

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. III NO. 24

PIUS XI
No Popery?
(See Page 10)

JUNE 16, 1924



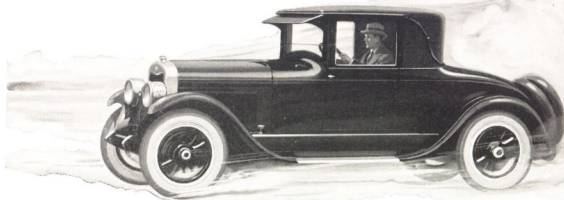
TIME AND PROGRESS

Progress is largely governed by the way men measure Time! The more enlightened the age, the higher the value set on that most priceless heritage of the race.

This need for conservation of the hours is one reason for the choice of a Lincoln by those in the front of today's progress.

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LINCOLN MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.
Division of Ford Motor Company



LINCOLN

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. III. No. 24

June 16, 1924

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

☛ The President went to the Capitol at 6:00 p. m. on the day Congress closed. He waited in the President's room, attended by the entire Cabinet except Messrs. Hoover and Davis, ready to consider and sign any last-minute bills that were passed. The Senate chose to filibuster and his visit was largely in vain, although he signed 77 bills. Promptly at 7:00 p. m., the hour of closing, maintaining a profound silence, he hastened away to his waiting automobile.

☛ Attending Church for the first time in four weeks, Mr. Coolidge watched the Rev. Jason Noble Pierce baptize 20 infants. During the proceeding Mr. Coolidge grinned broadly.

☛ The President vetoed the Postal Pay Increase Bill, carrying an annual cost of some \$68,000,000 and a provision for publication of campaign expenditures. He regarded the former portion as undesirable, but declared that he would have approved the latter if it had stood alone. This was his third veto.

☛ A number of additional radio amplifiers were installed throughout the White House.

☛ Mr. Coolidge presided at an oratorical contest in which five boys and two girls gave orations on the American Constitution. Four Justices of the Supreme Court were judges of the contest—Van Devanter, Butler, Sutherland, Sanford. First prize (\$3,500) was awarded to Don Tyler of Los Angeles. In his prolegomena, the President said:

"Our constitutional system has justified itself not only in our own history, but in the fact that it has been accepted as the model upon which so many later experiments in democratic-republican institutions have been based."

☛ Mr. Coolidge delivered the Commencement address at Howard University (Negro), saying: "The progress of the colored people on this continent is one of the marvels of modern history."

☛ Among the bills signed by the Pres-

ident during the last week of Congress was one making every Indian born in the country a citizen of the U. S. and of the state in which he resides. Of about 325,000 Indians in the country, there were still some 125,000 who were not citizens.

☛ At a White House garden party given for disabled veterans of the War, there was an interruption when the President was notified that a bill had arrived from Congress for his signature. It provided \$6,850,000 for completion of Veterans' Bureau Hospitals. The President ordered a table brought out on the lawn, signed the bill before the wounded soldiers and gave one of them the pen with which he signed it.

☛ Washington was made gay by 3,000 real estate men who assembled in convention and paraded the streets wearing white flannels and brilliant hat bands inscribed with the names of their home cities. All Washington was placarded with signs of "Welcome Realtors." Not to be outdone, the President welcomed them on the south lawn of the White

House and in a short speech declared: "No other business group contributes more effort to establishing full appreciation of the great present and assured future of our country. You are purveyors of cheer, confidence and soundly based optimism."

"You are in a very literal sense the sellers of America. You have sold it so well that it is recognized everywhere as the best buy in the world."

☛ Mrs. Coolidge, attended by Mrs. Frank W. Stearns, journeyed to Mercersburg, Pa., to see her elder son John, who will go to Amherst in the Fall, graduated from Mercersburg Academy. She attended the unveiling of a portrait of Lieut. Commander Joel T. Boone, a White House physician, as well as a graduate of Mercersburg. She also laid the cornerstone of a new chapel; heard the class ode, the music of which was written by John; heard him receive the fourth prize in English theme writing; heard him give one of eight honorary orations on *Perseverance*; heard a concert by the Academy Mandolin and Glee Clubs, in the latter of which John sang first bass; heard him given honorable mention as one of the class (of 81) who had been the best influence in the School.

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The Third Veto

The President wrote his third veto. His first—of the Bursum Pension Bill—has been sustained by the Senate. His second—of the Bonus Bill—was overridden by Congress. His third—of the Postal Salary Increase Bill—was made so late that the Senate did not have time to consider it and the House did not receive it at all.

His third veto, like his first two, was an "economy veto," for the purpose of keeping down Government expenditures. Besides providing increases in postal salaries, the Bill (TIME, June 9) carried a rider for publicity of campaign contributions and expenses.

The veto message: "This bill adds approximately \$68,000,000 to the annual expenditures of the Government. It makes no provision for raising this amount as postal

National Affairs—[Continued]

revenue. The money must come from the pockets of the taxpayers. . . .

"The needs of the public, the ability of the people to pay, must have some consideration. These salaries have been adjusted three times since 1918, the last time in 1920. Since then the cost of living has decreased, rather than increased. . . .

"The effect of these increases in salary grades over those for the fiscal year 1918 was an increase of \$600 to clerks and carriers in Post Offices, \$500 to railway postal clerks and \$600 to rural carriers.

"By reason of these increases the Government has paid out during the fiscal years from 1919 to 1923 an additional aggregate of \$450,000,000 in salaries to postal employees above what would have been paid under the scale in effect before the changes as follows:

"During fiscal year 1919, \$33,202,600.
During fiscal year 1920, 68,901,000.
During fiscal year 1921, 110,756,000.
During fiscal year 1922, 114,256,000.
During fiscal year 1923, 123,256,000.

"It is apparent that the Government has dealt generously with this service. . . .

"At the request of the committee which considered this legislation the Post Office Department made a special investigation of the range of salaries paid to persons employed in business institutions throughout the country and reported the results. These investigations covered representative cities ranging in population from 2,000 to over 5,000,000. It was found that in all cases of employees of similar character the average salaries paid were much lower than those paid in the postal service. . . . There is a wide difference in the cost of living in the larger cities and industrial centres as compared with the smaller cities and towns.

"If there is real need for revision of salaries in the postal service it is to provide a wage differential for those employees serving in post offices located in the large cities and industrial centres. There is no justification for increasing salaries to apply to all offices when the need for such increases does not apply to a large number of the offices. . . .

"For the fiscal year 1923, the postal revenues were \$32,000,000 less than the costs of the service for that year. This deficit had to be met from the moneys paid by the taxpayers.

"We should not add to the amount of the postal deficit as is proposed by this bill, but should attempt as a sound business principle to have the users

of the mails approximately pay the cost of the mails. . . .

"If that provision stood alone, I should approve that part of the bill relating to campaign funds."

Grooming the Mule

With the question of Republican nomination settled by the coming of the Republican Convention, the Democrats had the field of conjecture all to themselves. Candidates rushed about, hurriedly grooming themselves for the fray.

In Florida a quietus was apparently put upon the hopes of Senator Under-

finn his stand on prohibition by issuing a statement:

"I maintain that the present hypocritical attitude toward the whole question of prohibition would be greatly relieved by having Congress fix a maximum alcoholic content based upon science and sound reasoning, thereafter leaving every state to enact any statute it pleases with regard to regulation of the traffic in light wines and beer within that alcoholic content, so that the state that desires light wines and beer within the alcoholic content prescribed by Congress may also have what it desires."

¶ The most interesting possibility in many ways remained Samuel Ralston of Indiana. He went out to Indiana during the closing days of Congress to attend the State Convention choosing delegates to the National Convention. He made a speech saying:

"Great as this honor is, however, I would not speak truthfully to you should I refrain from saying that I have never aspired to the Presidency of this country. If there are those who doubt my sincerity in what I am saying, let me lay additional emphasis on my state of mind by declaring that this convention will please me most by allowing the delegates from Indiana to go to the New York convention uninstructed."

Strange to say, politicians and political observers regard this expression as entirely sincere. They characterize him as a sweet, if not a naive old man, and many feel sure that he will be the Democratic nominee. It is suggested that at his age even the possibility that he might die in office, if elected, is an added attraction to him as a candidate, just as his lack of enemies is his present asset.

The fact seems to be that his great friend Tom Taggart is booming him for nomination, and he has not the heart to refuse outright, although he little cares for the nomination. When he was Governor of Indiana, he once appointed Taggart to a vacancy in the Senate. Now he has a place in the Senate due to the support of the state organization of which Taggart is head.

The Indiana Convention acceded nominally to Mr. Ralston's request. It chose an uninstructed delegation to go to the convention. But Taggart will head it and it will go to Manhattan with Ralston in his heart.

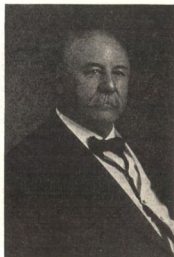
CONGRESS

The Legislative Week

The Senate:

¶ Passed an omnibus bill carrying pensions for some 200 veterans and widows.

¶ Passed but failed to approve after



MR. RALSTON

"There is a parlor game —"

(See Page 6)

wood when Mr. McAdoo carried the state primary. In every southern state, except Alabama, McAdoo has vanquished his rival. What hope was left for the Alabamian?

One of the features of the McAdoo victory in Florida was the election by a large vote of William J. Bryan as a McAdoo delegate. Counting Mr. Bryan, McAdoo men asserted that they would have 614 votes on the first ballot at the Democratic Convention. They even talked of nomination by the tenth ballot. But the nomination of any one so early in the procedure was hardly a safe prediction.

¶ Franklin D. Roosevelt claimed 253 votes for Governor Smith of New York on the first ballot, with a rapid increase of strength thereafter. Smith, the leading so-called wet aspirant, de-

National Affairs—[Continued]

conference a deficiency bill carrying \$186,000,000, of which \$131,000,000 was to pay the first year's cost of the soldier bonus.

☛ Adopted a resolution directing that an appeal be brought in the case of Mal Daugherty, brother of the former Attorney General, who was acquitted on a charge of contempt for refusing to bring various records before the Daugherty investigating committee.

☛ Approved a conference report on a bill to increase the salaries of Post Office employees and provide for the publication of campaign contributions (TIME, June 9). The bill was vetoed by the President.

☛ Passed the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill, carrying a contribution of \$9,000,000 from the Federal Treasury.

☛ Approved finally the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, carrying \$399,000,000.

☛ Defeated a motion to bring from committee a bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the relief of German women and children.

☛ Passed a bill appropriating \$2,700,000 for establishing a national reforestation policy.

☛ Passed a resolution for a committee to sit during the Summer and Fall to investigate campaign expenditures and contributions for and against Presidential and Senatorial candidates.

☛ Passed a bill to admit some 13,000 immigrants who have arrived in excess of the quota.

☛ Passed many minor bills.

☛ Adjourned sine die.

The House:

☛ Defeated the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill by vote of 224 to 154.

☛ Passed a Senate bill carrying \$6,850,000 for completing the hospital construction program of the Veterans' Bureau.

☛ Passed the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

☛ Finally approved the Independent Offices and District of Columbia Appropriation Bills.

☛ Passed a bill establishing a separate bureau of prohibition enforcement in the Treasury Department.

☛ Passed a bill appropriating \$165,000,000 for a two-year road-building program.

☛ Passed a bill to permit certain immigrants now in this country in excess of quota to remain here.

☛ Passed the omnibus pension bill for veterans.

☛ Passed a resolution authorizing the

Interstate Commerce Commission to undertake a thorough survey of railroad freight rate schedules with a view to lowering rates on agricultural products.

☛ Passed many minor bills.

☛ Adjourned sine die.

Summary

Last week the first session of the 68th Congress was history. In the Senate 3,631 bills and resolutions were introduced; in the House 10,436 bills and resolutions were introduced. About 300 bills were passed by both the House and the Senate.

The Output included:

All the regular annual appropriation acts for the various branches of the Government.

A tax reduction act.

An act for reorganizing the diplomatic and consular services.

An act tightening restrictions on immigration.

A proposal, offered to the states for ratification, for an Amendment to the Constitution to give Congress power to regulate and prohibit Child Labor.

An act giving bonuses for Veterans of the World War, most of it in insurance. (Passed over the President's veto.)

No Output:

A deficiency appropriation bill carrying funds for the payment of the soldier bonus. (Failed to come up for final approval in the Senate.)

A bill increasing the pensions of all veterans of wars from 1812 to 1902. (Defeated in the Senate in an attempt to pass it over the President's veto.)

A bill to increase salaries of Post Office employees and to provide for publicity of campaign contributions. (Failed to come up in the Senate after veto by the President.)

Any bill for agricultural relief. (McNary-Haugen Bill defeated in the House; Norbeck-Burtness Bill defeated in the Senate; others not considered.)

Any important bill affecting the railroads or freight rates. (Barclay Bill undisposed of in the House.)

Any action on the proposal that the U. S. enter the World Court. (Not considered in the Senate.)

A bill to add eight scout cruisers to the Navy and to reboiler six of the oldest battleships. (Passed by both Houses, but died at adjournment when the Senate had still pending a motion to reconsider.)

Any bill to dispose of Muscle Shoals. (No action by the Senate.)

Closing Hours

"The Congress that nobody liked"—Senators and Congressmen said it about themselves. They said it because the press said it. But they realized the truth of it keenly; although all of them left the Capitol feeling sure that they would return in December—none of their terms expire until next March—they went knowing that many of them would come back, following the November elections, only for a farewell session.

The consequent feeling of depression was evident in the closing hours. The Democrats strove to shift the burden of disfavor upon the Republican Congress. The Republican members were eager to lay any failure to obstruction by Democrats and insurgents. Both were anxious to put blame on the Administration, which retained an unaccountable popularity, playing a cautious, silent game at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Recrimination and invective were the closing keywords.

The House worked desperately to clean up its calendar. Late hours and early hours were resorted to. Time was doled out in minutes. Speakers belched forth their arguments in haste in order to have their say before the descending gavel silenced them. Conferees worked desperately, reports were agreed with or disagreed with in hasty efforts at accomplishment. Business was rushing.

In the Senate there was not quite the same amount of hurry. The disposition of the Senators would not permit it. Most of them preferred to express themselves freely and fully, even if some legislation might fail for lack of time to consider it.

On the Democratic side of the aisle, in the rear row, Heflin of Alabama shone, his elephantine frame resplendent in cream colored pongee. Ever and anon the great chider would burst forth in oratory, belaboring the Republicans—regular and insurgent—making the galleries laugh. When a Republican rose in reply, and there seemed any possibility of a successful counter attack, Caraway of Arkansas interposed. He wandered from seat to seat, with his hands in his pockets, or walked like a monk in the monastery yard—head bowed, hands held before him—stopping only to draw an apt, ironical remark. In the third row, beside the aisle, handling his books and papers, the downright Robinson, Democratic leader, maintained a watchful eye on the course of legislation, now and then casting in a tart remark or direction.

There was Copeland of New York

National Affairs—[Continued]

wearing his inevitable red carnation, and McKellar of Tennessee, who became irate because the Chair did not see him when he rose. Underwood of Alabama came and went, playing an unobtrusive part in the front row. Pat Harrison of Mississippi, the great denunciator, remained for the most part silent, save when he rose to deliver one of his thunderbolts across the House. Two rows further back, pince-nez on nose, sat the sententious Ashurst of Arizona, intent on periodically expressing himself with great deliberation, learning and politeness. King of Utah, very business-like, examined every bill, the least important, with meticulous eye and, "reserving the right to object," would demand an explanation of it. Following this, he generally declined to object, while Mr. Cummins from the Chair murmured the oft-repeated formula, "Is there any objection—the Chair hears none—the bill is passed." Very occasionally a man with a sleek white head and formidable jaw, James A. Reed of Missouri, rose to speak a few words of conviction.

On the Republican side, no less pronounced characters took a hand in the proceedings. In the first row on the aisle—appropriate seat—Senator La Follette appeared, tight-lipped and bushy-haired, in neat frock coat, and slightly stooped, with rather a genial air. His desk was a frequent stopping place for Senators meandering about the chamber. With a critical smile he watched the progress of legislation, and then, when the moment came, stepped forward with an impassioned speech about the starving women and children of Germany. Stepping into the aisle, gesticulating fiercely, he paced about. Half a dozen times his voice broke with an excess of emotion. When he had done he dropped into his seat exhausted, and several Democrats rushed across to congratulate him.

By contrast, Henry Cabot Lodge came and went like a silent wraith. He seemed frail, apparently steadied himself by the desks, so that a sudden draught might not upset him. He paused to chat with this one, with that one, with La Follette, with Pat Harrison, and then retired to recline in the background with legs stretched out and jacket tightly buttoned.

There was Wadsworth of New York, bald and business-like, tall and efficient, getting the bills of the Military Affairs Committee through in proper order. There was the venerable Warren of Wyoming, father-in-law of General Pershing, quietly, politely, seeing to the Appropriation Bills. Back of Warren sat Borah, silent mostly, but now and

then rising to express in even tones a few well-directed arguments. Further to the side, but coming forward when he spoke, was Brookhart, the singularly soft-voiced insurgent from Iowa, striving in unequal battle with the Heflins and the Caraways, badgering the so-called farm bloc for its unsuccess.



© Wide World

SENATOR KING

"Reserving the right to object"

Moses, trim and aggressive, occasionally unleashed his lightning wit, or gave a neat whip cut across the flank of an attacking Democrat. Smoot, the Mormon elder, tall and slender as a mast, with a voice like a wind murmuring among the halyards, went unemotionally about his business. Fess, coming forward in a halting defense of his brother Ohioan, Daugherty, met the biting attack of the active, relentless Norris. While from the farthest corner, Magnus Johnson, in broad Swedish accent, vouched for the distress of the farmers and threatened, if he were re-elected next Fall, to "but in" on their behalf as he had not done during the apprenticeship of his brief ad interim term.

