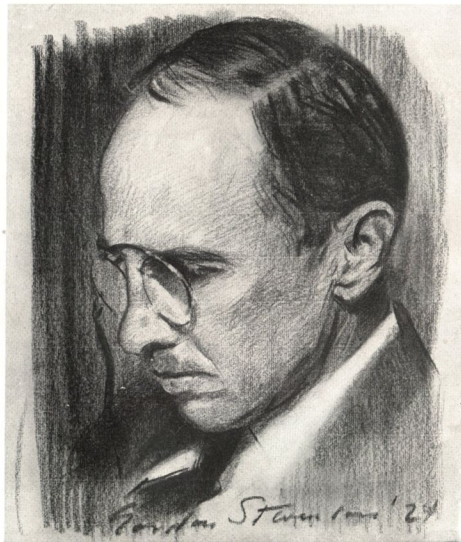


FIFTEEN CENTS

# TIME

*The Weekly News-Magazine*



HENRY SEIDEL CANBY

VOL. III NO. 20

*"The sun and the moon do not shine in the same sky"*  
(See Page 27)

MAY 19, 1924

# LINCOLN

## WHEN MINUTES COUNT

THERE is both cause and effect in the fact that the active man of affairs drives a Lincoln.

*The cause* is the smooth, unfailing performance, the restful, quiet operation, and the surpassing comfort of this dignified and impressive car.

The reliable pick-up, instantly responsive reserve power and phenomenal speed enable him to maintain exacting business schedules.

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# TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. III. No. 20

May 19, 1924

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENCY

#### Mr. Coolidge's Week

☛ The President radioed a speech into the air on behalf of better-homes week. Said he: "The American home is the source of our national well-being."

☛ Addressing a "Political Campaign School" for women, in the East Room, Mr. Coolidge declared: "I am glad to welcome you here in the White House because it is first of all, I hope, an American home, and after that it is for the use of such social and official functions as are necessarily a part of the office which I hold."

"It is necessary to have party organization if we are to have effective and efficient government. . . .

"Now I don't mean by that a narrow and bigoted partisanship, but one that recognizes the necessity to coöperate one with another, if we are in any way to secure the result that we desire. That has been the model of our country from the time when it was established down to the present day."

☛ At a number of White House breakfasts the President conferred informally with Republican leaders in Congress on the progress of legislation.

☛ President Coolidge by proclamation increased the import tariff on sodium nitrate from 3¢ to 4½¢ a pound. Investigation by the Tariff Commission showed that the manufacture of that commodity was 4½¢ a pound cheaper in Norway, the principal competing country. This is the second time that a President has availed himself of the "flexible" provision of the Tariff Act to alter duties. The first occasion was when Mr. Coolidge increased the tariff on wheat and wheat products (TIME, March 17).

☛ Mr. Coolidge accepted from Sir Esmé Howard (British Ambassador) an oil portrait of President Harding presented by the *Vancouver Sun* and the Canadian press to the National Press Club and newspapermen of the U. S. The portrait will hang in the National Press Club in Washington.

☛ The President let it be known that he had not been consulted in advance about Senator Lodge's proposal for a

new World Court, but indicated that he abided by his previous statements on the subject although the Lodge plan "would merit consideration." (He had previously indicated his belief that joining the present World Court with reservations was the most practical procedure possible in that general direction.)

#### Summing Up

Political observers began to take stock of the legislative record of the Coolidge Administration, which from appearances has been none too successful.

#### Items:

**World Court.** The President was mildly favorable towards U. S. entry with reservations. Republican leaders have practically ignored the

proposal, and now Senator Lodge brings forward an alternative.

**Orderly Retrenchment.** The President said to Congress: "It must be maintained and ought to be strengthened by the example of your observance." Congress has passed the Bursum Bill and the Bonus Bill and has other measures in prospect, carrying many millions more of extra appropriations.

**Tax Reduction.** The President advised tax reduction and pressed the Mellon plan. Congress has passed a tax reduction bill, but it differs in many respects from the Mellon plan, notably by having considerably higher surtaxes.

**Tax exempt securities.** The President urged abolition of this form of tax evasion. A proposed constitutional amendment for the purpose was defeated in the House.

**Railroad Labor Board.** The President advocated the Board's continuance until a better means of labor adjustment could be found. A bill to abolish the Board is before the House and may pass.

**Anti-Lynching Legislation.** The President recommended a measure of this type. Congress has done nothing and apparently will do nothing this session.

**Child Labor.** The President favored an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress power to regulate or prohibit child labor. After being passed by the House this proposal has apparently been set aside for this session in the Senate.

**Immigration.** The President favored restriction, but asked that if Japanese were excluded some time be provided for adjusting the matter diplomatically with Japan. A restrictive bill was passed by both Houses, but the House refused to accept the President's latter suggestion.

**A Soldier bonus.** The President declared himself in opposition; Congress passed a bonus bill.

**Farm relief.** The President advocated relief. Congress has as yet passed no measure of this type, and although such a measure will proba-

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## National Affairs—[Continued]

bly be passed, it will probably not conform to all the conditions laid down by the President.

**Muscle Shoals.** The President advocated that Muscle Shoals be sold and that a commission be created to undertake the sale. Congress preferred to keep the business in its own hands and has as yet not disposed of the property.

### Pre-Convention

**Republicans.** California did not need to do it. Mr. Coolidge would have been nominated anyhow. But nevertheless, Californians chose for Convention delegates a set of Coolidge men in preference to a delegation for Hiram W. Johnson, native son. The vote was in about a 6-5 proportion. On the same day, Indiana showed its preference for Coolidge over Johnson by a 6-1 ratio. The Republican Utah State Convention gave Coolidge its eleven delegates. Nevada pledged nine delegates. A few more states were yet to be heard from, but as far as the Republicans were concerned, the pre-convention struggle was surely past with Johnson's debacle in his home state—the state which two years ago he earned by 250,000 votes.

**Democrats.** It was Wm. J. McAdoo's week. He captured California against a group who proposed to go to the Democratic Convention unopposed. He got 40 delegates from Texas. He will probably start at the Convention with 450 or 500 votes, as many as Smith and Underwood combined. But the opening of the Democratic Convention will be only the beginning of the struggle.

## THE CABINET

### Death

To be buried from the White House is a signal honor, seldom conferred even upon those of Cabinet rank. The honor was accorded Mrs. Hubert Work, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, whose sudden death took place in the Capital last week. Funeral services were held in the East Room of the White House. She was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Only three times before, have funerals been held in the White House. The first occasion was in 1844. President Tyler with his Secretary of State, Abel P. Upshur, and his Secretary of the Navy, Thomas W. Gilmer, went down the Potomac aboard the *Princeton* to observe some tests of a large new gun. The gun was of wrought iron and exploded on the third shot, killing both

Secretaries and several others. They were buried from the White House. The second occasion was during the Civil War when an officer was shot hauling down a Confederate flag at Alexandria. The third occasion was in 1890 when the wife and daughter of Secretary of the Navy Tracy died, when their house burned to the ground.

## CONGRESS

### The Legislative Week

#### The Senate:

☐ Debated, amended and finally passed the Tax Reduction Bill, embodying the Simmons (Democratic) surtax rates (40% maximum).

☐ Passed a bill revising and codifying the laws relating to the Veterans' Bureau.

☐ Passed a bill appropriating \$40,000 for the U. S. participation in the second international conference for regulating drug traffic.

☐ Passed a resolution empowering the Committee investigating the Internal Revenue Bureau to employ special counsel and "other agents" desired.

☐ Considered the appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State and Labor.

#### The House:

☐ By vote of 194 to 181 withdrew from Committee the Barkley Bill (to abolish the Railroad Labor Board) and brought it up for consideration. A combination of Democrats and Republican insurgents brought about this action which was made possible by the changes in the rules which they forced through at the beginning of this session (TIME, Jan. 21, 28).

☐ Passed the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill carrying \$24,560,000.

☐ Adopted a resolution relieving China of payment of the remainder of the Boxer indemnity due this country, on condition that the money be used by the Chinese Government for educational purposes.

☐ Adopted a resolution providing for a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in this country in 1925.

☐ Adopted a resolution proposed by Democratic Floor Leader Finis J. Garrett, congratulating former Republican Speaker Joseph Gurney Cannon on his 88th birthday.

☐ Defeated, 191 to 171, the joint conference report on the Immigration Bill setting forward the date of proposed Japanese exclusion to March 1, 1925, and ordered that phrase removed.

### Investigations

The Senate investigations still plow onward, but as days go by seem to turn up less and less dirt. The one concrete result last week was really a corollary of an earlier event. William J. Burns, Director of the Bureau of Investigation, resigned and his resignation was accepted. Burns had been splattered in the attack on his chief, Attorney General Daugherty, and following the latter's resignation, the retirement of Burns was a natural sequence.

The new Attorney General, Mr. Stone, said: "I desire to thank you for your services to the Government and to wish you all future success and happiness."

Exit the detective.

### The Lodge Court

President Harding advocated it, President Coolidge endorsed it, and Senator Lodge delayed it—that has been the approximate history of the proposal that the U. S. enter the Permanent Court of International Justice. Senator Lodge, as Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was in a difficult position. He was expected to do something and yet he was opposed to the proposal made by the last two Presidents of his own party.

As a result he advanced last week a separate proposal for a World Court, which may properly be called the "Lodge Court" in contradistinction to the existing court, which he calls the League Court. His proposal was in the form of a Senate resolution authorizing the President to invite other nations to a third Hague Conference to consider the Lodge plan. There is surprisingly little difference between the Court which Mr. Lodge dislikes and his own proposal.

#### Comparison:

1) Name: World Court of International Justice (Lodge), or Permanent Court of International Justice (League).

2) Relation to the Hague Court of Arbitration: Both courts are independent thereof.

3) Constitution of the Court: Twelve judges elected for nine-year terms (Lodge) or eleven judges elected for nine-year terms (League).

4) Selection of Judges: Each nation nominates four candidates, two not of its own nationality (both plans). From this list judges are elected by two Committees acting separately, a General Committee composed of one representative of each signatory power and a Special Committee composed of ten members,



## National Affairs—[Continued]

one each from the U. S., Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and one each from five other nations to be selected from time to time (Lodge)—or from the list of nominees, judges are elected in separate meetings by the Assembly of the League of Nations (composed of one representative from each of the powers signatory to the League of Nations Covenant) and the Council of the League of Nations (composed of one representative each from Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and six other nations selected from time to time).\*

5) Expenses of the Court (including salaries of Judges) are borne by the signatory powers (Lodge) or by the League of Nations (League).

6) Jurisdiction of the Court shall be voluntarily assumed by two contending nations or they may, by ratifying an optional clause in taking membership, obligate themselves to the jurisdiction of the Court in matters relating to the interpretation of treaties, questions of international law, or the breach thereof and the nature and extent of any reparation for the breach of an international obligation (both plans).

In short, the two courts would be virtually identical, assuming that the same nations would join Mr. Lodge's Court which have joined the League of Nations. The only difference of any importance would be that the British Dominions could not take part individually in the election of judges, but could participate only through the one vote of the British Empire. Presumably their share of the cost of the Court would be correspondingly lessened.

However, Mr. Lodge appended to his covenant several articles pertaining only to the U. S., instead of taking the usual course, appending these as reservations to U. S. ratification. The articles in question follow:

\*This difference between the two plans for selecting judges may be stated in the manner: They are identical except; first, that in as much as the nations signatory to the Lodge pact were other than the nations belonging to the League of Nations, so much would the nations participating in the election be different; second, that under the Lodge plan the nations who voted for judges in the General Committee might not include the Dominions or colonies of Great Britain or any other nations, whereas in the corresponding body (Assembly) of the League of Nations the British Dominions are represented with separate votes; third, that in the Special Committee of the Lodge plan, corresponding to the Council of the League of Nations, the U. S. would have a permanent place. If the U. S. joined the League, this third difference would be eliminated for we should be entitled to a permanent place on the Council.

### ARTICLE LXV

The Court shall not have jurisdiction to render advisory opinions on any question which affects the admission of aliens into the United States, or the admission of aliens to the educational institutions of the several States, or the territorial integrity of the several States of the United States, or concerning the question of the alleged indebtedness, or money obligations of any State in the United States, or any question which depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions, commonly described as the Monroe Doctrine, or other purely Government policy or any question which is considered by the Government of the United States to be a domestic question.

### ARTICLE LXVI

The Court shall be bound by the principle that international law recognizes the authority of the laws of the United States within its own jurisdiction as applied to foreigners or to foreign-owned property therein, whether in time of peace or war.

### ARTICLE LXVII

Before a case in which the United States is concerned can be submitted to the Court a special agreement must be concluded between the United States and the other parties in interest, defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the Court, and the periods for the several stages of procedure, and such special agreements on the part of the United States can only be made by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

This is a most unusual procedure. To ask other nations to sign the Lodge Treaty with these articles attached would be virtually equivalent to asking them to acknowledge that the United States is a specially privileged nation. It would require every country joining the Lodge Court to acknowledge formally the Monroe Doctrine. Most nations are content to accept the Monroe Doctrine in practice, but many would object violently to initial it as a sign of their formal approval. Other nations would object similarly to "O. K'ing" our immigration policy, whatever it may finally turn out to be. And some would be almost certain to insist that if we could write our preferred policies into the Court Covenant they could do the same for their preferred policies—in which case, probably, clashing policies would prevent any agreement.

From the standpoint of practical politics within the U. S., the passage of the Lodge resolution would be decidedly doubtful, even if it should come to a vote in the Senate. Democrats would be sure to offer the World Court proposal of President Harding or another of their own as a substitute. Neither President Coolidge nor Secretary Hughes were said to have known the details of it before Mr. Lodge presented the plan to the Senate. They would probably act on it, however, if the resolution were approved by the Senate. But approval is decidedly dubious, and it is not impossible, as many people have taken pains to point out, that the plan is purely a pre-election move by Mr. Lodge.

## TAXATION

### Altered and Passed

After mulling over the Tax Reduction Bill for several weeks, the Senate passed it. As in the House, the question was not whether a tax bill should pass, but what its provisions should be. The differences in the bill between the House and Senate versions are accounted for by the different conditions at the time of passage.

In the House, the bill was passed after the regular Republicans had compromised with their own left wing. In order to do this it was necessary to raise surtaxes to a maximum of 37½%, but the bill as it passed was essentially a Republican bill.

In the Senate, the bill was passed by a combination of Democrats and left wing Republicans. Therefore, it was essentially a Democratic bill with an insurgent Republican bias.

The final vote in the Senate was 69 to 15, a few of the regular Republicans voting adversely. Either the House must agree to the Senate provisions, or a compromise be evolved in joint conference.

Major provisions (of House and Senate bills):

1) A 25% reduction in taxes payable this year (both Houses).

2) Normal taxes, 2% from \$1,000 to \$4,000 (both Houses); 4% from \$4,000 to \$8,000 (Senate) or 5% (House); 6% above \$8,000 (both Houses).

3) Surtaxes, beginning with 1% on \$10,000 and advancing to 40% at \$500,000 (Senate), or beginning with 1½% on \$10,000 and advancing to 37½% at \$200,000 (House). On the settlement of this difference, slight though it is, will largely depend the question of whether the bill will bear a Democratic or Republican label.

4) For earned income, a reduction of 25% in the tax (both Houses) with earned income limited to \$10,000 (Senate) or \$20,000 (House).

5) Personal exemptions, for single persons \$1,000 (both Houses); for married persons \$2,500 (Senate), or \$2,500 if net income is less than \$5,000 and \$2,000 if net income is more than \$5,000 (House).

6) Inheritance and estate taxes, beginning at 1% on amounts (received by each beneficiary) not in excess of \$25,000 and advancing to a maximum of 36% at \$50,000 (Senate), or beginning with 1% (on entire estates) in excess of \$50,000 and advancing to 40% on \$100,000 and more (House).

7) Gift taxes, each House enacted a gift tax identical with its estate or inheritance tax proposal.

8) Corporation taxes, 9% on corpo-

## National Affairs—[Continued]

rate earnings and  $\frac{1}{4}\%$  on undistributed profits above 10% increasing to a maximum of 40% on undistributed profits over 60% (Senate), or flat tax of  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  on corporate earnings (House).  
9) Excise taxes abolished (both Houses):

Telegraph and telephone.  
Candy.  
Knives, dirks, daggers.  
Liveries.  
Hunting and riding garments.  
Yacht and motorboat sales.  
Carpets, rugs.  
Floor tax on theatres, circuses.  
Admissions under 50¢.  
Drafts and promissory notes.

As riders on the bill, the Senate provided for complete publicity of tax returns and appeals and for a reduction of the postal zone rates for newspapers to the 1919 level.

Senator Smoot estimated that the bill, as passed by the Senate, would produce a deficit of \$162,150,000 not allowing for the enactment of the bonus or other extra drains on the Treasury. Nevertheless he voted for the bill finally, in hope that it would be improved in joint conference.

Senator Moses, who voted against the bill, exclaimed: "The nondescript minority has put everything in it except the kitchen sink. The final touch might well be a provision for a Federal Corporation with a capitalization of \$1,000,000,000 for the purpose of paying all Federal taxes."

