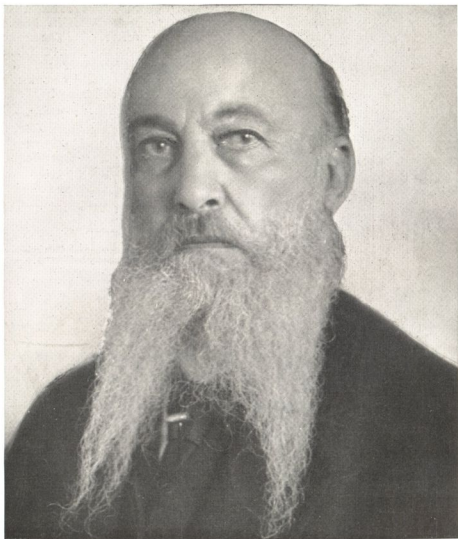


FIFTEEN CENTS

# TIME

*The Weekly News-Magazine*



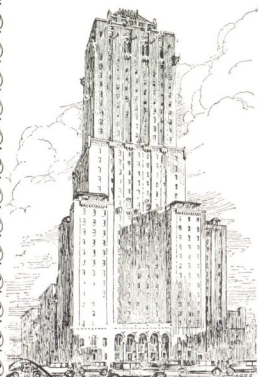
**ALFRED VON TIRPITZ**

*"Germany was not ruthless enough!"*  
(See Page 10)

VOL. III NO. 22

JUNE 2, 1924

# Where Hotel, Club, and Home Get Together!



*TAKE* the city's finest hotel, with its restaurants and conveniences . . . Include a great university club with its recreational facilities . . . Add a Fifth Avenue mansion with its luxuries and its comforts . . . And The Shelton will still be A PLUS PROPOSITION, adding attraction after attraction, even to the three-fold combination of hotel, club, and home!

Library • Lounges • Solarium • Billiards • Bowling Alleys • Squash Courts • Turkish Bath • Gymnasium Barber Shop • Breakfast Room Grill • Dining Rooms.

Everything that elsewhere has—  
Plus everything that elsewhere lacks.

---

*Apex of Extravagance in Comforts  
Acme of Economy in Charges*

---

LEXINGTON AVENUE,  
48TH AND 49TH STREETS

*The* S H E L T O N  
A RESIDENCE FOR MEN

\$70 and  
upwards by  
the month



\$3.00 and  
upwards by  
the day

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

# TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. III. No. 22

June 2, 1924

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENCY

#### *The White House Week*

☛ The President transmitted to the Senate a recommendation of Secretary Hughes that U. S. sovereignty be extended over Swains Island, a little speck of land off the Bonavista Bay district of Newfoundland, not far from Greenspond Island. It was discovered by a Briton who deeded it to an American. Great Britain does not contest our sovereignty.

☛ President Coolidge by proclamation gave notice that in accordance with the flexible provision of the Tariff Act, in 30 days the import duty on barium dioxide (used in the manufacture of hydrogen peroxide) would be raised from 4¢ to 6¢ a pound. The Tariff Commission had reported that Germany was the principal competing country and manufactured barium dioxide more than 6¢ a pound cheaper than it can be done in the U. S.

☛ Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge attended the opening of the Congressional Country Club, a million dollar amusement place for Senators, Congressmen and executives. It includes a lake and a golf course.

☛ The President's throat (TIME, May 26) was only so-so during the week. His trouble, sometimes botanically referred to as "rose fever," or as a "bronchial cold," or just as a "cold," returned after having abated. So he visited the Army Medical Corps headquarters and in a closed room breathed atmosphere in which was a mild concentration of chlorine gas. Dr. Sawyer, White House physician, went along to see that everything was all right. During his inclusion, the President studied the Immigration Bill. He took three treatments of about 45 minutes each, in the second of which Mrs. Coolidge participated just to see what it was. Meanwhile Secretary Slep, who had a private cold of his own, went to the Naval Hospital for similar treatments. The success of the treatment, which was discovered by the Chemical Warfare Service, has been such that the Bureau of Animal Industry is preparing to try

it out on the cattle of California as a prophylaxis for the hoof and mouth disease.

☛ President Coolidge opened with a speech the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, which he had called. He was several times stopped by the severity of his cold. Said he: "No more truly democratic force can be set off against the tendency to class and caste than the democracy of individual parts and prowess in sport."

☛ The second of the White House Garden parties was held on the East and West terraces; because of wet grounds, refreshments were served within on the state dining table. Mrs. Coolidge received alone because of the President's cold. From press descriptions it seemed that she wore the same gown as at the first reception a week earlier. But that was doubtless an error.

☛ Mr. Coolidge addressed a memorial meeting for the Confederate dead in the amphitheatre of Arlington cemetery, saying: "All about us sleep

those of many different beliefs and many divergent actions. But America claims them all. Her flag floats over them. Her Government protects them. They all rest in the same divine peace."

☛ President Coolidge signed the Immigration Bill, although he disapproved the section excluding all Japanese immigrants after July 1.

### CONGRESS

#### *The Legislative Week*

##### The Senate:

☛ Adopted a resolution asking the Tariff Commission to investigate the cost of making butter, domestically and abroad, with a view to increasing the tariff.

☛ Passed a bill to limit the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission in fixing differing freight rates for long and short hauls.

☛ Passed a House bill increasing the salaries of Congressional employees who receive less than \$4,500 a year, by about 20%—to cost about \$530,000 a year.

☛ Adopted the conference report on the Navy Department Appropriation Bill.

☛ Passed a House resolution authorizing an investigation of certain land grants made to the Northern Pacific Railway.

☛ Approved an agreement between New Mexico and Colorado regarding the control of irrigation waters.

☛ Passed a bill to allow the Shipping Board to use \$25,000,000 derived from ship sales to install Diesel engines in various vessels.

☛ Passed a bill directing that an inspection be made of the battlefields of Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania, with a view to preserving and marking historical sites.

☛ Passed a bill carrying \$6,850,000 for improving hospitals for War veterans.

☛ Passed a bill to remove the railway surcharge on Pullman car tickets.

☛ Passed a bill to make railways use

### CONTENTS

	Page
National Affairs .....	1-7
Foreign News .....	8-14
Books .....	15-16
The Theatre .....	16-17
Cinema .....	17
Art .....	18
Music .....	18-19
Religion .....	19-20
Medicine .....	20
Business & Finance .....	21-23
Science .....	24 & 30
Sport .....	26
The Press .....	27-28
Aeronautics .....	28
Coming & Going .....	30
Imaginary Interviews .....	31
Milestones .....	31
Point with Pride .....	32
View with Alarm .....	32

Published weekly by TIME, Incorporated, at 235 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y. Subscription \$5 per year. Entered as second-class matter February 28, 1923, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## National Affairs—[Continued]

all-steel express and baggage cars on express trains.

☐ Adopted a resolution to investigate the nature and extent of potash deposits in the U. S., and the best methods of extracting it.

☐ Passed the annual Department of Agriculture Appropriation Bill, carrying \$60,000,000, in just 15 minutes. \$1,000,000 was included for the acquisition of National forest lands.

☐ Agreed to the conference report on the Tax Reduction Bill, 60-6.

### The House:

☐ Agreed to the conference reports on the Navy, Labor, State, Justice and Commerce Departments Appropriation Bills.

☐ Passed a bill authorizing the War Department to dispose of certain military reservations no longer useful.

☐ Considered at length the McNary-Haugen bill to create a \$200,000,000 export corporation and regulate tariff rates in order to raise the price of farm products, notably wheat.

☐ Agreed to the conference report on the Tax Reduction Bill, 376-9.

### Revamped

The Republican majority in the Senate, long having refrained from taking any action on adherence to the World Court as proposed by Presidents Harding and Coolidge, began to look about for some form in which it could cast its action. It is soon to face a political campaign and the renewed assaults of the Democrats on Republican "do-nothing" foreign policy. It seemed imperative that some constructive Republican policy be pronounced. At this late part of the session there was small expectation of action, and in many ways action was undesirable, for a plan is often a more alluring thing to take before the electorate than an accomplishment.

So Senator Lodge mustered five of his Republican colleagues on the Foreign Relations Committee—Pepper, Brandegee, Lenroot, Moses, Wadsworth—and took them to the White House to speak to the President. What the President said, if he said anything, is not known. He had not applauded the plan for a new World Court proposed by Senator Lodge without consulting him (TIME, May 19). It was generally conceded that the Lodge Court was ready for its political obsequies, if it had not been still-born. What was needed was a new scion, begotten or adopted

with the President's assent, one in whom the party could unite its fondest hopes, one to whom it could Point with Pride in the next campaign.

If the Senators did not get much satisfaction at the White House, at least they went forth with the appearance of it. They appointed Senator George Wharton Pepper to discover a child fit for adoption and to propose a contract under which it would be entirely severed from its former parent and made the Republican Party's very own.

There was only one child that he found really suitable for their purpose—the Permanent Court of International Justice, nick-named the "League Court." The manner of adoption which he proposed was very simple: to snip the cord which attached the Court to the League and strike the word League from the Court's surname.

**Mr. Pepper's Proposal.** The Senate should consent to the U. S. becoming adherent to the World Court on the following conditions: 1) that some 16 amendments should be made in the "statute" or charter by which the League created the Court; 2) that the U. S. qualify its adherence to the Court by a number of reservations; 3) that the U. S. in entering the Court should not commit itself, under the optional clause of the statute, to compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

**The Amendments.** The chief changes proposed in the statute of the Court were: 1) that hereafter judges should be elected to the Court, not by the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations, but by exactly similar bodies made up from the signatories of the Court pact; 2) that in the Assembly of the Signatories (as opposed to the Assembly of the League) the various Dominions and States within the British empire should not have separate votes, but cast one united vote; 3) that the Court should be open to "all States recognized by treaty or diplomatic relations with the signatories." Most of the other amendments have to do entirely with striking from the statute the names of the League and of its parts, so that no taint of them might linger after.

**The Reservations.** Two principal reservations were suggested: 1) that the U. S. "disclaim all responsibility" for the exercise by the Court of its right to give advisory opinions. (This reservation was included to avoid the moral effect of an advisory decision by the Court on such a question, for example, as whether

we ought to exclude Japanese immigrants from the U. S.); 2) that in adhering to the Court the U. S. assumes no obligation inconsistent with its rights under the Monroe Doctrine.

**The Optional Clause.** In the present form of the Court, nations adhering to it may at their discretion bind themselves to appear before the Court, subpoenaed, and to abide by its decisions. This form of "optional" compulsion has not been accepted by many nations adherent to the Court—in fact none of the great Powers has so bound itself. The "optional" compulsion clause would be retained in the new statute of the Court, and the U. S. would join the other great Powers in declining to be bound by it.

Mr. Pepper's proposal, in the form of a resolution, also suggested that the President call a third Hague conference to clarify and codify international law. Thus is the child complete which the Republicans are expected to take before the electorate, exclaiming: "Look at our handsome offspring."

When the Pepper proposal came up in the Foreign Relations Committee, the Republicans promptly fell in line and reported it out—in preference to the proposal made by President Harding for entering the World Court simply with reservations—in preference to the Lodge plan for a new World Court. The vote was 10 to 6, but some of those voting on the affirmative, merely wished to bring the question before the Senate.

### The Investigations

The war of investigation reached an armistice in most sectors, but there were brisk exchanges of rifle fire on the Daugherty front.

Several employees of the Department of Justice testified that they and others in the Department had taken orders from the late Jesse Smith, who was unofficial right-handman of the Attorney General.

John W. H. Crim, former Assistant to the Attorney General, declared to the investigating Senators that they would have to show him a great deal of unmistakable evidence before he would believe that Mr. Daugherty had taken any bribe money or known that others were taking it. Mr. Crim added that he thought the Department of Justice should be taken out of the Cabinet and removed from the



## National Affairs—[Continued]

field of politics and political appointments.

One session of the investigating committee was marked by near violence when Senator Wheeler charged one of Mr. Daugherty's attorneys—Mr. Howland—with having hired Gaston B. Means (TIME, March 24) at one time and Mr. Howland hurled the "falseness of that statement" in Senator Wheeler's "teeth."

### Wheeler

The Special Senate Committee headed by Senator Borah, which had been investigating the indictment of Senator Wheeler in Montana, had made its reports (TIME, May 26). The question was whether Mr. Wheeler had been justifiably indicted by a Montana jury, for accepting fees to represent a client before the Federal Government. The majority report of the Committee (made by four members) declared that the indictment was unjustified. The minority report (made by one member, Senator Sterling of South Dakota) declared the indictment was justified on the basis of such facts as had been presented to the grand jury.

With the two reports on the floor of the Senate the real wrangling began. Senator Borah opened the debate with a speech of a little under three hours, attacking the minority report and declaring that the evidence on which the indictment was based was absolutely insufficient. Next day Senator Sterling spoke for a little over three hours, declaring that, whether or not Mr. Wheeler was guilty, the evidence was sufficient to warrant an indictment, and that the Senate ought not to express itself on the subject in a manner which might prejudice Mr. Wheeler's forthcoming trial. Next day another three-hour debate followed. Mr. Sterling alone on his side and subject to the attacks of the combined Democrats who were defending their colleague.

Finally a vote was taken. More than half the Republicans did not vote. Only five of them, including Senator Sterling, voted against the majority report. Senator Wheeler was exonerated 56 to 5.

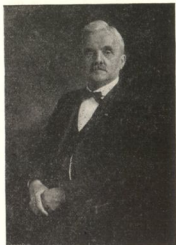
## MUSCLE SHOALS

### Miss, Kiss, Bliss

The bill to sell and lease Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford was apparently killed. The Senate Committee on Agriculture of which Senator Norris is Chairman—George W. Norris, who was born and raised on an Ohio farm, who

for many long years ardently prosecuted and judged cases in the Nebraska courts—defeated by a vote of 10 to 6 a motion to report the measure.

To all intents and purposes the bill was supposed to have been disposed of this session of Congress. But the Mus-



© Wide World

SENATOR NORRIS  
*His face was livid*

cile Shoals fracas was not past. Only a few days later Senator Heflin, a supporter of the Ford offer, summoned a witness. Senator Norris, an advocate of Government operation, sat listening in critical silence. The witness was Mrs. E. A. Edmundson of Decatur, Ala., one of the towns in the Muscle Shoals region.

Ingenuously, she began her testimony. She smiled genially and recalled that in 1922 Senator Norris and Senator Heflin, with other Congressmen, had made a visit to the Shoals. She recalled that the good people of Decatur had given them an old-time Southern barbecue on the banks of the Tennessee. She related that she had asked Mr. Norris why he had not supported the Ford offer, and he had replied that he might if he could kiss one of the lovely Southern girls. What is more, he received his kiss, but he was still against the Ford offer.

Senator Norris rose to his feet. Vehemently, violently he objected to the testimony. The surprised lady replied: "Well, you did kiss one of the girls and you are against the Ford offer. It was a betrayal!"

The Senator's face was livid.

"Did Senator Heflin," he demanded, "know in advance that you were going to come here and tell this story? Was

this fixed up in advance to browbeat me? Is this a put up job?"

The lady was startled.

"Why, Senator, I intended it only as a little pleasantry. Of course there was nothing put up about it."

The Committee began to titter.

"The story you have told," Senator Norris vociferated, "is a falsehood. I know a blackmail plot when I see it. If you were not a woman, this would not be the end of this, I tell you. I did not kiss that girl. She kissed me. Intimations were given to me that if I did not favor Henry Ford's bid for this Muscle Shoals, some sort of thing would be hung over my head. I guess this is it."

After all, the facts were that Mr. Norris had only made his alleged remarks as an affable means of turning the conversation. But a Southern miss, some 16 years in age, had overheard and promptly popped the alleged kiss upon the unsuspecting Senator.

Mr. Heflin, native Alabamian, being more accustomed to the wiles of Southern ladies, interposed, at this tense moment in the scene, with a few apt phrases:

"It was simply a pleasant incident. I recall it distinctly. It is true the Senator did not kiss the little lady from Decatur. She kissed him. It is also true that every other member of the Joint Committee who was present was genuinely and sincerely envious of the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture."

## TAXATION

### Last Edition?

The joint conference wound up its work on the tax reduction and turned out a compromise that, it was thought, would pass both Houses. The Democratic tit was left in exchange for the Republicans being allowed to retain their tat. Each group was given a sop such as was most likely to secure its vote.

**The Bill.** The normal taxes and surtaxes of the Simmons proposal (Senate, Democratic) were retained: Normal taxes 2% to \$4,000; 4% to \$8,000; 6% above \$8,000; surtaxes beginning at 1% at \$10,000 and proceeding to 40% at \$500,000 and more. These rates were very close to the Longworth rates (House, Republican) and the decision was largely a formal one in order to give the Democrats credit for a finger in the pie.

Exemptions were allowed almost identical with the present rates: \$1,000 for single persons (no change); \$2,500 for married persons regardless of income (Senate, Democratic pro-

## National Affairs—[Continued]

posals). At present married exemption is limited to \$2,000 for incomes over \$5,000.

Earned income was allowed a 25% reduction. Nothing over \$10,000 may be considered earned under the Senate Democratic plan, agreed to.

Deductions for capital losses were limited to 12½%—the same amount as the tax on capital gains. This is one of the few important parts of the original Mellon plan retained in the final bill.

The corporation tax was retained at 12½% as at present and as proposed by the House Republicans. This was a victory over the Senate Democrats who had put in a graduated tax on undivided profits.

Estate taxes beginning at 1% on amounts over \$50,000 and graduated to 40% on amounts over \$10,000,000 and identical gift taxes were written into the report in accordance with the House Republican plan.

The flat reduction of 25% in 1923 taxes payable this year, having been accepted by all parties, remained in the bill.

A board of tax appeals was created to be composed of not more than 28 members for the first two years and not more than seven members thereafter. Each is to receive a salary of \$7,500, and be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. The idea of this board was Mr. Mellon's and he proposed that the Secretary of the Treasury appoint its members at \$10,000 salaries—the final plan is an all-Congressional version.

In regard to the much disputed question of full tax publicity—a proposal injected by Senate Democrats—a compromise was evolved. It was decided that the name, address, amount paid by each taxpayer should be published; that proceedings before the Board of Tax Appeals in all questions involving \$10,000 or more should be matters of public record, and that Congressional Committees should have power to inspect all returns and make public such as they saw fit.

The estimated reduction in revenue to be produced by the bill was \$472,620,000. It was stated that new Treasury estimates, prepared during the week, enlarged this year's expected surplus from \$329,000,000 to \$364,055,000. Similar expectations were held forth for next year, and Senator Simmons, Democrat, expressed the belief that there would be no deficit in spite of the passage of the bonus.

The Senate. When the conference report came before the Senate short

work was made of passing it. There was no opposition to speak of. No amendments were made. Three Republican insurgents—Brookhart, Frazier, Norris—were joined by Farmer Laborite Magnus Johnson and two regular Republicans, Ernst and Moses, in voting against the bill. They were the only six. The roll call was monotonous, and the bill passed, 60 to 6.

The House. Having found so little opposition in the Senate, the bill found an easy passage through the House, 376-9. The only question was the President. Would he oppose his veto? It was suspected that Andrew W. Mellon would urge him to do so. But a veto? Perhaps not even Calvin Coolidge knew.

## FARMERS

### Debate

Congress has been told so often that it must do something for the farmer that by this time it has its lesson by heart. Nevertheless it has procrastinated until almost the end of the session. Some weeks ago (TIME, March 24) a bill to provide funds to help diversify farming came up in the Senate and was defeated. The second important measure to come up was the McNary-Haugen Bill, debate on which opened in the House last week.

The bill proposes that the Government create a \$200,000,000 export corporation to buy farm produce, principally wheat. It is to buy as much as will bring the price of wheat up to a position in proportion to other prices, such as it held before the War. Tariff rates are to be raised sufficiently to prevent inflow of foreign wheat. The wheat which the corporation buys is to be paid for partly in cash, partly in receipts. These receipts will have value in as much as the corporation succeeds in selling its wheat abroad at a profit.

