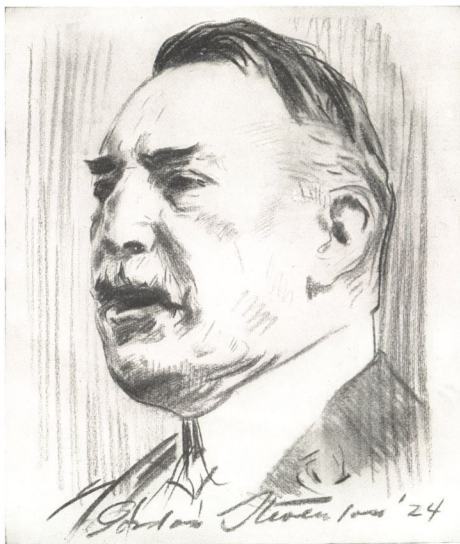


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



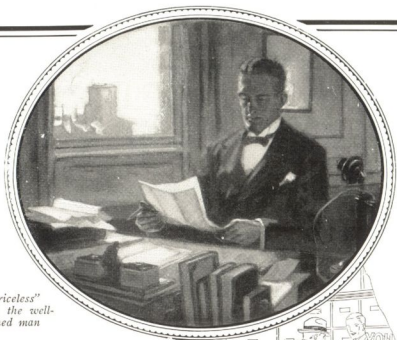
VOL. III NO. 21

SIR JAMES CRAIG

"Solemn, strong, sober—"

(See Page 8)

MAY 26, 1924



A "priceless"
shave to the well-
groomed man

How Faith in the Public's Fairness Added Three Million More *Enthusiastic* DURHAM-DUPLEX Users



NOT a single dissatisfied purchaser! In introducing these razors to three million more men by allowing them to name *their own price*, the vast army of DURHAM-DUPLEX users has won some of its most ardent supporters.

Our confidence in the shaving men of America has been gloriously fulfilled. Their faith in our offer has been confirmed by the unfeigned comfort of each and every DURHAM-DUPLEX *Blade*. The story of these super-tested blades—long, beautifully tempered, marvelously keen—is best told in the well-groomed, clean shaven countenances of more than twelve million men today.

EITHER MODEL—ONE DOLLAR
Interchangeable Blades 50c for pack-
age of 5

DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZOR CO.
Jersey City, N. J.
Factories:—Jersey City; Sheffield;
Paris; Toronto

Sales Representatives in all Countries



DURHAM-DUPLEX

The Razor of Priceless Comfort

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol III. No. 24

May 26, 1924

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

The White House Week

¶ The President vetoed the Bonus Bill, condemning it from the standpoints of economic wisdom and moral principle. (See Page 4.)

¶ President Coolidge let it be known that he had been informed by the Department of Justice (Daugherty regime) at the time when he gave executive clemency to a Chicago saloon keeper sentenced to a year in jail and \$1,000 fine in connection with an alleged infraction of the prohibition laws. The President had been given to understand that the fine had been paid although the sentence had not been served. The President's statement was given out following the action of a Chicago judge who ruled that the man was sentenced for contempt and that, therefore, the President did not have the power to pardon. Attorney General Stone instituted an examination of the case to determine whether the denial of the President's power to pardon was legal.

¶ The President stood smiling beside Mrs. Coolidge under a large oak near the South Portico of the White House and welcomed 1,600 guests, including three long paragraphs of prominent names, who came to the first of three Executive garden parties. Mrs. Coolidge wore tan chiffon and a bright shawl, and food was distributed from tables in scattered red-and-white striped marquees.

¶ Other important social engagements of Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge included: 1) attendance at the marriage of Miss Mary Wallace (Agriculture) to Dr. Charles Bruggmann, 2) a visit to the Army-Navy League Ball in the sail loft of the Navy Yard, 3) a visit under the friendly protection of John Ringling to the circus at which, according to reliable reports, Mr. Coolidge most enjoyed "bareback riding, trapeze performances and trained dog acts."

¶ Last week the most notorious disease in the U. S. was a "rose fever" contracted by Mr. Coolidge from the dust at the circus. It kept him in his room for two days.

¶ Mrs. John B. Henderson of Wash-

ington, planning to spend the Summer abroad, bethought herself of a less fortunate lady, and offered Mrs. Coolidge the use of her private swimming-pool during the early morning hours several times a week. Mrs. Coolidge accepted and asked that Mrs. George Wharton Pepper (Republican, Pennsylvania) and Mrs. Andrieus A. Jones (Democrat, New Mexico) be invited to share the pool with her at the designated hours.

Pre-Convention

Republican. The Republican primary campaign drew to a close with desultory firing, while the victorious Coolidge forces entrenched themselves on the field.

With the accession of Maryland and Oregon, the Coolidge delegates were numbered at 986, with 28 for La Follette, 15 for Johnson and 80 yet to be chosen.

Thereupon Mr. Johnson gave up. He sent word to the delegates pledged to

him releasing them from voting for him at the convention.

A day's flurry was caused by a letter from Mayor Curley (Democrat) of Boston to Senator David Ignatius Walsh. The Mayor asked for an investigation of the Coolidge campaign fund contributions on the basis of the following paragraph from a letter sent out by the chairman of the "Pipe Fitting and Allied Material Group" in Massachusetts to make collections:

"There is no limit to the amount an individual may give to this committee. Large contributions will be so divided as to give full observance to the requirements of the statutes. All contributions must be voluntary."

The second sentence seemed to imply a deliberate attempt to evade the law. It was discovered, however, that there was no Federal statute to be evaded, for the reason that there really is no legal limit to the amount an individual may give for such a campaign.

The week's most prominently mentioned aspirants for the Republican Vice Presidential nomination were Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge* of the same state.

Democratic. To aspirant William G. McAdoo went Kentucky and Oregon and apparently also Wyoming—the latter by default of all opposition. Some 410 or 420 delegates were claimed for the ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

Under the two-thirds rule which holds in Democratic Conventions Mr. McAdoo will need 732 votes—some 300 more—to be nominated. Boss George E. Brennan of Illinois, anti-McAdoo leader, challenged McAdoo to advocate a change to a simple majority requirement for nomination. Under a majority-vote rule McAdoo would need only 550 votes—about 150 more than he now has. If Mr. McAdoo is to be nominated, such a change would make the matter simpler. On the other hand,

*"Coolidge-Beveridge—great hot weather ticket!" said a famed columnist.

CONTENTS

	Page
National Affairs	1-7
Foreign News	8-12
Music	13
Art	13-14
Books	14-15
Cinema	15
The Theatre	16-17
Education	17-18
Religion	18-19
Medicine	19-20
Aeronautics	20
Science	20 & 22
Business	22-24
Miscellany	25
The Press	25-26
Sport	26-27
Coming & Going	30
Imaginary Interviews	30
Milestones	31
Point with Pride	32
View with Alarm	32

Published weekly by TIME, Incorporated, at 236 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y., office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1897.

National Affairs—[Continued]

if Mr. McAdoo is not to be nominated, the change would make it less easy for him to prevent the nomination of an opposing candidate, such as Mr. Brennan may favor. If either side secures a change to a majority rule, it will prove to be a two-edged sword that must be handled with care. So when Mr. Brennan challenged the McAdoo men to come out for a majority-vote rule, they countered by declaring they would make no opposition if Mr. Brennan proposed it.

The McAdoo forces went to Manhattan to attend a meeting of the Committee on Arrangements for the Democratic National Convention. The meeting of the Committee was to choose a temporary chairman, the so-called keynoter for the Democratic Convention. Each aspirant for the nomination naturally wanted a key-note speaker favorable to him. As compromises between the several factions, Representative Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee and Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi were the chief possibilities. The McAdoo group amicably agreed with the Underwood-Smith group in the choice of Mr. Harrison.

An Ebullient Partisan

"It is naturally pleasing to be honored to preside over a convention that will assuredly nominate the next President of the United States"—the words came naturally to Mr. Harrison. They flowed from his tongue without a second's hesitation when he heard that he had been chosen as temporary Chairman of the Democratic Convention. He is a natural born partisan, and his name is Pat.

Unfortunately, his name is not Patrick. "Pat" is all the *Congressional Directory* says. But he has christened "Byron Patton" in the Methodist Church. After he left college he was a pitcher on a semi-professional baseball team. Since then he has spent most of his time "pitching bean balls" at the Republican Party.

Representative Burton of Ohio will keynote for the Republicans. He is expected to make a good conservative speech, nothing spectacular. But what of Harrison? Won't he furnish drama! Won't he rake the Republicans over the coals! What will he leave of the Republican platform, that will then be a new-born babe, brought forth into the world only a few days before? Won't the Republican can-

didates slink away, like Cataline, before the scourging he will give them! Harrison is a man worth listening to. Hear his famous tongue as it has cracked:

On the Democratic Party. "In this dark hour of Republican misrule, marked by wiggling, wobbling, halt-



© Paul Thompson

SENATOR HARRISON

"Birds' eggs and fish eggs, free!"

ing and hesitating, twisting and squirming, doubt and uncertainty, and with no fixed program or settled policy, the record made by the last Administration rises in a halo of brilliance."

On the Republican Party. "Except where it has been compelled to follow the paths made by the Wilson Administration it has been as spineless as a Burbank cactus. . .

"The Republican party under present leadership has forgotten the principles upon which it was founded and become a party of hypocrisy and deceit. . . Its record lies in a wreckage of broken promises and repudiated pledges. . . There never was such a flagrant betrayal of party promises, such a complete failure to solve present-day problems. . . Not only have they attempted to increase the cost of living . . . but this Administration has given encouragement to every effort to reduce the wages of the wage-earner and to increase the profits of the conscienceless gouger."

On the Republican Tariff. "Let's see what the people are to get tax-

free under your bill. First, you are going to let bones come in free, and Brazilian pebbles. Then, bristles, if they are crude, cuttlefish bone, dry insects, stems of vegetables and flowers—I don't understand how they escaped. Birds' eggs and fish eggs, free. Fish skins, fossils, dragon's blood. Horsehair, hoops, old junk. If it's new junk it can't come in free. I don't know whether you let loaded dice in free, but you are giving the American people loaded dice in this bill. And seaweed—that just drifts in. Nux vomica, rags, shavings, old paper, rope ends, old sausage casings and bladders, skeletons and false teeth. If you pass this bill the American people won't need any teeth, as they won't be able to purchase the necessities to use them on. Joss sticks and turtles and worn gut. So that's the free list the American people are going to get!"

After such diatribes Mr. Harrison frequently retires to the cloak-room and meeting his Republican colleagues, many of whom are his good friends, pats them on the back. Vituperation is all in his day's work.

THE CABINET

Tokyo Vacated

The everchanging personnel of Secretary Hughes' diplomatic emissaries after undergoing a thorough rearrangement during the last twelve-month, is again to be altered.

Cyrus E. Woods, who last summer was transferred from Madrid to Tokyo sent in his resignation. He resigned on account of the health of his mother-in-law which had been affected by the ordeal of the Japanese earthquake last Summer. In making the announcement, the White House asserted that—in spite of all diplomatic usage—health really was the cause of Mr. Woods' retirement. The State Department declared that Mr. Woods' resignation had been tendered some three weeks ago, but had been postponed on account of the diplomatic tension resulting from the passage of the Immigration bill.

CONGRESS

The Legislative Week

Congress would like to adjourn on June 7, before the political conventions—so the press was given to understand. But there are obstacles. Very little has been done. The Senate, especially, feels that there may be much for it to do in the meantime. If the session continues through

*A type of delivery in which a swift ball is aimed at or close to the batter's head to shake his nerve, drive him away from the plate—or knock him out.

National Affairs—[Continued]

the political conventions there is no telling when it may end—perhaps not until it is time for the members to go home and mend their fences before election.

The Senate:

¶ Adopted a resolution laying down for the Interstate Commerce Commission "the true policy in rate-making," declaring that agriculture is a basic industry and directing the commission to lower rates on farm products as much as is "compatible with the maintenance of adequate transportation service."

¶ Adopted a resolution calling upon the Treasurers of the Republican and Democratic National Committees to furnish information on the contributions of the "Big Five" meat packers in political campaigns since 1920.

¶ Passed a House Resolution remitting further payments to the U. S. by China of the Boxer indemnity.

¶ Adopted a resolution ordering the Tariff Commission to inquire into the cotton textile industry.

¶ Debated the Army Appropriation Bill.

¶ Defeated the Bursum Pension Bill, 28 to 53, when it was pressed for passage over the President's veto.

¶ Adopted the conference report on the Immigration Bill by a vote of 69 to 9.

¶ Passed a bill to make the Governorship of Porto Rico elective in 1932 or at an earlier date if illiteracy can be reduced to 30% on the island.

¶ Passed the Bonus Bill over the President's veto by a vote of 59 to 26.

The House:

¶ Passed a bill for the acquisition by the Government, for \$11,500,000, of the Cape Cod Canal.

¶ Adopted the joint conference report on the Immigration Bill by a vote of 308 to 58.

¶ Passed a deficiency appropriation bill carrying \$2,317,000, the major portion of which is for expenses of the Department of Justice. To pay for the Senate investigations \$100,000 was included.

¶ Passed the Bonus Bill over the President's veto by vote of 313 to 78.

The Investigations

The great strain under which Congress had been working on account of its numerous investigations began to "tell." It seemed that the era of investigations was coming to a close.

Oil. As a sign of the times, the



© Paul Thompson

THOMAS W. MILLER
He did not like the way they walked

Committee investigating the oil leases adjourned, subject to call, because the supply of witnesses had been exhausted. The quarrel between Senator Walsh, Democratic prosecutor, and Senator Spencer, Republican defender, continued to the very end.

Daugherty. The investigation of the Daugherty régime in the Department of Justice continued, but with its end in sight during May. There was the usual round of witnesses, most interesting of whom was Thomas W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian, who, speaking of some of Daugherty's associates, said: "I told President Harding that I did not like some of the ways of some people who came from his State—the way they walked into my office, at least."

Wheeler. The special committee, headed by Senator Borah, which had been investigating the charge that Senator Wheeler had accepted money for prosecuted claims before the Land Office, closed its hearings and returned, 4 to 1, a report of "Not Guilty." Mr. Wheeler has been under indictment in Montana for this offense. Evidence was adduced before the committee to show that the Republican National Committee had joined with the Department of Justice in an attempt to bring the charge against Mr. Wheeler. Attorney General Stone was reported as saying that the case against Mr. Wheeler would be pressed.

Zihlman, Langley. A committee of the House, which was investigating

charges against two Representatives—Zihlman of Maryland for accepting a bribe, and Langley of Kentucky for conspiracy to violate the Volstead Act—returned a report. In the Zihlman case the committee agreed unanimously that conflicting evidence had been heard and that "taken as a whole . . . the evidence does not establish the truth of the charge." In the Langley case, the committee had suspended inquiry when the Representative was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury. He has since been convicted and is appealing the case (see under), but he will take no part in the proceedings of the House until the courts have entirely disposed of the charge, one way or another. Accordingly the committee recommended that in both cases "no further action is required or should be taken by the House."

Representative Langley

Tried in the state which he has represented in Congress for 17 years, John Wesley Langley, Congressman from Kentucky, was convicted of conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws and sentenced to two years in prison.

The first public intimation that he was involved in such a case came when a Grand Jury in Chicago, in returning indictments for alleged Veterans' Bureau frauds, mentioned, as a sort of aside, that the cases of two Congressmen ought to be looked into (TIME, March 10, 17).

Mr. Langley and four others were indicted for a supposed conspiracy formed in 1921 to remove illegally 1,400 cases of whiskey from a Kentucky distillery. Two of the defendants turned state's evidence and accused Langley.

The Congressman stoutly maintained his innocence throughout, sticking to the statement he had made when he was first charged with conspiracy: "I have served this Government in an official capacity for more than 30 years, nearly 18 of which have been as a member of this great body (Congress). My life has been an open book. This is the first time any aspersions have been cast upon my personal or official integrity."

Following his conviction and sentence last week, Mr. Langley set in motion an effort for a new trial. Meanwhile he started for Washington at large under \$5,000 bail. He had agreed not to take part in the proceedings of Congress until his case was settled. Hardly had he arrived in the Capital, however, when he was taken seriously ill. His condition was variously de-

National Affairs—[Continued]

scribed as "nervous collapse," "cerebral hemorrhage," "cerebral paralysis."

Bursum Beaten

There is drama in all things, even in misunderstanding. Last week a Senator (Harreld of Oklahoma) walked into the Senate while a vote was in progress. His name was called. He answered "Aye." One portion of the House smiled triumphantly—they knew that this one vote gave them victory. But the Senator who had been out of the Chamber began to think—he had misunderstood how the question was put. He rose and altered his vote from "Aye" to "Nay." The bill was beaten. One set of faces ceased to smile, another set began.

This was what happened when the Bursum Bill, to increase the pensions of veterans and widows of the Wars from 1812 to 1904 inclusive, was up for second consideration. It had been passed by both Houses and vetoed by the President (TIME, May 12). Mr. Bursum had summoned it up again to try to override the veto by a two-thirds vote.

In the brief debate, which preceded the roll call, Senator Bursum, a Republican, led the fight for the bill and against the veto; contrariwise, Senator Dial, Democrat, led the group who attacked the bill and supported the President's veto. This fact was significant of what was to follow with the roll call. The vote was taken:

	For bill, Against veto	Against bill, For veto
Republicans	32	12
Democrats	19	16
Farmer Labor	2	—
	53	28

Senator Harreld's change to the negative side (he declared that he had thought he was voting "Aye" to support the veto) had prevented the bill from passing with a two-thirds vote. The President's veto had been sustained with the aid of more Democrats than Republicans.

This was partly explained by the fact that many Democrats come from southern states which have few Civil War (Union) veterans. It was natural enough to find the Republican insurgents against the President. But where were the regulars—Brandee, Elkins, Fess, Jones of Washington, McKinley, McNary, Moses, Shortridge, Spencer, Watson, Willis, et al. All voting against the veto. Where were Lodge and Lenroot? Paired against the veto. Whereas among the Democrats, Glass, Bruce, King, Underwood and others were on the President's side.

Following the President's veto only five Republicans—Cameron, Edge, Harreld, Sterling, Wadsworth—and two

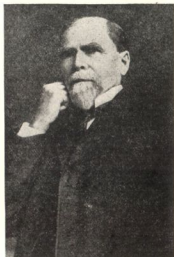
Democrats—Fletcher and Trammell—had been converted to the President's view. Moreover, it remained for Fletcher, a Democrat, to say that the President's remarks were "unanswerable."

In view of the fact that most of the Republicans expect to support Calvin Coolidge for the Presidency next Fall, it was a curious spectacle.