## ARMY AND NAVY

"5-4-3"

With three resolutions before Congress calling on the Navy Department for information on the true strength of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Navy, took an opportunity to give an answer to Chairman Butler of the House Naval Affairs Committee. Mr. Butler had made inquiries, especially in regard to the statement of a former U. S. naval expert, W. D. Shearer, that the ratio of naval strength was no longer 5-5-3, but 5-3-1—with Great Britain five, Japan three, and the U. S. one.

Not with the stentorian cry with which the original T. R. might have greeted such a request, but in a letter analyzing one by one the points made, the young Colonel, who signed himself "Acting Secretary of the Navy," made answer.

¶ That the Navy was not up to date he admitted in the following particulars:

1) "Gun range of 13 battleships.

2) "Deck protection of six battleships.

3) "Underwater protection of 13 battleships.

4) "Kind of fuel on six battleships (oil should replace coal).

5) "Submarines—no mine-laying



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THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR.

"The Navy is in good shape"

or cruiser types.

6) "Cruisers—shortage in numbers.

7) "Destroyer leaders—none.

8) "Fuel economy—lack of certain up-to-date engineering equipment; \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 being considered in Congress now.

9) "Material readiness of ships out of commission—especially destroyers and submarines.

10) "Auxiliary ships—speed and radius limited in certain auxiliary ships converted from merchant marine."

¶ In regard to general naval strength he declared:

"It is impossible to make a mathematical ratio of naval strength that will cover all factors. About the best we can truly say is that if 5 and 3 represent the present fighting strengths of Great Britain and Japan, respectively, then the United States would appear to be approximately 4."

He amplified this statement by a list of particular ratios:

	U. S.	Britain	Japan
Battleship strength.....	4	5	3
Cruisers.....	1	5	3
Tonnage of cruisers.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	3
Destroyers in commission.....	3	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Total destroyers.....	7	5	2
Submarines.....	$7\frac{3}{5}$	4	$7\frac{3}{10}$
Aircraft carriers.....	4	5	3

\*Includes craft building.

¶ In regard to blistering and other forms of structural protection from torpedo attack, Great Britain has or soon will have 10 of her 20 battleships so protected; the U. S. has 5 of her 18 protected; Japan is an unknown quantity, but intends to spend 50,000,000 yen modernizing her fleet.

¶ In regard to deck armor, which the War showed to be essential to protect the vitals of ships from high-angle fire and bombing attacks, the British fleet is well protected and the Japanese are assumed to be, although nothing definite is known. "Twelve of our 18 ships compare favorably with Japanese and British ships. . . . The remaining six ships have insufficient deck protection."

¶ As for gun ranges, the comparison of U. S.-British ships is as follows:

Range in yards	British ships in action	U. S. ships in action
24,000	13	10
23,000	20	10
22,000	20	12
21,000	20	18

¶ In regard to speed the comparison of the British and U. S. capital ships is:

Class	Number of ships	Speed
Tiger.....	4	21
Iron Duke.....	4	21
Rennow.....	2	31.5
Royal Sovereign.....	3	23
Queen Elizabeth.....	5	25
Hood.....	1	31
Rodney.....	1*	23½

	UNITED STATES	
	Number	Speed
All types .....	17	20.46 to 21.33
Florida .....	1	12

The report adds: "All of our ships at present can make their designed speeds, or practically so, except the *Utah*, *Arkansas*, *Wyoming* and *Florida*. The boilers of these ships have through long use become deteriorated. They have been recently sent to navy yards to undergo repairs, which will be completed, except for the *Florida*, by July 1, 1924. These repairs place these vessels again in the battle line for a time.

"The following record of time spent by them in navy yards for repairs during the last two fiscal years is indicative of their conditions:

Calendar days at yards for repairs:

Ship	1922	1923	Total
Florida.....	49	267	316
Utah (abroad).....	none	126	126
Wyoming.....	110	109	219
Arkansas.....	110	193	303

¶ The number of light cruisers that would have to be built to produce a 5-5-3 ratio would be:

	Number of Ships	Tonnage
U. S. ....	21†	210,000†
Great Britain.....	none	none
Japan.....	none	none

†Latest design.

‡Estimate.

†10,000 tons.

‡On basis of present Japanese tonnage.

## National Affairs—[Continued]

### Relative strengths in personnel are:

	Great Britain	U. S.	Japan
Active Navy	91,397	86,000	58,274
Enlisted men	8,571	7,821	7,550

### Enrolled reserves and retired Navy:

Enlisted men	62,626	24,173	31,419
Officers	9,843	6,193	

### The situation in regard to naval leases and petroleum reserves is:

"We have no operating bases in the Pacific that are adequate. The Atlantic bases are better, but are not nearly all adequate. As regards petroleum reserves, we have a deficiency of 68% in the reserves required in the Pacific, i.e., 32% only of the necessary reserves is on hand. The Atlantic reserve deficiencies are still greater. The reserve at Oahu on Jan. 1, 1924, was about 1,759,677 barrels. In a Pacific war, the Navy will use about 70,000,000 barrels during the first year of war."

Following these remarks Mr. Roosevelt concluded: "The Navy is in good shape with the exception of the above designated deficiencies which should be remedied. The morale of the personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, is high. The appropriations furnished by Congress are being applied in such manner as to obtain the very best results."

## IMMIGRATION

### Pyrrhic Victory?

Dates in the past most Congressmen are content to leave to historians, but they insist in having their say concerning future dates. A controversy came to a head over a date which the House had set.

A provision had been written into the Immigration Bill excluding all alien immigrants not eligible to become citizens from entrance into the U. S. after July 1 of this year. The bill was in joint conference after having passed both Houses. Minor differences were being compromised before final approval.

The President called the conference leaders to the White House. He pointed out that for the sake of amicable relations with Japan, the State Department would need some time in which to abrogate the "Gentlemen's Agree-

ment" (under which Japanese immigration has been regulated) and to smooth matters over diplomatically with Japan. He induced them to insert in the conference report of the bill, a provision that the exclusion feature should not become operative until March 1, 1925.

The conferees agreed. They reported the bill in this form. The House took it up. The Administration Republicans stood behind it. But the Democrats and west-coast Republicans were unalterably opposed. Republican Leader Longworth turned to the California delegation: "You have won your long fight for Japanese exclusion. Why imperil your victory by rejecting this report or sending it back for conference? The people of the U. S. are in favor of restricting immigration. A vote against this report is a vote against restrictive immigration as proposed."

His appeal was vain. The conference report was rejected, 191-171. In the Senate it probably would have met the same fate.

The Joint Conference took the bill up once more. The date "March 1, 1925," was changed to "July 1, 1924," in which form it was deemed likely of acceptance. But there was truth in Mr. Longworth's remarks. President Coolidge may feel obliged to veto the entire bill in the interest of international amity—all because of a date.

## LABOR

### A Measuring Stick

Group bashfulness is unknown in the U. S. Every group says in so many words "This is what we demand," and then proceeds to lay out a platform on how the country should be conducted. The chief differences between groups, aside from their demands, is the seriousness with which politicians listen to their proposals. One of the foremost groups in this respect is Labor.

Last week the Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee of the American Federation of Labor set forth its demands. The declaration was signed by Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, James O'Connell. It called for:

- More honesty in Government.
- Strict immigration restriction.
- A child labor amendment.
- A soldier bonus.
- Abolition of the Railway Labor Board.
- Abolition of injunctions against Labor.
- Repeal of the Sherman Law.
- Tax reduction.
- Power for Congress by two-thirds vote to reenact a law declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
- Modification of the Volstead Act.
- International cooperation, with the League of Nations and World Court as acceptable methods.

The declaration added: "By these de-

mands, platforms, parties and candidates for whatever office they may seek will be measured by American Labor."

### Exit

The proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution, passed by the House, pined away in the Senate. Senator Lodge asked unanimous consent to consider it immediately following the tax bill. Senator Wadsworth demurred. It is extremely doubtful whether it will ever come before the Senate at this session. Mr. Wadsworth objected—and if he had not, others would have—so the Amendment hung its head and shuffled off the Senate calendar.

## NEGROES

### A Year's Record

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People issued its report for 1923. Although written largely from the standpoint of the Negro, it is in general a summary of the Negro problem of the U. S. during the year.

#### Summary:

On account of the Arkansas race riots in 1919, twelve Negroes had been sentenced to death and 67 to long terms of imprisonment on account of an alleged conspiracy to massacre white people. The cases were fought through—some to the Arkansas Supreme Court, some to the U. S. Supreme Court with the result that during the year the twelve Negroes condemned to death were freed, as well as all but eight of the others.

The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill which was filibustered out of the Senate in the 67th Congress, was re-introduced in the 68th (present) Congress.

There were 28\* lynchings reported in 1923 as compared with 61 in 1922 and 226 in 1892 (the greatest number). By states the record was:

Florida	7
Mississippi	5
Georgia	4
Oklahoma	3
Alabama, Arkansas, Texas (each)	2
Louisiana, Missouri, Virginia (each)	1

#### The alleged offenses were:

Attacking white woman	7
Murder	2
Shooting white man	2
Betraying moonshiners	2

Other causes included "frightening children," "peeping in white girl's window," "cattle stealing," "search-

\*This figure is two greater than previously reported (Times, Jan. 7), because two lynchings in Florida on Dec. 29 and 30, 1923, had not then been recorded.

\* Total officers and men.

## National Affairs—[Continued]

ing for another Negro," "automobile accident."

The manner of lynching was:	
Shot .....	11
Hanged .....	11
Burned .....	2
Beaten to death .....	1
Manner unknown .....	3

¶ The only major race riot of the year took place at Rosewood, Fla., as the result of an attack on a white woman allegedly by a Negro. In four days of rioting, five Negroes were killed and two whites. The Negro section of the town was burned to the ground.

¶ At Tuskegee Hospital for Negro Veterans there was a contest because the white residents protested, declared that they had been assured that there would be a white medical staff and white nurses. The N. A. A. C. P. protested vigorously. The Ku Klux Klan paraded. The matter was compromised and a mixed staff is now in charge.



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LOUIS A. COOLIDGE  
"No relative"

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Blessedness

Secretary Mellon filed a statement at Harrisburg, to the effect that he had neither received nor spent any money on his campaign to be elected a delegate at large from Pennsylvania. In politics, it is most blessed neither to give nor to receive.

### In Massachusetts

Caesar was ambitious. Every politician since Caesar has been ambitious. The revelation of ambition in a politician is far from being a startling matter. But there are times when the form of a politician's ambition is a matter of surprise. This was the case of Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Next November Massachusetts will select a Senator, David Ignatius Walsh, Democrat, is the present occupant of that post. He will stand for reelection. Meanwhile the Republicans are planning to oppose him. One of the aspirants for the Republican nomination was William M. Butler. But he withdrew two weeks ago when President Coolidge chose him to head the Republican campaign next Fall. In withdrawing, Mr. Butler expressed the hope that Governor Channing Cox of Massachusetts would be the Republican nominee. Last week Mr. Cox an-

nounced that he planned to retire, would not run.

Then it was that Mr. Gillett sprang his surprise, by announcing his aspirations for the post. Aged 72, Speaker of the last three Congresses, he is the oldest member of the House in point of service, having been continuously a member since 1892. By turning to the Senatorial field he will lose his place in the House, whether or not elected Senator, whether or not he secures even the Republican nomination. He has cast his all upon the throw and if he loses probably will not care to try again. At any rate he has made certain that there will be a contest over the Speakership in the next Congress.

Two of his opponents for the Republican nomination are almost equally picturesque figures. One is Louis Arthur Coolidge (no relative of the President). Louis A. Coolidge is 62. He is distinguished by being the man who wrote the article on the Republican Party for the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. He was at one time President of the Coolidge Family Association. He began his career on the staff of the *Springfield Republican*. Following that, he spent five years as private secretary to Henry Cabot Lodge. He emulated his chief, who wrote the *Life of George Washington* for the Statesman's Series by himself writing the *Life of Ulysses S. Grant* for the same series. Later he became a Washington correspondent, an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (1908-09), then went into business, in which he has many interests. In 1904,

under Roosevelt, he was director of the "Literary Bureau" of the Republican National Committee.

A third Republican aspirant is Frederick William Dallinger, 52, Representative from the Eighth Massachusetts District. He deserves consideration if for no other reason than that he is author of *Nominations for Elective Office in the United States*.

### Doctor's Dilemma

Senator Copeland of New York was once "Dr." Copeland and Chief of the New York Department of Health. Now he aspires to the Democratic Presidential nomination. An unnamed Washingtonian, not respecting his aspirations, wrote a health column such as the Senator used to contribute to Manhattan newspapers:

*Question:* "Dear Senator: I am afflicted with Presidentialitis and cannot find a cure. Every time I attend one of the clinics to which I have been referred by other advisers, there are so many ahead of me I cannot wait. Please advise."

*Answer:* "Presidentialitis is an incurable disease. Many meet the same difficulty you have experienced at the clinics you mention. Although I have considered this problem at length and anxiously, I am unable to give you any advice, unless it be to hope for the best."

*Question:* "My circulation is poor. What should I do?"

*Answer:* "Exercise is the finest cure I know of for poor circulation. Do plenty of walking, especially in the limelight. It has aided me greatly. When you exercise do not rush madly for any specific destination for this will not bring the mental freedom and poise which are absolutely essential for complete recovery. Amble along gently and if you get any place in particular keep on going. You can't tell where you may land."

*Question:* "For many years, but especially since 1918, I have been troubled with an illness others have been unable to diagnose. I can't explain it myself, but I believe I need a more favorable climate. I have not the strength to climb the flights of stairs in New York apartments. Where should I move to?"

*Answer:* "Washington, by all means. A white house, which is said to be cheerful in appearance and conducive to a happy frame of mind, for those in your state of health, would be preferable to an apartment or a hotel—especially in Washington."



# FOREIGN NEWS

## REPARATIONS

### Noiseless

There was no important news during the past week directly affecting reparations issues. Private negotiations relating to the Dawes plan were active, as were financial negotiations; these were said to be of "the greatest importance."

No definite action on the Dawes report was expected in London until after the Conference of Premiers, which is to take place in June (see under), has been held.

## COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

### Parliament's Week

The Cabinet. Premier MacDonald is to receive the French Premier at Chequers Court on May 19 for a discussion of the reparations problem.

¶ As a result of the conference between Premier MacDonald and Premier Theunis of Belgium (TIME, May 12) an Entente Premiers' Conference is to convene in June, either in London or Paris.

House of Commons. Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Snowden's budget (TIME, May 12) withstood all amendments to change its provisions. The Chancellor stated that he expected the House to pass the budget, the whole budget, and nothing but the budget. The Government decided to regard a Conservative motion against abolition of the McKenna duties (TIME, May 12) as a vote of censure. As the Government has the undivided support of Labor and a great bulk of the Liberal Party, there was no chance of its falling. The Chancellor described Conservative agitation against the budget as "ramping, raging, tearing propaganda."

¶ Tom Henderson, son of the Home Secretary, asked Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty Ammon to order British Jack Tars (gobs) to wear shoes. "I don't like to see seamen walking on deck in their bare feet. They get corns and are liable to other dangers from severe colds."

Mr. Ammon replied that such an order would lead to mutiny.

Shouted the irrepressible "Dave"

\*The Entente Premiers: MacDonald, Poincaré, Theunis, Mussolini.

Kirkwood: "Well, do admirals go in their bare feet?"

¶ Naval disarmaments again figured when the naval estimates came up for debate:

Lady Astor, Conservative, in supporting an estimate of \$30,500,000 for dockyards, etc., declared that the world was not ready for peace. Said she: "The people who talk the most about it are often the most quarrelsome. When you get among them they talk about a better world and they knock you down when they get you in the lobby. The worst thing in this world you could have at this moment would be total disarmament. The greatest enemies of peace are the pacifists. . . . You might as well get rid of the police in London but you keep them because you want law."

Mr. O'Toole, Labor: "You can have law without armaments, surely."

Astor: "You might think so if you look at Britain, but never if you looked at Europe and the East."

Commander Kenworthy, Liberal: "You could by international agreement."

Astor: "Yes, but you have not even local agreement."

Kenworthy: "We will not get it if you go on talking like that."

Astor: "I am most peaceful. I want any amount of peace. I am a monument of peace. Honorable gentlemen opposite hurl insults at my head, and do I care? Not in the least."

¶ George Buchanan introduced his bill to give home rule to Scotland (TIME, May 12). All went smoothly until division time when Laborites objected to Sir Robert Horne being permitted to speak, because he had not been present during the debate. Len Sturrock, Liberal, arose to "talk the bill out." Boos, shooes and shouts drowned Len's speech. Laborites arose in rotation to move closure. Each time they got up, serried hosts of Conservatives stood up to continue debate and the Speaker declined to accept the motion for closure.

J. M. Hogge, Liberal: "It's a scandal."

The Speaker: "The debate is adjourned."

David Kirkwood, Labor: "We have been unfairly treated and you've got to recognize it!" (Pantomonium).

The Speaker: "So long as I am in

the chair I shall conduct my duties according to my conscience." (Roars and shouts).

Lord Winterton made a few curt remarks about defiance of the Speaker's ruling.

Kirkwood: "Ye are not treatin' wr' Indians, ye big long drink of water." (Howls).

The Speaker ordered the clerk to read the orders of the day.\*

Neil McLean, Labor: "There will be no orders of the day."

The Speaker adjourned the House.