Opponents of the bill declare that under present conditions the corporation simply will not be able to sell its wheat abroad at a profit. Then either the corporation (i.e., the Government) must "hold the bag" or the holders of the receipts given as part payment for wheat will lose just as much as they would at present.

Proponents of the bill believe that it will solve the problem of low prices for farm products.

The House allowed itself 15 hours in which to discuss the question. Considerable opposition developed and the debate lasted until late into the night.

## IMMIGRATION

### On the Statute Books

The Immigration Bill (TIME, April 28) is no longer the Immigration Bill; it is the Immigration Act of 1924. President Coolidge signed it in spite of a provision which excludes from the country, after July 1, all aliens ineligible for citizenship (aimed at the Japanese).

He signed—but he issued his remarks on the subject:

In signing this bill, which in its main features I heartily approve, I regret the impossibility of severing from it the exclusion provision, which in the light of existing law affects especially the Japanese. . . .

We have had for many years an understanding with Japan by which the Japanese Government has voluntarily undertaken to prevent the emigration of laborers to the United States and in view of this historic relation and of the feeling which inspired it, it would have been much better, in my judgment, and more effective in the actual control of immigration, if we had continued to invite that cooperation which Japan was ready to give and had thus avoided creating any ground for misapprehension by an unnecessary statutory enactment. If the exclusion provision stood alone, I should disapprove it without hesitation. . . .

## SOLDIER BONUS

### Machinery

The bonus—this bonus—as an issue is past. Senator Walsh of Massachusetts has already introduced a bill for a cash bonus, a harbinger of the future policy of the Democrats—but the insurance bonus is past as an issue. As a problem and a task of administration it has just begun. The Government set to work to solve it. The Veterans' Bureau is in charge of administering the law, but a large part of the work will fall on the War and Navy Departments, which will have to check all applications against their files and authorize the correctness of the certificates on which the Veterans' Bureau makes payment or issues insurance policies. The first steps:

Orders were made out for printing 15,000,000 application blanks and 15,000,000 booklets of information. Ten carloads of paper will be required and the printing will take nearly 30 days.

About 3,500 new clerks will have to be employed—the greater portion of them, 2,800, by the War Department which has to go over the records of 5,250,000 men, now encased in 7,066 steel filing cabinets, weighing 1,080 tons and occupying 2.36 acres of floor space in the old Washington Barracks arsenal. More clerks could profitably be employed, except that they could not get at the cabinets. On each application 27 checking operations have to be made. The matter will be complicated by the fact that the files include 50,328 Smiths, 40,101 Johnsons, 28,902 Browns and

## National Affairs—[Continued]

27,938 Williams's, and by the fact that about 23% of those entitled to apply cannot read nor write the English language.

Estimates were rushed on the appropriation which would be needed immediately to carry out the provisions of the Act—the amount being about \$120,000,000.

Arrangements were under negotiation with Post Offices and with the American Legion to distribute application blanks and booklets of information in order that everything might be in readiness to issue insurance policies by Jan. 1, 1925, and to pay cash to those entitled to it by March 1 of the same year.

### WOMEN

#### Candidate Izetta

In Washington one evening less than ten years ago, a member of the U. S. Congress, wearied from his labors, went to the theatre. He was William G. Brown, Jr., Representative from West Virginia. In the play, which was presented for his diversion, there was a well-known actress—Izetta Jewell, who had played as leading woman for Otis Skinner (see Page 15), James K. Hackett, and other stage notables. He was pleased with her.

He met, he wooed, he married her.

Little more than a year later, on March 9, 1916, Congressman Brown died. His widow, with her little daughter June, returned to West Virginia.

In the Fall of 1918 there was a major serving in the A. E. F. in France. His name was Davis Elkins, son of Stephen B. Elkins, late Republican Senator from West Virginia. While he was abroad, the people of his state elected him as one of their Senators.

Now he is returned and sits with his colleagues in the Senate. But his term expires in March, 1925, and he does not desire to succeed himself. The result is that aspirants of both parties are scrambling for his seat. On the Democratic side, Izetta Jewell Brown is one of the aspirants.

What of Mrs. Brown? Is she simply a retired actress? No, indeed. She left the stage to take a husband. But when she lost a husband she did not leave an active life in politics and the world of affairs. She runs three farms. She keeps pedigreed milk cows. She directs the State Wool Pool. She works for the American Farm Bureau Federation. She works for the Democratic Party.

Her gifts as a politician were recognized in 1920. She went to the Democratic Convention in San Francisco and

seconded the nomination of John W. Davis for the Presidential nomination. She did it in a way that would have been a credit to an acknowledged master



IZETTA JEWELL BROWN  
"God took man's brains and made woman".

of politics, and she did it like a woman and an actress. She advanced to speak, clothed entirely in white, red roses blooming on her corsage.

She began in the approved fashion, by telling a story: A little boy returned from Sunday School. His mother doubted the surety of his learning. So she questioned him. Yes, God had made the world in seven days, and then made man, and man went to sleep in a garden. And while man was asleep, God took man's brains and made woman.

Cheers and laughter. The band commenced to play *Oh, You Beautiful Doll*. The lady politician continued.

She referred to the recent Republican fiasco (the nomination of the "unknown" Senator Harding). The comment of the country, she declared was: "Well, they might have done worse." Then gazing directly at her hearers, she proclaimed: "Nominate Mr. Davis and the comment that will ring through-

out the land will be 'Well, they couldn't have done better.'"

Mr. Davis was not nominated. But Izetta Jewell Brown went on tour, speaking for James M. Cox, and Franklin D. Roosevelt—another proof of her qualifications as a politician.

### RAILWAYS

#### Long vs. Short

The Senate passed its first important piece of railroad legislation—the Gooding long and short haul bill. The bill has to do with a phase of railroad rate-making usually referred to by the words "Charge whatever the traffic will bear." This does not necessarily mean, as it is sometimes interpreted, to raise rates as high as possible. The object of the Gooding bill is to prevent the railroads from lowering certain rates.

The problem came up in 1887 and was referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The existence of the Panama Canal has put a new twist in it. The essence of the problem is that under certain conditions it pays the railroads to give cheaper rates on long haul than on short haul freight. The case in question has to do with shipments to the East from the Pacific Coast. In this case the railroads have to compete with cheap water freight rates for shipment through the Panama Canal. To get traffic on many classes of goods, the railroads must cut their rates for the long haul. In general and in theory, rates are fixed on such a basis as will pay: 1) for the actual cost of moving freight, plus 2) fixed charges (interest on bonded indebtedness, etc.). If the total freight rates of a railroad do not cover these two costs it must go into bankruptcy.

It may happen, as in this case, where there is water competition, that the railroads cannot secure long haul freight on rates fixed uniformly. Accordingly, it pays them to secure freight at any rate greater than the actual cost of moving the freight, even if the rate does not pay a prorated share of the fixed charge. By such a procedure the railways are able to increase their net revenue. That is what the railroads now do in many cases. The railways have applied for a further reduction, so as to compete with the sea-borne trade through the Panama Canal.

But there are objectors. Coast ports do not object; they have railway and water carriers competing and cutting rates. The inter-mountain region does object. It has no water

## National Affairs—[Continued]

carriers to compete with the railways; consequently it pays the full rate. It sees its competitors on the coast getting cheaper rates, and cries out loudly against the discrimination.

To satisfy these objectors, the Gooding bill was passed. It forbids the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant lower long haul rates than short haul rates except under specific conditions: 1) where the freight transported is for export or from import and 2) where two railroads compete in the same territory, but one has a circuitous route to a given destination (that is, the road with the circuitous route is allowed to make its rate as low as that of the line with the straight route; 3) for block express.

The bill forbidding lower long haul rates except under these conditions was passed by the Senate, 54 to 23. It is extremely dubious whether it will come before the House at this session. The question is important, because on long and short haul rates depend the geographical distribution of many industries, and the industrial growth of communities and of entire sections of the country.

## LABOR

### Variations

"Abandon hope all ye who enter here" will soon be—with the approach of the end of the Congressional session—if it is not already, a fitting motto to inscribe on the Senate calendar. For the less favored legislation the sign was raised long ago. The proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution is in this class. It went to the Senate three weeks ago. Senator Lodge (Republican) proposed considering it; Senator Wadsworth (Republican) objected. It was "postponed." Last week Senator David Ignatius Walsh (Democrat) proposed considering it; Senator King (Democrat) objected. For the benefit of constituents this comedy can be repeated several times more before the close of the session—and with variation, such as a Democrat proposing and a Republican objecting, or a Republican proposing and a Democrat objecting.

## PROHIBITION

### Treaties

The progress of diplomatic negotiations to permit the search and seizure of rum-runners within an hour's sailing distance of our coasts began to bear results last week.

Ratifications were formally exchanged in the treaty to this effect between the U. S. and Great Britain, and

President Coolidge proclaimed the treaty in force forthwith. This particular treaty was negotiated as a sort of "test case" to determine the form of similar treaties to be made with other nations.

A similar treaty between the U. S. and Germany was signed by Secretary Hughes and Ambassador Wiedfeldt.

A third treaty of this type was signed by Mr. Hughes and P. V. G. Assarsson, Counselor of the Swedish Legation at Washington.

A fourth treaty was signed two days later by the Secretary of State and Minister Bryn of Norway.

## ARMY AND NAVY

### Coming Home

Parrott, Edsall, MacLeish, Simpson, Balmer, McCormick are coming home. The Navy Department announced it. For two long years they have been wanderers overseas. Destroyer Division 39 sailed into strange ports—Odessa, Theodosia, Novorossiisk, Samson and Smyrna—helping the American Relief in Russia, carrying refugees from the smoking ruins of Turco-Grecian war. Their keels have not left the water, their crews have not left their posts. But like Odysseus, at last they shall come home.

### Modernization

It was known that a new Navy Bill was to come before the House in a few days—a bill to modernize our older battleships especially by installing oil-burning boilers in six of the oldest, to build eight new 10,000-ton scout cruisers, and to construct six river-gunboats—all at a cost of about \$150,000,000. At this timely moment, Secretary Wilbur took opportunity to reply to a questionnaire on the strength of the Navy submitted to him in the form of a House resolution.

His information corroborated and elaborated upon the letter to the House Naval Affairs Committee given out by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt two weeks earlier (Time, May 19). He agreed that the U. S. held second place in naval strength—not considering naval bases or merchant marine as factors. The ratio of strength is 5-4-3 (Great Britain, U. S., Japan). He listed the chief U. S. deficiencies:

1) Cruisers, of which the U. S. needs 22 (eight of which have been asked) to bring it up to 5-5-3 ratio.

2) Modernization of older battleships (which has been asked for).

3) Stored fuel and oil tankage facilities are less than 10% of the amount

regarded by the General Board as necessary for one year of war. Present tankage 4,162,389 barrels; needed tankage 48,059,200 barrels. Cost of constructing needed tankage \$71,955,000.

4) Submarines are needed capable of maneuvering with the fleet at battle speed and at the usual fleet cruising speed in all weathers. There now are none, but three such are under construction. In respect to tonnage of submarines, and submarines suitable for coast defense, the present force is adequate.

5) Torpedoes in reserve are 20% under the necessary requirement.

6) Mine-sweepers and mine-layers to the number of 20 and 10, respectively, are needed.

7) Naval bases in the western Pacific are inadequate, putting the U. S. in third place in that respect.

8) Personnel at its present strength of 86,000 men is inadequate to keep the requisite number of ships, especially destroyers, in commission.

It was believed in Washington that if the Dawes report is soon accepted in Europe and if the bill for the eight new cruisers is passed, the President would call a new arms limitation conference to set limits on lighter vessels and air craft. The present treaties restrict only craft of more than 10,000 tons. With eight new 10,000-ton cruisers authorized, we could go to such a conference prepared to bargain by giving up something. Otherwise, we should go to such a conference asking other nations to limit their cruiser strength, but with no similar sacrifice to offer on our part.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Indemnity

Senator Lodge proposed, and rather graciously, that the U. S. Government pay the medical expenses incurred by Senator Greene of Vermont in his recent illness. The amount in question is \$7,500. The appropriation is fitting since Senator Greene, while walking home from his work in the U. S. Capitol, was accidentally shot by a U. S. officer, chasing a bootlegger who had infringed upon a U. S. law.

### Septemvirate

The principality of Tammany, Government of Manhattan's Democrats, solved the problem of its search for a Prince to succeed the late boss Charles F. Murphy. The Prince Tammany wanted could not be had, and no man who could be had was the Prince Tammany wanted. The solution of the



## National Affairs—[Continued]

problem was simple. The principality dissolved itself into an oligarchy.

A committee of seven was empowered to rule until July 15. The rule, it is said, will be in the interests of the Presidential candidacy of Governor Al Smith. Besides, it will place inimical cartoonists at a disadvantage; they could otherwise display Candidate Smith as a puppet on the string of Tammany's boss.

### A NEW BOOK

#### Mr. Gillette's Ideal Order

The kind of man who conceives an ideal order of society is, it seems, predestined to have the befoiled type of face. There was Plato with his curly tonsorial scenery, Karl Marx with his generous whiskers, Lenin with chin shrubbery, Trotsky with a soup moustache. When one comes to King C. Gillette, famed inventor and manufacturer of the safety razor, one would think that regardless of any idea in his head, he would be clean-shaven. Not so. His book\*—a manufacturer's view of society—possibly explains the razor man's moustache.

What he proposes is, in effect, a socialistic world-state, the abolition of private capital. His means of attaining it and his reasons for seeking it are unique. He begins in the approved socialistic manner: "No sane man can live on this planet 20 years without realizing that something is very seriously wrong with the world." But he does not proceed with the usual tirade against the capitalist who "squeezes the last drop of profit" from the laboring classes. He enumerates the economic hardships of the race and then proceeds to trace them to the inefficient industrial structure of society. He demonstrates that:

"One out of every eight persons gainfully occupied is producing nothing in return for his share of the [world] payroll. Of the 87½% engaged in productive labor we see that 50% of their labor is lost through lack of co-ordination. That leaves them 43¼% productive. We see, again, that at least one quarter of this is lost through expenditure for war, preparation for war and the economic paralysis following war. . . . That leaves our factory 34% productive. . . . We cannot measure the loss through the idleness of the income-drawing class, nor the loss through the production of luxuries which benefit only a few. To say that we are 70%

inefficient seems a ridiculously modest estimate. . . .

"By this time we are thoroughly enraged. We wish to investigate farther. We pound our desk and say: 'Send for the manager!'

"And we are told: 'There is no manager.'

"What,' we cry, getting absolutely purple, 'No manager!'

So Mr. Gillette, being a first-rate business manager himself, proposes a

money will be labor credits, which bear no interest, and which can be exchanged only for the actual necessities and common luxuries of life.

How is this to be achieved? By a giant corporation—the People's Corporation. Let it be created as a sort of super-holding corporation, to acquire, first all securities, then all land and the physical property of production. Let nothing be expropriated. Let everything be paid for at market prices. By an ingenious system of pyramiding (the issuance of non-interest bearing, legal tender, industrial notes on property already acquired) the whole of the world's wealth could be acquired for about 20% of its value without cheating anybody.

What have we finally? A great world-wide producing corporation. The entire population would live in a few cities. Every bit of land would produce whatever it was best fitted for. Likewise a gigantic civil service would put every man in his proper place.

If a few odd hundreds of thousands of acres of land were needed to furnish next year's wheat supply, the exact portion of the world best suited for that purpose would be so used. An agricultural army, recruited at whatever wages were necessary to secure the requisite numbers, would move out from the cities in the Spring, perform the necessary work, proceed to another area to do a different kind of work there, etc. Mr. Gillette calculates that an army of 5,000,000 men properly directed could do all the world's farming in six months of the year. There could be no unemployment or need, because the corporation could always employ a man to supply his own needs.

The present system of individual home manufacture in which there are 20,000,000 cooks and 20,000,000 kitchens would be supplanted by efficient quantity production. Everything would be done by wholesale and everything would be efficient. As for children, the State would pay their parents the cost of bringing them up—and if their parents did not want them, they would be reared at State institutions in charge of experts.

It is a remarkable, a "devastating" idea. From a practical standpoint it bristles with difficulties. A question would be whether people would care to live in such a well-organized society.

After all, the acquisitive instinct and competition—the two factors which have produced hardship and inefficiency in the present system—have also been the chief factors in bringing man from barbarism to civilization. The destruction of these two things—if they can be destroyed—will always be a dangerous experiment.



© Paul Thompson

KING C. GILLETTE  
*He would oust inefficiency*

remedy. The basic fault, he finds, with the present system is competition. It makes for endless duplication. The art of selling, including advertising, which occupies many people today is a clear waste which gets the consumer nothing. He calculates that in the U. S. there are 3,552,952 people who are paid, fed, clothed, solely for the purpose of persuading people that one product is better than another. Let's abolish them, he says, or rather put them to producing something and we'll all be much better off. Let's abolish the waste and guarantee every man who is willing to work a decent living, and then we'll get rid of the "unnatural" inflation of the acquisitive instinct which makes men try to "do" the public out of everything they can. We can then put all the people in the insurance business at work to produce something; we can do the same for 95% of our judges and lawyers—if there is no longer private property to fight over. We will do away with bankers, brokers and money-lenders by abolishing interest and dividend-bearing properties. Our only

\*THE PEOPLE'S CORPORATION—King C. Gillette—Boni Livertight (\$2.00).



# FOREIGN NEWS

## COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

**House of Commons.** The Government was again saved from defeat by the Liberals. A motion to reduce Minister of Labor Tom Shaw's salary by \$435, because the Government had failed to produce a constructive plan to deal with unemployment, was defeated by 244 to 210 votes. Fifteen Liberals and one Independent voted with the Conservatives. Tom had little intelligible to say. The most biting criticism came from a Liberal ex-Minister of Labor, Dr. Macnamara, who pointed out that the Labor Party had declared that it had all its plans ready three years ago. Continued he: "The fiery cross went from platform to platform—work, not doles. Poor people said 'this, at least, is something like; you chaps have a try.' Then, this evening we came down to the House prepared to hear and cheer all these new developments that are going to hurry up the social millennium, and Mr. Shaw described how the Government had been carrying out our scheme. . . . He lifted a rabbit out of a hat, but it was not his rabbit. The rodent which last December was the most wretched, puny, skin-and-bone creature that ever escaped from a lethal chamber is today lifted from the hat with ostentatious pride and self-satisfaction."

¶ A blind Member of Parliament rose to move the second reading of a bill to make blind people of 30 or over eligible for old-age pensions. Hardly had he sat down when there arose a War-maimed ex-warrior to move the second reading of a bill to make compulsory the employment by business firms of a fixed percentage of disabled ex-service men. The House gave second reading to both bills.

## Diplomat Dead

At his home in London, died Sir William Edward Goschen.

Seventy-six, Sir Edward was a diplomatist of the old school. In 1869 he entered the diplomatic service and in the 45 years between 1869 and 1914 he held posts at Madrid, Buenos Aires, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Constantinople, Peking, Copenhagen, Lisbon, Petrograd, Washington, Belgrade, Vienna, Berlin.

It was at the latter capital that the veteran diplomatist tackled fame to his flagstaff. He asked Herr von Jagow, German Foreign Minister in 1914,

whether Germany would refrain from violating Belgium's neutrality.

The German Foreign Minister replied that the neutrality had already been violated upon grounds of military expediency. He said it was a matter of life and death for Germany.

Sir Edward then delivered the famed British ultimatum.

Subsequently, Sir Edward saw the agitated Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, who said



DR. VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG  
He was agitated

that Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation just for the sake of the word "neutrality," just for the sake of "a scrap of paper." From that moment the phrase, "a scrap of paper," became an Allied slogan, fuel for the fire of warfare. It was Sir Edward Goschen who, in reporting the Chancellor's words, wrote himself into history, because the British Empire went to war to uphold the sanctity of international contracts and for other very good but less moving reasons.

When the news that Britain had declared war on Germany became known in Berlin, an unruly mob assembled outside the British Embassy. The Kaiser apologized for the disturbances, said that they plainly showed the state of feeling of the German people. He asked the Ambassador to tell King George that he was very proud of his titles of Field Marshal in the British Army and of Admiral in the British

Navy, but that he must now divest himself of them.