FARMERS

Par Excellence

The world has known many famed farmers, but there has probably been



© Paul Thompson

THE LATE FARMER COBURN
"He was the most useful Kansan
of our time"

only one man who made himself famed by farming. He died last week.

He was born on a farm—in Wisconsin, 1846. He fought in the Civil War, and then, stepping westward, he crossed the Missouri River on the ice. On the far side was Kansas. There he got a job at \$12 a month, as a farm-hand. Four years later he had a farm of his own. There he stayed for twelve years, making things grow.

Then he undertook to edit a livestock journal, and the publicity which followed gradually began to make him—Foster Dwight Coburn—famed. From 1894 to 1914 he was Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture—an elevated post! But he knew his business. He was offered an appointment to a vacancy in the U. S. Senate, refused it. Politics was not his business.

He began to preach the doctrine of

diversified farming. He "discovered" alfalfa and was a prophet of lucerne, as it was then called, when it was still unknown among its own people. His books, his pamphlets, his articles, went broadcast over Kansas, over the U. S., beyond the continent. They had fetching illustrations, wonderful titles: *The Corns that Kansas Farmers Have*, *Alfalfa's Affinity*, *The Hog's Happy Habitat*, *The Beef Steer and His Sister*, *The Helpful Hen*. Some of his work went out at his own expense, some at the expense of the State. Once the Kansas legislature, fearful of the way he overshadowed it, denied him his annual appropriation for postage.

There is a story that once a letter from England addressed "To the Man who made Kansas Famous" was promptly delivered to him by the Post Office Department.

He did a lot for farming. He did as much for Kansas. When he died William Allen White eulogized in the *Emporia Gazette*: "He was the most useful Kansan of our time."

SOLDIER BONUS

Economy Veto

When the Bonus Bill was passed by both Houses and went to the President (TIME, May 12), the country settled down to wait—not to see what the President might do, but to hear his veto. The veto came.

John R. Quinn, Commander of the American Legion, was in Indianapolis when told that the veto had been issued. He said, without surprise: "I regret that the President has seen fit to veto the adjusted compensation measure. I am not familiar with his reasons. However, the ex-service men and women look with confidence to both Houses of Congress to enact this just measure into law."

When Mr. Quinn said: "I am not familiar with his reasons," he must have meant that he had not yet read the veto message. The President's reasons were well-known. They had been expressed in his message to Congress last December; they had been reiterated in subsequent speeches and they had been embodied in large measure in the veto of the Bursum Pension Bill. The President had set his style—it was to be "the economy veto."

Yet, although the President's reasons were foreknown, his restate-ment of them in the Coolidge vernacular did not lessen their force as an

National Affairs—[Continued]

expression of the point of view for which he stands. Beginning his veto message, the second he had written, by rehearsing the provisions of the Bonus Bill—cash for those who would receive less than \$50, 20-year endowment insurance policies for those who, by the length of their service, would receive greater amounts—he continued:

Cost of the Bonus. "An appropriation of \$146,000,000 for the fiscal year 1925 will be required to provide the prorated annual cost of the insurance and to meet cash payments to those not receiving such insurance. This does not include administrative costs, which will amount to approximately \$6,500,000 the first year. For the fiscal year 1926 an appropriation of \$155,500,000 will be required and the annual appropriations for the 20-year period will aggregate, according to the lowest estimate, \$2,280,758,542. These and the other figures herein are from the Veterans' Bureau, but the Treasury estimates are materially more. . . ."

Manner of Payment. "That part of the annual appropriation not required to meet the cash bonus or to pay policies maturing on account of death will be invested in Government bonds. The face value of the bonds thus acquired, plus the interest thereon reinvested will equal during the 20-year period the maturity value of the insurance policies, aggregating at the lowest estimate \$3,145,000,000. . . ."

"In other words we will be committing this nation for a period of 20 years to an additional average annual appropriation of \$114,000,000. . . ."

"The Government will not have in the fund, in 1945, \$2,500,000,000. All it will have will be its own obligations, and it will owe \$2,500,000,000 cash. It will then be necessary to sell to the public this \$2,500,000,000 of bonds—a major operation in finance which may be disastrous at that time and may jeopardize the value of federal securities then outstanding. . . ."

The Burden. "If this bill becomes law, we wipe out at once almost all the progress five hard years have accomplished in reducing the national debt. . . . The prosperity of the nation, which is the prosperity of the people, rests primarily on reducing the existing tax burden. No other action would so encourage business. No other legislative enactment would do so much to relieve agriculture. The drastic executive campaign for economy in Government expenditures has but one purpose—that its

benefits may accrue to the whole people in the form of reduction in taxes. I cannot recede from this purpose. I am for the interests of the whole people. . . ."

"The debts of the nation must be paid. The sum of all these is a tremendous amount. At the present rate it is nearly \$35 for each resident of our country, or \$175 for each average family every year, and must be for some time. This bill calls for a further expenditure in the aggregate of nearly \$35 for each inhabitant, and lays nearly \$175 more on each family, to be spread over a period of 20 years. . . ."

"Neither the rich nor the profiteers will meet this expense. All of this enormous sum has to be earned by the people of this country through their toil. It is taken from the returns of their production. They must earn it. They must pay it. The people of this country ought not to be required by their Government to bear any such additional burden. They are not deserving of such treatment. Our business is not to impose upon them, but to protect them. . . ."

As Insurance. "If this bill be considered as insurance, the opportunity for such a provision has already been provided. Nearly \$3,000,000,000 of War risk and Government life insurance is now outstanding, and over \$500,000,000 has been paid on such policies. When this provision was made in 1917 it was on the explicit understanding of the Congress that such insurance was to relieve the Government of subsequent contributions. . . ."

The Disabled. "I am not unmindful that this bill also embraces within its provisions the disabled of our veterans and the dependents of those who fell. To state that the disabled veterans and these dependents are entitled to this additional gratuity is to state that the nation is not meeting its obligation to them. Such a statement cannot truthfully be made. The nation has spent more than \$2,000,000,000 in behalf of disabled veterans and dependents of those who died. It is now spending for compensation, training, insurance and hospitalization more than \$400,000,000 annually. . . ."

Principles. "America entered the World War with a higher purpose than to secure material gain. Not greed, but duty, was the impelling motive. Our veterans as a whole responded to that motive. They are not asking as a whole, they do not want as a whole, any money recompense. Those who do seek a money recompense, for the most part, of course,

prefer an immediate cash payment. We must either abandon our theory of patriotism or abandon this bill. . . ."

"Patriotism which is bought and paid for is not patriotism. . . ."

"To attempt to make a money payment out of the earnings of the people to those who are physically well and financially able is to abandon one of our most cherished American ideals. . . ."

"The property of the people belongs to the people. To take it from them by taxation cannot be justified except by urgent public necessity. Unless this principle be recognized our country is no longer secure, our people no longer free. This bill would condemn those who are weak to turn over a part of their earnings to those who are strong. Our country cannot afford it. The veterans as a whole do not want it. All our American principles are opposed to it. There is no moral justification for it. . . ."

Congress Again

First there was War. After the War there were veterans. After the veterans there was the American Legion; after the Legion, the bonus bill; after the bonus bill, Congress, which passed it; after Congress, the President who vetoed it; after the President—Congress again. . . .

Mr. Coolidge and the whole country have been assured by politicians—pro-bonus and anti-bonus—that the bill would be passed by this Congress whether or not the President vetoed it. Yet there remained a possibility that the Senate might not do as expected—that some Senators might reverse their votes after the President's veto. . . .

The House. The first attempt to pass the bill over the veto was made in the House. In part it justified the belief that the bill would be easily passed over the veto. In part it added to the hopes of those who wanted the Senate to sustain the veto. . . .

With the veto only two days old, the House stood up and voted. A two-thirds vote was necessary to override the President. The totals showed:

	For Bonus Against Veto	Against Bonus For Veto
Republicans	166	57
Democrats	145	21
Independents	2	—
Total	313	78

The House had overridden. But the game was not over. The original vote in the House had been 355 to 54. Following the veto 26 Republicans, including majority leader Nicholas Longworth and Martin B. Madden of Illinois had changed sides to

National Affairs—[Continued]

vote against the bonus. Two Democrats had done likewise.

The Senate. Then the matter was up to the Senate. If the Senate clung to its original division the bonus would be law. If the President's veto had won nine Senators away from the bill, the bonus would be defeated. The country waited with polite attention, not to say interest.

On the morning of the day on which the bill was passed, seven Republican Senators took breakfast at the White House. They were Keyes, McKinley, Phipps, Sterling, Cameron, Dale, Harrell. Presumably the President argued with them to support his veto. All of them had voted for the bill originally except Harrell, who had been absent.

At two in the afternoon the bill came before the Senate. The clerk read the President's veto message. No one listened; everyone knew it too well.

A few more words, and the bell rang. The roll call began. Five Republicans previously in favor of the bill changed their votes—four of them had breakfasted at the White House. One Democrat, Ramsdell who had voted for the bill originally was paired against it. Senator Lenroot who has been ill, walked into the chamber apparently hale, and voted "Aye." Senator Green, struck down some weeks ago by a stray bullet in a bootlegger chase, tottered weakly to his seat, voted "No" as his name was called, and retired immediately.

The vote:

	Against Veto	For Veto
	For Bonus	Against Bonus
Republicans	30	17
Democrats	27	9
Farmer-Laborites	2	—
Total	59	26

The bonus was law, by a margin of three votes. Messrs. Cameron, Dale, and Harrell, who had breakfasted at the White House voted for the bill. Buckwheat cakes and maple syrup were a failure.

IMMIGRATION

Passed and Passed Again

The bill to restrict immigration which carries a provision excluding all immigrants not eligible to citizenship (that is, Japanese; other Orientals had been previously barred out) was approved by both House and Senate and sent to the President. The provision making the Japanese exclusion clause effective July 1 (which

had been altered by the joint conference to March 1, 1925, at the request of the President) was restored at the demand of the House (TIME, May 19). Thus the bill was passed.

Congress. Both houses wanted the Japanese exclusion section made effective almost immediately—regardless of the President's demand that time should be given to ease the injured feelings of Japan by diplomacy. They showed their determination in this respect by finally approving the bill containing the July 1 date by tremendous majorities: 69 to 9 in the Senate, and 308 to 58 in the House. The opposition, such as it was, was carried on by members not opposed to the Japanese exclusion provision, but by those who dislike the severe restrictions placed on European immigration.

The President. Mr. Coolidge is known to favor the bill as a whole; his one great objection is to the early date at which Japanese exclusion is to become effective, a provision which he regards as most impolitic. It was pointed out that there were three principal courses open to him: 1) To sign the bill without comment; 2) To sign it, condemning the Japanese exclusion date, and approving the rest; 3) To veto the bill on account of the exclusion date. Because of the large majorities in Congress for the bill with the July 1 date, the last course would probably result in the veto being overridden. The question, therefore, resolves itself into one of political expediency for the Nation. If a veto will be overridden, the question of diplomatic expediency is wiped out, and the question of political expediency becomes paramount.

Japan. The Japanese are a proud people and there is little doubt that they will be deeply offended if the July 1 exclusion date becomes effective with the President's approval or without. The fact that other foreigners ineligible to citizenship—yellow and brown races—have previously been barred out in other ways will not mitigate the offense taken by the Japanese in the least. The fact that we consider immigration to be entirely a domestic issue will not soften their dislike of the proposed act. Admittedly the only reason for postponing the date of exclusion is to throw some sort of diplomatic sop, to permit the Japanese Government to save its face. Theoretically, the question over a date for Japanese exclusion is ridiculous; practically, it is serious. Undoubtedly Ambassador Hanihara when he committed the

colossal diplomatic blunder of speaking about "grave consequences" if the bill were passed, spoke little but the truth. The essence of diplomacy is to appreciate the truth and keep it to oneself.

TAXATION

Clashings

The Tax Reduction Bill went into joint conference. The conference committee decided to hold its sessions in secret—no doubt wisely. There were a great many delicate questions to be disposed of.

The two provisions, in the Senate version of the bill, which are most irritating to regular Republicans—which are likely to evoke a Presidential veto if they are finally adopted are: 1) the publicity of tax returns and 2) the graduated tax on undistributed profits of corporations.

The provisions were inserted by the combination of Democrats and Republican insurgents in the Senate. However, when it came to appointing members of the Joint Conference Committee, the Senate allotted its five places, as usual, to three Republicans and two Democrats. If the joint conference, with Republicans in the majority, strikes out these provisions there is bound to be trouble when the conference report is submitted to the Senate.

Meanwhile the two provisions had engendered extra legislative controversy. It was objected to the graduated tax on undistributed profits that it would penalize corporate thrift, place young and growing corporations at a disadvantage, and prevent the proceeds of a fat year from being conserved for the inevitable lean year to follow.

The fight over the publicity provision was even more bitter. Senator Norris, Republican insurgent declared: "I can see no reason why income tax returns should not be made public the same as other public records. The honest man will make the proper returns anyhow, so will have no objections to having his returns scanned. It will prevent the dishonest man from making false returns, thereby impelling honest returns and increasing the revenues."

To this Secretary Mellon rejoined: "With publicity of returns, however, the temptation to conceal income would be much greater, and I venture to say that with such a provision in the law, millions of dollars of income which would otherwise be reported will be concealed, to the great loss in revenue to the Government. Far from being the

National Affairs—[Continued]

means of increasing revenue, publicity will destroy revenue."

Senator Carter Glass, Democrat, remarked: "I voted for this provision because I knew an infinitely more mischievous one was being held in reserve. I believe no good can be accomplished by it and that not a single dollar of additional revenue will be added to the Treasury."

Secretary Hoover added: "Large corporations already publish these facts through reports to stockholders, and this requirement therefore does not materially affect them."

"Such publication would be likely to become the basis of credit rating in the smaller businesses and the vital factor of character and reputation will be undermined by the tax return of any bad year, thus working grave injustice on firms undergoing momentary losses or those that are unavoidable in times of depression."

"It will enable strong competitors to take advantage of a temporary weak condition of smaller concerns. And, on the other hand, fraudulent concerns would gladly pay a few thousand dollars a year, falsely disguised as profit, in order to mislead the public. People who wish to disguise their wealth will be stimulated to further evasion. It can add nothing to revenue returns."

PROHIBITION

Drastic

In Manhattan drastic action was taken in an effort to "dry up Broadway." On a single night, nine restaurants and cabarets—Palais Royal, Plantation, Moulin Rouge, Montmartre, Club Royale, Balmoral Club, Club Gallant, Barn Club, 400 Club—were padlocked for a year. On the doors were placed placards which read: "This place closed for violation of the National Prohibition Act. By order of the United States District Court." Next night came another raid. The Piccadilly Rendezvous was closed. One Ralph Oyler, Federal Agent, predicted that Broadway would be "as dark as Tenth Ave." before the end of the Summer.

POLITICAL NOTES

Hyblaean Honey

Mr. Neely, who hides his Christian names (Mathew Mansfield) by the initials "M. M.," is Senator from the State of West Virginia, a state which breeds an eloquence as odorous as the honey

of the Hybla* bees. What is more, he is a Democrat and nothing loathe to attack in the Senate the Republican



© Underwood

AN ALLEGED LOBBYIST

"As such, his activities are being carried on at the breakfast table!"

President who vetoed (TIME, May 12) the Bursum pension bill:

"I arise to charge the President of the United States with having become a lobbyist. As such, his activities are being carried on at the breakfast table of the White House, where his powerful and penetrating propaganda is being delivered to Members of the Congress who have been previously feasted on buckwheat cakes saturated with New England maple syrup."

"Since Eve was tempted by the serpent with the forbidden fruit in the Garden of Eden, never has there been offered to weak and erring humanity such an irresistible temptation as buckwheat cakes and syrup, sweeter than the honey of the Hybla bee."

"The seriousness of my charge against the President is accentuated by the fact that the victims of his attack are the veterans of our various wars and the dependent widows and children of those who fought and sacrificed and suffered for their country. . . .

"If the President believes that there

* One of three towns in Sicily—which one, is no longer known—celebrated by Latin poets for its honey.

is no justification for paying a needy surviving defender of our country as much as \$72 a month as a pension, how can he justify his receiving from the Treasury a salary of \$75,000 a year, or, to be more specific, a salary in excess of \$305 a day? . . .

"Since President Coolidge has taken the position that it will be too costly to the country to pay the beneficiaries of the Bursum bill pensions of \$72 a month, I hope that our veterans and the widows and orphans of soldiers will decide that it will be too costly to pay Mr. Coolidge \$205 a day to be President for the next four years."

Princess

Tammany was without a chieftain. Charles F. Murphy was dead. Tammany was looking for a new Prince. Tammany chose James A. Foley.

Foley was a son-in-law of Murphy—had married the Tammany boss's adopted daughter. He had been in both Houses of the State Legislature of New York. He had a good job on the bench as Surrogate. He was not anxious to succeed his father-in-law.

Mr. Foley was not anxious to be boss of Tammany, but his wife, who had been the daughter of a Tammany boss, was determined not to be wife of a Tammany boss. She protested vigorously. Tammany also protested—that it needed Foley.

Foley yielded, not to the daughter of a Tammany boss, but to Tammany. The great news was announced. Tammany had found a Prince. The Wigwam's bonfires were lit. "The King is dead! Long live the King!"

That night Mr. Foley was not well. He had an attack of acute indigestion. Next morning he renounced the throne. His doctors said that if he accepted he would be dead within a month.

If the indigestion was real, or if it was metaphorical, it was certainly acute. Tammany went again in search of a Prince.

Simians

It was not a laughing matter. It called a legislator away from a session in Congress and sent him post-haste to Cocoa, Fla. And yet his colleagues took the incident lightly.

Representative John Joseph Kindred of New York was summoned South. Eight monkeys had escaped from his monkey farm. He is a doctor, is raising monkeys purely for experimental purposes in gland transplanting. Congressmen laughed, but Dr. Kindred, like Ponce de Léon set out for Florida.

FOREIGN NEWS

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Parliament's Week

The Cabinet. To a party of Labor women at Albert Hall, Premier MacDonald said: "I still claim that what the Labor Government did after finishing a study of the experts' report—namely, taking the initiative in announcing to the world that the report should be put into operation en bloc—was the right thing to do and that if that course is pursued Europe will have a new chance of finding its feet."

"Germany, France, ourselves, Italy, Belgium—none of us—can afford to go into details now. It's all together—the whole report and nothing but the report. If in working it out we find an impossibility, then by common sense still remaining to us we shall be able to adjust conditions."

"And I beg of every nation concerned to follow the line we have taken, to take the whole report, to put it heartily into operation and to do its level best to carry out the obligations imposed by it and then to trust to the sense of justice of the world to see that right is done in the end."