Kirkwood: "So you didn't get your orders of the day after all."

¶ The U. S. Ambassador presented to the Admiralty, on behalf of the officers and men of the Sixth Battle Squadron of the U. S. Navy, a painting by Burnell Poole showing the arrival of that squadron under Admiral Hugh Rodman, to join the British Grand Fleet during the War. The ceremony took place in the Board Room of the Admiralty in the presence of First Lord of the Admiralty Lord Chelmsford, who accepted the painting, and the First Sea Lord, Lord Beatty.

¶ The Women's Freedom League, in an open letter to Premier MacDonald said that it "is constrained to express its disappointment and regret that during the present session of Parliament so little encouragement had been given by the Government to matters of especial importance to women."

The principal sin of the Premier was his failure "to honor the constantly reiterated pledges of the Labor party in the past 30 years with regard to granting the vote to every adult woman on the same terms as to men. . . . This matter is of primary importance to the women of this country."

¶ Winston Churchill, former Secretary of State for this, that and the other Government department, in a speech at Liverpool, virtually severed his connection with the Liberal Party. Showing strong affection for conservatism, he appealed for coöperation between the two Parties against Socialism, said the Government was "one vast monument of sham and humbug," called Philip Snowden a "political cuckoo."

\*Equivalent to calling the House to order.



## Foreign News—[Continued]

### Anglo-Russian

The Anglo-Russian Conference\* which has been carried on behind the secretive walls of the British Foreign Office was said to be "on the eve of collapse."

British claims were said to approximate \$5,000,000,000. To offset this, the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires, M. Christian Georgievitch Rakovsky, was reputed to have filed a claim for \$20,000,000,000.

The British claim is made up principally of a \$4,322,000,000 pre-War debt. The interest on this sum alone would probably be more than Soviet Russia could pay.

The Russian claim is based upon the damage wrought by British support of Koltchak, Yudenitch and Denikin in their campaigns against Sovietland.

The most important point to settle, however, is that of granting credit to Russia, for it is clear that the Soviet Government will not be able to pay anything, if payment is required, for some years. British bankers and business men, in memoranda and letters to Premier MacDonald, have said that no money could be sent to Russia unless private debts (amounting to nearly \$2,000,000,000) and property are fully recognized, and a permanent civil code drawn up and the courts made independent of the Government.

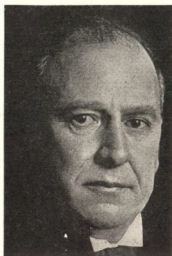
Another minor point in the deliberations hinges on the question of Chesham House, Tsarist London Embassy. At present M. Sabline, member of the Embassy staff before Bolshevik days, occupies the house and, "recognizing that he is not in Moscow," refuses to budge. M. Rakovsky claimed the Embassy for Sovietland and thus evinces a desire to establish the Soviet régime as lawful heir to that of the Tsars. The British Government favors M. Rakovsky's contention, but the whole matter was exciting a good deal of comment and was further complicated by obscure legal points.

M. Christian G. Rakovsky, head of the Russian delegation to the conference and Russian Chargé d'Affaires in London, is a handsome, clean-shaven Bolshevik.

He was born in Bulgaria in 1873 and—like all the present Russian rulers—has led a hectic revolutionary life, first getting into trouble in Bulgaria, then in Switzerland, Germany, Rumania, etc.

Well-educated, he has attended at various times the universities of Switzerland, Germany, France. He has writ-

\*The conference was called by Premier MacDonald after de jure recognition had been granted to Russia (TIME, April 28).



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CHRISTIAN GEORGEVITCH RAKOVSKY  
"Handsome, clean-shaven Bolshevik"

ten several historical books, all deeply impregnated with Marxism.

Since the downfall of the Kerensky Government in 1917, M. Rakovsky has played an important rôle in Bolshevik affairs. He has been on several important diplomatic missions and since 1919, with one break, he has been chairman of the Ukrainian Council of People's Commissars.

### Salaams

Sir Michael O'Dwyer was Governor of the Punjab during the Amritsar riots of 1919.

Sir Sankaran Nair, member of the Indian Government, recently published a book about Sir Michael's administration in which he charged that Indians had been flogged, etc.

Sir Michael read the book, brought suit for libel against Sir Sankaran.

In the witness stand the ex-Governor admitted that Indians had been flogged, but qualified his statement by adding: "Floggings in India are not inflicted with cat-o'-nine-tails but always with bamboo, sometimes with a cane. They are mild compared with the cat."

He even went so far as to state that Indians were flogged for failure to salaam British officers. But he endeavored to explain this away by asserting: "At that time there were rumors circulating about that the British raj in India was going and there was rebel-

lion about. This order [requiring the salaam] was one of the means by which it was sought to bring home to the Indian people that this was not so."

## FRANCE

### Tiens!

"Papa!" Poincaré's majority was defeated in the general elections for the Chamber of Deputies.

For weeks the paid press of France has issued stories proving that the Premier was certain of a majority in the Thirtieth Legislature (the new Chamber). The press of the whole world followed suit. Yet, the Premier's parties lost heavily.

Final results by leaders:

Poincaré (six parties) .....	282
Herriot .....	130
Briand .....	104
Painlevé .....	29
Communists .....	39

Total .....

584

This means that the present Opposition has a majority of 20 over the parties faithful to Poincaré. Premier Poincaré is to remain in power until June 2, when the new Chamber of Deputies meets. The choice of a Premier to succeed "Papa" Poincaré lay between MM. Herriot and Briand. Briand is the more popular, but Herriot heads the largest party, the Radical-Socialist group (Bloc de Gauche). Many people thought that Poincaré would attempt to get together a small majority, French parliamentary practices permitting such odd procedure, but this is most unlikely.

Not long ago President Millerand threatened to resign if the Bloc National were defeated. The transfer of some 100 votes to the Radicals and Socialists leaves the Bloc in a minority and critics were wondering if the President would carry out his threat. A Socialist régime would in no way suit M. Millerand's policy of active participation in governing France.

The Socialists under Herriot are not Communists and are of much the same tenor as are the British Laborites. Whatever re-shuffling of power takes place, Poincaré's foreign policy with regard to Germany and the Dawes report is not likely to suffer appreciably. Poincaré's intransigence will in all probability be dropped, but the essential points in his policy such as payment of reparations, guarantees, etc., are certain to be retained. The real divergence of policy is in religious matters. The new Chamber is anti-clericalist in

## Foreign News—[Continued]

complexion and opposed to Bloc National's policy of happiness with the Vatican.

Among the most noteworthy people who lost their seats: Deputy André Tardieu, ex-Minister of Finance de Lasteyrie, ex-Minister of the Interior Manoury, Léon Daudet (Royalist leader), General de Castelnau, "Saviour of Nancy," Prince Murat, Sadi Lécointe (aeronaut).

Notables elected: MM. Poincaré, Herriot, Briand, Painlevé; Communists Marty and Cachin, the former of whom was convicted of treason and later pardoned; ex-Minister of the Interior Malvy, once accused by ex-Premier Clemenceau of treason.

### A Link

According to report the British Government, as an unemployment palliative, sanctioned the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel (known to the French as La Manche). For this sanction the French have waited almost since the days of Napoleon, but the English, fearing for their security, steadfastly refused to countenance the connecting link.

For some time a French company has been in existence ready to proceed with the work. Half the capital was supplied by the Chemin de Fer du Nord, a quarter by the Rothschilds, a quarter by French banks.

The project is to cost \$156,000,000, will take four and a half years to complete. The French will start from Marquise, near Calais; the British from somewhere near Dover. It has been proposed to build a chamber in the centre, to be flooded by either side in case of trouble. It has also been planned to generate power for trains from France to England, and for those from England to France.

### Foiled

Went a Paris newspaperman all the way to Vendée to beard "the Tiger" (ex-Premier Clemenceau) in his jungle.

Asked the newspaperman: "What do you think about the elections?"

Purred "the Tiger": "Just look how finely my wall flowers are blooming."

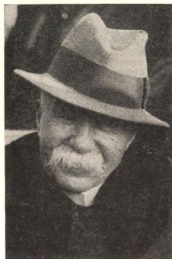
"Do you think M. Poincaré will win?" naively queried the reporter.

Growled "the Tiger": "You see, I had to build a wall to keep the sea from washing my garden away. A storm robbed me of 20 feet of ground last winter, and while I must keep

the salt water out with the wall, I have had to build an irrigation system for fresh water."

"And what about the German elections?" asked the persistent news-gatherer.

Bristled "the Tiger": "Ah, yes. . .



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"TIGER"

A storm robbed him of 20 feet of ground

those Germans, what people!"

Again the curious one went to the attack.

Roared "the Tiger": "... I prefer my Vendée. I work. I rise before dawn and write. I cultivate my garden."

The reporter neither stopped, looked nor listened—he left.

### Bad Prophet?

During the election campaign, ex-Premier Paul Painlevé, pacifist, academician, the man reputed to have favored pacifism during the War, yet took such delight in claiming responsibility for the appointment of le maréchal Foch to supreme command of the French Army that he wrote a book about it, this man was reported in the *Echo de Paris* to have said: "Citoyens! The bloc National is the cause of all our national calamities. . . I am French, but I am European. . . Liberty, fraternity, socialism! . . . Peace with Soviet Russia! . . . Above all peace with republican and pacific Germany who is also democratic and sincere. . . Peace, peace at all costs! . . ."

M. Henri de Kerillis, journalist, last

week quoted a speech made by Painlevé in 1913, showing how the politician made a bad prophecy, and asked if he may not now be a bad prophet. The 1913 speech: "Above their hateful militarism, the democracies of Germany and Austria offer us their hands and open their hearts to us. Citoyens, do not allow yourselves to be impressed by the phantoms of War stirred up by Reaction and Clericalism at bay."

## GERMANY

### A Red Ruhr

In the Ruhr district, miners struck for a shorter day and more pay. Other strikes were reported from Saxony and Silesia. Berlin Bolsheviks urged the metal workers and railwaymen to join their Red brethren. *Die Rote Fahne* (The Red Flag), Berlin Communist journal, proclaimed a new wave of struggle against the hated capitalist system.

The sudden increase in Red energy was said to be by way of celebrating Communist gains in the recent election (TIME, May 12). The Ruhr strike was embarrassing to the German Government, because the industrialists were prevented from making coal shipments to France. It was feared that the French Government would immediately begin to exert pressure. As far as the Ruhr is concerned the French Army can enforce law and order, but Red riots in other parts of Germany were causing serious apprehension.

This Communist activity was said to be financed from Russia and evidence to this effect was reputed to be in the hands of the Government.

### The New Reichstag

The final strength of parties will not be known until after the new Reichstag (elected a fortnight ago) meets on May 22. The Socialists, according to late information, obtained 100 seats, and the Nationalists 96. The latter, however, claim nine votes of the Landbund Party, which would give them 105 seats and make them the largest party in the Reichstag. This question is to be settled by vote of the Reichstagers.

President Ebert held conference with Chancellor Marx regarding the elections (TIME, May 12). Much doubt was evinced in political circles as to which party would be asked to form a government, but the choice lay between Chancellor Marx and Dr. Oskar Hergt, leader of the Nationalists. The Government will of necessity be a coalition

## Foreign News—[Continued]

and it was widely recognized that the Nationalists would have to be represented in order that the Government can muster a two-thirds majority necessary to passing the Dawes report.

Meanwhile, Dr. Hergt issued a manifesto on behalf of the Nationalists, repudiating the Extreme Nationalists such as General Ludendorff and stating that his party, if in power, would not sign promises unless it could fulfill them. He wanted certain reservations made, the precise nature of which were not known; but he stated that his attitude by no means presupposed rejection. As utter chaos stares Germany in the face, if she reject the Dawes plan, its ultimate passage is certain. This was recognized by moderates of all Parties.

The torrent of editorials in the American press to the effect that the election was to test the Republican sentiment of the country is incorrect. The big issue was financial reconstruction. The Extreme Monarchists were perhaps the only members of parties committed to overthrowing the Republic, and they were in the minority.

When completed, the new Reichstag will have about 475-485 members.\* Of these, Centrists, German People's Party and the variously-opinioned Nationalists number about 300. All these actually favor a return to monarchical government, but most of them support the Republic. The new Reichstag is, therefore, predominantly Monarchist in sentiment, but committed to upholding the Republican régime.

### Monarchy Men

One day in Halle (small town near Leipzig) some time ago, Communists smashed to pieces a monument to the famed Feldmarschall von Moltke. Ever since then Halle has been "the Reddest town in Germany."

Monarchists built a new monument and announced an imposing unveiling ceremony. Communists threatened violence; police threatened Communists and Monarchists; Monarchists went on making preparations.

One morning last week Halle awoke to find the streets thick with flags and steel helmets. Hundreds of Monarchists marched to strains of martial music. There were Prince Oskar, son of Kaiser "Bill," Generals Ludendorff, von Heer-

ingen, von Francois, Hutier, Admiral Schroeder and many another Monarchy man.

Only 2,000 were allowed to goose-step into Halle for the unveiling ceremony; some 70,000 remained outside the town and made a great noise from afar. It was the greatest monarchical demonstration seen in Germany since the War.

The Monarchists outside the town marched past Prince Oskar and General "Ludy." They wore high hats, frock coats, white ties, elegant boots. The sight of this motley crew goose-stepping in grand style made even German generals laugh.

At the other end of the town Communists staged a counter-demonstration. Trouble began to brew. Police threw a cordon around a parkful of Communists and kept them there from dawn to dusk. Other Communists tried to enter the town and beat up the Monarchists. The police barred the way; a bloody clash occurred. Eleven people were killed, over 30 injured, more than 450 jailed.

## ITALY

### Notes

Marquis Bottini, staunch friend of the Prince of Monte Nevoso (Gabriele d'Annunzio), went to London town to sell Gabriele's manuscripts. It was asserted that Gabriele intends to build with the proceeds a great memorial to the late Signora Eleanora Duse, famed Italian actress. Once an American offered the poet \$200,000 for the manuscripts, but Gabriele did not then need the money.

From the terraces of the Villa Savoia, on the outskirts of Rome, King Vittorio Emanuele, Queen Elena, Crown Prince Umberto, Princesses Malfalda and Maria watched a big fire, took many photographs. Next day they praised the courage of the firemen who put out the fire.

Premier Benito Mussolini planned a great opera house; his Ministers approved it as a matter of course. The opera is to be worthy of comparison with those of Milan, Vienna, Paris, Berlin, Manhattan. The stage is to be the "largest in the world" and the theatre is to seat 4,000. The edifice is to cost about \$150,000, will be situated in the Via Vittoria Veneto, most beautiful modern street in Rome.

The Society of Playwrights at Milan decided to place a bust of Signora

Eleanora Duse in the Manzoni Theatre, where the famed tragedienne won so many of her successes.

A despatch stated that the Pope was "intensely angry." Moscow Bolsheviks had imprisoned 15 novices of the Women's Franciscan Order, ten Catholic priests. No charge, it was stated, had been filed against the women; the priests were charged with disseminating anti-Soviet propaganda; all were doing relief work. The Pope contemplated "strong action."

## RUSSIA

### Sudden Deaths

Killings and trials for the past week in Bolshevikland:

❖ One Julius Lutovinov, member of the Federal Executive Council of Soviets, became subject to nervous depression, shot himself.

❖ Princess Obelensky, beautiful daughter of former Prince Obelensky, Governor General of Petrograd, was tried for brigandage. She will probably be executed.

❖ It leaked out that on May Day a Soviet train was wrecked; many were killed. A White plot was charged.

❖ MM. Tshrdynzev and Kalinin, directors of the State Textile Trust, were condemned to death. Their crime was betraying State capitalism.

❖ Soviet Judge Kniazev slew his stenographer. He liked her, but his affections were not reciprocated. He was put on trial.

❖ An anti-revolutionary movement broke out in Siberia. It was quelled by the Bolsheviks at a cost of the lives of 600 men, women and children.

❖ "Lenin's Last Will" is said by those who know to contain instructions for the annihilation of Nepmen, profiteers under the New Economic Policy (NEP), instituted by Lenin himself. A great drive against Nepmen was in progress and 50,000 people were earmarked for deportation to Siberia.

❖ For taking bribes and otherwise being corrupt, 42 persons, therein included three judges, one prosecutor, ten investigators and a sprinkling of lawyers, were put on trial. They will probably be executed.

❖ Bishop Prokopius was to be shot for high treason. At the last moment he was exiled and his property confiscated.

❖ Stories of arrests, deaths sudden and otherwise were discounted by one Kurski, Commissioner of Justice. Said he: "The total number of arrests of all classes in the last six

\* The German electoral system apportions one deputy for every 60,000 votes cast, hence the number of deputies fluctuates with each election.

## Foreign News—[Continued]

weeks does not exceed 100, the majority of whom probably will soon be released. Most prominent among these are seven members of the late Prince Goltz's family, who were arrested in Leningrad (Petrograd) for corresponding with the Grand Duke Cyril, one of the claimants to the Russian throne."

### Yowls

"Poetry making," said a foreign correspondent of a Manhattan journal, "like other crafts, is unionized under the Soviet régime."

To commemorate the 40th anniversary of Poet Sologub's activities, the Poet's Union met in Moscow and held an "Evening with the Poets."

