow at heart, he has just a few lovable weaknesses whose necklaces are concerned. Also, Jack seems just a bit too suave and well-tailored, even in Apache disguise. He fights off a band of Apaches known as "the Pack" while they try to smuggle out of France the secret army plans that nowadays replace the child and the papers in well-built melodrama. It is rather like seeing the head waiter at Sherry's stand off a gang of real tough-mugs from the Bowery. One cannot quite believe it. But one feels properly thrilled at the finish when there is an exciting chase through the clouds that transfers the underworld to the upper world. Then it is that active Jack wins in Dorothy Dalton the girl confederate of the gang—and everyone except the airplanes turns out to be a U. S. Secret Service agent.

The Rejected Woman. Interesting results have been attained here despite the fact that the story runs for over two reels before the director seems aware of it. Whenever he fancies the audience is tired of palatial drawing rooms, he shoots them a few snow scenes. A young spendthrift (Conrad Nagel) is forced to land in his airplane in Canada. He falls in love with the inevitable backwoods beauty (Alma Rubens). When she is ashamed to be seen in the best circles with him because of her underbreeding, the wily villain sends the innocent girl to Paris for culture. This situation can be straightened out only when Hero and Villain, again in the north woods, peel off 14 overcoats and fight.

Men. This is all woman, for it is all Pola Negri. It is her best picture to date, although it does follow beaten trails through Montmartre. She plays with all the matchless glow of her temperament the rôle of a young woman who hates all men for what a few of them have done to her, until the right young man awakens her love by giving her a good shaking. One of the striking features is a magnetic students' ball in Paris, that looks as if it actually belonged.

Nonsense Syllables

The Bridgeport Oratorio Society and the New York Philharmonic Society combined forces at Carnegie Hall, Manhattan. The most amusing thing they did—and the most important—was an actual rendition of Percy Grainger's *Marching Song of Democracy*, under



© Wide World

PERCY GRAINGER

"Tara dira dara diri didi di pum pum pam!"

the composer's baton. The work was inspired by the uncouth verses of America's hoary revolutionary poet, "chanting the great pride of man in himself." It was composed in Germany, Australia, New York, between 1901 and 1918. The original plan was to write it for voices and whistlers only (no instruments), and to have it performed by a chorus of men, women and children singing and whistling to the accompaniment of their tramping feet as they marched along in the open air. But a later realization of the need for instrumental color, inherent in the character of the music from the first, ultimately led Percy to score it for the concert hall, remarking, by way of program-note, that "an athletic out-of-door spirit must, however, be understood to be behind the piece from start to finish."

In its present bizarre, not to say impossible, form, it provides only "nonsense syllables" for the singers. Thus the basses open by chanting "easygoing but richly," in the following language: "Ta da di da ra da da." The tenors enter with "Dum pum pum pum ti di diri diri"; then the ladies: "Tara dira dara diri didi di pum pum pam!"

Most understandable were Grainger's

MUSIC

Colonial Song, and his eternally rollicking *Shepherd's Hey*. So many composers are so unflatteringly dedicated to the sombre and tragic that many listeners find genuine relief in the sunniness of Percy's music, even though it often dances on undeniably wooden boots.

In Milan

In the midst of tumultuous scenes such as only Italian enthusiasts can supply, Arrigo Boito's *Nerone* was last week performed at the Scala. Toscanini conducted; the important singers were Aureliano Pertile, Rosa Raisa, Marcel Journet. Seats cost from 100 to 800 lire each. News of the opera was flashed by telegraph to Mussolini.

The work was begun in 1862, planned for five acts, never finished. Four acts were sketched out, but not orchestrated. The instrumentation was done by Tomasini. The spectacles, upon which a whole school of painters, designers, costumers and stage managers have been engaged for more than a year, included the Apian Way, a temple, an orchard and the Circus Maximus of Imperial Rome. More than two million lire were spent on the preparations. The story, of course, ends with the devastating event of the burning of the city. All of which sounds like the text of an illustrated cinema of the latest D. W. Griffith program.

There are rumors that Maestro Gatti-Casazza is considering the work for a Metropolitan feature.

In Boston

Pierre Monteux made his farewell to Boston as the conductor of its Symphony Orchestra. Many claim that the Boston Symphony Orchestra holds the highest musical standard of any band of musicians in the world. That standard was set by Wilhelm Gericke, now old and retired in Vienna. The highest peaks of prestige and musical perfection were reached under the baton of Karl Muck, now conducting European orchestras, as "guest." The War, like an earthquake, shook this handful of musicians apart and they slid from off their pinnacle. Monsieur Rabaud was an ineffectual conductor during six perilous months of further sliding. Then, in the Fall of 1919, Pierre Monteux came to lead the orchestra back to fame. Even the musicians' mutiny did not hinder the orchestra's ascent, for their leader was enabled by the strike to drop the deadwood over the precipice of incompatibility and to strengthen his phalanxes with the best that was to be had. He trained them until they became as one instrument.

Intellectually "as many sided as music

EDUCATION

itself," Pierre Monteux successfully fulfilled the gigantic task of giving all that is, has been and will be classic in music, in this generation. He dug up masterpieces, long neglected; he discovered, for his audiences, the best of the new; he was headlined in Boston as "the restorer, the sustainer, the broadener."

In Philadelphia

Technically, the Philadelphia Orchestra has passed out of existence with the completion of its final pair of concerts of the season.

"I want to say good-bye," said Conductor Leopold Stokowski, at the last appearance—perhaps for good—of his band. He went on to compliment his audience on its improved manners.

"Lately no one has been late," he remarked, "nobody has coughed or sneezed or made any of those indescribable noises you used to be so unique in making . . ."

Hereupon a cello string snapped with an indescribably violent report on the stage, and Leopold looked sadly at his rebellious, vanishing troupe.

In Cleveland

There never was such a prodigious Mephisto as Chaliapin in *Faust*; and there never was such a prodigious indoor-opera audience as the one which heard the great Russian in Cleveland.

The receipts were \$23,879. The number of persons in the world-record-breaking indoor audience was 8,300.

And yet, Mephisto is not Feodor Chaliapin's favorite rôle. Boris Goudonov has that honor.

Said Patron Otto H. Kahn, apostrophizing Cleveland's record-breaking crowd:

"It is my hope that we shall see a number of operatic circuits established in this country, each of them embracing four, five or six cities within a radius of a few hundred miles, each of such cities to have a regular opera season of its own for the duration of three or four weeks annually. A plentiful supply of talent will be found available upon which to draw. No greater and more promising service could be rendered to American singers and composers. A stimulating rivalry would develop between the several 'circuits' and I feel sure that no city which has once joined the list of operatic centres and experienced the resulting benefits, materially, socially and spiritually, will relinquish its operatic season thereafter."

*Financial troubles continued among the harmony-dispersers of the brotherly city. The union musicians and the management were still at loggerheads. One day Thomas Riedel, president of the union, announced that a settlement had been reached, only to counter the following day with a statement that the warring forces were just as far from peace as they were when the trouble began (Time, April 21).

"College of Diplomacy"

"We don't even know what it [diplomacy] is in the United States and, of course, we don't go about doing it right. If we did, we shouldn't pick up a green fellow on the plains of Long Island and send him here: we'd train the most capable male babies we have, from the cradle."

Thus, on Dec. 28, 1913, wrote Walter Hines Page, President Wilson's able War-time Ambassador to the Court of St. James, shortly after his arrival at his London post, to his partner Frank N. Doubleday.

More than a decade later Mr. Page's idea bore fruit:

1) Recognizing in the growing influence of the United States in world affairs, and the inevitable interdependence of nations the need of a school of highest standards and equipment for the conduct of research and training in the field of international relations, we cordially endorse in principle the establishment of a school of international relations.

2) We understand a proposal has been advanced that such a school be connected with Johns Hopkins University and also that the further proposal has been advanced that, because of his eminent practical service in promotion of sound international relations at a critical period in our history, the name of Walter Hines Page be associated with the school.

3) The Chairman is hereby authorized to appoint a committee to confer with the President of Johns Hopkins University, with friends of the late Walter Hines Page and others, in order to further these proposals and bring them, if possible, into full realization.

A score of notable educators, business men and publicists, unanimously adopted these resolutions. They had been called to a luncheon at the Bankers' Club, Manhattan, by Franklin D. Roosevelt, onetime Assistant Secretary of the Navy; John W. Davis, Mr. Page's successor as Ambassador to Great Britain; George W. Wickersham, Attorney General under President Taft; Dr. John H. Finley, educational expert of *The New York Times*; Dr. Albert Shaw, Editor of *The Review of Reviews*; and Julius H. Barnes, of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

These gentlemen, under the benign chairmanship of Mr. Roosevelt, feasted on excellent viands, gazed amiably out over the sky-scrapers of lower Manhattan. With the appearance of coffee and cigars, they proceeded to discuss plans for the establishment of a school of international relations for the promotion of peace and the training of diplomats at the University where Walter Page matriculated with the first Freshman class in 1876.