Sir Edward can hardly be said to have determined Britain's attitude toward the violation of Belgium's neutrality by the Germans in 1914, but he played an important part when he indignantly protested against Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's assertion that the Belgian Treaty of Neutrality was "a scrap of paper," and when he asserted stinging that Britain would defend Belgium because she had contracted to do so.

## At Court

The first and second Courts under the Labor régime and of the season were held by King George and Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace.

The King and Queen, followed by the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince George, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, the Princess Royal, Princess Beatrice, Princess Helena Victoria, Princess Marie Louise, and preceded by the Lord Chamberlain and other officials walking backwards and carrying their white wands of office, made their way from the White Drawing Room through the State Apartments to the Ballroom.

On a low dais, in front of two thrones, Their Majesties took their stand, while a band played the national anthem and the remainder of the Royal Family grouped themselves on the dais. Then the presentation began. Each guest made a general bow or courtesy to Their Majesties and then, on approaching closer, one to the King and one to the Queen, afterwards passing out to another room in which supper was served.

In the diplomatic circle U. S. Ambassador and Mrs. Kellogg presented: Frederick A. Sterling, Frederic R. Dolbear, Herbert S. Gould and Mrs. Gould, Percy Blair, William H. Taylor, Captain Charles L. Hussey and Mrs. Hussey, Commander F. J. Cleary, Commander Jerome C. Hunsaker, Major Stewart O. Elling and Mrs. Elling, Major Howard C. Davison and Mrs. Davison, Walter S. Tower and Mrs. Tower, Boyston A. Beal and Miss Eliza Beal.

In the official circle were presented: Miss Ishbel MacDonald, daughter of Premier MacDonald, and hostess of No. 10 Downing Street; Mrs. Snowden, wife of Philip, Chancellor of the Exchequer; J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Thomas' three daughters.

In the general circle, Mrs. Kellogg

## Foreign News—[Continued]

presented: Mrs. Joseph Leiter, of Washington; Miss Elizabeth Otis, of St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Mary Abernathy, of Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Alice Archibald, of Paris; Mrs. Howard Donovan, of Illinois; Miss Natalie Hammond, of Washington; Mrs. William Dana Orcutt, of Boston; Miss Dorothy Sewell, of Washington; Miss Constance Deighton Simpson, of Los Angeles; Miss Eliza Wallace, of Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. B. Armstead Davis, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Deming Jarves, residing at Dinard, France; Mrs. John B. Kendrick, wife of Senator Kendrick, of Wyoming; Mrs. George Percy, Boston; Mrs. Arthur Woods, Manhattan; Mrs. James Brady Mitchell, New York; the Misses Mimi Brokaw, Manhattan; Helen Crocker, San Francisco; Rosamaye Kendrick, daughter of Senator Kendrick, of Wyoming, and Georgette Madilla, Washington, D. C.

### Hostile

British Communists, at a Party meeting in Manchester, condemned the Labor Government for its "faithlessness and treachery to the working class," declared that it was the "willing tool and accomplice of the capitalist exploiters."

The agenda of the Communist Party:

- 1) All property and industry to be nationalized without compensation.
- 2) Monarchy to be abolished.
- 3) Colonies and protectorates to be liberated.
- 4) Disarmament of the Bourgeoisie.
- 5) Arming of the Proletariat.
- 6) Maintenance of the British Empire to be regarded as "an act of deadly enmity to the workers of the world."

Another hostile critic was the *Daily Herald*, official organ of the Independent Labor Party. The newspaper referred to the "ostentatious" court gown of Mrs. Philip Snowden and "the scarlet coat and blue trousers trimmed with silver braid" of "Jamie" Brown, King George's proxy at Holyrood, spoke of its "impudent contempt for such misuse of life."

### Notes

Empire Day (May 24), birthday of Queen Victoria, and since 1903 a patriotic holiday, passed off with the usual parades and numerous renditions of *Rule Britannia* and *God Save the King*. The following Sunday, a great thanksgiving service was held in the stadium of the British Empire Exhibition. King George and Queen Mary attended in state; numerous symbolic

processions filed past them; one was led by the Archbishop of Canterbury and some half dozen Bishops.

In the Chapel of Henry VII at Westminster Abbey, the ancient ceremony of "redeeming the sword" was held by the Knights of the Grand Cross of The Most Honorable Order of The Bath, created in 1399 by Henry IV. The ceremony takes place on the installation of new Knights. Ten



© Underwood

FIELD MARSHAL HAIG  
*He loves the King*

Knights (Earl Beatty, Earl Haig, Earl of Ypres, Lord Southborough, Lord Chalmers, General Sir William MacKinnon, Sir George Buchanan, Viscount Esher, Sir Joseph Ridgeway, Lord Stamfordham) in plumed caps, wondrously colored robes, wearing massive gold chains and bejeweled stars, offered their swords to the Dean of Westminster, and made the vow to "Love the King. Defend him and his right; defend maidens, widows and orphans in their rights. Suffer no extortion. Hold the order in as great honor as ever it was."

Said one Dr. T. H. Corkery in a report to the Devon Education Committee: "The rural child has lost its heritage to the child bred in the country. Formerly one pictured the country child with a chubby face, pink cheeks, bright eyes and sturdy figure. Now you find many of the children in country schools are pale-faced, anemic."

At Sotheby's, famed London auc-

tioniers, was sold Robinson Crusoe's gun for \$937. The arm belonged to Alexander Selkirk, upon whose adventures (from 1704-1709) Defoe based the story of *Robinson Crusoe*.

Unemployment in Britain subsided to 1,026,100 persons on May 12, according to figures just published. This is 259,523 less than at the beginning of the year and a reduction of 14,560 over the figures of the previous week.

### In Ireland

¶ In anticipation of trouble with Northern Ireland, misnamed Ulster, over the boundary disputes (*TIME*, March 31, May 5, May 26), recruiting for the Free State Army began.

¶ In the Parliament of Northern Ireland an estimate of \$3,693,428 was passed for the special constabulary. It was stated that no reduction of the force could be contemplated while the border question remained unsettled, and that a supplementary vote would be presented in the Fall.

¶ Daniel Donovan, Frank Busteas, Jim and Michael Grey, Peter O'Shea, with prices totaling \$45,000 upon their heads for having taken part in the shooting of British soldiers at Queens-town (*TIME*, March 31), wrote to newspapers denying that they were parties to the crime and stating that the Government had charged them with it in order to justify their being shot if captured.

¶ The Irish Free State Minister of Home Affairs dissolved the Dublin Corporation, stating that investigation had shown that the duties of members were not duly and effectually discharged. Three Commissioners were appointed to perform the Corporation's duties.

## GERMANY

### In the Ruhr

In the Ruhr, still occupied by French and Belgian troops, miners were locked out. During the week, numerous meetings took place between employers and employees. The Government intervened and busied itself with trying to effect a settlement of whether or not the miners should work overtime on regular pay, and whether or not they should work eight or nine hours a day.

Over 1,000,000 men were affected. Hunger soon showed itself, and the women and children were the first to suffer. Communist agitators were

## Foreign News—[Continued]

busy urging the miners to seize the mines and hold them until the employers came to terms. Strikebreakers were employed by the mine owners and had a rough time. At Gelsenkirchen 600 maddened miners' wives rushed the Königsgrube Mine to oust the "blacklegs"; the men fled before their terrible onslaught.

### Stupidity

The eve of the opening of the new Reichstag found German party differences unsettled. Efforts were made by Chancellor Wilhelm Marx and Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann to come to an agreement with Dr. Hergt, leader of the Nationalists (Monarchists), regarding the formation of a new Coalition Government in which the Nationalists would take part.

The demands put forward by the Nationalists were such that the Moderates declined to answer them. The Marx Ministry, unable to gain Monarchist support resigned. President Ebert accepted the resignation, requested Chancellor Marx to "carry on" until after he had conferred with party leaders upon the formation of a new ministry. It was believed in Berlin political circles that the resigning Chancellor would again be asked to head the next Government. All chance of a working agreement between Moderates and Monarchists appeared indefinitely remote.

The differences between the Government parties and the Nationalists centre mainly upon the adoption of the Experts' Reports. The Government is anxious to bow to the Allies and pass the Reports without any handles. The Nationalists insist upon handles because of their utility, but are by no means disposed to scrap the Reports. Negotiations seemed to be progressing toward a compromise when the Nationalists suddenly demanded that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz be made Chancellor as the price of their entry into the Government.

Prussian diplomacy is notoriously a myth; but as a model of tactlessness, the advocacy of bewhiskered Tirpitz as Chancellor crossed the border of crass stupidity. Fortunately, the German press outdid the foreign press in harsh condemnation of so foolhardy a proposal, and this unfavorable criticism was not confined to the journals of Nationalist opposition.

Grand Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz had grown up with the German Navy; they met each other in child-

hood; they left each other in old age. He was never a child of the Navy, the Navy was a child of his.

In his *Memoirs* (1919) he said: "My rise is bound up with the development of the torpedo arm." It was dependent upon more than that. His hostility to Britain had been conceived when the German Navy was but a pup. His intense desire to have a better and bigger navy than Britain's made him a willing tool to Kaiser "Bill's" inimical whimsicalities. He descended to cheating the Reichstag by framing the naval estimates with much cunning and deceit. He was responsible to a large extent for Germany's naval policy during the War, became embroiled with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, retired in 1917.

From this time onward he never ceased to advocate "ruthless submarine warfare," although at first he had stoutly championed "ruthless dreadnaught and torpedo boat warfare." He became one of Germany's inhuman monsters—pitiless, murderous, unashamed.

His conduct during the War was undoubtedly actuated by his intense fidelity to the tradition which he had built up in the Navy, by his inherent Prussian cruelty, and by his great belief in the omnipotence of the Fatherland. His record during those days, even if brought out into the sunlight, is black—unnecessarily black. And, as if it were not black enough, he said in his *Memoirs* that Germany had lost the War through not being ruthless enough.

### Furtively Stalking

One report: General Erich von Luderdorff, sporting the Iron Cross upon his bosom, dressed in a blue serge suit, badly in need of pressing, "stalked" into the corridors of the Reichstag. Party wrangling ceased. Reichstagers were awed by his lordly presence.

Another report: Erich entered the Reichstag "furtively." No one heeded him except his own Freedom Party, which cheered and referred to him as "one who has rendered great services to his country and will continue to do so."

### Notes

One Paul Heisser, birth control practitioner, caused a sensation at his trial for illegal surgery when he handed the Judge a list of 400 names of persons

upon whom he had recently operated. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. His wife, who had aided him, was fined \$70.

Spider-web stockings, made of thread so fine that it takes 279 miles of it to make a pound of silk, are the latest novelty in women's dress at Berlin. Dealers stated that they were only for show and could not outlast a single jazzi.

Another royal refugee plans to return to Germany. Princess Victoria Louise, Duchess of Brunswick, only daughter of the Kaiser of Doorn, intends to leave Gmunden in Austria for their residence at Blankenburg in the ex-Duchy of Brunswick.

## FRANCE

### Coming Back?

The name of Joseph Caillaux, one-time Premier, brilliant financial genius, many times Minister of Finance, convicted for "endangering France's alliances," regarded by many as a traitor, was much upon the tongue of the French public.

Since the Radical victory in the recent elections became known (TIME, May 19), he has become a political possibility; for there is, according to report, every chance that he will be pardoned by the next French Government. Rumors to the effect that he was a dying man, and therefore already politically dead, had but one effect: M. Caillaux brought suit for 100,000 francs against a Paris journal for libelous report of his ill-health, took necessary steps to prove that he was physically fit and capable of taking an active part in public affairs.

Joseph Caillaux comes of a good family, wealthy and conservative. He was educated at a smart Jesuits' school and later at the École des Sciences Politiques; became an expert in financial affairs. In his earlier days it was said of him that he was "well-dressed, dashing, impertinent, conceited." Many were the complaints of his *hauteur*.

Before the War, his political star several times slipped from its position of ascendancy behind the void of the horizon. Ex-Premier Clemenceau once said: "I have two Ministers with

## Foreign News—[Continued]

whom I can do nothing; one is Briand, the other is Caillaux. One thinks he is Christ, the other thinks himself Napoleon." It was the Napoleonic streak that caused Caillaux to spurn his Foreign Minister and his Ambassadors and negotiate through agents in the Moroccan Affair (1911) with Germany, which ended by France ceding vast areas of the Congo in return for being allowed to exercise a protectorate over Morocco.

Then there was the code incident. The French Government had for some years known the code used between the German Embassy in Paris and the Wilhelmstrasse (German Foreign Office). One day, so the story runs, M. Caillaux was in conference with a German official. Said he: "Why should Germany refuse me this? I know the German Government has already instructed its Ambassador to grant it." Result: Germany changed the code, and France lost one of her most important defenses.

Among many people who conceived political and personal hatred for Joseph was M. Gaston Calmette, Managing Editor of the *Figaro*. Early in 1914, when Caillaux became for the third time Minister of Finance, in the Cabinet of Premier Doumergue, Calmette directed an intense and violent campaign against him and incriminatory facts were published.

These attacks had undoubtedly greatly angered Caillaux; for one day in March, 1914, there appeared at the office of the *Figaro* Mme. Caillaux, third wife of Joseph, herself a divorcee. Her card was handed to Calmette, who with a gesture of impatience, showed it to Paul Bourget. "What are you going to do?" said the latter. "She is a woman. I must receive her," replied Calmette.

When Mme. Caillaux entered the office, Calmette received her politely, asked what he could do. Said she: "It is needless for me to pretend that I am making a friendly call." She then took out her revolver, fired one shot. M. Calmette fell to the ground. Mme. Caillaux then fired the remaining four shots, only one missed. The anger of the Parisians was aroused. Caillaux was repeatedly attacked by furious mobs and the day following the murder he resigned.

Despite the strongest chain of evidence of premeditated murder, Mme. Caillaux was acquitted by a jury, after a sensational trial—apparently upon the novel ground that if the doctors called in to attend Calmette had given him the proper treatment he would not have died. Meanwhile, Joseph Caillaux had stood for reflection and was once more a Deputy in Paris.

Then came the War. M. Caillaux was observed on the boulevards sporting an Army paymaster's uniform. He became the centre of unpleasant incidents at Vichy and in Argentina, where he was sent on a diplomatic mission. The end came in Italy in 1916, where he said that France would not hold out beyond the Spring of 1917, that France must conclude a separate peace and then an alliance with Germany. Premier Briand wired Rome: "Do as you think fit with him." The Italian Government had him seized, confiscated his papers, put them at the disposal of the French.

His trial is historic. Caillaux contended that the papers seized were merely evidence of his intimate dreams, defended himself with great skill and eloquence. He was, however, sentenced to three years in prison, banished from Paris for five years, had his civic rights suspended for ten years.

For some time it has been said that Caillaux would "come back." Herbert Bayard Swope, famed Executive Editor of *The New York World*, predicted about two years ago that "within three years Caillaux will be either Prime Minister or controlling the appointment to that office." Meanwhile, Edouard Herriot, Radical Mayor of Lyons, has stepped into Caillaux's shoes and it is extremely unlikely that he will step out of them; for he once said of Caillaux: "I may admire the mind, while detesting the soul." But, judging from the signs of the times, Caillaux is "coming back."

## Politivria

The past week saw President Millerand, Premier Poincaré and ex-Premiers Briand and Painlevé, and Radical Mayor Edouard Herriot of Lyons rocked together in a conclave cradle. Rumors, like hope, sprang eternal; but nothing definitely important nor importantly definite became known. It was, however, generally assumed that Edouard Herriot will succeed Raymond Poincaré as 70th Premier of the Third Republic.

In an interview at Lyons, M. Herriot gave some reliable indication of what his policy will be, if or when he assumed the Premiership:

**Experts' Report:** "Abroad as well as at home, my action will be an appeal to all Democrats, and from the democrats of all countries I have received most encouraging promises of cooperation. Our first job will be to settle the difficulties in the way of putting the Experts' Report into operation and after it is in operation we shall study the conditions under

which evacuation of the Ruhr may take place."

**Russia:** "I do not confound the Russian people nor the Russian Government with the Moscow International, whose political literature is stupid and puerile, and does not impress me. In trying to reestablish relations with the Soviet Republic, I shall not let myself be maneuvered by agitation and I shall not forget that small French investors have great interests in Russia."

**Germany:** "Every display of German good faith will find an equal display on this side of the Rhine, but I hope there is no idea in Germany that I can be duped."

**Home:** The "coming Premier" said he would favor amnesty for political prisoners, put the finances of the country on a sound basis, not by increasing taxes but by forcing payment by those people who have managed to evade paying their full share.

## A Laugh

Ras Tafari, Prince Regent of Ethiopia, who concluded his visit to France (*TIME*, May 26), rarely smiled, the French noticed. Everywhere he was as solemn as Solomon, his ancestor. Once the rotund ex-Shah\* of Persia was pointed out to him, but still he did not laugh, he actually cut him dead. French officials showed him everything that would make an ordinary mortal laugh, but black Ras laughed not—not until he was taken to Fontainebleau, when he should have been both impressed and serious. The subject of Ras' amusement was carp—carp swimming peacefully in a pond, and Ras laughed and laughed.

## Notes

Unmarried and rich, one Joseph Ange Durighello presented to the Louvre his valuable collection of Phoenician vases. Married and poor, M. Durighello asked for the return of the vases. The Louvre authorities were *sympathique* but thought the Courts ought to decide on the legality of his request. The Court was of the opinion that Joseph had "only loaned them." They are to be returned.

Aboard the schoolship *Patrie*, boys

\*Ahmad, ex-Shah of Persia, was ousted by the Persian Parliament (*TIME*, April 7), because he had "spent too much of his time debauching along the Riviera." Upon hearing the news, Ahmad wept great tears, "walked around in circles, lamenting his fate in Oriental fashion."



## Foreign News—[Continued]

were being taught to load a 16-centimetre gun. An explosion occurred, 13 were injured, four seriously.

What was said to be the lost message from the crew of the ill-fated *Dixmude* (TIME, Jan. 7, AERONAUTICS), was found in a bottle on the Corsican coast: "Gasoline given out. Adieu and Vive la France!"

On the day when all France fêtes the memory of Ste. Jeanne d'Arc, an old woman of Saint Brieuc in Brittany cried: "I want to die like Jeanne d'Arc. France is ruined. I will save her!" She went to the carpenter, begged him to build her a pyre, but he refused. She went home, constructed her a pyre, drenched herself in paraffin, lay down, lit a match, was burned to death.

Jean Hauteau, citizen of Metz, is reputed to be Victor Hugo's Jean Valjean come to life. Having escaped from Cayenne, French penal settlement in Guiana, in 1904, returned to France under an assumed name, made a modest fortune, become well-known and respected in Metz, he was found out and sent to prison. Fifty prominent people of Metz petitioned the Minister of Justice in Paris for Jean Hauteau's release, stating that they wanted him back as a free man.

Professor Richet, French scientist, had been experimenting in the effects of "big bangs" on animals. Two weeks ago he exploded ten tons of melinite close to 20 dogs, and a few hens. The dogs survived but the fate of the hens was undiscovered. The French public, aided by shocked Britons, became horrified and indignant protests sounded on all sides. Nevertheless, undaunted, the Professor turned up during the past week with 20 more canine spectators for another "big bang." There was a telegram for him: President Poincaré had courteously asked him to refrain from using dogs in deference to the popular outcry which his experiments were raising. As the Premier is an ardent devotee of cats, it was suggested that Mme. Poincaré may have had something to do with the Premier's action, because she has a strong affection for dogs.

A ghastly ghoul prowled around a cemetery not far from Paris. Into family chapels went he, robbery of the dead intent upon. In the coffin of a six-months old baby he found nothing.

Six more coffins yielded not a sou. The eighth disclosed the body of a recently deceased War veteran; he mutilated a cold clammy hand in trying to snatch the rings from its fingers.

At London, was sold a famed letter from the quill of Napoleon, addressed to Admiral Lord Keith on July 31, 1815: "I am in no way a prisoner of war; I am the guest of England. I prefer to die rather than to go to St. Helena or be imprisoned in a fortress. I wish to live in the English country, under British law and protected by it."