In the House the final minutes wore away without controversy. A few minutes before the closing hour, seven p. m., the clock was stopped and the members gathered together and sang *Merrily We Roll Along, The Old Oaken Bucket, Sweet Adeline, My Country 'Tis of Thee*. Speaker Gillett announced that the session was at an end, and wished the members "pleasant

vacation." "And reelection!" shouted the members as the gavel fell.

In the Senate final legislation was tied up by filibustering. Senator Spencer made a long speech to prevent action on the report of the Public Lands Committee which investigated the naval oil leases. Senator Heflin aired for the last time his opinions on the Republican Party's record. Then Senator Pittman, angered that a provision was not included to furnish funds for a reclamation project in Nevada, started his own filibuster, declaring that the bill should not pass. There was confusion in the chamber. President pro tempore Cummins ordered the Sergeant at Arms to clear the aisle of Senators. At three minutes before closing, when it was apparent that the Deficiency measure could not pass, Senator Robinson asked unanimous consent to provide the funds necessary for the bonus. Senator Borah objected. The gavel fell.

The men above named and their colleagues, "the Congress that nobody liked," went home to burn incense before their lares and penates, to offer prayers for success in November elections.

Smiling Bob

In April 1922, Mr. La Follette walked down the centre aisle of the Senate with a piece of paper in his hand. It was a resolution which he was about to present for an investigation of naval oil leases by the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

Last week the Committee, having wrought havoc in the political firmament wrote its report. On the very day that the report was completed Senator La Follette again walked down the aisle. He held another piece of paper, and he smiled as he raised his hand and said "Mr. President—"

Senator George Higgins Moses had the floor. He paused and said: "I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin."

Mr. La Follette continued: "I ask the Senator to yield to me to introduce a resolution which I send to the desk and ask to have read."

A page took the paper and transferred it to the clerk who began to read, with the usual stentorian monotony:

RESOLVED: That a special committee of five Senators be elected forthwith to investigate and report to the Senate on Dec. 5, 1924, the campaign expenditures made by or on behalf of, or in support of, or in opposition to any and all candidates for President and Vice President and Presidential Electors; the names of all persons, firms or corporations contributing to the said candidate or candidates or their party committee or committees, or any other

National Affairs—[Continued]

agency; the amounts contributed, pledged, loaned or otherwise made available for use, the method of expenditures thereof, but, as to the facts in relation thereto not only as to the subscriptions of money and the expenditures thereof, but as to use of any means of influence, including the promise of patronage, and all other facts in relation thereto that would not only be of public interest but would aid the Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

That was all for the moment.

Two days later, on the closing day of the session, Mr. La Follette called up his resolution. Senator James A. Reed proposed to amend it by enlarging the scope of the investigation to include candidates for Senator. The Senate agreed to the amendment. The resolution was put to the "ayes" and "nays" and was passed without a dissenting vote.

Senator Lodge rose and suggested five Senators to be members of the committee:

Borah, Republican, Chairman; Jones (of Wash.) Republican; Shipstead, Farmer-Laborite; Caraway, Democrat; Bayard, Democrat.

The Senate agreed—but it smiled. Senator Lodge had spoken but it was Senator La Follette whose voice they had heard. The old guard was not represented on the list—it was a La Follette, not a Lodge, committee.

So the deed was done and another investigation was set on foot—an investigation that well may play a major part in the coming campaign. There were numbers of Senators who would have preferred that it should not pass, but anyone who opposed it would needlessly have discredited himself.

Its possibilities were plain. It would react to the disadvantage of the Republican candidate, because Republican campaign funds are always the largest. But the Republicans had no love to waste upon Mr. Coolidge. On the other hand—if he should happen to be the Democratic nominee—it would probably also react on Mr. McAdoo, who has conducted an elaborate pre-convention campaign that must have cost a "mint" of money, not to mention promises of patronage. As for Senator La Follette, if he becomes a third party candidate, the investigation will work entirely to his advantage: he will not have the resources of the regular Republicans or even the Democrats and in addition his campaign will be comparatively inexpensive, since it will be conducted in only ten or a dozen states with the hope of preventing a majority in the Electoral College, and securing an election in the House of Representatives. There was one other point for La Follette as a third party candidate: the resolution provided for an investigation of "campaign expenditures . . . made in oppo-

sition to any . . . candidate." If an organization should be formed expressly to defeat him, it would be dragged into the light and become as a great talking point in his favor.

Mr. La Follette had a right to chuckle.



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JAZZY-BO JOHNSON

Can he strut?

WOMEN

Republican Ladies

Political hands have learned a new tune, *The Ladies are Coming*. Four years ago women were first recognized by the National Republican organization. The form of the recognition consisted chiefly in the appointment of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton as Vice Chairman of the National Executive Committee. Next Fall Mrs. Upton is going to run in the 19th Ohio district as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congressman. Meanwhile she offered her resignation as Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee.

But the Republicans could not afford to backslide in the recognition of women. Accordingly William M. Butler appointed Mrs. Alvin Tobias Hert of Kentucky, widow of the late "Tobe" Hert, former National Committeeman from Kentucky, to the vacant post. To recognize still further the sex, Mrs. J. Willis Martin of Phila-

delphia was elected Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization of the Convention—the Committee which was to select Frank W. Mondell for its permanent Chairman.

NEGROES

Jazz-Bo

Several days before the Republican Convention in Cleveland, the Republican National Committee assembled there to decide contests between delegations. As usual, the chief contests concerned the delegations from the South where Negroes have a prominent part in the organization. And the Negro question was very significant—for Negroes have been migrating northward, and to offend them might lose the Republican Party large blocs of votes in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York.

In the first contest a delegation of two was accredited from the District of Columbia, one of the two a Negro.

In a contest over the delegates from Mississippi, Perry W. Howard, a Negro, secured the seating of his delegation in preference to that of M. J. Mulvihill, Republican National Committeeman from that State.

The most spectacular contest was over the delegation from Georgia. "Colonel" Henry Lincoln Johnson, who is National Committeeman from Georgia, brought a contest to unseat the so-called J. L. Phillips faction. It did not seem that he would succeed. Being a lawyer—a brilliant and able lawyer, according to Negroes who know him—he presented his own case. He paced up and down before the Committee for an hour, carrying on a running fire of debate with the Committee, with his opponents. Referring to J. L. Phillips, former leader of the opposing faction, he declared:

"The contestants here are playing the tragedy of Caesar with Caesar left out. Where is the National Committeeman you elected at Atlanta? Can you answer in decency?"

"I will tell you where he is. He is on trial in the District of Columbia, charged with stealing \$2,000,000 of money from the Government in this War profiteering."

"What has that to do with the issue in this case?" inquired a Committeeman. "It has this to do with it: they selected a man that no white man or black man in Georgia will stand for."

The turning point came when Mr. Johnson presented a letter written by the late President Harding to C. Bascom Slemm saying it had been a blunder to recognize the Phillips faction

National Affairs—[Continued]

instead of the Johnson faction. Mr. Johnson added that President Harding had told him last Summer: "That has been the blunder of my life. I'm going to set it right as soon as I get back from Alaska."

The Committee voted 22 to 14 to seat the Johnson delegation. But *The Washington Post* paragraphed ironically:

*"Stop your laughing and talking
And get to walking
For that big chocolate cake. . . ."*

"A letter from the grave helps Jazz-Bo spring some Georgia camp meeting stuff on the Republican National Committee, and Henry Lincoln Johnson, who eased himself in as National Committeeman in 1920, walks off again with the prize cake. 'Can he strut . . . that's what he never does nothing else but!'"

ARMY AND NAVY

Blighted

The career of the Naval Bill which authorized building eight new scout cruisers and making major repairs on six battleships, including conversion into oil burners, went forward on a wave of success which suddenly subsided and left it on a reef. The bill, which carried about \$150,000,000, was passed by the House (TIME, June 9).

It went to the Senate and was expected to meet stubborn opposition from the "small Navy" men. Instead, the clerk read the bill's title, the Chair asked if there was any objection. There was none. The bill was passed.

Some one had been caught napping. Senator King of Utah had been lying in wait for the bill. But he left the Chamber for a moment. Senator Borah was supposed to be on guard to see that the bill did not pass. He spoke to Senator Hale, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, and had an understanding that the bill would not be brought up at that time. So he, too, left the chamber.

Just before six in the evening, prior to the dinner recess, when only a very few Senators remained in the chamber, Senator Hale brought up the bill and it was passed. Shortly afterward Senator King rushed in and made a motion to reconsider the bill. His motion was still pending at seven o'clock the next day when the Senate adjourned. Consequently, the bill was not sent to the President, who had indicated his intention of signing it.

POLITICAL NOTES

Stay-at-Homes

Cleveland—the glorious city of Cleveland—tore for a brief moment from Washington the crown as the chief political city of the U. S. The recital of prominent Republicans who went thither for the Convention is too long for repetition, but the recital of those who did not go is worth attending.

They were:

Chauncey M. Depew at the age of 90 did not go to occupy his seat in the New York delegation. It was the first Republican Convention he has missed since 1888.

Hiram Johnson decided not to be present and released his delegates. Why should he go when he looked forward no longer to the nomination? Senator La Follette was content that he should be represented by his supporters and let it go at that.

Senator Borah held aloof, perhaps feeling that he might not be at home. Uncle Joe Cannon refused to leave his retirement and the delights of rustic pursuits.

Calvin Coolidge stayed at his desk in Washington, letting William M. Butler from Massachusetts and C. Bascom Slemmons from Virginia carry his banners to the Convention Hall.

Some others went. Mrs. Harding, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Sawyer, attended as an observer, perhaps remembering the day four years ago when from the gallery she saw her husband nominated. General Jacob S. Coxey, who marched his army of unemployed to the Capitol in 1894, was at hand, distributing pamphlets which asserted that interest on money should be abolished. There, too, went Harry M. Daugherty, no longer with highest power, a simple delegate from Ohio.

A Parlor Game

Clinton W. Gilbert, famed Washington correspondent, author of *The Mirrors of Washington*, compared Senator Ralston and Calvin Coolidge:

If modesty is one of the virtues, Mr. Ralston has it over any other candidate who ever ran for the Presidency. There is a parlor game which consists in rating the qualities your friends possess. We might apply it to Presidential candidates. For modesty I should vote Ralston at 10 and Coolidge at 3. For ambition I should vote Coolidge at 10 and Ralston at 2. For honesty, I should vote them both at 8, for I shouldn't give any one 10 in honesty. For character I should make them both high. For modernity I should give the edge to Coolidge. Ralston belongs in the Prince Albert-coat period. But I recall this game always ended in a rating for "sex lure." I shall stop right here.

Nominees

Two parties got in early work nominating candidates for the November elections.

One was the American Party which met at Columbus, Ohio, and nominated Judge Gilbert O. Nations for President. It invited support from the Ku Klux Klan and adopted a platform outlawing war and polygamy.

The Prohibition Party met also at Columbus only a day or two later. A few members presented a motion to dissolve the party, but it refused to be dissolved. It nominated for President, H. P. Faris of Clinton, Mo.; for Vice President, Miss Marie C. Brehm of Long Beach, Calif.

A Dress Rehearsal

The closing of Congress gave Senator Pat Harrison some fine opportunities to tongue-lash Republicans, and he was not slow to seize his opportunities.

He cried across the chamber:

"You put off the development of Muscle Shoals and will prohibit farmers from getting cheaper fertilizer to help them. You have denied consideration of the McNary farm-relief bill, and the so-called Norris-Sinclair bill, and it looks as if my friend from Idaho (Mr. Gooding) would not be able to get up his reclamation bill. Nothing has been done to help the farmers."

Mr. Lenroot: "I want to ask the Senator how it is, if the Democrats controlled a majority in the Senate, and passed the tax bill, that they have not been able to put through some farm legislation?"

Mr. Harrison: "We have not blocked any farm legislation here. We have been appealing to Senators on the other side to do something but they would not do it. They were busy trying to pass the Mellon plan, which gave 1,200 people in the country out of 3,555,000 a great reduction and prevented the enormous number of 3,500,000 from being given the greater reduction of the Democratic plan. Senators on the other side were too busy looking after the special interests of the country to take care of the farmers, and when they go back home they will have to explain it to them."

Mr. Moses: "Mr. President, I wish to announce that what the Senate has just heard is a mere dress rehearsal. The real speech by the Senator from Mississippi, amplifying the text which he has used today, will be heard in Madison Square Garden on the 24th of June!"

FOREIGN NEWS

THE LEAGUE

Agenda

The 29th session of the Council of the League of Nations opened at Geneva, Switzerland. Among the agenda:

1) Consideration of reports upon financial reconstruction in Austria and Hungary.

2) Discussion of a project to limit expenditure on armaments.

3) Investigation of a British proposal to determine the League's authority, under the Treaties of St. Germain, Trianon, Neuilly, to investigate conditions in Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria.

4) Debate upon individual authority and responsibility of the members of the Saar Commission.

5) Inspection of reports on Danzig, Russian and Greek refugees, Albania.

6) Examination of the League's finances and of a proposal to build a conference hall.

7) Scrutiny of a British communication on Iraq in which the Turko-British disagreement is likely to figure.

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Parliament's Week

House of Commons. The Government's Housing Bill was passed by the House. This Bill, which is designed to solve the housing problem in Britain, calls for State subsidies of \$146,200,000 per annum, extending over many years with a possible total expenditure of \$6,450,000,000. The Government was forced to accept, however, a Liberal resolution calling for stoppage of contributions in absence of labor and material at reasonable prices.

☛ The Standing Committee of the House approved the Adamson Bill which enfranchises women of 21 years of age. At present only women over the age of 30 can vote.

☛ The House adjourned for the Whit-sunday recess.

Debt Payments

Britain was scheduled to make on June 15 her quarterly payment of \$68,160,000 for interest and sinking fund charges on her debt to the U. S. Treasury. Including this instalment, Great Britain will have paid back \$228,000,000 on her original debt of \$4,604,128,085.

The interesting feature of the pay-

ment was not so much its amount—that is in accordance with a regular schedule for future debt retirement—but the form in which the payments were to be made. In negotiating her debt agreement with the U. S. Treasury, Britain was allowed to make her payments at her option in U. S. Liberty Bonds at par. When former payments were made the Liberty issues stood at 98 or 99, so a perceptible saving to the British was thus realized. Now, however, owing to easier money in the U. S. this Spring, every Liberty issue is above par and no such saving is possible.

It was thought, therefore, that the payment would be made in gold. This did not necessarily mean, however, that Britain would ship gold ingots to the U. S. Government. British dollar credits accumulated in the U. S. will merely be transferred to Washington. Payment on the debt would be made in gold only when the purchase of bills of exchange on the American market would be likely to depreciate the value of the pound.

Russian Gloom

A plenary session of the Anglo-Russian Conference was to have been held in London during the past week, but was suddenly canceled at the request of Christian Rakovsky, Russian Chargé d'Affaires in London and head of the Bolshevik delegation to the Conference.

The reason for the postponement was said to be that the Russians could not come to a decision concerning the method of paying their pre-War debt. More important still is the fact that the Soviet Government cannot now obtain on their own terms the big loan that it hoped to raise in London. The British Government let it be known that there could be no thought of a Government guarantee for any loan made to Russia. This means that the Bolsheviks in London will have to negotiate direct with British bankers who, according to recent statements, will not lend Russia a penny until private British investors' claims have been satisfactorily settled. This, in turn, means that the Moscow Government must modify its financial and legal systems in order to make safe future British investments in Russia.

U. S. recognition of Russia being at present out of the question, London is the only place in the world where Russia can obtain the large credits requisite to her reconstruction. The situation was therefore one of extreme seriousness for the Bolsheviks

and it was probably because of the gravity of the present stage of negotiations that Maxim Litvinov, Assistant Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, hurried from Moscow across the face of Europe to the British Metropolis.

The Times, displaying an attitude entirely in keeping with that of the greater part of the British press, printed a letter from one Athelstan Riley, Seigneur of Trinity, Jersey, in which lofty scorn is apparent:

"The current number of the *Pravda*, the official organ of the Soviets, contains a cartoon. This represents three rollicking gentlemen, farm-in-arm, in top hats, one of which is encircled by a nimbus. Underneath are three names, 'The King of England,' 'MacDonald' and 'Jesus Christ.'

"The representatives of the Soviets are now in London, regarded as our guests and were received by His Majesty at yesterday's levee, two days after the arrival of this number of the *Pravda* in England from Moscow.

"I understand that the Soviet representatives are still in London."

"Commodore of Rum Row"

A request made by Sir Brodrick Hartwell, Bart., for subscriptions to buy liquor abroad and ship it to the rum fleet off the shore of the U. S. threatens to become an international incident. The Baronet's first appeal was to British investors and led to a controversy with Premier MacDonald, who referred to his activities as a "disgraceful blot" (*TIME*, June 9). Apparently British contributors were not forthcoming. But Sir Brodrick is not easily discouraged. His next appeal was made to Americans. He obtained a "sucker list" and mailed a glowing prospectus to the names upon it, which, under the title of "The problem of liquor and the so-called smuggling of liquor into the United States," speaks of "money made and to be made" in the traffic.