The proposal was elaborated by Dr. Finley, who suggested that the three years course should embrace five elemental subjects for investigation and teaching: 1) the fundamental bases of international relations, 2) the history of international relations, 3) international

law, 4) diplomatic practice and procedure, 5) international organizations.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, President of Williams College and Chairman of the Institute of Politics (TIME, May 5), stated that no such course would be complete unless it included travel abroad and first-hand touch with other nations.

Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, President of William and Mary College, who had introduced the resolutions, suggested that the third year of the course could be devoted to a sort of Grand Tour for Fledgling Diplomats.

President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard wrote a letter, urging that courses in economics, history and government be included.

Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N. retired, an old War-time colleague of Ambassador Page in London, endorsed the proposal, comparing its utility to the State Department with the value of the war and naval colleges to the Army and Navy.

Dr. Albert Shaw described the preparatory work already accomplished at Johns Hopkins for the establishment of the Page School for Diplomats.

Advices from Washington show that Secretary Hughes and the State Department are warmly in favor of a proposal that would aim to equip diplomatic aspirants with the professional training needed for the delicate and momentous task of executing the foreign policy of the U. S.

The guests at the Bankers' Club indicated the nation-wide and authoritative support this effort will receive. They included: Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth; Ray Stannard Baker; Herbert S. Houston, editor of *Our World*; General Tasker H. Bliss; Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins; Governor A. C. Ritchie of Maryland; T. I. Parkinson, Acting Dean of Columbia; Dr. Alexander Smith, representing Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton; John G. Agar, George Barr Baker and Edgar Rickard of the Commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation; Van Lear Black; Robert S. Brookings, President of the Institute of Economics; Judge J. Harry Covington, John Daniels and H. J. Fisher of the English Speaking Union; Charles S. Guggenheimer; John W. Hollowell, former Overseer of Harvard; Frank R. Kent of *The Baltimore Sun*; Charles Lathrop Pack; George L. Raddiffe; French Strother, associate editor of *World's Work*; Louis Wiley, Business Manager of *The New York Times*.

Letters endorsing the scheme were received from Col. E. M. House, New-

ton D. Baker, Edward W. Bok, Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia; Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, President of Bowdoin College; Dr. Roscoe Pound, Dean of the Harvard Law School; William Allen White, Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University; William Marshall Bullitt.

Pending final approval by the authorities of Johns Hopkins University, the scope of the school is planned to include the five basic subjects of international relations, history, international law, diplomatic practice, international organizations. The physical, geographical, commercial, racial and economic aspects will receive first consideration with a view to lessening conflicts between different types of national thought and culture.

A Speech

Nicholas Murray Butler,* college president in politics, made a speech on the thesis: Prohibition is not a moral issue but the prohibition law is a moral issue. Much discussion resulted, but the speech was the thing. Extracts:

Preamble. "The time has fully come to speak one's mind on the subject of the shocking and immoral conditions which have been brought about by the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and by the legislation enacted pursuant to the provisions of that amendment. That the amendment itself is not only a violation of the principles upon which our Government rests, but a revolutionary departure from them is generally admitted. . . ."

Of Freedom. "In its attempted forcible interference with the food and drink and medicine of the people, it is a form of oppression to which a free people will never submit in silence. No liberal can possibly defend it. . . ."

Of Insincerity. "A voluble and sarcastic advocate of strict enforcement of the prohibitory law himself joins in a toast, drunk with intoxicating liquor, which he offers with these words: 'Prohibition: It is good for the other fellow! Whenever you hear a public officer or a candidate for elective office cry out with particular unctuous for law enforcement tap him on the hip. . . .'"

Of Clergymen. "What can one say of those so-called ministers of the Gospel of Christ—God save the mark!—who pass resolutions of confidence in a convicted criminal, tender him a substantial gift of money wrung from their deluded dupes, and roll

their eyes to Heaven giving thanks that they are not as other men. In what respect do they differ from those hysterical and unbalanced women who shower convicted murderers with flowers and sweetmeats? How dare they stand in a pulpit called Christian and preach the gospel of Christ himself?"

Of Morality. "Now, however a distinct and burning moral issue has been raised by the results of the prohibition policy. That issue is whether the American people will have the intelligence, the courage and the persistent strength to strike from their Constitution and their statute book the hateful cause of all this demoralization, and, following the well-tested experience of their neighbors in Canada, to adopt a rational, a moral and a practical method of abolishing the saloon, of regulating and restricting the liquor traffic, of removing the chief cause of lawlessness among us, and of greatly promoting the cause of temperance and good morals both public and private."

Of Himself. "My own feeling toward Prohibition is exactly the feeling which my parents and my grandparents had toward Slavery. I look upon the Volstead Act precisely as they looked upon the Fugitive Slave Law. Like Abraham Lincoln I shall obey these laws so long as they remain upon the statute book; but, like Abraham Lincoln, I shall not rest until they are repealed. The issue is one of plain simple unadorned morality."

The speech was made at a dinner of the Missouri Society of New York. The President of Columbia was followed by the President of the University of Missouri (located at Columbia, Mo.) who said: "I disagree with nearly every single sentence!"

Next day, the Anti-Saloon League issued quotations from many other Presidents favoring Prohibition. The words of Dr. Eliot, dearly beloved, were thrown into the breach.

RELIGION

High vs. Low

Had the traditional Man from Mars dropped last week into Philadelphia and then bounced over to Boston, and subsequently returned to Mars, there would have been one question to which he could have made no sane answer to inquisitive friends and relatives: "What is the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S.?"

In Philadelphia, passing through Locust Street, he would have seen a pageant of dressed-up priests—a crucifix, bearing a shining cross of gold, torch-bearers in red cassocks and cottas, priests in serried ranks followed by monks of the Order of the Holy Cross and the Cowley Fathers. To Mass—High Mass—they went, 700 strong.

Had the Martian proceeded to the Wetherspoon Auditorium, he would have heard them sing a song, *Hail, Mary*. Then he would have heard theological utterances; which, apparently to the satisfaction of all present, gave the coupe de grace to certain people variously styled as heretics and modernists. And he would have heard applauded a speech by one Father Joseph G. H. Barry, advocating reunion with an institution known as the Roman Catholic Church.

"This," said the Reverend Father, "is what it appears to me we can accept as a basis of negotiation: 1) A primacy of St. Peter and of the Bishops of Rome, *jure divino* (by divine law). 2) A jurisdiction differing in extent at different times, but in all cases allocated to the Bishop of Rome *jure ecclesiastico* (by church law). 3) An infallibility which is the expression of the mind of the Church through the Pope as its organ of statement and which is authenticated by its recognition by the whole Church."

The Martian would have heard that six Bishops had associated themselves with the gathering, to wit: Weller of Fond du Lac, Webb of Milwaukee, Griswold of Chicago, Johnson of Colorado, the British Bishop of Honduras, "most gorgeous of all," and Ethelbert Talbot, senior Bishop of the entire Church.

Finally, he would have heard Dr. George Stewart of Evanston, Ill., declare: "It is our duty to make it unmistakable that we are Catholic and not Protestant." (Cheers. Clapping.) Just as the Martian was deciding that the Protestant Episcopal Church was not Protestant, he was bounced to

Boston. He would have found in session, The Church Congress, the proceedings of which were, by com-

*President of Columbia University, New York City—known by his disparagers as "Nicholas Miraculous Butler."

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried (National Affairs, The Press), John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn (Foreign News). Weekly Contributors—Ernest Bremeske, John Farrar, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemm, Ames Pike, Ben Webster, Frank Vreeland, Peter Mathers. Published by TIME, Inc., H. R. Luce, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; B. Hadden, Sec'y-Treas., 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rate, per year, postpaid: in the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York; New England representatives, Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. III, No. 19.

parison, tame. Bishop Lawrence celebrated Holy Communion. Incense was not perceptible. Dr. Kirsopp Lake, of Harvard, said: "Bible and Church have frequently been wrong and their complete consent will prove in the end to have less power than truth and facts, for these alone are valid, authentic and infallible." No one threw bricks at him. Miracles, divorce, industry, eugenics, creeds, were all quite thoroughly discussed. All present were Protestants, protesting as they chose against whatever untruth or unrighteousness "is, and of a right ought to be, protested."