House of Commons. The Conservative Party's motion (TIME, May 12) condemning the abolition of the McKenna duties was defeated by 317 to 252 votes. The debate was dull—except for the use of the prohibited word "lie" by Captain Terrel, Conservative, which brought him into conflict with the Speaker. Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Snowden also stirred the House by an unusually "acrid and ironical" speech.

¶ The Labor bill for the nationalization of the mines was defeated by 264 to 168 votes. It was the first definitely Socialistic measure to be introduced and was of major importance. The Government, however, stated that it was in disagreement with some of the articles of the bill and it was allowed to stand as a private member's measure; thus its defeat in no way affected the position of the Government.

Liberals and Conservatives joined forces to defeat the measure. Ex-Premier Lloyd George was loudest in denouncing it, declaring that it favored but one class. Sir Douglas Hogg, Conservative, said it was "deliberately devised to carry class warfare, not of one class against another, but of one class against the community."

Notes

The Duke of York and his Equerry Captain Basil Brooke were beaten in a golf foursome by Frank Hodges, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and his miner friend Evan Williams. The game was played upon a miners' course laid out on a slag pile in South Wales.

A baby girl was born in a London subway train. Much discussion arose as to the name that should be given. Some suggested four names beginning with T. U. B. E., some Louise Baker after the Bakerloo Railway, others Jocelyn, as she was born in the rush hour.

Queen Alexandra, the Queen Mother, now in her 80th year, will not again appear at any public functions because of the physical strain entailed, it was announced from Marlborough House, the Queen's London home.

Irish Feud

The Irish feud over the Boundary Question (TIME, May 5) continued.

After a recent futile meeting between President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State, Premier Sir James Craig of Northern Ireland and J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the British Government decided to call the Boundary Commission provided for in the Free State Agreement Act of 1922.

President Cosgrave has all along desired the convocation of this commission, but Premier Craig claimed that the boundary between the North and South had already been fixed by the Government of Ireland Act of 1920; he stated that he was ready to discuss the matter directly with President Cosgrave, but not through the Boundary Commission.

Meanwhile, the Free State Government appointed John MacNeill as their commissioner on the Boundary Commission. The British Government took immediate steps to appoint a commissioner, but one person after another refused the job, the latest being ex-Premier Sir Robert Borden of Canada. The British Government also called upon the Government of Northern Ireland to appoint their commissioner, but Premier Craig stoutly refused, declaring that "not a yard of our territory will be handed over to a foreign flag," and "if the frontier is attacked, we are entitled to the support of the British Army and Navy to protect our boundary."

The only road out of the difficulty was: 1) direct settlement between Cosgrave and Craig; 2) appointment by the King on the advice of the British Government of a commissioner to represent Northern Ireland; 3) settlement by the Privy Council.

Sir James Craig has been reviled and praised by Irishmen more than any other denizen of the Emerald Isle. Of course, the Irishmen that do the reviling will not admit that Sir James or any of his admirers are Irishmen, while the Irishmen that do the praising stoutly affirm that they are every bit as Irish as those who revile.

Sir James Craig was born in County Down 33 years ago, became first a soldier, then a politician, held several important Government positions in the Imperial Parliament, then became on June 7, 1921 first Premier of Northern Ireland.

At one time there undoubtedly existed in England a warm affection and considerable sympathy for the people of the six counties* of the North. Since the settlement of the Sinn Féin disturbances of the post-War era in 1922, the Northerners have displayed an attitude of recalcitrancy which has alienated most of the support upon which they could once have counted in the United Kingdom and abroad.

It was a very difficult task that Sir James undertook when he formed his first ministry, but it has been largely through his undoubted good qualities as a statesman that he has been able to preserve an outward semblance of peace in his small corner of Ireland.

As a man he is solemn, strong, sober; as a leader he is cool, discreet, able. In politics he is a staunch Unionist, and an unbending Imperialist, has "no foolish fastidiousness about democratic principles." As an orator he is a failure, but as a man of action he is "a national asset." Two un-Irish features stand out in his physiognomy and character; he has an egg-shaped head with eyes deep set and far apart; he is "an Irishman without a sense of humor."

Wet

Plunk! The Province of Alberta in Canada went wet after eight years of Prohibition.

Last November the people voted to substitute Government sale of liquor for Government enforcement of Prohibition. The Act went into force during the past week.

*Londonerry, Antrim, Tyrone, Down, Armagh, Fermanagh.

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

"Great Victory"

Apropos of the defeat of Premier Poincaré at the elections (TIME, May 19), Anatole France, famed *littérateur*, said: "I salute this great victory. France has just manifested her will for peace."

"I have often said I do not believe war is an eternal human necessity. I wish and hope and foresee a future of peace and concord among peoples of equal culture."

"Let us prepare for this longed-for peace. Let us beware of the old adage. In reality, if one wishes for peace one must prepare for peace. Such is our desire, such our care, and such ought to be our work."

"Let us work for universal peace. Isn't it a task worthy of the greatest souls and the proudest courages? Rome of the Caesars attempted it when she was queen of the universe. May Europe of today accomplish it."

Election Notes

Pasquignon Loubet, cousin of Emile Loubet, a former President of France, was caught in the act of substituting a sackful of prepared ballots for some being despatched for counting. It was said to be the only attempt to stuff ballot boxes in the election (TIME, May 19).

Georges Weil, once a member for Alsace in the German Reichstag, was elected a Deputy for Alsace in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris.

Another Alsatian, one Comrade Hucher, Communist, was elected to the Chamber. He can speak only German.

A Visitor with Gifts

To give thanks to France for having sponsored Abyssinia's entry into the League of Nations, arrived in *la ville lumière* Ras Tafari, Crown Prince and Regent of Abyssinia (Ethiopia), the first of his House to visit Paris since the reign of Louis XIII (1610-1643). With him he brought two lions and two zebras for President Millerand.

At the Gare de Lyons, President Millerand and Premier Poincaré and a large attendance of ministers and diplomats awaited the train which bore the future King of Kings of Abyssinia and his suite of Field Marshals. After the arrival of the royal train, Ras got a little mixed over the etiquette of descending to greet the President which, as was pointed out, was not

surprising considering that there is only one railway line in Abyssinia.

Handshakes over, the Prince, "who is descended from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba," drove with the President through the gay streets of Paris. Parisiens are accustomed to having their plaudits acknowledged by even the most autocratic of rulers, but Ras and his gorgeously clad Marshals "batted not an eyelid" which quite intrigued the people and caused them to "vive" him more than ever.

While in Paris the Prince occupied the royal suite at the Quai d'Orsay; the Marshals—Ras Hailov, Viceroy Godjam, Ras Seyoum, Ras Nado and Governor Ilubador—were housed elsewhere.

GERMANY

The Monarchists

Said Hermine, wife of ex-Kaiser "Bill," visiting relatives in Griez (near Leipzig): "My husband has no plans to join me in Germany. He is longing to return to the Fatherland, but thinks there is no chance to do so. I think likewise." Their thoughts were unaccompanied by any outside protest.

The Monarchist meeting at Halle (TIME, May 19) gingered up the whole Monarchist crew. Monarchist "Days" were announced as follows:

At Potsdam, home of the ex-Imperial family, a Monarchist rally was planned for June 14, allegedly under the auspices of the ex-Kaiser who was said to have sent a letter from Doorn urging that no expense be spared, offering to cover a deficit, advising that the day be made one of gladness for common soldiers and non-commissioned officers, so that military and monarchistic tradition might be preserved in the classes from which these men come. He also suggested the striking of a special medal to commemorate the day. The Kaiser's letter was sent to all wealthy Monarchists, who immediately donated large sums of money, apparently to obviate the necessity of straining the exiled royal purse.

At Breslau another "Day" had been planned for May 18. A large military parade and an unveiling ceremony were to be the central figures. Republican War Veterans promised counter demonstrations; excitement was expected. The Prussian Government prohibited the meeting.

Notes

Rosa Slicher, aged 75, famed opera

singer, was discovered "living crippled, bed-ridden and penniless at a small inn near Aachen." Once she was a student under the great Wagner, once she thrilled thousands of German opera-goers—so much so that they were accused of making a goddess of her.

Once Frau Rosa Luxemburg ruled the red roost at Communist headquarters in Berlin. She was killed in 1919. Frau Klara Zetkin succeeded her, but Klara became old, abdicated her power, went to Russia, her "spiritual home." The new leader is Frau Ruth Fischer, Vienna Jewess, onetime confidante of Bela Kun. She is described as "a woman with an overbubbling temperament, always found where the fight is hottest."

ITALY

Czech Accord

M. Eduard Benes, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, arrived in Rome fresh from his conversations with M. Montchilo Nintchitch, Foreign Minister of Yugo-Slavia.

Not long was it before Eduard and Benito were locked in conclave. Not long after that came the news that each liked the other and had seen fit to draw up a treaty of friendship between their respective countries:

- 1) State of friendship is established, both countries are to examine all differences which may arise between them in a spirit of friendship and tolerance.
- 2) Both States promised to maintain the status quo in Central Europe, to preserve peace, to observe existing treaties, especially those of St. Germain (Austria), Trianon (Hungary), Neuilly (Bulgaria).
- 3) The two States agreed that each shall seek to exert its good offices to obtain a peaceful settlement of dispute that may arise between the other and a third Power.
- 4) When a peaceful settlement is not possible, the two Powers agreed to meet and consider the advisability of taking concerted action and to decide the form the punishment shall take.

Ratification of the treaty was expected soon, as President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia was sojourning in Sicily.

Said Eduard after the conclave: "Our country is rich and prosperous and we, therefore, have everything to lose and nothing to gain by any change. The object of my policy, therefore, has been to consolidate our present position by working hard to create a network of treaties around Czechoslovakia to guarantee her against any setting aside of the existing peace treaties which lay down her independence and status."

"Within our membership in the Little Entente on the one hand and our treaties with France and Italy we now

Foreign News—[Continued]

feel safe, as we consider that peace in Central Europe is assured."

Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Yugo-Slavia were the original members of the Little Entente. All three Powers have now agreements, military and otherwise, with France, which makes her virtually a member of the Little Entente. Recently (TIME, March 3), Italy concluded a treaty with Yugo-Slavia, now Italy has concluded a treaty with Czecho-Slovakia. Taking into consideration the fact that a treaty exists between France and Poland and one is said to exist between Poland and Italy, the total membership of the not very little Entente would seem to include Poland, France, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Yugo-Slavia and Rumania—nations totaling nearly 750,000 square miles, 146,600,000 people and standing Armies of approximately 1,700,000 men.

Savages vs. Legalists

Went Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, to visit the fair island of Sicily.

Hardly had he shaken the dust of Rome from his feet when a wordy tournament broke out between Fascisti "Savages," who think they should not be disarmed until "il duce" (the leader, Mussolini) has passed strong legislative measures to repress once and for all his enemies, and the Fascisti "Legalists," who advocate disarmament and observation of law and order.

Matters rapidly reached such a pitch that Arnaldo, Benito's brother, wrote in *Il Popolo d'Italia*, Benito's organ, a special article urging calm and discipline until Benito returned from his travels.

Still the quarrel went on. Deputy Farinacci, "Savage" leader, wrote in his journal *Cremone Nuovi*: "The spectacle which Rome offers during Mussolini's absence is discouraging. Luckily 'il duce' will soon be back in Rome, and he is above all critics and supercritics; he is above all candidates and would-be candidates for ministries and under secretariats."

Deputy Massimo Rocca countered Farinacci's cutting insinuations by publishing many articles in many papers, attacking the "Savages" and Finance Minister Signor de Stefani for having granted oil leases to a group headed by the American, Harry F. Sinclair.

Il Popolo d'Italia again called upon the Fascisti to keep the peace and even rebuked them: "But we also must address a stern word to those who wish to continue the lawless days of Fascista



© Wide World

ARNALDO

He is brother to Benito

punitive expeditions. They are led astray by their romantic souls, while the 'Legalists' are obviously tired of being Fascisti.

"Criticism made just for the pleasure of criticising are work for fools. Fascism which does not create instead of talking is not Fascism, just as we cannot consider as Fascisti some of the men whom recent political events have brought into the limelight.

"We are not among those who say upon all occasions: 'Keep silent and obey' but we do believe that discussions at the present time are most inopportune."

Eventually Benito came hurrying home to slap the hands of the naughty and insist upon discipline, quiet and obedience within the Fascista Party. Deputy Rocca, close friend of Benito and one of the 52 founders of the Party in 1919, dared to answer Benito back. Benito expelled him from the party, stating that his attacks upon Signor de Stefani could only be termed "libelous manifestations of political disloyalty which can only be explained by supposing that he is the irreconcilable adversary of Fascism."

Notes

Finance Minister Signor Alberto de Stefani announced to the Italian Bankers' Association that there will be no deficit in the forthcoming budget,

due to great reduction in the public debt during the present financial year.

On the Rome Stock Exchange Italian consols rose over par. Cataclysmic excitement: "Viva Italia!" "Viva Mussolini!" "Viva de Stefani!" and numerous other vivas were shouted, cried and sobbed.

Too many Italians may not come to the U. S., so they are going to France. More than 100,000 were reported to have moved across the frontier to the South of France since Jan. 1. The French, short of labor, were pleased. It was rumored that Benito was silently encouraging the emigration of Italians to the districts of former Italian Savoy and Nice, wrested from Italy during the days of Napoleon III, in order to prepare the way for any plebiscite that might take place in the future.

The body of Signora Eleonora Duse, famed Italian tragedienne, was laid in its final resting place under the shade of the cypress trees in the little cemetery at Asola. It was there that the actress wished to be buried.

Alexis Ivanovitch Rykov, President of the Council of Commissars of Sovietland, spent several weeks in Rome, seeking a cure for bronchitis, announced the Russian Embassy of that city. He took the precaution of preserving strictest incognito for fear of assassination.

Professor Caselli, famed Italian seismologist (earthquake scientist), claimed to have perfected a device for detecting earthquakes 15 minutes before they begin to quake the earth. The invention, he said, will minimize the loss of life.

BULGARIA

A Treaty

Between the Government of the U. S. and the Government of Bulgaria was signed, ratified and proclaimed a Treaty of Naturalization.

Article 1 states that: "Nationals of the United States who have been or shall be naturalized in Bulgarian territory, shall be held by the United States to have lost their former nationality and to be nationals of Bulgaria."

"Reciprocally, nationals of Bulgaria who have been or shall be naturalized in territory of the United States shall be held by Bulgaria to have lost their original nationality and to be nationals of the United States."

The principal points made in the re-

Foreign News—[Continued]

maining articles of the Treaty: "Nationals of Bulgaria or of the U. S. are not to lose their nationality by naturalization in time of war; naturalized persons returning to their country of origin are not to be punished for the initial act of emigration, nor for the failure to answer calls for military service accruing after bona fide residence was established in the country of naturalization; naturalized persons returning to their country of origin with intent not to return to that in which they were naturalized are to be considered to have renounced their naturalization, two years residence in the country of origin to count as *prima facie* evidence of intent not to return to country of naturalization; women transferring nationality through marriage are not included within the terms of the Treaty, except where they make individual application for naturalization."

The treaty is to remain in force for ten years, unless six months' notice of termination is given by either party.

RUMANIA

Royal Splendor

King Ferdinand of Rumania and beautiful Queen Marie, whose pen name is "Carmen Sylva," who is a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, therefore first cousin to King George, accompanied by a small suite, but unaccompanied by the Princess Ileana, *fiancée prétendue* of the Prince of Wales, arrived in London upon a state visit.

At Victoria Station the Rumanian royalties were met by King George and Queen Mary. From the station to Buckingham palace the route was lined with brilliantly uniformed soldiers and thousands of cheering Britons. Both Kings were dressed in military uniforms and were seated in the first carriage. Queen Mary was, as usual, dressed severely, wore a silver-tissue brocade coat and the inevitable perching toque, and, as usual, she looked every inch a Queen. Queen Marie wore a wine-red fur-trimmed cloak and a large hat well down upon her head.

Soon after their arrival at the Palace things began to happen. First, King Ferdinand and his Consort did the usual thing by driving down Whitehall and laying a wreath upon the Cenotaph. In the evening the British King and Queen gave a State Banquet at which most of the Royal Family were present, many of the peerage, and a number of Cabinet Ministers, including Premier Ramsay MacDonald and his daughter Iahbel.

The next evening King Ferdinand

and Queen Marie gave a banquet to the British Sovereigns in the Rumanian Legation. The Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York were also present. Queen Marie, in a wondrous gown of gold brocade, stood at the head of the magnificent Legation staircase with her husband and received the guests. The Legation was smothered with roses and pink trimmings, pink being the favorite color of Queen Marie. At the banqueting table gold plate was used and the dishes were of valuable Sèvres.

Then came a State banquet given in Buckingham Palace. Two thousand guests were present. It was the first ball to be given in many years. Dancing was strictly *à la Victorienne*, King George and Queen Mary having displayed their antipathy for modern dancing by banning the fox trot and other neo-terpsichorean frills. The four Sovereigns opened the ball by leading in the formal *quadrille d'honneur* which has opened royal balls since the days of George III. The remainder of the evening was then filled with waltzes, polkas and the like.

According to official report there was no political significance attached to the visit. Both King Ferdinand and Queen Marie especially the latter, are popular figures in Britain. Nevertheless, rumor had it that Rumania was scouting for a new ally, it having been asserted that Czechoslovakia and Yugo-Slavia were about to oust her from the Little Entente.

RUSSIA

Ad Absurdum

War Lord Léon Trotzky's speech for the week was made to a convention of scientists in Moscow. The War Lord asked that special attention be given to the reestablishment of chemical factories in the Don and Kuban provinces, stated that the Red Army must be equipped with poison gas.

Fear of the U. S. making war on Russia was the reason for Léon's concern. Said he: "Russia should organize because nobody knows in what dreams the American bourgeoisie is indulging. . . . We shall be able to say to America: 'We are endeavoring to counterfeiter your gases and hope to succeed, but if you try to counterfeiter our Red Army you will never succeed.'"

"We are in a position of fullest assurance in declaring that, in case war is forced upon us, our Red Army of workmen and peasants will fight like lions in defense of the Soviet Republic."

Notes

The Bolsheviks at Moscow, expecting the fall of Premier Poincaré, forecast the early recognition of Sovietland by France. This hope was based on the possible succession of Mr. Edouard Herriot to the French Premiership.

Vodka bootlegging in Siberia was said to be thriving despite severe restrictions imposed by the Soviet authorities. Peasants do the bootlegging for the most part, because they find that they can get more for their grain by using it for distilling the illicit beverage than by selling it to the Government. According to the *Pravda*, Moscow journal, grain to the value of more than \$3,000,000 was used last year in the manufacture of vodka.

SPAIN

A Victory

At Sidi Moussa in Spanish Morocco, Spanish troops scored a telling victory over the Arab rebels, according to a Madrid despatch: "The enemy, in his disorderly flight, left hundreds of dead behind. Much war material was captured. The brilliant victory of our troops was obtained through cooperation on the part of the Beni Said tribesmen who fought at our side."