It appears that Sir Brodrick, who is sometimes referred to as "The Commodore of Rum Row," was invited by "a powerful group of American importers" to ship various liquors to the rum fleet. "Danger in the enterprise? My word, no!" cries he. Starting in August, 1923, he has managed four successful shipments so far. "I sell my goods for cash," his prospectus declares, "against delivery on the high seas, and the return of the capital and the profit is

Foreign News—[Continued]

therefore certain." "Please remember," he concludes, "the export of whiskey from Great Britain is perfectly legal. It helps British trade, decreases unemployment and swells the national revenue."

"Contumacious Ulster"

The Premier stated in the House of Commons that Mr. Justice Feetham, member of the South African Supreme Court, had, with the full approval of the Government of South Africa, been appointed Chairman of the Irish Boundary Commission (TIME, May 5).

This news was not greeted with enthusiasm by the North (Ulster). The Free State expressed its pleasure at the appointment but its displeasure at the delay which would be caused in awaiting the arrival of the Chairman.

The appointment of Sir Adrian Knox, Chief Justice of Australia, to a committee of the Privy Council was also announced. Sir Adrian and his colleagues are to determine what legal course is to be taken in the event of Northern Ireland continuing to refuse to nominate its member on the Boundary Commission. The North was again displeased, apparently because it fears that an unfavorable decision by the Council would be binding. The resignation of Premier Sir James Craig of Northern Ireland was forecast by political observers, but such an event seems hardly likely to help matters.

The Manchester Guardian, one of the few British journals that has shown any perspicacity and common sense in commenting upon Irish affairs, said editorially: "We do not understand that there is any serious idea among British jurists that the treaty could be invalidated or thus any of its provisions legally frustrated by an act of disloyalty to the Imperial Parliament on Ulster's part. No citizen can repeal a law distasteful to him by disobeying it."

"It is quite intelligible that Mr. MacDonald may wish this governing principle to be laid down afresh, with all the authority which a verdict coming from the whole empire would give it. If, as the treaty act requires, he must, as a last resort, proceed with the appointment of the Boundary Commission and enforce its findings in the face of a contumacious Ulster, it is well that the judgment of the empire should have been expressed on the side of legality."

Disrespectful

Went the Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary and Governor General

of South Africa with his wife, Princess Alice, daughter of Queen Victoria's youngest son, the Duke of Albany, to the Transvaal for some hunting.

Two reports were issued concerning



© Keystone PRINCESS ALICE
She shot a hartebeest

the lack of respect paid the royal party by an infuriated hartebeest.* One report said that the party had stalked and severely wounded a bull hartebeest and on approaching the animal it suddenly got up and charged them, but was shot before it reached the party.

The other report said that the animal succeeded in wounding the Earl, that the Princess was forced to hide behind a sapling from where she managed (at close quarters) to shoot the hartebeest dead.

In South Africa

Since the Parliament of the U. S. A. (Union of South Africa) was dissolved last year (TIME, April 7), a fierce pre-election war has been raging in the Union.

Despite the protests of the U. S. A. Labor Party, Laborites have consistently attended the political meetings of the Premier, General Right Honorable Jan Christian Smuts, to display every kind of hoodlumism. In Durban, 5,000 people flocked together in the Town Hall, most of whom were determined to prevent him from speaking. When the Premier appeared rowdism was let loose and after facing the multitude for ten

minutes in a vain effort to start his speech, he was forced to leave.

At the Durban Club he said: "It is humiliating to me and to all of us, that the Prime Minister of this great country may no longer address his fellow citizens. I have for months pointed to the danger; now you see it demonstrated before your eyes. The red flag has come to South Africa, free speech is denied us. Are we going to sit still under this treatment? I am sure not!"

Transportation Strike

For the third time since the assumption of power by the Labor Party, London transportation facilities were disrupted.

A non-union walk-out of power station workers of the Great Western and London Electric Railways paralyzed the London subway system. The strike was said to have been inspired by Communists, who advised the men to take direct action, independently of their unions, in demanding an increased wage.

The National Union of Railway Men, to which the strikers belong, declared the strike to be illegal, in a manifesto reported as follows: "The people responsible for calling the strike have made a colossal blunder in thinking than an irresponsible small section of the Union can dictate the policy of the Union. Our membership has been schooled into discipline that for any small section of unauthorized people to attempt to undermine constitutional government by such methods can only have one result, and sooner or later the members who are being badly misled will have to realize it. For any small section to think they can drive a Union with such a history as the N. U. R. to accept any movement made by them is simply beating the air. We again appeal to our members on strike to recognize the situation in all its seriousness so far as they themselves are concerned and get back to work immediately."

Meanwhile London streets were congested with every kind of conveyance and the greatest difficulty was experienced by suburban dwellers in getting to their work.

Notes

American rodeo cowboys and cowgirls made a lasting impression upon Londoners when they arrived at the capital of the British Commonwealth en route for the Wembley Exhibition. One cowboy, sitting on the hood of an automobile, yelled: "I want to rope a red-headed goil." He did, but she turned out to be a blonde, so he let her go. Every silk hat within a rope's

* Hartebeest—a large antelope of Africa. *Herrie*, Dutch for hart (male of red deer); *beest*, meaning beast.

Foreign News—[Continued]

length was regarded as legitimate prey and Londoners took it all with marked good humor. One body of men who quite overawed the excited "cowpeople" were the London "bobbies;" they were not molested.

British stockholders in various Anglo-American brewery companies formed an "Individual Liberty League" "to obtain from the United States Government for share-holders in Anglo-American breweries compensation for losses sustained through Prohibition." Earl Birkenhead, ex-Lord High Chancellor, was elected President of the League.

At the annual dinner given by the Rhodes Scholars at Oxford, Lord Grey of Fallodon, ex-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the future of the world depended upon how far the U. S. and the British Commonwealth could pull together. He stated that common ideals and not a common language were the basis of agreement. He thought that both countries wanted the same kind of a world in which to live, and that the problems of both were not problems of republics or monarchies but problems of whether free government was to be maintained and liberty upheld.

Constance Mary Lyon, shop-girl, who recently claimed before an Edinburgh court to be a cousin of the Duchess of York, was declared to be the lawful child of Herbert Ernest Bowes-Lyon, nephew of the Earl of Strathmore. She is, therefore, the Duchess' cousin.

The worst floods in 40 years followed heavy rainfalls in England, the North and Midlands suffering most. Much damage and some loss of life was reported.

Visitors to the Engineering section of the Exhibition at Wembley received a sudden shock when their umbrellas and purses and other articles containing steel were torn from their persons by an invisible force. The thief was a giant magnet weighing 6,720 pounds.

Said Lady Astor about Lord Astor at a Temperance Convention in London: "My husband is a modest fellow; you have no idea what he has sacrificed for the temperance movement. If ever he had any political career, he sacrificed

it when he took up the cause of temperance." Said Lord Astor about Lady Astor: "Since my wife has taken part in public life I have had occasion to change my politics and outlook, but every time this is necessary I find that my politics and outlook end on a higher plane."



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ALEXANDRE MILLERAND
He rented an apartment

BELGIUM

U. S. Ambassador

William Phillips, new Ambassador to Belgium, mounted a royal coach and was driven off to the royal palace, an escort of cavalry clanking in the rear.

Inside the palace Foreign Minister Paul Hymans presented the Ambassador to King Albert who received his credentials. After the usual speech testifying the common good will of both nations, one for the other, the Ambassador was presented to Queen Elizabeth, after which he was escorted back to his residence.

FRANCE

Going, Going —

The political week in France was hectic.

Acting upon the formal advice of MM. Doumergue and Painlevé, respectively Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, President Alexandre Millerand sent for M. Edouard Herriot, Socialist Mayor of Lyons and leader of the Left Bloc.

An exchange of views took place between President and Mayor. According to the Elysée communiqué, no disagreement was expressed upon questions of policy. But when the President asked M. Herriot to form a Cabinet the latter raised the question of the President's resignation. M. Millerand declared he could not discuss the question—he had been elected President of France for seven years and he intended to remain President for that period and to defend to the last the French Constitution which had fixed at seven years the Presidential mandate.

After some delay the President called to the Palais d'Elysée M. Frédéric François-Marsal, ex-Minister of Finance, collector of old china, soldier, sportsman, and requested him to form a Cabinet. M. François-Marsal accepted the task and formed a Ministry:

Premier and Minister of Finance—*M. François-Marsal.*

Foreign Affairs—*Edmond Lefèvre Du Prey.*

Justice—*Senator Antony Ratier.*

Interior—*Justin De Selves.*

War and Pensions—*André Maginot.*

Navy—*Desiré Ferry.*

Labor and Hygiene—*Paul Jourdain.*

Public Works—*Yves Le Trocquer.*

Education—*M. Landry.*

Commerce—*Pierre Flandin.*

Agriculture—*M. Capus.*

Devastated Regions—*Louis Marin.*

Colonies—*Jean Fabry.*

Premier François-Marsal then made the following announcement:

"It is not a Government program that we shall bring into Parliament on Tuesday. It will be only a message from the President of the Republic. That is our only mission.

"We shall add a short declaration to it, saying that our presence is solely to permit the Chief of State, in accordance with the Constitution, to make his voice heard and to see that legality, the very base of the Republic, is respected to the smallest detail.

"We shall invite the representatives of the nation to express their sentiments, and if they are pronounced against the Chief of State, that will end it. The inevitable rites shall be accomplished. But if, as I still hope, they reflect and refuse to commit a fault which also is an injustice, we shall be at their disposal to give all

Foreign News—[Continued]

explanations. But what matters is that order and law shall remain intact."

The new Cabinet became known as "Guardians of the Constitution" or "Millerand's Messengers." So far as the Chamber of Deputies was concerned, President Millerand's term of office was up. But with regard to the Senate, the situation was obscure. It was felt, nevertheless, that the latter body, even if it supported Millerand, would not go to the length of dissolving the Chamber of Deputies. The President was, therefore, thought wise for renting an apartment in Paris.

No Popery!

Agitation in France over the alleged Radical intention of withdrawing the French Embassy to the Holy See is reminiscent of days in 1829 when the Duke of Wellington and Robert Peel forced the Catholic Emancipation Bill on the unwilling English—days when the cry of "No Popery!" agitated England from end to end.

M. Edouard Herriot, who was considered certain to be made Premier of France the moment President Millerand was forced out, stated in a letter to his allies the United Socialists, what his foreign policy would be. The two main points were: 1) abandonment of Poincaré policy in the Ruhr; 2) suppression of the French Embassy to the Vatican.

As might well be expected the conservative French press let out one prolonged howl and showed that it intended to make full use of the proposed break by appealing to religious sentiment, 38/39 of the population of France being Catholic.

The Vatican showed some surprise at what was termed an "unlooked for move," but passed the whole thing off by contending that France gains more than does the Holy See in maintaining good relations with the Pope. In this connection it was asserted that French interests are constantly being furthered by employment, through the Vatican, of Catholic missions in the Far and Near East.

The power of Catholicism in France received its first great blow in 1789 when all Church property became nationalized. From 1801 to 1905, however, relations between the State and Church were governed by the Concordat of Pope Pius VII, which stipulated: 1) that all nationalized Church property be placed at the disposal of the Church; 2) that all salaries be paid by the State; 3) that the Government appoint Archbishops and Bishops only with the consent of the Pope; 4) that the Bishops

appoint priests only with the consent of the Government.

The power of the Church became more an all-important factor in France, and religious orders multiplied with alarming rapidity. In politics the clergy exercised great influence, so much so that in 1871 Gambetta exclaimed: "Clericalism—that is our enemy!" The power of the religious orders was weakened by the law of 1901 and by that of 1904. In the latter year Premier Combes had declared: "Clericalism is, in fact, to be found at the bottom of every agitation and every intrigue from which Republican France has suffered during the last 35 years." By the law of 1905, amended by that of 1907, the State and Church were separated. The Church was allowed the gratuitous use of the Churches under contract from the civil authorities; the State granted pensions to the elder clergy and allowances to the younger clergy for a limited period, but lost any right to participate in the appointment of Bishops and priests.

Naturally all this resulted in bad relations with the Vatican. Good relations were reestablished, however, in 1919, when France, following the precedent established by Protestant Britain in 1914, sent an Ambassador to the Holy See. The Left Parties, following a tradition which dates from the Revolution of 1789, were violently opposed to such action. The results of the recent election (TIME, May 19) having given to the Left a Parliamentary majority, it is only a logical sequence in the concatenation of events for the Left Parties to withdraw the French Embassy from the Vatican.

The withdrawal of the French Embassy cannot affect the indirect power of the Pope in France, but, on the other hand, it is sure to be treated at the Vatican as a hostile gesture. Some interest, therefore, attaches itself to the attitude likely to be taken up by Pope Pius XI, present ruler of Roman Christendom.

Pius XI (Achille Ratti), 261st successor of St. Peter, is fortunately a man of broad views and every bit as much a statesman as he is an ecclesiastic. Elected Supreme Pontiff within one year of being made a Cardinal, he is regarded as "the young man's Pope," although he is in his 68th year.

His policy during his two years at the Vatican has been solely guided by motives of peace and it has been said of him that he is playing a big game

of persuasion for a big end. What he will say to France, if diplomatic relations are severed, is a matter for conjecture, but he is hardly likely to stir up more ill-feeling than is avoidable. It would appear, at any rate, that a Pontiff who permits baseball to be played in the Vatican grounds and who enjoys watching the game from his window, will tolerate without ire the French version of "No Popery!"

Notes

The Fifth Chamber of the Seine Tribunal awarded a soldier \$500 for a "characteristic mistake of the medical profession" in his suit against one Dr. Philippe. The "characteristic mistake" was leaving a sponge in the inside of the soldier, thereby necessitating a second operation.

Florian Parmentier, poet, was awarded a traveling prize for the best book of poems for the year. The reactionary press bitterly assailed the poet who is anti-militaristic, particular expression being taken, apparently, to a passage:

"Courage does not mean facing bayonets, but accomplishing one's social duty."

Mme. Marie Laparcerie lost her suit for plagiarism against Victor Marguerite (TIME, Aug. 6), the jury declaring that *La Garçonne* was original and that the former's *Rosine's Lovers* had not been copied or used in any way.

GERMANY

Im Reichstage

After a protracted period of futile negotiations with the Monarchists, Chancellor Marx told President Ebert that he had decided to continue in power with the old Cabinet (TIME, Dec. 10).

The first appearance of the Cabinet in the Reichstag was greeted with howls of derision from the Communists. Referring to the Experts' Report (Dawes Plan) Chancellor Marx said: "The Government is convinced that in internal questions, no matter how important, must yield precedence to matters of foreign policy, which are important alike to German unity and German economic life. The Government will devote all its energy to the work neces-

Foreign News—[Continued]

sary for carrying out the experts' report."

Next day discussion started on the Experts' Report. The Nationalist Party (Monarchist), through Count von Westarp, declared: "The Experts' Report fatally misjudges not only Germany's obligation but also her ability to pay. Acceptance of the report as a whole seems to me premature."

All day long the debate continued. Frau Ruth Fischer, Communist, called the Reichstag "a masquerade of capitalistic dictatorship" and asserted that "only in Russia are the interests of the laboring classes honestly represented." Herr Graefe, Freedom Party (extreme Monarchists), said his party favored "passive resistance [to France] even if it leads to leaving Berlin in ashes. But," he continued, turning to the Moderates and Communists, "if you want blood you may have it!" General Ludendorff was seen to nod assent. Herr Graefe then referred admiringly to the General and the Communists roared: "Throw him out!"

The day following Foreign Minister Stresemann made a notable speech: "I make no concealment of the fact that I consider the Experts' Report as decisive progress, as compared to all that went before, and I decline to assume responsibility for anything that may happen to us in connection with our foreign relations in case we reject the Report." He also said that he believed France would be easier to deal with now that the Lefts were in power and he reminded the reactionaries in no uncertain voice that they had apparently forgotten that Germany had lost the War.

A vote of confidence in the Government was then carried by 239 to 194, many Nationalists abstaining. The vote was equivalent to the full acceptance of the Experts' Report without modification.

The Reichstag then adjourned until June 24.

Notes

Eight thousand pitiless brewery workers went on strike in Berlin whose populace became exposed to a beer famine. Frantic efforts were made by café, restaurant and beer hall proprietors to secure large quantities of Münchner and Würzburger from Bavaria and elsewhere to tide their beer-drinkers over the crisis.

Lieutenant Thormann and Dr. Grandel, charged with plotting the murder of General von Seeckt (TIME, Jan. 28), were acquitted by a jury which

stated that evidence of a serious conspiracy was non-existent. The German press, excepting the Nationalist journals, condemned the verdict. The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* said that it "must cause painful amazement throughout the world."

The year 1923 was written off the books of German banks with a sigh—of relief. No dividends were voted and many annual statements appeared with merely technical balanced debits and credits. The banks were stated, however, to be in good shape; since the stabilization of the mark was effected, many were said to have large reserves of foreign currencies.

An important feature of the statements issued is that all really was written off. The Deutsche Bank, for example, valued its numerous buildings at approximately the same number of marks as in 1913; in those days the marks were each worth \$8,000,000, today they are worth about 1/4 of a cent.

A Potsdam confectioner displayed a picture of Frederick the Great in a show case. Police saw it. In they went and ordered the confectioner to remove it forthwith, stating that it was "a blot on the municipal landscape."

AUSTRIA

Budget

Sinking party differences, the Austrian Assembly passed unanimously a normal budget for the current financial year:

Revenue	533,000,000 gold crowns
Expenditure	520,000,000 gold crowns
Surplus	13,000,000 gold crowns

The budget has to go before the Council of the League of Nations before it can be put into effect (Austrian finances being under the supervision of the League) and it was in order to present a united front to the Council that the Assembly passed the measure without opposition. The recent attempt on the life of Chancellor Seipel (TIME, June 9), who was reported in a critical condition, was said to have had some psychological effect in determining the action of the Assembly.

Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, Commissioner General of Austrian Finances for the League, said that in 1922 it was not thought that Austria could have a normal budget before 1925, but that conditions were now much changed and the permanent revenue considerably increased; he thought, therefore, that higher expenditure was to some extent justifiable.

ITALY

In the Chamber

The following "business" was disposed of by the Italian Chamber of Deputies:

¶ By a large majority was passed a resolution to send Foreign Minister Dr. Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia "greetings and good wishes" in celebration of the recently concluded Italo-Czechoslovakian agreement (TIME, May 26).

¶ A tribute in the name of the Chamber to the memory of the late Signora Eleonora Duse (TIME, May 5).

¶ A motion expressing the Chamber's sympathy for Chancellor Seipel of Austria, an attempt against whose life was recently made (TIME, June 9).

¶ Debate upon the King's Speech (TIME, June 2) began. Signor Insabato, Peasants' Party, offered the loyal cooperation of his following with the Government; Signor Mancini, Maximalist (Communist) "straffed" Fascismo,* said the country was "disconcerted, oppressed and humiliated." Another Communist, forgetful of the Red hero's death, rose and cried "Long Live Lenin!" Pandemonium ensued, but was quickly squelched.

¶ A motion of confidence in the Government was passed by 361 to 107. Benito made a notable speech, arraigning the Opposition. Excerpts:

Warning: "Discussion has not followed the line which it should have taken. From this I will attempt to draw certain conclusions which shall guide me in deciding whether or not we can continue to work together for our country."

Election Fraud. "It has always been the habit of parties which have been beaten in elections to blame it on the violence or fraud of their adversaries. That the opposition should attempt the same trick now, therefore, neither surprises nor disturbs me.

"We received over 5,000,000 votes. I am willing to make the opposition a present of 1,000,000 of them. Even

*Fascismo (derived from Latin *fascis*—a bundle of rods with axe, carried by lictor before high magistrate as emblem of authority is the name of the policy formulated by a body of Italian nationalists to fight Bolshevism. Fascismo constituted itself, by coup d'état in October, 1922, supreme political authority in the State, its position being immediately afterwards constitutionalized by the King. Hence: Fascisti, members of the Party; Fascist, a single member or general English adjective; Fascista, Italian feminine adjective, often used indiscriminately in English.

Foreign News—[Continued]

then they would have to recognize that ours is immensely the strongest party in Italy."

Militia. "We will not dissolve the militia. Get that firmly into your heads."

Personal Liberty. "Of course it is first necessary to know what people mean by liberty, and to differentiate sharply between liberty and license." He then read several extracts from Opposition newspapers, in which the Government had been criticized, to prove that anyone could say whatever he liked and that, therefore, personal liberty did exist.

Opposition. "Opposition is necessary. It is not opposition which offends us, but the Opposition's methods. The Opposition reminds me of a man who arrives at a station too late to catch a train, and vents his anger in cursing the train. . . .

"I am doing my best to make Parliament work. It is, perhaps, curious that I should say this, but I wish to meet the Opposition half-way. More than that I cannot do."

Only 468 Deputies were present and it was noteworthy that Ex-Premier Giolitti, anti-Fascist, voted for the Government.

Premier Benito delivered a speech in which he commented on recent elections and political conditions in various countries and wound up by referring to the League of Nations. Said he:

Germany: He denied that the German election (TIME, May 12) showed a swing to the Left, contended that Germany was a country whose national pastime was reveling in socialist theories without putting them into practice.

France: "The French Left parties elected only 276 Deputies of the Left against 264 of the Right. But there are 29 Communists, and these engage only in making trouble for the Left, certainly not for the Right."

Great Britain: "Despite the anti-demagogic and unpopular platform of Premier Baldwin and the defeat of his party at the polls, because the people were out to vote against the high cost of living, the Conservatives polled only 16,775 less than in the elections held in 1922. This cannot be regarded as a displacement of the electoral vote without considering that the English Labor Party is something entirely different from certain Socialist parties in Europe.

"Labor is a matter of evolution;

labor fought its way through centuries of hard toil in an attempt at recognition of the individuals, yet Premier MacDonald is sometimes embarrassed by his own party, especially by the Scottish miners."

League: "We must remain in the League of Nations, because the League of Nations not only discusses problems, but also makes decisions, and Italy cannot remain absent."

Notes

Standing upon the stones of Caesar's forum in Rome, Benito invoked the glories of the past to assembled Italian volunteers, ending his discourse with: "These stones of Rome are but steps from which the newer Rome will bear the torch of the future."

King Vittorio Emanuele and Queen Elena of Italy left London whence they went on a State visit (TIME, June 9), for Madrid to return the visit made to them in Rome by King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain (TIME, Sept. 17).

The Prince of Montenevoso (Gabriele d'Annunzio) was reported to be preparing a literary work, entitled *The Second Lover of Lucretia Buti*. This work is to be done in two volumes, and will be dedicated to the late Eleanor Dñse. The same report stated that publishers have just received three volumes from the Poet entitled: *The Luckless Volunteer*, *The Sightless Companion*, *The Courageous Poor Serving Maid*.

Three hundred Viennese pilgrims were received by the Pope, who addressed them in German and offered a prayer for the recovery of Chancellor Seipel of Austria.

RUSSIA

Notes

A new Soviet calendar divides the year into twelve months of 30 days each; each month has six weeks of five days each, each week has four working days and one holiday. The extra five or six days at the end of each year form a special holiday week at the end of the year.

In the Caucasus, Sunday is called Lenin Day because the great Red Chief was buried on a Sabbath (TIME, Feb. 4). A report that Russia was to be renamed Leninia or Leninland lacked confirmation. Petrograd has already

been named Leningrad (TIME, April 14).

Under the Kremlin walls in Moscow excavations were made for a permanent Lenin tomb. Popular superstition has had it for many centuries that there exists an "underground Kremlin" full of priceless treasures of medieval Tsars. This has been discovered to be fact, and the Bolsheviks, having discovered many wondrous things, are fired with the hope of extracting riches undreamed of.

A bearded boy four years and ten months of age, having a man's physique, was operated upon by Moscow surgeons who are trying to check his extraordinary development.

Many towns on the Black Sea were reported to be sliding into the water. Practically the whole south coast of the Crimea, the Russian Riviera, is affected and the once fashionable Alupka has moved three feet seawards.

Field mice, who are destroying crops, are held responsible for a serious outbreak of bubonic plague in the steppe region of Ukraine and South Russia.

TURKEY

Mosul

When the Lausanne Treaty was signed last year (TIME, Aug. 6) there were many things left unsettled, and one of them was the Mosul question.*

In the palace of the Turkish Admiralty on the Golden Horn, representatives of Britain, France and Turkey assembled to settle the thorny problem of Mosul. After much wrangling the conference broke up, a settlement having been impossible. Britain will take the matter before the League, but at present the Turks protest against such action.

CHINA

Outer Mongolia

According to report, Outer Mongolia is to be declared a republic.

After the Chinese revolution of 1912,

*Mosul is the centre of important oil fields and oil is the leitmotif in the Allied concerto. Officially, however, Britain claims the right of protecting Mosul by virtue of a League of Nations mandate; Turkey claims it on ethnographical ground; France has a purely financial interest dating back to the Ottoman régime.

Foreign News—[Continued]

Outer Mongolia (about half the size of continental U. S.) declared its independence from China and proclaimed as Emperor the Hutuktu (Living Buddha). The Hutuktu, spiritual and temporal head of the State, ruled autocratically in much the same way as the Popes used to rule the Papal States.

Mongolian independence was guaranteed by Russia in 1912 and in 1913 a Chino-Russian pact recognized the autonomy of the country, but under Chinese sovereignty. The Russian revolution of 1917, however, brought swarms of Bolsheviks into the country and the Hutuktu was forced in 1919 to petition China for the cancellation of Mongolia's independence.

In 1921, however, Baron Ungern von Sternberg, leader of an anti-Bolshevik force, forced the Hutuktu again to declare the independence of Outer Mongolia. In the Spring of the same year von Sternberg was defeated and executed; Mongolia fell under the influence of the Soviet Government at Moscow, thus leaving China's position with regard to Mongolia obscure.

The recently concluded treaty between China and Russia (TIME, June 9) undoubtedly established the true status of Mongolia, as that was the outstanding agenda in the protracted conference at Peking. The terms of the treaty have, however, not yet been published.

"Englishmen and Dogs"

A short time ago a Chinese soldier by the name of Li entered the legation quarter at Peking and walloped one A. K. Campbell, British commercial traveler. Li was arrested by a U. S. soldier and held prisoner until the Chinese Government could be induced to promise that he would be tried before foreign witnesses and that treaty stipulations excluding the Chinese from the legation quarter would be enforced.

The detention of Li provoked an anti-foreign demonstration aimed at the British. A mass meeting adopted the following resolutions:

- 1) That the British Minister tender an apology to the Chinese for his action in refusing for several days to surrender the Chinese soldier to the Chinese authorities, which is a grave insult to China.
- 2) That all famous places in the British concessions in China be thrown open to Chinese.
- 3) That the British Minister undertake to offer no similar insult to China in the future.
- 4) That the Government should not defer to the wishes of the British Minister to inflict unduly severe punishment on the soldier.

5) That a telegram be addressed to the British Government in the name of Parliament and those present at this meeting, demanding the recall of the British Minister.

6) That a circular telegram be sent to the country, setting forth the many cases where England has browbeaten China in the past, so that the Chinese people may realize the iniquity of the British.

7) That the Foreign Office be required to demand surrender of the Britishers who fought with the Chinese soldier and that the same punishment be meted out to them as to the soldier.

8) That in case the above demand fail of attainment, the Chinese Government should put up the signboard, "Englishmen and dogs not allowed," at various places of historical and scenic interest.

JAPAN

New Cabinet

The Cabinet headed by Premier Kiyoura tendered its resignation to the Prince Regent at the conclusion of a perfunctory Cabinet Council.

The Prince, allegedly on the advice of Elder Statesman Prince Saionji, sent for Viscount Takoaki Kato and asked him to form a Cabinet.

Woods Out

While some of the Japanese in Tokyo cheered the Prince Regent and his bride as they drove through the streets on the day set aside for the public celebration of their recent marriage, while others filled the air with imprecations against the U. S., many thousands of Japanese found their way to the Tokyo railway station to cheer the Ambassador from the U. S.—Cyrus E. Woods.

The Ambassador, and his wife and her mother, Mrs. Marchand, were greeted on the station platform by Premier Kiyoura, Foreign Minister Baron Matsui and numerous Government and diplomatic politicians of note. Baroness Matsui presented a large bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Woods. Thousands of Japanese made the station tremble with their "huzzas" and at one period the enthusiasm of the crowd was such that they broke the police cordons. It was a magnificent, friendly send-off.

The Ambassadorial party then left for Yokohama, where they embarked on the *President McKinley*.

Previous to his departure, Ambassador Woods was awarded an unusual honor. Home Minister Rentaro Mizuno called upon him and conveyed the information that he had been named Honorary President of a hospital to be built with the unexpended balance of money

raised by the American Red Cross after the earthquake last Fall (TIME, Sept. 10).

Ruffians

The furore in Japan, occasioned by the enactment of the Johnson Immigration Bill in the U. S. (TIME, Apr. 21), was continued by the anti-foreign fanatics or ronin ("political ruffians").

Four men committed hara-kiri in emulation of the unknown Japanese who slew himself two weeks ago before the Old U. S. Embassy (TIME, June 9).

A dance at the Imperial Hotel, in Tokyo, attended by Americans and other foreigners, was broken up by ronin. Numbers of bitter and insulting anti-American speeches were made and dances with naked swords were performed. Two American women fainted.

Handbills signed by *The Great Forward Association* were distributed. Japanese present were accused of "associating with foreigners in a frivolous amusement when their nation was insulted and in danger." The handbills read:

"This is not a time for discussion, but a time for action. Now is the time for the young men of the Empire to rise.

"We demand deportation of all Americans.

"We demand boycott of all American motion pictures.

"We demand prohibition of the entrance of Americans into Japan and abrogation of all Japanese-American treaties.

"We demand abolition of the evil of dancing, which is ruining our country."

After the demonstration practically all the Japanese left the hotel. The police made no attempt to interfere with the ronin, although they were said to have had knowledge of their plans hours in advance.

A spokesman for the Japanese guests said to Americans present: "The demonstration had not been intended as an affront to the Americans, but was intended to shame the Japanese present, who were associating with Americans 'in this time of national danger.'"

In Tokyo, 25,000 people assembled to hear fiery speeches and concoct "hate" resolutions. The following resolutions were approved by *Kokumin Taibikai*, an organization devoted to fostering anti-American sentiment:

To make the anti-exclusion movement nation-wide by sending representatives to all parts of the country and calling protest meetings.

To collect a national anti-exclusion campaign fund.

To appoint an executive committee of 350 to direct the campaign.

BOOKS

Gold*

What's Wrong with the World?

The Story. The scene is Vienna; the first part of the book describes certain incredibly unpleasant people in their unhappy youth about the year 1881, and the second in their even more unhappy age about the year 1921.

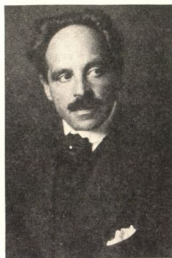
Ulrika Woytich, a young woman with an irresistible personality, a consuming ambition and a total lack of scruples, comes up to Vienna "on the make." It is her intention to windlass the family fortune out of a miserly and almost—not quite—inhuman old uncle who has previously cheated her father and would apparently prefer to see her starve to death. It is in the midst of this undertaking, however, that accident opens a more brilliant prospect. The family of Helmut Mylius, a curio dealer, has been kept by him in a state of semi-starvation, shabbiness and sullen despair on the plea of extreme poverty. Ulrika discovers that Mylius is in reality a multi-millionaire who has kept his fortune secret out of his excessive miserliness. She brilliantly inserts herself into the bosom of the family, makes herself dominant in the household, opens its eyes to the truth, and encourages it in a reckless extravagance which finally breaks and kills old Mylius.

Ulrika piles up a fortune on commissions out of the general flood of money, after she has thoroughly demoralized the children—the only son develops into a degenerate—and brought the rest of her own family and friends to feed at the trough. Only one daughter, Josephine Mylius, withstands the influence, and a battle ensues between the wicked, but clever, and the good, but dumb, which concludes at the end of Part I with the defeat of Josephine. She is unable, in a world wholly full of rottenness and decay, to find her own feet; and Ulrika achieves her most brilliant success in marrying her off against her will to a clever and unscrupulous scoundrel who uses Josephine's millions to achieve a great position in a sham world.

Forty years later the same battle is renewed. Josephine's life has been ruined, although she is the wealthy widow of a man who had become a Baron and died at the height of his glory. Ulrika's life has simply been lived—she has had a good time, but it is over, and she has retired to her country house to hoard, with what is apparently a congenial avariciousness among Viennese, the fortune she has

amassed. And then the author introduces the extraordinarily beautiful, self-possessed and unspotted grandchild of Josephine. The two women fight for her and Josephine wins.

The Significance. In *Gold*, Mr. Wassermann pursues, in that large, leisurely and intensely depressing manner which the Germans have made their own, an unrelieved essay on social de-



JACOB WASSEMMANN
His world is diseased

cadence. The book is one more powerful and pessimistic description of the kind of society which produced the War—and judging by the observed results it is difficult to say that the descriptions have been overdone. It was, as Mr. Wassermann sees it, a society involved in the dry rot of over-civilization, going rapidly down "the great slide" because of a great decay. The translator's title is unnecessarily stressing the obvious when it insists that the book is about money—but more accurately it is about greed—greed for money and for other things as well. Wassermann's world is diseased by greed for sensation, for life, for security.

The Author. Jacob Wassermann, Austrian, of poor parentage, with no school education, began his literary career in the period when realism and naturalism were rampant. Says he: "Of my own life there is little to tell. It is to be found in my writings and can be easily read there." He is the author of some 20 novels. *The World's Illusion* (written during the War) and *The Goose Man* have been translated into English.

New Books

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

ANDORRA—Isabelle Sandy—Houghton (\$2.00). This translation from the French has caught the rugged sweep of the original, in its handling of the almost Russian conception of the eternal inarticulate tragedy of the peasant. It is a dramatic tale of the wild Andorran mountains—fierce, primitive religious little country dropped down between France and ardent Spain, and remaining through the centuries untouched by the growing modernity of either. There are some poetically descriptive passages, such as: "Andorran nights, august, solemn, imperial, that for ten centuries have not fallen upon the misery of a single battlefield; nights whose serenity lies like fleece upon the naked souls of unhappy men."

THE HOME-MAKER—Dorothy Canfield—Harcourt—\$2.00. Eva starts out on Page One energetically scrubbing grease spots off the kitchen floor and worrying the life out of her husband and three children. She ends up as a serene and successful saleslady in a cloak-and-suit department, while her husband, being poetically inclined, has taken over the job of bringing up the children. The moral seems to be that woman's place is not always in the home. One would have thought that axiomatic by now. A very real and sympathetic insight into the psychology of childhood lifts this story above the commonplace and makes of it that dubious but doubtless necessary creation, a "book with a message."