The Martian, recording his adventure, might conclude: "And this indeed was a marvelous institution, for I could discover no manner of doctrine which it did not contain and exhibit."

Legacy

Jesus said*: "Go, sell all thou hast and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in Heaven."

But John J. Eagan, President of the American Cast Iron Pipe Co. of Atlanta, Ga., interpreting the Scriptures liberally, bequeathed all the common stock of his Company to the employees in trust. The trustees control the Company, under the injunction "to deliver the Company's products to persons requiring it, at actual cost, which shall be considered the lowest possible price consistent with the maintenance and extension of the Company's plant or plants and business and the payment of reasonable salaries and wages to all the employees of said Company, my object being to insure 'service' both to the purchasing public and to Labor on the basis of the golden rule given by our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ."

World Pow-Wow

The Methodist Quadrennial General Conference, 850 delegates, including every Methodist Bishop in the world except three, met at Springfield, Mass., and:

Attended an opening devotional in which Rev. Liu Fang (China) led the responses, Rev. Jashwant Chitambar (India) read the lesson, Rev. Henry C. Ballock (South America) led the Apostles Creed, Rev. Alfredo Tagliatela (Italy) called the hymn, Rev. Charles A. Tindley, colored (Delaware), prayed.

Unanimously adopted the resolution of Judge Henry Wade Rogers favoring the World Court.

Heard Bishop Nuelson of Zurich, Switzerland, on the desperate plight of Europe and the danger to Protestantism.

Decided to send a special delegation

*Matt. XIX, 21.

to Washington to urge stricter Prohibition: Bishop Nicholson of Chicago, Bishop Leonard of San Francisco, Judge Pollock of Fargo, N. D., William H. Van Benschoten of New York, Rev. Clarence True Wilson, Secretary of the Church's Temperance Board.

Adopted a resolution categorically denouncing President Butler of Columbia (see Page 18) and praising Presidents



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FENG

His soldiers sing

Angell of Yale, Hibben of Princeton, Burton of Chicago, Burton of Michigan, Brooks of Missouri for their support of Prohibition.

Heard Bishop Nicholson of Chicago, head of the Anti-Saloon League, advocate that no Methodist workers be henceforth sent to Columbia University for training.

Sent a cable to Mrs. Lois S. Parker, 90, in India, "oldest missionary."

Endorsed the Capper-Hull Bill for more Army chaplains and higher rank.

Adopted a resolution to extend prohibition to the Philippines, where the Volstead law does not apply, although the 18th Amendment does.

Side-tracked a "Declaration of Faith," presented by fundamentalists who hoped to commit Methodism to their views.

Received a letter from General Feng* (Chinese Christian Soldier) who had been elected a delegate, but whose services the Chinese President could not afford to lend.

Heard the report of the Bishops on the state of the Church. Venerable

*Feng is the really powerful general, now encamped near Peking, who is continually reported as having converted whole regiments. His soldiers are often heard singing the *Doxology*, *Hark, the Herald Angels Sing*, *Bringing in the Sheaves*, etc. But the words employed are often pagan and profane.

Bishop Berry of Philadelphia, author of this report, began reading it, his voice failed; Bishop McDowell of Washington substituted, but the venerable Bishop returned to conclude it. The report advocated:

1) Abolition of the ban on dancing, card playing, theatres, circus, but stressed the unmorality of the age.

2) Fundamentalism.

3) Union with the Methodist Church South. This has been agitated ever since 1845 when the Church split because a Baltimore parson refused to free his wife's slaves.

The report denounced:

1) The Klan.

2) Divorce. (No divorcee can be remarried by a Methodist minister except the innocent party in a case of unfaithfulness.)

3) War—the precise attitude on this question remains to be determined.

New Method

A new method has been adopted by Pastor John T. Bailey, Methodist, of Georgetown, Del., to bring young men to church. He employs "pretty girls" to act as ushers, to take up collections.

Rejoicings

Presbyterian liberals have been rejoicing these last two months on a matter of finance. Official figures still remain unknown, but it is definitely asserted that, in spite of Fundamentalist attempts to boycott the Foreign Missions board, the church has raised its entire budget, and, in addition, \$700,000 to wipe out last year's deficit.

Dwight H. Day, ex-financier,* for 18 years Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., resigned his post with honor.

Precedence

A 2,000 word article in *The New York Times* raised the question of the honor which is due to the four American Cardinals in this country, and urged that they be treated as foreign princes and given precedence over every American official except the President. It was pointed out that the British Sovereign accords to cardinals honors due princes and that William H. Taft, when President, gave precedence over the Governor of Massachusetts to Cardinal O'Connell of Boston. The question of precedence is sure to arise, said Frederick Cunliffe-Owen, journalist. It must be decided by the President.

*Until recently associated with T. C. Day & Co. Manhattan brokers. Retired, is now writing a book on Missions.

MEDICINE

Anti-Vivisection

During 1923-1924 two bequests received by the New England Anti-Vivisection Society totaled \$99,539.26. The trustees are compelled to find ways of spending this money that will conform to the anti-vivisectionist ideas of the donors. Said the *Journal of the American Medical Association*: "The hands of the dead reach forth to draw the living into the grave."

Fined

A Chicago midwife used moonshine in a newborn baby's eyes instead of the nitrate of silver specified by law. The eyesight of the child was destroyed. A judge fined the midwife \$25.

Hoof and Mouth

On the banks of the Colorado River, border-line of Arizona, Amelita Galli-Curci, was halted by Arizona authorities. She was only one of thousands so stopped.

To her surprise she learned that the hoof-and-mouth disease had begun to rage among the cattle of California, that Arizona had taken fright and had promptly clapped into quarantine all travelers from that direction. Humans are mildly susceptible to this malady, and are capable of transmitting it through their persons or luggage. Galli-Curci and other motorists were therefore disinfected at Yuma.

Hoof-and-mouth disease is a fever occurring chiefly among cattle, sheep and goats, characterized by the appearance of an eruption of vesicles on the mucous membranes of the mouth, the udder, or the delicate skin between the hoofs. When the vesicles break, a contagious liquid runs out, transmitting the disease from animal to animal. Man may contract it from intermediary objects, from direct contact with the infected animals, or from their milk. The disease often occurs among milkers and handlers of cattle. It is mild and not fatal to man.

The causative microbe of the disease is still unknown. A number have been cultivated from the virus, but their identity with the germ is doubtful. It may be destroyed by heating to 60° Centigrade, and has been demonstrated by German investigators to be capable of passing through the pores of a porcelain filter. It probably belongs therefore to the class of ultra-microscopic organisms called filterable virus. One attack of the disease usually confers immunity on the cattle for several years, and animals have been immunized artificially by dosages of the sera of infected animals.

The first appearance of the pres-

ent outbreak was at a large dairy near Oakland, Cal., from unknown source. A quarantine against shipment of hoofed animals, disinfection of cattle-cars, hay, etc., was declared



AMELITA GALLI-CURCI
She was disinfected

in the bay countries of California, but the infection somehow escaped to the south and other states.

Dr. Voronoff

In *The Forum* for May appeared an interview from Dr. Serge Voronoff, Russian surgeon of Paris, so-called "monkey-gland man" (TIME, July 30).

One Armstrong Perry,* agitated by "the doubts expressed by physicians before and after Voronoff's demonstration at Columbia University" and by "the flippant comments of unthinking critics," journeyed to Paris and to the gate of "the restful garden in which goldfish swim in transparent waters under rose bushes and leafy trees." He found Dr. Voronoff to be "tall, slender, dark, magnetic."

Said the Doctor:

"You should understand that every physician attends school for many years. His professors teach him that such and such things are facts. When another physician claims to have discovered new facts that seem to contradict or go beyond those previously known and taught, it is not easy for them to accommodate themselves to the new situation. . . .

"As for the skepticism concerning the results of my operations there is this much foundation for it: in some cases the effect of the *greffes testiculaires*

*Armstrong Perry graduated from Canton (Pa.) High School in 1893. He is actively connected with the Boy Scout movement.

culaires may be dissipated in from four to six months. . . .

"A man with the white ring of senility around the eye, a man who walks feebly, sits listlessly in his chair, having all the marks of senility at the age of 65, 70 or older, will after *les greffes testiculaires* walk upright and with vigor. . . .

"My attention was drawn to the importance of the glands, and particularly those concerned with procreation, while I was surgeon to the Khedive of Egypt. There were as many as 60 eunuchs about the palace. They had neither beard nor moustaches; their cheeks were pendent; obesity was very marked. They had that appearance of senility at a very early age. One of them who died at 45 looked like a man of 90. It demonstrated a fact now well known, that the male glands are not occupied entirely with procreation; they have one secretion for that purpose and another which puts force and energy into the muscles and the mind.