Spanish troops, mostly native, lost 500 men.

JAPAN

Politics

Final results of the Japanese election (TIME, May 19), show an overwhelming defeat for Premier Kiyoura and his Cabinet:

GOVERNMENT: Seiyuhontō*	120
OPPOSITION: Kenseikai	146
Seiyukai	101
Kakushin Club	39
Total	277
INDEPENDENT: Business Men's Party	8
Independent	57
Total	65
Total number of members†	462

Although Premier Kiyoura was

*The Seiyuhontō Party and the Seiyukai Party were formerly united, under the latter name. The death of Takashi Hara, who fell by the hand of an assassin in 1921, deprived the Seiyukai (Constitutional Society) of its leader, and the Party eventually split owing to internal discord, one part taking the name of Seiyuhontō, meaning "original Constitutional Party."

†The results do not include two members from North Japan, where the elections had to be postponed for two weeks owing to a tornado.

Foreign News—[Continued]

closed in conclave with the Elder Statesman, Marquis Saionji, and although Minister of Home Affairs Ren-taro Mizuno enjoined the Premier to hold on to office, it was not thought that the Premier would attempt it nor that Elder Statesman Saionji would recommend it.

It was stated, however, that the Premier would remain in office until June 4, when the State celebration of Crown Prince Hirohito's wedding* (TIME, April 7) will have been held. Upon this date the Diet assemblies and Kiyoura Government is expected to resign.

The next Premier is likely to be Viscount Takaaki Kato, four times Foreign Minister (1900-01, 1906, 1913, 1914-15), former Japanese Ambassador to Britain (1894-99) and leader of the Kenseikai Party, which will be the largest party in the new House of Representatives. The new Foreign Minister is likely to be either Baron Shidehara, ex-Ambassador to the U. S., or Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to France.

French Friendship

Off to Tokyo went Marshal Martial Merlin, French Governor General of Indo-China. Said the Marshal upon arrival: "I do not doubt that we will be able to lay the foundations of future accords which will be profitable to both France and Japan."

The purpose of the visit was: 1) To congratulate the Prince Regent and his consort in the name of France upon their marriage; 2) to express the sympathy of France for the earthquake of last Fall; 3) to extend the provisions of a new treaty of commerce, now being negotiated in Paris between the two nations, to Indo-China; 4) to determine whether the Treaty of Guarantee[†] has been abrogated by the Four

*The Kiyoura Government went into office following the attempted assassination of the Prince Regent (TIME, Jan. 7). It was appointed by the Elder Statesman and was always unpopular, holding power because of the impending wedding of the Prince Regent, a fact which earned for it the appellation "Imperial Wedding Cabinet."

†He is not to be confused with Admiral Baron Tamao Shiro Kato, onetime Premier, who headed the Japanese delegation at the Washington Arms Conference in 1921 and who died last Fall (TIME, Sept. 3).

†Treaty of Guarantee, signed in 1907, was to maintain and protect the status quo of both countries on the Asiatic continent, to guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of China.

Power Pact of Washington, or whether it still remains in force.

Commented the Japanese press:

Corow: "The Anglo-Japanese alliance now is past history, while our relations with the United States and Russia are assuming a grave aspect. At such a juncture a Franco-Japanese rapprochement is highly desirable."

Kokumin: "The connection between France and Indo-China has not been close. This defect must be rectified in order to safeguard the peace of the Pacific."

Asahi: "France and Japan have a duty to perform in Asia."

"The Franco-Japanese Convention of 1907 has done much toward safeguarding the peace of the Far East. However, no measures so far have been taken to strengthen the tie of friendship between Indo-China and Japan."

Notes

Certain Japanese persons, incensed at the passage of the U. S. (Johnson) Immigration Bill, advocated return of all contributions made by Americans during the past great earthquake. The Government said: "Nonsense! Such a course is unthinkable!"

For the nth time the recall of smiling Ambassador Hanihara from the U. S. was denied by the Japanese Foreign Office.

To a gathering of Japanese politicians and U. S. residents of Tokyo, Cyrus E. Woods, U. S. Ambassador, said: "There is but one subject on the minds of us all. It is futile for me to speak without dealing with it. It is the Immigration Bill. . . . The Immigration Bill is not what you want and not what I want. I know that your Government has done all that it properly could to prevent this situation. You know what President Coolidge and Secretary of State Hughes have done on our side to prevent the same."

Frost in Japan. Mulberry leaves to the value of 7,000,000 yen were destroyed. This was a big blow to the silk worms, whose staple food comes exclusively from mulberry leaves.

Japan's Privy Council formally approved the Lausanne Treaty.*

*The Treaty of Lausanne ended a state of war between Turkey and the Allied and Associated Powers. Japan's approval was necessary because she was an ally of the Entente Powers during the War.

CHINA

Sun Yat-Sen News

"SUN YAT-SEN DYING"
"DEATH OF DR. SUN IS NOW
ANNOUNCED"
"RUMOR OF SUN'S DEATH DENIED IN
HONGKONG"
"SUN YAT-SEN ALIVE, BUT WON'T
PROVE IT"
"SUN YAT-SEN IS ALIVE, SAYS HIS
SECRETARY"

That was the past week's Sun Yat-Sen news from China, as told by newspaper headlines.

Dr. Sun, "George Washington of the Far East," is one of the outstanding figures of Republican China. In 1911, he took a leading part in overthrowing the ancient Monarchy, became a Provisional President of the Chinese Republic. Since those days, however, he has been considered one of the main obstacles to the unification of China.

Born in 1866, Sun became a doctor of medicine in 1892, and from that year began his intensive interest in politics. The year 1896 found the young doctor in England, an exile from China, where his republican agitation had caused a price to be put on his head. One day he passed by the Chinese Legation in London. Strong hands gripped him, he disappeared. Judicious bribery enabled him to smuggle a note to Sir James Cantlie, his onetime tutor; Sir James took the note to Premier Lord Salisbury; Lord Salisbury sent a policeman to the Legation and Dr. Sun was freed.

His campaign against the Manchu dynasty was intensified and from foreign soils he led the Young China Party in its ultimately victorious battle against the Emperor. In 1911 the storm of Revolution at last began to discharge its lightning; Dr. Sun hurried to China, became first Provisional President. On Jan. 5, 1912, the Chinese Empire became the Republic of China: the Manchus had been deposed, but the six-year-old boy-Emperor was allowed to keep his title for life and the Government promised to grant him a yearly subsidy for the same period.

The Young China Party was at all times a South China Party rather than an All China Party. The Presidents and Parliaments of Peking soon began to display a vacillating propensity in politics and eventually frittered away all chance of exerting any real authority over the country. The Tsuchuns (War Lords) became more powerful than before; Dr. Sun withdrew his support from Peking and the historic divergencies of the North and South became once more intensified.

The death of Dr. Sun would have removed a serious obstacle to China's great task of self-reunification.

MUSIC

Improvement

The books of the Chicago Civic Opera Company for 1923-24 have just been "balanced." The figures:

Receipts in Chicago	\$861,127.14
Receipts outside Chicago	649,388.72
Total operatic receipts	1,510,515.86
Miscellaneous income	53,345.00
Total income	1,563,860.86
Costs and expenditures	1,890,620.11
Deficit	326,759.25

This deficit must be met by the "guarantors" of the organization, and represents about 65% of the sum they have actually guaranteed.

Mr. Samuel Insull, President of the company's Board of Trustees, spoke cheerfully in announcing this news. "Last year," said he, "the guarantors had to pay \$351,718.58—or a full 70 % of their guarantee."

Anyone mathematically inclined can now figure out that if the affairs of the company continue to improve at this rate, the backers will have to dig into their bankrolls for only 13 additional seasons—that is, until 1937.

No Award

No Pulitzer prize in Music was awarded this year. Usually \$1,500 is handed to "the student of music in America, who may be deemed the most talented and deserving, in order that he may continue his studies with the advantage of European instruction." Possible winners handed in original compositions. These manuscripts were duly examined by a committee, consisting of Daniel Gregory Mason (Chairman), Professor Walter Henry Hall and Dr. Walter Damrosch. The result, just announced by Mr. Mason: "None of the contestants showed sufficient promise to warrant his receiving the reward." So there will be no young American Pulitzer scholar in music who will sail this Summer. This is a blow to native pride. But hundred percenters may point out that our young musicians may receive just as good—or better—training by patronizing American teachers, than by journeying across the Atlantic and squandering \$1,500 in Paris, Munich or Vienna.

An Appointment

Sir Edward Elgar, composer of *Pomp and Circumstance* (as re-coated a British tune as Sousa's *Stars and Stripes* is true-blue American), has been created "Master of the King's Music," by special and personal appointment of H. M. King George. In this office he succeeds Sir Walter

Parratt, who died last month. In former times, this dignity had to work to hold his job: he had to compose odes for the King's birthday and for New Year's Day. Henry Purcell, England's greatest old-time musician, had to do this while he held the post, from 1672 to 1682. But Sir Edward will merely have to attend H. M. on state occasions, wearing the proper and traditional robes, trappings and official insignia of his rank.

Elgar was born in 1857, knighted in 1904, received the Order of Merit in 1911 and the degree of Doctor of Music from Yale in 1905. He wrote a fine "Coronation Ode" on the occasion of the accession of Edward VII, and two huge oratorios, *The Dream of Gerontius*, after a poem by Cardinal Newman, and *The Apostles*. His symphonies and concertos are very popular with both English and U. S. conductors.

Metropolitan Data

Gatti-Casazza sailed for Europe. Before departing, he left behind a complete and official list of the artists who will have the honor of appearing and assisting in the productions of America's premier opera company. The following names are new:

Tullio Serafin, conductor, from La Scala, Milan.

Nanny Larsen-Todsen, soprano, from the Stockholm Opera House.

Toti Dal Monte, soprano, from La Scala.

Marie Muller, soprano, from the Munich Opera House.

Joan Ruth, American soprano.

Mary Bonetti, American contralto.

Ralph Errolle, American tenor, now singing with the De Feo Opera Company in its Atlanta season.

Francesco Serri, basso.

Even with these additions the Metropolitan Company remains no larger than it was during the season recently closed, for an equal number of this year's artists have been ousted.

Next season opens Monday evening, Nov. 3, 1924.

In Philadelphia

Rodman Wanamaker, patron, Macenas of modern U. S. Art, presented a huge evening of endemic tone-fancies in the Grand Court of the John Wanamaker store. The soloists were Marie Sundelius of the Metropolitan Company, soprano, and Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, who appeared on this occasion as an orator. The resources of the great Wanamaker

organ, a military band, and a large chorus were also called into play.

The feature of the event, the most ambitious in Philadelphia's "Music Week," was a ringing performance of John Philip Sousa's latest composition, a cantata called *The Last Crusade*. Fortunately for all concerned, it contained a goodly sprinkling of genuine, new, Sousaesque marches. These marches, according to Stokowski's speech, represent "the real spirit of America in a dignified and intellectual manner." At any rate, they reached the heart of the audience, even though it was seated in between erstwhile counters of dress goods, tableware, notions.

There was also a piece called *The Evolution of Dixie*, which fooled around with that stirring tune, but never actually played it through—and there was John Aiden Carpenter's *Krazy Kat* ballet, an evocation in mild-mannered jazz of Herriman's immortal comic animals. This last composition has a good chance of becoming a real American classic. It represents many of our national ideals.

ART

Funds Needed

Two million dollars is the sum needed to complete the carving of the Confederate Memorial on the face of a granite mountain near Atlanta. The Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association has already raised \$450,000 and is now considering means of collecting the additional funds. There are three schemes: 1) sale of memberships in the Founders' Roll at \$1,000 each; 2) sale of memberships in the Children's Founders' Roll at \$1 each; 3) sale (at \$1 each) of a memorial half dollar authorized by special act of Congress and approved by President Coolidge.

The Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial is a large face of granite on which will be carved figures of Confederate soldiers and cavalry covering an area of several acres. The design for the sculpture was made by Gutzon Borglum (TIME, Aug 13), and his drawing was projected on the mountain side with a huge stereopticon. Lines were then drawn where the image fell.

Borglum is a specialist in colossal sculpture, having made the huge figures of the twelve apostles for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Manhattan, and the enormous head of Lincoln

in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. The Stone Mountain Memorial will be the largest piece of sculpture in the world.

Stransky's Renoirs

Three hundred thousand dollars was paid by the Fearon Galleries of Manhattan for a group of paintings collected by Joseph Stransky, famed musical director.* Among the 30 canvases are *La Dame en Noir* and *L'Officier* by Renoir and considered by the artist his best portraits. By the same artist are the well-known *Lisa*, *The Japanese Parasol*, a composition of figures in a garden setting, *Frank Lamy*, *La Femme et L'Enfant* (which created considerable interest in the Loan Exhibition of French Art at the Metropolitan Museum, Manhattan, in 1921), and a still life, *Flowers*, in which the artist's great command of color is particularly well exemplified.

Other 19th Century French artists represented are Edouard Manet, Paul Cézanne, Pissarro, Matisse, Boudin. Though small, the Stransky collection is considered the best of its kind in the country. The pictures will be placed on sale.

Fragile Hermes

The plan of the Greek Government to send the statue of Hermes by Praxiteles (*TIME*, May 5, GREECE) to the U. S. for free view by Art lovers, has been abandoned. This is the result of objections from U. S. and Foreign Archaeological Societies and Museum directors who feared the trip would be dangerous for the ancient Hermes.

* Joseph Stransky was born in Czechoslovakia in 1874. He studied music in Vienna, and was Conductor of the Royal Opera in Prague, 1898-1903. He then went to Berlin and scored great success as a conductor there. He was called to conduct the New York Philharmonic Society in 1911, occupying that post until last year with distinction. He became the first conductor of the newly-organized State Symphony Orchestra last Fall, which gave during the season, a series of 15 concerts at the Manhattan Opera House and Carnegie Hall (Manhattan). The last season of this new orchestra was so successful that extensive plans have been made for it next year.

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried (National Affairs), The Press), John S. Martin, Thomas I. C. Martyn (Foreign News), Weekly Contributors—Ernest Brenneke, John Farrar, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Inghalls, Deborah Douglas, Alexander Klein, Agnes Pike, Ben Webster, Frank Vreeland, Peter Mathews. Published by **TIME**, Inc., H. R. Luce, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; B. Hadden, Sec'y-Treas., 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription, rate, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$3.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, **TIME**, 236 E. 39th St., New York City. New England representatives, Powers & Sons, 28 S. State St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Sons, 28 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. III, No. 21.

BOOKS

The Contrast*

Mr. Belloc Is as Irritating as Possible

The Book. For quite a long time gentlemen have been attempting to save the human race from itself by pointing out our common brotherhood. It has remained for Mr. Hilaire Belloc to seek the same end by emphasizing our differences. Not long ago Mr. Belloc was solving what he considers to be the Jewish problem



HILAIRE BELLOC
Humble and suave?

by classifying the Jews as a distinct nation not to be confused with ordinary people. In *The Contrast*, he is proposing to solve in a similar manner what he has discovered to be the American problem. In the interest of peace, harmony and the comity of nations he sets out to prove the profundity of the contrast—physical, social, political, religious and literary—between the U. S. and Europe; and he proceeds, with all the humility and suavity of the best British manner, to be as irritating as possible for 267 pages.

"The United States," he sums up, "are not merely an enlargement of our European culture, still less a mere branch of it; they create a division of that culture into two—themselves and the rest." In a series of those lucid, convincing and ingratiating chapters of which he is so sure a

master, he presents his analysis of our habits and customs, and his reasons for finding them so different from those of the Europeans—particularly of the British, whom less original commentators have always supposed us to resemble.

In its physical appearance he finds our country different from the European countryside. We look differently—nowhere in Europe can he discover faces remotely resembling those of Mr. Harding, Mr. Bryan or General Pershing—we walk differently and act differently. Our nation moves and thinks with a suddenness, a violence and a uniformity unknown abroad; we allow ourselves to be taken in by Mr. H. G. Wells, and we have—it is the one contrast which no Englishman ever forgets—bath-tubs.

Politically we are monarchical, whereas Europe is either aristocratic or democratic. We tend to give our elected Presidents, Governors and Mayors the authority of absolute monarchs, and to suppress the importance and dignity of our Congress and Legislatures. It is an interesting argument, even if in all probability it is an inaccurate one, and in the course of it we are unexpectedly told that our political system is less corrupt than the British and Continental systems. This is not because our politicians are any better, but because we keep a collective eye upon them and "the man who exposes corruption is, in America, heartily applauded and supported by his fellow citizens."

The author, who is a Roman Catholic as well as an authoritarian, emphasizes a religious contrast, presented in the fact that while any given section of Europe is either predominantly Catholic or predominantly Protestant, the U. S. contains both types of religion together. In literature we are different, in language we are dividing from the English; and in our foreign relations we have reached the point where it is necessary for us to keep away from Europe and for Europe to keep away from us if disaster is to be avoided.

The Significance. Mr. Belloc is closer to France than he is to the English. The book is accurately calculated to weaken the Anglo-American association. This may be the way to keep the peace. Or it may not. The book is an absorbing picture of America in the eyes of an acute European. The significance of Mr. Belloc's estimate depends somewhat upon the significance of Mr. Belloc, and that is a matter of opinion.

***THE CONTRAST—Hilaire Belloc—McEwride** (\$2.50).

Good Books

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

THE DON JUANES—Marcel Prevost—Brentano (\$2.00). Dedicated by its translator (Jenny Covan), for some inexplicable reason, to Miss Geraldine Farrar, this ultra-Gallic spectacle of feminine psychology concerns itself with the author's idea of post-War France. It advances the age limit commonly allotted to heroines; all four of these are 40 or more. But apparently that fact only makes their aim, when tilting at their windmills, a little more deadly. They proceed devastatingly on their way, and all young rivals of 20 or so are pushed out of the picture.

BARDELYS THE MAGNIFICENT—Rafael Sabatini—Houghton (\$2.00). More sword-clashings by "the modern Dumas," who here tosses off another breathless tale of hapless heroine rescued by peerless knight amid rebellion, intrigue, mad dashings hither and yon, and all else calculated to lift one bodily out of one's chair.

LATITUDES—Edwin Muir—Huebsch (\$2.00). A collection of criticisms on criticism, and essays about things and persons literary. Carlyle, Nietzsche, Joyce, Conrad, Burns, Dostoyevski all catalogued, labeled and ready for mounting. You may bristle at times at the author's unguarded superlatives of praise or blame.