"No!" said Jean Longuet, grandson of Karl Marx—"father of modern socialism"—to the Moscow Government when it requested permission to transfer his grandfather's body from Highgate Cemetery, London, to the Red capital. In his refusal he stated that the Bolshevik interpretation of Karl Marx's doctrines was entirely wrong and he did not think that his grandfather would have liked his memory associated with it. Allegedly this is a great disappointment to the Bolsheviks, who had intended to spend \$500,000 for the erection of a Marx Monument in Red Square, Moscow.

On dit in Paris that Manuel, onetime King of Portugal, and the rotund ex-Shah of Persia went to Zelli's famed Montmartre cabaret, drank champagne, talked to the pretty girls. Butted in a sheik-like youth, asked permission to sit down. The monarchs assented graciously, the three talked much and at the time of parting said Manuel: "I am the King of Portugal." "I," said the Shah, "am the Shah of Persia." "Good night, gentlemen," answered the unruffled Frenchman, "The Grand Mogul bids you adieu."

## ITALY

### Fascist Parliament

The first Fascist Parliament was opened in state by King Vittorio Emanuele III on the ninth anniversary of Italy's entry into the War, and was a great contrast to the ceremony of 1920 when Communists dominated the scene. On this occasion not a Communist nor a Socialist was seen, much less heard.

From the Quirinal Palace to the Parliament Building the streets were lined with picked detachments of famed Italian regiments. Every-

where—on the street behind the soldiers, on the balconies, on the roofs, at the windows—were husky and fair Italians awaiting the passage of the King's gilded coach.

The booming of guns and the tolling of the historic Capitol bell announced to the assembled multitude that the King had started from the Palace. The passage of the Ruler and his Queen, accompanied by various members of the Royal Family surrounded by dazzling brilliance, was marked by cloudburst after cloudburst of healthy Italian "vivas" which completely drowned the strains of royal music and the clankings of salutes.

Inside the Chamber the scenes were even more impressive and hardly less tumultuous. Benito and his Ministers, dressed in newly designed State uniforms, supported by delegations from the Senate and Camera d'Deputati, received the Sovereign and his entourage and conducted them to the Queen's Hall—transformed into a "garden of flowers"—from whence they entered the Royal Tribune.

By express request of Benito all the Senators and Deputies, except three or four, appeared in full evening dress. One Deputy provoked convulsions of merriment by appearing in "tails" and yellow boots; one wore a black shirt. The appearance of the King was a signal for roof-lifting applause which was as loud as it was long. Vittorio Emanuele, dressed in the uniform of a general, took his seat upon a throne, erected under a canopy of red velvet, decorated with the Arms of Savoy in gold. Above and behind him were the Queen and the Princesses Mafalda and Giovanna, surrounded by their households. On either side of the Monarch were the Princes of the Blood Royal, resplendent in military uniforms. At the foot of the throne was Benito, covered with gold and lace and plumes.

The Premier called the roll. Each Deputy arose to take his oath of allegiance to the King. This ceremony over, the King rose (vivas) unrolled a manuscript, began to read an address allegedly censored by Benito.

Points in the King's speech:

**Liberty.** "The Italian people wish liberty, true liberty, to be left intact, but they have clearly shown that they repudiate every form of degeneration of liberty and every form of license, just as they repudiate all weakness or tolerance because they wish all special individual and class inter-



## Foreign News—[Continued]

ests to be subordinated to the general interests of the community."

**Reform.** His Majesty announced that his Government would undertake reforms of civil, commercial and mercantile code, cede to private initiative certain state-owned enterprises.

**Foreign Affairs.** The King lauded the achievements of Italy during the past year in her conduct of foreign policy; laid special emphasis on Fiume (prolonged vivas); said "The greatest treaty today is the reparation problem and the questions connected with it. Italy is ready to do everything in her power to arrive at an equitable solution and to dissipate all impending dangers. Italy is ready to make heavy sacrifices in the interests of peace, provided her legitimate, fundamental rights are not attacked." He concluded with "Our strength will be used to pursue a foreign policy of peace and dignity and of defense of our interests."

**Finance.** In matters of taxation the King promised early reduction compatible with decreasing the state's floating debts. He lauded the financial achievements of Benito, praised the taxpayers, painted the financial future in gay colors.

The King sat down (more vivas). The Royal Family then returned to the Palace, many of the Senators and Deputies left immediately, but some of the young and ardent Fascisti had not finished. As soon as the wheels of the royal coaches had started to revolve, their constraint vanished and with relief akin to that felt after the passage of a thunderstorm they volleyed the Fascist hymn *Giovinanza*:

"Giovinanza, Giovinanza,  
Primavera de Bellezza,  
Nel Fascismo alla salvezza  
Della nostra libertà."

Translated:

"Youth, Youth,  
Springtime of Beauty,  
Through Fascism  
Saviour of our Liberty."

## Democracy

Shortly before the opening of Parliament, Benito was interviewed at the Palazzo Chigi, Italian Foreign Office.

Asked his interviewer: "You know you are accused of being anti-democratic? How do you propose to rebut this accusation? What do you consider the principal weaknesses of the democratic system? And how do you think they can be cured?"

Replied Benito, his eyes rolling



© Keystone

MUSSOLINI

*His eyes rolled with fury*

with fury: "This is a point which I want you to understand. I have never asked myself that question because a universal conception of democracy does not exist. There exist and have existed, States which glorify themselves with the title democratic, but every one of them — Athens, Venice, Britain, the United States — have, in their history, novelties so absolutely distinct that nothing has ever seemed to me so grotesque as an attempt to reduce them to a common measure.

"To create a type of democracy, historically speaking, there can be no such thing as democratic or anti-democratic. I have been against all the phenomenon of a parliamentary democracy which has corrupted and weakened the Italian state and threatened its very life, less violently but not less fatally, than any Socialist scheme of revolution. I am against the return to these systems, to their vices and corruptions, and if they obstinately call themselves democracy, then I am against that democracy.

"This is the precise sense in which I have several times declared myself to be anti-democratic, but nothing is further from my spirit or from the spirit of Fascismo than the doctrinaire anti-democratic dreams of reaction."

## Jubaland

Having reached an understanding with Premier MacDonald of Britain

on the subject of a cession by Britain to Italy of Jubaland, Premier Benito sent experts to London to settle the precise terms of the agreement.

Jubaland is part of British East Africa and, according to the terms of the Treaty of London (1915), under which Italy agreed to enter the War on the side of the Allies, Britain and France agreed to compensate Italy should they extend their territorial interests on the African continent.

At the Paris Peace Conference, Lord Milner offered to cede part of Jubaland to Italy and thus enlarge Italian Somaliland. The offer was accepted by able Signor Tommaso Tittoni, but with a reservation in favor of "greater extension of territory in Jubaland."

Prolonged sporadic discussions followed. Britain agreed to cede a larger portion of her holding in East Africa, if Italy would accept the adjustment as final settlement of all issues, affecting Italy, that were raised at the Peace Conference. It was this final British condition that delayed Jubaland negotiations to the present date.

## Notes

M. Barrère, French Ambassador to Italy, exchanged with Benito ratification of an Italo-French trade agreement. This agreement was said to make France Italy's best customer.

La Società Libera Triestina launched the second largest refrigerator ship in the Italian mercantile marine. The vessel was named *Edda*, after Benito's daughter, Edda Mussolini, who was present at the launching ceremony at the San Marco Shipyards, Trieste.

## RUSSIA

### Notes

Léon Trotsky, Soviet War Lord, continued his campaign against invasion by the U. S. (TIME, April 28, et seq.). He inaugurated a new national campaign for the development of poison gas for defense.

In Paris, Mlle. Marie Gregoriovna Rasputin, daughter of the notorious monk who was killed by Prince Felix Yusupov (TIME, Dec. 3), said she was

## Foreign News—[Continued]

about to take up professional dancing, was planning to sell her father's memoirs.

At Moscow, 10,000 Bolshevik children assembled before the jet black tomb of Lenin to take the "pledge of Leninism" or, in other words, to promise to support the dead Russian leader's principles. M.M. Rykov, Trotsky, Kamenev, Bukharin—all Bolsheviks—spoke to the children. When War Lord Trotsky asked them if they were ready to sustain the doctrines, they replied: "We are always ready!"

An automobile returning from Pskov to Leningrad (Petrograd) overturned. Isadora Duncan, dancer, escaped death by millimetres.

Large deposits of gold were reported to have been found in Siberia. The Soviet Government sent out a technical commission to verify the news.

Captain Sourov, aide to Admiral Kolchak who tried in 1920 to bring Sovietland from the Bolsheviks, was sentenced to death. He said he was sorry, promised to become a "100%" Bolshevik. It made no difference, amnesty was refused, he was shot.

The stream of pilgrims visiting Lenin's tomb in Moscow was halted by order of the Government. It was observed through the glass lid of the coffin that the mortal remains of the Bolshevik leader were decomposing, despite the fact that they had been carefully embalmed. The body is not likely to be again exhibited.

### POLAND

#### Raids

According to Warsaw despatches, a number of Polish villages were raided by Lithuanians and Russians. "100 armed Sovietmen entered the border village of Krzemieniec, cut telephone and telegraph wires, robbed, raided and killed."

The Polish Government wrote, it was stated, make a formal protest to the League of Nations to ask that body to make representations to Russia and Lithuania with regard to the discouragement of the raids.

### RUMANIA

#### Maneuvers

The Bucharest press announced that the Rumanian Army Command had decided to hold maneuvers in Bessarabia (TIME, April 14) during the Fall. In



© Keystone

Dr. Koo

He escaped all injury

addition to the regular Army, all reservist officers and 100,000 recruits will take part.

As possession of Bessarabia by Rumania is acutely disputed by Soviet Russia, the decision to hold maneuvers was not thought tactful nor likely to lead to a peaceful solution of the Russo-Rumanian row.

### LITHUANIA

#### Baltic League

Representatives of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania met at Kovno (Kaunas), capital of Lithuania, for a discussion of political and economic problems facing these three states, situated on the Baltic Sea and formerly in Russia.

It was stated that the principal agenda was the formation of a definite entente among the Baltic States to safeguard the territorial and political independence of each and to provide for common action in case of armed aggression.

M. Aukstuolis, Lithuanian Minister to Estonia and Latvia, said: "The idea has fully ripened that all three small states should link their common fates in order to obtain the common well-being through united efforts. It is a desirable understanding even if the conclusion of a close alliance should not be reached."

### CHINA

#### Bang!

Into the home of Chinese Foreign Minister Dr. Wellington Koo, ontime

delegate to the Washington Conference, went a messenger, left a box for the Doctor. Said Dr. Koo to some servants: "Take it outside and open it." They did. One lost a hand, one had his face mutilated, another was rendered unconscious when the box went bang.

The attempt to assassinate the Foreign Minister was said to have been made by malcontents, "angered over delay in Chinese recognition of Russia."

Said U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes in a telegram: "I have learned with profound relief of your having escaped all injury in the recent attempt upon your life. I extend to you my hearty congratulations."

#### Resuscitated

To prove that he is alive (TIME, May 19), Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, Canton Tuchun (War Lord), exiled for ten years the Chinese editor responsible for the false report of his death.

Dr. Sun was ill at the time of the death report, but he was stated, during the past week, to be recovering. To a reporter, he said: "I have been deeply moved by the manifestations of sympathy which the false report of my death has elicited from the American people. I interpret this less as a personal tribute than evidence of continued American interest in the great processes of change and national readjustment with which I have been identified since and before the Chinese revolution of 1911-12."

Later, to prove that his fighting qualities were unimpaired, he berated foreign Powers for interfering in Chinese affairs and blamed them and them alone, for the present chaotic Chinese conditions.

He then added: "I declare that as long as the Powers, including the American Government, persist in recognition of the Wu Pei Fu clique as the Chinese Government, there will and must be disorder and strife in China."

"I beg for no assistance at the hands of foreign Powers but, as the founder of the new order in China I have the right to demand neutrality of foreign Powers in our internal affairs. Otherwise the day may come when harassed China may be the hand to set afire another world conflagration!"

### JAPAN

#### Pirates?

On to the Island of Babuyan (Philippines) jumped "pirates," said to be Japanese. The "pirates" did not pirate; they hauled down the Stars and Stripes of the U. S. and ran up the Rising Sun of Japan. They then left.

## BOOKS

## Footlights and Spotlights\*

## Otis Skinner's Exits and Entrances

**The Story.** At the age of 18, Otis A. Skinner broached his plans for a stage career to his conservative clergyman father and his artistic mother. They laughed heartily. They could not foresee this awkward youth of bad diction and poor carriage as anything but ludicrous behind the footlights' all-revealing glare. Nevertheless, young Otis was sent to a friend of the family, who gave the youth a non-committal letter, running as follows:

To whom it May Concern:

The bearer, O. A. Skinner, Esq., is known to me. His parents, whom I have known in Hartford, Conn., for several years, are eminently respectable. Mr. Skinner has an ambition, a talent and a yearning for the stage. I have no doubt that he will prove an important acquisition to any theatrical corps which he may join.

(Signed) P. T. BARNUM.

Aided by this letter and lots of crust, Skinner got an engagement with William Davidge's Stock Company, which gave bad performances at the Philadelphia Museum. During the season 1877-78 he played 92 parts, "including Negroes and women."

The names of such actors as Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett are freely sprinkled over the ensuing pages. Humorous stories are told of missed cues, scenic mishaps. Madame Januscheck, temperamental, egotistical, flashes meteorically through the pages, is made to live again in her great rôles and her off-stage tantrums. There are many amusing episodes of Shakespearean productions; atrocious costumes and absurd scenery failed to detract from the serious and pseudo-scholarly performances of the bombastic hams.

In 1884 Augustin Daly engaged Skinner to play in his famed company. The great manager is tenderly pictured in all his quaintness; his whims are described, his essentially city character and strong religious tendency. Mr. Skinner found himself associated with Ada Rehan, John Drew, James Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert. After a tour of the provinces, the company made a successful invasion of England, Germany, France.

Meanwhile Otis and his brother Charles were writing a melodrama, *The Red Signal*, which eventually enjoyed a brief run in Chicago. Feeling the time was not ripe for him to embark by himself as a manager, Mr. Skinner joined forces with Edwin Booth, who was just past his prime and had begun

to rest on his laurels. Shakespeare and Restoration Comedy were the order of the day.

*His Grace de Grammont*, in 1894, was Skinner's first success as his own manager. Then came the association with Charles Frohman and at last *Kismet*. A few more plays—*The Honor of the*



OTIS SKINNER  
Barnum was his friend

*Family, Mister Antonio, Blood and Sand*—and this story of nearly 50 years is done.

**The Significance.** "The deeds of all actors are written in water," says Otis Skinner. It is only through the writings of stage people and those who love the Theatre that any memory of an actor's greatness can be kept; and even then the true picture of his art can never be preserved.

**The Author.** Otis Skinner's genial smile and friendly disposition are well known. His greatest popularity is with the towns outside New York. His each visit is greeted by a large attendance. These provincials do not go to see a play, they go to see their much beloved Otis Skinner. He has played parts extending from the polished and educated gentleman of French plays to the uneducated and homely rôle of Sancho Panza, squire to Don Quixote. To each part he brings a rich nature.

Educated at the Brown Grammar School and the Hartford High School, Mr. Skinner tried his hand as clerk for an insurance company. But this was soon changed for a position as shipping clerk at a wholesale commission house. It was the physical exercise of handling heavy cases in all sorts of weather that gave Mr. Skinner his powerful physique.

## Good Books

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

**SMUGGLERS AND SMUGGLING**—A. H. Verrill—Duffield (\$4.00). All the world loves a pirate—witness the innumerable pens that have spattered laudatory ink about that highly romantic villain. But here his stepbrother, the smuggler, comes into his own, with a no less intriguing assortment of crimes. Can you imagine smuggling elephants? They do, over in Siam. And Oriental rugs, in Persia. And in our own Civil War, some ill-advised officials smuggled in camels, thinking they would be a help in the deserts of the Southwest.

Here are thrilling tales of outlawed clipper-ships running before the wind, of sinister camp-fires in dark passes of the Pyrenees, where *contrabandistas* bivouac with their laden mules and ill-gotten treasure—all the thrill and mystery of lawless adventure—nor is our own rum-runners' fleet neglected, jauntily riding the waves an hour's sail from shore.

**THE IMMORTALS**—Harold Scarbrough—Appleton (\$2.00). An amusing, tongue-in-the-cheek novel, flirting with that eternally fascinating subject, the conquering of Death. The serious old Russian scientist who discovers the remarkable serum blissfully considers himself a public benefactor, and the Hebraic gentleman who finances the undertaking is inclined to think that immortality, if handled right, may pay almost as well as oil or steel. But insurance companies, patent medicine men and undertakers are appalled at the prospect of the dent it would make in their incomes. They kidnap the scientist, and while subsequent events may be a strain on the reader's credulity, they are at least an equal one on his risibles.

**MY LIFE IN ART**—Constantin Stanislavsky—Little, Brown (\$6.00). A gracious gesture to the public which "took the Moscow Art Theatre so kindly to its heart." Its director here recounts his artistic career, in stages that literally ooze Russian color, and echo to the tread of Chekhov, Tolstoy, Rubinstein, Chaliapin and other Russian great. Attractively bound, the book furnishes interesting back-stage glimpses of that people whose Theatre seems to leap from the unalloyed joyousness of comedy to the most unlit depths of tragedy, with never a midway stop between the two.

\*FOOTLIGHTS AND SPOTLIGHTS—Otis Skinner—Bobbs-Merrill (\$5.00).

## Christopher Morley *Bookish, Hearty, Impish*

Christopher Morley sailed for Europe last week where he intends to settle down and write another book. "Just one other?" I asked him. "Well, at least one other," he replied; for the book habit—writing, reading, studying, collecting, etc., etc.—is the chief habit of Chris Morley's life. He is the most thoroughly bookish man I have ever known, yet with none of the dust upon him that sets bookish men apart from the world. He is hearty! He looks rather younger than he did a few years past. Christopher Morley is the ideal sentimental journeyist through life. He has wit as well as sentiment, and his heart-throbs are pierced by shafts of keen intelligence.

His escape from America will not take from us his contributions. He will be an active member of the staff of Dr. Canby's new *Saturday Review of Literature*. He will publish in August a collection of his one-act plays. His work in collaboration with Don Marquis, *Pandora Lifts the Lid*, was published this month. Morley! one of the most human, industrious, eager, enthusiastic, friendly, and trustworthy of the literary gentlemen! Honest, sincere, upright—but with a peculiar genius which illuminates these homely qualities with—what shall I say?—impishness?

Christopher Morley was born in Haverford, Pa. He was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford. He still carries an air of England about his person. He has worked for various newspapers and on the editorial staff of Doubleday, Page & Co. His books are many and they vary from sometimes delicate, sometimes sentimental verses, through essays, bookish and otherwise, to his stories—to such a little masterpiece as *Where the Blue Begins*.

Perhaps it is unwise to write of Mr. Morley without mentioning the sea—for that is one of his chief enthusiasms. He is a perfect sea captain gone wrong—a Conradian hero with a wife, four children and a home in Roslyn, L. I.—an adventurer who finds his adventures in blue pipe-smoke and the howling of winds around the home chimney.

J. F.

## New Plays

**Innocent Eyes.** The Winter Garden again turns out a revue of the standard bouncing pattern, with possibly more gold on the costumes, and less costumes on the girls.

Visitors to the Winter Garden can always be comfortably certain of get-



MISTINGUETT

"Sprouting ostrich plumes"

ting the same type of blandishments. To prove this, one has only to submit this list of the outstanding features of the new "hoity-toity, gosh, we're flirty" revue:

1) Mistinguett, French, sprouting ostrich plumes at every pore, and singing statuesquely a song *Innocent Eyes*, in which her optics come prettily into play.

2) One set showing Paris, very splendid.

3) One set showing Paris, very dank and forbidding.

4) A tempestuous pantomime of a French father selling his daughter to a brutal Apache, in which Mistinguett reveals her veritable acting ability, appearing tragic even when she climbs out of a tank (the Seine).

5) Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield fluffing about the footlights in their familiar gabby fashion. Cecil does not forget he has teeth and Cleo cannot forget she's pretty and drowsy.