"My first experiments in *greffes testiculaires* were made in 1917. At first I tried grafting on young goats that had previously been deprived of their own. The male characteristics that they had lost when their own glands were removed returned. . . . In 1918 I made my first experiments on senile animals. I took a ram, ten or twelve years of age, that the veterinarian told me might die at any time. He was so weak that his legs trembled when he stood, and he was unable to retain his urine. I grafted upon his glands those of a buck six months of age. In about two months there came a change in his attitude. His apathy, his air of defeat, his sad expression gave way to a vivacity of movement and a belligerent and combative spirit. . . . Instead of the indifference he had previously shown in the presence of the sheep he exhibited impetuosity and juvenile ardor. Isolated in a stable with a ewe he became the father of a lamb. Four years after the grafting operation he gave proof of good health. . . .

"After 120 operations upon animals I performed the first similar operation upon a man. The subject was 45 years of age and had been deprived of his glands because they were tubercular.

. . . I used the glands of the monkeys in this because the securing of human glands presents serious obstacles and because the glands of monkeys, and especially those of anthropoid apes, are the only ones that can furnish grafts which will find among human tissues the same conditions of life that they had originally. To use the glands of other animals is to ignore completely the laws of biology. . . . The blood of the chimpanzee differs less from that of man than it does from that of other species of monkeys. . . .

"The loss of his glands had caused his beard and moustaches to fall out. After the *greffes testiculaires* his beard grew to such an extent that he began shaving, a practice which he had abandoned 20 years before. The reap-

CONRAD'S stories are often thought of as "sea stories." That is a woefully insufficient description. To be sure, he knows how to describe a storm in such a way that the ferocity and uproar of it fairly takes you by the throat, but there are *men* in that storm. Or again he may describe a brig dipping gently at anchor behind a reef with her sails catching the red glow of a rich sunset across the Malayan Archipelago, but there is a *girl*, a young bride, who is going to set sail in the little white forecabin. Or perchance a freighter packed with hot and chattering Chinese coolies plying up the listless Arabian Sea strikes a derelict and begins to sink—but it is the *man*, the agony of whose heart is laid bare at that moment.

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of the high adventure that moves across the printed page—then the writing will endure with you and in you. Therein lies the greatness of Conrad. He appeals to you to share the thrill and romance of life as he knows it and reveals it so wonderfully in his books.



Some Hints of What to Look for in These Books—



THE ARROW OF GOLD: The title of this strange romance of Southern France symbolizes the piercing beauty of a young Basque peasant-girl, Dona Rita, who became the model for a dashing Corsican artist. She was the "mysterious girl one could see on the big sofa in Allegro's exclusive pavilion"—and the "Dona Rita of the initiated Paris." Nothing Conrad was written is more dramatic than the climax of this girl's life-story, when she is locked in a room in the arms of her lover while a murderous low-reed rival pounds and raves on the other side of the door.



THE SHADOW LINE: The "shadow line" is that mysterious border land between carefree youth and age with its responsibilities. A young captain takes a short voyage during which the ship undergoes the most incredible and heartrending experiences. During twenty days they are on the brink of agonizing destruction from insidious forces. In that brief time the man crosses his shadow line, and his tale leaves you gasping.



ALMAYER'S FOLLY: In Borneo lived a white man of lively ambition. He would have gold and diamonds, and thus he would leave his savage haunts for Europe, taking along his half-caste daughter. "They would be rich and respected. Nobody would think of her mixed blood in the presence of her great beauty and of his wealth. . . ." What actually happened to Almayer and the copper-skinned Nina with her flashing eyes only Conrad will tell you. This was the author's first book, written during four years while he was ardently wandering over the face of the earth.



CHANCE: The infatuation of Roderick Anthony for the lovely, wistful young daughter of de Barral, the egregious financier, and the upshot of their romance shows what a mighty force is mere chance, and how it turns the whole current of life. Flora de Barral, who is "all eyes" is one of the most famous of Conrad's characters. The stress of her emotion is heightened by the action of her lover's departure on a voyage to the other side of the world. This book has provoked tremendous public interest.



TYPHOON: For sheer description and breathless suspense the fight of the Nan-Shan freighted with Chinese in the most terrific typhoon that ever visited the China Sea is without parallel in the literature of any language. This thrilling volume is filled with charming contrast by three of Conrad's choicest short stories: **AMY FOSTER, FALK, and TOMORROW.**

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AN OUTCAST OF THE ISLANDS: The "clever" Willem, member of the superior race of white traders in the South Seas, through his blundering, voluptuous nature, continually ran his nose into trouble. He is married to a Portuguese woman, by fateful events he is forced to live with a beautiful Malay princess—at the climax of an impossible situation the meeting of the wife with the dusky emotional mistress is one of the most dramatic moments in literature.



LORD JIM: Perhaps the best-known of Conrad's works and by many considered his masterpiece. You will find more than a life of vivid adventure and painful retribution of a simple, sensitive character. You will find the "whole sentiment of life" as we know it. Jim finds his ship sinking under him, and in that moment of physical distress he impulsively loses his honour. The consciousness of what he did pursues him all through life—even into the depths of an Indian jungle where he becomes "Lord" of a savage tribe and . . . !



VICTORY: The affair of immovable Axel Heyst, who suddenly found himself passionately moved by the inspiring charm of the graceful, shy, little Lena, of a travelling orchestra. He kidnaps the girl, who is willing enough to escape, and lives with her on Sambar, a remote island in the Malay Archipelago. The outcome of the story, when the pair are overtaken by Lena's former master and a vicious lover, is acutely unexpected. This is one of Conrad's most striking and moving stories.



YOUTH: The story of an ill-fated ship told with such compelling style that you can scarcely put it aside once you start to follow the *Judea*: first she meets terrific storm, then her cargo catches fire, finally . . . do you think she gets to Bankok?



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pearance of these hairs after the grafting operation certainly cannot be ascribed to auto-suggestion, to which certain critics have ascribed other phenomena that follow the *greffes testiculaires*. The oldest man on whom I performed the *greffes testiculaires* was 74. The operation was performed with only local anesthetics. He left Paris twelve days later and did not return until eight months later. My preparator and myself were literally stupefied to see that he had lost half of his embonpoint. His aspect was jovial, his movement vigorous, his eye clear and twinkling as he enjoyed our surprise. The fat had disappeared, his muscles were firm, his body had straightened, and hair was growing on his head, covering an area where there had been none before. He had been climbing mountains in Switzerland and enjoying sports dear to the English. . . .

"Experiments with females have been performed only on animals thus far. It is too early to say what the result may be. . . ."

Dr. Voronoff stated that a report that the Pasteur Institute was raising chimpanzees for his use was incorrect. Recently, however, he conferred with the Governor General of French West Africa, who promised to reserve for him a special territory in the vicinity of Konakry for chimpanzee breeding, in order that he may have a sufficient supply for his experimental laboratory at the College of France.

After interviewing Dr. Voronoff, Mr. Perry began mentioning his work to various persons to see what their reaction would be."

¶ He asked certain leaders of an "international philanthropic organization" whether it would not be well to secure Dr. Voronoff's assistance in keeping an aged and famous colleague active for a further period of years. "They took the suggestion with entire seriousness. They also took the Doctor's address."

¶ He asked the medical director of a "great insurance company" whether the company, as well as its aged policyholders, might not profit by an extension of their years. The official replied "that in his opinion the company would of necessity leave the matter to the personal discrimination of their policyholders."

¶ He asked a man and wife who had celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary several years previous if they would like to cross the ocean and interview Dr. Voronoff. A daughter of the aged couple replied: "It would be more appropriate to graft some of their glands on the monkeys!"

¶ He asked Ellis T. Joseph (the man who catches wild animals for the Bronx Zoo) how many apes he could supply. Mr. Joseph replied "without the slightest hesitation": "As many as anybody will pay for. . . . If anybody would give me a contract to supply not less than twelve a month for a year, I could deliver them at from six to seven hundred and fifty dollars each!"

BUSINESS

Current Situation

This is the season when much nonsense is uttered by business men, bankers and stock-brokers about future probabilities. There is much avoidance of admitting unpleasant facts, and much loose talk about the necessity of having "faith in the United States." Between rather obvious "bearish" propaganda on the one hand, and platitudinous optimism on the other, it is hard to keep one's vision squarely on present facts and future probabilities.