Many "schools" were represented—symbolists, acmeists, futurists, centrifugalists, imagists, Moscow Parnassians, poets proletarian, poets peasant, neo-romantic, non-classic, constructive, aimless poets, nichevski poets, poets aloof, high-brow and low-brow and poets independent.

The "Evening" started by a white-haired, grey-bearded professor giving a dissertation on Sologub. Then up jumped a poet symbolist; told how much better he was than Sologub, recited one, two, three, four of his poems; started to recite the fifth, but the audience had had enough. Shrieks shrill and roars raucous rent the atmosphere—the poet sadly sat down.

Seventy poets followed the Symbolist in rotation. Whenever one attempted to spout his third poem he was immediately howled down. In this way it was possible to end the meeting in a single "Evening."

### Annoyed

Into the office of the Russian Trade Delegation at Berlin marched the Berlin police, searched the premises for a Communist against whom a warrant had been issued, turned the place upside down.

Russians ranted; Soviet Ambassador Krestinsky called upon Foreign Minister Stresemann, protested energetically against "an unparalleled violation of extraterritorial rights."

In Moscow, M. Rykov, President of the Council of Commissars, said: "There are only two possible explanations of the incident—either the Prussian State Police acted clumsily, without authority of the German Government, or the latter has deliberately shown the utmost unwisdom in committing a breach of the friendly and

neighborly relations between Russia and Germany."

Maxim Litvinov, Assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs, said: "Everything tends to show that the police acted on instructions from the central authorities . . . the action of the German police was audacious and insolent."

Ambassador Krestinsky was recalled to Moscow. But it was stated by a Kremlin official that no thought of breaking relations with Germany was entertained.

### A Humanitarian

Prince Felix Yusupov and his wife Princess Irene, second cousin of Tsar Nicholas II and daughter of the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, steamed from Manhattan on the good ship *Aquitania*.

The Prince, it was said, had come to the U. S. primarily to raise a fund to care for 3,000,000 Russian refugees until they can return to their native land. He came incidentally to sell his own jewels and recover two Rembrandts (TIME, Dec. 24, 1923) from Joseph E. Widener, Philadelphia plutocrat, against whom Felix has pending a lawsuit.

Asked if he were in sympathy with the Grand Duke Nicholas who is trying for a restoration of the Romanovs in Russia, the Prince replied: "No! The Duke's ambitions are political; my ambitions are humanitarian—the aid of the distressed Russians."

### Notes

Hereafter no advertising may be done in other than Government-owned publications. This was an order from the Moscow Bolsheviks.

A commission, formed to commemorate the greatness of Lenin, forbade the use of his portrait on cigars, cigarettes, candy boxes, jewelry, soap, cheese, bottles, etc., etc., etc.

## SPAIN

### In Morocco

The annual Spanish war in Morocco once more began. Last week Spanish forces, acting under the direct orders of the High Commission, stormed the strongholds of the Moors. There were 39 casualties—12 dead, 27 wounded. The Moors, apparently, did not suffer.

The news of renewed fighting came as a total surprise to Madrid.

## JAPAN

### Rowdy Elections

Elections in Japan, which were marred by every kind of rowdiness all over the country, returned a majority of the Kenseikai Party, which stands for parliamentary government, no bossing by the Elder Statesmen and for protection of the Constitution. Premier Kiyoura of the Seiyukai Party was expected to resign.

## CHINA

### "Sick and Unhappy"

Tsao-Kun, President of China and powerful Tuchun (War Lord), was said to be "sick and unhappy" in his Peking palace.

Once men trembled at his word; now he is a "prisoner, not permitted to see communications sent to him . . . a manipulated and bossed figure-head . . . in the hands of more astute and clever selfish men."

The President rose to greatness from humble beginnings. When he was a plain Tuchun things were easier. Now he is President, "anything but a scholar" and not understanding the intricacies of politics, he is at a grave disadvantage. Instead of being surrounded by an army eager to obey his command he is surrounded by an army of "corrupt, selfish, intriguing and clever" politicians eager to command him. This is why he is "sick and unhappy."

### Bandits and Pirates

"Rough country ladies," turned bandits, carried off "many young men of rich families" and held them for ransom. Some of the "ladies" were pretty, so the captives got married and settled down to a life of banditry. Meanwhile, picked soldiers, "more heartless in treatment of their captives than the men in the interior districts," were "armed with modern pistols and iron clubs" and sent to "get" the "rough country ladies."

Thirty pirates were arrested by Chinese authorities and charged with attacking British ships in South China waters. To avoid legal proceedings, useless fuss and bother, two were shot in public, the remainder were enrolled in Sun Yat-Sen's army to be shot by the enemy.

Chinese authorities shot 39 Chinese pirates, convicted of seizing the ship



## Foreign News—[Continued]

Kwongtak in Hongkong waters. Chinese customs officials in fast cruisers chased the pirates, sank their prize, captured them.

### LATIN AMERICA

#### Panama-Colombia

At the invitation of U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, a meeting was held in Washington between the Secretary of State, Dr. Enrique Olaya, Colombian Minister to the U. S., and Dr. J. Alfaro, Panamanian Minister to the U. S.

Excerpts from the *procès-verbal* of the meeting:

"Mr. Hughes said it would be most gratifying indeed for the two neighboring Republics of Colombia and Panama to enter into regular diplomatic relations and he, therefore, asked the Minister of Colombia whether it would please the Government of Colombia to receive the representative that the Government of Panama would accredit. . . . He further inquired whether Colombia would also be prepared to accredit a Minister to Panama.

"Dr. Olaya said that he was authorized by his government to state officially to the Panamanian Minister that the Republic of Colombia recognizes Panama as an independent nation and that his Government would be pleased to receive the duly accredited agent whom the Republic of Panama would designate. He added that the Government of Colombia would also be pleased to accredit a Minister to the Republic of Panama.

"Mr. Hughes expressed the hope that the Panamanian Government was ready to enter into diplomatic relations with the Government of Colombia.

"Dr. Alfaro replied that he was authorized by his Government to express its gratification at the recognition of Panama by Colombia as an independent nation and added that his Government would dispatch a duly accredited agent. . . . He added that his Government would be pleased to receive the Minister accredited by the Government of Colombia.

"Mr. Hughes asked if Drs. Olaya and Alfaro had instructions concerning the appointment of ministers.

"Dr. Alfaro stated that he was authorized by his Government to inquire, in case the Minister of Colombia should have been instructed to answer, whether Nicolas Victoria, J., would be persona grata to the Colombian Government.

"Dr. Olaya replied that he was authorized by his Government to accept as persona grata anyone whose name should have been suggested by the Government of Panama, and he added that he was authorized by his Government, in reciprocation, to inquire whether Doctor José María González Valencia would be persona grata to the Government of Panama.

"Dr. Alfaro replied that he was authorized by his Government to accept as persona grata anyone whose name should have been suggested by the Government of Colombia.

Thus were diplomatic relations established between the two Republics for the first time since 1903 when Panama obtained her independence.

The significance of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Colombia and Panama is embedded in the history of the Panama Canal.

In 1899 the U. S. Congress created the Isthmian Canal Commission to investigate a route for a canal. The Commission reported in the following year and an agreement with the interested parties was reached in 1903. The Republic of Colombia was to

receive gold to the extent of \$10,000,000 and \$250,000 a year rent for a strip of land covering the proposed canal route. At the last moment the Colombian Senate, undoubtedly hop-



© Paul Thompson

THEODORE ROOSEVELT  
He lifted his foot

ing to get more money, refused to ratify the agreement with the U. S.

At this time Panama was a province of Colombia, and soon after the Senate's refusal to ratify, Panama revolted. It is alleged that American interests stirred up the revolution. What did occur, however, was that the U. S. Navy prevented Colombia\* from putting down the revolt; Panama achieved independence, the U. S. got the Panama Canal route.

Those were the times of "Teddy" Roosevelt, President of the U. S. The Panama Canal was the greatest achievement of his foreign policy, a policy which stirred up a hornet's nest about his ears. His energetic action against Colombia was called "a conspiracy carefully planned and cleverly executed," and "one that cannot be justified in morals or in law." Others referred to it as "the blackest page in our history as a nation." Still others said of the President: "Did any civilized representative of superior power ever indulge in browbeating so pitiable and so pitiless? Can such cowardly disrespect be matched in the annals of treaty-making nations?"

\*Since 1903 Colombia insisted that the "Panama Canal deal" was a felony and demanded compensation. In 1921, after much noise and fuss, the U. S. settled with Colombia for \$25,000,000.

On the other side President Roosevelt's patience was severely taxed and he had seen a half a century's dilly-dallying over the Panama question bring forth no fruit. He himself once said that one might as well "try to nail jelly to a wall" as to try and negotiate with Colombia. The President did not foster the revolt, but he sympathized with it and helped it after it had broken out. From a utilitarian viewpoint, if from no other, his actions were entirely justified. Even so great a critic as Lord Bryce endorsed his policy.

Much of the adverse criticism, however, was caused by Roosevelt's grandiose pomposity. "I simply lifted my foot," affirmed Roosevelt. "Oh, Mr. President," said Attorney-General Knox in Cabinet meeting, "do not let so great an achievement suffer from any taint of legality."

### A NEW BOOK

#### A Queen's Mother

THE LIFE OF ANNE BOLEYN—By Philip W. Sargent—Appleton (\$5.00).

The justice and fairness of mind with which the case for Anne Boleyn, mother of Queen Elizabeth, is presented is as refreshing and pleasant as the accurate and scholarly style of the entire book. This takes her from her earliest days through her rise in the favor of Henry VIII, through the long struggle for the annulment of the King's marriage to Katherine of Aragon, Henry's defiance of the Church of Rome, the secret wedding with Anne, the legalization of the situation and so through the birth of Elizabeth, Anne's decline in favor and finally to her tragic end in the Tower of London.

Her family rose and fell with her. Her father, the Earl of Wiltshire, whose title was the reward of the combined ambitions of his daughter and himself, was "spared the ignominy of serving on the jury" that condemned her to death shortly after the like fate of her brother Rockfort, who had died for the most sufficient reason that Henry desired his definite removal.

Through the entire book Anne is sympathetically presented as a being of brains, beauty and unbounded ambition but primarily as a woman of faults and virtues, triumphs, mistakes and jealousies; she never fails to appear entirely convincing and natural. Whatever the book's importance may be as a contribution to history it is undoubtedly an interesting one and contains many hours of enjoyment.

\*THE MCKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATIONS—James Ford Rhodes—Macmillan (\$4.00).



## MUSIC

## Gloomy Strauss

A prominent personality in the music world celebrated his 60th birthday; City of Vienna made this the occasion for a gala week. Honors both frothy and substantial were recklessly poured upon the head of Richard Strauss. He was handed the keys of the city, he was created generalissimo of the combined musical forces, productions of numbers of his works—including his earliest and his latest—were arranged, he was presented with a villa erected at municipal expense in the gardens of the palace of the ex-Crown Prince.

Strauss (who seldom does what is expected of him and who shuns the obvious) was dissatisfied, unhappy. Said he:

"I am very tired. I want to go away to my beloved mountains. I am also much depressed by the illness of my son. And if you ask me about music, I can only say that there has not been much since Wagner."

"Sincerely speaking, I believe my own work superficial. It is true that new composers have much talent, but they are not strong. . . . With the exception of Eric Korngold, composer of *Der Tote Stadt*, I cannot mention anyone I believe in. I am now working on a libretto by Hugo von Hofmannsthal, author of *The Miracle*, which suggests great possibilities."

Is this modesty, ill nature—or bad luck?

Certainly Strauss, at 60, has behind him a record of achievement that could be equalled by few. At the age of six he was already composing. His biographer Steinitzer says: "He wrote notes before he learned the letters of the alphabet." At 16 he was a prodigy of prodigies; he had written songs, piano pieces, chamber music, orchestral overtures and choral works, nearly a hundred in number. One of these, a trifle called *Whipped Cream*, is now being resurrected in Vienna.

His horn Concerto was written for his father, the greatest horn player of his time, who did not like it. His first important work was the tone-poem, *Aus Italien*, which contains a characteristic Strauss mood: "Melancholy Feelings While Basking in the Sunniest Present." Then followed his famous series of dazzling orchestral tales, path-breaking in form and harmony: *Macbeth* (1890), *Don Juan* (1888), *Death and Transfiguration* (1889), *Till Eulenspiegels Merry Pranks* (1895), *Thus Spake Zarathustra* (1896) and *Don Quixote* (1898) with its notorious sheep-bleating episode.

Strauss has written two musical autobiographies: *Ein Heldenleben* ("A Hero's Life"—modest title) and the

*Sinfonia Domestica*, which had its world premiere in Manhattan almost exactly 20 years ago. This symphony in one movement represents a day in the composer's life; it has three leading themes, representing Papa, Mama and the Baby. The Baby's theme is the noisiest, and comes to the fore particularly in a spot which represents the



© Keystone

RICHARD STRAUSS  
Superficial?

Baby in his bath. His last output in this form is his *Alpine Symphony* and the *Wedding Prelude*, written for his son Franz's nuptials early this year. The Baby of the *Sinfonia* has grown up.

Strauss is almost as famous for his operas as for his tone-poems. These are *Guntram* (1894), *Feuersnot* (1901), *Salome* (1905) which raised a storm and had to be suppressed when it first came to the U. S., but which now provides Mary Garden with one of her favorite rôles, *Elektra* (1909) at the first production of which the composer wanted real live bulls on the stage. *Der Rosenkavalier* (1911) has been in the Metropolitan's repertoire, but neither the *Adriade auf Nazos* nor the *Josephs Legende* has as yet been heard in the U. S.

Although the mere mention of Strauss's name no longer causes the uproar it used to occasion, many critics heartily disagree with the composer's own judgment as to the "superficiality" of the things he has done.

## Glad Stokowski

A treaty of peace has been signed; the orchestral war at Philadelphia

(TIME, April 21, May 12) is over. Honor and pocketbooks—both are satisfied. Independent announcements of the settlement were issued by Arthur Judson, general manager of the orchestra, and Thomas M. Rivel, president of the local union of the American Federation of Musicians.

It was understood that the players would not get so large an increase in the minimum salary as they demanded (\$75 per week), but that they had achieved a greater measure of control over the doings of the organization.

Conductor Leopold Stokowski is happy. His band finally saved, his job secure, his men merrily signing their new contracts, he will go to Paris for the Summer. And in October his great jubilee season (the orchestra's 25th) will open as planned.

## "Great Soloist"

Recitals of chamber music are usually serious functions, attended by serious souls, with cultured dignity at heart. Generally there is only discreet applause; high enthusiasm is taboo, also encores.

But such rules and precedents are not made for masters; they are made by them, and may be broken by them at will. Last week Ignace Jan Paderewski appeared at Carnegie Hall, Manhattan, jointly with Efreim Zimbalist (violinist), Felix Salmond ('cellist) and Harold Bauer, "who turned the pages," in a performance of Beethoven's *Trio in B-flat*.

The audience rose, cheered, stamped, shouted, whistled, howled. They patiently endured intermediate numbers by Salmond and Zimbalist, only to burst forth again at the reappearance of the idol of two generations. Then the stage lights were lowered, just as Paddy first had them lowered in the same place early in the 90's. Then—the Schubert-Liszt *Hark, Hark, the Lark*, the melting melody of the Schubert *B-flat Impromptu*, and the inevitable Chopin group: Etudes, hurled like glittering lances, and a Scherzo that stung, bit and cooed seductively. Then encores—until the approach of the zero hour when gardeners forcibly dispersed the immovably enraptured die-hards.

Next morning, the coldly critical verdict of the press:

"As an ensemble player of chamber music in combination with other artists, Paderewski remains a great soloist."

"It was a gracious act of self-effacement for Efreim Zimbalist and Felix Salmond to assist Mr. Paderewski in rendering the trio. . . . Evidently the mighty Pole attached no higher importance than did Beethoven to the parts for violin and 'cello, for his Olympian thunders almost completely drowned out the none too insistent playing of Messrs. Salmond and Zimbalist."

## BOOKS

## Race\*

*"Spazzums," Tricycles, Deferential Dukes*

**The Story.** Despite his flat, black, curly beard, which gave him the appearance of an Assyrian bas-relief, Mr. Heath started out in life as headmaster of a typical English parish school at South Barnet. He invested in a tricycle, to facilitate his trips from home to school. And he might have tricycled himself and his numerous family right out of this story, had it not been for his "accident." The tricycle hit a rock one day, gave him a nervous breakdown from which, according to himself, he never recovered. From the day of the accident he never did a stroke of work.

That is, hardly ever. When Mr. Heath gazed majestically around upon the seven daughters with whom, in course of time, he was blessed, he could be seen to expand with the proud air of one who has nobly done his duty.

The two elder daughters, Fanny and Kate, married off fairly early, are relatively unimportant save for one unforgettable portrait of Kate's choice, whose trousers are always so long that they adopt a "concertina effect" around his ankles. Lena, the fourth daughter, seems faintly reminiscent of Fannie Hurst's Lummock (*TIME*, Oct. 29)—a large, silent girl who moves monosyllabically through the story and as length marries a rattle-brained young artist.