HOW TO WRITE SHORT STORIES (WITH SAMPLES)—Ring Lardner—Scrivener (\$2.00). Ring Lardner is experiencing the difficult honor of being overpraised by those zealous critics whose word of endorsement is death to ambition. Adored by H. L. Mencken, Gilbert Seldes and F. P. Awood Brown, he will need all his humor and poise to keep from showing off. Thus far he has succeeded. The delightful thing about this book of short stories is not the amusing burlesque framework, ridiculing those text-books that offer to teach illiterate soda-clerks to earn \$25,000 in the writing business; nor is it in the tales themselves, which are most divertingly couched in "the American language." The insolent humor of the book lies in the fact that between the framework and the stories there is absolutely no connection. Let the doubting reader verify by glancing over *A Frame-Up*, introduced as: "A stirring romance of the Hundred Years' War, detailing the adventures in France and Castille of a pair of well-bred weasels. The story is an example of what can be done with a stub pen."

Such a Clatter

Assembly of the P. E. N.—Significant, Prolix

The second international meeting of the P. E. N. Club, International Literary Society, was held with some success last week in Manhattan. There has seldom been so cosmopolitan a literary gathering as that at the Hotel Pennsylvania which marked the opening of the meeting. At the speakers' table were French, German, Swedish, Mexican, Japanese, Dutch, Danish, Russian, Canadian, Rumanian, Spanish men and women of letters. The speeches (it is ordinarily a rule of the Society that there shall be no speeches) ranged from the kindly words of Mrs. Dawson-Scott, who originated the P. E. N. idea in England, and who read a cordial letter from John Galsworthy, its English President; through the graceful eloquence of Jules Romaine, French poet; to the explosive sincerity of Dr. Stein, who spoke for Switzerland, Germany, Austria.

To me, the occasion, with its great variety of accents was momentous, if a trifle prolux. Not only that the foreign writers were present; but that I have never seen so representative a group of Americans assembled. From England, were May Sinclair, Rebecca West, Mrs. Dawson-Scott. From America, were Carl Van Doren, President of the American Centre; Robert Frost, poet and winner of this year's Pulitzer Prize; Alexander Black, Mary Austin, Gertrude Atherton, novelists; Edwin Arlington Robinson, poet. Below, at smaller tables, were countless others—playwrights such as Owen Davis and Zoë Akins; novelists such as Fannie Hurst and Harvey Ferguson; critics such as Henry Seidel Canby and Clayton Hamilton. Such a clatter! I have never heard more noise.

The next evening, the painters and sculptors at the Grand Central Galleries gave a reception to the authors and their guests—and here were Blashfield and Violet Oakley, Grace George and Julia Arthur, and again all the literary folk. President Coolidge telegraphed cordially—and it was all very significant and, like most significant things, a trifle dull. Significant, too, the absence of the "smart" New York so-called literary crowd. They, apparently, are not willing to be bored. Parlor tricks are more important to them than the honest and frankly sentimental message from John Galsworthy. I mark this as a sign of their ephemeral quality. I grant them that they are more amusing—but, alas!—their epigrams will make few dents in the progress of the ages.

J. F.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

The Love Master. Strongheart is still one of the best screen actors, for this canine artist is as unconscious of self and of the camera as every hair on his back. In this story of the North he proves again his authentic appeal, winning a dog race at Banff on which his master's fortune—and the plot—hang. Strongheart seems spurred on to greater efforts than usual, for this time he is performing before his consort and their family of five pups.

Broadway After Dark. Another Cinderella story. Here a man-about-town, world-weary as all men-about-town are in the cinema, dresses up a little boarding house slavey in the height of fashion and turns her loose on his society friends. Author and director seem to have scamped their theme, which is the familiar one of clothes making the woman, for they give spectators no scenes in which to determine "what's wrong with this picture." They furnish a quite human and interesting turn to a hackneyed and rather melodramatic situation, providing Norma Shearer with her chance to be a melting ingénue and Adolphe Menjou with an opportunity to be a hero for once—while remaining a man-about-town.

The Goldfish. Constance Talmadge scampers through the picture in her best harum-scarum vein. She traces with not a little sly subtlety the development of the Coney Island piano-pounder who uses one husband after another to advance her social and financial status, till she finally returns to her initial soap-plugging spouse, still the same devoted little heart, but this time with a broad "a."

The Woman on the Jury. This adaptation of a stage play proves more ingeniously effective than its original. A married couple spend their honeymoon serving on the same jury, whereupon the young wife is faced with the problem of passing judgment on a woman who shot the seducer whom the wife herself would have liked to shoot. It comes as a shock to her husband, with his hard and fast notions of right and wrong among women, that his wife is tarred with the same brush as the defendant, but he manages to get over it. The picture resorts to the favorite current system of wadding up a batch of stellar talent (Sylvia Breamer, Bessie Love, Myrtle Stedman, Henry B. Walthall, Mary Carr and Hobart Bosworth). Lew Cody plays the roud till murder seems highly desirable.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

The Melody Man. Lew Fields, after an absence, returned to Broadway, a bit more leisurely, a bit stouter, but still screamingly pathetic. His vehicle (by the hitherto unheard-of Herbert Richard Lorenz) is not brilliantly original, having most of the ancient elements of tear-winning hokum combined into a pathetic story which Lew turns into a highly satisfactory farce-comedy. The platform of the play is an assault on "Tin Pan Alley" and the jazz factories. Franz Henkel (Fields) is an old German composer who showed considerable promise in his youth by writing a *Dresden Sonata*. A university brawl, in which he inadvertently shoots another student, has forced him to flee his native land; impetuosity compels him to do hack work in the popular music concern of Al Tyler (Donald Gallagher). Here he furnishes orchestrations and harmonies for the musically illiterate composers of song hits and barely succeeds in supporting an exceedingly beautiful daughter (Betty Weston). To his horror he finds his boss putting out *Moonlight Mama*, a hit founded on the treasured composition of his youth. Worse, his daughter marries Al Tyler to save her father from starvation. But all comes right in the end. Tyler, better than he looks, splits the royalties in the song success with old Henkel, and by his last minute display of hidden virtues wins the true love of the beautiful daughter.

The plot is not the point. It is Fields with his delightful German accent who carries the show. Even the saddest situations, handled by this popular pet of the last decade, become the subject of uncontrolled mirth. The scene in the office of Al Tyler with off-stage jazz bands, is a true picture of the slapdash production of vaudeville and musical belly-wash by the mighty morons of the "continuous." This scene allows the introduction of the vaudeville team of Hackett and La Marr (Sam White and Renée Noel) who bounce through a demonstration of their new and excellent dancing act, supplying much slang and local patter. The chief feeder to Fields is Jules Jordan, in the roll of Dave Loeb, attorney whom Henkel employs in his lawsuit against Tyler for the recovery of the rights to *Moonlight Mama*.

The Melody Man seems to be a jumble of *The Music Master*, *The Show Shop* and *Potash and Perlmutter*, cemented by the unshakable popularity of Lew Fields.

All God's Chillun Got Wings. The opening performance of Eugene

O'Neill's new play on the mating of blacks and whites (TIME, March 17) lived up to expectations by turning into a news event. It had been preceded by a storm of protest from various sections of the metropolis and the U. S. at large, though nothing



PAUL ROBESON
"One thought also of Othello"

like a race riot seemed likely. At the first performance, the Provincetown Theatre group announced that Mayor Hylan had refused to sanction the appearance of black and white children in the first scene of the play, designed to show that with children there is no color line.

Later the Mayor explained that he had not studied the play, but had refused a permit for the employment of the youngsters—formally approved by the Gerry Society—on the ground that children below 16 were required, for whom a special permit was necessary. The producers later sent him an invitation to attend.

The piece was generally regarded as audacious but dull; its treatment hardly living up to the provocative possibilities of its background. The play acted much better than it read when published recently in the *American Mercury*, but it mandered gloomily through scenes wherein a Negro of no great ability married a white girl, then discovered that he was so far above her in mental calibre that it hurt. His aspirations toward a lawyer's career came between them, and in the end he renounced them to devote himself to caring for her—whereupon she kissed his hands.

Paul Robeson, a Negro of exceptional scholastic and athletic prowess while at Rutgers, played the black man; Mary Blair, the white girl.

Percy Hammond: "A vehement exposition of a marriage between a stupid Negro and a stupid white woman. If it is possible for you to get an emotion out of that situation, here is your opportunity."

Heywood Brown: "... Before the play ends she is stark raving mad. So instead of the problem of white and black, we have the problem of sane and insane... In the uneven career of Eugene O'Neill I think *All God's Chillun* will rank as one of the down strokes."

John Corbin: "If one thought of Uncle Tom, one thought also of Othello."

Plain Jane. This musical comedy is cut to the usual pattern, designed to relieve the onus of thought during the feverish weather. Its formula:

A poor girl—a rag doll she invents —fame—riches— whoop-la!

A young scion—disinheritance for helping the poor girl—a prize fight for money and renown—a knockout —wham!

An irate father—purchase of a rag doll—forgiveness—wow!

The high spot is a prize fight in which Jay Gould as the scion and Allie Nack mix in as if their honor were at stake. Musical comedy producers now seem to realize that a boxing bout will put punch into their show. In this case the gladiators get down to real, hearty slugging. Several times Gould hits the floor with abandon.

Joe Laurie, Jr., is an inveterately amusing fight manager, Lorraine Manville a pleasing prima donna, and May Cory Kitchen dances fluffily. The dancing here is multitudinous, at all angles and for any provocation. It is entertaining, and with saleable tunes it makes something to rest as lightly on the mind as the new cork hats.

The Kreutzer Sonata. Little reason can be seen for the revival by Bertha Kalich of this 17-year-old play, except as a demonstration that she can utter sounds like a tortured flute. This story of a Russian girl, forced into marriage to give a name to her unborn child, who finds her husband philandering with her lecherous sister, is played on one note, and Madame Kalich sounds that till the echoes ache. Morbid, perverse, monotonous, it calls to mind the Russian plays—except that the staging is as false as the beads.

EDUCATION

The Best Plays

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

Drama

THE WONDERFUL VISIT—The stimulating, idealistic play by H. G. Wells and St. John Ervine has resumed.

THE OUTSIDER—Lionel Atwill and Katherine Cornell make big medicine out of dramatic quackery.

RAIN—Effective preaching for missionaries here and abroad.

SAINT JOAN—Bernard Shaw joins the Theatre Guild in paying his humblest—well, almost his humblest—respects to the Maid of Orléans.

COBRA—The snake of sex sloughs off its skin and stands quite vividly bare.

Comedy

EXPRESSING WILLIE—Delightfully satiric jabs at the man who acquires a fortune, then spreads himself on acquiring a soul.

BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK—Lays low the tired business man with debt, sharp strokes.

MEET THE WIFE—The fairly amusing process of attacking together the two husbands of one wife and watching them ferment.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC—Walter Hampden's virtuosity astonishes even his most fervent admirers in Rostand's modern classic.

THE GOOSE HANGS HIGH—Pleasant snapshot of the younger generation throwing away its pose in time of need and overwhelming the older generation with offers of help.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—Fills the great open spaces with smashed crockery; rather funnier than you'd expect.

THE SWAN—Glamorous, inviting romance, wherein royal ermine emits sparks when stroked the wrong way.

THE POTTERS—A clever etching of the American family trying to work out of the moron class.

THE SHOW-OFF—Sterling comedy centres around a magnificent egotist who makes everything centre around him.

FATA MORGANA—Gives a spicy twist to the love of May for September, resulting in a Spring freshest of tears.

Musical

HIGH notes in the present musical score are sustained most successfully by *Stepping Stones*, *Poppy*, *Music Box Revue*, *André Charlot's Revue*, *Kid Boots*, *Vogues*, *Peg o' My Dreams*.

"Floating College"

Dean James Edwin Lough of the Extramural Division of New York University is planning to charter the Shipping Board vessel *President Arthur* to be used by 450 students and a faculty of 40. The students will complete one year of college work while making a tour around the world. Under naval discipline, they will witness the Panama Canal, Asiatic waters, the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, Atlantic ports as far north as Christiania and Bergen.

The cost to each student will be about \$2,000 and the trip will start next Fall, unless unforeseen difficulties force its postponement for a year.

Visit-Professors

The Universities of Manchester (England) and Basle (Switzerland) have introduced a system of exchange professors by which the visiting professors do not change places simultaneously, but rather alternate as each others' guests—thus deriving the advantages of contact and informal discussion.

At Basle, Prof. W. E. Weiss of Manchester has just finished a season as guest of Prof. Senn. The Swiss had opportunity to attend his course of lectures on the structure of fossil plants found in the Lancashire coal mines. Also, he was an honorary member of the Basle faculty, he attended its meetings, learned its methods.

Next season, Prof. Senn will be guest at Manchester. He will lecture to the English students on the physiology of Alpine plants. This scheme of successive visits, as opposed to simultaneous exchange, is less disrupting to the organization of a department than is the installation of a new official, strange to the ways of his hosts.

Fame

"The smallest village, the plainest home, give ample space for the resources of the college trained woman." It was Alice Freeman Palmer, star leader in the advancement of highest education for women, who put in these words the philosophy that guided her life from its humble beginning to its triumphant conclusion.

Born in Colesville, N. Y., in 1855, of sturdy Pioneer stock, she displayed early those qualities that later made her justly famed. At the age of five she cared for her younger brothers, in order to ease her mother's heavy household burdens.

It was not until she was ten that Alice got the chance of going to school. From her earlier days she showed great promise, especially in the realm of literature. A marriage

engagement almost wrecked the scholastic future upon which she had unconsciously embarked. She broke the engagement, went to Michigan State University (co-educational), scored one long and brilliant success, graduated at 21.

After having become the principal of East Saginaw High School, she migrated to Wellesley, became President at the age of 26. Her interest in the cause of higher education for women overflowed the precincts of Wellesley and she founded no less than 15 preparatory schools for girls.

In 1887 Alice Freeman became engaged to Professor George Herbert Palmer of Harvard. Her friends were amazed, felt that her marriage would be an unsupportable loss to Wellesley, suggested many means of enabling her to continue her great work, pointed out that Professor Palmer might resign from Harvard, take up residence at Wellesley—all to no avail. The couple were married and disappeared into an obscure honeymoon bicycling in England and France.

On her return, she continued her work in education, became adviser to many institutions, a fluent writer. This she continued until her death in Paris in 1902.

Last week the memory of Alice Freeman Palmer was honored at New York University when her venerable husband, gowned in his academic robes, unveiled a bust by Evelyn Longman in the Hall of Fame. The likeness was given by Wellesley College, the presentation made by Dr. Ellen Fitz Pendleton, President of Wellesley, the speech in praise of Mrs. Palmer and her great importance to the nation delivered in a simple and appreciative manner by Dr. James R. Angell of Yale University.

The unveiling of Mrs. Palmer's bust was one of ten at this ceremony. The only national figures to be given places were:

JOHN ADAMS.
PHILLIPS BROOKS.

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS (Mark Twain), whose bust was unveiled by his daughter, Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitch and who was praised in an address by Agnes Repplier.

PETER COOPER, founder of Cooper Union.
JAMES BUCHANAN EADS, famed Missouri engineer.

JOSEPH HENRY, inventor of the electro-magnet, whose likeness was unveiled by Thomas A. Edison.

ANDREW JACKSON.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.
DR. WILLIAM THOMAS GREEN MORTON, discoverer of anesthesia.

The impressive ceremony was attended by thousands of patriots and the participants represented the most prominent educators, philosophers, statesmen of today. The colorful procession with gowns and hoods, with the Gloria Trumpeters furnishing inspiring music was headed by Dr. Robert Underwood

Johnson, Director of the Hall of Fame, who presided at the exercises.

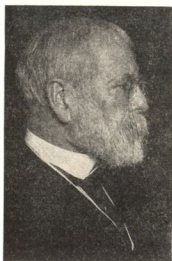
It is Dr. Johnson who is chiefly responsible for the maintenance of the Hall of Fame at New York University and his is much of the credit for perpetuating the memories of our dead great as inspiration and guidance for generations to come. In the words of Dr. Johnson, who some day may be immortalized in the Hall of Fame himself: "The Hall of Fame is not a calendar of saints, but of human beings, each of whom presents some fine equation of greatness. It is not too much to say that the names here recorded and those to be added will be for all time the pride and inspiration of the American people!"

Robert Underwood Johnson is one of those many-sided men of whom the 19th Century was so prodigal. Poet, editor, author, executive, patriot, diplomat: the record of his achievements consumes more space in *Who's Who in America* than that of any other man, and suggests a varied career that has never brought him entirely into the limelight, or into the twilight of mediocrity.

Over 70 years old, he belongs to that Civil War generation that stamped its political and aesthetic ideas upon the nation. An Associate Editor of *The Century Magazine*, he became Editor. It was he who edited the famous *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*. It was he who first urged Grant to write his *Memoirs*. He originated the Keats-Shelley Memorial at Rome. He wrote seven books of poems, finally collected in 1919. If to modernists his style appears sentimental or stilted, it is because the moderns have found different, and possibly no better, ways of expressing the same emotions.

His influence in national politics has been pervasive and honorable. A pioneer in the Conservation movement, he is responsible for the existence of the Yosemite National Park. Two years before Roosevelt's Conservation Conference of the Governors in 1908, he urged Roosevelt to take this course. In one particular instance, he redeemed the national honor, as Secretary of the American Copyright League in 1888, waging the long fight that eventually led to the adoption of an American copyright law that protected foreign authors from the pirating of their books in these United States.

For this he received in the '90's, the decorations of *Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur* and *Cavaliere della Corona d'Italia*. Following his War-work as Chairman of the "American Poets' Ambulance in Italy" and President of the New York Committee of the Italian War Relief Fund of America, he received the following honors: *Commendatore della Corona d'Italia*, *Officier de l'Ordre de Leopold II* (Belgian),



© Paul Thompson

DR. JOHNSON
He redeemed the national honor

Commander of the Order of St. Sava (Serbian), culminating in the high Italian award of *Gran Cordone dell'Ordine SS. Maurizio e Lazzaro*, given in 1921, when President Harding accepted his resignation as Ambassador at Rome.

Indeed, the Italian people have had no more enthusiastic or sympathetic friend than Mr. Johnson. Ambassador Johnson came to Italy after the Fiume incident. Everything American was anathema. Subversion was rife. The Italians thought him a bit *gaga*, but distinctly *simpatico*. He seemed such a nice old gentleman, with so venerable a beard. Young attachés of the diplomatic corps thought him a bit pitiful or ridiculous. Yet Mr. Johnson, as he has shown in his delightful reminiscences, was carrying out a policy prearranged with Mr. Wilson, of treating the Italians as children, lovable or naughty. The measure of his success is the extraordinary reversal of Italian sentiment towards the U. S. Fiume was forgotten. The bitterness subsided, Americans were respected, for Ambassador Johnson showed that he could be firm.