That 1924 is not destined to equal last year in the extent of most corporate profits is generally agreed—although not always out loud. In many respects it has been a disappointing Spring, especially if one started the year by believing all that orators at business men's dinners last January had to say upon "prosperity" and kindred topics. Several industries and lines of enterprise have faced an inevitable deflation—among them real estate and housing, automobiles and steel. In the long run, this will be beneficial to everyone, although temporarily it may be somewhat painful. Other industries have been undergoing deflation for some time.

Auto Outlook

The automobile industry finds itself in a peculiar dilemma this Spring. Under the extraordinary past purchasing of cars in the U. S., production facilities of the leading car manufacturers have been greatly increased. This has in turn led to stiffer and stiffer competition and a tendency to cut prices on the basis of quantity production. As long as more and more cars could be sold, this policy of expanding plants and reducing unit profits is, of course, perfectly sound.

The real trouble with the industry, however, is in its distributing end. Dealers, owing to competition, have been forced to accept used cars at fairly high figures in selling new ones and in addition adopt part-payment systems. In consequence, purchasing expensive motor cars on a shoestring has become a commonplace habit throughout the country.

This Spring many dealers found themselves loaded with second-hand cars which they could not sell, and were forced to curtail orders for new models. This has seriously shaken up the tremendous production program of many car companies and, owing to low prices set, has reduced, if not removed, profits, despite the considerable volume of business.

Leading makers are now casting about for a solution to their dilemma. John Willys endorses higher prices and probably many will follow his lead later this year. However, unless buyers can be found for used and new cars, this is

only a palliative. If the automobile makers' dilemma continues, the only answer is to shut down the weak companies and form consolidations among the stronger ones.

A Balance Sheet

As usual, the balance sheet of the Ford Motor Co., filed in Massachusetts, is the admiration and despair of rival automobile manufacturers. The Ford statement is as of Feb. 29, 1924, and shows total assets of \$568,101,639—consisting of \$93 million real estate; \$87 million machinery and equipment; \$94 million merchandise, materials and stock in process; \$271 million in cash, accounts receivable, etc.; and \$20 million good will. The large cash item also includes securities, patent rights and trade-marks. As against these, the liabilities consist of \$17 million capital stock; \$71 million accounts payable; \$37 million reserve for Federal taxes, etc.; \$442 million in profit and loss surplus. The astonishing ratio of surplus to capital—26-1—is probably unequalled by any other company in this country if not in the world.

"Tellsen's" Passes

Readers of Dickens' *Tale of Two Cities* will recall its description of Tellsen's Bank, yet few are aware that this imaginary institution was drawn from the actual private bank of Child & Co., the oldest private bank in England and possibly in the world.

Child's bank was founded about 1560 and has occupied the same site in Fleet Street ever since. Among its noted depositors have been Oliver Cromwell, Samuel Pepys, Horace Walpole, John Dryden, Charles II, the Merry Monarch, and his famous mistress Nell Gwyn.

The bank finally came into possession of the Earls of Jersey through two elopements. The tenth Earl of Westmoreland ran away with Banker Child's daughter, married at Greta Green and inherited the bank. Their daughter followed suit by eloping with the young Earl of Jersey, and ever since the family has had a dominant interest in Child & Co. The eighth Earl of Jersey, who died last December, was its senior partner, and in accordance with his will the venerable institution will be absorbed by the larger private bank of Glyn, Mills & Co.

The last balance sheet of Child & Co. showed deposits of about £3,000,000. The deposits of Glyn, Mills & Co. after the consolidation will exceed £30,000,000.

Confederate Bonds

Ever since the Civil War, various British investors have hopefully and stubbornly clung to \$120,000,000 par value of the bonds of the Confederate Government. The bonds were originally floated abroad to build privateers for the Confederate States, and to provide other means of carrying on the War

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of the Rebellion. Most of the bonds were held by members of the British aristocracy, who were sympathetically inclined to the Confederate cause.

When the war was concluded the value of the bonds became problematical. The government which had issued them went out of existence and the U. S. refused, of course, to assume its debts.

In 1884 British and French noblemen who owned Confederate bonds appointed a committee of four trustees who subsequently tried to obtain some money upon their clients' investments, but without avail.

Early this year the case came up in the British courts. It was discovered that all four trustees were dead and that the bonds were apparently absolutely worthless. The actual certificates were accordingly ordered to be returned to the original owners or their heirs. Their only value is that of souvenirs.

SPORT

At Jamaica

"Spotting the winner" is quite as difficult as trying to keep track of a single piece of colored glass in a turning kaleidoscope. The past week's racing at Jamaica, L. I., was interesting from three points of view: 1) the performances at Jamaica; 2) the line-up in the Preakness Stakes at Pimlico, Md.,—intermediate stage between Jamaica and the Kentucky Derby to be run on May 17; 3) the line-up for the \$50,000 stakes at the Kentucky Derby.

Zev beaten. In the Paumonok Handicap with Zev (most popular American gee-gee since he beat Britain's Papyrus last year) a hot favorite, George D. Widener's St. James covered the six furlongs in 1 min. 11½ sec. (the fastest time ever run in the race), winning from Zev by four lengths.

Sarazen beaten. A second surprise came when Bracedale beat Sarazen by a length and a quarter in the Lynbrook Handicap. The immediate effect was to lengthen the price of Sarazen who has been the Winterbook favorite for the Kentucky Derby. The result of the race was a blow to all. Sarazen started 1-3 on, while the odds at post-time against Bracedale were 7-1. It was considered possible that St. James will now supplant Sarazen as the Kentucky Derby choice.

Zev's "come-back." Zev, however, was not down and out. Up he bobbed, an easy winner from his stable-mate Mad Play in the Kings County Handicap. Both horses were from the Rancocas Stable and both put up a fine performance. Mad Play, however, attracted most of the attention and horsemen considered him

by all odds worthy to match hoofs with St. James, Wise Counsellor, Sarazen and the others at Pimlico.

In Vienna

A scheduled 20-round fight in Vienna between handsome Georges Carpentier, French heavyweight pugilist, and Arthur Townley, British light heavyweight champ, proved to be a dull, short, sharp affair.

Viennese, who were expecting to see a good grade match, were bitterly disappointed. But at the sight of Georges wreathed in victorious smiles, the usual hero-worship set in and all sense of gloom was rapidly dissipated.

After the gong, Carpentier closed with his opponent; there was some fierce pummeling in which Townley suffered. Just before the end of the round Townley gave Carpentier the opening for which he had been waiting. Like a meteor in the night, the Frenchman's right shot out to the Englishman's jaw and the gong left him prone.

The second round was short. Townley seemed groggy. Carpentier got in another of his famed rights, and the Englishman was horizontal for four seconds. As soon as he stood upon his soles the Frenchman with another vicious right, forced him to lie down again for eight seconds. Back came Townley for more, tried to clinch in order to avoid defeat, and then—with the steely precision of a piston rod Georges' right crashed to the solar plexus anglicus and Townley was counted out. "Foul!" shrieked 15,000 Viennese. But the Vienna Boxing Association said "No."

Georges Carpentier, with his famed manager, Francois Deschamps, prepared to leave France for Richmond City, Ind. There he will meet Tommy Gibbons, who stayed 15 rounds with Champion Dempsey last July at Shelby, Montana.

New World's Records

250-yd. free style swim: Johnny Weissmuller of Chicago, 2 min., 37 sec.

440-yd. back stroke swim: Ollie Horn of St. Louis, 6 min., 17½ sec.



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GOLF & TENNIS

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(We have Recently Received Letters from the Following Subscribers, Expressing Appreciation for the Service TIME Is Giving Them. Let Each Explain to You Why His Name Appears on Our Subscription List.)

Mrs. F. W. Stearns, Norfolk, Conn.:
"The paper is a weekly delight."

J. A. Hale, Salt Lake City, Utah:
"I believe it will establish a new style in news writing."

J. Munarrez, San Francisco, Cal.:
"There is no doubt that TIME is the best information magazine of the United States."

K. P. Kempton, Newtonville, Mass.:
"I don't know why I can't take this opportunity to express to you—and I wish the word could be passed to everyone connected—my delight in this periodical. My original subscription was purely a hunch. For some years I have felt that the American newspaper-reading public was over-editorialized—that the creation of original opinion in this country was slowly being atrophied by the enormous distribution and consumption of inexpensive opinions created for the reader. So I clutched TIME very eagerly, for it allowed me to form opinions of my own. And since then, in almost every particular, my hunch has been confirmed. More and more frequently I find myself throwing over the conscientious perusal of some dull and involved newspaper story with this sop to my conscience: 'Wait for TIME. This thing will be made intelligible and interesting.'"