6) Several burlesques, including an essay at making *Spring Cleaning* even more daring.

7) An ambitious chorus that pleases by its very energy.

8) A couple of comedians who try

to squeeze humor out of the book by perspiring freely.

9) A book that does not exist.

**Alexander Woolcott:** "Mistinguett . . . that grand old lady of the Paris music halls . . . made an uneventful revue interesting."

**E. W. Osborn:** "Mistinguett proves herself a star of decided magnitude and one likely to shine for a long season."

**John Corbin:** "Built around Mistinguett. . . . As to the rest of *Innocent Eyes*, barring sundry showy costumes and considerable expert dancing, the least said the better."

**Keep Kool.** For an impression of this show, it is only necessary to wind up the foregoing and run it through the projection machine again. Simply substitute the names of Hazel Dawn, Charles King, and Johnny Dooley for those given. As its title implies, it aims at a summer mortgage on Broadway. Hence it has a chorus suitably prepared for sweltering weather.

That chorus is the vital element of the show. All its girls appear quite talented, and are allowed an opportunity to imitate the principals, sometimes to the principals' benefit. Miss Dawn plays a violin cheerfully, as in the days of *The Pink Lady*, and vents her acting ability on several skits that bespatter the show. Author Paul Gerard Smith comes out of vaudeville with an itch to thrust satire at his audience. His travesties of *The Hairly Ape*, *Ladies' Night* and *The Song and Dance Man* will work no harm to Eugene O'Neill, Avery Hopwood and George M. Cohan.

**Percy Hammond:** "A fleet caper, built for speed rather than luxury . . . containing violence, sugary music, pretty girls in chemises and out of them, funny burlesques."

**John Corbin:** "A little of it is quite notably above the average in idea, and there are not more than two or three times that it sinks into the abyss of the commonplace."

**I'll Say She Is.** This is the first of the regular summer shows. The Four Marx Brothers, members of the Old Guard of vaudeville, keep it careering along with an unflagging versatility that not even temperature can slacken. The theatregoer can enjoy the production with his whole diaphragm.

Far from subtle, the Marx Brothers will belabor anything over the head to get a laugh. But they are object lessons to other low comedians in the technique of whacking out merriment. In the course of the evening they have the audience in stitches



merely by jumping on the furniture.

Two of the Marxes are accomplished musicians, knowing accurately how to inject melody into the proceedings when the hokum seems in danger of wearing itself out. Leonard Marx plays classical music on the piano with an occasional reversion to mischievous tricks of the chopsticks variety. Moon-faced Arthur Marx wears a red wig, keeps the audience convulsed as he sidles about in utter silence, lets the soul of an artist escape through his fingers upon the harp. The scene wherein wise-cracking Julius Marx plays the harassed Napoleon, is very funny.

The production is otherwise notable for the appearance of Lotta Miles, Kelly-Springfield tire girl, now rolling her whoops on the stage. Miss Miles, sumptuous blonde, knows how to use a becoming mezzo-soprano, and provides good cushioning in support of the comedians. Aside from this and a Chinese Apache dance, the revue runs the customary course with stereotyped music through Chinatown and the land where dresses come true. Its title means nothing.

**Percy Hammond:** "Bully show for any audience that has a sense of expert buffoonery."

**New York Evening Post:** "Every time the revue sagged to the depths of the spectacularly inept, some member of the Marx family came along and kidded it back into shape."

**Round the Town.** Manhattan critics were hard put to deal adequately with this new summer show. It was sponsored by two newspaper friends, (S. Jay Kaufman and Herman J. Mankeiwicz) and its bright particular star was another critic, Heywood Brown. Class consciousness bade the critics stick together. But in view of the rather uninspiring consequences the reviewers will do well to pass an unwritten law forbidding critics to participate in any such future high jinks.

Brown was the high light of the performance, lumbering out on the stage in dinner jacket. He delivered a fairly entertaining monologue touching on his feeling as an actor, and his new-found charity toward this breed hereafter. Harry Fox and Gloria Foy did their best to gambol, but while the material was rather promising, it seemed staged in an absent-minded manner.

**Percy Hammond:** "A lot of funny fellows getting together and being not quite so funny as expected—it fails, as the cooks say, to jell."

**New York Evening Post:** "So light that a stiff breeze across Central Park might blow it away. . . Mr. Brown . . . floated gently in the hither atmosphere and aided, rather than retarded, the aeration."

## The Best Plays

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

### Drama

**RAIN**—Jeanne Eagels still presents powerfully this study of the revivalistic complex showing itself up in Pago Pago.

**THE OUTSIDER**—Lionel Atwill and Katherine Cornell meditate a stagey play with their acting till it thrives as a real drama.

**CORBA**—A vividly frank study of an athlete trying to shuffle off this mortal coil of sex.

**THE WONDERFUL VISIT**—A wistful bit of H. G. Wells and St. John Ervine, wherein a fallen angel finds the world hard to crack.

**SAINT JOAN**—Bernard Shaw really extends himself to do the Maid of Orléans a good turn.

### Comedy

**THE SHOW-OFF**—A life-size pastel portrait of a gabby American at full blast.

**EXPRESSING WILLIE**—A smart yet human dissection of the urge to parade one's ego under the banner of Self-Expression.

**BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK**—The need for more geniuses and fewer captains of industry impishly expounded.

**THE GOOSE HANGS HIGH**—Tolerant comedy. Permits the younger generation to kiss the hand that spanked it.

**FATA MORGANA**—Saucy comedy. Exhibits the effect of the heat of the grand passion for one night on the half-baked young mind.

**THE POTTERS**—Proves likeably that the average dub is still maintaining his average.

**MEET THE WIFE**—A felicitous exposition of what happens when a wife tries to rule not only one husband, but two.

**CYRANO DE BERGERAC**—Walter Hampden erects his own unforgettable memorial to Rostand.

**THE SWAN**—An engaging picture of royalty treating itself to the universal luxury of a family squabble.

**THE NERVOUS WRECK**—A convulsive but amusing farce, with a new man arising out of the dust of broken crockery and shattered health.

### Musical

Out of the hopper of musical comedy pour the following shows for light summer use: *Stepping Stones*, *Plain Jane*, *Kid Boots*, *Charlot's Revue*, *Lollipop*, *Keep Kool*, *I'll Say She Is*, *Innocent Eyes*.

## CINEMA

### The New Pictures

**Sherlock, Jr.** A cinema operator (Buster Keaton) falls asleep at his machine and dreams he is a great detective—the kind that only the cinema can produce. The unexpected, fantastic dream situations lend themselves to some remarkable trick effects, including one in which Buster walks right out of an audience and into a picture on the screen, only to be promptly hurled back into the audience by one of the players acting on the silver sheet.

**The Code of the Sea.** This picture contains some very authentic thrills, even laying hold of the sophisticated cinema-goer who knows there is a happy ending around the corner. It has the most legitimate and engrossing scenes of a shipwreck and rescue at sea ever plastered on the films. This concerns the efforts of the young commander of a lightship to rescue his beloved and her party, clinging to a yacht that is impaled on treacherous reefs. They are gradually carried off by grace of the wireless and the breeches buoy. The young commander, who must absolve himself from the taint of cowardice inherited from poltroon father, is torn between love and his duty to stick by his ship in a storm. Rod La Rocque is excellent, not only in his heroic moments, but in the dramatization of the inhibition that is the backbone of this story. Jacqueline Logan is convincing as the girl who believes in him.

**Mademoiselle Midnight.** More of Mae Murray's fuss and feathers thinly disguised as acting. This time Miss Murray has her histrionic hysterics in Mexico. The general blurred impression given by the picture is like this: Mae Murray—large mountains—Mae Murray—midnight love trysts—Mae Murray—a weird fandango by somebody described as a screen star—Mae Murray—cowboys having spasms—Mae Murray.

**Cythera.** Not a very sincere or inspired attempt to capture the rapid flapper attention excited by tales of Joseph Hergesheimer's best seller. This is the least successful of the various Hergesheimer stories that have been hurled with some effect upon the screen. It seeks to reveal the spirit of the old pagan goddesses still inhabiting the modern society damsel—accomplishing this with gilded settings in Manhattan and Cuba, where the soul is so easily laid bare.



## ART

## Will Sell

The Duke of Westminster decided to sell 50 paintings from his famed collection. The event is to take place at Christie's in London early in July. The collection includes works of Murillo, Teniers, Cuyp, Claude Lorrain, Rembrandt, Wouwerman, Van Dyke, Rubens, Gainsborough, Velasquez, Brouwer, Turner. The two examples of Rubens are the *Adoration of the Magi* and *The Fathers of the Church*.

Englishmen are greatly worried over the sale of English art treasures to U. S. millionaires, who have bought \$60,000,000 worth of British paintings and other art works since the War. Many connoisseurs look to the Government to stop the alarming export of English Art by some embargo similar to that in effect in Italy. But Premier MacDonald said (at the recent banquet of the National Gallery Centenary celebration) that private subscription was the only thing that could save English Art for England.

## Salons of America

The annual exposition of the Salons of America opened at the Anderson Galleries, Manhattan. Among the works that rise above the level of mediocrity, Charles Burchfield's *Scrapped Locomotives* invites a second glance. It is an artistic treatment of a mass of bent and broken pieces of steel—a subject that has not as yet become hackneyed. Others that stand out are the lithograph, *Mother with Child*, by 17-year-old Pamela Bianco (TIME, March 24), an expressive piece; the *Lady in Yellow*, by Leo Katz, a classic portrait of Mme. Archipenko clad in voluminous drapery; a barnyard scene by Stefan Hirsch; a nude by Bernard Karfiol.

## Painting Music

Seven artists constituted the audience of a remarkable concert at the Art Alliance in Philadelphia. Two pianists played selections unknown to the artists, who promptly set down their impressions in pastels. Ten minutes was allowed for the sketch, the piece played again, and five minutes allowed for corrections. From *Salome* all seven were inspired to use warm colors. The finale trio from *Rosenkavalier* was futuristically interpreted in splashes of bold color.

For centuries, artists and musicians have been attempting to express notes in colors and music in patterns. But the avowed purpose of the experiments at the Art Alliance is merely to stimulate an interest in music among painters.

## MUSIC

## "Band of Gold"

The Philadelphia Orchestra is one of the nation's prime dispensers of "music for musicians"—classical, romantic, modern. There never has been anything vulgar, anything jazzy, about it. The players' costumes, as is eminently proper, always match the programs in dignity and sobriety; they are invariably quite up to the requirements of what the man will wear. The expressions and attitudes of the musicians correspond; they exude gravity, dignity, devotion.

But the approach of Spring, and the happy dispersion of musico-financial troubles (TIME, April 21, May 12, 19) seem to have infected Conductor Stokowski with more than a mild dash of gaiety, boisterousness, even vulgar abandon. Stokowski has started a hilarious military band in Philadelphia.

It is called "The Band of Gold," and has been recruited largely from the ranks of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The players (120 of them) are costumed in scintillating yellow uniforms. Their faces beam with merriment. They blow their horns with hilarious gusto. Their cheeks puff out like full-bloom peonies.

"This band is different from any other band," exclaimed Stokowski at its first appearance at the Academy of Music. "I have put aside all tradition in my use of instruments. I have had no regard for conventions or academic rules. There is nothing like a band for gay music."

Then the "Gold Banders" launched into von Suppé's overture, *Light Cavalry*. And Stokowski began to get what he wanted. "I wanted the tone-color to sound like gold," he explained to the audience. "I wanted the band to look like gold—the golden, brazen look of sunlight."

The program wound up with Victor Herbert's *American Fantasy*, a brass-band composition which galloped through *The President's March*, *Way Down Upon the Swanee River*, *The Girl I Left Behind Me*, *Dirie*, *Columbia the Gem of the Ocean*, and finally, as both band and audience rose as a man, *The Star Spangled Banner*.

## Eskimo

Music has displayed a certain reluctance to explore the frozen North. It was not until the time of Grieg that the possibilities of a tonal invasion of Arctic wastes and peoples was recognized. Percy Grainger and MacDowell have made tentative advances into the interpretation of the spirit of snow-lands. But it has remained for a Danish disciple of the Norwegian Grieg to bring forth a full-fledged,

large-proportioned evocation of Eskimo life, of its strange superstitions and frigid passions.

This composer is Hakon Borresen, and he has written an opera called *Kaddara*. With the text translated into French, it has just been produced at the Monnaie in Brussels. There it created a sensation.

**The Story.** Ouirak, Eskimo fisherman, is married to the young and beautiful Kaddara. One day he has had luck. Kaddara taunts him for coming home empty-handed. Enraged, Ouirak returns to his kayak, again paddles out to sea. Led by a magic fish, he is then enticed by an enchantress-siren, one Annoona. He lands on her beach (the "beach of widows"), succumbs to her charms. She prepares to destroy him, but he escapes in a blinding snowstorm over the frozen ocean. Kaddara, awaiting his return with her infant child, dashes out into the storm and rescues him. She welcomes him home with her warm kisses just as the first signs of the Arctic Spring show above the horizon. The happy ending is enhanced by a dance of villagers and flashes of the aurora borealis.

Meanwhile, boosters of American savage folk-lore in opera need not despair. In London, *Hiawatha*, produced as an opera with Coleridge-Taylor's music, filled the great Albert Hall.

## Herbert

A great melodious Irishman, singer of happiness and love, Victor Herbert, fell dead as he ascended the steps of his doctor's office to find out if he was ill.

On the first day of February in 1859, in Dublin, he was born. While a mere child his father died in Paris, and his maternal grandfather, Samuel Lover, poet and novelist, took the management of his education. At the age of nine he was sent to Germany to study music. He studied at Leipzig, Munich, Berlin and Stuttgart, and made his first public appearance as a cellist in the Royal Orchestra of Stuttgart. In 1886 he married and came to America. He played with or conducted many orchestras, Metropolitan, Thomas's, Seidl's, Pittsburgh. But the great successes of his career were to come as a composer, as a weaver of the light airs of musical comedies and light operas.

The roll call of his successes swelled to vast proportions. It included *Babes in Toyland*, *It Happened in Nordland*, *Mlle. Modiste*, *The Wizard of the Nile*, *Naughty Mariette*, *Princess Pat*, *The Red Mill*, *Angel Face*. It included in-

numerable songs, "Kiss Me Again," "A Kiss in the Dark," "Two Little Love Bees."

His prolificity continued to the end. He was working on music for the forthcoming *Follies*, and on an overture for *Janice Meredith*, a motion picture. His home in Manhattan was his principal workshop, equipped with a sound proof composing room, drafting boards, on which he worked seated on a high stool, five grand pianos.

On the day of his death, after a business conference, he lunched at the Lambs Club (theatrical). He felt ill and went home. After a rest he started for his doctor's office in his automobile. He left the car unassisted and started up the doctor's steps. As he did so, he fell dead of heart trouble.

## "World Court"

The *Etude*, Philadelphia magazine, assembled a "Musical World Court" to determine who were the greatest composers and what their finest compositions. The court was composed of Americans, 8; Russians, 4; Englishmen, 3; Poles, 3; Italians, 2; Frenchmen, Belgians, Spaniards, Germans, Austrians, Australians, 1 each. Of these 26 judges none were critics; all (except one—an author) were active musicians in one field or another. They were: Leopold Auer, Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, John Alden Carpenter, George W. Chadwick, Frederick Corder, Charles M. Courboin, P. M. T. Vincent d'Indy, H. Clarence Eddy, Arthur Foote, Robert Fuchs, Amelia Galli-Curci, Percy A. Grainger, Mark Hambourg, Josef Hofmann, Alberto Jonas, Edwin H. Lemare, Josef Lhévinne, Mortiz Moszkowski, Giacomo Puccini, Olga Samarov, Eduard Schütt, Cyril M. Scott, John Philip Sousa, Walter R. Spalding, Siegfried Wagner, Owen Wister (the author). Each was asked to choose what he thought the ten greatest compositions.

The greatest compositions with the number of votes to each were:

*Die Meistersinger*, Wagner, 14  
*Mass in D Minor*, Bach, 10  
*Fifth Symphony*, Beethoven, 9  
*Tristan and Isolde*, Wagner, 9  
*Ninth Symphony*, Beethoven, 5

The composers received mention as follows:

Beethoven, 36  
Wagner, 33  
Bach, 24  
Mozart, 14  
Brahms, 14  
Schubert, 13  
Chopin, 12  
Schumann, 12  
Mendelssohn, 8  
Tchaikovsky, 8  
Debussy, 7  
Bizet, 7  
Franck, 7

John Alden Carpenter, composer of *The Birthday of the Infanta*, a ballet-pantomime produced a few years ago (1919-1920) by the Chicago Opera Company, named Irving Berlin's *Everybody Step* third on his list.

## Presbyterians

Dr. Stone. The hero of a psychological novel is the man whose reactions are most important. In this sense, John Timothy Stone, leading churchman of Chicago, was a hero.

Last week Dr. Stone went to Grand Rapids (furniture town in Michigan) as a commissioner to the annual



© Paul Thompson

DR. J. M. T. FINNEY  
He clenched his fists

Presbyterian Assembly. Himself an ex-Moderator (1913-14), he found the delegates tremendously excited about the election of a Moderator—Chairman and chief executive of the Church. Among the candidates was Clarence Edward Macartney, 44, of Philadelphia, a bitter-ender, a die-hard, a Fundamentalist. Dr. Stone was informed that Presbyterian politicians had packed the Assembly with enough votes to elect Macartney. He was told that the final balance of power had been secured when 18 Negroes were secretly pledged to vote for Macartney. Dr. Stone refused to believe a word of this. Then on the eve of election, appeared William Jennings Bryan who, having once been crucified on a cross of gold, is devoting his chief energies to a pitched battle with the ghost of one Charles Darwin. Political gossip boiled.

Now Dr. Stone is a Fundamentalist. He is a busy churchman who has to his credit one of the U. S.'s finest Churches and Church-houses. He believes ardently in the good old Bible and the good old Gospel. He has no time to investigate the theological

tenets of neighboring "liberal" pastors. He is inclined to let them live, so long as they appear to be doing more good than harm in a practical way. When, therefore, he heard that Charles R. Erdman of Princeton (also a Fundamentalist but not a bitter-ender) was a candidate, Dr. Stone accepted the responsibility of nominating him on a Peace-and-Unity platform.

After the sermon of the outgoing Moderator came the elections. Mr. Bryan began: "The world needs the supernatural Christ, of whom the Bible tells, the Jesus whose blood has colored the stream of time." He concluded by saying that the Presbyterian Church needed Dr. Macartney "whose vigilance first detected the insidious attacks on the doctrine of the Presbyterian Church." Dr. Stone began: "Dr. Erdman has no commitments or alignments. His loyalty to the creeds and standards has never been doubted." He concluded: "This is a conference, not a political meeting."

Dr. Macartney was elected, 464-446. He at once appointed die-hards to all the important committee chairmanships. He made Mr. Bryan Vice Moderator. So implacable was the Fundamentalist machine that J. M. T. Finney, eminent surgeon of Johns Hopkins, lost his temper. Clenching his fists, he turned to the Philadelphia delegation saying: "This is Philadelphia ward politics of the worst kind!"

But all this politics was merely preliminary to the chief purpose of the Fundamentalists which was to kill Modernism once and forever. Specifically this means ousting Harry Emerson Fosdick from his pulpit in Manhattan. Then it means ousting several professors like Charles P. Fagnani of Union Theological Seminary, and, if possible, a group of educated ministers like Henry Sloane Coffin, Henry Van Dyke, William Pierson Merrill. Then it means the domination of the missionaries, by ejecting them from their not particularly lucrative jobs if they refuse to swear to whatever the Fundamentalists decree a Christian should swear to. And all this depends upon Dr. Stone. If the Macartney-Bryan forces can persuade Dr. Stone that it is a sin against the Holy Ghost to tolerate "liberals," Dr. Stone, a Fundamentalist, will vote with the die-hard Fundamentalists. But if their actions persuade him that brotherly love is not one of their fundamentals, he will vote against them. So, the Presbyterian Church waited for the

psychological reactions of Dr. Stone.