Once, communists invaded the U. S. Consulate-General at Genoa and ordered the flag half-masted in deference to the funeral of a Red rioter. The Consul wired for instructions. The Ambassador replied in four words: "Keep the flag flying." To a sophisticated generation this might seem melodramatic, affected. For Mr. Johnson it was the simple expression of a most passionate and unashamed patriotism. In the end it was the sneering young attachés and the hypercelebrated Latins who were stultified.

Mr. Johnson has been a utility man in many fields, in all of which he has

earned distinction. His published memoirs, *Remembered Yesterdays*,* is a book that tells a little of a man whose talents symbolized his century and whose beliefs typify the faiths on which this nation was built. More, it tells the story of the most momentous cycle the world has yet passed through in its troublous course down the years. Many honors have come to him, but he has first honored himself in ways too numerous to mention. In short, he is a citizen of whom the Romans might have said: "He has deserved well of the Republic."

RELIGION

At Springfield†

The Methodist Quadrennial Conference (*TIME*, May 19) continued.

Divorce. Federal Judge Henry Wade Rogers brought to the Methodists a report sustaining the strictest interpretation of Methodist divorce laws. His report was adopted.

No Methodist, either minister or layman, may marry a divorced or divorcee, except: 1) When the divorced person was the injured party in case of adultery; 2) When the divorced person's first mate is dead.

It is further affirmed that the grounds of divorce shall be considered only as those given in the civil suit. Thus, a Methodist cannot marry a person who obtained divorce on the grounds of desertion and who subsequently alleges that he (she) could have obtained the divorce on the ground of adultery.

War. The Committee on the State of the Church, voting 76-37, presented a report declaring all war to be wrong. An attempt to justify wars in defense of country or of humanity failed by vote of 41-59. "We", concluded the resolution, "as an organization, separate ourselves from war and take no part in its promotion." The central argument was that the end does not justify the means, that war is a means to an end: that war is sinful and is no less sinful because it may be a means to a righteous end.

Governor "Al" Smith, (N. Y.) was implicitly denounced by Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of Washington, who came with a message from the Methodist Church South. The Solid South would vote dry Republican, said he, rather than moist Democrat.

Suicide. Chinese Roger Rahn, del-

*Little, Brown (\$5.00).

†Springfield, Mass.

egate from West China, killed himself with cyanide of potassium at his hotel.

His American comrade, Missionary Peat, spoke as follows to 3,000 Methodists, who stood with bowed heads:

"Mr. Rahn had not had a well day since leaving China. The trip across the Pacific was a nightmare of seasickness. Once in America, the Chinese longing for home and loved ones gripped his heart. He spoke often of the surging conditions in his own province and of his desire to return and give his life for his country."

"He looked frantically each day for home letters that did not come. His father heart yearned for news of his two lovely children and of his wife, a beautiful woman of our Christian schools. He would call for mail and on being told there was not any he would earnestly inquire when the next delivery might be expected, not able to realize the time required and the delays in postal service incident to his great distance from home."

Amusements, such as dancing, theatres, cinema, games of chance, horse-racing, hitherto *verboten* in correct Methodist circles, are henceforth to be tolerated, on one condition—that they be "such diversions as can be used in the name of the Lord Jesus." This change in the laws of the Church was approved.

A Phrase. A proposal to cross out of the Apostles' Creed the phrase "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church" and to insert "I believe in Christ's Church" was favorably presented to the conference.

Ecclesiastical Affairs

◀ Billy Sunday, who collapsed at a revival in Memphis, went to the Mayo Brothers Hospital in Rochester, Minn. Said he, en route: "The Lord and I, we've been pullin' together now for 37 years, and He won't forsake me now."

◀ William T. Manning, shepherd and cathedral-builder, announced the accumulation of \$2,581,000, which is more than one-sixth of the \$15,000,000 necessary to complete St. John's, Manhattan. Biggest givers were: \$250,000 from the Stuyvesants (A. Van Horne, Miss Catharine E. S., and Miss Anne W.); \$100,000 or more from Edward F. Albee (theatres), Vincent Astor (real estate), Arthur Curtiss James* (railroads and banks), F. A. Juilliard (finance), Frank A. Munsey (groceries and newspapers), Dr. and Mrs. A. Hamilton Rice (explorers), J. P. Morgan.

◀ Frederick C. Lawrence, sometime undergraduate at Harvard and Cam-

*He is one of the stout Presbyterian laymen who are supporting the Liberals at the Grand Rapids Assembly.

bridge Universities and at Union Theological Seminary and at the Episcopal Theological School, became a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His father, Bishop William, and his brother, W. Appleton, officiated at the ordination.

◀ The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South, impeccably Fundamentalist and anti-Evolutionist, met at San Antonio. It was chiefly concerned with reviving the ancient



◀ Paul Thompson

EDWARD F. ALBEE
"\$100,000 or more"

doctrine of the scriptural subordination of woman to man, with the repeal of woman's right to sit on its executive boards, with repudiation of the Federal Council of Churches, and with investigation of the alleged liberality of its missionaries in the realms of faith.

◀ Property bought by the Mormon Church from Mrs. John B. Henderson will be used to build a Mormon temple—16th Street and Columbia Road, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Henderson insisted only that the building be beautiful. Senator Smoot, an Apostle since 1900, is active in the project.

◀ One Edwin Winterbone, pastor of the Faith Tabernacle at Lebanon, Pa. (TIME, May 19), was forcibly inoculated for diphtheria. Edwin had forbidden his flock to call physicians during an epidemic of the disease; this had resulted in quarantine of the church and of the homes of nine of the flock, by the local authorities. The sick families were then compelled to submit to medical treatment. One Mrs. Charles Roth, who had lost her husband and four children during the epidemic, would not give verbal consent to the inoculation, although she submitted peaceably.

MEDICINE

Doctor-Editor

Next month the medical profession of the U. S. will honor Dr. George H. Simmons, for 25 years Editor of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, by a testimonial presentation dinner. Thanks to Dr. Simmons, *The Journal* has passed from a circulation of 8,000 to 82,000, reaching more than half the physicians in the U. S. Dr. Simmons is also credited with inaugurating the attack on fraudulent patent medicines and nostrums, with stimulating the advance in medical education, with first providing the facts that led to the "safe and sane July 4" campaign, and with decreasing the number of typhoid deaths in American cities.

Doctor-Senator

In Washington, Senator Royal S. Copeland, onetime chief health officer for New York City, introduced a bill to provide for a Bureau of Medical Research in the Department of the Interior. It includes an elaborate program for the purchase of 100 acres of land near Washington and a \$1,000,000 research plant.

Heat vs. Men

According to investigations made by the Pittsburgh Experiment Station of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, a man in a state of rest and in still air cannot endure indefinitely a temperature higher than 90° F. with 100% relative humidity. Stout men subjected to uncomfortably hot temperatures lose more weight than thin men, but, as a rule, can stand high temperatures longer and complain less of exhaustion.

It was found that the chief cause of irritation to the eyes of people working in conditions where the heat is extreme is the perspiration that gets into the eyes from the face and forehead.

Gland Row

The use of extracts of glands for the treatment of disease caused disension in the Board of General Appraisers. Most of the members said that dried and powdered ovaries and pituitary glands are subject to 10% duty. Judge Brown said such things should be free of duty because they are natural and uncompounded drugs of animal origin.

Advertise?

Medical Economics is a magazine "guaranteed to reach 100,000 physicians monthly," approved by the American Medical Association, published in Man-

hattan. Its editor is H. Sheridan Bake-
tel, M.D.

The leading article in the May num-
ber is *Shall the Medical Profession Ad-
vertise?*

Excerpts:

"Is the public health purchasable?

"Is it possible to increase the span
of life?

"To both of these queries *Medical
Economics* answers Yes.

"How? By the use of printer's ink—
by preaching it from the housetops—
by advertising!

"... The laity is commencing to
learn that public health is purchasable.
And laymen are in the market for that
commodity in wholesale quantities.

"Are we, as physicians, going to sell
it to them, or are we going to sit supine-
ly on our haunches as we have done
before and permit some untutored and
unlettered cult to do for the people
what they have every right to expect
of us?

"... The value of periodic health
examinations cannot be better shown
than in the report of the study of 17,000
examinations for the Metropolitan Life
Insurance Company which demonstrates
that people who have a periodic health
examination and follow the advice given
have a death rate of 28% less than peo-
ple who are not examined and advised.
Of the physical defects found in these
examinations the most important were:

26.0% Enlarged or Infected Tonsils.

13.0% Overweight.

12.2% Albuminuria.

8.5% Pyorrhea and Infected Teeth.

6.0% Functional Murmurs.

5.1% Hernia.

5.0% Arterio-Sclerosis.

2.5% Enlargement of Heart.

1.0% Organic Heart Disease.

.4% Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

"... How can the mass of the peo-
ple learn of the absolute necessity of
being thoroughly examined once a year?

"By the judicious application of large
doses of printer's ink in the form of
advertising in the public press?

"Where shall such advertising ap-
pear?

"In daily and weekly papers, in spe-
cial publications going into the home,
like the farm papers, women's journals,
Saturday Evening Post, *Collier's* and
other periodicals which are read by the
people?

"... Who should prepare the adver-
tising copy?

"A committee from the society paying
for the publicity, with the aid and as-
sistance of an advertising agency, so
that the proper selling arguments could
be discriminatingly advanced."

The magazine went on to state that
"at the March meeting of the Medical
Society of the County of Kings,
(Brooklyn, N. Y.), the editor of *Medi-
cal Economics* advocated this general
idea... and not only did the society
enthusiastically endorse it, but another
speaker in the person of Mr. Arthur



© Keystone

EDITOR BRISBANE

"He gave the plan his hearty approval"

Brisbane, editor of the Hearst publica-
tions, gave the plan his hearty ap-
proval."

AERONAUTICS

"Across the Pacific"

To the U. S. belongs the honor of
the first Pacific crossing by air. Bad
weather had long delayed the three
world cruisers at Attu in the Aleu-
tian Islands. When they finally left
the last point on American territory
for Paramushir in the Kurile Islands
of Japan, they were forced off their
course, landed at Komandorski Is-
land under stress of a severe snow
storm, reaching this desolate spot af-
ter five and a half hours in the air.
Three and a half hours more next
day brought them to Paramushir.
"Flight over fog 25% of distance,
snow 10%, and excellent weather
rest" was part of a laconic report
which scarcely describes the ex-
treme peril of the trip. They actually
reached their first stopping place in
Japan in the face of a severe storm.
Sailors on board the American de-
stroyer *James D. Ford*, with two Ja-
panese destroyers joining in, gave the
fliers a deafening reception with sirens
and cheers.

d'Oisy's Progress

Captain Pelletier d'Oisy, flying
from Paris to Tokyo (TIME, May 12)
arrived at Canton, China, was greeted
by President Sun Yat-Sen* of South
China and members of the French
Colony. His total flying time from
Paris was 80% hours. D'Oisy re-
ported heat waves and sand storms

* This was Sun's first appearance since his
illness (see Page 12).

from Calcutta as the chief obstacles
and predicts the stretch he has just
crossed will be the most difficult for
the American flyers.


SCIENCE

Carbon Monoxide


Safety First campaigns and hor-
rible examples have informed all ex-
cept those who will not learn that
one of the products of imperfect com-
bustion in the cylinders of a gaso-
line engine is carbon monoxide, a
gas toxic and often fatal—in sufficient
concentration—to human beings. En-
gines running in closed garages have
been the cause of a rapidly increasing
death list in recent years. The build-
ing of large vehicular tunnels, which
are difficult to ventilate, has multi-
plied the danger. Only a fortnight
ago, in the new Liberty Tunnels,
Pittsburgh (TIME, Feb. 4), many per-
sons were overcome on account of
the high concentration of CO at-
tendant upon auto congestion in a
street-car strike.

Last Summer, Dr. Yandell Hender-
son, Professor of Applied Physiology
at Yale University, suggested as a
partial solution that automobile ex-
hausts be extended from the hori-
zontal position at the level of the
axle to a vertical one discharging
like a chimney at the height of seven
or eight feet. He conducted extensive
experiments on Fifth Avenue, New
York, and other motor-congested high-
ways, proved that CO, even when not so
dense as to cause prostration, affects
people who inhale it adversely. The
gas is heavier than air, and when
discharged near the ground it stays
there at the level of pedestrians.

Professor Henderson's idea was a
purely mechanical method of dissipat-
ing the fumes in open air. Now,
however, comes Dr. Miller Reese
Hutchison, inventor of the Klaxon
auto horn, acoustic devices for the
deaf, etc., with a short-cut to the
heart of the problem—a chemical
compound, which, introduced into the
gasoline, eliminates most of the mo-
noxide from the exhaust fumes, as
well as the bothersome carbon de-
posits in the cylinders. The nature
of the compound was not revealed, but
the formula will be patented. When
tested in the Pittsburgh Experiment
Station of the U. S. Bureau of Mines,
which is the chief centre of gas re-
search in the country, a mixture of
one ounce of the substance in five
gallons of gasoline gave off 3.9% of
carbon monoxide, as compared with
5.6% with the straight gasoline.
Larger doses still further decreased
the CO coefficient until between three
and four ounces was reached, which
Dr. Hutchison considers the ideal
mixture. The compound will be in-
expensive to manufacture, and will,



A paper with one subscriber and that one—you!



IN Manhattan is a rich man who has a newspaper written and printed every week for his private consumption.

The paper is so constructed that it gives him in one hour a complete survey of the world's news.

So fascinating is the speed with which the paper covers the ground that he regards it not only as a business necessity but as the keenest intellectual fun.

IF you were to publish for yourself a paper for your personal use and enjoyment, a paper to tell you precisely what has happened in the world, to answer your questions on every current subject, a paper "to give you more information on the news of the day in quicker time than any other publication or combination of publications,"—we believe that paper would closely resemble TIME.

TIME is not written for the masses, does not deal in millions of circulation. TIME is written as a very personal document for the active business and professional man of high intelligence and quick apperceptions.

Publishers, TIME,
236 East 39th Street,
New York, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:

Send me TIME for the next 52 weeks. I enclose \$5 ☐. Bill me for \$5 ☐.

Name

Street

City

Your Fire Insurance

covers building, stock and equipment, but no provision is made for the important uninsurable assets of your business. It is only when confronted with smoldering embers that you realize how important it is to safeguard your priceless business records.

Invest in one of our Fireproof

YORK SAFES

and insure 100% protection. We have yet to encounter one instance where a YORK Fireproof Safe failed to preserve the contents.

Our salesroom is always open to inspection. Every type and design of York Fireproof and Burglarproof Safe is displayed.

Send for Catalog "C"

YORK SAFE & LOCK CO.
55 MAIDEN LANE
NEW YORK

Wolfe Oil Corporation

A producing Company operating in the Mid-continent field.

An analysis will be sent on request

Marin S. Hare & Co.

Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange
11 Wall St., New York
Whitehall 6790

if the results are sustained, make garages and tunnels as safe as mountain tops. The Society of Automotive Engineers is greatly interested in the discovery.

Hutchison is an electrical engineer, southern by birth and training. Since



© P. & A.

DR. MILLER REESE HUTCHISON
His offices are on the 51st floor

1910 he has been associated with Thomas A. Edison; for several years he was chief engineer of the Edison Laboratories. In 1917 he formed the Miller Reese Hutchison Corporation to market his own inventions and to distribute the Edison storage battery under an agreement with Mr. Edison. During the War he gave his entire time to naval engineering work for the Government. He is the owner of more than 600 patents and is internationally known in engineering circles. His offices are on the 51st (top) floor of the Woolworth Building, Manhattan.

BUSINESS

New Exchange Head

Each May, the 1,100 members of the New York Stock Exchange elect a President. This year, upon the retirement of Seymour L. Cromwell, President since 1921, E. H. H. Simmons was chosen.

Mr. Simmons became a member of the Exchange in 1900 and a Governor in 1909; for the past three years, as Vice President, he has been connected with a great number of its special and standing committees. Forty-seven years of age, he is a member of the firm of Rutter & Gross. Mr. Simmons is known in Wall street for his judicial poise, executive ability, unlimited courage. His first three initials are those

of the great railroad master Edward H. Harriman, for whom he was named and to whom he is related. The New Stock Exchange head is said to resemble his remarkable namesake; "he never starts fights, never avoids them."

The position of President of the New York Stock Exchange is one of the highest and most responsible posts in American finance. It carries no salary, compels the holder largely to give up his business as a broker on the Exchange floor. This hardship has recently been lessened by allowing a partner of the President to take care of his buying and selling duties there; this is the only case where any one not the owner of a Stock Exchange "seat" can engage in dealings on its "floor." In recent years it has been customary to elect a new Exchange President for several terms.

The New York Stock Exchange dates back to 1817, when it was organized under the name of the "New York Stock and Exchange Board." A century ago this new brokers' market had only 30-odd members and dealt in issues of securities worth only a few million dollars. Today the "Big Board" has 1,100 members and some 500 member-firms, which have over 500 branch offices and 2,500 correspondents' offices all over the country and even beyond its borders; its listed stocks and bonds at par are worth about \$60,000,000,000. Excepting only the Stock Exchange in London, it is the largest stock exchange in the world, and its volume of trading is probably greater than London's.

The Cinema

The past year has seen a great step taken in the direction of straightening out the cinema industry, and putting it on a business basis.

The magnitude and substantial character of the industry are shown by a few statistics recently compiled. The total investment in the business is approximately 1½ billion dollars. About 300,000 persons are permanently employed by it, and some 700 "feature" pictures are produced each year. There are about 15,000 cinema theatres of all types in the country, and annual admissions paid to them total about \$500,000,000. The average weekly attendance at these theatres runs about 50,000,000. Salaries and wages paid at the studios amount to \$75,000,000 a year, and producers and exhibitors spend \$5,000,000 each year in newspaper and magazine advertising.

The foreign business done by American producers is large. In 1923, some 200 million feet of American films were exported. In Great Britain, 80% of the films shown were made in this country.

Bucketshops

Both the New York Stock Exchange and District Attorney Joab H. Banton have declared their intention of wiping out bucketshops. Yet each has proposed a different cure,

and this has been the occasion of rather heated dispute between them. Mr. Banton declares that the only solution to the problem is to license stockbrokers. The Stock Exchange, on its part, maintains that the only way to stop bucketing is to put bucketshop keepers in jail and keep them there, and that what is needed is enforcement of old laws rather than enactment of new ones.

Whatever the solution to the bucketshop problem may be, there is evidently force to the Stock Exchange's contention that bucketshop-keepers are inadequately punished. Recently, attention was drawn to the case of one Jules Rabiner, who failed in 1922 owing about \$500,000 to his customers. After being tried, convicted and sentenced, Rabiner recently appeared in the white light district. An indignant customer forced an investigation and it was found that after serving about three months, the bucketshop keeper had been paroled.