Booth Tarkington, Indianapolis, Ind.: "It is a triumph to discover this field of usefulness and pleasure for the busy reader."

Edsel Ford, Detroit, Mich.: "TIME answers a long-felt need in the magazine world."

Dr. D. M. Glover, St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio: "It is the most readable and inclusive symposium of current news that I have ever seen."

Henry E. Allen, New Haven, Conn.: "For a clear, concise and readable summary of a week's event, be it pool or politics, an issue of TIME is worth seven newspapers."

Livingston Farrand, President Cornell University: "I look forward to

its appearance each week with anticipations of profit which are never disappointed."

Pierre Boucheron, Manager, Radio Corporation of America, New York City: "As each issue of TIME reaches me and as I dispose of it with the ever-increasing feeling that the happenings of the week have been summarized and indelibly stamped in my mind, I correspondingly become more than ever convinced that you have at last hit upon a most logical and efficient medium to supplement the daily newspaper. It is startlingly refreshing and unique in presentation, scope and time-saving quality. I congratulate you sincerely."

James Wallen, East Aurora, N. Y.: "In my estimation TIME is the only vital innovation that has been made in weekly publications since Benjamin Franklin founded *The Saturday Evening Post*. It has the virtue of becoming an indispensable periodical to the men who follow it."

J. S. Parker, Principal, American Mission High School, Ahmadnagar, India: "TIME is next in importance to family letters in my American mail. The news-magazine covers a wider range of national and international current events in a more concise wording than any other American journal which comes to India. Presentation of the facts is bright and snappy, not dull."

Morris Gilbert, Editor, *The Smart Set*, New York City: "I am anxious to tell you how well impressed I am by TIME. It fills a need and is most energetically made up. I compliment you on it."

William Lyon Phelps, New Haven, Conn.: "Please let me tell you, also, how proud I am of TIME! It is both interesting and valuable. It has made a place for itself and fully deserves its success."

Miss P. E. Packard, Norfolk, Va.: "The résumé of the Teapot Dome affair is exactly what I have been wishing to see."

P. M. Curry, Decatur, Texas: "TIME is the best source of world information I have yet discovered."

A. G. Newmyer, Publisher, *The New Orleans Item*: "TIME is the best addition to American magazine making that has come to my attention in years."

Herbert B. Swope, Executive Editor, *The New York World*: "TIME's unique arrangement and organization of the news is a great achievement."

Mrs. C. H. Wilbur, Napa, Cal.: "I cannot find words to express the real pleasure I take in reading TIME."

Louie D. Newton, Editor, *The Christian Index*, Atlanta, Ga.: "I do not see how any professional man in America can get along without TIME."

Marion LeRoy Burton, President, University of Michigan: "I have read TIME regularly beginning with its first issue... it presents the salient facts with the proper balance and makes you think."

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SCIENCE

National Academy

The National Academy of Sciences concluded its three-day meeting in Washington at which the new "Temple of Sciences" was dedicated. Events:

1) Tragedy laid its hand on the academicians when Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols, of the Nela Research Laboratories, Cleveland, former President of Dartmouth and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, dropped dead of heart disease on the platform of the new auditorium in the midst of an address on the relation of the infra-red and electric wave spectra. Dr. Nichols stopped in the middle of a sentence, leaned against the marble stand, and for a moment none realized what was happening. President A. A. Michelson and other scientists rushed to his side, ambulances were summoned, but the speaker was dead. The session was discontinued.

Dr. Nichols was one of the most distinguished of American physicists. Born in Kansas in 1869 he was educated at the Kansas Agricultural College, Cornell University, Berlin, Cambridge, and held numerous honorary degrees. He taught at Colgate, Dartmouth, Columbia, became President of Dartmouth in 1909. Resigning in 1916 to become Professor of physics at Yale, his later years were punctuated by periods of ill health, but he held varied important positions in administration and research at Massachusetts Tech., the Carnegie Institution, the Bureau of Ordnance and Nela Park. The General Electric Company offered him absolute freedom and unsurpassed facilities for pure research; he returned there for his last years to avoid the strain of administrative work. Research was his home. He was one of the world's leading authorities on radio-activity, spectrum analysis, heat radiation of stars and planets, and pressure of light.

2) Major Gen. George O. Squier, former chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, reporting the results of recent experiments in ocean cable work, stated that a universal automatic telegraph transmitter, applicable to radio, land lines and submarine cables, has been tested on artificial cables in the laboratory. The electron vacuum tube is facilitating the new development; an undreamed-of degree of cable efficiency will be possible by amplification of received cable signals. Cable and radio telegraphy each have their natural sphere of utility and are not essentially in conflict.

3) Dr. Raymond Pearl, famed Johns Hopkins biologist, threw a bomb into the ranks of the Drys, who had long believed that the science of physiology was on their side. Making public an investigation based on exact records of the drinking habits

of more than 150,000 normal persons throughout their lives, he reached the conclusion that "moderate steady drinkers have a better expectation of life at all ages from 30 to the end of the life span than do total abstainers." Heavy drinkers have the poorest expectation of life at all ages after 30, except that heavy-drinking males from 65 on are about on a par with the total abstainers. The figures are calculated in the same man-



© Paul Thompson

THE LATE DR. NICHOLS
"Tragedy laid its hand on the
academicians"

ner as insurance life tables, and according to Dr. Pearl, the material is "the most critically adequate" in both quality and quantity that has ever been available for the study of the influence of alcohol on the duration of life.

4) Gold medals of the Academy for distinguished scientific achievement were awarded to: Otto Sven Pettersson, Sweden, for studies in the chemistry and physics of the sea; Arthur Stanley Eddington, Cambridge, England, for his interpretation of the Einstein theory applied to astronomical problems; C. V. Ludvig Charlier, Sweden, for contributions to astronomy; Bashford Dean, Columbia, for his *Biography of Fishes*; William Morton Wheeler, Harvard, for his *Ants of the American Museum Congo Expedition*; Ferdinand Cann, Versailles, France, for his study of the North American Bryozoa (small marine animals). The medals to foreign scientists were received by their respective embassies.

Fused Quartz

In the Lynn works of the General Electric Company, has been pro-

duced a substance known as a clear fused quartz, which possesses an astonishing catalog of uses and properties:

1.) It is the most transparent solid known, transmitting 92% of the light passed through a meter rod of it. The best optical glass transmits 65%; ordinary glass 35%.

2.) It transmits all the rays of the sunlight, including the ultra-violet and infra-red, which are cut out by ordinary glass. Owing to this property it is expected to be of great value to medicine. By it diseased areas of the throat, nose, ears, stomach, hitherto inaccessible cavities, may be subjected to the action of these germicidal rays, as well as to heat. A sun-room made of fused quartz panes would have the same effect as sunlight in the open air. A quartz lamp will give a healthy sunburn.

3.) It is a perfect conductor of light. Light from a match or pocket flash at one end of a fused quartz rod 25 feet long passed through the tube without appreciable loss of illumination. Further, the light travels intact through bent and twisted tubes, around corners, no matter how long or devious the way, just as a hose carries water.

4.) It is a perfect heat transmitter, remaining cool on the surface while the heat rays pass through a tube of it undiminished.

5.) It has the lowest expansion ratio of any solid known. A tube of it one yard long, heated to 3,200 degrees Fahrenheit, increased but 1/50 inch in length. Platinum increases 1/3 inch when subjected to the same heat, and copper 3/5 inch. President S. W. Stratton, of M. I. T., former director of the Bureau of Standards, believes that all standards of length will now be made of fused quartz instead of platinum.

6.) It possesses extraordinary ductility and elasticity. A rod or tube of it, bent or twisted from its normal position, will return to its former shape when released, without setting permanently. It can be made to assume any desired shape.

7.) It is unaffected by sudden changes in temperature, can be welded without risk, and may be used for chemical beakers, thermometers, motion picture projection lenses or other apparatuses where glass is subject to intense heat, eliminating much costly breakage.

8.) It will be of very great importance in the manufacture of lenses for optical instruments, especially cinema, photographic, and astronomical. It may add materially to the efficiency of the best existing telescopes.

9.) It has extraordinary qualities of pitch, giving absolute and unchangeable standards. A tuning fork of it vibrates several minutes, giving out a note which does not change with temperature or other conditions.