THE CREATIVE LIFE—Ludwig Lewisohn—Boni, Liveright (\$2.50). Mr. Lewisohn is that rarity among writers, the iconoclast who can build up beauty to more than fill the place of what he tears down. These essays are his impassioned defence of Art and artists—his preaching-in-the-wilderness against the sin of blind conformity to the herd. Against a rich background of literary allusion he defends that creative freedom which, mercifully blinded to the judgments of the world, has given us our Shelleys, Poes, Nietzsches and Goethes—more the pity that in our age they should need defence! His thesis is that to fetter this freedom with the bonds of convention or custom is to stifle the genius which is the artist, *in toto*—and he proves it with every weapon at his command, wielding the bright sword of eloquence and irony and beauty and truth. It is not easily read—one feels an almost physical stimulation in plumbing the depth of his thought—but it more than repays the reading.

*GOLD — Jacob Wassermann — Harcourt (\$2.50).

Padraic Colum

"The Colors and the Sounds of Words"

The Irish artistic immigrants in America are many—and it is astonishing how quickly they become acclimated. Take Ernest Boyd, for example, whose literary influence has caused no mean flutter in American criticism, or the Hacketts, or John Butler Yeats, whose death last year took from us one of the most delightful personalities of Greenwich Village, or Dudley Digges and J. M. Kerrigan, actors both from the Dublin boards. Of all these, the most thoroughly of the spirit and heart of Ireland seems to me to be Padraic Colum himself, looking for all the world like an elf, the best modern writer of fairy stories in my opinion and a poet of eminence, a novelist, an essayist, a playwright.

Colum has a romantic background, a background that is reflected in every word he writes, in the lilt of his voice, in the motions of his hands, in the occasionally fiery manner of his conversation. He was born in the town of Longford, in the Irish midlands, where his father was master of the Workhouse. From earliest childhood, he says, he was interested in wayfarers and vagabonds—and he says to his father's place came all the tramps, ballad-singers and strolling musicians of Middle Ireland. This, and his later life in County Cavan, in a place where there were still traditional singers and traditional story-tellers gave him a grounding in the speech and thoughts of folk writing. At 18 he was a clerk in a railway office. Before twenty, he was writing plays and verse. Among his friends were W. B. Yeats and "A. E." from whom he learned of poetry. The men and women who were building up the Irish Theatre, Willie and Frank Fay, Dudley and Mary Digges, taught him of theatrical matters. It was for them that his first plays were written.

If you like fantasy and words used with a peculiar understanding of their colors and sounds, read *The Boy Apprenticed to an Enchanter* or *The Girl Who Sat by the Ashes*.

This spring Padraic (or Patrick as one might call him if one dared) is at the MacDowell Colony for writers, in Peterboro, N. H. Last year, commissioned by the Hawaiian Government, he studied the folk tales of the island and reproduced them in his fascinating prose. I believe that Colum's residence in America and his fondness for us, has been a precious addition, for more than any other quality, it seems to me, our writers lack the sense of mystic fantasy, of homely beauty, of child-like imagery that this Peter Pan-like Irishman has.

J. F.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

The Fatal Wedding. At the far end of the season, when imagination—and cash—run low, producers seem to turn naturally to revivals. At least one manager, Mary H. Kirkpatrick, has done this with tongue in cheek. She



GEORGINA TILDEN

She sends her lines booming

has resurrected a moth-eaten old melodrama by one Theodore Kremer which consumed New York with excitement a generation ago. But she has not dusted it off nor sought to mend the moth holes.

She has presented it as near as possible in the mode of yesteryear, with the same variety of gaudy costuming and scenery, the same valiant posturing by a cast who seem ever ready for the camera to click. It is played with might and main by a typical stock company group, unknown to Broadway, who know how to send their lines booming across the footlights as if kicking a field goal. They are also adept at holding that pose while the curtain falls slowly on the climatic tableaux.

The result, as in the case of *Fashion*, that other antique among comedies now running, is a quaint exposure of the maudlin sentimentality and theatrical claptrap that filled our parents to the brim. Audiences greet the travesty with huge relish, welcome the pyrotechnic bursts of righteousness with unholy rapture. They find a novelty in

what was once a flamboyant commonplace of the drama. So far has fiercely uprightness receded from our stage. Shades of *The Two Orphans!*

It is played with an adroit sense of burlesque by the stock actors, perhaps through the method of being just their usual selves. The abandoned wife starves diligently in her garret, the villain shakes snow from himself like a wolf entering the fold, the scenes of elegant gaiety in high life are starchy elegant. Mildred Southwick, Milano Tilden and Georgina Tilden as a "little mother of the tenements"—still featured on many a newspaper front page—are chief among those who devastate this treasure of time. Another important factor in the acting is the whistle of the producer, which can be heard piping above the creaking of the melodrama as she hustles stage hands and actors about their jobs.

One Heluva Night. An organization of press agents and newspapermen brazenly self-styled the Cheese Club irrepressibly banded together to present what they vaingloriously termed "the world's worst play." For once press agents have been found speaking the truth. Jo Swerling's melodrama makes good its appellation without difficulty.

It details the preposterous adventures of a wealthy young Washington Square denizen who aims to be a modern Haroun Al Raschid in dress clothes. Still in the dress clothes, he holds up passersby in a dark alley in order to eventually plaster them generously with bank-notes.

In the early part of their venture the producers seem to have been swayed by an itch to offer the piece seriously, perhaps with a notion that some regular manager straying into the theatre might detect the germ of life in it and salvage it himself. Hence, played in deadly earnest, it loses the fine edge of a burlesque on the crook melodrama, despite the contrast of makeshift scenery. It becomes no more amusing than the average bore.

The main entertainment through two-thirds of its length is furnished by the sardonic and cadaverous Ralph Sipperly. As supposititious co-producer, he makes speeches between the acts, introduces the outlandishly amateurish entr'acte entertainers on the harmonica, etc., and when the orchestra quits, brings on a hand-organ impresario who blindly grinds out the intermission music. In the second act Sipperly steps into the cast, replaces the leading man and kisses the leading woman. From then on the show receives generous jabs of hokum, such as the injection of a complete new substitute company of

CINEMA

palpable hams when the original cast walks out on strike in the middle of a scene.

Flossie. This musical comedy belongs rightfully in the foregoing category. It unconsciously burlesques most of the musical plays you've seen. It has a synthetic plot, with the familiar situation of the wrong couple forced to occupy a bedroom together by an interfering relative, while silliness is unconfined. Its song cues can be spotted several minutes in advance. The dirt is dished at every opportunity. Perhaps it is meant as a satire on the typical French farce, for its creator, Armand Robi, was nurtured by the *Folies Bergères*. Its chief asset is a talented chorus that cuts up tirelessly. In the title rôle Curtis Duncan exercises her blandishments energetically.

The Best Plays

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

Drama

COBRA.—Considerable expert excitement over the discovery that human beings have sex.

SAINT JOAN.—Bernard Shaw unbends magnificently, with a good word to say for History as well as Religion.

THE MIRACLE.—Showing with almost barbaric splendor how the woman paid even as far back as the medieval mystery play.

Comedy

EXPRESSING WILLIE.—A sprightly satire, with two women engaged in the immodest pastime of laying a man's ego bare.

BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK.—A pungent travesty of Big Business taking itself seriously, with Genius and Love conquering all.

THE SHOW-OFF.—A nicely balanced comedy that lies close to tragedy, with an uncanny insight into a human being who considers words outweigh deeds.

FATA MORGANA.—The Hungarians doing Avery Hopwood's stuff chastely.

THE POTTERS.—The German family in the throes of muddling through and then taking credit to itself.

MEET THE WIFE.—An affable little flutter into the realms of the agreeably hempecking wife who rules the roost and the roosters.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC.—Walter Hampden reveals superbly what can be done with the sword-swinging classics when they're not played to the gallery.

Musical

For the regular summer consumption of musical comedy, the following are being served: *Charlie's Revue*, *Kid Boots*, *I'll Say She Is*, *Keep Kool*.

The New Pictures

\$20 a Week. The most interesting feature of this business comedy is that George Arliss looks almost startlingly like John D. Rockefeller in action, manipulating millions. It is therefore most appropriately a picture in which valuable stocks and bonds are banded about like so many pieces of chewing gum. Arliss embodies a millionaire who takes a lowly clerical job in a rival company's office to uncover a conspiracy, and incidentally reforms his shiftless son and saves him for the daughter of the rival house triumphantly to marry. There is novelty in the situation when this girl adopts a precocious brat and her nervous brother, to square accounts, adopts Arliss as a father. It is the sort of picture which Americans are supposed to love, since it has comedy and large business deals in it. But its appeal is chiefly through the quaint characterization and slow smile of Arliss, for the rest of the cast perform in rather convulsive manner. Taylor Holmes particularly can be quite distinctly heard screaming throughout most of it.

The Bedroom Window. The main mystery in this mystery melodrama is whether the audience are supposed to take it seriously. It deals with the solution of a murder during which most of the cast act, at times, in the most exquisitely idiotic manner. Ethel Wales, for instance, portrays a mannish woman novelist, who smokes insidious cigarettes and solves the crime, principally by climbing across an apartment house court on an ironing board. Even May McAvoy, who generally seems real even when the rest of the picture goes hang, is made to appear just a goofy little birdie. At that, the picture might have held the interest if it weren't allowed to smolder out at the end, when the murderer is unmasked in a cloud of sub-titles. It looks as if somebody started out to make a bedroom farce and then thought of making it a thriller.

The Shooting of Dan McGrew. Another unconscious burlesque. Robert W. Service's poem, which is alternative to *Gunga Din* for insistent reciters, has been thrown together on the screen in just the way that might be expected. The Yukon episode, which forms the poem, has been preceded by incidents in a South Sea dance hall and a Broadway cabaret, from which the greatest pleasure is derived when the cabaret burns down—but without the loss of the chief performer, Barbara La Marr. She plays the lady known as Lou, who runs away with the gambler Dan into the Klondike where her piano-playing hus-

band, through a faked telegram, is supposed to have lost his beautiful trust in her. He follows her to the Yukon, and there he and Dan shoot it out, after he has first made tail-eyes over a piano solo. Of course the husband isn't killed—though Dan is—and after the little child rushes to his regenerated mother's arms, the good-hearted denizens of the saloon bury their noses in a sentimental mug of beer.

The Reckless Age. Reginald Denny is fairly pleasing in this screen translation of the insurance salesman who straightens out a policy of a British nobleman insuring him against failure in his American fortune hunting. But what the screen, surfeited with tales of gilded youth, needs most of all is a picture called "Wild Grandpops."

ART

Prix de Rome

To 24-year-old A. Clemens Finley, Jr., of West Virginia, was awarded, against 14 competitors, this year's Prix de Rome—a three-year fellowship with a residence and a studio in the American Academy in Rome and a yearly allowance of \$1,000. Artist Finley's personal history includes a great variety of jobs, as "adjusting electric metres, running a coffee house, working in the Art Department of *The Washington Post*, finding lost baggage for tourists in Paris." Of the 15 applicants the jury retained 3 for further consideration—A. Clemens Finley, Jr., T. C. Richards, both students of the National Academy of Design (Manhattan) and M. J. Mueller, of the Yale University School of Fine Arts. These three were given four weeks to submit a mural on the subject *Spring*. Although his painting was not completed, the jury (composed of E. H. Blashfield, F. C. Jones, Douglas Volk, Eugene Savage and Russell Cowles) voted for Finley because of the soundness of his composition. He will sail shortly for Rome.

"Magic Needle"

Throughout the U. S. will soon be exhibited an educational cinema entitled *The Magic Needle*, demonstrating the art of etching for the first time in complete visual form, from beginning to end. William Meyerowitz, famed American painter-etcher, in a narrative setting, goes through the process of etching, from posing the model, a ballet dancer, to drawing off the first proof from the press. *The Magic Needle* may prove a boon to those persons who frequent print rooms and constantly become involved in violent altercation trying to distinguish between engraving, etching and dry point.

MUSIC

Caruso Fellowship

Aspiring tenors and sopranos who would like a free trip to Italy and back, together with \$1,200 for a year's expenses, may apply for the annual award now offered for the first time by the Caruso Association Memorial Foundation. The successful applicant must be an American citizen or citizeness, must be between 20 and 27 years of age, must be able to sing the complete rôles of at least three full-length operas, must have general education, dramatic ability, a serious attitude, must need financial assistance, must pass a voice trial. The Foundation already has a capital of \$24,000 which will be invested and the income applied to the Fellowship. The balance for this year has been pledged by the former Mrs. Caruso. The committee in charge includes Walter Damrosch, Giulio Gatti-Casazza, Otto H. Kahn, John McCormack, Antonio Scotti, Josef Stransky, Mme. Marcella Sembrich.

Goldman Band

Philadelphia has its "Band of Gold" (TIME, June 2), but it is seven summers behind Manhattan, whose "Goldman Band" has just resumed its activities. Edwin Frank Goldman used to conduct his white-winged, leather-throated forces on the green at Columbia University, where the grinning statue of the Great God Pan leered at the audience under the torrid moon. But that space has become too congested. Now the plangent tones of the cornet, the barbaric beatings of the bass-drums call New Yorkers to the Mall in Central Park every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evening. Forty thousand attended the first concert. A new stand and sounding board, the gift of Elkan Naumburg, sends the sound for hundreds of yards. The expenses are borne by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim and Mr. and Mrs. Murry Guggenheim. The compositions range from the Processional from Wagner's *Parsifal* to the Swedish Coronation March and works by Goldman himself.

Russian Temper

It is likely that Fyodor Chaliapin, famed Russian basso, Metropolitan star of the first magnitude, will not appear as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra next season. Why not? Because Serge Koussevitzky, the great Russian conductor, will lead the Bostonians.

Koussevitzky was conducting at the Paris Opera on the night of June 3. Chaliapin stalked out on the stage and took a deep breath for the first notes of his great aria. The eye of Fyodor met the eye of Serge. A glance of the

eye was sufficient, as Beau Brummell was fond of remarking. That glance was charged with vibrations not altogether harmonious. Koussevitzky threw down his baton and marched out in smothered rage. The audience tittered gleefully. Chaliapin stood his ground.



© Wide World

CHALIAPIN

Koussevitzky threw down his baton

A new conductor, De Posse, formerly of the Chicago Opera, was hustled to the desk. The opera went on. The buzz of perplexity is heard in Continental musical circles. The Russian temperament is difficult to understand.

In Austria

In a Benedictine convent in Lambach, small Austrian town, a party of research students from the Musical-Historical Institute of Vienna, who had come to study the musical archives of the convent, unearthed a composition in manuscript, entitled *Symphonic in C-dur*, nr. 221, Von Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. It proved to be a tuneful, sunny piece, composed by the Master in Vienna, according to experts, in 1767 or 1768.

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried (National Affairs), The Press). John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn (Foreign News), Weekly Contributors—Ernest Bennet, John Farrar, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Inghis, Deborah Douglas, Alexander Klein, Ames Pike, Ben Webster, Frank Vreeland, Peter Mathews. Published by TIME, Inc., H. R. Luce, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; B. Hadden, Sec'y-Treas., 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rate, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.50. 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, 29 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. 111, No. 24.

MEDICINE

A. M. A. Congress

In Chicago, the American Medical Association opened its annual session. There were diagnostic clinics and exhibits on the Municipal Pier, and the House of Delegates (representative body) met in the assembly room at the headquarters of the Association on North Dearborn Street.

❖ An unusual feature was a demonstration, by the Western Electric Co., of a method enabling 750 physicians at one time to listen to the heart beats and lung sounds of a patient. Radio tubes and amplifiers were used and the physicians in the audience, using their own stethoscopes applied to the radio ear phones, heard the sounds exactly as they were being heard by the demonstrator.

❖ Another unique exhibit (by Dr. Julius H. Hess, Chicago) was a completely equipped station for the care of premature infants. It included an electrically heated handbag for transporting premature babies from distant points to the station, especially made garments, electrically heated cribs and safe apparatus for bathing and feeding. Premature twins whose combined weight at birth was three and one-half pounds were brought by these methods to seven pounds each within three months.

❖ Every U. S. Government department having to do with health and the health section of the League of Nations exhibited the progress of the past year.

❖ In the opening meeting of the House of Delegates, Dr. Olin West, Secretary of the Association, pointed out that there are now more than 90,000 physicians holding membership in the A. M. A., out of a total of 145,000 physicians in the U. S.

❖ The Judicial Council of the Association, through its Chairman, Dr. Malcolm L. Harris, Chicago, attacked the secret division of fees. The report said: "The Judicial Council does not know that the practice of fee-splitting prevails generally to anything like the extent indicated by the letters and rumors that have come to the attention of the Council and which purport to describe the situation in the communities from which these come. Moreover, the Council earnestly hopes that the conditions described as existing in these communities have been exaggerated and overstated. As has been done in former reports, however, the Council wishes to record its condemnation of this pernicious practice wherever it may be found, and to urge component societies and constituent

associations to purge their membership of any who wilfully refuse to desist from such practice, the continuance of which can only bring dishonor and reproach on the medical profession."

Of particular interest to the public was the report of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals. It was pointed out that the number of medical schools in the U. S. now represents a normal supply, and is sufficient to meet easily the demands for physicians in the U. S. Eighty per cent of the schools are integral parts of universities. The number of students enrolled during the past year was 17,808, the largest number since 1912, when the higher entrance requirements went into effect generally. The medical schools are still not filled to their maximum capacity. At present there is in the U. S. one physician to every 724 people. In the British Isles there is one physician to every 1,087 people; and just prior to the World War there was in the countries of Middle Europe one physician to every 2,000 to 2,500 people. There seems to be a shortage of physicians in rural districts.