Hazel is of different stuff. Tall, scrawny, she has nevertheless a sort of elfin charm. She is afflicted with what she calls "spazzums in her mind," and lives in a world of her own imaginings, populated by fairy princes and deferential dukes. Later in life she becomes "literary," transfers the dukes and princesses to foolscap, and eventually pours forth upon the English public a bewildering procession of sentimental books which win thousands of readers but never a reviewer's tribute.

Dozens of other characters swarm through the story—so many others that one has the uneasy consciousness of turning a page and losing one of them, as though he had slipped off into space.

**The Significance.** Here is a cross-section of one type of British life, portrayed with an observation keenly

penetrating but rich with understanding. It is not the best thing the author has done, but it is decidedly good. These people are so real that



WILLIAM McFEE

He lives in Westport, Conn.

one is sure Mr. McFee has, for our benefit, graciously detained them between the book covers for an hour or so, but as soon as is polite, they will walk right off the last page, through the back cover, and on with their own all-absorbing concerns.

The style is bewilderingly and fascinatingly reminiscent of Conrad, Dickens (in the humorous passages especially), Flaubert, Tolstoi. Even through this land-story there throbs at times the surge of the sea and the pounding of his beloved ship-engines—for McFee is a seaman-author, ex-Chief Engineer of big passenger liners, and far too much in love with his surroundings ever to be wholly free from their touch.

**The Author.** William McFee is a stocky man, blond, with vivid sea-blue eyes. Son of a British sea-captain, he was born, in 1881, in a three-masted square-rigger, *Erin's Isle*, homeward bound from India. Educated in English schools, a prodigious reader, he found the lure of the sea was in his blood. So at 24 he qualified as Engineer and ever since has cruised about. Most of his writing was done in the Chief Engineer's room of his various ships and was sandwiched in between long hours with engine pumps, port boilers, bilge rams. Now, he has left the sea and lives in Westport, Conn. Among his books: *Casualties of the Sea*, *Aliens, Command, An Ocean Tramp*.

## Good Books

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

**PIERRE LOTI—NOTES OF MY YOUTH—**Assembled by his son—*Doubleday* (\$2.00). Letters and fragments from the diary of that exotic romancer who caused French eyebrows to lift as high as Oscar Wilde lifted English ones. His son seems to have done him a questionable kindness in publishing them; they expose him somewhat ruthlessly. Among the most interesting are some letters from his sister, who understood him, saw through him and told him so. Their arrival must have caused him acute uneasiness.

**THE MISTY VALLEY—**Joanna Cannon—*Doran* (\$2.00). Claire Wynnelete tumbles between the "clear hills of thought and the clear hills of action," into the misty valley of romance, and the rest of the story is concerned—like *Alice*—with her adventures in getting out. A first novel redolent of sweet English gardens, and written in joyously casual style.

**DOG AND DUCK—**Arthur Machen—*Knopf* (\$2.50). From his funny little house in St. John's Wood, London, Author Machen sends forth a book of essays written in a blend of the Dickens and the *Elia* manner—whimsical sidelights on varied themes. He talks about London fogs and old English simnel-cakes, he dissects April Fools' Day, book collecting and the "merry month of May." Carl Van Vechten has called him "the most wonderful man writing English today."

**GREEN SHOTS—**Paul Morand—*Seltzer* (\$1.75). A very French account of three unusual "green shoots." In this case they are three young women—Clarisse, Aurore, Delphine. One of the amazing things about this book is that any Frenchman can know so much about London and still remain French.

**LOOKING AT LIFE—**Floyd Dell—*Knopf* (\$2.50). The mooncalf at it again—shambling over broken fences, galloping down blind-alleys and browsing with cheerful indiscriminate wherever a blade of grass appears. Half-thoughts and notions on Jesus, Shaw, Babbitt and many another. Forty-two chapters and no two alike, except in serious naivety and happy eagerness.

\*RACE—William McFee—*Doubleday* (\$2.00).

## A Polite Visitor

## May Sinclair, a Guest, Is Not Blatant

If anyone should ask me, I would say that Miss May Sinclair was the almost perfect English visitor to these shores—and this quite aside from the fact—or perhaps you may think because of the fact—that she is one of our finest living novelists. She came unheralded by brass bands, press agents, or agents of any sort. Such reporters and interviewers as wrote to make appointments with her saw. The dignity of these meetings was admirably reflected in their published interviews, proving that the American reporter has, after all, respect for a fine mind and a becoming presence.

Miss Sinclair is short, she dresses quietly and she has a countenance which, in repose, seems a bit brooding; when her face lights she has the effect of being just a little startled, or, perhaps, amused. In her sweetness of manner and speech, she displays none of the telling irony that is so often present in her books. In this she reminds me somewhat of Zola Gale, although May Sinclair is never betrayed into arrant sentimentalities as is too often Miss Gale.

There are those admirers of Miss Sinclair who recall the days of *The Divine Fire* and *Mary Olivier* with regret and find in them their favorite work of this novelist; but, for me, the foibles of *Mr. Waddington of Wyck*, the perfection of detail in *Ann Severn* and the *Fieldings*, the devastating character portrayal of *A Cure of Souls* seem more intensely original, more characteristic of her and of her time.

It was a pleasure to see her, and to know that she will spend some time with us here, that she likes us as people, that she does not care to analyze us, that she has come to us a guest and a most welcome guest—and that we are honored both by her presence and her attitude.

J. F.

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## CINEMA

## The New Pictures

Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall. Most of the outstanding feature pictures of the year, such as D. W. Griffith's *American* and Douglas Fairbanks' *The Thief of Bagdad*, have made much of mad horse-rides over the scenery. It causes no surprise, then, when Mary Pickford, in her latest vehicle joins the scamper academy of screendom. She plunges ahead in a wild gallop that would do credit to Paul Revere. In fact, suspicion even obtrudes that it is not always Mary herself performing the athletic equestrian feats that are an honor to the Fairbanks family.

The picture is indeed a family affair. Lottie Pickford, absent from the screen for several years, plays devoted handmaiden to her sister, while Allan Forrest, Lottie's husband, portrays the gallant lover who rescues noble Dorothy from the intriguing circle that would marry her off in the approved fashion of historical drama. Mary undertook the play, as she expressed it, to save herself from "being strangled in her own curls." More dramatic than usual, she has several powerful scenes with Clare Barnes, who plays her favorite rôle of Queen Elizabeth with versatile sinuosity, as one born to make history. A resplendent cast help to make this Mary's best picture, culled from the novel by Charles Major, current standby whenever an array of costumes on the screen is hooked together into a drama. It sags a little at first, but the settings and photography are superb, and Mary looks more beautiful than nature itself.

Why Men Leave Home. If you want to be friends with your wife, divorce her. That is the general notion of this screen adaptation for Avery Hopwood's play, done so well by Lewis Stone, Helene Chadwick and Mary Carr that at times it suggests Lubitsch's *The Marriage Circle*. Mr. Hopwood has again used to advantage his favorite device of bringing an estranged husband and wife together in a quarantined house, and for once the obvious tag moral is so well put that it arouses mirth rather than wrath.

Between Friends. A rather machine-made story of artists' life, in which Lou Tellegen is represented as hypnotizing a "friend" (who stole his wife) to commit suicide on Christmas eve, and then hypnotizing him out of it, by sheer power of the Tellegen will and smoldering eyes. A high spot is a Greenwich Village ball, in which great fun prevails when one of the revelers spans the others with a waiter's tray.

## ART

## In Detroit

The Detroit Institute of Arts is holding, through May, its tenth annual exhibition of American Art. While the number of canvases is only 136, the collection is a good representation of modern painters. The name list is led by George Bellows whose *Red Headed Girl*, painted by Dynamic Symmetry,\* is the outstanding picture of the show. Eugene Savage's *Expulsion*, which won a prize at the National Academy of Design Exhibit in 1923, and Robert Henri's *Chow Chow* (portrait of a Chinese girl) have also attracted great interest.

Gari Melchers of Detroit shows his *Madame of the Rappahannock*. Other exhibitors are Gardner Symons, Wayman Adams, John S. Sargent.

## In Atlanta

An exhibition, sent out by the Grand Central Art Galleries, Manhattan, is to be held from May 17-31 at the Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta. The exhibition—even the catalog—is to be free to every lover of Art who finds himself in Atlanta. Among the 200 paintings are works of John S. Sargent, Violet Oakley, George de Forest Brush.

J. J. Mavery, chairman of the Art Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which arranged for the showing, said: "Art is not a luxury, an amusement for the cultivated few—it is the heritage of all who have beauty in their souls and is a glorious connecting link with all ages."

## Wood Cuts

Frans Masereel, Belgian, already known for his wood blocks of Manhattan, which he has never seen, is holding an exhibition at the Gallery of E. Weyhe, Manhattan.

An imaginative artist, M. Masereel makes no effort at realism, but uses natural and architectural forms in free compositions. The use of repeated motifs gives these pungent drawings an intense character that cannot fail to move the observer. He has illustrated books for Romain Rolland, Henri Barbusse. His most interesting achievement, however, is the invention of a new form of book in which the story is told by a series of wood-cuts, without text. It is almost a cinema in book form; the story unfolds itself with cinema-esque clearness and rapidity.

\*Dynamic Symmetry was discovered by the late Jay Hambro, formerly connected with the School of the Fine Arts of Yale University. It is a mathematical process of composing a canvas or sculpture, supposedly used by the Greeks and founded in the logarithmic spiral.

## THE THEATRE

### New Plays

**Catskill Dutch.** Revival meetings are being more and more avidly seized upon by playwrights to furnish good stamping grounds for plays. They have so much natural drama in them, with everybody in sight fighting the Devil at the top of his voice, that any act which contains them virtually writes itself.

The new by-product of Prof. George P. Baker's Harvard 47 Workshop is true to the pattern, using a revivalistic meeting to disclose the name of the seducer of a girl who has been betrayed, despite her heavily ingrained religiosity. Aside from this feature, chief interest in Roscoe W. Brink's play is atmospheric, its locale being laid in an out-of-the-way community in the Catskills where piety is the main business and every other interest subsidiary. Here, in 1870, the elders, on finding a girl has been misled, hasten her marriage to the son of the village leader, sure that this will hush up everything.

It is a striking scene wherein the elders display an ostrich morality, convinced that a scandal is buried if only a marriage takes place. But it rears its ugly head in another striking scene, when a fanatic Negro zealot arouses the primitive instincts of the phlegmatic Dutchmen by the simple process of beating a drum and thumping their theological frenzy. Louis Wolheim ("Hairly Ape") as the Negro handled that drum up to the climactic hysteria like a Sousa of the soul. Ann Davis fills poignantly the repressed rôle of the girl, and Frank McGlynn ("Abraham Lincoln") and Kenneth MacKenna are two other stalwarts in a community where man is still lord of all he surveys—particularly woman.

**The Bride.** In a Washington Square Mansion live two wealthy, unwobbling bachelors. A sentimental maiden aunt tried to make them wobble, but they remained, unwobblingly, bachelors.

Out of the heavens and through the roof came the bride—Peggy Wood, all dressed up in wedding clothes (running away at the altar). Like the heroine of the *Three Wise Fools*, her arrival is the signal for things to happen and happen they do.

The play is of the crook melodrama type in which someone is robbed of something and in which everyone is supposed to believe the worst of the most patently guiltless person in the cast. Miss Wood is picked for the

latter rôle, and if anyone could believe the worst of Miss Wood, except a stage detective and those members of the cast who are supposed to direct the finger of suspicion toward her, that man is a very cynical blackguard. So, if you won't believe the worst of Miss Wood, she tries to make you believe the very



PEGGY WOOD  
*She inclines toward coyness*

best. And in this play she inclines toward a coyness that is unnecessary and a bit hurtful.

**Peg o' My Dreams.** It seems as if Peggy Wood might have done better in this musical comedy version of *Peg o' My Heart*. She'd fit well the title rôle. She has a good voice—which Suzanne Keener, the present incumbent, also possesses. But Miss Wood has considerable poise and comedy skill; Miss Keener has yet to be struck by the lightning of histrionic inspiration. After Laurette Taylor's performance in the rôle, her performance might be described as a gentle phosphorescence.

In fact, the whole production, coming after Miss Taylor's sunny California radiance, seems bathed in a quiet, phosphorescent glow. Miss Keener, in endeavoring to portray the little Irish-American girl who—flung into the center of a snobbish English household—shows up its caddishness and wins a handsome Cholly-boy for herself, handles her part with kid gloves.

### Texas Players

#### *They Won the Little Theatre Contest*

Players from Dallas journeyed to Manhattan, competed in the second annual Little Theatre (amateur) tournament, and were awarded the Belasco Cup—proof enough that the great open spaces still produce stirring drama, on stage as well as screen.

They traveled a greater distance than any of their competitors, yet that did not deter them from taking the drama with the same enthusiasm with which their forebears tackled wild steers. In fact, they were the only Little Theatre group (of 17) that came from outside the so-called Metropolitan district.

The representatives of the Lone Star State's yearning for the finer things in the Theatre spent \$1,200 in order to win a cash prize of \$100 each. Yet each of the four players in this group felt that the glory more than balanced their bank account. They were a burning manifestation of local pride. Their group was established three years ago because the famine of first-rate touring attractions in Dallas spurred that town on to show that they could afford to ignore Broadway.

Their vehicle which won the laurel of the amateur Thespians' Olympic was *Judge Lynch*, by one William R. Rogers, Jr., said to be "the Euripides of Texas." It was an indictment of the hasty judgments on which lynchings are founded in the South, and although it represented a Yankee peddler as a thief, it stirred a Northern audience so deeply that the tournament management had to keep the curtain down to make them go home. The cast consisted of Julia Hogan, Louise Bond, Joe Peel and Louis Quince (who appropriately played a sour countryman).

Prizes of \$100 each were also distributed to the Alliance Players of Jersey City, with *Caleb Stone's Death Watch*, an ironic comedy of the death chamber by Martin Flavin, and to the Gardens Players of Forest Hills, with *Crabbed Youth and Age*, by Lennox Robinson.

With few exceptions these fledglings won high praise for their acting, staging and lighting, showing that the Torchbearers can often do more than clatter the tea-cups over the drama. A feature of the tournament was the first appearance of the Light-house Players of the New York Association for the Blind, sightless actresses who moved with confidence, intelligence, and only occasional awkwardness through *My Lady Dreams*, one of the two plays attacking birth control in the tournament.



## The Best Plays

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

## Drama

**CORBA**—A play exposing in vivid spurts the chills and fever of sex life.

**THE OUTSIDER**—Lionel Atwill and Katherine Cornell vibrantly give a medical quack a dose of his own medicine.

**SAINT JOAN**—Bernard Shaw valiantly assures the Maid of Orléans of her place in history.

**THE MIRACLE**—Prodigious medieval religious spectacle, rampant with mobs, deaths, coronations and other edifying sights.

**HELL-BENT FOR HEAVEN**—A naturalistic study of Kentucky mountaineers in religious-complex throes. (Winner of the 1924 Pulitzer Prize.)

## Comedy

**THE SWAN**—A finely shaded picture of a royal family engaged in the indoor sport of keeping a blot off the 'cutcheon.

**CYRANO DE BERGERAC**—Walter Hampden attains heroic stature as the organ (though a nasal one) of chivalric poetry.

**MEET THE WIFE**—Chucklesome proof that it takes two husbands to make a quarrel.

**THE POTTERS**—The Potters' Field is full of just such genuine folk as these.

**THE GOOSE HANGS HIGH**—Gallantly giving the younger generation its due, long overdue on the stage.

**THE SHOW-OFF**—Holds the mirror up to Nature—if you don't mind laughing at your own image.

**EXPRESSING WILLIE**—A very affable satire on the need for expression in its most virulent form.

**FATA MORGANA**—A young man wakes up to the fact that a mature woman's passing fancy is a mirage—and learns it a bit more spicily than Booth Tarkington would teach it.

**BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK**—Superbly fantastic proof that the paper-cutter is mightier than the sword, when it comes to disposing of the tiresome business man.

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

## Musical

To those with a sense of duty toward their musical comedy obligations, are recommended *Stepping Stones*, *Poppy*, *Music Box Revue*, *André Charlot's Revue*, *Kid Boots*, *Vogues*.

## EDUCATION

## In France

One M. Fiquet, brisk *pater familias* and counselor of the Folie-Méricourt precinct of the Department of the Seine, suddenly became alarmed lest Parisian school-children had not enough time to consume the formidable French mid-day meal. So he appealed to the Prefect of the Seine, M. Juillard, grizzled repository of safety and welfare.

The paternal prefect immediately ordered a referendum of the worried families of the 260,000 school-children of Paris. The present school-hours are 8:30 to 11:30 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m. Was the hour and a half lunch-hour satisfactory to the *mama* and *papa* or little Jacques or Suzanne? Where *papa* was a workman he said "Mais non!" He came home at 12. Why should his children come home half an hour earlier? The working classes voted solidly for a 12 to 2 lunch-hour, giving *papa* a chance to see his child and the child a chance to eat and digest the daily pot-au-feu, broth with huge chunks of sour Parisian bread. A strong minority voted to continue the present system. Thirty thousand families did not vote at all. Teachers became alarmed lest they should be required to work more than their statutory six hours a day. There were present all the ingredients of a seething, insoluble, good French row.