The fused quartz is manufactured from a fine quality of rock crystals

from Brazil and Madagascar, but can be made in unlimited quantities in almost any part of the world. It can already be produced commercially at a fraction of the price of the fused quartz formerly made by hand, in minute quantities, at great expense. The quartz is made in specially constructed, vat-like, electric furnaces operating at times in a vacuum, and at other times under a pressure of 1,100 to 3,000 pounds of nitrogen to the square inch, or more than a million pounds on the top of the furnace. If the pressure were unloosed it would have the effect of a high-explosive bomb. The quartz is forced downward through the crucible by a weight, and cut into tubes as it emerges. The product is to the eye a beautifully fine, clear, colorless substance.

The chief credit for the discovery goes to Edward R. Berry, Assistant Director of the Thomson Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company, who has worked at the problem for nearly ten years, in the face of great discouragements. He was constantly stimulated, however, by Elihu Thomson, the great engineer-founder of the Company (TIME, Feb. 25), who foresaw the modern developments of quartz research.

Scientists the world over are impressed by the potentialities of the quartz fusion process. Albert Einstein, interviewed in Berlin, was interested in its applications to his theory of the curvature of light, paid high tribute to the activity, courage, and idealism of American scientists.

For Colloids

An institute devoted solely to tracking down and getting acquainted with the elusive colloid, with a building and endowment costing \$1,000,000, is the avowed aim of the American Chemical Society, disclosed at the end of its annual meeting last week (TIME, May 5). The project is supported by the National Research Council and the National Academy of Sciences. The institute will be established at some American university where colloid research is stressed, such as the University of Wisconsin.

Colloids are jelly-like substances, solutions of which pass through an animal membrane with difficulty, as opposed to other types of solutions known as crystalloids. Glue, gelatin, starch and albumen are typical colloids. Their importance has come to be recognized only in the last few years. Wilhelm Ostwald, the great Leipzig chemist, was a pioneer in the investigation of colloids, and many scientists are daily adding to the store of knowledge about them.

Colloid chemistry plays a leading rôle in biology, agriculture and hundreds of industries, and the possibilities of progress in the field are unlimited if proper facilities are provided.

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Scorching Pen

Long ago, in the fierce and uncouth days of 1920, there was a pen more scorching than other pens, and it was wielded by one of the ablest partisans of those contentious days. Whether it was because of the scorching pen or the ability of the partisan, or whether there were other causes at work, is no longer known nor was it then, but it be-



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EDITOR HARVEY
He will resume

fell that victory came to the side of the partisan with the scorching pen.

On victory followed strange mutations. The partisan became a diplomat, a courtier. The mind that had formulated the deadliest slings of politics turned genteel phrases. Words, always free to him, fell in modulated periods from his lips, tinted with no mean wit, with some felicity, some eccentricity. Being away, he was yet ever with his countrymen, catching their notice sometimes with a ridiculed phrase, sometimes with an exaggerated gesture. They did not quite like it that he should wear a toga while walking with the Romans. Even the pseudo-Romans failed to appreciate entirely his wearing of the toga. For one, the king he visited bore him no personal love.

After some time of this, he wearied of his honorary exile. Its expense, for one thing, was a burden. Perhaps his fingers began to itch for the familiar feeling of the scorching pen. He voluntarily returned.

At home, affairs were no longer the same. His former enemies were still his enemies. His former friends had changed. They followed another leader in another spirit. It was no longer the world in which he and his pen had fought so fiercely, but, even so, they must have a part. He waited a time, then approached his pen once more.

So it transpired that Colonel George

Harvey would resume the conduct of the *North American Review*. He had bought the *Review* in 1899 and edited it until 1921, when he departed for the Court of St. James. It was already an ancient paper when he bought it—founded in 1815. On its roll of editors were such names as William Tudor, Richard H. Dana, Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, James Russell Lowell, Charles Eliot Norton, Henry Adams, Henry Cabot Lodge, David A. Munro.

During some 60 years of its existence the *Review* was a quarterly. Colonel Harvey proposes to return it to this periodicity. Its present monthly size will be increased by 48 pages. Beginning with the June number, the returned editor will contribute a leading article to each issue—beginning with Calvin Coolidge: "Yea, I have a goodly heritage"—David.

He told reporters that he would favor Coolidge and that the *Review* would remain independent.

AERONAUTICS

Helicopters

Sixteen entries have been received by the British Air Ministry for its Helicopter prize of \$25,000. Not all the contestants are British. The U. S. is represented by Emil Berliner and his son Henry who have already achieved considerable success with a vertical lift machine in various tests in Washington. Pescara represents France, and there is at least one Spaniard in the running.

The conditions of success are severe. The machine must be able to rise vertically to 2,000 feet, remain at that height for half an hour hovering over a small area, make complete circles, fly horizontally at not less than 60 miles an hour, and finally descend vertically from a height of not less than 500 feet with the engines stopped.

It is easy to build a machine which will rise vertically. With skilled design, one horse-power can be made to lift 100 pounds; 35 horse-power will lift a weight for which an airplane like the De Havilland requires a 400 horse-power Liberty. Nor is a high degree of forward speed really hard to achieve. It is in coming down with engines stopped that the main difficulty lies. The airscrew must then act as a giant parachute. When one man sails down gently in a parachute its supporting area must be over 100 square feet. It is enormously difficult to provide a supporting area enough to prevent a 2,000-pound machine from crashing violently to the ground. The airscrew blades revolving like a windmill must have gigantic proportions which



Drawn by Walter Jack Duncan

About your vacation—

There is a promise of summer in the air, the pleasures of the town wane, and you find yourself and your friends thumbing through alluring and colorful travel circulars, planning new trips or thinking, with a touch of nostalgia, of old, familiar places. Your vacation, as you plan it, abroad or at home will be much more memorable if you take the *right* books. Summer's the time to catch up with your reading. Here are the best new books.

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But nothing is impossible, and with this high reward and world wide fame to be gained, inventors may yet find an ingenious solution.

While considerable secrecy at present attaches to all helicopter experiments, there is no doubt that the American Berliners are at least as far advanced in the art as any of their competitors. Mr. Berliner has previously won wide recognition by his inventions on the telephone transmitter and the gramophone and his great ingenuity is balanced by the mathematical ability of his son.

Lost

Major F. L. Martin, Commander of the World Cruise (TIME, Jan. 14, et seq.) was lost again with his plane—the *Seattle*. The three other planes were waiting ahead of him, 400 miles west, at Dutch Harbor (Alaska), while high winds and repairs delayed their chief at Chignik (Alaska). Before Major Martin left, he found it necessary to scrape 400 pounds of ice off his plane and thaw out his gasoline pump. The promise of calmer weather proved deceptive, and with reports of 100-mile-an-hour gales in the North Pacific, the second disappearance of the *Seattle* was sad, but not unexpected news. The natives reported that "the weather is worse than has been known for years and even the sea gulls are seeking sheltered nooks out of the wind." In spite of systematic and intensive research of the sea and inlets along the islands, no trace of the missing plane was found and hope was all but abandoned. Lieutenants Smith, Wade and Nelson were ordered to go on, however. They flew 350 miles to Atka Island, prepared to go another 530 miles to Altu Island, when they were scheduled to make their longest flight—878 miles to Shimushu Island near Japan.

MacLaren's Vanguard

Colonel Broome, the advance officer of the British world fliers, arrived from the North at the Kurile Islands off Japan, after a two months' adventurous and turbulent voyage in the Canadian trawler *Thiefpool*. Broome established bases on Behring Island, Attu and other places in the Aleutians in preparation for MacLaren's trans-Pacific flight. There was no doubt that even with the best of luck this is extremely dangerous territory. Martin's disappearance only served to emphasize its hazards. Broome left nothing undone to insure success although he called the undertaking "at long odds a gamble at best."

A Dashing Figure

While the American and British expeditions were held up, a French world flier, Lieutenant Pelletier D'Oisy, carried on. He went farther in ten days than did British MacLaren, covering 5,468 miles in 45 hours and 20 minutes of actual flying time. When D'Oisy, decided, a month ago

to make his mad rush for Tokyo to beat MacLaren he made no special preparations, took an ordinary French Army Breguet plane with a 400 horse-power Lorraine engine, filled up with gas and was off. He is familiarly known as "Pivolo" in the French air service, was a pioneer in the introduction of Rugby football in France and is altogether a dashing, picturesque figure with his flyer's cap always tilted at slightly more than the regulation angle. His mechanic, Bésin, rejoices in the appellation of "Lulu" and is perhaps the best mechanic in the French air service. D'Oisy does not love fussing with a monkey-wrench, Bésin will not touch the controls, in fact has removed the dual control stick in the Breguet plane. So—like Jack Spratt and his wife—they are happily mated. U. S. sympathies are naturally with the English speaking fliers. But no one can hide a sneaking desire to see this dashing French "élan" rewarded. D'Oisy's luck may break too, however. At Agra he found that the intense heat of the Indian sun had softened the dope on the upper surface of the wings, and slackened his fabric. But 48 hours later he was 850 miles further, at Calcutta.