At the opening general meeting, Dr. William Allen Pusey, emeritus professor of diseases of the skin in the University of Illinois, was inaugurated, having been made President-elect at the San Francisco session in 1923. In his President's address Dr. Pusey attacked socialization of the medical profession. The ancient responsibility of the profession—treating the sick and injured—rather than reforms by organization, wholesale medical programs and government spoon-feeding, was held up as an ideal. President Coolidge was commended by Dr. Pusey for his "wise statesmanship" in "taking a definite stand against federal support" of a wide range of socialized activities.

The outlook of medicine today rests, as always, on the individual progress and courage of physicians, Dr. Pusey declared. "Carry our discoveries to the utmost limit, man is still a machine that will get out of order, will be injured and will ultimately wear out. As long as this is true there will be need for the personal physician to take care of the individual patient. For this service, thousands of physicians will be needed where hundreds can be usefully employed in research and preventive medicine. These men are on the firing line. The battle for relief of suffering depends on them."

Official scientific meetings of physicians, including 16 sections covering all the medical specialties, opened at the Municipal Pier.

Dr. William Allen Pusey, descendant of a family of pioneer Kentuckians,

was born in Elizabethtown, Ky., in 1865. His father was a physician. On his mother's side there is another President of the American Medical Association, for her grandfather was also the grandfather of Dr. John T. Hodgen of St. Louis, one of the most famous



PRESIDENT PUSEY
"He it was —"

surgeons of his day, inventor of the Hodgen splint.

Having graduated from Vanderbilt University and from the Medical School of the University of New York City, he took post graduate training at home and abroad, then began practice in Chicago in 1893. He was for many years Professor of Dermatology in the University of Illinois, resigning a few years ago. He was Treasurer of the American Medical Association for eleven years, Chairman of the Section of Cutaneous Diseases of the American Medical Association in 1909; twice President of the Chicago Dermatological Society; President of the Chicago Medical Society in 1918 and of the American Dermatological Association in 1910.

Dr. Pusey has been a constant contributor to dermatological literature. He was a pioneer in the therapeutic use of X-rays and his book *Therapeutic Use of X-rays*, published in 1903, covered most of the uses of this agent in treatment that have been found available. His work, as recorded at that time, constituted a landmark in X-ray therapy.

During the War, Dr. Pusey was invited by the Surgeon-General of the army to take charge of venereal and skin diseases in the Army in this country. He it was who devised the practical and effective program for the han-

dling of the venereal problem in the Army in the U. S. during the World War.

His chief side interest seems to be colonial history. He has written a book (*The Wilderness Road to Kentucky*) which embodies the results of his own researches in determining again and recording the location of that old road.

Birth Control in England

A deputation organized by Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell's Birth Control Committee conferred with Mr. John Wheatley, Minister of Health for Great Britain. The Committee included representatives of the medical profession, the various organizations favoring birth control, and Mr. H. G. Wells. It urged freedom for maternity centres and public health officials in giving information relative to contraception. In reply the Minister said that a clear distinction must be made between allowing access to knowledge and actually distributing it. He said that public opinion was not so definite as to permit State-aided institutions to do more than to direct people to places where they might obtain information. To do more than this will require an act of Parliament.

Pachyderm Post-Mortem

A few weeks ago Duchess, an elephant presented by the late Mr. P. T. Barnum to the Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago, died of what newspapers reported to be an inflammation of the bowels caused by eating peanuts. It occurred to Dr. Antoine Kolodny of the University of Illinois College of Medicine to make a post-mortem examination. The body of the elephant, which weighed some 3,000 pounds, had been transferred for destruction to a plant in Gary, Ind. Arming himself with a pair of rubber hip-boots and a ten-inch butcher knife, Dr. Kolodny, accompanied by two students, went to Gary. The carcass was opened, the ribs broken with an ax, the dissection begun. It was found that the elephant had an inflammation of the bowels, but the actual cause of death was a wasting of the body resulting from degeneration of the adrenal glands, a condition called Addison's disease, after the British physician who first described it. One of the prominent symptoms is a bronzing of the skin, but the proverbial thickness of the elephant's hide had prevented this symptom from becoming apparent. The heart of the elephant weighed 75 pounds, and its main blood vessels were like steam-pipes. It was apparently only 95 years old, its life having been cut off during its prime by this unusual disease. Its life expectancy would ordinarily have been about 200 years.

SCIENCE

Everest Progress

An unconfirmed radio dispatch received by a British archeologist in Paris, and cabled to America by a Hearst correspondent: "Nepal crowd hear Everest peak reached May 16. Bruce cannot confirm." The principal of Nepal in the Himalayas adjoins Mt. Everest on the east. General Bruce, the original commander of the expedition, has been at Darjeeling convalescing from the attack of malaria which compelled him to abandon the trek.

Since then, however, official dispatches from Lieut. Col. E. F. Norton, the new leader, have been published by *The London Times* and *The New York Times*. Written from the base camp on Rongbuk Glacier, May 18, they gave no intimation that members of the party had any immediate likelihood of attaining the peak. Indeed, tentative starts by two parties which had established advance camps were ruined by frightful storms, temperatures of 22 degrees below zero, injuries, illness, death among the native helpers and the latters' fear and reluctance to go on. At the time of the dispatch, the whole party was back at the base camp waiting for a break in the weather. The British members were still undaunted, however, and expected better fortune in a few days.

Splits and Spots

Two suns, circling the earth in separate orbits, one inside the other, with inconceivable complications in the mundane seasons, is the curious prediction credited to Dr. David Todd, Professor Emeritus of Astronomy at Amherst College. Dr. Todd, who has been making solar studies from an observatory near Philadelphia, discovered a great mass of spots on the eastern edge of the sun, and drew the conclusion that the sun is breaking up. He is said to have claimed that a crack is becoming visible in Old Sol.

But, as usual, the astral doctors disagree. Charitably assuming that the "wild statement" is a journalistic interpretation, other well-known astronomers say that the most that can be predicted is that sun spots in different parts of the sun's disk appear to be whirling in opposite directions, and thus, possibly, to be giving the impression that there are disruptive tendencies at work in the body.

Just what is happening to the sun is meat for speculation, but most authorities are agreed that there are unusual doings up there. Last year, Dr.

C. G. Abbot, of the Smithsonian Institute, announced his measurements of the diminution in the sun's heat. His results have been independently corroborated by Herbert J. Browne, a Washington meteorologist, who finds that the solar constant, the unit of measurement of solar heat, has declined from a normal of between 1.94 and 1.98 to 1.90 in the past two years. This has lowered the temperature of the open oceans all over the world about $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees F. If this heat loss should become only twice as great, it is estimated that the permanent polar ice cap would descend over the sub-arctic and upper temperate zones. Canada would become almost uninhabitable. Climates everywhere are now upset. Drought is threatening in India and California. These changes in the solar constant appear to move in cycles of about three years. Whether they have any relation to the sun spots is not clear.

Dr. George Ellery Hale, director of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, writing in *Scribner's Magazine* (June), tells what is now known about sun spots. Sun spots are believed to be (though no astronomer is certain about it) regions of incandescent gas on the sun's surface, whirling with a centrifugal motion. Although they are really brighter and hotter than the most powerful electric light, they are so much cooler than the body of the sun itself, that they appear to us as dark spots. They move in very definite cycles of eleven years and one month. Starting at the poles of the sun, the spots increase rapidly in number and they move nearer the equator. They are most numerous in parts which correspond to the temperate zones on earth. At the end of the cycle they gradually disappear again; and eleven years after the first cycle began, they start to reappear and proceed through the same process. In 1923 the sun spot cycle was at its low ebb, but spots are again beginning to appear and we may look for the maximum in five or six years.

All sorts of wild theories of their relation to terrestrial conditions have been advanced. They do seem to be of a magnetic nature and to produce electrical and atmospheric disturbances on the earth at certain periods. Professor Tshijewsky, a Russian scientist, has recently come out with a theory that at sun spot maxima, worldly affairs are excited and wars, revolutions, migrations, etc. break out. He thinks he has traced definite cycles of such historical events in the 19th Century paralleling the sun spots. The purely fantastic character of this conjecture is obvious; the problem of the physical influence of the spots is by no means solved.

RELIGION

Baptists

War. As was the case with the Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists, the Baptists concluded their annual conference at Milwaukee (TIME, June 9), by compromising on the war issue.* A resolution was introduced declaring that the Baptist Churches would not support War. It was rejected in favor of the usual resolution that War is undesirable.

Colored Members. Dr. L. K. Williams, pastor of Olivet Baptist Church of Chicago, "largest Protestant Church in the world," spoke on "Colored Baptists of America." Said he:

"In 1865 there were about 400,000 Baptists of color. . . . They rallied to it (The Baptist Church) in larger numbers than to all other churches combined and more than they did to any other cause or institution. . . . Negroes represent only about one tenth of the total population in America, but they are now about 40% of the entire Baptist family in America and about one third of all the Baptists of the whole world. . . . Thus the salvation of Negroes is logically and largely the work of Baptists."

He declared that the presence of the Negro in the North as elsewhere created "a real or an imaginary problem which is the severest test of the worth and practicability of Christianity." He added that "to protect a credulous, inexperienced voter from the avarice and selfishness of designing men, is the golden opportunity and imperative duty of humanity-loving, God-fearing men."

Homage

Full account of the golden jubilee of the priesthood of Desiré Mercier, Cardinal Primate of Belgium, was issued by the National Catholic Welfare Council.

To him, in the grand medieval Cathedral of St. Rumold, was paid the homage of King, nobles, clergy and people. "The Ministers, headed by the Premier, M. Georges Theunis, the Governor of the Belgian Provinces, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Presidents and Vice Presidents of both Chambers, a pleiad of army generals, the Burgomasters of the chief cities of

* It can, however, be said that none of these four denominations is militaristic. If the army of Mars is black, and if the wings of the Angel of Peace are white, it can be said that the words of Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Congregationalists are gray. Thus they record progress since the days, 800 years ago, when Saint Thomas a Becket was continually calling upon Pope Alexander III to unsheathe the sword of St. Peter.

members of the Courts of Justice, the Rector of the University of Louvain, surrounded by a brilliant array of professors in caps and gowns—were all in the church when His Eminence, accompanied by his Suffragan Bishops and preceded by Monsignori, Cathedral Canons, superiors of religious orders and clergy, marched up the main aisle, between a double row of clerics wearing over their cassocks white surplices trimmed with red. The Cardinal, vested in cope and mitre, blessing right and left, by his imposing stature dominated the cortège and the crowds as he has dominated the history of the past years by the transcendent part he has played in it."

After a quarter of an hour of silent prayer, His Eminence rose from the prie-dieu, and accompanied by the Ministers of the Mass, walked down the aisle to meet the Royalty. With the punctuality that is the courtesy of Kings, at exactly 10 o'clock, Albert, Elizabeth and the Royal children arrived. Said the National Catholic Welfare Council:

"The Mass then commenced. The Cardinal, whose ardent devotion to the Sacred Heart is well known, had himself chosen for the occasion the Votive Mass of the Eucharistic Heart of Jesus, of which the text was distributed as a souvenir program at the church entrances. The French or the Flemish text, next to the Latin Words, gave to the faithful an opportunity to follow the ceremony in all its details and to seize its full meaning, which was a fervent outpouring of piety, of thanksgiving and supplication. The proprium of the mass was sung in plain chant by the admirable Cathedral choir under the direction of the Abbé Van Nuffel; the ordinary was the polyphonic Mass *Requies* from Max Springer, particularly adapted for stately celebrations."

At the public hall, Cardinal Mercier received the first instalment (1,200,000 francs) of a huge purse which is being collected for him. Most of the ambassadors paid verbal tribute. France gave him its highest decoration—cordon of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. The Pope sent Apostolic blessing.

"Hath Made Thee Whole"

A new peak in the faith-healing career of Rev. Robert B. H. Bell, of Denver, was reached last week at a noon service in old St. Paul's Chapel on lower Broadway, Manhattan. Countless dozens went away, saying they were cured. By their own testimony the blind saw, the deaf heard, the dumb spoke, the maimed walked. A little cross-eyed girl threw away her glasses.

A young Italian who had been deaf for several months smiled and heard. An old man threw away his cane. "I haven't walked in many years," said he.

Dr. Bell, graduate of Toronto University, said he had cured 5,000 people between Denver and New York.

EDUCATION

Thwing's Review

Charles Franklin Thwing, famed President Emeritus of Western Re-



DR. THWING

He reviewed the year

serve University, Cleveland, reviewed the year in higher education:

The selection of teachers. The demand for highly trained teachers exceeds the supply. Colleges now accept as instructors candidates having only the degree of Master of Arts. A decade ago, a candidate had to have a Doctor's degree.

The selection of students. The thirst for knowledge has become a commonplace. Hundreds of students are turned away (especially by the colleges for women) because of the inadequacy of the facilities. At Vassar, 298 Freshmen were admitted out of 539 candidates; at Wellesley 424 out of 1,337; at Mount Holyoke, 338 out of 680; at Smith, 600 out of 1,835. Selection having become necessary, the problem of whom to select has arisen. Admission on the basis of an aristocracy of brains is considered unsatisfactory.

The trend of opinion is that every

test may properly be used to select candidates—intellectual tests, tests of health, strength, and endurance, personal tests based on evidence of former teachers and on conferences between members of the Admission Committees and candidates.

The failures. The "mortality" in the Freshmen classes is great. In spite of selection, students are admitted who cannot do the work.

In an effort to "save the Freshman," Maine University has instituted a "Pre-Freshman week." Dr. Little, Maine President, outlined this plan: "Pre-Freshman week has among its objects the providing of an opportunity, before the rush of the returning upperclassmen starts, to study carefully the individual problems of freshmen and to assist in estimating their ability to meet the responsibilities and difficulties of college life. It is our belief that in many institutions much time has been wasted by admitting to college a certain number of individuals who could have been warned in advance that the likelihood of their meeting satisfactorily the requirements of a college course would be insufficient to justify their making the effort."

Vocational training. The utilitarian side of education increases. A larger emphasis is being placed on post-graduate training for business. Because of a larger and more liberal interpretation of business, and because of purely scientific research into industrial processes, the bounds between a profession and a trade are narrowing.

The future. "The dare-devil spirit which for a time promoted indulgence in liquor is passing." College students are coming to the belief that alcoholism and venereal disease are the two curses of America and of the rest of the world, and must be stamped out.

Out?

In March, 1922, geographer-President Wallace W. Atwood of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., won wide renown by ordering the lights turned out while Scott Nearing was delivering a lecture on Socialism to Clark students. Since then, he has been involved in various skirmishes with the student body, alumni and faculty. A year ago (TIME, June 11, 1923) a number of members of the faculty brought public charges against him, to the effect that he was purposely injuring and neglecting the famed graduate schools of the University in favor of his own Department of Geography and that he had weakened the morale of the faculty and destroyed that of the student body

by "untruthfulness and shifty methods." He met the barrage by a volley of counter-charges, that his critics were radicals, that [under him] Clark was just beginning to have a college spirit. Said he: "It's all bosh. . . . Clark's athletic life is just beginning. Hitherto Clark did not compete with other colleges in athletics. Now we are having varsity teams and the college spirit is being fostered." Next day came an expression of confidence from the trustees who favored the emphasis on Geography and "college spirit."

The rumpus apparently subsided, but now, if prominent Clark alumni in the eastern States have their way, Dr. Atwood will be removed from the Presidency. They have drawn up resolutions asserting that:

1) "The present administration has been unable to maintain the confidence of the faculty, the students and the general public interested in education.

2) "The institution has lost some of its ablest and most promising instructors, and the academic reputation of the university has steadily declined since the present administration assumed control.

3) "The present administration appears totally indifferent to the history and traditions of Clark University.

4) "President Atwood should be replaced by an educational administrator who will be able to gather about him a body of teachers and students responsive to the highest educational ideals."

Among the resolution-signers are Dr. W. T. Forbes, entomologist at Cornell, Dr. William Wheeler, dean of Bussey Institute (Harvard), and faculty members of Brown, Syracuse, Barnard, Wellesley, the Universities of Maine, South Carolina—many of whom were once members of the Clark faculty but left subsequent to Dr. Atwood's incumbency.

Previous to 1922, the enrollment at Clark had been restricted to exceptionally well-prepared men who wished to do three years' work for a B. A. There had been no extra-curriculum activities. But pressure was brought to bear upon the college by those who wanted intercollegiate athletics and were not exceptionally well-prepared. So the former three years' basis was changed to a four-year schedule, and intercollegiate athletics were started.

Shortly after Dr. Atwood became President (Feb., 1921), he discontinued the Departments of Biology and Mathematics, reduced the staffs in Psychology and Sociology, restricted other Departments, brought Geography to the centre of the stage. Under his predecessor, the late G. Stanley Hall, famed psychologist, Clark's graduate schools had achieved international prestige and the university was known for its co-

operative spirit of scientific research. Now, however, that seems all changed. Members of the faculty have been steadily resigning, and a year ago the head of the Physics Department, Dr. Arthur G. Webster, committed suicide after stating that his work was not appreciated, he feared dismissal. The graduating class of 1923 adopted resolutions criticising Dr. Atwood and the Washington Alumni Club and the Pacific Coast Alumni have done likewise. The next move would seem to be Dr. Atwood's.

"Most Thorough"

Six British students are studying in the U. S. this year on the foundation established by Mrs. Henry P. Davison as a memorial to the late Mr. Davison. One of them, one Edward Christopher Moule, Davison scholar from Cambridge University, now in the junior class at Yale College, has won two important prizes in the annual awards. He received the Noyes-Cutter Prize of \$50 for "rendering the Greek of the New Testament into modern English," and the Winthrop Prize of \$200 for "the most thorough acquaintance [among Yale College juniors] with the Greek and Latin poets."