Not only have few of the bucketshop cases of two years ago resulted in prison sentences, but many of the cases have not yet even come up for trial. In cases where convictions have been secured, usually the jail sentences have run less than three years.

The St. Paul

That 1923 was a good year for the railroads was recently shown by the annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for last year. For the first time since 1917, the Northwestern road earned its interest charges, and in addition showed 18¢ per share on its preferred stock. While this is not of course a wildly prosperous condition, still it is a marked improvement over former years.

In 1923 the road's gross revenue was \$169,000,000 against \$156,000,000 in 1922. Thus, although expenses last year were \$134,000,000 instead of \$129,000,000 as in 1922, net operating income was \$20,000,000 instead of \$13,000,000 and a net income of \$207,686 was shown in place of the previous year's deficit of \$6,143,168.

At the close of last year, the total assets of the company were estimated at \$764,000,000, instead of the \$747,000,000 figure of the previous year. The difference is mainly due to road and equipment investment, which was \$689,000,000 last year against \$671,000,000 in 1922.

The St. Paul still has some "fat" to live on. In 1920 its profit and loss surplus amounted to \$38,376,167. Successive lean years have greatly reduced this figure, yet it still amounts to \$20,373,792, according to the 1923 statement.

"Shoddy Work"

One of the greatest dangers of a "building boom," apart from the loss of invested capital always involved, is the

LARGEST ORGANIZATION OF ITS CHARACTER IN THE WORLD

47 Good Markets

Twenty-Seven cities are buying readily!
Twenty industries are unusually active.
They offer better than average markets for all sorts of goods and services.

These fertile fields are indicated clearly by the current analyses of every sales territory and of all leading industries, contained in current Babson Reports.

Thousands of men, co-operating through this organization, depend upon this information to help them increase sales and reduce costs. These same facts offer you an opportunity for increased volume during the next 90 days!

The pro-rata cost of this service is small indeed—results considered.

88%

Estimate of business in 110 communities are supplied ninety days in advance through

**BABSON'S
REPORTS**

Of 1,276 such specific estimates made during the last 27 months 88% have proved correct.



Write for
Babson Report
R.A. 21—*Gratis*

**The BABSON STATISTICAL
ORGANIZATION**

*Babson Park
Massachusetts*

LARGEST ORGANIZATION OF ITS CHARACTER IN THE WORLD

HOW ABOUT YOURS?

Improper Auto Insurance Is Costly

Automobile insurance, if bought properly will give absolute protection against all contingencies. You can always be protected against fire, theft or the other driver's carelessness, and our special department for automobile owner's protection will gladly tell you what contracts you need to safeguard your interests.

STUART W. JACKSON, INC.

Insurance Engineers
Managers—Advisors

110 William St., New York

Stuart W. Jackson, Inc.,
110 William Street, New York.

Please send me information in regard to automobile insurance protection.

Name of car.....Year.....Model.....P.O.B. cost.....

Name

Address



Flair and Warmer

Asa M. Stebbins, professor of ancient history, used to maintain an even balance in spite of the dictum that a beard divided against itself is soon parted.

It was perfectly proper when "Prof" Stebbins looked South to say: "East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet."

He was always at the parting of the waves. All Gaul, he often said, was divided in three parts. That was one of the differences between him and all Gaul—but flaring whiskers have ceased to mark him as a man apart.

COLGATE'S RAPID-SHAVE CREAM

has become the good old professor's daily solace. He gives himself a clean shave every morning now—and he shaves with ease and comfort, because he lathers with Colgate's. It softens the beard *at the base*—where the razor's work is done.

The undergraduate, as well as the older man, whose beard has become tough and wiry, can be rid of shaving discomforts by lathering with Colgate's Rapid-Shave Cream.

It needs no mussy rubbing in with the fingers, and it leaves the face soothed and velvety.

If you would like a free trial tube containing cream enough for 12 easier shaves than you have ever had, please fill out and mail the attached coupon.

COLGATE & CO., Dept. 328, 199 Fulton St., New York:

Please send me the free trial tube of Colgate's Rapid-Shave Cream.

Name

Address

rickety and shoddy type of construction erected. The speculative builder wants to finish his house and unload it on someone else for a quick and substantial profit. His attitude toward material, plans and workmanship is apt to be entirely subservient to this desire. So long as a house will look all right until someone buys it, he cares little what shape it will be in a few years hence.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the American Construction Council, took occasion recently to score the irresponsible groups who were putting up buildings of an inferior and showy character. Predicting that many of them would be almost valueless in ten years, he pointed out how unsound as investments mortgage bonds were bound to be when secured by such construction. He attributed high rents in large measure to the high rates of insurance charged upon structures built of inferior materials.

"Faulty engineering, unreliable architects, inexperienced and incompetent contractors, inferior grades of materials, poor mechanics, inadequate and poor inspection, and other bad factors too frequently enter into building work."

Mr. Morgan's Residence

When the Morgan residence at Madison Ave. and 36th St., Manhattan, was built, the neighboring Murray Hill district was purely residential. Gradually the tide of shops and offices from downtown began to climb the hill. Mr. Morgan, however, liked his home and saw no reason why he should abandon it to the builders of business blocks. Backed by the Murray Hill Association consisting of other residents of the district, he strove to have business building on that part of Madison Ave. restricted. In this he was mainly successful, and a "residential zone" was created bounded by Madison Ave., 35th St., Lexington Ave. and 38th St.

This arrangement was not at all pleasing to the Astor group which had planned to build office and other business buildings right up Madison Ave. Thus the Astor's century-old instinct for profitable realty development collided with Mr. Morgan's fondness for his old-fashioned home and his determination not to live at the bottom of a lofty canyon inhabited by sales-managers, advertising-agents, and other insensitive neighbors. For the past ten years the two parties have fenced and litigated incessantly over the question.

The latest advantage has been won by the Astors, who have just succeeded in changing the status of the west side of Madison Ave. between 35th and 38th Streets from "residential" to "business." Thus Mr. Morgan may some day behold from his windows a series of lofty office-buildings rising across the street. But this will probably not happen until considerable litigation has taken place.

MISCELLANY

"Time brings all things."

"Up to Fifty"

In Juiz de Fora, Brazil, one Vicente Henrique Ferreira, aged 118, "father of 42 boys and six girls," announced his marriage to Georgiana da Silva, aged 23, "had hopes of bringing his immediate offspring up to 50." Black, he served three masters before the abolishment of slavery, has outlived four wives.

Patient Simon

In Detroit, one Simon Newton of the U. S. Engineer Office, tabulated the first names of the officers listed in the Army Register. Among 13,751 were:

920 Johns	306 Thomas
907 Williams	284 Franks
633 Charles	275 Henrys
550 James	268 Josephs
540 Georges	259 Edwards
374 Roberts	

A Yell

A month ago, one A. M. Snook, of the Aurora (Ill.) *Beacon-News*, journeyed to Manhattan to the annual meeting of the Associated Press, heard President Coolidge make a speech (TIME, April 28). Last week it became known that back in Aurora, Mrs. Snook had listened in by radio, had heard above the applause which greeted the President, a "wild and enthusiastic yell." Forewarned, she recognized Mr. Snook's "holler," "knew that he was all right."

Sales Resistance

The All Important Question
In American Business Today

Is competition in the coming months going to increase or decrease? Will prices move up or down?

Will you have to adjust the prices you are asking for your products?

The latest Brookmire Bulletin reaches a definite conclusion and answers each of the above questions. It will be of particular interest to executives of manufacturing concerns.

Free now—on request.
Mail the coupon today.

BROOKMIRE
ECONOMIC SERVICE, Inc.
25 West 45th St., New York

Please send me gratis
your latest Bulletin T.M.-23

Name _____

Address _____

THE PRESS

Ship News

A ship news reporter is a man who goes down the harbor on the pilot boat, rides back on an incoming liner and writes all about the people who are on board. Usually there are a great many people and most of them mean nothing from the standpoint of news. If there is one among them who has invented a safety pin or turned somersaults before King George, it makes a good story, and the ship news reporter writes all about him and strings a few desultory paragraphs about the other passengers at the end of his account.

If a man has anything in his past which he wants to forget he should never ride on an ocean liner, because the ship news reporter will surely rake it up.

Riding on a liner was certainly an indiscretion on the part of John Kearsley Mitchell. The ship news reporter was a trial which he brought on himself by so doing. But incidentally he applied an interesting test to several Manhattan newspapers. He showed how far they were prepared to go in resurrecting a dead and largely unmerited notoriety which he had acquired some months earlier.

In the spring of 1923 a young lady, Dorothy King by name, had been murdered in her Manhattan apartment—strangled with a silk stocking. It was a magnificent crime. After a few days it was given out that the District Attorney knew of a "Mr. Marshall" who was connected with the case. A little later still it was revealed that the "mysterious Mr. Marshall" was none other than J. K. Mitchell, son-in-law of E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia partner of J. P. Morgan. At once the press took up the cry that a "rich man" was using his power to escape the law. Very little more ever transpired, however, than the fact that Mitchell, alias Marshall, had known the murdered woman.

Then Mr. Mitchell went abroad with his wife and two children. Last week they returned. There are five English-speaking morning dailies in Manhattan. Thus did four of them record the arrival of Mr. Mitchell:

The *Daily News* (so-called "gum-chewers' sheetlet") published his picture on its front page. Caption: "TRIED TO FORGET.—J. K. Mitchell 'heavy sugar papa' of slain Dot King, returned with wife from Europe yesterday. They're shown leaving ship here."

The *New York Times* (in headline): "J. K. MITCHELL HOME. MAN WHOSE NAME FIGURED IN DOROTHY KING MURDER CASE RETURNS."

The *New York Herald-Tribune*: "MITCHELLS HOME. Mr. and Mrs. John Kearsley Mitchell and their two children, Miss Frances Mitchell and John, Jr., returned yesterday by the White Star liner *Majestic* after a five



Mail the Coupon
for free
booklet

Should any Man do less?

WHAT a glorious feeling for a man in the prime of life to know that through his own efforts he has built up a bulwark of wealth to protect those who are dependent upon him. Should any man do less?

You can become financially independent—you can provide for the future of your loved ones simply by living on a little less than you make and placing this surplus in safe interest bearing securities, such as 7% Adair Protected Bonds.

These first mortgage real estate bonds, issued by the South's Oldest Mortgage Investment House, are safeguarded by the knowledge gained from 58 years experience in making first mortgage investments without loss to a single investor.

Make up your mind today to be financially independent. Mail the coupon for full information.

Adair Protected Bonds may be purchased outright or by our Monthly Investment Plan, which enables you to save at 7% interest. Full details upon request.

Denominations, \$1,000, \$500 and \$100

Adair Protected Bonds
First Mortgage Real Estate

ADAIR REALTY & TRUST COMPANY, Inc.
Dept. Z-1, Hensley Bldg., Atlanta, 1963

Gentlemen:—

Please send me without obligation your booklet, "How to Judge Southern Mortgage Bonds."

Name _____

Address _____

What Is a Bull Market?

A recent issue of BARRON'S Weekly contained an article entitled "What is a Bull Market?"—a notable contribution to stock market literature.

If you are an investor this article may help you make or save you a lot of money some day. A FREE copy of BARRON'S containing it will be mailed upon request.

Write

BARRON'S

The National Financial Weekly
44 Broad St., New York City

BARRON'S is for sale every week
at all leading newsstands.



'RAJAH' SOLE



For Golf, Tennis General Wear

A light weight crepe rubber sole. It permits a viselike grip on the ground yet is so light and springy it will not injure the most delicately kept greens or tennis court.

Light — Resilient — Durable

A Popular Combination
Spalding low cut, tan calf leather shoes with the new "Rajah" soles. Ideal for all outdoor wear. Pair, \$10.00

A.G. Spalding & Bros.

105 Nassau St., N. Y., 523 Fifth Ave.
And all large cities

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

months' tour of France, Italy and Egypt. Mr. Mitchell was an acquaintance of Dorothy Keenan and brought into investigation of her mysterious death. Mrs. Mitchell is a daughter of E. T. Stotesbury."

The New York American (picture on inside page): "MR. MARSHALL RETURNS—John Kearsley Mitchell, of Philadelphia, noted as the mysterious 'Mr. Marshall' of the 'Dot' King slaying case of last year and also of eminent social position and family connections, returns from European sojourn."

Only *The New York World* let pass the opportunity to mongerize. Said the *World*: "The Mitchells toured the Continent about five months and made a trip down the Nile. They will return at once to Philadelphia."

Reincarnation

When Dr. Henry Seidel Canby resigned from the editorship of the *Literary Review* of *The New York Evening Post* (TIME, May 19), *The Nation*, pinko-political review in Manhattan, was endowed with a bit of clairvoyance. It declared: "In these days of unprecedented interest in good literature, it is hard to believe that he can remain without a medium. Even if under another name the urbane spirit of the *Literary Review* must surely live on."

Last week Dr. Canby announced that he had formed a new and independent publication soon to appear under the name of the *Saturday Review of Literature*. He described it as a "familiar publication in a new dress and with a new name."

SPORT

In Kentucky

Five horses, flying down the home stretch in the Kentucky Derby, flashed across the finish line almost neck to neck. Two of these five might have won if the race had been shorter. Two others might have won if the race had been longer. But the horse that did win was produced from behind at just the moment to capture the prize—which, after all, is exactly what the others were trying to do at that particular second.

The Winner. Black Gold, so-called Pride of the West, won by a scant half-length. The three horses who were given the other prize-money places were also Western horses. Thus the East found itself totally eclipsed. The time of the mile and a quarter race (2 min. 5½ sec.) was 1½ seconds slower than the record made in 1914 by Old Rosebud. The track was fast; the day, fair.

The Field. Almost at Black Gold's neck raced Chilhowee, owned by the Gallaher brothers of Louisville. A nose behind him was E. R. Bradley's

Beau Butler, a horse that jumped from tenth place to a near winner in the last quarter of a mile. Had he gone on—or, for that matter, had C. Bruce Head's Altawood gone on—perhaps the result would have been different.

The official judgment angered several newspaper men who thought that Bracadale, the Rancocas entry, ridden by the famed Earl Sande, earned fourth place. Bracadale led the way for most of the mile and a quarter. At the turn before the home stretch he showed signs of weakening. Sande, former jockey of the great Zev, used all his wiles to urge Bracadale on.

The favorites before the race were: for the East, Bracadale and Mad Play, owned by Harry F. Sinclair of Manhattan; for the West, Black Gold, owned by Mrs. R. M. Hoots, an Indian woman of Tulsa, and Chilhowee. The entries of Harry Payne Whitney were also looked on with favor by Easterners. They were Transmute and Klondyke. Neither of these did well.

The Jockeys. Black Gold was ridden by J. D. Mooney, New Orleans boy. Mooney, hitherto little known, rode a perfect race. He got his mount out of a bad "pocket" of horses at the first turn, he took him from sixth place to third on the five furlong* back stretch, and he brought him in a winner in the last quarter of a mile. Sande, who rode Zev to a victory over the English horse Papyrus last October, kept Bracadale at a fast pace all the way around the track. He was always in the lead for the first mile. It is possible that he intended to break the spirit of the other horses and clear the way for Bracadale's stable-mate, Mad Play, ridden by a well-known jockey, Laverne Fator.

Prizes. This year marked the 50th (Golden Jubilee) anniversary of Kentucky Derby. The purse was \$52,775. Second was \$6,000; third, \$3,000; fourth, \$1,000. In addition, a gold cup was given to the owner of the winner and to the winning jockey went the customary pair of gold spurs. Black Gold's trainer received a gold stop watch. The weight carried by the horses was 126 pounds. The event was open only to three-year-olds. Glide, the only filly entered for the race was withdrawn the night before. There were 19 colts competing. Black Gold paid \$5.50 on a \$2 mutual ticket.

The Crowd. Estimated at 80,000, the biggest crowd ever to attend a U. S. race-meeting filled the stands and recently enlarged grounds of the Kentucky Jockey Club at Churchill Downs, near Louisville. A pleasing spectacle was made by the gay plumage of both sexes. The night before the race there were many lengthy dances given in Louisville.

Prominent in the stands were:

*A furlong equals ¼ mile.

August Belmont, Chairman of the Jockey Club, Charles Dana Gibson, Edward B. McLean, Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Harry F. Sinclair, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, II, Joseph E. Widener, George D. Widener, J. S. Cosden, Governor Austin Peay of Tennessee, Herbert Bayard Swope, James Studebaker (South Bend), Thomas Taggart (Indiana), Barney Dreyfuss (Pittsburgh), G. A. Wahlgren (San Francisco), W. A. Pullman (Chicago).

Black Gold, named for the petroleum that has caused so much political scandal, is the black son of Useeit, a so-called "runt" mare, and Black Tony, a thoroughbred of the Idle Hour stables. Useeit was a fast horse, but she was only good for short distances. Her son, however, has her speed and his father's endurance. At the end of his second year Black Gold had won \$19,000 in prize money and subsequently he won the Louisville Derby and the Louisiana Derby. His total prize money now amounts to \$90,113. He has entered 22 races, won 14, and has failed to place in only two.

His training has not been according to the equine Montessori method. He was developed by a Cherokee Indian named Webb. According to reports, Webb was in the habit of "working his horse to death" and of allowing him to stand uncovered, exposed to the wind. That this was not wilful neglect, is shown by the fact that Webb had been so attentive to his horse that he had even slept beside his stall and had a hole cut through the wall so that he could keep a constant eye on his charge.

The Owner. Mrs. Hoots, an Indian (as was her husband, the former owner of Useeit), made her money as other Indians have, in the Oklahoma oil fields. However, she is not as other wealthy Oklahoma Indians sometimes are. Quiet and unpretentious, she took a room in a boarding-house near Churchill Downs, spent most of the time at the race-track watching her horse work out. When Black Gold won the Derby she was tremendously excited, that was evident. But she managed to keep a good presence as she went to the judges' stand to receive the coveted prize.

When Jockey Mooney brought his horse back to the judges' stand after the race he was visibly nervous, almost frightened, as the great crowd milled around the winner. Black Gold, on the other hand, was calm and attentive—until a horse-shoe of American Beauties was thrown about his swamy shoulders. Then he began to get excited. Mooney was given, besides the gold spurs, a large sheaf of pink roses.

New World's Record

220-yd. low hurdles: Charles Brookings of the University of Iowa, 23 sec.

The Ball of Quality OCOBO England's Best



MESH (yellow wrapped)

Twelve Dollars the Dozen



RECESSED (purple wrapped)

IMPORTED BY
WIMBAR
15 Washington Pl. N. Y. City

Also Distributors of
HENRY & BISHOP IRONS
THE HUNTLEY PUTTER
SODIO CLEANERS
OCOBO FLAVERS
If not obtainable from your Pro or Dealer write us

How did Your GARTERS Look This Morning?