Were M. Fiquet and Juillard perplexed? Pas de tout. Fiquet had an inspiration—a zoning system. Let the children of the poor eat with their families from 12 to 2. Let the children of the middle-classes eat from 11:30 to 1:30. Sensible, intricate, flexible, the system to be evolved will pay obedience to the chief gods of the French bureaucracy: omnipresent paternalism, involved elaboration of red tape, with a strong sub-stratum of invaluable common-sense.

...

## In St. Paul

Bureaucratic centralization, standardization and maternalism seemed to be the aims of the 28th annual Congress of Parents and Teachers, meeting at the University of Minnesota, in the City of St. Paul. For the second consecutive year the theme was Adult Home Education.

Dr. John James Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education, suggested a program "to take the school and college to every home." He pointed out that the vast majority failed to continue their education after leaving school. He proposed a coordination of the State Departments of Education, the American Library Association and the directors of university extension

courses, with the Mothers' and Parent-Teachers Associations. This coalition would be under the direction of the bureau of which he is the head.

According to Mrs. A. H. Reeve, of Philadelphia, President of the Congress, these agencies should give courses to help the vast majority who "stumble along the beaten track of parenthood by the uncertain light of their own experience." Said she:

"These courses should include such topics as purchasing of food and clothing, budgeting of time and strength, non-technical instruction in the laws of hygiene, the inspiration of exercise, the technique of rest; home-furnishing and color-values; art appreciation and a discriminating taste in literature; the history of music and musicians; psychology in graded lessons; poetry—the very best, but what people really do like, not what they should like from the standpoint of a technician or a modernist . . . a university course in training for parenthood, which shall include the mental, moral and physical education of children from earliest infancy through the high school age, to be supplemented by graded reading courses and required these."

Miss Charl O. Williams, field secretary of the National Educational Association, denounced the opposition to the proposed Federal Department of Education as coming from private and parochial schools and privately endowed universities. Said she:

"In the last six years I have crossed the continent six times and in one year I have been in 25 states. I believe that I am in a position to draw conclusions as to the good working of the prohibition amendment and I assert that there are more children in the schools than there ever were before the dry law."

The convention ended by endorsing Law Enforcement, the proposed Federal Department of Education, the proposed Women's Peace Conference, and expressing condemnation of the "filming" of salacious books and the subjection of children and animals "to cruel circumstances in the making of films."

...

## Colgate Wranglers

Three seniors of the Colgate 'Varsity Debating Team, winners of eight out of nine domestic debates in 1923, sailed for England. They will give eight debates in British universities on the following controversial questions: "Is Prohibition Good for a Nation?" (Colgate says "Yes"), "Should the U. S. join the League of Nations?" (Colgate says "No")

Prohibition will be debated at Sheffield and Oxford. At Oxford, the de-



bate will be followed by speeches from G. K. Chesterton, champion British bibulophile, and by Lady Astor, so-called "British Bryan."

Oxford and Cambridge teams will pay a return visit to the U. S. in the Autumn.

## Technical

William E. Wickenden, director of investigation for the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, wrote an article in the *Tech Review* of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He declared that the greatest problem of higher technical education is the quality of the students. "Not more than 40% of the men admitted to engineering schools complete the courses and are granted degrees. There is the problem of how to get the right kind of young men into engineering colleges." For the 60% failure he blamed the lack of adequate training of high school graduates. He suggested that the engineering school should either close its doors to all save those with bachelor's degrees in a college of arts and sciences ("Undemocratic"), or should lengthen its course to six or seven years, to be divided into a four year training course for deficient high school graduates and a two or three year course for adequately prepared students.

## RELIGION

### At Springfield\*

Union. Every delegate to the Methodist Quadrennial Conference (except 10 Oklahomans, 1 Negro and 2 others), voted for reunion with the Methodist Church South.† It was a consummate day for that great Bishop, William F. McDowell.

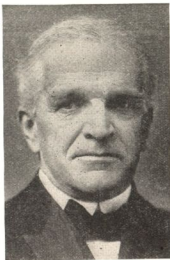
"During my life in Methodism," said he to the convention, "I have had many high honors . . . but I shall count it as one of the unmistakable Mercies of God that at our meeting in Cleveland I was permitted to make a motion to adopt our resolution for unity." Thus he referred to the scheme of organization which he had devised to make union possible. It provides for one national Church having two jurisdictional sections, South and North. Concluding his speech the Bishop said: "It is a signal triumph of the unifying power of the passion and cross of Jesus Christ."

With tears in his eyes, he took his seat while the vast audience stood and cheered. "Vote, vote," they cried, as dozens sought to obtain the floor. A vote it was—802-13.

Since there was no doubt the meeting called by the Senior Bishop of

the South, W. A. Candler, will ratify reunion, and that two-thirds of the districts will do likewise, the Methodist communion will soon become the largest single Protestant denomination in the U. S.—some 6,500,000 members, not counting nearly 2,000,000 closely associated congregations.

**Women.** Joseph M. Gray of Scranton, presented a report recommending



© Keystone

BISHOP McDOWELL

"Vote, vote," they cried

the ordination of women as local preachers, but denying them full ecclesiastical privileges, chief of which is membership in a district "conference." Such membership entitles one to an appointment which gives a living wage.

Dr. Gray's objections to complete feminization were: "The possible refusal of an impassioned woman preacher to accept the responsibility of maternity . . . embarrassing situations . . . the delicate and difficult social situation."

Said he: "The glory of the Methodist Parsonage has been its sons and daughters. Our sons have sat in Presidents' chairs.\* We dare not deny to women ministers the high order of matrimony."

The first result of the Gray report was uproar. One Madeline Southard of Winfield, Kan., dashed to the platform and shook her fist in Bishop Bristol's face. But the report was sustained by a decisive majority. It gives women the right to preach, to baptize, but not to act as shepherdesses of the flock.

Anti-feminists had a strong ally in Rev. Jashwant Chitambar who pointed out that "the women in India have not begun to wear the breeches as yet."

**Finance.** Luther B. Wilson, New

\*Methodist Presidents of the U. S.—Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, William McKinley.

York Bishop, cast gloom upon the multitude by announcing a 26% decrease in contributions to the general funds.

## Anti-Catholic

Many Protestants who have high respect for the Catholic Church in the U. S. bitterly resent its activities in South America. Last week the story of a Protestant youth, Señor Haya de la Torre, was widely told in the sectarian press.

The story runs in this wise. A year ago the Archbishop of Lima, Peru, made proclamation: "We announce a great event which will be a source of much joy to all our people. The Republic of Peru, Catholic by conviction, by tradition, and by the constitution, will be officially consecrated to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus next month, and the image of this most sacred heart will be enthroned in the principal plaza of the capital."

Embattled progressives rose in wrath. Led by students who were led by Señor de la Torre, they created such a stir that it became inexpedient to dedicate the country as contemplated. The ceremony was suspended, but young de la Torre was arrested, imprisoned, deported. He is now working in Mexico for the furtherance of education, and is expected shortly in the U. S.

## "Selling" Trinity Church

Trinity Church (Broadway and Wall St., Manhattan) stands on one of the most valuable plots of land in the U. S. Yet a clever group of swindlers is reported to have made a fortune out of questioning the validity of Trinity's title to the land it occupies.

The scheme consists in informing gullible individuals that they (the gullibles) are descendants of one Ameke Jans Bogardus, wife of the Rev. Everardus Bogardus, who owned the valuable plot some two centuries ago. For a modest fee to cover the expenses of investigating the title, the swindlers hold out to their prospects the possibility of sharing in the sale of the property for many millions of dollars, should it be found rightfully to belong to the Bogardus heirs. For many years the clique lived off the "fees" obtained from the "heirs."

## In Lebanon

Edward Winterborne, pastor of the Faith Tabernacle of Lebanon, Pa., is leader of a most curious and obstinate flock. Diphtheria is ravaging his congregation. Seven have died. Fifty others are seriously ill. And yet a Mrs. Roth, whose husband and two children died last week, announced with infinite faith: "I would rather have my children and myself dead and on our way to Heaven than to be saved by medicine and go to

\*Springfield, Mass.

†Established in 1844 when Northern Methodists repudiated Bishop James Andrew, of Georgia, whose wife was a slave-holder.

## Fourth Health Crusade Article

# They are constantly playing with danger



To protect your own child, you must fight malnutrition wherever you see it. For malnourished children attract disease and spread it among healthy ones. Thus malnutrition becomes a community menace.

your neighbor, your schools, your immediate friends. So you cannot afford to ignore it even if your own children are in good health for the time being.

The prevalence of malnutrition and the prevailing ignorance of its symptoms and remedy have resulted in the launching of a national Health Crusade by the Borden Company, oldest and largest producer of milk products in the world.

Two years ago the Nutrition Staff of the Borden Company began experimenting with malnourished school children. Over 1000 such children came under their observation. They found that malnutrition could be corrected through proper observance of the fundamental health habits, and the addition of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk to the child's daily diet.

Eagle Brand is familiar to millions of Americans. It is milk, pure whole cow's milk, combined with sugar. It contains vital elements for promoting health and growth—body-building proteins, vitamins, and energy-producing carbohydrates. The undernourished child needs heat and energy-giving foods most of all. Eagle Brand is exceptionally rich in them because of its sugar content. It can be counted on to build up the malnourished child.

### What you can do

If you wish to protect your family, join the Borden Health Crusade—and write at

once for the now famous 3 Little Books.

The 3 Little Books contain all necessary information about malnutrition and what to do for it. They tell you what to feed your children; they contain a careful record of the Borden experiments; they give health rules, height and weight charts, caloric and vitamin tables. A wonderful set—simple, easy to read, indispensable to every mother. And free—because the Borden Company is solidly behind this movement for better health among children, both for patriotic and selfish reasons. For all treatment of malnutrition leads inevitably to the greater consumption of milk—the child's basic food.

**NO DOUBT YOU** are proud of your healthy, splendid children. You have worked hard to make them so.

But have you ever stopped to consider that the things other mothers leave undone, are a daily menace to *your* children?

That every playmate they have may unwittingly jeopardize their health?

That one out of three of the neighbor children is undernourished and therefore a constant magnet for disease which he can spread in turn to your own children?

That malnutrition is so prevalent among children that if it were infectious every school in the country would have to be closed?

YOU can not keep your children under lock and key. They have to have active play and companions to play with. They have to go to school with children from every kind of home.

The only thing you can do to protect them, is to fight the evils that surround them.

Malnutrition is one of these evils—one of the greatest child evils we have today in this country.

Its extent is amazing—almost unbelievable, considering our national prosperity. It affects rich and poor, good homes and bad,



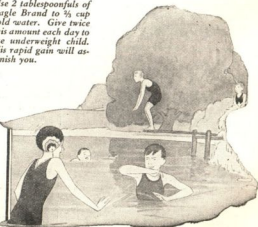
Use 2 tablespoonfuls of Eagle Brand to  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cold water. Give twice this amount each day to the underweight child. His rapid gain will astonish you.

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Hell!" In response to an edict of The Faith Tabernacle, the entire sect has refused the services of local physicians; medical science is barred from the homes of all its members.

The local health authorities have quarantined both the Tabernacle itself (a \$60,000 brick structure), and the homes of nine families. Legal action has been started on the count that they disobeyed the State law in not having their children vaccinated before school age. Alderman Miller: "I am sorry that I can merely hold Winterborne for court on the State charge . . . I consider his action in advising the people against the calling of physicians as nothing short of murder!"

## MEDICINE

### In Tulsa

Theatres in Tulsa, Okla., henceforth refuse to page physicians attending their shows because of complaint that the method was used for advertising. Physicians expecting to be called must secure numbers in the box office; when the physician is wanted, his number is thrown on the cinema screen.

### Pneumonia Cure?

To a public wet and shivering, cold and snuffling, waiting for a reluctant Spring, came the news that a "new pneumonia serum" had been discovered by one Dr. Lloyd B. Felton, of the Harvard Medical School.

**Horses.** The "horse serum," in use heretofore, had been regarded by many as worse than the disease it was meant to cure. It is made by injecting pneumonia germs (called pneumococci) into the blood of a horse. The horse then develops in his blood a substance which aids in destroying or digesting these germs. This substance—the so-called "antibody"—is known to be carried in the serum, or "clear liquid" of the blood. The remedial method in using the "horse serum" was to inject a large quantity of highly diluted serum into the human patient. This serum generally brought along with it chills, fever and the so-called "serum sickness." It usually caused violent reactions; many physicians discarded it as the greater of two evils.

**A new powder.** Dr. Felton since the general influenza epidemic of 18-19 has been working with a commission organized by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in an attempt to find a remedy for influenza. Although he has not conquered influenza, he has found a serum for the dreaded concomitant of that dis-

ease—the pneumonia which often put a fatal termination to a case of influenza.

In his research work Dr. Felton took the unpurified serum as it was drawn from the blood of a horse. He filtered it, treated it electrically and chemically, tried always to extract from it a pure solution of antibodies, free from the injurious by-products that hitherto had rendered the horse serum nearly valueless. Eventually Dr. Felton found that when one part



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DR. LLOYD B. FELTON  
"Modest, unassuming"

of the horse serum was mixed with ten parts water a white, fluffy precipitate appeared. He collected this precipitate, purified it, found that it dried into a white crystalline powder which he suspected contained the antibodies in highly concentrated form.

**Mice.** Dr. Felton experimented with the newly found powder. Two groups of mice were given pneumonia by injection. Group A was then injected with the white powder. These recovered. Every member of Group B died. A more rigorous test was then made on one mouse. Into his body were injected enough germs "to kill a million mice." He was given the white powder—and quickly recovered.

These experiments on mice continued until Dr. Felton was positive he had found a remedy for pneumonia. At least he was certain the new substance was in no way harmful. He then determined the exact potency of the new serum, distributed small quantities of it among hospitals in Boston, New York, Brooklyn.

**Humans.** Thereupon the substance was injected into the veins of 120 persons, suffering from pneumonia. In not one case was there any unfavorable reaction. On the basis of

these tests it was predicted that 25% to 50% of the cases of pneumonia can be cured. Injection is always made in the veins; subcutaneous injection has not proved effective.

**Significance.** As pneumonia causes an average of 90,000 deaths a year in the U. S., it is obvious that a saving of half, or even a quarter of these lives, is a matter of great moment. The announcement of the discovery and its possibilities was made with the authority of Dr. Milton J. Rosenau of Harvard, under whom Dr. Felton was working, Dr. William H. Park of Manhattan "and other conservative medical men."

**Dr. Rosenau:** "I believe a distinct advance has been made in the treatment of pneumonia. . . . Before the final word can be said concerning the usefulness and also the limitations of this agent, much scientific work must be done."

**Dr. Park:** "I regard the prediction that the new serum will cure 25% to 50% of the cases as too optimistic. If it cures 10% I shall still consider Dr. Felton's work a great advance in medical science. It is not, however, 'a new discovery'; it is simply purifying and condensing of the old serum. The new serum probably will be available to general practitioners in about a month."

**Dr. Felton,** like Dr. Banting, discoverer of insulin (TIME, Aug. 27), is young, modest, unassuming. Born 32 years ago in Pinegrove Mills, Pa., he spent most of his youth in New Philadelphia, Ohio, was graduated in 1916 from Johns Hopkins University. He has been at Harvard since 1922.

### Diseased Rabbits

*Bacterium tularense* was first discovered and named by Dr. George W. McCoy of the U. S. Public Health Service in 1912, after he had isolated it from ground squirrels in Tulare County, Calif. In 1920, Dr. Edward Francis of the Public Health Service discovered that jack rabbits in the states around Great Salt Lake were infected with this disease, and that the human disease known as deer-fly fever was transmitted to man by the bite of a blood-sucking fly, which had been infected previously by biting the diseased jack rabbit.

Now Dr. J. R. Verbyck, Jr., of Washington, D. C., has reported a death following infection with this bacteria. The patient was a widow, aged 67, whose infection had occurred from some market rabbits brought home by her son five days before her illness. These she had prepared for cooking. This is the first case reported in which the disease was contracted by the handling of infected rabbits for cooking. The other forms of infection thus far reported have been by the bite of a blood-sucking fly and by accidental infection in the laboratory.

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EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, *Professor of Political Science at Columbia University*  
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# SCIENCE BUSINESS

## Canals, Bridges, Dams

The six greatest engineering feats of modern times, picked by Ralph Modjeski, famed Polish civil engineer, and son of Helena Modjeska, the tragedienne (*Popular Science Monthly*, June), include two canals, two bridges, and two dams:

- 1) The Suez Canal (1869).
- 2) The Firth of Forth Bridge, Scotland (1889).
- 3) The Assuan Dam, Egypt (1902).
- 4) The Panama Canal (1914).
- 5) The Roosevelt Dam, Arizona (1911).
- 6) The Quebec Bridge, St. Lawrence River (1917).

Some of these achievements have since been surpassed in the progress of engineering, but the obstacles surmounted and the state of science in their day make them supreme.

Some of the engineering feats of the near future, according to Modjeski:

A sea-level canal at Panama, (*TIME*, Jan. 28, *CABINET*).

An Anglo-French tunnel or bridge across the Straits of Dover. (See page 9.)

The Hudson River Bridge, New York, and the Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco (both projected).

Dr. Modjeski was born in Poland in 1861. He has just been awarded one of the annual John Scott medals by the American Philosophical Society. He designed and built the Columbia and Willamette River bridges, Ore.; the McKinley bridge, St. Louis; was one of the associated engineers of the Quebec bridge; and is now chief engineer of the Delaware River bridge, Philadelphia, which will have the longest single span in the U. S.