THE PRESS

Signifying Nothing

Where is our journalism going? The popular mode of answering this question is at present to compile by area the percentage components of newspapers. A comparison of such figures was recently made in *Editor and Publisher*, trade journal of journalism.

Professor D. F. Wilcox ("well-known franchise and public utility expert") prepared a table of the percentage content of the newspapers of 25 years ago. He based his figures on the examination of 9,000 columns of reading matter in 110 newspapers from 14 cities. His results:

War news	17.9%
Foreign	1.2
Politics	6.4
Crime	3.1
Business	8.2
Sport	5.1
Society	2.3
Miscellaneous	11.1

All News	55.3
Editorials	3.9
Letters	3.2

All Opinion	7.1
Illustrations	3.1

Literature	2.4
Advertisements	32.1

The Newspapers of 1899.....100%

One Paul W. White then made a corresponding analysis of present-day journals for *Editor and Publisher*. He examined 19,200 columns of matter from 110 newspapers in 63 cities. His results:

Foreign news	2.3%
Politics	6.5
Crime	4.9
Business	7.9
Sport	7.5
Theatre	1.5
Society	0.8
Radio	0.9
Miscellaneous	8.2

All News	40.5
Editorials	2.2
Letters	0.5

All Opinion	2.7
Illustrations	5.7
Literature	5.3
Advertisements	45.8

The Newspapers of 1924.....100%

The percentages after being all set out seem to prove very little except the obvious. Advertising has increased. Radio has made its appearance. Sport has picked up. But in general the analysis fails to prove anything. It is only by getting at the figures of the actual quantity of news retailed that changes are really apparent.

The quantity of news printed has increased about one-tenth. But this tenth includes a tripling in the volume of foreign news; a round half added to the volume of political news (this must be discounted since this is a Presidential year); about two and half times as much crime news; about one and a half times as much business news; about two and a third times as much sport news. The only kind of news which actually fell off in volume was society news, which was cut almost in half.

Editorials fell off more than an eighth and the space given to letters fell off by more than three-quarters. Illustrations almost tripled. Literature more than tripled. Advertising more than doubled.

On the whole the comparison is not unfavorable to 1924. But it still is greatly lacking in significance. Here is quantity. But what of quality and kind? It is in quality and kind of matter that the newspapers of today must really prove their progress.

The Pearly Gates

Out, out, brief candle! *The International Interpreter*, "The World-Wide News Weekly," closed its doors. Two (Continued on Page 25)

Profits in Stocks

Does the present dullness in the stock market, coming after a prolonged decline, presage a strong, rising market during June? Or will the decline be renewed?

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

As Spring passes into Summer, it becomes more and more apparent that American business will not really get its bearings until the political conventions are over, and until the results of the Fall's election as far as they will affect trade can be intelligently forecast. With the Democratic candidate still unknown, both "platforms" yet unannounced, and the seriousness of La Follette's third party gesture not clearly determined, a tone of hesitation in the markets is quite natural.

Nevertheless, it is scarcely safe to conclude with Secretary Hoover that this Spring's depression has no economic causes. On the contrary, economic factors have been even more important in bringing the depression about than the political situation. The country is still adjusting its industries to a peace-time basis, and struggling with an overbuilt condition of its productive facilities. There remains the long-awaited liquidation of rents and real estate values, which many students of the subject predict will be seen this Fall. Until the inflation is taken out of rents and real estate, hopes for "a long period of national prosperity" so piously expressed by many business leaders are bound to be vain.

Money continues easier. Call funds, a fairly reliable barometer to the money market, here established a new low interest record below 3%, and the better class of fixed investments have risen slightly in sympathy. In the stock market, industrials continue to sag, railway shares are climbing slowly, and certain utility stocks are booming, in the greatly restricted volume of dealings.

Pig

One of the real sensations of the Spring has been the unparalleled swiftness with which the output of pig iron has been curtailed. From the depth of the 1921 depression, pig production climbed fairly steadily until May, 1923, when it stood at 3,876,694 tons. From there it slumped to 2,920,982 tons in December last, and then rallied to 3,466,086 tons last March. April, 1924, however, showed a reduction to 3,233,428 tons, and new figures for last May reveal the astonishing drop to 2,615,110 tons. From an average daily output of 111,809 tons last March, the similar production last month was only 84,358 tons.

Figures of blast furnaces in operation tell the same story. During the first three months of this year, 39 new furnaces were operated. But in April, 40 were discontinued, and last May, 46 more were halted. On June 1, only 184 furnaces were left in operation, as against 230 a month before.

Steel ingot production is running under 80% and perhaps not over 45%—of the capacity of the industry, with further decreases expected. In

1923 the industry ran on an average of 80%, and at 93% last March. The estimated steel ingot production in the U. S. last month was 2,628,261 tons, compared with 3,333,535 tons for April and 4,187,942 tons for March preceding.

Sears, Roebuck

The Ku Klux Klan has been cited as the cause of many curious happenings. The latest story of the masked order to circulate in business circles is to the effect that it had organized a systematic boycott of Sears, Roebuck & Co. through the small towns of the South and West, because of that firm's predominantly Jewish ownership and management.

Undoubtedly it is true that Sears, Roebuck's business has not been making anything like as good a showing of late as its rival in the mail-order business, Montgomery Ward & Co., and this fact is pointed out as proof of the Ku Klux Klan boycott story. Three years ago, Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s business was almost three times as great in volume as Montgomery Ward & Co.'s.

Last April the latter firm did over half as much business as its larger competitor, while in May last it did 40% of the combined business of the two firms.

Less imaginative students of business, however, do not put too much stock in this boycott story. They point out that Montgomery Ward & Co. has thoroughly overhauled its merchandising policies, has been making a vigorous campaign for new business by competing with dealers in rural towns on the basis of improved service and cut prices.

Largest British Corporation

The Prudential Assurance Company, Ltd., is the largest corporation in Great Britain or in Europe.* Its total assets now amount to \$790,000,000, and its last year's income to \$168,500,000. It has almost 25,000,000 policies now in force.

The Prudential was founded in 1848 in London, by a group of public-spirited men who wished to do away with the expensive and often fraudulent burial clubs of that day. The insurance business already existed, but it partook of a reckless and unscientific gambling character and its methods were frequently crooked and cold-blooded.

The first year, Prudential's income amounted to only \$1,555. In 1851 Henry Harben, its famed Secretary, entered the Company. Harben practically created the modern insurance business of Europe by preaching popular thrift through insurance, and raising the ethical standards of the business. So rapidly did the Company's income mount in the 60's that it was once at-

* The largest corporation in the U. S. is the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (TIME, June 2).

tacked in Parliament by Gladstone. Harben showed that the Prime Minister was mistaken, and the latter was forced to retract. Harben also inaugurated scientific industrial insurance, and was the first to gather actual statistics regarding health and deaths.

Last year Prudential realized 6% on its investments before taxes. It has placed 77% of its funds in British securities, 15½% in Indian and Colonial, and 7½ in foreign securities. The latter item consists mainly of American bonds.

Gasoline Perplexities

Last year the unexpectedly large production of crude petroleum brought on a crisis in the oil industry by smashing the high prices for crude oil and even for its refined products. Large companies, however, stocked the excess crude oil product, and refineries greatly increased their stocks of gasoline. This policy seemed fairly safe at the time, because of automobile makers' confident predictions of a 5,000,000-car year in 1924 and a consequent heavy increase in gasoline consumption.

This Spring, however, several things happened. Oil companies raised the price of crude, and again wildcaters began to bring in new crude production. Meanwhile the optimistic predictions of car makers suffered a rude jolt, and curtailment of car production became general throughout the industry. On top of this, the cold Spring dampened the enthusiasm of the motorist. In consequence, consumption of gasoline has not been extraordinary. But stocks of gasoline reached the wholly unprecedented figure of 1,600,000,000 gallons at the end of April. The indefatigable Governor McMasters of South Dakota is underselling the refineries from stocks purchased with State funds, and even further East, gasoline prices are being reduced.

Just now the oil companies do not know quite where they are at, and neither does anyone else. The professional prophets of business tendencies hesitate to predict another oil crisis, yet it is apparent that the great prosperity predicted for the oil companies last Winter is equally uncertain.

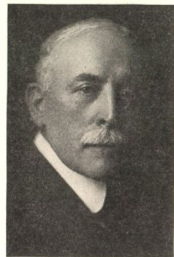
Foreign Trade Convention

After the roaring days of 1919 and 1920 in our export trade, there has been a great falling off in enthusiasm for the future of our foreign trade. New export firms have liquidated and disappeared. Banks have closed or pruned down their foreign departments. Manufacturers are less optimistic concerning the possibilities of foreign markets for our goods.

The National Foreign Trade Council, however, has not abandoned its efforts in behalf of a larger American export trade, even if it has grown wiser and more patient than were business-men in general four years ago. Last week the Council's convention in Boston stressed the necessity for educational

facilities in the U. S. for training foreign trade personnel, and for a thorough knowledge of the foreign markets into which our goods are to be sold.

It remained for President James A. Farrell* of the United States Steel Corporation to strike the real keynote of the convention in his optimistic assertion of the value of our foreign trade and its great future possibilities. Mr. Farrell pointed to Cuba as an example of the way American investment of



© International
JAMES A. FARRELL
He pointed to Cuba

capital abroad had paved the way for an expansion of our exports. Cuba's consumption of American products now amounts to \$44 per capita. The demand for American goods in other Central and South American countries, he declared, could be similarly increased as soon as American capitalists begin to develop the rich natural resources of these territories. Foreign trade, he stated, has become an economic necessity for this country, if our people are to continue in remunerative employment.

African Exploitation

Both England and France are bending every effort to explore their African lands, develop better means of communication and begin the exploitation of the Dark Continent's natural re-

*James Augustine Farrell began his business career at the age of 16 in the employ of the New Haven Wire Mill. That was in 1863. Twenty-five years later he transferred his services to the Pittsburgh Wire Co., became superintendent of the factory. From then on he shot ahead with the rapidity and brilliance of a meteor. In 1911 he became President of the U. S. Steel Corporation—probably the greatest executive position in the industrial world. His success is no doubt due to his thorough training as a workman. At the age of 61 he is still an ardent yachtsman and lover of outdoor life.

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sources on an expanded scale. The swift development of Africa's virgin resources promises the shortest cut to restoring natural wealth and prosperity, and reducing the huge War debts. The key to the process lies in communication and transportation. The British apparently expect to open up the continent from north to south by the Cape-to-Cairo Railroad and its feeder lines, while the French have established lines of communication by tractor across the Sahara from Morocco to Timbuctoo in the heart of the continent.

No one knows what a thorough exploitation of the continent may mean to the world's trade. Since the War, the development of African Copper properties, such as Tanganyika Copper, has already made its influence felt in the world's markets. In time, it is probable that coal and oil resources will be discovered too.

The Germans still hold one trump card in African colonization—Bayer 205. This drug, discovered by the same laborious research that produced Salvarsan, is apparently a certain cure for the terrible "sleeping sickness," and as such may make huge areas in Africa habitable. The Germans keep the secret of this drug very well, and intend to use it solely in the promotion of their own colonial enterprises. Meanwhile the French and British chemists are making great efforts to obtain the same drug through intensive research. It may be that the key to the future development of the whole continent of Africa is at present bottled up on the shelves of German chemical laboratories.

...

Old Wells

At a certain point, pumping oil out of old oil wells ceases to be profitable; the wells are in consequence usually abandoned. The State Geological Department of New York, however, claims to have perfected a new method of extracting the oil remaining in almost exhausted wells. The new system consists of drilling new wells and flooding the oil sands with water. After about a year of this treatment, it is said, the petroleum left in the pockets is forced toward the old well-shafts, and can be pumped out in considerable quantities. New York State owns extensive though run-down oil fields in Allegheny and Cattaraugus Counties; it is estimated that the high grade oil obtainable there through the new flooding process will cost only \$2 a barrel to extract, and can readily be sold for twice that sum. The State geologists estimate the recoverable oil in these fields as being worth \$510 millions, with a possibility of \$270 millions profit to the State.

The real significance of the new system will doubtless be found in the

Pennsylvania and other old oil fields which have begun to run dry. If the claims made for the "flooding" method are borne out by subsequent experience, the plan should greatly increase the recoverable oil supply of the U. S.

Cotton Outlook

Under the stimulus of very high prices, the American planters have this year planted a large acreage of cotton. Just how large the acreage of the 1924 crop really is, will not be known until next month, when the Department of Agriculture will announce its first acreage figures for this year. At the end of June last year, there were 38,709,000 acres planted in cotton.

That another disappointing crop may be ahead this year was indicated by the recent estimate of "condition." The Department of Agriculture calculates that so far, the present crop's condition is only 65.6% of normal—the lowest condition estimate for May since 1920.

President E. E. Bartlett of the New York Cotton Exchange considered the May condition report alarming to the cotton trade, since the world is nearly bare of raw cotton stocks, and since the weevil is still to be heard from.

(Continued from Page 21)

months earlier (TIME, March 31), it had appealed to its readers to come to the support of its ideals and its treasury. Its ideal was the "interpretation" of news. Its purpose was "to foster amity among nations; coöperation between Capital and Labor; equal opportunity for all and liberty under law and order."

"The thin red line of thinkers" to whom it appealed for help was either not responsive enough or was too thin. It snapped. The *Interpreter* was sold to the *Outlook*. Its publishers decided "to place the subscription list and good will with those who would, in their opinion, carry on the standard which they endeavored to forward. . . ."

Its editors planned their farewell:

"Two years and two months ago, in the first issue of *The International Interpreter*, it was pointed out that the world has become so closely knit together, economically and socially, that not only the statesmen and financiers but also citizens everywhere must, in their own interest, accustom themselves to think in terms of the world rather than in terms of a single nation.

"It was in response to this world demand that the *Interpreter* was established, and, during the two years and more of its existence, it has seen the idea of interpretation with which and for which it was founded spread in all directions and steadily gain adherents throughout the field of journalism.

"It is, therefore, only with a sense of accomplishment that the *Interpreter* today issues its final number. There is still work to do, but whereas, two years ago, the workmen were few, today they are many. . . ."

"Many," perhaps, but not enough. *De mortuis non disputandum est.*



The Switchboard Comes to Life

Zero hour approaches. Wire chief and assistants are set for the "cut-over" that will bring a new central office into being.

In the room above operators sit at the new switchboard. Two years this equipment has been building. It embodies the developments of hundreds of engineers and incorporates the scientific research of several decades. Now it is ready, tested in its parts but unused as an implement of service.

In the terminal room men stand in line before frames of myriad wires, the connections broken by tiny insulators. Midnight comes. A handkerchief is waved. The insulators are ripped from the frames. In a second the new switchboard becomes a thing alive. Without their knowledge thousands of subscribers are transferred from the old switchboard to the new. Even a chance conversation begun through the old board is continued without interruption through the new. The new exchange provides for further growth.

This cut-over of a switchboard is but one example, one of many engineering achievements that have made possible a wider and prompter use of the telephone.

To-day, in maintaining a national telephone service, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, through its engineering and research departments, continuously makes available for its Associated Companies improvements in apparatus and in methods of operation.



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Sam Is Cured

All the way from Los Angeles to Manhattan went blind Sam Langford, onetime great Negro fighter. Boxing fans, led by one Hype Igoo, boxing authority for *The New York World*, had subscribed to bring Sam east for an eye operation which one Dr. James W. Smith promised to perform out of sheer admiration for him.

Into the hospital went Sam under the



SAM LANGFORD

He was happy

name of "Joseph Price" and within a few hours the operation was performed. Some time later the doctor removed the bandages from his eyes.

Said the specialist: "What kind of a tie have I got on, Joe?"

"You've got a blue bow tie there, Doc—suah is blue an' suah is bow."

"That's fine. Now take a look around."

Joe (that is, Sam) did, and there was no mistaking that he had recovered the sight of one eye—the other is permanently blind.

A few days later Sam left the hospital "on his own steam," as he put it. He was happy. He smiled. "It's wonderful," said he, "to be able to take a man out of the darkness. There must be some satisfaction for the Doc in that. He's a marvelous man. You've all made me the happiest man in the world. Only a man who has lost his sight and had it brought back to him can understand how I feel. Just bless you all!"

Mud Horse

There is one man in England today who is less ambitious than formerly, and he is Edward George Villiers Stanley, 17th Earl of Derby, winner of the 145th Derby by grace of the three-year-old "mud horse," Sansovino, and

Jockey T. Weston. For years Lord Derby has let it be known that he cherished two ambitions: 1) to be Premier; 2) to win the Derby. With the first he has not yet finished; with the second "his cares are now all ended."

The day was wet and forbidding. Great crowds of hundreds of thousands of people found their way to Epsom Downs. But pretty frocks and dashing sport clothes, so important to Derby Days, were all wrapped up in raincoats, and the only splash of color was that supplied by the gypsies.

As the field of 27 faced the barrier, the good-natured crowd "downed umbrellas" in order that all might see the get-away. "They're off!" shouted thousands of voices, but one by one the horses returned behind the barrier; Jockey Donoghue's mount, Defiance, had "broken." The second "They're off!" proved correct. Lord Astor's St. Germans and Lord Derby's Sansovino led with Hurstwood, Bright Night and Tom Pinch. Down the spongy, muddy track squelched the horses, the pouring rain dashing into their faces. Little by little Sansovino and St. Germans drew away from the rest. When the field plodded around the dreaded Tattenham corner it was clear that Sansovino was the winner and some few seconds later he carried the black-and-white colors of Lord Derby to victory by a lead of six lengths over Lord Astor's St. Germans.