Quite as important as anything you wear are your garters. Keep them fresh and lively. Ask always for Bostons for better quality. Sold everywhere



George Frost Co., Makers, Boston



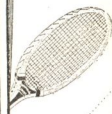
STRONG and SPEEDY. The **SLOT**; absorbs the crashing, smashing jabs and shocks that split rackets at the shoulder; imports the very slightest spring—unnoticeable to the user—but lending extra power and velocity to the Service, Drive and Smash; insures absolutely perfect balance.
If they are as good as you say I'm going to get one, I certainly am hard on rackets!

THE FAMOUS
"DREADNOUGHT DRIVER"

And 14 other popular models at all prices for every style of play are shown in our 1924 catalog.

SEND FOR COPY

Write for name of nearest "Lee" Dealer



Name _____
Street _____
Town _____
State _____

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The FACT Magazine of Practical Politics

PUBLIC AFFAIRS is a national magazine devoted to the promotion of better citizenship and more efficient public service in America. It supplies FACTS to the man and woman in public life—facts that will make them better administrators of the public business, and that will inform them of the best and most up-to-date thought on public problems.

A monthly hand-book of practical politics—that in brief describes its field and its purpose. It throws new light on perplexing questions, for public official and the average voter alike. It informs by promoting a thorough search for FACTS, the only foundation that counts.

Its scope is broad; it comprehends not only politics, but the relationship between politics and industry, which is constantly growing closer. Business men everywhere are realizing the vital importance of keeping in touch with what the government is doing. What happens at Washington, in the state capitals, in the county seats, in town meetings, is all important to American industry.

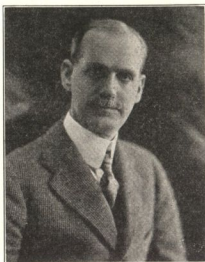
PUBLIC AFFAIRS reaches each month every important official of the United States government. It also reaches every state official in a post of responsibility and power; and great numbers of county, city and local officials who are prominent and influential men in their communities. In short, it circulates among the MEN WHO ARE RUNNING THE NATION TODAY, and what is even more important, IT REACHES ALL OF THEM WHO REALLY MATTER. More than 50,000 copies each month.

Because of the close contact between PUBLIC AFFAIRS and the men who are administering the public business all over the country, the magazine will institute, beginning with the October number, the following departments:

Business Administration	Investments and Banking
Public Utilities	Public Works Management
Highway Maintenance	Books on Public Questions
Highway Construction	Text Books
Office Furnishings	

Public officials and business men alike have been quick to see the advantage of such a publication. No public official can keep abreast with the latest developments, here and abroad, in the field

of public service, through his own individual research. PUBLIC AFFAIRS does that for him. It gives him what he cannot get elsewhere—FACTS that are of importance to him in his own job. The business man needs it because it gives him the facts he needs about his government's activities—a periodical summary of everything that is new. To both public official and business man, PUBLIC AFFAIRS is indispensable.



Mr. Samuel Adams, the publisher of PUBLIC AFFAIRS, is thoroughly experienced in the magazine world. He is one of the owners of the American Fruit Grower Magazine. As president of the American Agricultural Editors Association, he was able, during the trying post-war years, to contribute much toward the solution of the farmers' problems.



Associated with him, as editor of PUBLIC AFFAIRS, is Mr. Ira Nelson Morris, former United States Minister to Sweden, one of the most efficient of American diplomats during the World War, when the splendid manner in which he handled his difficult tasks won for him the gratitude of his own country and the high regard of other nations.

Under the direction of Mr. Adams and Mr. Morris, PUBLIC AFFAIRS has become already a most important factor in American public life. As a courtesy to the readers of TIME, a copy of PUBLIC AFFAIRS will be sent free to any applicant who feels that its purposes and policy are in accord with his own hopes for a better America and a more efficient public service. Address PUBLIC AFFAIRS, 1336 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

ADVERTISE IN "PUBLIC AFFAIRS"—PUBLISHED AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

CELEBRATED
"Monte Carlo"
EMBOSSSED

Personal Stationery
200 Sheets
100 Envelopes \$2

DISTINCTIVE—NOT THE ORDINARY PRINTED KIND

Choice of:
12 different monograms.
Four colors of paper.
Five colors of embossing.
Any combination of monogram and Name and address.

Tours or your friend's name and address or monogram, embossed (not printed) on sheet and envelope. Heavy bond paper in white, gray, blue or buff, with fine raised letters in gold, maroon, blue, black or jade green. Sheets 5x8, 100 double or 200 single (100 embossed—100 plain) with distinctive square envelopes. Entire 200 single sheets embossed for 40c additional. Print plainly name and address or monogram, and state colors desired. If inconvenient to remit with order will send C. O. D. \$2.25.

(Add 20c per box on all orders west of the Mississippi.)

OUR SAMPLES ARE FREE and gladly sent on request

De Luxe Stationery Co.
844 W. 52d St. Dept. T New York



A Delightful and Beneficial
Summer for Your Daughter

CAMP ALLEGRO
SILVER LAKE, N. H.

Seventh Season

Limited to fifty girls.
Last year's enrollment from fifteen states.

Our girls are eager for the adventure of the trail, the camp fire, and canoe trip in new waters. All camp activities available.

The athletic interests are balanced by fine music, art and rhythmic.

Mrs. Blanche Carsten
112 Gardens Apt., Forest Hills
New York

COMING
&
GOING

COMING. During the past week the following men and women arrived in the U. S. on the following ships:

On the *Majestic* (White Star): Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, President of the National Woman's Party; Georges Carpentier, "gorgeous orchid man," and his manager François Descamps; Gilbert Miller, head of Charles Frohman, Inc., who brought several new plays including *The Roman Feast* by Ferenc Molnar, author of *The Swan*, *The High "C"* by Ernest Vajda, author of *Fata Morgana*; Miss Teddy Gerard, vaudeville actress who has been in England for several years.

On the *France* (French): The Countess Ludwig Salm von Hoogstraeten (née Millicent Rogers) and her father, Colonel H. H. Rogers; Charles Ledoux, champion featherweight boxer of Europe.

On the *Lapland* (Red Star): Henry Morgenthau, onetime U. S. Ambassador to Turkey.

GOING. During the past week the following men and women left the U. S. on the following ships:

On the *Majestic* (White Star): Nikita Balieff and 18 members of his *Chauve Souris* company; the Moscow Art Theatre company of 29; C. B. Dillingham, theatrical producer; Mrs. Julia Hoyt, actress; C. M. Chester, Postum Cereal President.

On the *Berengaria* (Cunard): Helen Wills, U. S. woman tennis champion; Arthur Hammerstein and his wife, Dorothy Dalton; Pat Sullivan, originator of the famed cinema cat "Felix;" Dr. J. T. Dorrance, Campbell Soup President; Dr. A. Hamilton Rice, South American explorer and Mrs. Rice, onetime widow of George D. Widener; A. J. Horlick, Malted Milk President; Mrs. Rebecca West, author-ess.

On the *Paris* (French): Pianist Ignace Paderewski; Giulio Gatti-Casazza, Director of the Metropolitan Opera Company; Danseuse Galli; Baritone de Luca; Conductor Bamboschek; Mrs. David Belasco; Al Woods, "bedroom man;" Mrs. Molla Mallory, onetime tennis champion; Gilbert Seldes, onetime *Dial* editor; Stuart Oliver, General Manager of the *Baltimore News* and author of *The Bride* (play produced on Broadway); Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Managing Editor of *Foreign Affairs*; Pierre Cartier, famed jeweler.

On the *Albert Ballin* (Hamburg-American): Anton Lang, "Christus," (second cabin) with his fellow Passion Players.

On the *Minnetonka* (Atlantic Transport): Colonel Edward M. House.

IMAGINARY
INTERVIEWS

Miss Abby Rockefeller, daughter of John Davison Rockefeller, Jr.: "In Manhattan, I was summoned to the Traffic Court, charged with speeding 29 miles an hour on 10th Ave. My case was called. I was absent, was represented by an attorney. The magistrate found me guilty as charged, but suspended sentence. Reports said it was my second summons for speeding, that the first charge had been dismissed."

Mrs. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, President of the National Woman's Party: "I returned from Europe. Said I to reporters: 'It was embarrassing to hear our Government discussed by foreigners. . . . Some of our Senators are a disgrace. Some of them are not even physically capable of being in the Senate. We women certainly would move to keep invalids out of the Upper House.'"

Alvin M. Owsley, attorney of Dallas, onetime National Commander of the American Legion: "The Dallas legion post announced that I would seek the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination, if endorsed by the Texas State Convention. Said I: 'With the help and advice of the millions of men who would help me, I would make good.'"

General John J. Pershing: "At Fort Hamilton, I was guest of honor at the final game of the Eastern Intercollegiate polo championship series, sat in a box with Major Robert Lee Bullard. After the game I presented the Robert Lee Bullard trophy to the Princeton team, victorious over Yale, defending title-holder."

Alexander P. Moore, U. S. Ambassador to Spain: "Alfonso XIII, Spain's ruler, celebrated his 38th birthday. In a note to the press I rendered him a tribute of which the following was alleged to be a translation: 'I desire to give homage to His Majesty the King on his 38th birthday. It is my belief that King Alfonso XIII is the wisest, most intelligent and most patriotic monarch in Europe. He is graced with a profound love of his people and with superlative knowledge and statecraft. Spain is indeed fortunate in possessing such a sovereign who had he not been born a King would, nevertheless, have to be considered one of the great statesmen of Europe. It is well-nigh incredible that a man so young should have acquired such deep knowledge of men and things.'"

MILESTONES

Married. Miss Mary O. Wallace, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, to Dr. Charles Bruggmann, Secretary of the Swiss Legation in Paris; in Washington.

Married. Wallace Eddinger, comedian (*Officer 666*, *Seven Keys to Baldpate*, *Captain Applejack*), and Margaret Munn ("*Margaret Lawrence*"), actress and divorced wife of Orson D. Munn; in Los Angeles.

Died. Louis A. Hirsch, 42, composer of the music for *Mary*, *The O'Brien Girl*, *Going Up*; in Manhattan.

Died. Dr. Ernest Laplace, 63, famed surgeon, inventor of the first forceps for intestinal anastomosis; of heart disease, in Philadelphia. He possessed one of a number of small flasks containing veal broth, sealed 76 years ago by Pasteur to prove that there can be no decomposition without germ growth and no germ growth without decomposition.

Died. Edward Terry, 67, contractor-engineer of the Grand Central Terminal and the Biltmore Hotel (Manhattan), five bridges over the Mississippi River (including steel arch bridge at St. Paul), large sections of the New York subway and the Boston elevated railroads; of heart disease, in Riverdale, N. Y.

Died. Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, 73, French Senator from Department of Sarthe; after a lengthy illness, in Paris. His activities in connection with arbitration gained him half the Nobel Peace Prize in 1909. (M. Beernaert won the other half.)

Died. Mrs. Catherine Mulvehill Smith, 73, mother of New York's Governor, Alfred Emmanuel Smith; of bronchial pneumonia, in Brooklyn.

Died. Foster Dwight Coburn, 78, "Man who Made Kansas Famous." (see Page 4).

Died. John Schwab, 85, father of Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; of paralysis, at Loretto, Pa. Onetime owner of a livery stable, he was at his death President of the First National Bank of Williamsburg, the Grange National Bank of Patton, the First National Bank of Cresson. Besides Charles his surviving children are: Edward H. Schwab, of Bethlehem; Mrs. David Barry, of Johnstown; Mary Schwab ("Sister Cecelia" of the Sisters of Charity) of Greensburg.

A good mixer

THIS delightfully refreshing mineral water, because of its bubbling oxygen, is unequalled for mixing. Try a highball of your favorite beverage mixed with Aquazone. You'll find it pleasantly different.

Aquazone is the only table water super-charged with oxygen. Because of this unique feature, Aquazone is extra smooth, palatable and refreshing — an all-purpose mineral table water, delightful alone, as well as for mixing.

AQUAZONE CORPORATION
342 Madison Ave., New York
Telephone Vanderbilt 6434



Aquazone

Bubbling oxygen table water

BEST BOOKS

THE BEST NEWS STORIES OF 1923

The newspaper annual of America

Edited by JOSEPH ANTHONY, author of "The Gang," etc., includes the description of the "Eclipse of the Sun," for which Magnus White received the thousand-dollar Pulitzer award, as well as the "Martin Tabet Case," which series merited the Pulitzer Gold Medal. Other honorable-mention chapters are: "The Fake Doctor Expose"; "The Japanese Earthquake"; "Mrs. Belmont on Marriage"; "Magnus Belmont Comes Home."

NET \$2.50, postage 10c.

SMALL MAYNARD
AND COMPANY, BOSTON

To Subscribers

Notification of a change of address should reach this office two weeks in advance of the date with which it is to take effect.

Circulation Dept.,
TIME, Inc.,
236 E. 39th St.,
New York City.

START NOW

Hundreds are adding regularly to their income by acting as subscription agents for TIME. Write today for particulars. Address: Agency Division, 236 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.



Announcing

The W. K. ROGERS SILVER FOX GUILD

THE W. K. ROGERS SILVER FOX GUILD is composed of ranchers whose foundation stock was secured from the pioneer ranches of W. K. Rogers of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Rogers is the largest individual breeder of silver foxes in the world—the Morgan of the fox industry.

The benefits of affiliation with the man who has the largest personal investment are many fold.

Mr. Rogers naturally must have the most abundant and accurate information on breeding, ranching, scoring, financing and marketing.

This priceless information will be shared by members of the Guild, who will be privileged to consult Mr. Rogers and his staff on such problems.

In addition to marketing suggestions, advertising helps are to be furnished from the pen of James Wallen, who according to Dean Quillin of the University of Toledo, "is generally considered the best copy-writer in America today."

Members of the W. K. Rogers Silver Fox Guild will participate in the great prestige of the W. K. Rogers name which has been built by breeding and producing on the pioneer Tuplin and Dalton ranches, the world's premier silver foxes and pelts. To display the emblem of this Guild is to be numbered among the kings of the fox industry.

The emblem of the W. K. Rogers Silver Fox Guild will be known as a warrant of excellence, a symbol of quality and a simile of satisfaction.

The W. K. Rogers Silver Fox Text Book will be sent those interested, for the asking.

Write, Telegraph or Visit

W. K. ROGERS • Charlottetown
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND • CANADA

POINT with PRIDE

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

The New York World. Unique, it passed up the opportunity to mongerize. (P. 26.)

A couple of well-bred weasels. (P. 15.)

"A wild and enthusiastic yell." (P. 25.)

Many lengthy dances given in Louisville. (P. 26.)

Mrs. Hoots. She kept a good presence. (P. 27.)

Robert Underwood Johnson. He re-deemed the national honor. (P. 18.)

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. She would oust all invalids. (P. 30.)

A banqueting table where gold plate was used. (P. 11.)

An Irishman without a sense of humor. (P. 8.)

Coolidge-Beveridge — great hot weather ticket. (P. 1.)

A gathering—French, German, Swedish, Mexican, Japanese, Dutch, Danish, Russian, Canadian, Rumanian, Spanish. (P. 15.)

A device for detecting earthquakes. (P. 10.)

Saturday Evening Post, Collier's "and other periodicals which are read by the people." (P. 20.)

An average weekly attendance of 50,000,000. (P. 22.)

"The wisest, most intelligent and most patriotic monarch in Europe." (P. 30.)

Princess Ileana, left at home. (P. 11.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

J. K. Mitchell. He tried to forget. (P. 25.)

The books of the Chicago Civic Opera Company. (P. 13.)

Stout men subjected to uncomfortably hot temperatures. (P. 19.)

Eight artists. They were ousted by Mr. Gatti. (P. 13.)

Two hundred sixty-seven pages, as irritating as possible. (P. 14.)

Rebellion, intrigue, mad dashings. (P. 15.)

The not-very-Little Entente. (P. 10.)

Four aged heroines tilting. (P. 15.)

Vaporings from a Bolshevik gas bag. (P. 11.)

A big blow to the silk worms. (P. 12.)

Frau Ruth Fischer. Her temperament bubbles over. (P. 9.)

"Al" Smith. He was implicitly denounced by a Bishop. (P. 18.)

Broadway "dark as Tenth Avenue before the end of Summer." (P. 7.)

A nervous collapse, cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral paralysis. (P. 4.)

Jocelyn. She was born in the rush hour. (P. 8.)

A Spanish victory—if true. (P. 11.)

"Patriotism which is bought and paid for." (P. 5.)

Three long paragraphs of prominent names. (P. 1.)

FREE! Remarkable book which shows you a new easy way to become a master of convincing speech.



Amazing Invention Now Makes Public Speaking Easy for Anyone!

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

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

Not everyone who wants to improve his speech goes to a private teacher of Public Speaking! No, for Science has now solved the problem for everybody by reproducing on phonograph records the identical lessons given by a great master of the art of convincing speech, Dr. Henry Gaines Hawn.

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

Better than personal instruction—and many times cheaper

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

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

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

Prominent speakers surprised and delighted

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

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

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

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

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

Get Dr. Hawn's FREE BOOK

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

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

The Hawn Corporation,
Dept. 664, 1476 Broadway,
New York City

How the New Principle Works

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

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

Book Two—Poise, Position and Gesture. In this volume are shown graphically many useful and expressive postures, what to avoid, and how to harmonize posture with the spoken word.

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

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

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

Book Five—English. This volume is devoted to acquiring proper pronunciation, pronunciation, and better English. It substitutes polish for bluntness. The records on Voice Drill and sounds of English speech are new in conception and direction. **Book Six—Selections.** This volume contains a compilation of addresses, essays, patriotic speeches, etc., that offer choice material for public speaking and inspiration. Most of the selections are new, by writers of national fame, although a few of the classics have been retained.

THE HAWN CORPORATION
Dept. 664, 1476 Broadway

Please send me to Dr. Henry Gaines Hawn's book, "How to Become a Good Public Speaker." This request does not obligate me in any way.

Name

Address

City

State



Time

*will not alter the snowy
whiteness of wood-
work enameled with*

EDELVICE
ENAMEL

This Enamel Stays White

THE charm of white enameled wood-work lies in its permanent, snowy whiteness. That fresh, inviting appearance which only the finest of white enamel can produce and retain, is a never-failing delight and satisfaction.

EDELVICE—the Quality Enamel for Woodwork—is supreme in purity. It is easily applied, and flows to a level surface that shows no brush marks. Smoke, dirt and greasy finger marks can be instantly removed with soap and water. Made in white, ivory, cream and gray with gloss, flat or eggshell finish.

If interested, write

KEYSTONE VARNISH COMPANY

Chicago, Ill.

Boston, Mass.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDELVICE
ENAMEL