## "Never-Never Land"

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, fed up with the denatured Arctic exploration of the day, nevertheless cannot relinquish adventuring in waste lands. He sailed from New York, Australia his first stop. He will be accompanied from Sydney by Captain George H. Wilkins, Arctic explorer and Australian aviator. Using airplanes, they will penetrate the barren interior—the "Never-Never Land." The project has the support of the Australian Government. After a few months there, Stefansson will go to New Zealand, then Africa, where he will probably spend two years. He hopes to investigate the supposedly rich resources of the Great Australian Desert, and its possibilities for human habitation. It is the first time he has visited tropical or subtropical climates, but he does not expect to encounter greater obstacles than in his Arctic trips.

## Current Situation

As statistics on business continue to come in, it is apparent that the months of February and March this year marked a "peak" in the most active industries. April has seen a consistent decline in the basic industries, particularly iron and steel, and the assumption now seems to be for a quiet Summer, with a possible rally in the markets in the Fall if the likelihood for Mr. Coolidge's reelection is strong.

Just at present certain industries are very sick—the leather, textile and fertilizer lines are examples. Other industries are not well, and will presumably be worse before they are better; these include iron and steel, high cost copper properties, automobiles and railroad equipment. Still other industries, like the oils, have been sick and are now getting through their convalescent period. The whole question is whether the present recession in business will broaden and lengthen into a depression, or prove only a slight halt in operations. When things get bluest will be the time to plan on renewed activity. But that time has not yet arrived.

## Grapes

Prior to 1919 practically all wine grapes in this country were purchased by a few wineries. With the advent of prohibition laws, wine-growers feared that their occupation was ruined. But in this they reckoned without the demand supplied by many thousands of amateur makers of "home brew" wines.

Apparently as much wine is consumed in this country as ever. Prohibition laws have simply changed the outward forms by which wines are made. The tonnages of wines carried by leading railroads, for example, have shrunk rapidly toward zero. The Southern Pacific, which in 1917 carried 450,287 tons of wine, and in 1919 about 230,000 tons, in 1923 transported only 49,946 tons. So too the Santa Fe carried 167,535 tons in 1917, 94,181 in 1919 and 21,623 tons in 1923.

At first this shift led to a great increase, if not over-production of raisins, accompanied by a fall in prices. In 1919 the raisin crop of 182,500 tons was worth \$210 a ton, or \$38,325,000. Last year the crop of 237,000 tons was worth \$80 a ton, or \$18,960,000 altogether.

The tonnage of California wine grapes during recent years is also, interesting in this connection. In 1919, the tonnage of the crop was 400,000—valued at \$20,000,000, or \$5 a ton. Production then fell to 375,000 tons in 1920, and to 310,000 tons in 1921, while prices rose to \$75 and \$82 respectively. But at this point the "home brew" wine maker apparently got busy. In 1922 the crop jumped to 450,000 tons, and last year was 428,000 tons, despite a severe mil-



dew. Meanwhile prices fell to \$65 in 1922 and to \$40 last year.

## Trolleys

The trolley car, or—as their operators prefer to call it—the “electric railway industry,” is only 36 years old. Not until May 4, 1888, did the first commercially successful overhead trolley car appear in this country and spell the extinction of the older, slower and smaller “horse car” systems. To Richmond, Virginia, belongs the honor of witnessing on that date the beginning of the electrically-operated street railways. From that experimental beginning, the industry grew until at present it represents about \$6,000,000,000 of invested capital, an annual income of about \$1,000,000,000 and a record of carrying some 16,000,000 persons in 1923.

At first the new “electric railways” often proved very profitable and several of America's large private fortunes resulted from them. During the War and until very recently, however, the industry fell upon evil days. Operating costs were doubled or tripled, fares advanced little or not at all, competition with jitneys arose, and about a sixth of the industry went into the hands of receivers. Both track and equipment were sold for junk.

Now, according to the American Electric Railway Association, the industry is coming back. Coöperation between trolleys and buses is being effected, living fares are paid, and the public is taking a more sympathetic interest in its local trolley lines. In 1923 the industry spent over \$2,000,000 in advertising and intends to increase its appropriations for this purpose during the present year.

## Largest Bank

Hitherto no American bank has been able to boast of resources totalling a billion dollars. Yet it is undoubtedly only a matter of time until some of our larger banking institutions break into the “billion dollar” class. The likeliest candidate at present is America's largest bank, the National City Bank of New York; that it is already within striking distance of the billion dollar figure is shown by its statement at the end of the first quarter of 1924, when its resources had reached \$834,121,543.

The City Bank was organized in 1812, and after the passage of the National Banking Act during the Civil War became the “National City.” In 1893, at the end of its first quarter, its resources were \$25,000,000. Ten years later these had multiplied five times, and by 1913 had reached \$250,000,000.

The War greatly increased the volume of the bank's business, although its ambitious experiment of foreign branches proved unprofitable in spots and had to be curtailed. Since 1921 the “City's” progress has been rapid, and even its Cuban and Far Eastern

branches have become assets instead of liabilities.

Today the National City is America's largest bank, and predictions have been made that 1924 may see it reach the billion dollar figure in its resources. Yet this growth could be paralleled, in proportion, by other large banking institutions of New York, Chicago, Cleveland, and other important American centres.

## A Book

**MONEY REFORM**—John Maynard Keynes—Harcourt Brace (\$2.50).

Mr. Keynes, famed British economist, has never before emphasized so clearly the fact that he is a fiscal bolshevik.

*Monetary Reform* analyses the functions of money, shows how it affects the investing and business classes, the earner, production. It discusses inflation and its relation to taxation and a capital levy. It delves into the whole theory of money and the foreign exchanges. It suggests “alternative aims in monetary policy,” and then advocates inflation, neatly garbed.

Mr. Keynes wants a *devaluation* of currency, which means stabilization of money at present values. He wants internal purchasing power fixed on a commodity-value basis related to unemployment, state of trade, etc.,\* while the external purchasing power shall be controlled by gold whenever necessary.

Those readers who have followed Mr. Keynes' recent course will not be surprised at this attack on the present fiscal policies of most countries. Mr. Keynes would have the world embark upon great experiments. He apparently imagines that the clarity of his expression stimulates not the imagination but the common-sense of men. His contentions are a subversion of established fiscal policies in use for more than 100 years, a period in which, as Mr. Keynes agrees, the gold standard of currency became the unquestioned foundation of “the stability and safety of a money contract.” It is inconceivable that rabid progressivism should be regarded favorably in the conservative world of money.

The author is fortunately being ignored, because every country in the world is seeking to claim parity with the dollar and to fix its internal values to the gold value of its currency, or, in other words, to deflate. Furthermore, if the signs of the times be read aright, the Federal Reserve Bank has already adopted a policy of discounting European notes in large amounts, which is a policy more calculated to assist the recovery of European currencies than any yet adopted.

\*Professor Irving Fisher advocated stability of money on commodity values in his “*Commenedated dollar*.” Mr. Keynes' plan differs mainly in that it is not governed by hard and fast rules.

Mr. Keynes has much to say about the function of the Federal Reserve Bank. Other critics have proved his views fallacious.

# ARE STOCKS A BUY AGAIN?

In January and February we persistently advised the “short” sale of industrial stocks.

Since then the market has lost practically its entire advance begun in October, 1923.

The situation has, therefore, now changed radically.

## WHAT NOW?

Do the decline and the new developments accompanying it warrant renewed buying on a broad scale? Or should a bearish attitude still be maintained?

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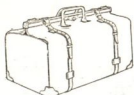
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### New World's Records

At the Bradley Interscholastic Track and Field meet at Peoria, Ill., two young women beat their own records with much skill and dash.

Katherine Lee of Chicago faced the bar unperturbed. One, two, three, a



© P. & A.

KATHERINE LEE  
Unperturbed

few graceful bounds, a scamper, an elegant leap and Miss Lee shot 4 ft., 11 1/4 in. into the air and over the bar, beating her previous world record of 4 ft., 10 7/8 in.

Dorothy Smith, also of Chicago, bearded the ground with graceful feet 60 whole yards in 7.7 seconds, bettering her previous mark by point three seconds. She also ran 70 yards in 8.8 seconds and thus tied a world's record.

10,000-metre walk: C. C. MacMaster of Cape Town, South Africa, 45 min. 46 sec.

### Romero's Début

At Madison Square Garden, Manhattan, Quentin Romero, 196 pound pugilistic champ of Chile, fell before the bruising, battering attack of Floyd Johnson, 199 pound Iowan. Romero, his face a bloody smear, fell in the seventh round, lay prone while the timer tolled off ten seconds. Whether he was really "out" or whether he could not understand the Anglo-Saxon numerals as shouted by the referee are questions which were afterwards debated.

He himself appeared surprised to find that the bout was over for when the bell rang immediately after he had been counted out he jumped to his feet. His supporters wished to take the matter up with the timer, were

prevented from injuring someone by the timely arrival of special patrolmen.

Romero had been battered mercilessly through four of the six rounds, however, and when he received the terrific right to the jaw and the flailing right back of the ear that ended the fight, his left eye was closed with a swelling that extended half way up his forehead and his lips were bleeding profusely. He had been knocked down three times and through a good part of the bout went careening drunkenly around the ring taking almost everything Johnson had to give.

Nevertheless, he was courageous to the end, took his punishment in a way that won for him the admiration of the crowd. After a knock-down in the second round he drove in a straight left that felled Johnson.

### Tilden's Circus

At the Oak Tennis Club, Larchmont, N. Y., William T. Tilden, II, tennis champion, engaged in a "circus" match, "did wizard tricks with his racket and ball."

In a singles match he "toyed" with Harold Throckmorton, 6-1, 6-2. When things grew dull, or when Throckmorton strove a little too valiantly, Tilden let loose a few fast ones that made Jove and his thunder look like a slow-ball pitcher.

But the "circus" came to town when "Bad Bill," playing double courts, took on Throckmorton and Voshell, also playing double courts. He beat them in a one-set match 7-5.

At the close of the day, which had been cold, wet and continually disagreeable, Tilden and Frederick Baggs went down to defeat before Throckmorton and Voshell, 6-4, 6-4.

### New Golf Ball

Larger, lighter. It is conceivable that another change may be made in the weight and size of the golf ball.

A few years ago when the U. S. G. A. and the St. Andrews Club of Scotland standardized the so-called 1.62-1.62 ball, there was a good deal of agitation among amateurs as to just how important this standardization was. Questions of whether a score of 119 played with a "maverick" ball beat a 125 played with a standard ball were raised and discussed—ofttimes heatedly.

Now the U. S. G. A. officials seem to be looking with favor on a 1.68-1.55 ball. That is, instead of the former diameter of 1.62 inches it will be 1.68 inches and instead of the former weight of 1.62 ounces it will be 1.55. Thus the new ball is lighter and bigger and has less specific gravity—a specific gravity of 1.08, to be exact. This amount is a trifle above the spe-

cific gravity of the old "floater" type of ball.

**A try-out.** The new ball was given a thorough try-out last week at the Morris County Golf Club, near Convent, N. J. Jess W. Sweetser, National Amateur Champion in 1923, knocked out a 71 with the large, light ball—a new course record.

## AERONAUTICS

### Food and Nerve

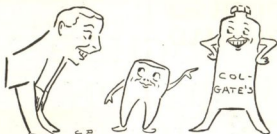
Flying over the barren waste of the Alaska Peninsula, surrounded by a heavy fog that blotted out the desolate, treeless, uninhabited shores below, two aviators, speeding westward, crashed against a mountain side. Miraculously uninjured, they picked themselves from the wreck of their plane and started on a search for life, warmth, food. For seven days they labored across that rough, uneven country. At the end of a week they came to a trapper's cabin on the southern tip of Port Moller Bay, nearly at the end of the peninsula. From there they flashed back word that they were safe.

Thus ended a ten-day search for Major Frederick L. Martin and his mechanic, Staff Sergeant Alva L. Harvey. Major Martin was commander of the U. S. Army air fleet of four planes set out to circumnavigate the world (TIME, March 24).

While Major Martin and his companion were searching for civilization, the U. S. Government was pursuing an intensive search for them. The President said: "Every effort the Government can make is being made to find these gallant men." Two U. S. Coast Guard cutters ploughed the gale-lashed waters of the North Pacific day and night. At every bay and inlet a small boat was put off and a search was made of the adjoining land. At night the two ships' glaring searchlights swept the desolate coast.

Major Martin wired Major Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Chief of Army Air Service: "Crashed against mountain in fog at 12:30 o'clock. Neither hurt but ship total wreck. Our existence due to concentrated food and nerve. Arrived at a trapper's cabin, southernmost point of Port Moller's Bay, morning 7th, exhausted. Found food. Rested three days. Walked to beach. Awaiting instructions here."

Said Mrs. Frederick L. Martin, informed that her husband was safe: "I am going to ask Fred to make the greatest sacrifice he ever made in his life: I want him to promise me he will never fly again. . . . God bless the little messenger boy that delivered the telegram. He came to my sister's house where I have been staying . . . and his face was radiant with smiles. Instinctively, I knew he had brought me good news."



Said Mr. Tooth to Mr. Man,  
"I'll work for you the best I can.  
In payment I deserve a ream  
Of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream."

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Eat Asparagus in six weeks after planting. I am the only grower of these roots in the United States. Insect, my 109 One Dollar Bargain List. 10 Shrubs for \$1; 5 Small Evergreens for \$1; 40 Gladioli Bulbs, \$1; 40 Asparagus, \$1; 60 Horse Radish, \$1; 8 Rhubarb, \$1. Ninety-four other bargains. Catalogue sent.

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*These are the Cabinet of  
the United States. Their  
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Dear Sir:  
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Bill me for \$5 ☐. I enclose \$5 ☐.

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## THE PRESS

### When Portland Went Crazy

*Eternal Spirit of the chainless Mind!  
Brightest in dungeons, Liberty, thou  
art;*

*For there thy habitation is the heart—  
The heart, which love of thee alone can  
bind.*

So mused the great but indiscreet  
poet, Byron.

"We chose Liberty for a name be-  
cause it is the first word in American  
consciousness. It was first made to  
mean something here in America. . . .  
It had been a dream despaired of else-  
where. Here it was realized!"

So exclaimed the publishers of the  
Chicago *Tribune* and the *Daily News*  
(Manhattan). It was small wonder that  
the musings of J. M. Patterson and  
R. R. McCormick differed from the  
poet: they had not committed his in-  
discretions, nor had he made a fortune  
by collecting pennies from the gum-  
chewers of a great nation.

For Messrs. Patterson and McCor-  
mick, having driven out all comers ex-  
cept Hearst and a small business daily  
from the morning newspaper field in  
Chicago, looked ahead for new fields  
to conquer. They chose Manhattan and  
there five years ago founded a little  
illustrated sheet, of scandalmongering  
propensities, the *Daily News*. The gum-  
chewers of Manhattan seized the *News*  
and gloated. Pennies by the carload  
rolled into the proprietors' pockets.  
And yet they felt the urge for "More!  
More!"

It is now some months since the re-  
port was bruited through the publishing  
world that the Chicago *Tribune* had in  
mind a new magazine to compete with  
the *Saturday Evening Post*. Last week  
the report was justified. *Liberty* ap-  
peared.

With the magazine in hand it is easier  
to conjecture what went on in the fertile  
minds of Messrs. Patterson and Mc-  
Cormick.

"We have taught the people of Chi-  
cago to stomach our ware. The gum-  
chewers of Manhattan have gobbled it  
up. It must be popular stuff. It's too  
bad we can't sell it to the whole coun-  
try. But it would cost a terrible lot  
of money to start a newspaper in every  
city. Why not put our stuff into a mag-  
azine and sell it everywhere?"

"We'll have John T. McCutcheon  
draw a cartoon for the cover. Then  
we'll have an editorial page and put  
at the top that thing of Decatur's:  
'Our Country . . . may she always be  
in the right; but our country, right or  
wrong!' That must be good stuff;  
we've used it for a long time. Then  
we'll get some stories—the kind we  
use in our Sunday editions—by George  
Barr McCutcheon, Albert Payson Ter-  
hune and Montague Glass. And we  
can have Mae Tinee, who does our  
movies, contribute some of that 'Ask



Me! Ask Me! stuff about the screen. We can take a leaf from our success with the *News* and put in a couple of pages of news photographs—everybody likes pictures. And a few of that not-too-serious kind of article that gets away strong in *The Saturday Evening Post*. Oh, yes, and add a few of those 'inspirational' articles that the *American Magazine* makes its living by, and some of the women's heart stuff and patterns—the things that sell women's magazines. We can print the whole thing by 'coloroto' the way we do our Sunday supplements. Better still, we'll sell every other page for advertising, all the way through the entire magazine—that will get the advertisers! And sell the whole thing for a nickel, in competition with *The Saturday Evening Post*. By —, that's a wonderful mixture!

"Now for a name—a good 100% American name. How will we get that? Oh, that's easy, we'll start a competition, offer prizes, put up \$25,000. That will get all our little friends interested before we put out the magazine. We'll more than get the \$25,000 back from the extra sales on the first issue. Great!"