In a sermon following his election Dr. Macartney said:

"You may wonder whether I am a Modernist or Fundamentalist, especially as I come from New York, but you will not wonder nor make any mistake when you know that I come from what we call the right end of Brooklyn Bridge. Brooklyn, thank God, is still the City of Churches, and is still the City of Christian faith. Heresies originate in New York, not in Brooklyn.

"Between us geographically is the East River, but theologically there is something far broader and deeper than the East River. Brooklyn still believes in the Bible as the inspired word of God. Brooklyn still believes in Jesus as the Son of God, as 'very God of very God.' Brooklyn still believes in 'the five points' as affirmed and reaffirmed by our General Assembly. Brooklyn still contends earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints."

## Methodists

War. While Dr. Macartney at Grand Rapids was eulogizing Brooklyn the Methodists at Springfield (Mass.) assembled (TIME, May 12, et seq.), hammered out an anti-war doctrine. The strongly pacifist resolution (TIME, May 26) demanding that the Methodist Church dissociate itself from all war, offensive or defensive, was defeated. Pacifists led by Dr. Ray Allen, of Rochester, N. Y., and Dr. J. M. Gray, of Scranton, Pa., threatened to bolt the convention. Their threat resulted in the adoption of a report which almost, though not quite, upheld their extreme position. The Methodist Church was put on record as being opposed to the draft of military service unless Capital and Labor were simultaneously drafted. Said Dr. Gray: "If the Government comes to my parsonage door and takes my two sons, sends them to foreign lands to fight in mud and give their lives, I am not going to stand aside and see the laymen of Wealth and the laymen of Labor profit."

three times, the conference voted to elect five Bishops, not three. After 14 secret ballots, it finally elected:

George A. Miller, who became head of the work in Central America after long experience in South and Central America and the Philippines.

Titus Lowe, who was born in England, has served in the U. S. and in Calcutta, and is now Secretary to the Board of Foreign Missions.

George R. Grose, President of De Pauw University.

Brenton T. Badley, who was born

in India of missionary parents, was Professor of English in Lucknow College, is Secretary of the Centenary Movement in India.

Wallace E. Brown, pastor of University Church, Syracuse, N. Y.

## Mitred Abbot

The silent brethren of the Abbey of Our Lady of Gethsemane celebrated their 75th year of existence at Gethse-



© International

DENIS CARDINAL DOUGHERTY  
*He lauded the monastic life*

mane, Ky., by a gorgeous procession to Pontifical Mass. Their Abbot, Edmond Marie Obrecht, already mitred and having the rank of Bishop in his territory, was given the purple *zucchetto*, a skull cap which ranks him as Bishop wherever he goes. The *zucchetto* was conferred in person by Denis Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia, who said: "Had it been a red *zucchetto* it would not have been too much."

The monks celebrated by giving a feast to all their guests, although they themselves took their own plain fare from pewter bowls. Only in one respect did they depart from the etiquette of their vows. They talked a little.

Cardinal Dougherty, referring to a recent visit to Rome, described the Pope as showing plainly the effects of his arduous office: "As a matter of fact when he subscribes his official letters 'Servus Servorum Dei,' he is not merely using a figure of speech but is truly describing himself as the servant of The Servants of God." The Cardinal congratulated Abbot Obrecht on wiping off a debt of \$30,000 and "laying aside a little for a rainy day." He lauded the monastic life.

## Unitarians

Unitarians met at Boston for their 99th annual convention. "I want to testify here and now," said Dr. Charles W. Eliot, "that this is the most hopeful time I have ever seen." The Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, son of Charles, was again elected President. An effort to succor Transylvanians in the U. S. met with hearty response. The Unitarian movement was founded in Transylvania in 1568 by Francis David.

## MEDICINE

### Goitre

Evidence has been accumulating to establish definitely the fact that goitre is due to a deficiency of iodine in the food and water taken into the body. Dr. J. F. McClelland, Professor of Physiology in the University of Minnesota, and Joseph C. Hathaway have completed an analysis of food found in goitrous and non-goitrous regions. In regions where goitre did not prevail the iodine content of the food may be as much as 100% higher than in goitrous regions. The investigators also analyzed the water from various cities in the U. S. It was found that the water with the highest iodine content had 18,470 times as much iodine as that with the lowest content. The richest supply was that at Mexia, Tex., with 18,470, and next was Stanford, Calif., with 10,580. The poorest were at Duluth, Spokane, Rockford. This seems to answer the argument against increasing artificially the amount of iodine in the city water since people frequently go from an iodine-poor district to an iodine-rich one and never notice any change in the water or any effects on themselves. The water supplies of Rochester, N. Y., and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., are now being treated with sodium iodine.

### Birth vs. Death

Birth rates for 1923 were lower than for 1922 in 21 of 27 states. The highest 1923 rates were for cities in Wyoming (34.8 per 1,000 population) and the lowest (15.6) for rural Montana.

Death rates for 1923 were slightly higher than for 1922 in 25 of 36 states. The highest death rate (20.3 per 1,000) was for cities of Mississippi, and the lowest (6.5) for rural districts in Idaho.

The highest infant mortality rate for 1923 (117) was for cities of South Carolina, and the lowest (51) for rural districts of Utah and the cities of Washington.

# BUSINESS & FINANCE

## Current Situation

Trade news continued to reveal a sizeable recession in both production and trade. The basic steel industry in particular has slowed down to a marked degree, and is now operating on about a 60% capacity. In some specialty lines, such as carpets, a real breakdown has occurred.

One of the peculiarities of the present situation lies in the ease and abundance of cheap money, another in the almost motionless and sphinx-like stock market. The latter has apparently entered a curious Sargasso sea, where ships become embroiled in a mass of seaweed.

Disappointment was general in the matter of the Bonus Bill, but second reflection has inclined many to look upon it as "bunking the soldier" without greatly burdening the taxpayer. The real cause for the universal air of hesitation throughout Business is undoubtedly the coming Presidential election. The nomination of Mr. Coolidge is assured. But the uncertainty as to the Democratic standard-bearer, the fear of third party tactics, and the possibility of electing the next President in the House and Senate are holding financial sentiment in suspense. From present indications it is hard to see how this suspension of business judgment will become either more optimistic or more pessimistic before mid-Summer, when the election predictions will begin to assume more definite shape.

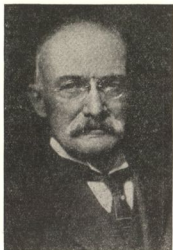
## Largest Corporation

Ever since its organization in 1901, the U. S. Steel Corporation has ranked as the largest corporation in the world, with common and preferred stock totaling \$868,583,600. Of recent years, however, the rapid growth in the capitalization of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has been creeping up, while Steel's capital stock has remained unchanged. Now, by issuing \$150,000,000 of additional common stock, A. T. & T.'s capitalization has finally passed Steel's previous record, and amounts to \$898,398,000. This makes the Telephone Company the world's largest corporation in point of stock capitalization.

It is a tribute to A. T. & T.'s recent prosperity and high credit rating that it can continue to finance itself by selling common stock rather than by overloading itself with a corresponding amount of bonded indebtedness. The 300,000 shareholders of the Company will be given the right to subscribe to the \$150,000,000 new shares at par; since the stock now

sells at about 125, these "rights to subscribe" possess in themselves a value of about \$3 apiece.

"Tel. & Tel.'s" President, Harry B. Thayer, began his career as a ship-



© Paul Thompson

HARRY B. THAYER

He was distinctly heard

ping clerk in the Western Electric Co., back in 1881. After proving himself a success in the shipping, manufacturing, engineering, buying, selling, accounting, legal and other departments of Western Electric he was appointed its New York Manager, in 1902 a Vice President. In 1908 he became President of the Company and in 1919, after 38 years' service with it, he resigned to accept the Presidency of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Of medium size, stocky, he has a bristly moustache and keen, kindly eyes which shine through his glasses.

A year ago last January he sat at his desk on the 26th floor of his Manhattan offices, and talking quietly into a telephone, was distinctly heard in London. A successful demonstration of radiotelephony, it constituted the first transatlantic oral communication ever achieved.

## Manufacturers' Convention

In Manhattan, the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers "resolved" on an unusually wide variety of topics. Its "Platform of American Industry, 1924" advocated freedom for ind-

vidual initiative and a halt in governmental control of business; deplored "dishonesty in high places"; defended the Supreme Court; condemned unnecessary taxation; favored the compilation and distribution of current trade information; declared for complete freedom in making and maintaining voluntary employment agreements, without respect to compulsory membership or non-membership in any organization; urged fair treatment for the railways and continuance of the Transportation Act; stood for the admission of immigrants economically needed, subject to the highest selective tests; supported the World Court idea; frowned upon any change in the present tariff; endorsed the development of U. S. foreign trade; pointed out the need for a privately controlled U. S. merchant marine; and after praising the stabilizing influence of the Federal Reserve System opposed the entry into it of political considerations.

Perhaps the central theme of the sessions, as is usually the case, was an unqualified demand for the "open shop," for which the N. M. A. has been fighting for years. Yet there were many interesting side issues, such as sympathy for Japan for the recent earthquake, and regret at the tone of Congress' recent stand on Japanese immigration. Apart from a general condemnation of "politicians", Gifford Pinchot was especially attacked as "not the only political coward in the country" and the chief reason for the high price of anthracite coal.

## Dollar vs. Pound

A recent statement of the Federal Reserve Board to the effect that in the reconstruction of Europe—and particularly in the case of Germany—the dollar should be established as the international currency standard, caused trepidation abroad.

Financial London, after a touch of goose flesh, has regained its habitual British sangfroid. Financial writers point out London's superior experience in foreign trade and its physical nearness to the world's ports compared with New York's. It has no intention of seeing the dollar usurp further the central and basic position in international trade occupied so long by the pound sterling. On the other hand, America's impregnable strength in gold reserves, and the absence of the gold standard just at present in British international financing, are clearly recognized.

In Germany, the question as to whether their new credit structure should be based on the pound or the dollar is being widely debated. Last



## Be Sure To Read This New Book



It indicates the part of economic forecasting in successful business today; explains the development of this fundamental science; its great value to business executives.

14 pages that can be read in a few minutes and *should* be read by every active executive. The most concise description of the fundamental principles and scope of business forecasting. Send in the coupon today for *free* copy.

Brookmire Economic Service, Inc.  
25 West 45th St., N. Y. City.

Please send free by return mail your new booklet TM-34 "A Tool for the Mind"

Name .....

Address .....

## A Business Opportunity

exists for the man who wishes to be his own boss and the owner of a permanent, ever-expanding, profitable merchandising service. It may start with \$100 capital, or \$10,000, but it cannot start without capital. The degree of success has no reasonable limit. It has attracted to it and has today engaged in it, men who are conspicuous successes and of long and wide experience in merchandising, with capital abundant for all their requirements; and the other extreme of men and women with limited business experience and qualifications, and very small capital.

No man is too big for the business. Men of strong professional standing with splendid incomes have given up these incomes and their professional work to engage in this service, with success.

The business is merchandising, but it entails a service that is unique, intensely interesting—productive of great enthusiasm, and broadly constructive. It makes you the greatest benefactor in your community, town, city, or district, and pays you a real profit for each benefactor.

Service is the foundation of all real success, and this service literally enables you to take time from eternity and put it into the life of man, and make legitimate profits in doing so.

Address Motive Publishing House,  
1927 Sunnyside Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

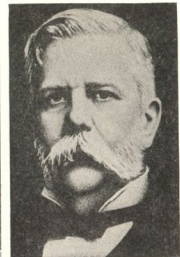
## Europe?

Subscribers who are going to Europe are requested to send in their summer addresses two weeks in advance. Notify the Circulation Department, 236 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

week one philosophizing critic asked: "What would happen to America if Europe suddenly decided to abandon the gold standard entirely?" He conjectured that America was becoming alarmed because of her tremendous and mounting gold resources.

## George Westinghouse

In celebrating the 40th anniversary of the entrance of George Westinghouse\* into the electrical field, some interesting



THE LATE MR. WESTINGHOUSE  
*He must be given a prominent place*

facts concerning that inventor and organizer and the company which now bears his name, came to light.

In 1869, when only 23 years old, Westinghouse patented his air brake for stopping trains—now standard equipment for railways all over the world. The young inventor soon became fascinated by the possibilities of electricity, as developed by Bell, Edison and others. In 1880 he founded the Westinghouse Machine Co. for the manufacture of high speed engines to drive dynamos for arc lighting. He controlled the Union Switch and Signal Co., which manufactured railway equipment.

In 1880 he met William Stanley, who had just invented a self-regulating dynamo for lighting service, and signed a contract with him to conduct experiments for the Union Switch and Signal Co. From this meeting dates the growth of the present Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. George Westinghouse staked his fortune upon the development of alternating current equipment, and won. Gradually the inventions of the other brilliant inventors were acquired. Stanley worked out apparatus for handling alternating current. Oliver B. Shellenberger produced the first induction metre. Nikola Tesla sold out to Westinghouse his alternating current motor.

In any history of electrical develop-

\*George Westinghouse died of a weak heart and organic complications in 1914 in Manhattan.

ment, the work done by the Westinghouse Co. must be given a prominent place.

## Royal Dutch Withdraws

The Royal Dutch-Shell oil combine, greatest competitor of the Standard in the international petroleum field, owns oil properties all over the world. In 1919 the Anglo-Dutch group decided to invade the U. S. field in a large way and purchased 130,869 shares of the Union Oil Co., through its subsidiary, the Shell-Union, for about \$21,000,000. This, however, constituted only 26% of Union's stock, and Sir Henri Deterding, head of Royal Dutch, resolved to obtain 51% to control the Company. But several large Union stockholders, alarmed at the foreign invasion, organized the Union Oil Associates of California and pledged themselves not to sell their stock to the foreign companies. Under these circumstances, Sir Henri found it impossible to carry out his plan and he has finally decided to sell out his Union Oil holdings, consisting of 235,565 shares, and employ the funds in the Russian oil fields. The Wall Street firm of Dillon, Read & Co. have purchased the Union shares, and except for a few small subsidiaries Royal Dutch has been prevented from gaining a foothold in the American oil fields. Incidentally, Sir Henri was reported to have sold his Union stock for about \$10,000,000 more than he paid for it.

The bitterness of the fight waged by American oil interests against the Royal Dutch has arisen from the latter's opposition to the entry of U. S. companies into foreign fields which it controls.

Union Oil of California is one of the largest independent producers on the Pacific coast, and owns extensive acreage in California, Wyoming, Texas, Colorado, Utah, Mexico and Colombia, S. A.

## Fords at Cost

Reports from Detroit stated that the Ford Motor Co. is now selling its cars practically at cost, and that the company's profits come from the sale of spare parts, freight charges and by-products and from interest accruing

## Success

NAPOLEON won his battles before hand on a chess board. In successful advertising every detail is worked out in advance.

CHARLES W. HOTT COMPANY, INC.  
Planned Advertising  
116 West 32nd Street, New York  
BOSTON SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



upon bank balances and derived from securities. This statement, if accurate, goes to show that Ford car prices cannot well be reduced further, at least under present conditions.

The future policy of the Company is bound to be influenced by Mr. Ford's reaction to the possibility of paying a perfectly enormous income tax. Heretofore, this has been readily avoided. All the stock in the Ford Motor Co. is owned by Henry Ford and his son. Instead of declaring dividends on it in proportion to what the earnings would justify—in which case their incomes would be heavily levied upon by the income tax collector—net income was almost entirely plowed back into the property each year, or used to acquire new plants and establishments of all sorts. On corporate net income the tax rate was only 12½%, while the statutory rate would have been 50% on both the Fords' incomes had these earnings been distributed to them in the form of dividends.

Incidentally, this in part explains Henry Ford's willingness to buy all sorts of business enterprises of late, such as his railroad or his huge new development at River Rouge. "Lateral" trusts—i.e., mergers of industries of the same sort—are forbidden by the Sherman Anti-Trust Law on the grounds of restraint of trade. But for the "vertical trust," involving ownership of all productive and transportation facilities needed for manufacture of a product there is no legal prohibition. This is the kind of trust that Henry Ford is creating.

## Gary vs. Baruch

At the annual dinner of the American Iron and Steel Institute, Judge Elbert Henry Gary declared that "in the Fall of 1917 or the Spring of 1918" a proposal was made by the Federal Government (through the War Industries Board, of which Bernard M. Baruch was Chairman) to take over the steel industry. He alleged that the proposal originated with Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo, and that vigorous protest by American steel men, including himself, had blocked the plan. Judge Gary stated that his wish, in making public this hitherto unpublished episode, was to make a permanent record of the matter.

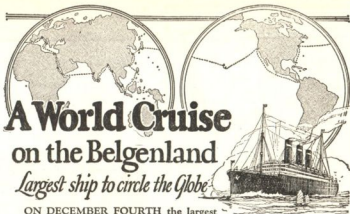
Mr. Baruch was quick to challenge the accuracy of Judge Gary's disclosure, and especially the Judge's inference that "it was a gigantic communistic scheme." According to Mr. Baruch, at the outbreak of the War the American steel-makers, flushed with great profits made on sales to European belligerents, wanted to charge the U. S. Government the same high prices as had been obtained from the Allies. To this Mr. Baruch strenuously objected. The War Industries Board passed a resolution to take over the steel plants "if the steel interests should not be willing to give their full cooperation because of the prices fixed." After that, according to Mr. Baruch, the steel companies cooperated in splendid fashion. Mr. Baruch claimed that some steel-

makers at first showed a selfish attitude in the matter of pricing steel needed by the U. S. Government, and that in another war industries as well as men should be "nationalized." In short, Mr. Baruch admitted the facts charged, but defended his attitude and attacked that of the steel-makers.

## Stenographic Error

The stock ticker is proverbial for its accuracy, yet it is by no means immune from careless clerks and incompetent stenographers. Last week the ticker reported that a dividend of 75¢ a share had been declared upon Mother Lode Coalition Mines. Immediately the gentry who make a living for a while by trading on the tape hurled orders into the market to buy "Mother Lode," whose price soon shot up from 7¼ to 8½.

About this time the Stock Exchange started an investigation. At first it was thought that someone had reported false news in order to manipulate stock prices. Presently, however, it was discovered that in the notice that had come to the Exchange concerning the dividend, was carelessly substituted the name "Mother Lode Coalition Mines" for "Kennecott Copper Co." upon whose shares the dividend had really been declared. As soon as news of this discovery was broadcast all the hopeful purchasers of "Mother Lode" promptly threw them overboard and that stock declined below where it had been originally.



ON DECEMBER FOURTH the largest and most luxurious liner that ever circled the globe starts on a 133-day journey to the remote and fascinating corners of the world.

By sailing westward in December you arrive in tropical and sub-tropical lands, for a stay of sixteen delightful weeks, at the season best suited for travel there.

### The Belgenland is Your Home

A new and completely charming liner. Exquisite cabins and living room suites. Superb public rooms, glass-enclosed promenade and cheerful verandahs, swimming pool and gymnasium. A la carte cuisine. Faultless Red Star Service. Journeys ashore under the mastery guidance of the American Express.

**RED STAR LINE**  
INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT MARINE COMPANY  
In cooperation with  
**AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY**

Red Star Line, No. 1 Broadway, American Express, No. 65 Broadway, New York  
or other offices or agencies of either company.

From New York  
Dec. 4, 1924  
Los Angeles  
Dec. 20  
San Francisco  
Dec. 23  
Back in New York  
April 16, 1925  
28,310-Mile Cruise  
to 60 Cities  
in 14 Countries  
17 days in Japan, China  
and Korea; 13 days in  
India; 8 days in Egypt,  
the Nile Country and  
the Holy Land; 11 days  
along the Mediterranean.  
Stop-overs can be  
arranged in Europe for  
spring and early summer.

Write for profusely illustrated booklet which answers every question on world cruises.

## CELEBRATED "Monte Carlo" EMBOSSSED

## Personal Stationery 200 Sheets 100 Envelopes \$2

DISTINCTIVE—NOT THE ORDINARY PRINTED KIND

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

Yours or your friend's name and address (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 5 1/2 x 8 1/2, 100 double or 200 single (100 embossed—100 plain) with distinctive square envelopes. Entire 200 single sheets embossed for 50¢ additional.  
Print plainly name and address or monogram, and state colors desired. If inconspicuous to remit with order will send C. O. D. \$2.25.  
(Add 20¢ per box on all orders west of the Mississippi.)