MILESTONES

Engaged. Malcolm Pratt Aldrich, onetime (1921) All-American (Yale) halfback, to Miss Ella Fisher Buffinton of Fall River, Mass.

Married. Miss Elizabeth Gordon Hanna, granddaughter of the late Senator Marcus Alonzo Hanna of Ohio, to Richard Porter Davidson of Georgetown, Del.; at Washington.

Married. Elsie Ferguson, 38, actress, to Frederick Worlock, 38, English actor, who played in *The Moon Flower* as the dangerous, amorous, villainous Grand Duke, at Great Neck, L. I. This is Miss Ferguson's third marriage.

Died. Kate Claxton (Mrs. Charles A. Stevenson), 74, actress who played the leading rôles in *Fron Froh*, *The Two Orphans*, *Camille*, *East Lynne*, suddenly at Manhattan.

Died. General Julian Shakespeare Carr, 79, onetime Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, delegate-at-large from North Carolina to 14 Democratic National Conventions; of pneumonia, in Chicago.

Died. Sir Louis Davies, 79, Chief Justice for Canada since 1918; in Ottawa.

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy: "From King Hussein of the Hedjias, I received a pair of magnificent Arabian horses. Despatches reported their arrival at Naples, said that my master-of-horse had journeyed to fetch them and that I, 'a consistent equestrian,' was pleased."

Albert B. Fall, ex-Secretary of the Interior: "At Santa Monica, Calif., one Mrs. Katherine Petty was arrested, charged with carrying concealed weapons. Letters and telegrams found in her apartment and signed with my name, established her identity as my sister."

Miss Ailsa Mellon, daughter of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon: "At the weekly luncheon of the ladies of the Cabinet, it was announced that I was indisposed. It later developed that I had a 'slight touch of measles.'"

Mrs. Magnus Johnson, wife of Minnesota's junior U. S. Senator: "From our Minnesota farm I wrote Mr. Johnson a letter. Said I: 'Every thing is fine on the farm. There are 19 fresh cows and 25 little piglets, with excellent prospects for many more.'"

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands: "The Netherlands-America Foundation announced that I have accepted from Edward W. Bok, its honorary President, the gift of a window costing \$10,000, to be placed on the Nieuwe Kerk* of Delft, to commemorate the 25th anniversary of my reign."

Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, widow of New York's late Mayor: "It was reported that in Manhattan, at the height of the gaieties of a Russian ball, a toy balloon, playfully touched with a lighted cigarette, exploded, set fire to my hair. Major William Kennelly threw a napkin over the blaze, extinguished it. Other guests at my table were Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Miss Madeleine Liebert, daughter of Gaston Liebert (French Minister in New York)."

Patrick Cardinal Hayes: "My first uneclesiastical speech since returning to my archdiocese was delivered to 4,000 postal employees. To them I said: 'I cannot understand why you have not received the salary increase long ago. You should have used the same methods on the sages in Washington as you used on me when you persuaded me to come here—namely, force.'"

*Dutch Westminster Abbey, where are buried former rulers of Holland.

POINT with PRIDE

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

Omnipotent Metternich scurrying ignominiously to England. (P. 11.)

A smile on the face of M. le maréchal. (P. 7.)

An invention that aroused the intense curiosity of the feminine sex. (P. 9.)

Assap the Tadpole. He pulled his own tail off. (P. 14.)

"A very pretty boy." (P. 13.)

"Home rule for Scotland." (P. 7.)

"19 fresh cows and 25 little piggies, with excellent prospects. . . ." (P. 13.)

A crowd of bystanders peering curiously at a dial. (P. 8.)

A shirt, handkerchief, a pair of white breeches . . . a mummified tendon. (P. 9.)

"A scorching pen" wielded by a betoga-ed Roman. (P. 28.)

Permanent and immobile guests at the White House. (P. 1.)

The most prodigious Mephisto. (P. 17.)

Twenty-six to one, an astonishing ratio of surplus to capital. (P. 23.)

Vivacity of movement—a belligerent and combative spirit. (P. 20.)

A college presumably for the training of "capable male babies." (P. 17.)

Cheaper British breakfasts. (P. 8.)

"The Truce of God." (P. 7.)

One hundred fifty-three royal pounds. (P. 8.)



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VIEW with ALARM

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

A canvas displaying little more than coarse sensuality. (P. 13.)

Gusty belchings of a Bolshevik "gabbler." (P. 11.)

A Frankfurter sausage containing a little powdered glass, a few cholera germs. (P. 10.)

A Prince, kicked, scratched, poked, spat upon. (P. 9.)

"A feminine Walt Whitman," transformed at 23 into a recluse. (P. 14.)

A collection of hiring hoydens from the chorus. (P. 15.)

Hands of the dead "reaching forth to draw the living into the grave." (P. 20.)

A Chicago midwife. (P. 20.)

Rain in bucketfuls, wind in gusts. (P. 9.)

"Quite the silliest play of the season." (P. 15.)

A man who "violated the statutes 2,500 times." (P. 6.)

Dame Europa floundering in a swamp. (P. 9.)

The tramp, tramp, tramp of thousands of feet. (P. 12.)

The effect of the sprouting season on females, both old and young. (P. 4.)

Resolutions of confidence in a convicted criminal. (P. 18.)

Gilbert Seldes, snarling and sneering in print. (P. 15.)

Arthur Townley—he was horizontal. (P. 24.)

Women—white, saffron, café-au-lait. (P. 5.)

An air of defeat, a sad expression. (P. 20.)



HE WHO KNOWS HOW CONQUERS GIANTS

ONLY a little mortal, walking among giants reared by the ages and deep-rooted in the soil, but—he knew *how* to bring them down. The noble tree had withstood a thousand hurricanes, yet on the last stroke of the axe it crashed to the ground exactly where the woodman designed it to fall.

Many men of big frame and bulging biceps go into the logging camps of the North Woods to seek employment. Compared with them the native French-Canadian, weighing 150 pounds or less, appears really puny. But he has learned how to swing his axe so that each stroke helps to create a breach which eventually brings the tree down clear of its fellows and in the right place for it to lie. Men of greater muscular development often lack that knowledge, and their strength is minimized because they don't know how to work.

All over the Nation today people are alive to the realization that no matter how excellent their mental equipment they are in the position of the big-muscled men in the woods. They must learn how to apply their abilities before they can succeed. Education has become a necessity instead of a luxury. The individual embarking upon any trade or profession must be equipped with a knowledge of what other men have done before him, in order that he may profit by their mistakes and experiences and, beginning where they halted, proceed to climb new heights.

Especially true is this of writers. America today is making literary history. Great magazines of enormous circulation and popular appeal have brought into being a highly specialized form of fiction-writing as unlike the standards of even a decade ago as is the Motor Age from the Horse Age. The universal dissemination of motion pictures has developed a still more highly specialized form of writing—that of the photodrama. Writers realize that in order to succeed in these new forms of literary effort they must know all there is to know about them.

That knowledge cannot be gained where outworn teaching methods are still employed. The woodman might as well hope to learn how to fell a tree with modern axe and saw by studying the methods of the Stone Age as the writer to learn his profession by studying the masters of yesterday. A new literature has been born in America, and to practice it successfully the writer must know the modern technique of story writing.

The beginning writer may learn in the bitter school of experience, which is a long and painful process. But a better and surer way is offered by Palmer Institute of Authorship, which provides an analytical, comprehensive and thoroughly practical home study course in creative writing based upon the American revolution in letters. This course is continually revised in conformity with the latest developments of writing technique. Palmer Institute's record of accomplishment is great. In its files are letters from a host of successful writers and photodramatists, praising the value of its training. Their success carries conviction.

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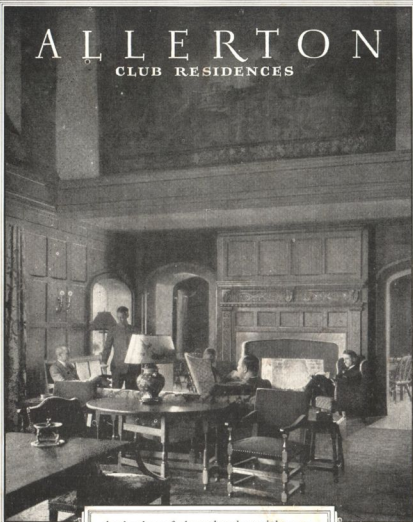
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