So the thing was planned. So put into effect. In the prize contest for a name 1,005,002 persons submitted 1,395,322 suggestions. If all of them bought the first issue of the magazine the net receipts from that source alone would have been \$50,250. The prize-winning name was submitted by one George A. Elwell, of Youngstown, and won the \$20,000 first prize. It was a stroke of inspiration that brought to his mind "LIBERTY—A Weekly Periodical for Everyone." He submitted 3,016 other suggestions but none of them were so inspired. The suggestions of Queen Marie of Rumania, Admiral Sims, Billy Sunday, Anton Lang, Harry Pratt Judson, also fell short of this inspiration.

So *Liberty* spread her wings and flew, just as Messrs. Patterson and McCormick had planned. How high? If one can believe an advertisement published in the *Chicago Tribune* the day following *Liberty's* appearance on the newsstands, there had been sold in one day the entire first issue—725,000 copies. (According to another account in the *Tribune* the number was 735,000—at any rate, a great number.)

In support of this announcement were published 22 telegrams from news agencies all over the country. Selections:

*Boston.* "Entire order of *Liberty* Magazines sold in two hours. You may want to undersupply me, but demand is so great that you better rush 20,000 more."

*Milwaukee.* "*Liberty Magazine* is going like wild fire. Can use an additional 1,000 or 1,500 copies."

*Indianapolis.* "*Liberty Magazine* going like wild-fire. Could use 1,000 more copies."

*Columbus.* "Rush 2,000 more *Liberty*. Going like wild-fire."

*Portland, Ore.* "Town gone crazy. Have not half enough copies."

## Growing Corn

The sun and the moon do not shine in the same sky. What use has the sun for the moon, which can grow no corn?

Cyrus Hermann Kotschmar Curtis is one of the major luminaries of the publishing world. He did for publishing much what Cyrus H. McCormick did



© Barney

DR. CANBY

"His resignation took the heart out of a hopeful enterprise"

for farming—industrialized a comparatively un-organized business. Having had unimagined success with *The Saturday Evening Post* and *The Ladies' Home Journal*, Mr. Curtis turned to newspapers. First he took the two *Public Ledgers* (morning and evening) of Philadelphia. Last January he reached out to Manhattan and bought the *New York Evening Post*.

In taking control of the *Post* he took possession of an heirloom. On the list of its editors and owners were Alexander Hamilton, William Cullen Bryant, John Bigelow, Carl Schurz, E. L. Godkin—great men who had made the *Post* a landmark of journalism. But these men had passed and the *Post* was no longer their *Post*. It was a paper run by a group of wealthy men for the purpose of satisfying their view of what a newspaper should be—an educated man's paper, liberal, refined, in good taste. Mr. Curtis changed the *Post* into what he thought a paper should be—a paper for news, a go-getter for circulation, the kind of intellectual pabulum that could attract a large audience. In making the change he immediately lost Christopher Morley, that most genial of columnists. In general, however, he did not destroy the paper of the bygone intellectual giants, because it was no longer their paper. The *Post* had passed their high-water-mark a generation earlier.

But there was one portion of his purchase which has not passed its high-



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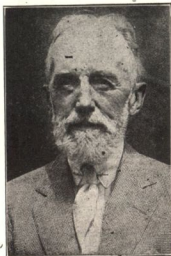
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water mark. It was the *Literary Review*, which was published as part of the *Post's* Saturday edition. Back in 1920, the owners of the *Post* had cast about to find a man who could adequately conduct the *Literary Review*. They went to the group of literary professors at Yale—the group which included the fluent William Lyon Phelps, the dramatic Chauncey Brewster Tinker (author of *Young Bostwick*) the Chestertonian John M. Berdan, the quiet, sage Charlton M. Lewis, now dead, Dean Wilbur Cross, Editor of the *Yale Review*, and others less well known. From this group the *Post* secured Dr. Henry Seidel Canby.

He had been a lecturer at Yale, an assistant editor of the *Yale Review*,



CYRUS HERMANN KOTZSCHMAR CURTIS  
"His heart beat on as sturdily as ever"

and during part of the War had engaged in liaison work abroad. In September, 1920, he went to Manhattan and took charge of the Saturday *Literary Review* of the *Post*.

In stature rather short, in manner kindly, humorous, direct, Mr. Canby soon made the *Literary Review* an outstanding institution in the field of belles lettres. Under his conduct it was intelligent, sane, discriminating and flavored with the salt of sanity, humor. To his office marched the people of the literary world—Edith Wharton, Carl Van Doren, Stuart P. Sherman, Archibald Cary Coolidge, Sinclair Lewis, Edmund Wilson, Jr., Mary M. Colum, Padraic Colum, Vernon Kelllogg, Chauncey B. Tinker, William Lyon Phelps, Charles Seymour, Ludwig Lewisohn, Willa Cather, Hamilton Holt, Louis Untermeyer—while across the ocean his friends numbered H. G. Wells, Joseph Conrad, Walter de la Mare, May Sinclair, Frank Swinnerton, Hugh Walpole. Yet the only "I" in his interesting discourses was the "I" in "literature."

Aside from his famous associates he was the adviser, helper, great and good friend of young and undistinguished writers. He built up a group of literary people who helped to make his

*Review* distinguished—William Rose Benét, Amy Loveman and others. When Mr. Canby had made the *Literary Review* a landmark, it was sold to Mr. Curtis.

What more remained? Curtis and Canby could not shine in the same sky. Curtis wanted to grow corn. The *Literary Review* had extended its circulation beyond the *Post*; it had spread, infiltrated gradually into the farthest states, where it circulated as a separate publication. But it was not part of Mr. Curtis' conception of a newspaper. It was not calculated to help the *Post* become the standard largest circulation newspaper in Manhattan. So Mr. Curtis ordered an about face. The *Literary Review* must be popularized.

Last week Mr. Canby resigned. W. Orton Tewson, who in Philadelphia treats literature as Mr. Curtis likes it treated, was placed in charge of the *Review* from afar. He sent ahead some modern improvements, notably some pictures of authors such as are published in newspapers, a slightly different typographical "make up" and a series of paragraphs about what Mr. Tewson had found out by reading books during the past week.

The *New York World*, commenting on Mr. Canby's departure, declared: "His resignation takes the heart out of a hopeful enterprise." But Mr. Curtis' heart beat on, as sturdily as ever.

## Grozier

A descendant of the Mayflower who was born in San Francisco Bay died last week in Cambridge, Mass. He added another one to the great group of journalists of yesterday who have left newspaperdom forever.

Edwin Atkins Grozier, son of a sea captain, was born aboard his father's clipper ship in San Francisco. Before going to college he spent several years before the mast. Following college he served on the staffs of several Boston papers, then became private secretary of a Governor of Massachusetts. From that post he went to another similar one, became private secretary to one of the great examples of aggressive journalism, Joseph Pulitzer.

Under Pulitzer, Grozier advanced to be editor-in-chief of the evening and Sunday editions of *The New York World*. Then he branched out for himself.

In 1891, he was on a vacation in Boston. He heard that the *Boston Post* was nearly bankrupt. It was a challenge. He stepped in and bought the paper. He then had: \$100 cash, 3,000 subscribers, a debt of \$150,000 and an average net loss of \$2,500 a week.

Last week the *Post* announced the death of the man who had been its editor for 33 years, the man who had led it out of the morass. For several years he had been confined to his home by illness. But even on the very day of his death he wrote two editorials. A few hours later he was dead.

## Hundreds of words you use every day are almost the same in French, Spanish and German.

Here are over 50 from a single page of a New York newspaper

reaction	eminent	brutal	command
conservative	national	police	moral
tendency	class	capitalist	revolution
illustrate	energetic	administration	conspire
contraction	industrial	inspection	conference
theory	interest	problem	delegate
absolute	organization	commissioner	historical
dictator	department	naturally	consequence
political	creature	liberal	ideal
social	confiscate	aspiration	action
ethical	character	aristocracy	agitation
practical	person	element	imperial
ignore	demonstration	constellation	situation



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IF somebody handed you a foreign newspaper and told you to read it at sight, you would probably say:

“Impossible! Why, I don’t know a word of any language but English!”

Yet the amazing fact is that you do actually know hundreds of words of French, Spanish and German—without realizing it. Hundreds, yes thousands of words are almost identical in English and in the three principal foreign languages. Over 50 of them, printed in the panel above, were taken from a single American newspaper page.

What does this mean? Simply that you already have a start toward learning any language you choose, by the easiest, most efficient method ever devised.

This is the Pelman Method of Language Instruction—a wonderfully simple way of teaching that has been enthusiastically received in England, and has just been brought to America. You learn in the simplest, most natural way imaginable—the way a child learns to speak his native tongue—without bothering about rules of grammar at all in the beginning.

### First you learn to read the language at sight

Let us suppose, for example, that you have decided to learn French. (The Pelman method works just as simply with the other languages.)

When you open the first lesson of the Pelman method, you will be surprised to see not a single word of explanation in English. But you soon realize that no English is necessary. You find that you already know enough French words to start—words that are almost the same in English—and that you can easily discover the meaning of the unfamiliar French words by the way they “fit in” with the ones you recognize at sight.

Your interest is seized and held at once with all the fascination of a game.

In the places where it is necessary, you get the meaning of new words from little pictures of the things the words stand for—but the principle of using words you already know to teach you whole new sentences works so well that you literally read the course from beginning to end in French, and at sight.

### And you begin to speak before you realize it

After only eight to twelve weeks you will be able to read books and newspapers in the language you have chosen—and almost before you realize it, you will find yourself able to speak that language more fluently than students who have studied it for years in the toilsome “grammar-first” way.

Mr. M. Dawson-Smith, an English student of the Pelman system, writes: “A short time ago a Spanish lady was staying in the neighborhood. I practised my Spanish on her, and she congratulated me both on my accent and fluency, and was amazed to hear that I had learnt it all from correspondence. She has lent me several Spanish books which I can read with the greatest ease.”

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## IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

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

**Edwin Denby**, ex-Secretary of the Navy: "In a speech to University of Michigan alumni, said I: 'I was informed that I could go back, could again take up the job of Secretary of the Navy and that if I repeated my actions in the oil matter I would be shot, why, I would say: 'Bring on your firing squad!' Men of Michigan have no reason to be ashamed of me. . . Congress charged the head of the Navy to conserve, sell or exchange that oil. That was what I did!'"

**John F. Hyland**, Mayor of New York: "In a letter to the Brooklyn Teachers' Association I advocated an Alaskan-California-Canadian Rockies tour by Brooklyn teachers. Said I: 'The glint of crystalline rocks . . . the indescribable beauty . . . the splashing water-falls, the lakes . . . and the nestling homes in the crotches of tree limbs of our feathered friends restore to the wanderer that sense of possession of the instinctive heritage of all mankind. . .'"

"Summer or winter, day or night  
The woods are an ever new delight."

**Thomas L. Blanton**, Congressman from Texas: "It was reported that, at a meeting of the House District of Columbia Committee, I called Representative Hammer of North Carolina 'a garrulous old grandmother.' Other committee members with difficulty kept us apart. Mr. Hammer let fly a folding chair, missed me, seized the bulky District of Columbia Appropriation Bill. We lunged, finally shook hands."

**Eddie Cantor**, famed comedian: "My press agent announced that I have asked permission to organize a Broadway committee for the nomination of Governor Smith of New York for President. I was quoted as saying: 'Don't laugh about this, I'm serious. . . The time for ridicule will be when he gets into the campaign. A few good lines about an opponent will be worth more than all the ponderous political arguments in the world!'"

**Mrs. Florence Kling Harding**: "For the first time since President Harding's death, I took part in a public ceremony. In Bridgeport, Conn., with a silver trowel I applied mortar to the cornerstone for the new \$1,000,000 Warren Harding High School. Said I to interviewers: 'Some day I may go back to Ohio to engage in the newspaper business again!'"

**Giulio Gatti-Casazza**, General Director of the Metropolitan Opera Company: "In the New York Su-

preme Court, A. Jaekel & Co., furriers, sued me, demanded \$2,228.50 for garments said to have been purchased by Mme. Frances Alda, my wife. Attorneys said that several bills had been sent to me, that I ignored them."

**George B. Cutten**, President of Colgate University: "In Utica, I drove Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick to the train, was arrested, charged with driving 40 miles an hour. I pled not guilty, demanded trial. Reports said that I, if convicted, would have to serve from one to five days in jail."

**Christian X**, King of Denmark: "The editor of a Danish newspaper asked my Chamberlain that I grant an audience to Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks. Asked the Chamberlain: 'Who are Fairbanks and Pickford?' Apprised of their identity, he said: 'American citizens must apply for an audience through the American minister.'"

**Percy Marks**, author of *The Plastic Age*: "In its issue of May 5, 1924, TIME, the weekly news-magazine, ignorantly stated that E. P. Dutton & Co. published *The Plastic Age*. This book was published by the Century Co."

## MILESTONES

**Reported born.** To Mrs. Mathilde McCormick Oser, granddaughter of John D. Rockefeller, and Major Max Oser, Swiss ex-riding-master, a daughter; in Paris.

**Married.** James Montgomery Flagg, 47, illustrator, to Miss Dorothy Wadman, 25, his magazine-cover model; in Manhattan. His first wife, who was Miss Nellie McCormick of St. Louis, died in April, 1923.

**Died.** Frederick W. Mulkey, 50, one time U. S. Senator from Oregon; in Portland.

**Died.** Mrs. Laura M. Work, 64, wife of the U. S. Secretary of the Interior; of angina pectoris, in Washington (see Page 2).

**Died.** Mrs. Mary Tabb Bolling Lee, daughter-in-law of General Robert E. Lee; in Richmond.

**Died.** Edwin Atkins Grozier, 64, editor and publisher of *The Boston Post*; at Cambridge. (See Page 28.)



## POINT with PRIDE

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

A handsome, clean-shaven Bolshevik. (P. 8.)

A few graceful bounds, a scamper, an elegant leap. (P. 24.)

The sheer power of the Tellegen will and smoldering eyes. (P. 15.)

A university course in training for parenthood. (P. 17.)

George Elwell. He defeated Queen Marie, Billy Sunday, Anton Lang, Admiral Sims. (P. 27.)

Real live bulls on the stage. (P. 13.)

"The most wonderful man writing English today." (P. 14.)

"The glint of crystalline rocks . . . the splashing water-falls . . . the lakes. . ." (P. 30.)

Edwin Denby. He would say: "Bring on your firing squad!" (P. 30.)

An audience that cheered, stamped, shouted, whistled, howled. (P. 13.)

Long hours with engine pumps, port boilers, bilge rams. (P. 14.)

The six greatest engineering feats of modern times. (P. 22.)

May Sinclair. She dresses quietly. (P. 15.)

An exhibition "free to every lover of Art who finds himself in Atlanta." (P. 15.)

Will T. Tilden. He "did wizard tricks with his racket and ball." (P. 24.)


Forty-two chapters and no two alike. (P. 14.)

A great and good friend of the young and undistinguished. (P. 28.)

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## VIEW with ALARM

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

Judge Kniazev. He slew his stenographer. (P. 10.)

"Rough country ladies." (P. 11.)

A "big, long drink of water." (P. 7.)

"The blackest page in our history as a nation." (P. 12.)

2,000 rabid monarchy men goose-stepping into Halle. (P. 10.)

"One vast monument of sham and humbug." (P. 7.)

An exotic romancer who caused French eyebrows to lift. (P. 14.)

British bibulophile vs. British Bryan. (P. 18.)

"Enough germs to kill a million mice." (P. 20.)

Diseased jack rabbits. (P. 20.)

A public "wet and shivering, cold and snuffling." (P. 20.)

All the ingredients of a seething, insoluble, good French row. (P. 17.)

Quentin Romero, his face a bloody smear. (P. 24.)

Symbolists, acmeists, centrifugalists, Moscow Parnassians. (P. 11.)

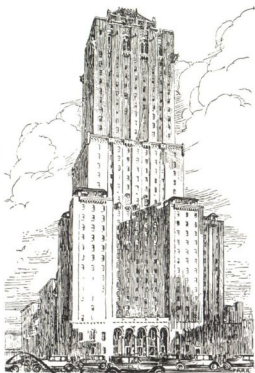
"A manipulated and bossed figure-head." (P. 11.)

A wrought-iron gun. (P. 2.)

Madeline Southard. She shook her fist at a Bishop. (P. 18.)

Liberty—in print. (P. 26.)

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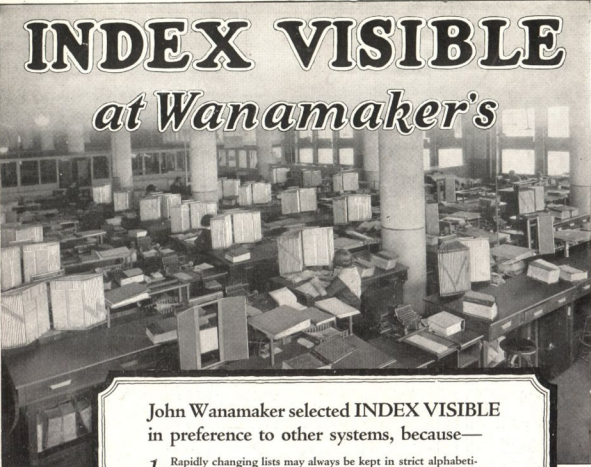


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