OUR SAMPLES ARE FREE  
and gladly sent on request

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

# SCIENCE

## Seven-League Camera

In a Manhattan skyscraper on lower Broadway, an engineer pulled a switch. Simultaneously two cylinders began to turn, one in New York, and one in the Discount Building, Cleveland. Two hundred and seventy-six seconds later a photographic film of President and Mrs. Coolidge, the original of which was 600 miles away, was ready for development in Manhattan. This was the first public demonstration by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. (see Page 21) of the most successful method of electrically transmitting photographs yet developed.

It is by no means the first time the feat has been done, however. The best-known previous method is probably that of Edouard Belin (*TIME*, April 7, 1923), who, on Nov. 14, 1920, transmitted photographs from St. Louis to New York. *The New York World* owns the American rights of the Belin system, which it has improved in private research, but has not yet used commercially. The Belin principle is quite different from the A. T. & T. process. The photograph becomes a relief map, the elevations and depressions causing the variations in the electrical current, instead of a beam of light.

The Radio Corporation of America owns the Alexanderson method (*TIME*, Nov. 12), very similar to the Telephone method, by which photographs have been transmitted from New York to Poland and back again. C. Francis Jenkins, a Washington inventor (*TIME*, June 25), has also transmitted photographs at a distance by radio, instead of by telephone wires, and has even sent simple motion pictures by radio within a building. The A. T. & T. engineers say, however, that the possibility of transmitting action pictures of ball games, riots, prize-fights, parades, etc., directly is almost negligible.

Fifteen photographs in all were transmitted from Cleveland to New York on the first day of the test—all within two hours. The actual time of transmission for a 5x7 picture was only 4½ minutes. There were several portraits, including a group of three men in the Cleveland office. This picture was taken by flashlight (owing to a cloudy day) at 3:59 p. m. The film was developed, a positive print made, and it was "put on the wire." In 44 minutes from the time the flash was snapped, a fully developed negative of it was available in New York. There were also several pictures of street scenes, buildings and bridges in Cleveland, which were reproduced with fair distinctness. The New York newspapers, contrary to their usual custom, did not retouch the prints, so that the cuts were some-

what inferior to ordinary newspaper halftones.

The process, in brief, is as follows: The photographic film (it can be used wet, direct from the developing bath) is held taut and curved in the form of a cylinder, like an old-fashioned phonograph record. Light, from an ordinary automobile lamp, is passed through a lens and concentrated in a small spot at one corner of the film. At the receiving station a blank film is formed into a similar cylinder. By a device known as a synchronizer, the cylinders at both ends are started simultaneously and turned at the same rate of speed. The light beam travels in a continuous line over the picture, until it reaches the opposite side. In the center of the cylinder is a "photo-electric cell," consisting of a rod of potassium in a vacuum tube. It is so sensitive to light that any ray falling on it causes the electrons to fly from its surface, generating an electric current. As the cylinder revolves, the point of light passes through the transparent film and falls upon the potassium. In the dark parts of the picture less light gets through, and in the light parts, more. The current initiated by the photo-electric cell varies in strength exactly as the intensity of the light that reaches it. The fluctuations of the current are shunted onto the telephone wire and added to the uniform direct current. This is billions of times as powerful as the original current, but it carries the variations in the same proportions. The current is then carried over the long-distance telephone wires. At certain relay stations (Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in this case), the current is "stepped up" by vacuum tubes to make up for any loss in transmission.

At the New York end the receiving apparatus consists of an electric lamp behind a thin metal wall, placed in a strong magnetic field. The wall forms one side of a narrow slot through which the light passes. The fluctuations in the current passing through the magnetic field move the metal wall back and forth according to their intensity, making the slot wider or narrower. The light beam, passing through the slot, falls on the revolving cylinder, printing broader or narrower lines of light on the film. With each revolution the cylinder is jerked 1/65th of an inch to the right, and the spot traces another line exactly parallel. This interval was found the best for newspaper pictures, but the machine can be set for any degree of fineness or coarseness, according to the type of engraving to be reproduced.

The present process is not a new invention in itself, but a combination of a series of inventions, refined and

perfected by the Telephone Company's engineers. No one man is especially responsible, and the Company prefers not to apportion credit, but to keep it anonymous. The experimental work was started only about a year ago, with the definite aim of producing a commercially feasible process of picture transmission.

The sending apparatus was installed at Cleveland in order to transmit pictures of the Republican National Convention this month.

## Radio Notes

In Berlin, a company received orders for 40,000 "midget sets" invented by one Otto Maresch to retail for \$1.75. "Persons walk the streets with receivers adjusted to their ears, hear concerts, news and political speeches."

In Dallas, it was announced that "Texas has a new club whose members never see each other's faces." The North Texas Radio Phone Club meets on Sunday afternoons; "each member answers to roll call, speaks in turn while the others listen in."

In London, it was announced that the possibility of transmitting radio messages in a "beam" between England and Australia is "likely to be demonstrated soon."

## Skepticism

An announcement of H. Grindell Mathews, English inventor, of his "diabolical rays" for destroying ships or airplanes at long distance aroused a chorus of skeptics on both sides of the water. Mr. Mathews has not yet seen fit to report his researches to the Royal Society or other scientific bodies, and he has yet to produce the effects he claims outside of a small laboratory. He has been offered the use of the well-equipped laboratories of the Rhone Engineering Works, Lyons, by M. Eugene Royer, their director, himself an inventor. He also has French financial backing, but he declares the French Government has no connection with the offer. In France he will experiment with the high frequency currents, on a large uninhabited tract, and he has unbounded confidence that he will soon be able to demonstrate the efficacy of his discovery. He expects to be able to use his "ray" within a radius of four miles, with a maximum of eight. The British War Office is now investigating Mr. Mathews' ray, in response to a campaign in the newspapers and House of Commons.

Among the physicists and radio experts, who have expressed doubt of Mr. Mathews' invention, are Thorne Baker, of England; Dr. R. W. Wood, of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. W. L. Severinghaus, of Columbia; Dr. J.

(Continued on Page 30)

"Beam messages" would be turned in any desired direction, like the beam of a searchlight, as opposed to the present system in which the waves are sent out in all directions.

*Among the ten best-selling books are:*

## SO BIG

*by Edna Ferber*

The most popular book in America. The big success of the season. (\$2.00)

## THE MIDLANDER

*by Booth Tarkington*

Tarkington in his most charming mood in a story of East and West. (\$2.00)

## THE ROVER

*by Joseph Conrad*

The great romance of the year. (\$2.00)

## RACE

*by William McFee*

(\$2.00)

*A perfect bedside shelf for the guest room would be:*

## VIKINGS OF THE ICE

*by George Allan England*

An epic account of the greatest hunt in the world, the Newfoundland seal hunt. (\$4.00)

## THE BOWLING GREEN

An anthology of poetry selected by Christopher Morley. (\$1.75)

## THE OLD SOAK'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD

*by Don Marquis*

One of the funniest books ever written, telling of Solomon, Caesar, Napoleon, Paris, and Sea Cliff, Long Island—in new lights. The book that is said to have made Clio, muse of history, blush. Illustrated. (\$1.75)



# THE CONCORD EDITION OF THE WORKS OF JOSEPH CONRAD

This edition is the first of its kind to be issued in this country—a uniform edition of Joseph Conrad's complete works in cloth, and at a popular price.

Together with the personal attention which Mr. Conrad has given to many details, there are two special features to the CONCORD EDITION: First, the Author's Notes, previously published only in the limited Sun-Dial Edition, are included in these volumes, making new material for the majority of the readers; second, each volume is supplied with a photogravure frontispiece of such interesting subjects as unique inscriptions and dedications, photographs of Conrad ships, Ms. pages, portraits and photographs of Mr. Conrad, etc. The publishers are glad to be able to announce also that any books Mr. Conrad may write in the future will be added to the CONCORD EDITION.

Sold separately, price, per vol., \$2.25.

**Doubleday, Page & Co.**

GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK.

IN CANADA: 25 RICHMOND ST., W., TORONTO.



# Free!

## Your name marked on your favorite golf ball

WITHOUT extra cost, you can now enjoy all the advantages of playing balls marked with your full name—avoid lost balls, avoid confusion and “arguments” on the green, improve your game.

At the same price you pay elsewhere for unmarked balls, we will supply you with a dozen new balls, bearing your full name imprinted in red, green, blue or black indelible ink.

If your favorite make is not listed below, give us the name, and we will supply it. Every ball brand new, and guaranteed. Orders must be for even dozens, accompanied by check or money order. We pay parcel post charges.

If not completely satisfied when balls arrive your money will be refunded.

“Golf Service Co., 3265-T Menlo Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

Mail to \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ doz. golf balls of brand checked below marked in \_\_\_\_\_ ink with \_\_\_\_\_

Name (Print) \_\_\_\_\_

Per doz. Per doz.

( ) Silver King \$12.00 ( ) U. S. Royal \$9.00  
 ( ) Dunlop Maxfli 12.00 ( ) Finchurst 9.00

## 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  
SOBO CLEANERS  
OCOBO PLASTER

If not obtainable from your Pro or Dealer write us

## SPORT

### At Portrush

“Miss Wethered played with that calm concentration of hers which has the appearance of sheer boredom, while Miss Leitch, nervous before the start, gritted her teeth, stuck out her chin,



© Kael & Herbert

CECIL LEITCH

She gritted her teeth

and played with obvious fire and determination.”

Such was the cabled description of the fifth round of the British women's open golf championship at Portrush, Ireland. Joyce Wethered, “cool and collected,” took the match from her older opponent by 6 up and 4 to play. Later she took the final round (7 & 6) from Mrs. F. Cautley “who was bothered by rain.”

Miss Wethered's victory over Miss Leitch was her fifth in eight matches. Her brother, Roger, is amateur champion of Great Britain.

Other open championship notes:

☐ Dora Chambers, open champion in 1923, was put out (4 & 3) by Miss Leitch.

☐ One Mrs. Hazlet, aged 77, “gave a spirited display,” was beaten by an unnamed opponent (4 & 3).

☐ Audrey Faust of St. Louis, who had expected to play, was scratched.

### Beautiful and Formidable

Helen Wills, 18-year-old woman tennis champion of the U. S., now abroad for the English championship matches at Wimbledon, as well as for the Olympic matches, favorably impressed the London critics, not only by her tennis play but by her beauty. In a trial match against Mr. P. D. B. Spence, South African Davis Cup player, she was defeated, 6-2, 6-4.

Said Mr. Spence: “She has a wonderful backhand stroke and hits with

amazing power. If she can get used to the grass courts, she will be most formidable.”

Said the English press\*: “No lovelier or more striking girl has ever been seen on a tennis court in England. . . . The photographs sent over from America are an injustice to the champion's personal charm.”

### At St. Cloud

At St. Cloud, Epinard, French champion race-horse, was beaten by English-owned Sir Galahad III—by a neck.

Frank O'Neill, “veteran of 20 years of the American, British and French turf,” rode Sir Galahad.

Epinard was ridden by Everett Haynes, Bronx jockey, “pale, emaciated and nervous from recent illness,” but weighing withal eleven pounds more than O'Neill.

The French press was unanimous in the opinion that O'Neill would have reversed the decision had he been riding Epinard.

The owner of Sir Galahad is Captain Jefferson Davis Cohn, British subject, godson of Jefferson Davis. Said he after the race: “I don't want to be one of those ‘I told you so’ gentlemen. I told you Sir Galahad would win; there it is.”

Said Pierre Wertheimer, owner of Epinard: “I have no complaint to make against Haynes, and would give him the mount tomorrow under similar circumstances. Haynes will ride my horse in England and America this coming Summer.”

Next day friends of Epinard proposed a “revenge race” for 500,000 francs. Jefferson Davis Cohn was indignant. Said he: “This is absolute bumpiousness! I think Sir Galahad will not run again for three months. I have had him in training since Jan. 1 and he has had five races during that time. I cannot train such a nervous horse for any longer period of time.

“These people who put up half-million-dollar purses are idiotic. They seem to think horses are like machines. That's not sportsmanship; it's commercialism.”

Present at the race was the rotund ex-Shah of Persia.†

“Who is the favorite?” asked he.

“Epinard,” was the reply.

“Then I'll bet 40 francs on Sir Galahad!”

\*The English press was so quoted by Vincent Richards, U. S. National Indoor Champion, writing for the Hearst press.  
 †See footnote on Page 11.



# THE PRESS

## Spreading

William R. Hearst acquired his 24th newspaper—or, counting his Sunday editions, his 39th. He bought the San Antonio *Light*, his second newspaper in Texas, his 15th newspaper to have membership in the Associated Press. The reported price was \$600,000. There are now ten states in which he owns two or more newspapers. His web is spreading.

## A New One

Frank A. Munsey, great newspaper consolidator, must be disgusted. During the past year, he spent several millions—just how many millions is not known—in buying up evening newspapers in Manhattan. He bought the *Globe* and the *Mail* and consolidated them respectively with his *Sun* and his *Telegram*. Where there had been seven generally circulating evening newspapers in Manhattan he reduced them to five—at his own expense. He did it in the interest of what he believed was sound business. He probably believes that even five are too many for one city. Now the announcement is made that within two weeks an enterprising Bostoner will start a new evening paper in Manhattan.

The name of the new newspaper is to be *The New York Bulletin*. The name was first announced as *The New York Examiner*, but the sound was too Hearst-like and a change was made. Its owner, Frederick W. Enright, is publisher of *The Boston Telegram* and *The Lynn Telegram-News*.

In politics the new paper will be Democratic—in which respect it will compete with only one other evening paper—*The New York Evening World*. The names and complexions of the Manhattan evening papers will then be:

Name	Politics
<i>Sun</i> and <i>Globe</i>	Republican
<i>Telegram</i> and <i>Mail</i>	Sporting news
<i>Journal</i>	Hearst
<i>Evening World</i>	Democratic
<i>Bulletin</i>	Democratic
<i>Post</i>	Independent

## A Great Combination

Col. Harvey needs no introduction to the American reading public. Signal as were his achievements in the field of diplomacy, it is as a journalist that he is best known to his countrymen. Successively staff-member of the *Springfield Republican* and *Chicago Daily News*; Managing Editor of *The New York World* (at 27); President of Harper & Bros. and editor of *Harper's Weekly*; editor and publisher of the *North American Review*; editor and publisher of *Harvey's Weekly*, briefs epitomizes his journalistic career.

His political sagacity contributed largely to the election of Presidents Cleveland, Wilson and Harding.

These facts are vouched for by no less a person than Edward Beale McLean, great and good friend of ex-Secretary Albert Bacon Fall. Mr. Fall contributed much toward making Mr. McLean's name known the country



Said Dr. Wise to Old Man Patch  
 "Gritty tooth pastes scour and scratch  
 They're not as harmless as they seem—  
 Use Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream."

## "Profit" Talk

Have you ever investigated the possibilities of direct mail?

### Here's the Formula

1. Tell your logical prospects what you have to sell.
2. Tell them often.
3. Tell them how to make money with your goods or services.

*A good letter totals about 1% of the cost of a salesman's call.*

*A letter preceding a salesman may make his work 50% easier.*

### Union Letter Co.

261 B'way New York City  
 Phone Barclay 4525.

### Summer Income

You can pay for your holiday by acting as a subscription representative of *TIME*, *The Weekly News-Magazine*. Write for particulars. Address P. M. Groves, 236 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

## Pop Question Game

of

## TIME

The Weekly News Magazine

### Radio Schedule for June

Friday, June 13—WJZ—8:15

Friday, June 20—WJY—8:30

Friday, June 27—WJY—8:30

The Pop Question Game continues to be one of the most popular features on the Radio Broadcast programs.

over. Mr. McLean evidently intends that his reputation shall not be allowed to exceed Colonel Harvey's.

Mr. McLean's encomium of the former Ambassador to Great Britain was written in announcing the fact that Mr. Harvey would become "editorial director" of *The Washington Post*, one of Mr. McLean's properties.

To be sure, Colonel Harvey recently announced (*TIME*, May 12) that he would resume his post as editor of the *The North American Review*, but at the time it was made known that the *Review*, which has been a monthly, will become a quarterly beginning with its June 1 issue. Presumably Mr. Harvey will direct both the *Review* and the *Post*.

## Eclipse

Less than four years ago a newspaper was started in Minneapolis. It was a great experiment. It had 6,000 owners—mostly laborers and farmers who had subscribed \$750,000 worth of stock. It was the *Minnesota Daily Star*.

It was founded as a semi-radical paper—to reach the Non-Partisan group and give them the news and views of their fellow-thinkers. In spite of the comparatively favorable amount of capital with which it began, it was in difficulty from the first. At last it has been eclipsed; a receiver ordered it sold to the highest bidder.

The story of the *Star* is not the story of a great and unflinching martyr who went to his death upholding his opinions. It is the story of a soft martyr, who never actually recanted, but tried to mollify his persecutors by concessions. The manner of this compromise was well described by Oswald Garrison Villard in his *Some Newspapers and Newspapermen*. The *Star* adopted the formal tactics of its commercial competitors—screaming headlines, comic strips, subscription premiums. By these methods its business managers tried to gain circulation, and they got perhaps 60,000—no mean feat. But it went further in its compromises; it toned down the vigor of its editorials. It was no longer a piping hot radical—it was still a radical, but a mealy-mouthed radical. By this means it hoped to gain advertising. It succeeded in part. Business began to bring some advertising to the *Star's* pages, but not enough. The grim receiver with scythe and hourglass was waiting around the corner.

The *Star's* failure was due to two principal causes: 1) It was radical—mealy-mouthed radical. The chance of a radical paper's success is small. The chance of a mealy-mouthed radical is less. 2) It was owned by 6,000 people. Multiple ownership theoretically has its advantages; it ought, for example to mean reader support. In fact, it does not. The past twelve months has seen the failure of another newspaper—owned by 300,000 people—

the *New York Leader*, a socialist daily taken over principally by the clothing workers of its city. The great newspaper successes in the present as in the past have fallen to individuals, to one man or two or three in charge of a paper, running it after their own plan. Individual ownership means a paper with a personality—a Hearst paper, a Curtis paper, a Munsey paper, a William Allen White paper, for example. The public prefers it.

## A New Book\*

News is fleeting; Art is immortal. It is a sign of art in journalism when a man can turn out an anthology of news stories that is entertaining. Joseph Anthony has selected 77 stories from 43 U. S. newspapers and four news services. They make an entertaining book—a recommendation that news-writing in the U. S. has its artistic side.

Mr. Anthony's choice of "the best news stories of 1923" on the whole is fair. It does not include any prominent example of the "substantial, informative article" relating to business or political news—unless perhaps an article on the oil scandal can be so classed. In the main, it adheres to the more dramatic type of narrative. It is apparently an attempt to treat news articles by the standards of fiction. In a sense there is ample justification for this attitude. It is the newspaper man's business to vivify and dramatize news, within the scope of Truth. Several notable examples of this function include the Pulitzer Prize story of the eclipse of the sun and a story of photographing the nucleus of a helium atom.

The book exhibits successful attempts within the old prescribed newspaper formula as well as outstanding divergencies and variants. Most of the examples of "straight reporting" begin according to rule—telling in the first paragraph "who" did "what," "where," "when" and "how." The Pulitzer Prize story is of this type, beginning:

"The biggest shadow in the world—235,000 miles high, 105 miles wide, and 75 miles thick at its densest part—fell across San Diego today, the shadow of the moon as it crossed the face of the sun."

(Who?—"the biggest shadow in the world"; what?—"fell"; where?—"across San Diego"; when?—"to-day"; how?—"as the moon crossed the face of the sun.")

But there are many alternatives presented, as: "This is the story of the late holiday price-cutting war of the New England rum fleet" or: "Ho Nim and Fong Tang had just finished their supper in the tiny kitchen behind the laundry of Jim Fong, 2006 Chester Ave., Wednesday night."