Tremendous cheers greeted the victory—cheers for the horses and for the jockey and in particular for Lord Derby, popular sportsman. King George, whose horse Resinato was ridden by the U. S. jockey Archibald, was present with the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Viscount Lascelles (husband of Princess Mary), Queen Marie of Rumania and the Infanta Beatrice of Spain. He called Lord Derby to his presence and warmly congratulated him.

The stakes, which amount to about \$50,000, were handed over by the Earl to Sansovino's trainer, the Hon. George Lambton, brother of the Earl of Durham. Lord Derby no doubt contented himself with the bookies, whose odds of 9 to 2 were "not too dusty".

The Calcutta Sweepstake (lottery on the Derby), most famed British sweepstake, amounted to about £70,000 for the first prize and was won by one Captain Burman, a real estate agent at Kenya Colony.

The Derby (a race of about 1½ miles) was instituted by the twelfth Earl of Derby in 1780 and has been run regularly ever since, at first on the last Thursday in May or the first Thursday in June, but since 1838 on Wednesdays.

The stakes were first fixed in 1890 when a minimum of £5,000 was set

each year with the number of entries; all entry receipts, after deduction for second and third prizes, go to the owner of the winner.

In 1787, the race was won by the twelfth Earl's horse, Sir Peter Teazle. King Edward won the race three times. The late Duke of Westminster's horse, Bend Or, won it four times. American victors: Pierre Lorillard with Iroquois in 1881; William C. Whitney with Volodyovski in 1901; Richard Croker with Orby in 1907; H. B. Duruya with Durbar III in 1914.

Fights

Wills vs. Madden. At the Queensboro Stadium, Long Island City, a



HARRY WILLS

Loud were the cheers

213-pound Negro fought a 185-pound Irishman. Harry Wills of New Orleans, repeated challenger of Champion Dempsey, won a decision but failed to knock out (or even knock down) awkward but plucky Bartley Madden. Indeed, as the fight progressed, Madden began to wax more and more potent while the giant Senegambian "appeared to be tiring from his own efforts." Counting those who graced telephone and telegraph poles that overlooked the arena, 20,000 persons saw the encounter. Madden absorbed terrific punishment at close quarters—he was soundly whacked on eye, jaw, crown, ribs and solar plexus. But he "stuck"—to the end. Loud and long were the cheers for both.

Dundee vs. Vicentini. Johnny Dundee (ancient Italian) patted Luis Vicentini (Chilean, lightweight champion of South America) with a choice assortment of "educated" slaps in a twelve-round match at Madison Square Garden, Manhattan. Johnny, dressed in faded and battle-worn blue tights, was too clever for the South American, who managed with difficulty to tie two



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rounds and win one. The verdict favored Johnny, and all critics were agreed that Luis had learnt a valuable lesson.

Walker vs. Tendler. In Philadelphia, a ten-round contest for the welterweight title was decided in favor of Champion Mickey Walker, who refused to give Lew Tendler (left-handed lightweight) the ghost of a chance. Some said that neither man suffered overmuch from exertion. Tendler left the ring without a mark, and Mickey's face was the only part of his anatomy that showed gore.

Bernstein vs. Barbarian. At the New York Velodrome, the junior lightweight championship changed ownership. Spindly Jack Bernstein lost it after 12 brisk rounds with one Sid Barbarian of Detroit.

Open Golf

A little man, aged 33, English-born, pro at Englewood Golf Club, N. J., weighing but 118 pounds and equipped with the slenderest of wrists, had, by consistently brilliant play, polished off three of the four rounds in the U. S. Open Golf Championship at the uniform rate of 74 strokes per round—which in each case was two over the difficult par.

When the little pro was at the 16th hole of the fourth and last round, Champion Bobby Jones had finished with a grand score of 300; William Melhorne, 301; Walter Hagen, R. Cruikshank, MacDonald Smith had tied at 303. The slender-wristed one's score was 286 and the last difficult hole was before him, a hole with a dear little wind-swept pond in front, a pond in which the last player's ball had found its watery grave, a wind that was decidedly annoying. He was a bit nervous.

Plut! The ball sped through the air from a good drive. The little man was within an ace of the championship, but a bad slip might prove disastrous. The water-hole was yet between his ball and the hole, and the wind continued to blow.

For a long time the 118 pounds of humanity calculated the distance. He took out a midiron—no, that would not do. A driving iron? Yes, certainly. No, perhaps not. A midiron. Why, yes. *Clonk.* "It's right at the pin!" shrieked Doyle, Lake Champion pro. And so it was. The little man scored a birdie three.

The next two holes were pie and the 33-year-old finished them with a grand total of 297 strokes for the 72 holes at which the event was played. Cyril Walker, English-born golf professional, was U. S. open golf Champion. Said he: "This will be a great piece of news for my old father over in Manchester."

Ladies' Title

Miss Glenna Collett of Providence won the Women's Eastern Golf Championship for the third time in success.

sion at the Brae Burn Country Club. Scores for the leading four:

Miss Glenna Collett, Providence 76 87 163
Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Philadelphia 90 87 177
Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Philadelphia 89 90 179
Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Greenwich 88 95 183

The last round of the tourney was played in a high wind, a fact which accounted for the higher scores over opening day figures.

On the opening day young Miss Collett's score of 76 was only two strokes over the men's par for the course—no mean feat in itself. But her excellent golf was knocked to pieces the following day, mainly on account of the wind. Even at that she led head and shoulders above the field of contenders.

At Belmont Park

Eleven starters competed for the Belmont Stakes at Belmont Park.

At 4 o'clock on a summery afternoon the bugle blew and 50,000 eyes turned to the gate from the paddock to watch the procession up the track.

At the starting post Harry F. Sinclair's Mad Play, the favorite, Sande up, drew inside position. Up shot the barrier with a deafening roar from the stands as the horses simultaneously broke to a splendid start.

Mad Play gained an immediate lead by saving ground in rounding the first turn. Hard pressed for the whole 1½ miles, Mad Play succeeded in maintaining his lead and finally won by 1½ lengths from Bud Fisher's Mr. Mutt. Harry F. Sinclair had won for the third time the \$50,000* Belmont classic.

College Polo

In the West, polo teams from the following universities competed in elimination tournaments: Arizona, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico A. and M., New Mexico Military Institute, Texas Aggies, Stanford. The University of Arizona won.

In the East, elimination tournaments were contested by Princeton, Yale, Harvard, West Point, Cornell, Pennsylvania Military College, Norwich, the University of Pennsylvania. Princeton won over all, having been defeated but once, by Yale.

Then came East the Arizona team to give battle to the Princetonians. Princeton, however, speedily decided the issue by scoring two clean-cut victories in succession, and the Westerners returned mournfully westwards.

New World's Records

100-metre backstroke swim (for women): Sybil Bauer of the Illinois A. C., 1 min. 22 3/5 sec., at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

150-metre free style swim (for women): Gertrude Ederle of the Women's Swimming Association of N. Y., 1 min. 58 3/5 sec., at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

100-meter free-style swim: Johnny Weissmuller of Chicago, 50 3/5 sec., at Indianapolis.

* The net amount paid to Mr. Sinclair was \$42,880.



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AERONAUTICS

An Excursion

A dirigible is often considered to be a fair-weather craft, and—as such—unsuitable for continuous commercial operation. The second excursion of the *Shenadoah* since her accident (TIME, Jan. 28) would seem to be a flat contradiction of this viewpoint.

Leaving the mooring mast at Lakehurst, N. J., about 7:15 one morning, the *Shenadoah* sailed over Trenton and Newark and high above the Hudson River ferries. Hailed by radio at Troy and at Schenectady, where the great broadcasting station of the General Electric Co. sent up weather reports requested by Commander Zachary Lansdowne, the *Shenadoah* reached Albany at noon.

Albany was celebrating the tennenary of the first historic landing of the Dutch; Commander Lansdowne delivered a graceful message from President Coolidge to Governor Smith, then piloted his ship swiftly further up state. From the roofs of their office buildings, the excited citizens of Rochester and Buffalo greeted the vessel with shrill shoutings. To make the voyage still more memorable, Commander Lansdowne descended to an altitude of only 1,200 feet above Niagara Falls. The crew maintained they felt the spray, and for the first time the gigantic waterfall had a dirigible passing over it.

A few minutes over Canadian soil; then the *Shenadoah* encountered (without difficulty) a heavy fog drifting over Buffalo from Lake Erie. Over Canaseraga, N. Y., the dirigible ran into a thunderstorm, and great flashes of lightning lit up the huge and gleaming bulk at frequent intervals. The dirigible dodged the thunderstorm with ease, though she had to leave her course over the Erie Railway and to retrace her route to the North for a while.

As if in further premeditated test of the vessel's powers, another heavy fog was encountered on the way back over Trenton. The ship lost her bearings for a short time, sailed out some four miles to sea, but recovered her course shortly afterwards and reached Lakehurst in the early morning, having made a round trip of 1,000 miles in something under 24 hours.

At Lakehurst a further difficulty arose. So much fuel had been burnt on the journey that the ship was very light. The ballast recovery apparatus installed on one engine compensated only in small part for the loss of fuel weight, and in three attempts at mooring, the drag ropes swung high above the ground crew. Finally Commander Lansdowne had to reconcile himself to "valving" the helium and allowing some 20,000 feet of the precious gas to escape at an estimated cost of \$4,000.

The crew was large enough to work

in two shifts, and though the Commander himself had but one hour's sleep, every one else arrived in perfect condition, with the ship working admirably right up to the end of the journey.

What could disprove the notion of the *Shenadoah* being a fair-weather craft more happily than this? A moonless night, a heavy thunderstorm, two sessions of heavy fog—none of these seemed to have bothered the ship very much. The difficulty in landing "light" will certainly disappear when the ballast recovery apparatus has been attached to every engine.

MILESTONES

Engaged. Miss Elsie Kipling, daughter of Rudyard Kipling, famed British author, to Captain George Bambridge, M.C., Attaché to the British Embassy in Madrid.

Engaged. Harry P. Davison, 26, son of the late H. P. Davison, famed philanthropist-financier and Chairman of the American Red Cross during the War, to Miss Anne Stillman, 22, daughter of Mrs. James A. Stillman of Pleasantville, N. Y.

Married. Robert Gould Shaw, 11, son of Lady Astor's first husband, and Miss Hilda Burt, actress; in Carthage, N. C.

Married. Miss Peggy Hopkins Joyce, 31, actress, and (Swedish) Count Gosta Morner, 24, President of the Stomatol Company of America (toothpaste manufacturers); in Atlantic City. Previous husbands of the Countess have been Everett Archer, Sherbourne Hopkins, Jr., Philbrick Hopkins, J. Stanley Joyce.

Divorced. Lysiane Bernhardt Verneuil (granddaughter of the late Sarah Bernhardt) and Louis Verneuil, playwright; on grounds of "mutual fault," at Paris.

Died. Esther Concha de Tamayo, wife of Dr. Don José Luis Tamayo, President of Ecuador; at Guayaquil.

Died. Sir Mortimer Durand, 74, onetime (1903-06) British Ambassador to Washington; at Minehead, Somerset. He was succeeded by the late Lord Bryce.

Died. Rear Admiral Charles Herbert Stockton (retired), 78, onetime (1898-1900) head of the Naval War College; in Washington.

COMING & GOING

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

On the *Paris* (French)—Pamely Herrick, son of the U. S. Ambassador to France.

On the *Mauretania* (Cunard)—Dr. Ladislav Wroblewski, Polish Minister to the U. S.

On the *Majestic* (White Star)—Ogden M. Reid, proprietor of *The New York Herald-Tribune*; John D. Ryan, Chairman of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co.; Mrs. Tom Mix, wife of the cinema actor; John Murray Anderson and James Reynolds, producer and designer of *The Greenwich Village Follies*.

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

On the *Berenaria* (Cunard)—Mr. and Mrs. William K. Dick (wife of the late John Jacob Astor) and sons, John Jacob Astor, William K. Dick, J. H. Dick; Jesse L. Lasky, taking a script of the film version of *Peter Pan* to show Sir James M. Barrie; Jeanne Eagels, famed actress; Mrs. Margaret Talmadge, mother of the three famed Talmadge sisters; John Emerson, President of the Actors' Equity Association, and his wife, Anita Loos, the director and scenario writer; E. E. Fernandi, "Rockefeller of Peru"; Benjamin Winchell, Remington Typewriter President; Edna Ferber, novelist.

On the *Rotterdam* (Holland-American)—Dorothy Dix (Mrs. E. M. Gilmer) famed local columnist.

On the *Adriatic* (White Star)—Otis Skinner, famed actor; Arthur Hornblow, Editor of *The Theatre Magazine*.

On the *Belgenland* (Red Star)—Lady Rothermere, wife of the British publisher.

On the *Majestic* (Cunard)—R. Norris Williams, Captain of the U. S. Olympic Tennis Team; Julian Myrick, President of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association; Harold McCormick, husband of Ganna Walska; Mitzi, musical comedy star; Lionel Barrymore and Mrs. Barrymore (Irene Fenwick); Ina Claire; Lenore Ulric, famed *Kiki*, taking her first vacation in three years; Mme. Frieda Hempel, Metropolitan Opera soprano; John T. Underwood, typewriter President.

On the *Orbita* (Royal Mail)—Wilfred T. Grenfell, Labrador Educator and missionary.

On the *Bergensfjord* (Norwegian-American)—Misses Inger M. and Laura Bryn, daughter of the Norwegian Minister to the U. S.

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Pritz Kreisler, famed violinist: "In an interview given to a reporter on the *Reliance*, bound for Hamburg, I suggested that a movement be undertaken to induce the inventor of the so-called death ray (TIME, June 2 et seq.), to sell his device to an interested body of trustworthy men and women who would destroy it so it could never be used again. I was reported to have shown deep emotion, to have said: 'I would be willing to undertake a monster benefit performance in New York, giving all the proceeds as a nucleus of a fund to eliminate this pernicious scourge of mankind.'"

Jack Dempsey, pugilistic champion of the world: "One W. O. McGeehan, New York sports writer, described my acting in the cinema. Said he: 'Mr. Dempsey does not make love with the brazenness of a Valentino. His love-making is repressed. Mr. Dempsey merely looks at the "goil." He does not manhandle her. There are no shameless petting parties in this clean and wholesome film. The Dempsey "movies" are safe and sane and will get by any censor.'"

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Leland Stanford University, (retiring) President of the American Medical Association and brother of Curtis D. Wilbur (Secretary of the Navy): "To a reporter for *The New York World* I verified a report that I can put my right hand over my left shoulder under my chin and touch my right ear. Next day the *World* announced that several people—including two members of its own staff—could do similar tricks with their arms and ears."

Pancho Villa, flyweight pugilistic champion of the world: "In Manhattan I was served with papers in a \$50,000 suit for alienation of the affections of the wife of one Ferman Dantes, who, like myself, comes from the Philippines. He avers that while I boarded with him, up to a few months ago, Mrs. Dantes and I became friendly."

Julius Rosenwald, famed philanthropist: "Chicago newspapers announced that after the arrest of Nathan F. Leopold, Jr., and Richard Loeb, alleged murderers, I—a friend of the Loeb family—rushed to the office of the State Attorney; an hour later, after having heard not only of the complete confession but also that my own grandson was one of those marked for death by the kidnappers, 'left the office with white face and changed demeanor.' My knowledge of the facts had filled me with horror."



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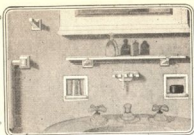
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POINT with PRIDE

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

A sweet, if not a naïve, old man.
(P. 2.)

A little cross-eyed girl who threw away her glasses. (P. 20.)

A heart that weighed 75 lbs. (P. 18.)

The best modern writer of fairy stories. (P. 15.)

The Great God Pan leering under a torrid moon. (P. 17.)

Three thousand realtors. They paraded the streets. (P. 1.)

Good-hearted denizens of a saloon burying their noses. (P. 16.)

A member of the class who was a good influence in the School. (P. 1.)

George Arliss looking startlingly like John D. Rockefeller in action. (P. 16.)

Mr. Dempsey. He does not man-handle her. (P. 31.)

A platform outlawing war and polygamy. (P. 6.)

A "modest fellow" who "sacrificed his political career when he took up the cause of temperance." (P. 9.)

A "young man's Pope." (P. 10.)

A sleek white head and formidable jaw. (P. 4.)

A big chocolate cake. (P. 6.)

Shrill shoutings from the excited citizens of Rochester and Buffalo. (P. 30.)

Cuba's consumption of U. S. products. (P. 23.)

The largest British corporation. (P. 22.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

"Painful amazement throughout the world." (P. 11.)

An only son who developed into a degenerate. (P. 14.)

Three rollicking gentlemen, arm-in-arm, in top hats. (P. 7.)

The Congress that nobody liked. (P. 3.)

Skirmishes with the student body, alumni and faculty. (P. 20.)

Inflammation of the bowels caused by eating peanuts. (P. 18.)

The wrong couple forced to occupy a bedroom together. (P. 16.)

Frederick the Great in a showcase. (P. 11.)

Pretty frocks and dashing sport clothes all wrapped up in raincoats. (P. 26.)

A sponge in the inside of a soldier. (P. 10.)

A thief that weighed 6,720 pounds. (P. 9.)

The red flag in South Africa. (P. 8.)

A moonless night, a thunderstorm, two sessions of fog. (P. 30.)

"Wild grandpops." (P. 16.)

A dance with naked swords. (P. 13.)

Blood-vessels like steam pipes. (P. 18.)

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