Yet, if these are the best stories that journalism can give, they are certainly crude examples of "belles lettres." Largely responsible for their crudity

\*THE BEST NEWS STORIES OF 1923—Edited by Joseph Anthony—Small, Maynard (\$2.50).

are the limitations of newspaper work. Time and space do not permit the careful building up of background. Less excusable is the all too frequent lack of coherence.

## AERONAUTICS

### First Quarter

The U. S. world flyers (*TIME*, March 24, et seq.) landed at Kasumigaura, 90 miles from Tokyo, about one-quarter of their course completed.

A loud chorus of banzais from a thousand throats, belonging to Japanese officers and bluejackets who were beribboned and bemadalled, greeted the aviators as they stepped from their machines. Hundreds of school children waving American flags shouted shrilly hundreds and hundreds more banzais. Major General Yasumitsu, Commander of the Army Air Service, was there, accompanied by Admiral Komoku, Chief of the Naval Air Service, American Army attaches, Governor Tsugeta of Ibaraki Province and a delegation of 20 prominent citizens from the nearby town of Tsuchiura, all draped in the Stars and Stripes and dressed in their best kimonos.

The aviators were then escorted to a hangar in which were tables spread with chestnuts and dried fish. These are old warrior tokens—the chestnuts signifying triumph, the dried fish, good luck.

At Tokyo the U. S. aviators were lionized by the U. S. colony, official and aeronautical Japan, the populace. They were presented with cigarette cases by the American Society of Tokyo, and with harmonicas by the Young Men's Harmonica Clubs.

Japanese mechanics busied themselves putting the Douglas World Cruisers into perfect condition and replacing the Liberty motors with new ones; taking off their sea legs in the shape of pontoons and putting on their landing gears, whereby they will become lighter on landing and speedier in the air.

### Two Offers

Lieutenant d'Oisy, French world-flight aviator, hit the Shanghai golf course with a resounding smack. His equipment was wrecked.

While wondering what his next step should be, two startling offers were made. Lu Yung Siang, Tuchun (War Lord) of Chekiang and General Ho Fen Ling, Governor of Shanghai, both offered him planes to enable him to continue his flight.

Perplexed, he wired the French Legation at Peking for instructions. Having secured permission from the Peking Government to accept the gifts, the Legation telegraphed: "Take your choice."

He took Fen Ling's offer.

**KELLOGG**, of Minnesota, at London.  
**HERRICK**, of Ohio, at Paris.  
**HOUGHTON**, of New York, at Berlin.  
**FLETCHER**, of Pennsylvania, at Rome.  
**PHILLIPS**, of Massachusetts, at Brussels.  
**BRISTOL**, U. S. N., at Constantinople.  
**SCHURMAN**, of New York, at Peking.  
**EINSTEIN**, of New York, at Prague.  
**PEARSON**, of Iowa, at Warsaw.  
**GIBSON**, of California, at Berne.  
**LAUGHLIN**, of Pennsylvania, at Athens.  
**WARREN**, of Michigan, at Mexico City.  
**RIDDLE**, of Pennsylvania, at Buenos Aires.  
**MORGAN**, of New York, at Rio de Janeiro.  
**COLLIER**, of New York, at Santiago.

*These are the Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States to the critical capitals of Europe, Asia and Latin America. Their steps and missteps are ineradicably marked in TIME.*

**ROY E. LARSEN**

Circ. Mgr. **TIME**,  
236 East 39th Street, New York

Dear Sir:

If it is indeed true that our diplomats (harmless as doves) are wise as serpents, I want to observe them closely during the next 52 weeks. Therefore send me **TIME**.

I enclose \$5 ☐.

Bill me for \$5 ☐.

Name .....

Address .....

## RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.

Executive Offices  
21 Beacon Street, Boston

Announce a de luxe cruise

All the way round

## SOUTH AMERICA

From New York, January 24, 1925

S.S. "Resolute"  
20,000 tons

15,000 miles of cruising  
23 famous ports & cities  
65 days; \$925 & upward

The most luxurious  
cruise ever to sail down  
the West Coast to Inca-  
land and Chile; through  
the supreme Straits of  
Magellan; and north to  
the brilliant Argentine  
and Brazilian ports

Write at once  
for details



Where the Style,  
Quality and  
Service of Men's  
Headwear are  
beyond question



(Continued from Page 24)

H. Dellinger, of the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

### Oysterology

Since Sheridan wrote "An oyster may be crossed in love," no one need be surprised at certain experiments now being conducted with the bivalve by the New York State Conservation Commission at Bayville, L. I.

Coaxing oysters to mate is not so easy as it sounds, chiefly because they are not by nature passionate. To get a Cape Cod oyster to look at a Blue Point is difficult enough, but to tease them into falling in love seems absurd. And when it comes down to imploping a Cape Cod or a Blue Point to notice the existence of the bourgeoisie such as the East River family, or the "sidey" Chesapeake, the task appears wholly ridiculous. Oysters are very snobbish and clanish. A Cape Cod never by any chance received an equally aristocratic Blue Point, and vice versa. Nevertheless, the State Conservation Commission is determined to democratize oysterdom.

Hitherto, captured oysters have declined to breed. Where exception has been made, the young, inheriting the cold disdain of life from their ancestors, have resolutely declined to live. Along came William Firth Wells, noted oysterologist, discovered a scientific way of undermining their stubborn resistance. This is how he does it:

Takes 16,000,000 eggs from a single lady-oyster. Puts them into 16 jars full of salt water. Mixes with them some hundreds of millions of particles of male fertilizing material, taken from gentlemen of the various oyster families. The jars are then agitated until every egg is impregnated with the male particles. When the agitation is over, the eggs sink breathlessly to the bottom of the jar. At the end of six hours, up to the top float "dear little baby oysters."

Every two days for a fortnight the babies undergo the perils of journeys through a cream separator. This is to take away the impure water; the babies, having enough sense to stick to the sides of the separator, are scraped off and replaced in their jars, which are filled with fresh salt water. At the end of a fortnight the oysters have grown to one two-hundredth part of an inch and can be lifted out of the impure water by fine nets. When their shells begin to form they are permitted the delightful treat of attaching themselves to thin plates of asbestos coated with lime. From this stage they go to the tidewater experimental ponds and thence to the oyster beds at the bottom of the sea.

## COMING & GOING

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

On the *Reliance* (United American)—Mrs. E. H. Harriman, widow of the railroad magnate.

On the *Olympic* (White Star)—Lady Isabella Howard, wife of the British Ambassador; Jay Gould, national court tennis champion; Adolph S. Ochs, proprietor of *The New York Times*; Jacob Fishman, editor of *The Jewish Morning Journal*; Alice Joyce, cinema actress.

On the *Scythia* (Cunard)—Sinclair Lewis, author.

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

On the *France* (French)—Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute; Miss Anne Morgan, sister of J. P. Morgan; the Rev. Dr. Howard C. Robbins, Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine (Manhattan); Fiske O'Hara, tenor; Florence Walton, dancer, with her husband and partner, Leon Leitrim (Count Karkowsky).

On the *Olympic* (White Star)—Post Wheeler, counsel to the U. S. Embassy at London; Lola Fisher, actress; Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and her daughters, Muriel and Consuelo; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., polo player; Miss Frances C. Griscom, onetime (1900) U. S. golf champion.

On the *Leviathan* (U. S. Line)—Soprano Rosa Ponselle and Basso Adamo Didur, both of the Metropolitan Opera Company; A. H. Woods, "bedroom man;" Nora Bayes, famed actress; the Japanese Davis Cup Team—Messrs. Fukuda, Harada, Shimizu; Jesus Artega ("P. T. Barnum of Cuba"), who is taking H. Ponce de Leon, welterweight pugilistic champion of Cuba, with him in hopes of matching him abroad; Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt (Gloria Morgan).

On the *New Amsterdam* (Holland-American)—Judge John Bassett Moore, U. S. Representative to the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague; the five children of William Phillips, U. S. Ambassador to Belgium.

On the *Colombo* (Navigazione Generale Italiana)—Tenor Gigli.

On the *Baltic* (White Star)—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and her daughter; Mrs. Roswell Miller, bound for Skibo Castle, their Scotch home; Mrs. Beth Sully Fairbanks, with her son Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and his tutor, Carlton Hoekstra.

On the *Lancastria* (Cunard)—Christopher Morley, famed columnist.

On the *Araguaya* (Royal Mail)—Dr. Paul Kammerer, famed Vienna biologist.



# IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Henry Cabot Lodge, senior U. S. Senator from Massachusetts: "In a cartoon labeled 'I Hate All Presidents,' Rollin Kirby of *The New York World* pictured me pointing to a placard—MY ACHIEVEMENTS—which read: 'I struck down Woodrow Wilson, I stultified Warren Harding, I betrayed Calvin Coolidge.'"

Andrew W. Mellon, U. S. Secretary of the Treasury: "The *Nation* reviewed my book, *Taxation: The People's Business*. Said the reviewer: 'Mr. Mellon knows naught of economics and less of the shifting and incidence of taxation. His book omits a large part of the relevant facts, its reasoning is bad and its practical conclusions in general are dead wrong.'"

Max Oser, Swiss ex-riding master: "According to despatches from Switzerland, the daughter born to Mrs. Mathilde McCormick Oser (TIME, May 19, MILESTONES) has been named Annetta."

Jack Dempsey, champion pugilist: "From Los Angeles, for the Hearst press, I wrote: 'The story sent out of this town to the effect that I am approaching the border line of physical wreckage is apple sauce—nothing but apple sauce, boys. . . . If any of the challenging kids—Harry Wills, Luis Firpo or Tom Gibbons—have an idea that I am not in shape to knock them dizzy, they are hereby invited to jump out to Los Angeles . . . I need sparring partners.'"

Nora Bayes, famed actress: "I sailed for England, there to make my home. To reporters I stated that my three adopted daughters, aged four, five and six, would attend English schools. Said I: 'Too much melting-pot in America! . . . English girls are trained to have quite as much independence as American girls, but they do not adopt the annoying jazzy qualities so popular with their sisters here.'"

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Britton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried (National Affairs, The Press), John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn (Foreign News). Weekly Contributors—Ernest Brenneke, John Farrar, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Deborah Douglas, Alexander Klein, Agnes Pike, Ben Webster, Frank Vreeland, Peter Matthews. Published by TIME, Inc., H. R. Luce, Pres.; S. M. Martin, Vice Pres.; E. Hadden, Sec'y-Treas., 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rate, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York. New England representatives, Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 34 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. III, No. 22.

# MILESTONES

Born. To Harold Lloyd, famed cinema comedian, and Mildred Davis, cinema actress, a daughter (eight pounds); in Los Angeles.

Engagement Broken. Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, 64, rector of the Church of the Ascension (Manhattan), and Mrs. Rita de Acosta Lydig, 46, divorced wife of W. E. D. Stokes (TIME, Nov. 12, THE PRESS) and Major Philip Lydig. She announced that the engagement was broken "owing to Bishop Manning's refusal to give his consent to a marriage in the Protestant Episcopal Church."

Divorced. John L. Kellogg (toasted corn flakes) by Hannah Peterson Kellogg; at Battle Creek. She charged extreme cruelty, was not contested.

Died. Miss Mary A. Cabot, daughter of Dr. Hugh Cabot, famed Boston surgeon; at Naples.

Died. Charles ("Chuck") Barrett, 30, famed Cornell All-American quarterback (1914 and 1915); in Tucson, Ariz. A wife and two daughters survive.

Died. Mrs. Edward Johnston, widow of R. J. Reynolds (tobacco); at Winston-Salem, N. C., after the birth of a son. In addition to her husband, 20 years her junior, she is survived by two sons and two daughters by her first marriage. In memory of Mr. Reynolds, she recently gave Winston-Salem a \$750,000 auditorium.

Died. Mrs. Jennie Creighton Woolworth, 71, widow of Frank W. Woolworth (five-and-ten-cent stores); at Glen Cove, L. I. Her estate approximated \$7,500,000.

Died. Victor Herbert, 63, prolific composer of light and comic opera songs; "dropped dead" outside his doctor's office in Manhattan. (See Page 18.)

Died. Groff's Constance, world's champion Jersey cow, owned by one Ullyses G. Groff; of milk fever contracted in calving, at South Amherst, Mass.

# Lees LAMP for SMOKERS



Cosy and bright and all serene, fifty thousand men are using Lees Lamp for Smokers.

This summer, on the screened porch of town, seaside or country home, this, the only specially designed lamp for smokers, will make lasting friendships. Whether you read, work or rest, Lees Lamp for Smokers spots the light where you want it, and holds an ash receiver and match box in easy reach.

They are mighty attractive as well as handy, 15 inches high, of graceful craftsmanship, in solid brass and bright nickel trim.

Ash bowls and lamp shades are made in rich double tones, mahogany, verde green, old ivory or statuary bronze.

A pleasing gift for husband or friend. Over 6,000 shops sell Lees Lamp for Smokers, or you may send \$1.50 to the manufacturers and they will ship it charges postpaid. Please use the coupon below if your dealer cannot supply you.

Write to nearest representative or direct to factory

## K. F. LEES COMPANY

212 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

### REPRESENTATIVES:

Chicago Representative—J. D. A. Cross, 128 N. Wells Street.  
St. Louis, Mo.—Geo. B. Johnson, 219 Victoria Bldg.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Arthur Von Senden, Commonwealth Bldg.

### PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVES:

Allied Industries, Inc.—Offices in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.  
DISTRIBUTOR FOR ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT: L. G. Hawkins & Co., Ltd., 116 Charing Cross Road, London, W. C. 2, England.



Sponge  
Holder

Soap Holder  
with Safety  
Wall Grip

**FAIRFACTS** Fixtures installed in the walls are the final touch of bathroom luxury and convenience. Beautiful, durable and easily cleaned. Fairfacts China Fixtures are the last word in bathroom accessories. Fairfacts Fixtures are installed by tile contractors when your house is built or remodeled.

Write for our illustrated booklet, "The Perfect Bathroom."

THE FAIRFACTS COMPANY, INC.

Manufacturers

Dept. 2E, 234-236 W. 14th Street  
New York City

Look for this  trade-mark

**Fairfacts Fixtures**  
BUILT IN YOUR BATHROOM WALLS

**MARTINI & ROSSI**

Non-Alcoholic

**VERMOUTH**

An economic aid  
to generous  
hospitality.



Send for Recipes

Sole Agents for the United States

**W. A. TAYLOR & CO.**  
22-24 Clarke St. New York City

**WHILE YOU  
RIDE**

Brownie Oilers  
will work your  
car springs free  
from rust and  
dirt.  
No need to pay a  
man to do this  
work the old  
way.



Just put in some oil  
every 500 miles.

Equipment sent on trial, \$4. Ask your  
dealer, or write

**Brown Spring Oil Co.**  
6005 Carnegie Ave. Cleveland, O.

## POINT with PRIDE

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

Bent and broken masses of steel,  
artistically treated. (P. 18.)

Careful Koo, who avoided a big  
bang. (P. 14.)

Vivas for Vittorio Emanuele. (P.  
12.)

A magic fish, an enchantress-siren.  
(P. 18.)

Tonsorial scenery . . . generous  
whiskers . . . chin shrubbery . . .  
soup moustache. (P. 7.)

Cheeks puffed out like full-blown  
peonies. (P. 18.)

A kiss, feminine or masculine. (P.  
3.)

Indemnity for an innocent moon-  
shine victim. (P. 6.)

The "oligarching" of a principality.  
(P. 7.)

Ten knights taking a knightly vow.  
(P. 9.)

Jean Longuet's negative. (P. 12.)

Mistinguett, "sprouting plumes." (P.  
16.)

Setting oysters' hearts aflame. (P.  
30.)

Fords at cost. (P. 22.)

Breathless eggs. (P. 30.)

A diplomat's stinging assertion. (P.  
8.)

A score of dogs saved from a mighty  
bang. (P. 12.)

## VIEW with ALARM

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

Gritting teeth. (P. 26.)

A livid face. (P. 3.)

Eyes rolling with fury. (P. 13.)

Clenched fists. (P. 19.)

A face purple with rage. (P. 7.)

Presidential priority over Cali-  
fornian cattle. (P. 1.)

The U. S. 70% inefficient. (P. 7.)

Two Reverend Doctors threatening  
to bolt. (P. 20.)

The Pepper child. (P. 2.)

Abolition of a Monarchy. (P. 9.)

A painful emulation. (P. 12.)

A rodent, a "most wretched, puny,  
skin-and-bone creature." (P. 8.)

Court officials walking backwards.  
(P. 8.)

Self-Deification and self-Napoleoni-  
fication. (P. 11.)

Kingly guffaws, or a razz by Ras.  
(P. 11.)

An injustice to a champion's personal  
charm. (P. 26.)

Ghouling in all its ghastliness. (P.  
12.)

"Absolute bumptiousness." (P. 26.)

Gritty tooth pastes. (P. 27.)

# Do Your Dollars Work as Hard as You Do?

A NOTED Financier recently declared that many people are praised for practicing thrift when they really are only hoarding. And he pointed out that there is a vast difference. True thrift is a builder. Thrift is best expressed when your dollars are working for you—yielding you a fair return for their saving. The truly thrifty person—and this includes those of both large means and small—is one whose dollars are working just as hard, every minute of the day, as he is working to save them. Your dollars are best employed in sound investments of assured safety with an interest yield that really repays you for the effort to save.

For 39 years George M. Forman & Company have placed in profitable employment the dollars of many thousands of investors. For 39 years this institution has served the nation, establishing the remarkable record of 39 years without the loss of a single dollar in principal or interest to any customer. Such a record could only be possible by the rigid exercise of every rule of safety and selection that financial experts could devise. And in conse-



quence Forman First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds, yielding 6%, 6½% and 7%, are everywhere recognized as the choicest investments for employment of the dollars of both large and small investors.

## 8 Tests Of Safety

For the benefit of all investors, Forman experts have prepared a summary of these rules of safety that any investor can apply to every investment. We have been gratified to know that these rules, or tests, have saved investors many thousands of dollars—they may save many for you. By them you can throw the searchlight of safety on every investment, large or small—and know that your dollars will be working for you absolutely protected. Sending for a copy of this booklet, "How to Select Safe Bonds," places you under no obligation whatever. It is free.

## GEORGE M. FORMAN & COMPANY

105 W. MONROE ST. CHICAGO

PERSHING SQUARE BLDG., NEW YORK CITY

**39 Years Without Loss to a Customer**



This valuable booklet, "How to Select Safe Bonds," is now free to every investor or prospective investor. Mail this request blank for your copy.

George M. Forman & Company  
105 W. Monroe, Dept. 1276, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me "How to Select Safe Bonds." I understand there is no cost or obligation.

Name .....

Address .....

City..... State.....

# Cotton

## -in your telephone\*

Cotton is one of nineteen materials needed to make a telephone. The fibre has qualities which play a large part in keeping the voice currents on the pathways provided for them.

It is valuable as an insulator. It is flexible. It stands usage. Such a combination of properties gives cotton its important place in the covering of telephone and switchboard cords.

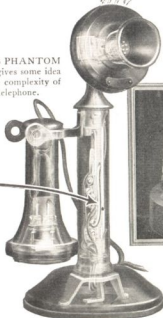
This cotton stands the hard test of day by day service because it was carefully selected for the job. Just one more evidence of the high standard which Western Electric sets for every stage of telephone manufacture.

*\*No. 8 of a series  
on raw materials.*

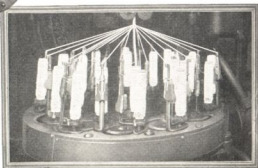
THIS PHANTOM  
view gives some idea  
of the complexity of  
your telephone.



A CLOSE-UP OF THE COVERING.  
The transmitter cord inside your telephone. Here the toughness of the cotton fibre counts—where it comes in constant contact with metal parts.



THE STRENGTH TEST. This machine takes representative samples of the cotton thread and tests their tensile strength. The standard required is such as to assure long and dependable service.



LIKE DANCING AROUND THE MAY-  
POLE. The spools of cotton whirl 'round and  
'round, weaving the cord covering tightly and  
quickly—so quickly in fact that 11,000,000 cords  
was the record production for 1923.

# Western Electric

SINCE 1869 MAKERS OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT