

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



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IMPERIAL WIZARD

"—not appointed by Almighty God"
(See Page 5)

VOL. III NO. 25

JUNE 23, 1924

The Saturday Review

of LITERATURE



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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. III. No. 25

June 23, 1924

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

Although a Convention was going on in Cleveland, White House routine proceeded with only a few deviations—occasioned by a new loud speaker on the White House radio set. The President left the Executive Offices to go to his study to hear the nominating speech of Dr. Marion LeRoy Burton. At luncheon, he and Mrs. Coolidge heard the news of the nomination. He said nothing; but afterwards he went for a walk. Even the usual Cabinet meetings were held during the Convention. At one of these Secretaries Hughes and Hoover were the sole attendants; at another the same two and Secretary Wallace and Attorney General Stone were present.

Immediately following his nomination, congratulatory telegrams began to reach Mr. Coolidge from all over the world. In the first batch of messages was one from Irwin B. Laughlin, U. S. Minister at Athens. William Howard Taft expressed his joy by telephone.

After spending some time listening by radio to the Convention's attempts to choose a vice presidential nominee, Mr. Coolidge heard of General Charles G. Dawes' selection and dispatched a telegram: "It will be a pleasure to be associated with you in the public service. Best wishes to you and Mrs. Dawes, in which Mrs. Coolidge joins."

Because of the failure of the final Deficiency Bill, the President undertook to see that various measures, authorized by law but not appropriated for, be commenced. These included work preliminary to payment of the soldier bonus, increased salaries for government "field workers" under the Reclassification of Salaries Act, increased salaries for firemen and policemen of the District of Columbia. The expense was to come out of lump sum appropriations for the fiscal year 1924-25. This practice would later result in a deficit, but

Congress would be able to provide the necessary funds in December. It seemed, however, that no method could be found to refund to income tax payers, who had paid their entire tax in March, their 25% rebate.

Mr. Coolidge delivered an address at the Commencement exercises of Georgetown University. Said he: "The market for trained intelligence will never be overstocked."

Mrs. Coolidge presented prizes in a contest conducted by the Women's Overseas Service League for the best essays on "Why a Young Man I Know Should Attend a Citizens' Military Training Camp."

Following the Republican Convention at Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge went on their week-end cruise aboard the *Mayflower* with Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Secretary Weeks and Senator Smoot as guests.

THE CAMPAIGN

At Cleveland

Two came from the southern and the eastern hemisphere; two came from the middle of the Pacific; two came from the land that borders on the Arctic Ocean; two came from a rectangular island in the Caribbean; two came from the Nation's Capital. But it wasn't all a two-by-two affair. From the state of New York came 91, from Pennsylvania 79, from Ohio 51. There were 1,109 in all.

Indeed it was not unlike the episode of the Ark, when the delegates came to Cleveland. They came to escape from the flood of ballots that is sure to drown somebody in November. They came to board the craft which they hoped would carry them safely upon the surface of the flood. They were a motley crew—a princess from Oceania, a learned historian-statesman from Massachusetts, a much investigated ex-Cabinet officer from Ohio and many less marked personages. They trooped into Public Hall, which may be called the Ark, to place themselves in the care of the astute pilot, William M. Butler, who may be called Noah. Only Calvin Coolidge must be left out of the simile to avoid blasphemy.

First Day.

Fifteen thousand people trooped into the Ark. It was a bigger, better Ark than they had ever witnessed before. With the great amplifiers everybody heard and everybody saw—a seething mass of people with animalcules performing on the far horizon.

National Chairman John T. Adams, promptly at the appointed hour, called the Convention to order. John Philip Sousa stepped to his side. The lights went out, amber and purple auroras spread from the ceiling. Sousa rapped with his baton. His band struck up *The Star Spangled Banner*, followed by *The Stars and Stripes Forever*.

Bishop Anderson then delivered an invocation: "Lord, Thou has been our dwelling place in all generations. . . ."

After George B. Lockwood, Secretary of the National Committee, had read

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the call of the Convention, Mr. Adams came forward and announced for the benefit of all: "This is the 18th Republican National Convention." He then launched into a brief address:

"It is only 60 years since Lincoln was President. In that brief period our country has enjoyed the greatest moral and material welfare in all history. This has been brought about largely under Republican rule . . ."

When he had done he proposed on behalf of the National Committee, Representative Theodore E. Burton of Ohio for Temporary Chairman. A Committee escorted Mr. Burton to the chair. The Convention by vote then confirmed him in office.

Thereupon Mr. Burton opened his mouth and from it issued the keynote:

"It is appropriate that a Republican National Convention should assemble in Ohio . . . Not far away are the resting places of Garfield, McKinley, Hayes and Harding. . . " He then proceeded for some three-quarters of an hour to review the history of the Republican Administration, and he added:

"It is time to call a halt upon indiscriminate scandal-mongering, which is largely designed to insult the intelligence and undermine the patriotism of the American people. But let us not be misunderstood. This is no reflection upon any investigator who in good faith is seeking to expose crime or any other defection among public servants. The guilty individual, whether he be high or low, Democrat or Republican, must suffer the severest punishment. Upon this proposition the Republican Party stands firm as a rock. Yet let it be known that guilt knows no party. . .

"I would that I could say as much for the courage of all public men as for their honesty. There is no lack of wisdom, of patriotism, or of desire to serve the people; but courage to stand up against hasty conclusions and currents of superficial public opinion is often absent. The public fancy is sometimes caught by those who are most vociferous and at the same time most radically wrong. There are too many who listen to these voices and try the impossible contortion of keeping both ears to the ground and listening to notes to which their ears should be deaf. What is most needed in legislative halls and elsewhere is courage to withstand the sudden spasms which are created by groundless rumor or injudicious agitation. Candidates for office often fail to realize how much the people respect courage and common honesty."

At this the Convention burst into hearty applause. Even Henry Cabot Lodge pounded his umbrella upon the

floor, although it was an attack upon his group and he knew it.

Second Day.

Representative Burton called the Convention to order at 11:00 a. m., just 30 minutes late. *The Star Spangled Banner* was played; a prayer said.

Senator McKinley of Illinois came forward with the report of the Committee on Credentials. It gave final decisions in the cases of contested delegations.

Next to come forward was Mrs. Elizabeth P. Martin, the first woman ever to be Chairman of one of the major committees of a Republican National Convention. She presented the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, naming Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming as Permanent Chairman. With a roar for her and a roar for Mondell the Convention agreed.

Chairman Burton presented Mr. Mondell and Chairman Mondell then addressed himself to his organization:

"Every serious fault of recent legislation and every failure to complete and round out a satisfactory legislative program could and would have been avoided had there been dependable Republican majorities in the Congress. The one certain and assured remedy for such a condition is the election of a Congress, Republican by a goodly majority both in name and in principle.

"A tree is known by its fruits; not by the showy flowers of promise or the occasional defect in bud or branch, but by the normal harvest through the running of the years—and the harvest of the Republican party and leadership is faithfully reflected in the matchless growth and fadeless glory of the Republic."

Mr. Mondell called for the report of the Committee on Rules. Paul Howland, counsel of Harry M. Daugherty, stepped forward. His report had two interesting features. One was the provision giving women equal representation with men on the National Committee. At this the women delegates went wild. The men expressed approval. The other was a provision giving the National Committee power to oust any committeeman who refused to support the Convention's nominees—a threat to the Wisconsin group if they should turn from Coolidge to La Follette. The roar of approval which this provision produced was as great as that which had followed the clause for equal female representation. Wisconsin sat stolidly in its seats. There was no opposition to the adoption of the report.

The convention went into recess until that evening.

At 8:00 p. m. the Hall was crowded—too crowded to be in order. The organ and a band played loudly. Twenty

minutes later Mr. Mondell secured order.

Then Charles B. Warren, Ambassador to Mexico, presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Said he:

"The platform to be presented by the Committee has been agreed upon by the members from every state and territory except one.

"Throw out Wisconsin!" shouted the Convention.

He began to read. At his first mention of Calvin Coolidge there was a 20-minute demonstration. The entire Convention stood and cheered—all except 28 men from Wisconsin, who sat tight. The surging delegates tried to tear the Wisconsin placard from its moorings, but the Wisconsin man held it tight. Cries of "Kick them out!" "Throw them out!" The band began to play *The Star Spangled Banner*.

The lights were turned out and searchlights played in the darkness.

Mr. Mondell rapped for order. The organ began to play and the galleries began to sing "Hail, hail the gang's all here—all except Wisconsin, all except Wisconsin!"

Mr. Warren, earnest but uninspiring, continued to read the platform (see Page 4). After each plank was read, the audience nailed it down with applause, sufficient but not overpowering.

When Mr. Warren had done, grey-bearded Representative Cooper of Wisconsin got the floor to present a minority—the Wisconsin—report. He was given ten minutes to speak in addition to his time for reading his platform. He spoke well, and although the audience was against him, it demanded more time for him. He quit when his speaking time was up and began to read. Some of the minority planks were loudly hissed and booed. A few received mild applause. When he finished, he moved his platform be adopted. Mr. Warren moved the majority report be adopted.

Mr. Mondell put the questions. For 28 men, the Wisconsin delegation shouted well in voting for their platform, but the opposition was overpowering. Mr. Mondell announced that the majority platform was adopted "overwhelmingly."

Then adjournment was taken until 10:00 the next morning.

Third Day.

The proceedings opened, as usual, with a prayer, followed by the singing of *The Star Spangled Banner*. Then Senator Wadsworth of New York, tall, bald, businesslike, rose out of the crowd and was recognized. On behalf of the New York delega-

National Affairs—[Continued]

tion he presented a resolution to send the good wishes of the Convention to Chauncey M. Depew, now turned 90. Mr. Depew was absent for the first time since 1888. Illness had prevented his coming, although he was a delegate this year as always. The hall roared its approval.

Mr. Mondell announced that National Committeemen and Committee-women would be elected. The chairman of each state's delegation rose and announced his state's choices.

A parade of Civil War veterans then entered. Mr. Mondell introduced them as "defenders of the Union." The audience stood and the aged veterans paraded down the centre aisle. Patriotic airs of Civil War time were played—including *Marching Through Georgia*.

A motion was passed limiting speeches seconding nominations to five minutes. Then the long awaited moment was at hand. The Chair announced that nominations for the Presidential candidate were in order and ordered a roll call of the states. It began:

"Alabama!"
The leader of the Alabama delegation rose and announced: "Alabama yields to Massachusetts!"

Governor Channing H. Cox, of the latter state, moved that the privileges of the Convention be accorded to Dr. Marion LeRoy Burton of Michigan to nominate the candidate of Massachusetts. Mr. Mondell put the motion: "The privileges of the Convention to Dr. Burton to nominate President Coolidge." There was a gust of laughter at this slip, covered up by a perfunctory chorus of "Ayes."

Slowly the President of the University of Michigan came forward. Like the man he came to nominate, he had reddish hair. Like him, he was slender. Unlike him, he stood well over six feet in height. He began:

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, fellow Republicans and fellow citizens of America, the greatest country the world has ever known:

"This hour is fraught with solemn obligation. . . In nominating this man to succeed himself you are virtually choosing the next President. . .

"I shall speak as one who for years has known the President. . . the better you know him the more you will trust him. . .

"First, the man:

"In keeping with his real qualities I shall make no effort to exalt him, for he does not need it. . . About this man there is something elemental. . . He has moral fibre. . . With him there is no compromise. . .

Frugality is a part of his being. . . To him, life is work. . . In the largest sense of the word he is a patient man. . . No one can throw him into a panic, for he sees life steadily and sees it whole. . . Has he a sense of humor? Emphatically, yes. . .

"Second—the American:

"He has been thinking America, believing America, living America. . . He reverences our past. . . He knows that progress will require unrelenting toil. . . His fervent love of America has made him an out-and-out Nationalist. . . He stands for America first because America can then serve all mankind. . . Heart and soul he is an American.

"Third—the human being:

"The brotherhood of man is a great spiritual reality. . . He has unlimited confidence in the people. . . As a human being he believes without reservations in the people and their capacity for self government. . . To him the home is our most sacred institution. . . No one can fail to be gripped by his depth of human understanding.

"To the National Convention of the greatest party in American history, I have the distinction to present as candidate to succeed himself as President of the United States of America . . . the virile man—the stanch American—the real human being—Calvin Coolidge."

The speech was not of the "spellbinding" type of oratory but bound the audience firmly in a spell for 51 minutes. Then several Massachusetts delegates got up from their seats and began waving banners. Senator Frank B. Willis in the Ohio delegation began to shout. In about five minutes they had got the Convention on its feet and marching around. The band struck up a sickly *Onward Christian Soldiers*. In 13 minutes the demonstration, such as it was, was over.

Then the seconds got to work:
1) Mrs. Florence C. Porter of California, "motherly," "middle-aged"—eight minutes.

2) Representative Martin B. Madden of Illinois, white-haired and active—twelve minutes, closing amid shouts of protest at his length.

3) Former Governor W. W. Stickney of Vermont, personal friend of the Coolidges—four minutes.

4) Judge George H. Erie of Oregon, who waited sternly for quiet while the hall shouted for a vote—three minutes.

5) Mrs. Minnie J. Grinstead of Kansas, with a voice like a trumpet and a flame colored gown—one minute.

6) Dr. George E. Cannon (Negro)

of New Jersey—eight minutes and howled off.

7) Isaac M. Meekins of North Carolina—five minutes (last minute inaudible).

8) Nathaniel A. Elsberg of New York who began "If you won't be cruel to me, I won't be cruel to you"—three minutes.

Then the roll call began: "Alabama," "16 for Coolidge"—"Arizona" "nine for Coolidge." So on continuously. When Nevada had recorded her vote Coolidge had the majority necessary for nomination, but the call went on. North Dakota was the first to break the solid phalanx. She cast six of her 13 votes for La Follette. A little later South Dakota gave 10 of her 13 to Hiram Johnson. Wisconsin gave 28 of her 29 to La Follette. And the roll call ended, Coolidge 1,065; La Follette 34; Johnson 10.

There were hisses and boos at the Wisconsin delegation when it cast its vote. The chief of the South Dakota delegation moved that Coolidge be unanimously nominated. The lone Wisconsin delegate, who had voted for Coolidge, Thomas Scott a large chubby man from Kenosha, began a speech but was shouted down by his colleagues. The motion was put: "A great chorus of 'Ayes'—a handful of lusty 'Noes' from Wisconsin. The nomination was made unanimous 'with the exception of a very few voices'—28 to be exact.

A recess was taken until 3:30 p. m.

Then nominations for the Vice Presidential Candidate. Alabama yielded to Iowa who nominated Judge Kenyon. Arizona came forward unexpectedly to nominate Lowden. A parade around the hall followed, lasting four minutes. A man from Illinois announced that Lowden would not be a candidate. Then Indiana nominated Watson. Illinois yielded to Nebraska who nominated Dawes. Kansas nominated Senator Curtis. Maryland nominated William P. Jackson, National Committeeman from that State. Missouri nominated Governor Hyde. Utah nominated General Frank T. Hines.

After the nominating roll call a few brief seconding speeches followed.

Then the real roll call began. In half an hour the result was announced. The leaders (in a field of 20-odd) were:

Lowden	222
Kenyon	172
Dawes	149
Theo. E. Burton	139

On the second ballot the tide turned for Lowden. Then suddenly States began to change their votes

National Affairs—[Continued]

to jump on the Lowden band wagon. They changed so fast that apparently no accurate count was made. Lowden had secured well over a majority and the nomination was made unanimous.

Confusion followed on the stage. William M. Butler seemed perturbed. Mr. Mondell pounded for order and finally had the aisles cleared by the Sergeants-at-Arms. Then he had a letter read:

"While fully appreciating the high honor that has just been tendered me, I hereby decline the nomination for Vice President.

"Very respectfully,
"FRANK O. LOWDEN."

The letter had been prepared in advance for just such an emergency. A moment later an Associated Press dispatch from Elgin, Ill., brought the same news from Mr. Lowden, at Elgin, Ill.

A motion was made to proceed to a third roll call. Charles B. Warren interrupted by moving instead that the Convention recess until 9 p. m., so that meanwhile Mr. Lowden might be consulted by telegraph. It carried and the delegates went out for dinner, feeling hungry and hurt.

During the recess Mr. Mondell telegraphed Mr. Lowden and the latter repeated what he had "said a thousand times" that he would not accept the nomination.

Not at 9:00 but at 10:00 p. m. the Convention resumed work. First, the Secretary read a schedule of departing trains. Then the correspondence with Mr. Lowden was read. Then voting began.

William M. Butler made a strenuous effort to have Herbert Hoover nominated. The Old Guard, thoroughly squelched up to that point, refused to be dictated to.

Again the roll call began. The Dawes total piled up rapidly. When Texas cast her 23 votes for him he had the necessary majority and a cheer went up from the delegates who had been keeping tallies. Governor Cox of Massachusetts moved to make it unanimous. Senator Watson of Indiana, who had watched his own prospects wane, jumped up and seconded the motion, saying: "I've been for Charlie Dawes all the time." The motion carried.

A few formal motions were passed. John T. Adams, retiring Chairman, announced that the new National Committee would meet the next day and moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die*. It did.

Republican Platform

The Republican platform for 1924 was something Democrats looked forward to with avidity. Said they, not only to themselves, but aloud in the public ear: "Coolidge and Congress have been at war. If the platform endorses Coolidge, it must repudiate Congress and vice versa—either way it will be meat for us."

The question was—would it be a Coolidge platform or a Congress platform? William M. Butler saw that it was a Coolidge platform. Charles B. Warren, Ambassador to Mexico, staunch friend of Coolidge, was placed in charge of the drafting. From his Committee of some 50 members, 16 were chosen to do the actual construction. First brief public hearings were held. Then the Subcommittee drafted the document. Then the entire Committee considered and approved it, with minor amendments. Then the Republican Delegates, in convention assembled, formally approved.

The differences between the President and the Republican Congressional group were, of course, ignored. As far as possible, they were concealed. In one case, that of the soldier bonus, the difference was compromised by entire refusal to touch on the subject. But on the question of tax reduction—the Mellon plan on which the President took his stand—Mr. Coolidge's position was approved in general terms and the substitute law, which was passed, mildly disapproved. On the question of U. S. entry into the World Court, the platform sanctioned Mr. Coolidge's recommendation for entrance.

In the following summary of the platform wherever possible words and phrases are taken verbatim from the text; assertions are printed in ordinary roman type, promises in italics:

Harding. Devotion to the memory of Warren G. Harding because of his human qualities, unswerving devotion to duty, staunch Republicanism, true patriotism, achievement in the Limitation of Arms Conference.

Coolidge. Thanksgiving that Calvin Coolidge is a fully-equipped successor, justifies faith and confidence, places public welfare above personal considerations, has integrity, vision, single-minded devotion to the public needs.

Situation in 1921. 4,500,000 unemployed; industry and commerce stagnant; agriculture prostrate; business depressed; Government bonds below par; peace delayed; misunderstanding in foreign relations.

Situation in 1924. Industry and commerce active; public and private

credits sound; peace made; disarmament and world friendship advanced; foreign policy defined; tasks completed; some ills still enduring from the Democratic Administration.

Economy. Since 1921, Republican Administration reduced expenditures \$2,000,000,000 per annum; reduced public debt \$2,500,000,000; reduced Federal employees by more than 100,000; made possible reduction of taxes of \$1,250,000,000 per annum; established the budget system.

Rigid economy in government.

Taxation. Prosperity of the nation depends on wise and scientific manner of taxation. Tax reduction should be tax reform. Tax reduction should not be confined to the 4,000,000 people who pay direct taxes, but be spread to the 100,000,000 who pay taxes in the form of living expenses.

Progressive reduction of taxes, as rapidly as possible, and in a sound manner, to a peacetime basis. A conference of Federal and state officers next November for lightening taxes. A Federal Commission to make a scientific study of taxation, with a view to a more equitable adjustment.

Reorganization of Executive Branch. Reorganization of executive departments in general conformity with a report recently made by a joint committee of Congress.

Civil Service. The civil service has been improved by law and by executive action.

Inclusion within the merit system of first, second, third class post offices, and prohibition-enforcement unit.

Foreign Relations. The wisdom of the Republican policy of aiding world peace without political affiliations is demonstrated by the beneficent work of the Dawes Commission, by the Limitation of Arms Conference, by peace treaties with Germany and Austria, by 50 other treaties and agreements for the purposes of peace and good will, by better relations with Latin America, by U. S. aid in settling the Chile-Peru dispute of long standing, by adjustment of relations with Mexico.

Entrance into the World Court, as proposed by President Coolidge. Refusal to enter the League of Nations. A conference, when conditions in Europe are favorable, to limit land forces, submarines, poison gas.

Foreign Debts. The Republican Administration arranged for the payment of the British debt to the U. S., amounting to \$4,600,000,000 and has 35% of our foreign debts in process of liquidation.

No cancellation of debts. Arrange-

National Affairs—[Continued]

ments with other countries for repayment on similar terms to those accorded Great Britain.

Tariff. Protective tariffs in the history of the nation have made for business confidence, industrial activity, employment, increased prosperity, high standard of living. The tariff acts of 1921 and 1922 have been of great benefit.

A protective tariff for all sections, for agriculture, for industry and for occupations. Continuation of the elastic provision whereby the President may adjust rates.

Agriculture. The farm situation is a fundamental national problem affecting the prosperity of the entire Nation. The Democratic Party destroyed the balance between Agriculture, Industry and Labor. The Republican Administration gave the situation more serious consideration than it has ever received. Laws have been passed to help. The President secured the formation of a private corporation, with \$100,000,000, to assist the Northwest. The revival of the War Finance Corporation, which loaned over \$300,000,000, saved agriculture from complete collapse. Intermediate credit banks were established; capitalization of Farm Loan system increased; emergency loans made to drought-stricken areas; cooperative marketing begun; grain futures and packer-control laws were enacted; farmers given representation on the Federal Reserve Board; foreign marketing service was strengthened.

Whatever steps may be necessary to restore balance. Efforts to reduce taxes, give steady employment and stabilize business, lower freight rates, secure sounder and more economical marketing to bring the prices of what the farmer buys nearer to the prices of what he sells. A protective tariff on farm products. Establishment of a Federal system of cooperative marketing without putting the Government into business.

Mining. The mining industry has been distressed. The Administration has given some aid.

Continued efforts.

Highways. The Federal Aid Road Act of 1921 has been of great value in aiding states in road-building.

Continuation of this policy. Construction of roads and trails in national forests.

Labor. Protection of Labor from undue exactions. Ratification by States of the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution. Protection of women in industry. Continued efforts to eliminate the twelve-hour day, seven-day week. Continuation of the Federal Board for Vocational Education to rehabilitate

workers. A better system of vocational education, more adequate Federal free employment agencies, and aid to the movements of seasonal and migratory labor.

Railroads. The lowest rates consistent with good service. A scientific readjustment of rail rates to encourage agriculture and basic industries. Amendment of present railway laws and of the Railway Labor Board Law when experience shows the necessity. Consolidation of roads. Collective bargaining, mediation and voluntary arbitration. No involuntary settlements of labor disputes. An impartial tribunal to investigate and publish facts of disputes.

Socialism. Opposition to putting the Government in business, to nationalization of public utilities. Governmental regulation and control of public utilities.

Coal. The Government has no Constitutional power to regulate prices.

In case of labor disputes, the President should have power to appoint a mediating commission, control distribution, prevent profiteering.

Merchant Marine. A strong merchant marine, built, owned and manned by Americans. Improved Government management of its merchant ships until they can be sold to Americans.

Waters. Great Lakes-Atlantic and Great Lakes-Gulf waterways. Surveys for flood control and irrigation on the Colorado River. Continuation of the Federal Water Power Act.

Disabled Veterans. Republicans reaffirm admiration and gratitude and increasing solicitude for soldiers and sailors. No country, no Administration, has been more generous to the disabled. Inefficiency and maladministration in the Veterans' Bureau have been cured. All disabled veterans have been granted admission to Federal hospitals; \$50,000,000 appropriated for hospital construction. The Republican Congress appropriated over \$110,000,000 for the disabled.

Future liberality for the wounded and disabled.

Conservation. Theodore Roosevelt originated the conservation policy.

Development of oil, timber, coal and water-power resources only when the need is positively known, and with safeguards against waste, speculation and monopoly.

Education. Federal advice to the states in education. Coordination of Federal activities. A Cabinet post of Education and Relief.

War Time. Drafting in time of war, not only of citizens, but of all needed material resources.

Immigration. The new immigration law is designed to protect American citizens and resident aliens from the competition of unrestricted immigra-

tion. Its administrative features aid in eliminating hardships to immigrants.

Americanization of aliens. Improvement of naturalization laws.

Hawaii. Continuance of Federal aid in harbor improvements. Settlement of public lands by the Hawaiian race.

Alaska. Continuance of constructive development.

Philippines. Independence for the Islands, not now, but at any time when it becomes evident that independence will benefit the Filipinos.

Reclamation. The Department of the Interior has made a study of Federal reclamation of arid and semi-arid lands in the West. New policies have been adopted. Completion of this reorganization should bring great benefits.

Aviation. Federal encouragement of commercial aviation.

Army. No weakening. Continued military training for citizens.

Navy. Maintenance of the Navy at full strength under the Limitation of Armaments treaties.

Negros. Enactment of a Federal anti-lynching law.

Corruption. Congressional investigations have exposed men in both parties in public office who are willing to sell official favors, and men out of office willing to buy them by money or influence. Most Government officials are honest. The Administration has undertaken prosecution of the guilty and will do so impartially.

Speedy prosecution of all dishonest public servants. A law against the selling or perversion of influence for private gain.

Prohibition. The full strength of the Government employed for the enforcement of the Constitution and all laws.

Women. Welcome to women, not as assistants, but as co-partners, in politics and Government.

Ku Klux Klan. "Unyielding devotion to the Constitution and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberty therein contained."

Party Responsibility. Parties are essential to Democratic Government. The Government functions best when the Chief Executive is supported by a solid majority of his party in Congress. The people should elect a Congress which will support the President and fulfill the Party's pledges.

KU KLUX KLAN

Cleveland Konvention

Many men went to Cleveland hoping, trying to put an anti-Ku Klux Klan plank in the Republican platform. They

National Affairs—[Continued]

had prepared a plank which read thus:

This party pledges itself and its candidates to stand inflexibly for government by due process of law and against all groups, open or secret, which attempt to take the law into their own hands. If its candidates are elected, this party gives assurance that no act of theirs will render aid or comfort to any organization based on prejudice or discrimination against any citizens for reasons of race, color, or creed.

R. B. Creager of Texas, a friend of the late President Harding, was one of the leaders of the movement. He declared that the Klan proscribed:

20,000,000 Foreigners
10,000,000 Catholics
10,000,000 Negroes
4,000,000 Jews
50,000,000 people

It was a glaring indictment. It carried the inference that the party which opposed the Klan could win the support of half the people in the country. But the Republican Party was unswayed. It chose to temporize and inserted a plank of no particular meaning:

The Republican Party reaffirms its unyielding devotion to the Constitution and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberty therein contained.

So Mr. Creager of Texas went away somewhat discomfited. But another Texan went away feeling much better. He was Dr. Hiram Wesley Evans, a dentist by profession. Dr. Evans thrives in the regalia of Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan.

It was late in the Fall of 1922, some 18 months ago, that this Texan—a round-faced, plump man, somewhere in his forties, looking not unlike a successful, energetic politician—was elevated to the Wizardry from whence he directs the affairs of the Klan, controlling all the Imperial Genii—Klailiffs, Klaziks, Klokards, Kludds, Kligrapps, Klabees, Kladdis, Klarogis, Klaxters, Klonseis, Night Hawks—as well as Klegles, Giants, Cyclopes, Titans Klepers, Goblines, Dragons, Terrors, Klokans and common Klansmen—supreme over all the Klantons, Provinces and Realms of the Invisible Empire as well as Klonvocations, Klonciliums and Klonclaves as set forth in the Kloran and symbolized in the Klifon.

But for all his high nomenclature, he is a modest man, who describes himself as "the most average man in America," and who once said to his Knights: "We have not been appointed by Almighty God or any Imperial Wizard to go out meddling in other people's business. . . . Get behind the law."

This personage, the visible Emperor of the invisible Empire, with a retinue estimated at 60 souls, moved into Cleveland shortly before the Convention. He established headquarters in a private



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JIM WATSON

"Are you trying to kill me politically?"

house on Euclid Avenue, which according to some accounts was rented, according to others borrowed of a prominent Klansman. From there he conducted his efforts against an anti-Klan plank. His comparative success is attested by the plank quoted above.

Only one setback was believed to have attended his visit in Cleveland. That took place in regard to the Vice Presidential aspirations of Senator Jim Watson of Indiana.

At Cleveland, some Indiana Klansman at the Imperial headquarters let it be known that the Klan wanted Watson for Vice President. A storm ensued. "Are they trying to kill me politically?" demanded the Senator. "I don't belong to the K. K. K. If they have issued a statement naming me, they have done it for the express purpose of injuring me."

Thereupon Dr. Evans denied emphatically that he was for Watson:

"The statement that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are demanding the nomination of any man to any office is unequivocally false. I am the only man authorized to authoritatively speak for the Klan, and I solemnly affirm that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are not in politics and I solemnly deny that any political party will be allowed to attach, own or disown the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

(Signed) "DR. H. W. EVANS,

"Imperial Wizard,

"Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

Be that as it may, Senator Watson,

when asked if he favored an anti-Klan plank, asseverated:

"No, I do not. A platform, I believe, should be exclusively a statement of fundamentals which may be crystallized later into legislation. The Klan is a religious, not a political issue."

But whether the Klan is religious or political, Dr. Evans watched the Republican Convention with a critical eye; and it was made known that there would be a Klan headquarters in Manhattan during the Democratic Convention. Emperor Hiram has his finger on the pulse.

POLITICAL NOTES

La Follette and 28

When the Republican National Convention opened, Robert M. La Follette wrote a letter to Governor John J. Blaine of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Wisconsin delegation. Said the Senator:

"It is my express wish that in the Republican National Convention assembling June 10 my name be not placed in nomination. I request further that the Progressive delegates elected by the people of Wisconsin concentrate all their energies upon obtaining the adoption of the platform of Progressive principles which received an overwhelming endorsement in the April primary. . . . While the platforms submitted by Wisconsin have been scornfully rejected by Republican National Conventions since 1908, practically every important proposal submitted by the Wisconsin delegates up to 1916 has since been enacted into law. There are, indeed, only five of 31 planks submitted by Wisconsin during this period which are not now embodied in the law of the land."

Although Mr. La Follette did not appear in Cleveland himself, his wishes were carried out by Governor Blaine and by his own son, Bob, Jr. The younger La Follette, aggressive, meticulous in dress, much resembles his father. In keenness of intellect, perhaps, the son does not measure up to his father. But he is an effective worker for his father's cause, and under his direction the 28 La Follette men did their appointed task.

To be sure they did not succeed in writing the La Follette planks into the

National Affairs—[Continued]

Republican platform. They were not expected to do that. They were there to make a gesture—a *pro forma* offering of their planks. For the Republican Party to have accepted the offering would have been a sure proof of its insanity—because the La Follette platform denounced all the major works of the Republican Party—the tariff, the railroad law, the Mellon tax plan, the “degraded foreign policy.”

There is yet no absolute proof, but it is an utterly reasonable inference from the course of events thus far that Mr. La Follette will run as a third candidate for President. It is to be expected that the Conference for Progressive Political Action—a Labor group in which the railroad brotherhoods are prominent—will find in its convention in Cleveland on July 4 that the old parties have nothing to offer that it wants. It may invite Mr. La Follette to head a third ticket and Mr. La Follette may accept.

Man Behind the Pipe

In the town of Marietta, Ohio, is situated Marietta College. There last week the class of 1884 was holding its 40th reunion. Naturally since a big Convention was going on at Cleveland, there was some listening-in by radio. Several members of '84 were at it. After a hot roll-call, the Republican nominee for Vice President was announced. It was one of those very Marietta '84s who were listening in. And he exclaimed picturesquely: “Well, I declare!”

Charles Gates Dawes has a certain hold on the imagination of the nation. The reasons for it are fairly obvious when one examines his record. The fact of it was observable as soon as his nomination was announced. In a short time he had issued a brief acceptance.

Congratulations began to pour in at the Dawes homestead (in Marietta). He stayed there less than 24 hours after his nomination and then started for Chicago, which welcomed him with cheers. His wife and his two adopted children, Dana, 12 and Virginia, 10, met him. He hugged them all, went to his office at the Central Trust Co. for an hour, then went home to Evanston, puritanical northern suburb of Chicago, to which Mr. Dawes is something of a tin deity.

Very patiently to capture the imagination of Evanston, Mr. Dawes has attractions other than his now famous trick pipe and loud vocabulary.

He is, for example, a descendant

of one William Dawes who emigrated from England in 1635. Another William Dawes, one of his ancestors, was a companion of Paul Revere in the famous equestrian escapade near Boston. In 1865 he was born, in Marietta, son of General Rufus R. Dawes commander of the Iron Brigade of



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LA FOLLETTE JUNIOR
“Meticulous in dress”

Wisconsin. He worked his way through Marietta College as chief engineer of a small railroad in Ohio. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law School. Then he began to move—law practice in Lincoln, Neb.—presidency Lacrosse Gas Light & Coke Co.—presidency Northwestern Gas Light & Coke Co.—appointment (at 29) as Comptroller of the Currency under McKinley—founding of the Central Trust Co. (Chicago)—commission as Major in the engineers (1917)—Purchasing Agent for the A. E. F.—the Congressional War investigations (in which he made his famous “Helen Maria” remarks)—advocacy of the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations—Director of the Budget—“Dawes’ report” on reparations. . . .

His published works include *The Banking System of the United States* (1894), *Journal of the Great War* (1920), *The First Year of the Budget* (1922), *Melody in A Major* which was

* He wasn’t a soldier. He was caught wearing garters under his puttees. On one formal occasion General Pershing had to send General Harbord to him, with a request to button his coat, one of the customs of the Army.

played by Fritz Kreisler for some time before its author was known.

In private life he presents still another side. In memory of his father he established in Chicago hotels where the down-and-out might get both bed and breakfast. Of his two children (aside from his adopted ones) his daughter, Carolyn, is married. The other, Rufus Fearing, was drowned in 1912 in Lake Geneva, Wis., just after being graduated from Princeton. At the funeral was read a eulogy of the boy—a son who in many ways took after his father—which Mr. Dawes himself had written. It contained some illuminating passages:

“The truly great character must unite unusual strength and determination with great gentleness. My boy was imperious. He recognized no superior on earth, and yet was the tender and intimate friend of the weak and humble.

“I have taken him with me among the greatest in the nation and looked in vain for any evidence in him of awe, or of curiosity. He has taken me, asking me to help them, among the poor and lowly of earth.

“He commenced early in life to set himself against the crowd, for no man rises to real prestige who follows it. Of his own initiative he joined the Church. For a long time he taught a Bible class at Bethesda Mission. He did not smoke, nor swear, nor drink. He was absolutely clean. Yet in his stern opposition to the drift, he mingled tolerance in just that quantity which contributed to real power to be used in opposition, and for that purpose alone.

“He died suddenly in the midst of happiness. He died with all his ideals unlowered. He died with all the noble illusions of a high-minded youth undisturbed and undispelled. He died without having lost ambition, with his eyes fixed on the high mountains of life, where, beyond any question, had he lived, he would have climbed.

“But, dear young friends of my boy, he had already climbed the high and rough ways which lead up to the steep mountains of character. . . .”

FOREIGN NEWS

THE LEAGUE

In Council

At the 29th session of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva, the following business, *inter alia*, was discussed:

Russian Refugees. Señor Alberto N. Guani, Uruguayan member of the Council, stated that Russian refugees would be welcome as immigrants in South America, particularly into Uruguay.

The Council decided to transfer the Russian refugee problem to the International Labor Office (League Organization) as it was no longer political but economic.

Greece informed the Council that some 100,000 Russian refugees on her territory should go elsewhere, as she was unable to continue feeding them. The Council voted to continue to extend help to refugees in Greece.

Armenian Refugees. A project to assist homeless Armenians, now without country, was approved by the League. The Council asked all Governments to provide them with identity certificates similar to those now granted to Russian refugees.

Armaments. A resolution was adopted, calling upon Secretary General Sir Eric Drummond to ask all members of the League to refrain from exceeding the annual navy, army and air force estimates, provided for in their budgets, until after a general scheme for reduction of armaments in all countries should have been elaborated.

There were reservations made to this resolution. Viscount Ishii (see Page 12), representing Japan, said he would transmit the request to his Government; but he did not think they could act upon it.

Lord Parmoor, representing Britain, indicated that his country could do nothing in line with the resolution until a general agreement had been reached.

The French representative took the same stand as Lord Parmoor.

Hungary. Jeremiah Smith, Jr., of Boston (TIME, Apr. 14), High Commissioner of the League for Financial Reconstruction of Hungary, presented his report. He said that a loan of 250,000,000 gold crowns was about to be floated in England; that the revenues to secure this loan were already being paid into a control account, and were in excess of original estimates. The Council approved.

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Minister to U. S.

Desmond Fitzgerald, Free State Minister of External Affairs, announced in the Dail Eireann (Irish Chamber of Deputies) that Timothy A. Smiddy, onetime Professor of Economics at University College,



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PROFESSOR SMIDDY
Envoy to Washington?

Cork, had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the Irish Free State at Washington.

The Foreign Minister said the matter had not reached the stage at which an announcement could be made that Professor Smiddy was *persona grata* to the U. S. Government. No information as to when the Professor would take up his duties could therefore be supplied.

Professor Smiddy has been considered an unofficial representative of the Free State at Washington for some time, but was not recognized as such by the U. S. Government, which had declined to enter into diplomatic relations with British dependencies until official notice of approval had been received through the British Ambassador. The duties of the Irish Minister would, it was said, be outlined by the British Ambassador at Washington.

Points of View

At his birthplace, Lossiemouth, Scotland, Premier MacDonald said: "I hope that before long we shall have an established peace in Europe. We have had a tremendous time about it, but I think that now we are just about pulling it off. I hope next week to meet the French Premier and the result, I trust, will be complete friendship between Britain and France."

In Wales, ex-Premier George remarked: "Never have I witnessed greater political confusion and perplexity. We have Conservative Ministers talking Socialism and a Socialist Premier playing the rôle of a timid Conservative—and the Liberal Party standing at the door of its shop while both the others take off its stores."

Good Will

The financial editor of *The Times* (London) commented upon a recent decision of British insurance companies respecting Japan:

"We are able to announce a decision of an unprecedented character on the part of the British fire insurance companies in respect to the damage caused by the great earthquake in Japan of Sept. 1.

"The companies which definitely excluded from their policies in most precise terms all risk of loss or damage by earthquake have not seen their way to pay any claims in respect of risk which was so clearly excepted: The wording of the provision excluding risk of earthquake was, it is understood, submitted to and approved by the Japanese authorities before its issue.

"Were they to have paid the claims in respect to such damage, the wording of the policy conditions would have been set at naught and a precedent would be created which might well have proved disastrous to the conduct of insurance on sound lines.

"At the same time, the British insurance companies, wishing to give a clear sign of their good-will toward those who were insured against the ordinary risk of fire, and of sympathy for those who suffered losses, have decided to return to the insureds a full year's premium. This payment will, in the aggregate, represent a very substantial sum. The form which the return of the premiums will take will probably be that of

Foreign News—[Continued]

willingness to cancel the payments due on the policies affected."

Red Strike Over

The unofficial subway* strike in London (TIME, June 16) came to an end. All the men who walked out two weeks ago returned to work when employers, backed by the National Union of Railwaymen, threatened to fire them.

The men (rumored to be Communists) accepted their defeat, complaining bitterly that they had been forced to capitulate because their union had refused them strike pay.

FRANCE

President Ousted

Not since Léon Gambetta battled with Marshal MacMahon to prevent the restitution of the Monarchy in 1879 has France witnessed such a sensational political struggle as that which ended during the past week.

In the Senate. To the Senate was read by Minister of Justice André Rastier a message from President Millerand. The President affirmed his right to wield the presidential power "sheltered from political fluctuations" and called upon both houses of Parliament to respect the Constitution by declining to countenance "a revolutionary act" which aimed at driving him from power. "It is not from Parliament," said he, "charged with voting laws and seeing to it that they are respected that the signal and example for their violation can come."

The Senate acted swiftly. A motion for adjournment was passed by 154 to 144 votes. The passage of the motion meant that President Millerand had been defeated by the Senators.

In the Chamber. When Premier François-Marsal and his Cabinet, chosen by President Millerand to read his messages to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies (TIME, June 16), trooped into the Chamber they were greeted with electrical silence. The Premier arose, read the same speech which had been previously read to the Senators and followed it with a speech of his own in which he asked for a

vote for or against the Constitution, for or against President Millerand.

After ex-Premier Painlevé, President of the Chamber, had announced that he had several interpellations to make, corpulent Edouard Herriot, leader of the Opposition, proposed the following motion:

The Chamber, resolved not to enter into relations with a Cabinet which by its composition is the negation of the rights of Parliament, refuses the unconstitutional debate to which it is invited and decides to adjourn all discussion until the day when a Government conforming to the sovereign will of the country presents itself before it.

Prolonged cheers from the Left broke the electrical sobriety of the Chamber. Le Sénateur Reibel, nevertheless, undertook to defend the President with a taunting speech. Said he: "You call yourselves defenders of the Constitution. You paint beautiful pictures of respect for the Constitution and laws, and behind that decoration you seek to assassinate the President of the Republic. . . . That the Communists have an account to settle with M. Millerand is natural enough. That they had received from Moscow the order to bring to their Soviet lords the head of M. Millerand is legitimate enough; but it is indeed suspicious to see them followed by the Radical Socialists. It is stupefying. It is dirty politics." "Vive le Sénat!" yelled a Deputy. At the next mention of Millerand's name, Comrade Marcel Cachin, reprobate Communist leader, yelled: "Brother, you must die!" Still M. Reibel fought on. "Brother, you must die!" again yelled Marcel. The debate became so hectic that nothing could be made of it. M. Reibel sat down amid deafening applause from the Right.

The Right now called upon M. Herriot to speak. He stirred not. Cries for ex-Premier Briand caused that worthy to tug his moustache. Premier François-Marsal taunted M. Herriot: "The truth is, this is an act of vengeance against the Premier of 1920 [Millerand] who saved Poland." (Yells.) Finally Comrade Renaud was prevailed upon to speak. He referred to M. Millerand "who is going to be executed in a couple of minutes," accused him of illegal financial profits, of being "a deserter from the ranks of the working classes." "This language is intolerable!" cried M. Painlevé. (General uproar.) M. Fabry, Minister of the Colonies, arose. (Pandemonium. The Communists sang *Internationale*.) When he could make himself heard, he defended Millerand eloquently and stated that the Herriot motion was defended only by the Communists. Turning to the Left he stated that there

was only one thing that he wished to emphasize to the Left leaders and that was "Gentlemen, your turn will come." This was taken to mean that the Right would seek an early opportunity of ousting their President.

M. Painlevé ruled that a motion for adjournment favoring the President having been passed, a vote should decide whether the anti- or pro-Millerand motion had priority. The vote was taken with blue and white ballot cards, blue for Millerand, white against him. The result: White 329, Blue 214.

Resignation. Next day the following letter was read to both Houses of Parliament:

"Mr. President [of each Chamber]: I have the honor to place on the table of the Senate my resignation as President of the Republic.

"Please accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) "ALEXANDRE MILLERAND."

The tricolor fluttering over the Elysée was lowered: President Millerand was no longer President of France.

Nomination. At a caucus of the Left Parties, Paul Painlevé was nominated a candidate for the Presidency. M. Herriot called upon Gaston Doumergue, President of the Senate, and told him that he could not be President, the Left Parties having decided otherwise. M. Doumergue replied tartly that he was under the impression that the National Congress at Versailles did the electing of French Presidents and not M. Herriot and his friends. M. Herriot then retorted, with heat, that he would not accept power from any President elected with the votes from the Right, it being obvious that that was the only way M. Doumergue could sit in M. Millerand's seat. It was also made evident that he would certainly be a candidate at Versailles.

After this incident, the outlook appeared uncertain. M. Painlevé could command about 300 votes, M. Doumergue about 150, from the Left; but the Right could muster 400; neither Bloc had an absolute majority of votes. The first and second ballots would stall if the Right put up a candidate; and on the third ballot, when the candidate receiving the largest number of votes is elected, the Right would score a victory. The real danger to M. Painlevé, however, was that the Right would support M. Doumergue in order to defeat the hated Left.

At Versailles. The National Assembly (united Senate and Chamber) met in the historic Palais de Versailles

*The London subway system, with the exception of the Waterloo and City Tube, belongs to the London Traffic Combine. The lines, eight in number, form a network of underground communications encircling and radiating from the centre of London. The ticket system is used, payment being made according to class and distance desired to travel. Smoking is permitted in smoking compartments on all lines.

Foreign News—[Continued]

to decide upon a successor to Alexandre Millerand.

On the first ballot the Right came to the aid of M. Doumergue and the voting was:

M. Doumergue	515
M. Painlevé	309
M. Cameline (Communist)	32
Scattered votes	9
Total	865

Outside the Palace a military escort rattled their shining sabres. On the Elysée flagstaff the tricolor of France was run up with spectacular ceremony. M. Gaston Doumergue was the twelfth President of France and the first to be a Protestant. Said ex-Premier Poincaré: "During my seven years at the Elysée, M. Doumergue was the best of all the Foreign Ministers with whom I had to deal. He was the best and the biggest. He was splendid."

New Cabinet. After having received the formal resignation of the François-Marsal Cabinet, President Doumergue, acting upon the advice of the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber, sent for M. Herriot and that gentleman, despite his indignant refusal of the previous day, accepted the Presidential mandate to form a Cabinet.

His Cabinet:

Premier and Foreign Minister: Edouard Herriot.
 War: General Maurice Nollet.
 Justice: René Renoult.
 The Interior: Camille Chautemps.
 Finance: Etienne Clementel.
 The Navy: Jacques Dumesnil.
 Commerce: M. Raynaldy.
 Public Works: Victor Peytral.
 Public Instruction and Fine Arts: Francois Albert.
 Labor and Health: Justin Godart.
 The Colonies: Edouard Daladier.
 Pensions: Edouard Bovier-Lapierre.
 Agriculture: M. Queuille.
 Liberated Regions: Victor Dalbiez.
 Under Secretaries:
 Posts and Telegraphs: Pierre Robert.
 Merchant Marine: Leon Meyer.
 Aviation: Laurent Eynac.
 Technical Instruction: Vincent de Moro-Giafferi.

Significance. President Millerand was ousted because he was determined to be an active leader of France and not a puppet President. The Left stated that he was a partisan of the Bloc National and a reactionary. All these allegations were true enough, but President Millerand had offered to cooperate with the Left and there seemed no legal reason for ousting him.

The real reason for getting rid of him was to pay off old scores. A man of Millerand's forceful character makes many enemies, especially in politics, and those enemies were, according to report, determined to scalp him. There was no reason to doubt that this was so.

Speaking of his enforced resignation, M. Millerand, in a message to the



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COMRADE MARCEL CACHIN

"Brother, you must die!"

(See preceding page)

French people, said: "This is a dangerous precedent which makes the Presidency of the Republic the plaything of electoral fights, which introduces directly or indirectly the plebiscite into our political customs and tears from the Constitution the only element of stability and continuity it contains." This is undoubtedly true and the future is likely to see the Presidents of France following each other with the bewildering rapidity to which France has now become inured as regards her Premiers.

GERMANY

German Colonies

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, a leading German financial authority, has a plan for the return to Germany of the ex-German colonies.* He advocates an "international chartered company (like the East India Company) for joint development of Germany's former colonies by Germany, the Allies and the United States."

Said he: "I regard this plan as complementary to the Dawes reparation plan. The latter is based on the prin-

*The German colonies were distributed in 1919 as follows: German East Africa (Britain); German South West Africa (Britain); Cameroon (Britain and France); Togoland (Britain and France); German New Guinea—comprising Kaiser Wilhelm's land, Bismarck Archipelago, German Solomon Islands, Nauru—(Britain); Marianne Islands, Caroline Islands, Marshall Island, Pelew Island (Japan). All these colonies are mandated by the League of Nations.

ciple that Germany can pay reparations only in so far as the world is willing and able to accept German goods. The world, however, cannot afford to take too great a quantity of these, or else the economic equilibrium of other countries will be disturbed. Hence Germany must be given an economic outlet outside the main commercial markets, if her paying capacity is to be restored.

"Also, Germans must be exported, as well as German goods. Clemenceau said there were 20,000,000 Germans too many; and from the economic standpoint he was quite right. Germany as transformed by the Treaty of Versailles cannot support her 60,000,000 population. . . ."

ITALY

Budgets

Italy, like France, has two budgets. When statesmen talk of prosperity, they point with pride to the surplus in the ordinary budget; when they complain of some untoward action on the part of another nation, they refer to the deficit in the extraordinary budget. Thus, despite the much-ado over Italy's financial recovery, budgets which balance, etc., the real position (as shown by the estimates for 1924-25) is, according to Ugo Ancona in the *Giornale d'Italia*:

Ordinary budget:

Revenue	15,382,000,000 lire
Expenditures	13,206,000,000

Surplus

2,176,000,000

Extraordinary budget:

Expenditure	4,833,000,000 lire
Revenue	623,000,000

Deficit

4,210,000,000

Net Deficit

2,034,000,000 lire

Murder?

One evening in Rome, a man carrying a large portfolio sauntered along the Tiber embankment. A closed car drove up, out jumped two men, the man was seized, thrust into the car, driven off at high speed, while the three men struggled inside. Some time later an agitated Signora noticed that her husband had been long absent. Alarm was raised; search parties organized; all to no purpose. Deputy Giacomo Matteotti, multimillionaire Socialist, husband of the distressed Signora, was missing. It was presumed that he was the man seized on the bank of the Tiber.

It so happened that Signor Matteotti had with him, when last seen, documents he intended to use in a speech against the Government. A hue and cry was raised by the people and by the Opposition press against the Min-

Foreign News—[Continued]

ister and against the Government. It was hinted that Deputy Matteotti had been murdered at the instigation of certain members of Mussolini's Cabinet. Benito Mussolini, pale but confident, made the following statement to the Chamber:

"If there is any one in this hall who has the right to be horrified and exasperated it is I, myself. Only an enemy of mine who had sat up at night to devise diabolical schemes against me could have carried out this crime which fills us all with loathing and disgust."

Minister Finzi and Commandatore Cesare Rossi, both personal friends of Benito, resigned, stating that they wished to be free to defend themselves against "libelous attacks of their enemies." Editor Filippo Filippelli of the *Corriere Italiano*, Fascist organ was arrested shortly after he escaped from Rome. It was known that Finzi was the moving spirit of the *Corriere Italiano*. There followed the arrest of 17 more Fascists. The Opposition fulminated against the Government, declared that Finzi was a grafter.

The whole country was stirred and it was openly avowed that Fascismo itself was at stake. No attack was made on Benito, but it was made plain that vigorous action on his part was necessary if the country were to continue to have confidence in him. To a delegation of Deputies he promised justice no matter how exalted the rank of the murderer or murderers might be.

Signora Matteotti called upon the Premier: "Excellency," said she, "do you give me my husband's body so he may have an honorable burial?"

Replied Benito: "I should like, indeed, to give you back your husband alive. There is yet hope."

The Opposition and those people abroad ever ready to find an excuse to attack the Fascists were loud in their indignation and much political capital was being manufactured in Italy.

No trace of Matteotti could be found.

RUSSIA

International Communism

At a plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist (Third) International, the Presidium for a Communist International Congress, to be held at Moscow this month, was named:

President, "Red Emperor Zinoviev." Representatives for the following countries: Russia, Trotsky, Stalin, Bucharin; Germany, Braun, Gebhardt; France, Train, Sellier; Italy,

Bordigha; Czecho-Slovakia, Shmereal, Muna; Scandinavian countries, Sheffo; Balkan countries, Kolarov; Poland, Kraevski; Japan, Katayama; India, Roy; Britain, Stewart; U. S., Dann; Independent, Klara Zetkin.

The program of the Congress: 1) Lenin and the Communist International, 2) activities of the Executive Committee and tactics, 3) world economic position, 4) future policy, 5) tactics relating to the labor federation movement, 6) national questions, 7) questions of organization, 8) propaganda, 9) Fascism, 10) questions about the intelligentsia, 11) economic position of Russia, 12) question of the peasants, 13) Young Communist movement, 14) Communist aid organization, 15) questions of different sections, 16) question of coöperatives, 17) election of the Executive Committee and President.

ALBANIA

Man-Sized Revolt

Since the third week of May, Albania has been the field of many battles. These may be said to have culminated during the past week with the establishment of a National Provisional Government at Tirana under the Premiership of Bishop Fan Stylian Noli, Harvard graduate.

It has been stated that the revolt was a fight between Monarchists and Republicans, but the trouble has been far deeper than that. While it seemed probable that Albania would declare herself a Republic, it was by no means certain.

The real trouble was that the independent Albanians took a violent dislike to the policy of Premier Ahmed Zogu. He had tried to abolish the old feudal system and set up a highly centralized government at Tirana, capital city. Some said, possibly without foundation, that he was intent upon making himself King.

Ahmed Zogu comes from the Mati clan. He was popularly thought of as being "energetic, educated, wealthy, severe." This was before he attempted to have a Constitution drafted by the Diet. After that, he became known as an "ignorant despot" and was accused of favoring his tribe.

The Constitution embodied the idea of a centralized government, violated all the tribal rights and traditions, except those of the Mati. News was sent out to the outlying provinces telling of the perfidy of Ahmed and pretty soon that individual had a man-

sized revolt on his hands. After some weeks of fighting, Ahmed fled to Yugo-Slavia and left the field clear to Bishop Noli and his comrades.

Bishop Noli is a totally different kind of a man from Ahmed Zogu. In 1908 he founded the Albanian Orthodox Greek Church, became its Bishop. From 1902-12 he attended Harvard and learned a great deal about American life and politics. Returning to Tirana, he was able to keep an eye on the Government, of which he strongly disapproved, and to keep the tribal leaders in the provinces posted on the trend of events. He is extremely well-informed, intelligent, speaks seven languages. His influence over recent events was stated to have been great and, as he has powerful and rich friends abroad, it was not surprising that the provincial tribesmen elected him their political leader. He was also instrumental in getting Albania admitted to the League of Nations in 1920.

Albania (about the size of New Jersey plus Maryland) has been governed since 1920 by a Council of Regents (consisting of four representatives—all of whom have now fled to Italy—of the four popular religions: Bektashi Moslem, Sunni Moslem, Roman-Catholic, Greek Orthodox) and by a Diet of 99 members.

Not much is known of the early Ghegs and Tosks (Albanians) except that their country was administered by Turkey from 1431 to 1912. When independence from the Turk was proclaimed, Albania became a pawn in the Balkan game, coveted alike by Austria, Serbia, Greece and Italy. During the War, first the Austrians overran the country; then the Italians who proclaimed a Protectorate over it. In 1920, when Premier Giolitti was in power, the Albanians kicked the Italians out—which insult the "Ities" (not then being Fascists) swallowed with marked humility. Albanian independence for the second time was established.

When the Bishop Noli rebellion broke out, it was feared that Yugo-Slavia, Greece and Italy might feel the need of marching upon the country under pretext of protecting their nationals. Such an occurrence would almost certainly precipitate another Balkan War. Italy, however, declared her neutrality at an early date, but it was worthy of note that Benito had seen fit to sign a treaty with Albania on March 1; that the Albanian signatory was Feizi Bey Alizoti; and that the latter returned to Albania to embrace the cause of Bishop Noli.

Foreign News—[Continued]

JAPAN

New Ambassador

In spite of official denials, a rumor continued to spread that Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, now Japanese Ambassador to France, and co-signatory with ex-Secretary of State Robert Lansing to the famed Lansing-Ishii pact,* was to succeed smiling Ambassador Masanao Hanihara at Washington.

Viscount Ishii, ex-Foreign Minister, has twice visited the U. S. in an official capacity: once in 1907, when he conferred with President Roosevelt on problems arising from anti-Japanese disturbances; again, in 1917, when he headed the special mission sent by the Japanese Government to the U. S. which ended in the Lansing-Ishii agreement. It was he who was largely responsible for securing Japan's acceptance of the invitation to the Washington Arms Conference.

At a notable speech made at Newport,† R. I., in 1917 he said:

"... Not so long ago but that living men could well remember and tell it to their grandchildren, Japan lived in isolation, well contented. One day there came a knocking at our door and looking forth we saw strange sights indeed. Fantastic folk, in awesome ships, with gruesome guns, held out the hands of friendship—and thus came America and Commodore Perry to our shores.

"Reluctantly we let you in, and in time, with more reluctance still, we ventured forth ourselves on a voyage of exploration to this land of golden dreams. And all this was but 60 years ago. . . . These 60 years just past must constitute one full chapter in the history of Japan. During all that time the Pacific Ocean, so illimitable then to us, has been growing more narrow daily. The East and the West, which stood aloof without a thing in common except their common humanity, have been by that wonderful thread drawn closer and closer together, until today we stand shoulder to shoulder as friends and allies, defying the power of the force of evil to destroy that splendid heri-

* Lansing-Ishii agreement, said to have been drawn up by Viscount Ishii and President Wilson in 1917, was to affirm the principle of the Open Door in China. A paragraph, however, recognized Japan's "paramount interest"—a part which led the Japanese to suppose erroneously that the U. S. was intent upon abandoning her interest in the Far East.

† Newport is the burial place of Commodore Perry.



© Wide World

VISCOUNT ISHII

"Looking forth, we saw strange sights indeed—"

tage which we are agreed to share as common heirs.

"It is a far cry from Newport to Tokyo, but because of these 60 years of learning we have come to recognize each others voices. We know the way—whichever route we take. In either home a hearty welcome awaits the coming guest!"

New Cabinet

Viscount Takaaki Kato, who was summoned by Prince Regent Hirohito and requested to form a Cabinet (TIME, June 16), completed his task and presented the members of his Ministry to the Regent:

Prime Minister: Viscount Takaaki Kato
Foreign Affairs: Baron Kijuro Shidehara (onetime Ambassador to Washington)
Home Affairs: Reijiro Wakatsuki
Finance: Yugo Hamaguchi
War: General Kazunari Ugaki (held same office in Kiyoura Cabinet)
Navy: Admiral Takeshi Takarabe (was Minister of Marine in the Tomassaburo Kato Cabinet)
Justice: Sannosuka Yokita
Education: Ryohi Okada
Agriculture and Commerce: Korekiyo Takahashi (ex-Premier, leader of the Seiyukai Party)

Communications: Ki Inukai (leader of the Kakushin Club Party)

Railways: Mitsuji Sengoku

The Cabinet, which is a coalition of the Opposition to Viscount Kijoura's Ministry, was said to be the strongest Japan has had in recent years. In a statement to the press, Prime Minister Kato said: "My Ministry will con-

tribute to world peace by promoting friendly relations with all powers, in pursuance of the foreign policy hitherto carried out. My Cabinet will also undertake domestic reforms in the interest of the whole nation.

"Japan will not consent to or sign any treaty which does not give her national preferential rights over all other Asiatic races. She has definitely stated that she is entitled to such recognition in view of her rise to a world power and her position as the great power of Asia."

Less Hostile

Although the past week held many anti-American incidents, it was clear that hostile feeling aroused in Japan by the enactment of the U. S. Immigration Law (TIME, June 2) was dying down.

¶ In Tokyo last week, Masahira Ota, new Chief of Police, issued a statement opposing the jingoists and their anti-American cat-calls: "Incitement of violence and law-breaking by means of anti-American demonstrations must be prevented. Infringements of law will be strictly punished. We shall do our utmost to prevent rash or violent action, due to public speeches or demonstrations. The exclusion question is too important to be treated rashly. Japanese must behave in a manner in keeping with the dignity of a great nation."

¶ The ban on American films was reported to be breaking down in Tokyo, but it was still being enforced in western Japan.

¶ The U. S. State Department supplied positive proof of the friendly attitude of official Japan by publishing a communication from the Japanese Government on the reported rush of emigrants from Japan who are trying to enter the U. S. before July 1 (date when new Immigration Law becomes effective). The statement read in part: "Most of the applicants for passage to the United States are persons who have been visiting in Japan and are anxious to return now to the United States in order to avoid any question as to their status as returning immigrants under the changed regulations which come into force July 1.

"The Japanese Government is giving the same careful scrutiny to all applicants for passports as in the past. The Japanese Foreign Office is afraid that this situation might be misconstrued to the effect that Japan was no longer observing the terms of the 'Gentlemen's Agreement,' and it de-

Foreign News—[Continued]

sires, therefore, to emphasize the fact that the Japanese Government intends to abide by that agreement, at least until the new law becomes effective."

LATIN AMERICA

An Ouster

"You are ousted," said the Mexican Government to H. A. C. Cummins, British Chargé des Archives* at Mexico City, whom they accused of unfriendly and offensive behavior. The answer returned to the Government by Mr. Cummins was to lock himself up in the British Legation building.

In a statement, made public by the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it is charged that Cummins, having no diplomatic status (Mexico being unrecognized by Britain), wrote several notes to the Government couched in "violent, highly offensive and utterly undiplomatic terms." It was also charged that, due to an unfortunate combination of his "prejudices and interests," he had seen fit to send many inexact reports to London.

On four occasions Mexico had complained against Cummins and had unsuccessfully petitioned for his withdrawal. Being unable to obtain any satisfaction, notice had been given to Mr. Cummins to quit the country within eight days.

In London the existence of a "very delicate situation" was admitted. It had been Britain's intention to send Sir Thomas B. Hohlner, British Minister at Budapest, on a special mission of inquiry to Mexico—which was expected to end in British recognition of Mexico. But after this affair, it was considered unlikely that he would go until the complication was straightened out.

NEW BOOKS

(Political, Economic, Historical, Biographical)

THE LIFE OF SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN—J. A. Spender—Houghton (Two volumes, \$10 each). When a distinguished Liberal editor, such as J. Alfred Spender, undertakes to write the biography of so great a Liberal luminary as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, onetime (1905-1908) Prime Minister of England, the result is almost certain to satisfy the highest expectations of exacting critics. Ex-Premier Asquith, himself a rare sur-

vivor of the school led by Campbell-Bannerman, has placed on record his appreciation of the author's work in these excellent volumes. "If it ever became my fate to have my biography written," he says, "... there are no hands to which I would rather than the task was entrusted than those of my old and much valued friend, Mr. J. A. Spender."

In these two books are to be found not merely the personal details of a man nor an account of his life and his life's work, but the detailed history of Liberalism from about the middle of the 19th Century until 1908. The fact that Campbell-Bannerman is so closely interwoven in the narration of that history merely goes to prove that he became increasingly a life-giving force within the circle of the Liberal Party.

"H. C. B.," as his chief, Lord Spencer, used to refer to him, was a man of staid Scotch qualities: intellectually honest, sober in all respects; a scholar of no mean repute, well-traveled and rich. His mind was practical. In Parliament he was formidable; in the country his speeches were direct, forceful and efficient; but he was no orator, and no man has ever rightly said of him that he was in any sense demagogic. He hated publicity and one of his favorite phrases was: "I don't think we need publish this *urbi et orbi*." His ability at quoting the classics was remarkable. In a famous letter to Lord Rosebery he states that he does not wish to become Leader of the Opposition, but that he would accept if the choice fell upon him. "If it should turn out otherwise, I should exclaim with my favorite character in all history: Οὐδ' ἔσθ' ἵνα γινώσκωμαι."

His place in British political history is certainly great. His statesmanship was of a high order and as a politician his influence was far-reaching. How much does ex-Premier Asquith owe to his predecessor? Probably he himself could not answer that question. Both men have carried on a British tradition in that they were both Premiers of high intellectual attainments. But it remains to be said of Sir Henry that he prepared the way for the Long Parliament of Mr. Asquith (1908-1915) by his efficient conduct in Parliament and by his masterly management of the Liberal Party. He inculcated into that Party not a policy but a political doctrine that was part of himself. And he has contributed in no small measure to Lib-

*Vile Studies and Sketches noted in the next column.

**[Hippocleides don't care.] Answer returned by Hippocleides to Cleisthenes, the hand of whose daughter he sought, when he was informed that his excessive display of dancing and acrobatics had cost him his bride.

eral tradition—a tradition that may yet help that Party to overcome its present troubles at Westminster.

STUDIES AND SKETCHES—RT. HON. H. H. ASQUITH—Doran (\$2.50).

A book by ex-Premier Herbert H. Asquith is like a jewel bought at Tiffany's—you know it is good before you take a look at it. Thus it is with this book of essays which includes subjects as diverse as *Reading and Writing* and *The Past Crusade*.

The ex-Premier is master of a style which has made his literary work worthy of comparison with the greatest of contemporary British writers. The pity is that he does not write more. The present book—a collection of addresses and articles—is no exception. There is, perhaps, little original in the substance of the writer's observations; but the presentation of his views shines forth in pure brilliance.

THE ROMANCE OF THE LAST CRUSADE—Major Vivian Gilbert—Appleton (\$2.00).

Avoiding the temptation of making unkind comment on the appearance at this late date of yet another War book, it is only necessary to remark that the bull of excommunication, issued by general consent, must be repealed in favor of Major Gilbert.

This story of the British campaign in Palestine presents a side of history that historians most often forget—the personal element in events. For example the author depicts with potent simplicity an event of supreme importance:

"... the Lifta [village in Palestine] cock crew ... If there was a cockerel ... there were probably hens ... if hens—why not eggs?" The second in command of the brigade sent one Private Murch to buy some eggs—his mouth had been watering for eggs for some time past. Private Murch sped village-wards.

"Ello! What was that?" A great crowd was approaching. "You are a British soldier, are you not?" asked a red fezzed figure ... "Should say so," replied Private Murch. ("Where is General Allah Nebi [General Allenby]?" ... "Anged if I know, mister.") Said the voice under the red fez: "I want to surrender ze city, please. 'Ere are ze keys, it is yours!'"

"I don't want yer city, I want some heggs for my hofferers!"

In such simple language it was made known that the great city of Jerusalem had surrendered to the Allies.

*Mr. Cummins has been present in Mexico City as "in charge of the archives of the old British Legation."

BOOKS

Sandoval*

Mr. Beer Writes a Romance of Bad Manners

The Story. When the self-important little excursion boats used to go puffing up and down the Hudson, back in the '60s, the hawkers thereon used to sell descriptive pamphlets containing the item that on the river bank at Dobbs Ferry stands "the elegant and commodious residence of Charles O. Gaar—the mansion surrounded by 14 acres of beautifully decorated grounds and containing four bathrooms." As a result, during one battling week at boarding school, Gaar's 16-year-old son "Blacky" was "elegant" and "commodious," and a boy from Hartford made "a ribald sketch of him looped through four bathtubs." He fought it all; but the goading sense of his new-rich family's vulgarity, he, being made of finer stuff, could not quite down.

When the story opens, Blacky's brother Christian is engaged to pretty, fluffy, red-haired May Almy. Her mother, who has socially arrived (in contrast to Christian's mother who is still climbing, with the odds against her ever reaching the summit), is privately chagrined at the prospect of the match, though to be sure the family bank account is something of a palliative. Mr. Gaar had been secretary to her husband until the latter had mysteriously admitted him to partnership; and upon Mr. Almy's death Mr. Gaar, whilom Danish immigrant, had automatically become the head of the business.

Into the bosom of the Gaar family comes one Christian Coty de Sandoval, soft-spoken rascal from New Orleans, burbling about some huge amount of money owed by the departed Banker Almy to his (Sandoval's) colleagues, erstwhile rebels in the captured city of New Orleans. They had, it would appear, hatched a plot to ship over to France certain financial inducements to some of the feminine harpies "with made-up titles" who surround Louis Napoleon, to persuade that calloused monarch to bestir himself in the cause of the Confederacy. They had collected some \$250,000, much of it in honest English and French gold, had entrusted it to a shipping agent for transfer to France via the New York banks—all cunningly concealed in a hollow statue of Hercules.

Sandoval had the bad judgment to



THOMAS BEER
His sentences shimmer

imply that Messrs. Almy and Gaar had helped themselves to the shipment, and were now "dancing on the ruins." Two things were certain these six years after the war: the inducements had never reached the harpies, and Mrs. Gaar's garnet bracelets and the beginnings of the "elegant and commodious" mansion on the Hudson had come to light shortly after the money had disappeared therefrom.

Be that as it may, Sandoval and Christian had a quarrel about it. Christian aimed one at his jaw, Sandoval fell off the balcony and obligingly killed himself. He was drunk at the time, he was a scoundrel anyway, so it doubtless did not matter much.

The Significance. The plot is not the thing, in any event. It is the way of its telling that makes this novel unique. In oddly blurred, yet impossibly vivid, shimmering sentences, this rich ambling becomes an absorbing tale. In what its author calls "a romance of bad manners," he has sketched those nebulous days just after the Civil war, for our contemporary gaze.

The Author. Thomas Beer, born in 1889 at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and graduated from Yale College and Columbia Law School, has been by turns lawyer's clerk, field-artilleryman, magazine contributor. Among his novels: *The Fair Rewards*, *Stephen Crane*.

New Books

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

A THREAD OF ENGLISH ROAD—Charles S. Brooks—Harcourt (\$3.00). Author Brooks went cycling across the southern English hills, but he announces on Page One of his account of it that: "We must expect no high excitement. I cannot boast even of so much as a footpad; nor shall we meet a single Duke whom we may later hand about the hearth among our homespun neighbors and say thus he spoke and thus we answered." But in spite of all this, or very likely because of it, he has transcribed an altogether delightful account of this picturesque ramble. He insists, through blithe pages sprinkled with wood-cuts and quiet humor, on sharing with his reader everything from the smell of quaint, stagecoachy old inns to a "stomach-ache acquired delightfully on Devon strawberries."

GOLF WITHOUT TEARS—P. G. Wodehouse—Doran (\$2.50). A beguiling round of golf stories, diverting enough to amuse even the non-golfer. These breezy, non-classic, ultra-American dissertations on the Great Game are touchingly dedicated to "the immortal memory of John Henrie and Pat Rogie who at Edinburgh, in the year 1593 A. D., were imprisoned for playing of the golf on the links of Leith every Sabbath the time of the sermons."

PORTS AND HAPPY PLACES—Cornelia Stratton Parker—Boni & Liveright (\$3.00). In this whimsical, informal travel of Europe, Mrs. Parker's happy touch flicks the dust off antiquity with ruthless ease. She has not even a bowing acquaintance with any standardized, ladylike itineraries. She and her two young sons and one small daughter "strolled" haphazardly through Europe, abiding in the most out-of-the-way, unusual places, and describing it all in the most out-of-the-way, unusual manner. They lived in a delicious, hand-painted medieval monastery, in a starched Swiss boarding house, in a "rummy little hotel in Granada"—and wherever they went, there the spirit of adventure rode high.

ANCIENT FIRES—I. A. R. Wylie—Dutton (\$2.00). Just why the hero of this breathless, love-and-adventure, intrigue-and-herosim tale had to be named John Smith remains a mystery. The story starts out in a quiet little English cathedral town, but the pace rapidly grows too swift for that atmosphere, so the locale is blithely transferred to one of those imaginary, comic-opera little countries in Central America.

*SANDOVAL—Thomas Beer—Knopf (\$2.00).

Zane Grey *He Was Born in Zanesville*

Zane Grey is a good writer. His immense popularity should not dim that fact. His descriptive passages sometimes glow with beauty and imagination. He is one of the few novelists who appeals consistently to the Average American. His characters are heroic, they are unreal, they catch and hold the imagination. It is probably this last fact, and the fact that he writes so much, that keeps him from being a "critic's" writer. But there are few living authors who know the out-of-doors so well, and who can write of it so vividly.

He is short, wiry, nervous, eager, tremendously serious. I have talked with him only once, but it is impossible to forget this dark, vivid little man. No man who was not serious could be so successful, or could take the pains he does in collecting material for his stories. His new novel, to be called *Wild Horse Mesa*, is about a great mesa which rises above the canyon country of southern Utah. Mr. Grey has made three attempts to climb this piece of land, in order to provide the climax for his novel—each time he has failed. The climax of his novel will be, therefore, this very insurmountability of the mesa.

Zane Grey has a faint trace of Indian blood in his veins. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio. His father was a hunter, a farmer, a backwoodsman, who later became a doctor. Mr. Grey was educated at high school in his home town and at the University of Pennsylvania. For a time he was a professional baseball player. He gave it up for fishing, traveling, hunting. He began writing articles concerning his experiences, then turned to fiction with huge success.

Zane Grey is really an explorer and hunter with a remarkable sense of story-telling. Instead of writing imaginative travel books based on fact, he creates romances with a background of his own experiences in which god-like heroes, heroines and villains move simply and struggle with the problems of life in the large. He paints his scenes with a delicate brush and his people with broad, crude strokes.

If you don't already like Zane Grey's books, see *Wanderer from the Wasteland* as it has been filmed. It will be released shortly. Here is a superb picturization of a mood and a story. It is beautiful, dramatic, thrilling. So are Zane Grey's books, if you read them in the proper spirit.

J. F.

THE THEATRE

Democrats

Can They Get Theatre Tickets Without Gouging?

Manhattan theatre managers have been banking heavily on the advent of swarms of delegates to the Democratic National Convention to bolster up the Summer attendance at shows. How much patronage will actually flow to the theatres from the Convention is a question causing scepticism among the wise or hoot-owls. Broadway posters figure that many of the practiced delegates will expect to go to shows on passes, on the sheer strength of being delegates.

But there will probably be many attending the Convention who will want to have their fling in New York. Being strangers here, they will be ready to pay. Whether they will have to pay through the nose (i. e.—dearly) depends on two factors, to wit:

- 1) Managers.
- 2) Box office men.

And the greatest of these, paradoxically, are the box office men.

Several important elements in the theatrical world have already announced that they will not boost their seat prices sky-high in order to pluck the political lamb come to the slaughter. The newly-formed Managers' Protective Association, formed by Lee Shubert as a rival to the old Producing Managers' Association, has made known that seats to 75% of the current attractions, controlled by them, will not be sold for a small ransom.

They plan to establish a central ticket agency, an echo of the erstwhile Central Ticket Office once nearly adopted, at Madison Square Garden, where tickets will be sold at the old-fashioned or box office scale. Supervision of this bureau is to be in the hands of William A. Brady and L. Lawrence Weber, prima facie evidence that there will be a strong effort to stomp the speculators. Mr. Brady has long been known as a foe of this gentry; Mr. Weber recently proposed a feasible scheme whereby they could be laid low.

The Dramatists' Theatre, in furtherance of its aim to be the advance-agent of Decency, has announced that there will be no advance for its current attraction, *The Goose Hangs High*. And Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., to keep faith with the Convention, stated that the opening-night seats for the new *Follies* will go no higher than \$5.50. He has appointed a majordomo to scrutinize each applicant with the eye of suspicion and daunt the "gyps."

In the last analysis the number of tickets that find their way into the

hands of robber barons who run the wildcat agencies depends on: a) the honesty of the theatre treasurers and b) the skill with which speculators "dig" for tickets at the box office through groups of confederates. Mr. Brady himself has admitted that these two sources of conspiracy are hard to squelch.

The Best Plays

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

Drama

COBRA—The fireworks of sex touched off somewhat luridly but effectively.

SAINT JOAN—Bernard Shaw trenchantly becomes the patron saint of Joan of Arc.

THE WONDERFUL VISIT—H. G. Wells almost made sentimental in this appealing story of an angel who falls from heaven and nearly falls from grace.

THE MIRACLE—Last week of Max Reinhardt's de luxe edition of religion.

Comedy

EXPRESSING WILLIE—The balloon of egotism dunct punctured with shafts of satire.

THE SHOW-OFF—One of the best comedies of this or any other season, making braggadocio more endurable with laughter.

BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK—A delightful compound of reality and fantasy, in which Freud is actually turned to dramatic use without becoming a clinical bore.

FATA MORGANA—An engaging, if somewhat leering, study of puppy love trying to hide behind the skirts of a mature matron.

THE POTTERS—Revealing with homely humor that the American family has about all the human nature there is.

MEET THE WIFE—Bigamy, thy name is woman!

THE GOOSE HANGS HIGH—A naturalistic and sometimes naive study of the young folks in the throes of finding out they can't live up to their boasted disregard of conventional morality.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC—Walter Hampden making this luscious romance an evening of indescribable glamor, even when the spotlight is on his nose.

Musical

Jazz addicts who fail to get sufficient syncopation over the radio should personally tune in on *Kid Boots*, *Charlot's Revue*, *Poppo*, *I'll Say She Is*, *Keep Kool*.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Tiger Love. The cave-man seems to have moved his headquarters to Spain. This is another picture with a cast-iron lover from Castille—a species which now seems to be prowling on the screen. It details how a handsome bandit, a Spanish Robin Hood who robs the wealthy for the sake of the poor, first knocks down a sweet señorita, and then, as is only natural in the cinema, abducts her on her wedding day. During the fierce handkerchief-fight which follows, when the bridegroom faints at the mere notion of crossing daggers with the brigand, the latter is proved to be really a changeling, son of a rich Don, without recourse to the conventional strawberry mark. A fleet and interesting picture, bound to be a success, because its original, the operetta called *The Wildcat*, was total ruin. Cinema producers always work harder to salvage the wrecks than the good pictures. Antonio Moreno is properly dashing as the attractive hero, but Estelle Taylor seems too conscious that people are looking at her.

True as Steel. Rupert Hughes has taken another whack at a Vital American Problem. He has done much better than in his other pictures of late in solving another Burning Issue. This time the question seems to be: Can a woman succeed in business without using her good looks—especially her eyes—as a business asset? Apparently the author-director believes that a prerequisite for achievement behind a desk is a course in vamping. Aileen Pringle as a modern business woman spends most of her time ensnaring men. Apparently bagging a man means netting large profits. The stay-at-home wives are made out by Mr. Hughes to be frumps, giving the woman in the counting-house a walkover. The daughter of one such mother, seeing this, embarks on a mercantile career herself and makes fortune—and the men—smile on her. Eleanor Boardman and Norman Kerry contribute to a fairly entertaining picture, in which flirty seems to be the principal industry of the U. S.

The White Moth. Maurice Tourneur, producer, has discovered the age-old fable of the moth and the flame. He even throws in a lavish symbolical spectacle, of a white insect fluttering around the devil, in the form of a flame, to make the theme quite plain. Other things made equally plain are sections of Barbara

La Marr's anatomy. When it comes to disrobing, Miss La Marr seems to have reached the deadline in this picture. However, according to cinema ethics, this seems to be necessary, as she is bent on a career as an opera singer. Winning success through a Machiavellian manager, she is saved from his clutches by a young man looking strangely like Conway Tearle. But he quits her house, telling her he married her only to rescue his brother from her blandishments. Of course he comes back to her after his love has been awakened through shooting another man. All the picture needs is moth balls.

ART

In Woodstock

The first exhibition held by rising artists of the very-much-younger generation closed successfully with \$25 assets. The sons and daughters of the New York artist colony at Woodstock-in-Catskills decided to rent a gallery, hand in their own original work and charge admission, the sum cleared to go toward a new school building. "I don't s'pose we'd have done it if we'd known what a job it was going to be," said the 10-year-old President. There were some hundreds of examples, largely pen and pencil, of surrounding landscape, hills, barns, trees, fish and occasionally humans. The whole abounded in realism—not a single fairy and no sophistications—straight back to Nature. It has now been decided to hold an exhibition every year. "Daddy does."

"Machine Made"

Science encroaches further and further upon Art. We accept now, as a matter of course, the marble cutters and casters every sculptor employs to reduce, more or less geometrically, the artist's plaster model to a tougher medium; and it is an exception indeed when an artist hews his own stone (as Rodin did). Now the lens supersedes the artist's eye, as the mechanical cutter has superseded his hand. Camera-made busts are causing a London flurry.

One Howard M. Edmunds is the inventor of a process, very intricate, but briefly described as follows: Many very thin, parallel lines are marked on a piece of glass; by means of a lantern, these are projected and focused upon the face of the sitter. Two cameras (one at each side of the lantern) are used for photographing. The negative records a picture in three dimensions—

the modeling, or curves, of the face and head being registered by the distortion into waves of parallel lines. A special carving machine, with a revolving cutter, then hews out of a block of the material chosen a series of furrows exactly corresponding to the curved lines in the photograph; when this is completed an almost perfect likeness of the subject is reproduced. Bas-relief is as easily obtained as busts in the round, the degree of relief being adjusted by simple alteration of the positions of the cameras.

Photographs of busts of the first two sitters were published in the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* (London). The sitters were Justine Johnstone and George Arliss, famed American actor-folk.

To Preserve

In London the Royal Academy made an important announcement. It has appointed a distinguished committee of artists and scientific experts "to investigate the very perplexing problem of cleaning old masterpieces." For a long time restoring and cleaning has been a matter of the greatest secrecy and not infrequently a matter of disaster. The Academy hopes to make it an international study, thus protecting museums and private owners of the treasures of the past. Whereas the Louvre has been overcautious, for years allowing varnish to darken her priceless paintings, Germany and Holland have gone to the other extreme, scrubbing and revarnishing to a state of startling new-born brilliance. In the U. S., the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard has recently been concerned with this problem. Under Director Edward W. Forbes it has been carrying on a great deal of original research, particularly in the chemistry of paints and pigments.

Not only is this matter of the highest significance to those possessing old paintings; many of the examples of what we call modern art have proved shockingly impermanent. Sargent's *Madame X* and Renoir's *Madame Charpentier*, to mention only two of the paintings in the Metropolitan (Manhattan), are badly cracked and peeling. Professor Forbes has suggested that "perhaps a time will come when all artists may be able to obtain certified paints the quality of which has been passed on by a commission; . . . if the canvases, pigments and varnishes bought by artists are not good, their pictures will not last. It is too much to expect every artist to be a chemist who can test his own pigments. . . . So far as our resources have permitted we have undertaken the pioneering work in this direction."

MUSIC

Jeritza Confesses

"Why should an artist wait until her career is ended to write her reminiscences?" cries Maria Jeritza* on the first page of her memoirs.† She has answered the question by publishing them in mid-career.

Her book is chock-full of merry notes, and will be greedily devoured by lovers of personal chit-chat about beautiful and important people. There is the story of the strong-man Graff, who played *Ursus* in the opera *Quo Vadis*, and had to hold the *prima donna* in his arms for ten minutes at a time.

"But oh," wails Jeritza, "how many times did I wish he were holding a sack of flour instead of myself! He had muscles like ridged steel. Resting on them was about as comfortable as lying on a pile of steel bars. I used to dread that fourth act like a trip to the dentist."

There was also Leo Slezak, who "is very stout; I always like to work with you," he often told me, "because you are so thin I can actually embrace you on the stage when an embrace is in order. I cannot embrace stout *prime donne* very well, because I am so fat myself!" Elsewhere there is this wise remark, "You cannot make an opera audience believe that a man will endanger his soul, and commit robbery and murder for a very stout lady's sake."

The fine old figure of the Emperor Franz Josef flits through a large section of the book, together with many crowned and titled European celebrities and our own Roosevelt. At Ischl, Jeritza sang before the Emperor, in Johann Strauss's *Die Fledermaus*. "How he applauded! In the second act I sang the very brilliant Czardas, with its fiery, passionate *frischka* dance close. When I ended the Emperor clapped and did not stop until I sang the number a second time. Then we—he and I—repeated the performance; he applauded and I sang. But when he insisted on my singing the Czardas a fourth time—I could not get a single note out."

Crowned heads of the world's musical aristocracy are not lacking. There is Caruso, whom the diva kissed; Richard Strauss and Puccini, her intimate friends; Franz Schreker, whose music she loathes ("His stories are morbid and unhealthy; his scores, vocally, are the most terrible ever written");



JERITZA

"Lively, vivacious, blonde and big"

Geraldine Farrar, whom she generously admires; Gatti-Casazza, Frances Alda, Marcella Sembrich her teacher, "strict, and, when I sometimes gave her occasion, stern."

The choicest bits are the naïve little confessions. "The jewels I wear on the stage are all imitation." . . . "I might as well state categorically that my hair, all of it, is absolutely my own and grows naturally instead of being *appliqué*. Naturally, I exclude from this claim the wigs I wear in my stage impersonations." . . . "I love movement, and am capable of turning a few hand-springs in the strict privacy of my drawing-room, an accomplishment probably not included in every *prima donna* repertoire. It always rouses my friends to shrieks of laughter to see me do this, but thus far I have found none of them able to follow my lead."

"Wearing the knee breeches of Octavian (a boy's part in *Der Rosenkavalier*) as they should be worn, worried me . . . I am the farthest removed from being 'mannish' that a woman possibly could be. I practiced standing and sitting and moving about in my knee breeches, and walked miles in my room before I reached the point of being able to forget that I was wearing them."

The majority of casual readers will find the book worth having just for the sake of the six-and-twenty most ravishing photographs of its statuesque authoress, in all her important rôles, which her publishers have wisely included.

d'Alvarez Boasts

Jeritza's memoirs will probably seem extremely pale and tame to those who have been following the autobiography of Prima Donna Marguerite d'Alvarez in the Sunday Magazine of *The New York World*. Marguerite's title alone sounds the compelling keynote: *The Men Who Have Loved Me*. The list includes old King Leopold of Belgium (the singer had to protect herself against the kingly, but naughty, advances by using her hatpin); Oscar Hammerstein, famed impresario; Edmond Picard, French jurist and poet; and a real, genuine, blown-in-the-glass Sheikh.

"Greatest Enthusiasm"

Miss Mary Lewis of Little Rock sang in Ziegfeld's *Follies* for 1920, 1921 and 1922. During 1923 she studied in Vienna and was acclaimed by certain Viennese critics as "greater than Jeritza." Last week she appeared in *Tales of Hoffmann* at His Majesty's Theatre in London when sudden illness prevented the appearance of Maggie Teyte (British National Opera Company). Said the British critics: "She aroused the greatest enthusiasm."

Music of the Locomotive

Serge Koussevitzky, who comes to conduct the Boston Symphony in the Autumn (TIME, Sept. 17), electrified Paris by a performance at the Opéra of M. Arthur Honegger's symphonic movement called *Pacific* (231)—a musical glorification of the modern American locomotive. Reports have it that Honegger, who is one of Eric Satie's famed "Group of Six" modernists, passionately loves locomotives. To him they are living beings, especially the big ones, like *Pacific* (231), which draw heavy loads at high speeds.

The composition, while it does not imitate the noise of the machine, attempts to make audible the spirit of the monster of the steel roadway, and thereby to reflect the tremendous dash and energy of modern life. One critic described the effect as follows:

"It opens with the slow and majestic pulsation of the engine. Then the movement, like the speed of the train, accelerates until it becomes a thunderous trepidation. Then it reaches the lyrical state, the pathetic solitude of a train of 300 tons launched in the dead night at 100 miles an hour. Then with gradually decreasing power the movement slows down, the brakes subdue all this dynamism, the monster triumphantly arrives on a broad and sumptuous tune."

*Maria Jeritza was born in 1891 at Brünn (then part of Austria). Lively, vivacious, blonde and big, she appeared in operettas at Munich in 1911. In 1912 she went to the Vienna Opera House. She is married to an Austrian count—von Pepper by name.

†SUNLIGHT and SONG—Maria Jeritza—Appleton (\$3.00).

MEDICINE

A. M. A. Congress

During the week 7,819 members of the American Medical Association—in convention assembled at Chicago—concluded their annual session.

Cheating. The chairman of the section on medicine opened the meeting of that section with a fierce invective against unscientific and unscrupulous prescribing by a limited number of physicians. "One of the most flagrant instances of irrational therapeutics," said Dr. Joseph A. Capps, Chicago, "is the abuse of the physician's license to prescribe alcohol. It is well-known that most of the liquor dispensed by druggists on physicians' prescriptions is not intended for the treatment of the sick. Whatever we, as individuals, may think of the Volstead Law, we are morally bound to restrict prescriptions to medicinal purposes. Selling one's prescription blanks to the druggist is worse than fee splitting, and should be cause for exclusion from membership in the American Medical Association!"

Subcostalgia. The surgical section heard Dr. Marshall Clinton, associate professor of surgery in the University of Buffalo, describe a condition called "subcostalgia," which he asserted is fairly common. It occurs usually on the right side in right-handed people, as a result of stooping over. The patient may complain of pain before and after an abdominal operation which has been done for removal of the appendix, an inflammation of the gall bladder or for some other reason. The specific cause of the pain is the fact that, in short-waisted people, or people having unusually long ribs, stooping over habitually squeezes a nerve trunk between the rib and hip bone. The chief sign of the disease is an extreme pain when pressure is applied under the rib. At operation the swollen nerve ending and the tip of the rib may be removed, and in a correctly diagnosed and properly treated case, the cure of the pain is immediate and permanent.

Thyroid gland. In the surgical section also, Dr. George W. Crile, Cleveland, discussed the present standing of knowledge of the thyroid gland. The abnormal conditions for which physicians are called include increased secretion from the gland, lessened secretion and abnormal growths. In the case of lessened secretion physicians treat the condition by giving small doses of iodine during youth or during periods such as pregnancy when the gland may be heavily drawn on; also by the giv-

ing of doses of thyroid extract or of thyroxine. Dr. Crile pointed out that iodine must be given with great caution to grown persons who may have a tendency to thyroid tumor.

Spleen. Following the address by Dr. Crile, Dr. William J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn., told the assembled surgeons of the present status of knowledge regarding the spleen. The exact function of this organ is even yet unknown, but it seems to be intimately associated with the manufacture and destruction of the elements of the blood and is therefore very important in relation to certain diseases of the blood.

Mastoids. Dr. Samuel J. Kopetzky, New York, told how infection of the mastoid region, behind the ear, following influenza, sore throat, pneumonia or colds, may result in a general infection of the whole body.

Cancer. A number of physicians, from various cities, gathered in the section on pathology to hear the latest views regarding cancer. This discussion was opened by Dr. Francis Carter Wood, New York, who told of the newest researches in attempts to produce cancer experimentally in animals. It was found that repeated painting with tar would produce cancer fairly easily in the white mouse, with great difficulty in the rabbit and white rat and hardly at all in the guinea pig. Cancer and sarcoma have been produced in certain instances by the use of animal parasites. It was his belief that heredity played a relatively small part in the production of cancer in the human being.

The surgical treatment of cancer was discussed by Dr. Edward Starr Judd of the Mayo Clinic. He listed the results in the surgical removal of various types of cancer. It was his belief that cancer was undoubtedly becoming more common, in spite of the advancement that has been made in the control of the disease.

Apoplexy. How a man at the apex of his work may avoid the penalty of hardened arteries in the brain and the possibility of cerebral hemorrhage or apoplexy, was told by Dr. H. H. Drysdale, Cleveland, in the section on nervous and mental diseases. The frenzied finance habit which will not allow a patient to relax and forget his responsibilities when necessary was blamed for many serious illnesses. "The national sin of over-eating, especially of meat," was cited by Dr. Drysdale as one of the heavy burdens which an elderly man may ask his body to bear. Alcohol, taken before meals, was given as one of the causes of over-eating.

Rickets. Five physicians, including Dr. Leonard Findlay of Glasgow, Scotland, presented all of the latest views

regarding diagnosis and treatment of rickets in children. Modern methods of treatment included the use of cod liver oil, in order to provide the adequate vitamins; the use of calcium and phosphates to provide the bone-building substance, and of the Alpine lamp, to get the specific effects of light in stimulating the growth of the bones.

Cosmetic surgery received particular attention. In the section on stomatology, which is concerned with diseases of the mouth and of the face, Dr. V. H. Kazanjian, Boston, described the conditions that are most frequently encountered and told how the nose may be reconstructed by both surgical and mechanical methods. In order to supply a new nose for the old one, or one that has been destroyed, impressions of the face are taken with plaster of Paris, a new nose is modeled in harmony with the contour of the patient's face, and then, out of various materials, an artificial nose is developed and means are devised for holding it properly in place. Numerous cases were described and photographs submitted showing the successful results.

Dr. Robert H. Ivy, Philadelphia, told how flaps of tissue may be dissected from one part of the face and transplanted to fill in a defect elsewhere.

Dr. Virray P. Blair, St. Louis, discussed results in the treatment of deformities of the nose when there is also a hare-lip and Dr. George C. Schaeffer, Columbus, Ohio, described a new method of skin grafting especially adapted to treatment of conditions affecting the face. He ended his paper with an attack on the quack beauty doctors who promise much and fulfill little.

Verdict. "About the most successful session in point of attendance and interest that the American Medical Association has ever held," was the general verdict.

Koch, Glover

During the meeting of the American Medical Association several smaller medical organizations met. At one of these there was a revival of interest in a cancer serum discovered by one Dr. Koch of Detroit. An investigation made by the Wayne County Medical Society showed that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant any belief in the virtues of the method. At the same time the Philadelphia *North American* sponsored a story about a serum promoted by one Dr. Glover of Toronto. Investigations by the Toronto Academy of Medicine and by Dr. Francis Carter Wood failed to show any scientific substantiation for Dr. Glover's serum.

EDUCATION

Vindicated?

It is generally thought, especially by small boys, that professors and others of the teaching profession, like some kings, can do no wrong.

President Wallace W. Atwood of Clark University, however, was roundly accused of conspiring against "the history and tradition" of the University (TIME, June 16). Clark alumni made a grab for the presidential scalp but the owner of the scalp moved adroitly.

Last week Clark students expressed confidence in President Atwood by 70 to 15 votes, the resolution reading in part:

"The statement, signed by 'Prominent Alumni' of the Universities of the Eastern States to the effect that the present administration has been unable to maintain the confidence of the students at Clark University, is without foundation in truth.

"The undergraduate body of Clark University has the fullest confidence in President Wallace W. Atwood, his administration and the policies governing his actions."

RELIGION

Home Missions

Rev. Fred Eastman, by resigning from the Home Missions Board of the Presbyterian Church and writing an article about it, has created a disturbance, the elements of which are as follows:

Most Protestant Churches collect many millions for what is called Home Missions. These are Christian enterprises which can be conducted better by a national organization than by local churches (as, for example, care of immigrants, Indians, "poor whites"). Part of the work is assistance of small parishes which cannot provide for their own spiritual nutriment.

Money contributed for a special purpose is always applied in full as directed by the donor. But most of the money comes from churches, and has been collected by the churches, without other specification than "for Home Missions."

Now Mr. Eastman charges that ministers tell their congregations all about the most picturesque side of Home Missions work (such as loving the Indian and victualing the innumerable children of immigrants); but that a great portion of money so raised is used to assist small denominational

churches which are absolutely unnecessary and which exist only to compete with the church across the village street. The money, says he, is raised under false pretenses.

Mr. Eastman is singularly alone in his contention. Hermann Nelson Morse, Budget Director of the Presbyterian Church, flatly declares that only 10% of Home Missions money is used for the so-called "competitive churches" and that a great part of that 10% is merely refunds to the churches in accordance with a Presbyterian rule that the Home Missions Board must return to any church on demand in any one year as much money as the church contributed in the previous year. Mr. Morse's report is generally accepted as another vindication of the purity of church financing.

Agnosco

"Do you," asked Dr. Walter D. Buchanan, "believe in the Virgin Birth?"

To this question Carlos Fuller, young graduate of Union Theological Seminary, replied that while he did not deny the well-known dogma, he could not assert his belief in it.

Mr. Fuller, a Baptist, was seeking appointment to a Presbyterian pulpit in New York. He was standing before an official conclave of the Presbytery. Dr. Tertius Van Dyke, liberal son of liberal Dr. Henry, endeavored to cut short the harrowing discussion, but in vain. A resolution that "owing to the confusion in the reports of the Committee on Candidates, the examination of Dr. Fuller will be referred back to the Committee on Candidates" was adopted.

Nothing of the kind has been done in many years.

In the Bouwerie

A touch of green, rising from lawn to tree-top beneath a little pink spire, where three high roads cross, marks the spot where English begins to be spoken as one walks west from the lower East side of Manhattan: St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie.

Thither, last Easter, went A. Van Horne Stuyvesant, as the Stuyvesants have always gone, to assure themselves that the grave of their ancestor, Peter Stuyvesant, was in good keeping. But this year, Mr. Stuyvesant and his family left the churchyard without leaving their individual checks for \$900 at the church. That was the beginning of the end of the classic dances instituted by Dr. William N. Guthrie which brought upon him the Episcopal admonition of William T. Manning, Father in Christ.

It was later learned that Mr. and

Mrs. Hamilton Fish sent an Easter donation, but an unusually small one; that all of Dr. Guthrie's assistants have resigned; that all contributions have fallen off. It was finally announced that the dances would not be held next year. Dr. Guthrie's resignation was momentarily expected.

Friendship for the Bishop, rather than disapproval of the Rector, is given as the reason for the defection of the congregation.

Meanwhile the Bishop continued his cathedral-building (St. John the Divine), the item of the week being a picturesque passing of the hat among ex-convicts.

Cross Bones

Near St. Mark's is Luchow's restaurant. Last week it was the scene of a great dinner—mock turtle soup, roast chicken, ice cream. Among the diners, besides Bishop Manning and several judges, were "The Millionaire Kid," "Sam the Scratcher," "Hotel Bill," "Little Gyp" and their friends. They are members of the Marshall Stillman Movement—all of them bad men and bad women who, in spite of having gone to prison, have decided to go straight. They presented the Bishop with \$100, every dime of which had been collected from people whose Waterland had once been the Underworld.

In an after-dinner speech, the Millionaire Kid, dressed to his name, was reported as having said: "When a guy gets out of de jug, society don't give him a tumble.* Dey rubs de welcome off de mat. Dey tink he ought to be punished all his life. Why, dere was a guy come out of de jug only four days ago wit' ten dollars in his pocket. Nobody gives him a tumble, but he'd been tru' college and been to medical school. I asks him what he wants to do an' he says he wants to study bugs—dat's nuts—and I've just got him a job at Central Islip. Dat's because I'm in de Marshall Stillman Movement."

Said the Bishop:

"I wish I could tell you how greatly touched and moved I am by this gift. I can say this—that of all the many gifts that have been made to help the building of that Cathedral, this, to my mind, is the most important and the most significant, and it will be a very sacred part of what goes into that Cathedral."

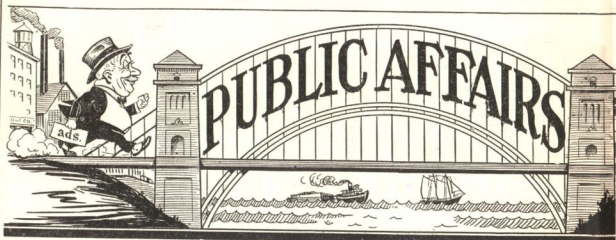
Best Sermons

An anthology of the best sermons of 1923-24 is now being collected and edited

*Chance

(Continued on page 22)

The FACT Magazine of Practical Politics



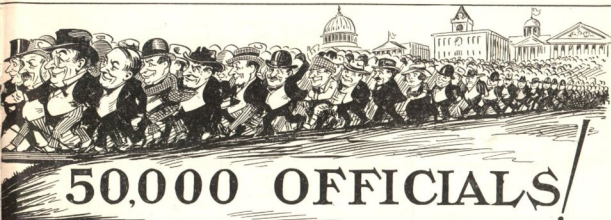
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(Continued from Page 19)

by Joseph Fort Newton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Manhattan. The first volume is announced for September publication by Harcourt Brace & Co., who brought out Papini's *Life of Christ*. The collection is open to all creeds and all varieties thereof. Readers of *TIME* who desire to nominate sermons should address Dr. Newton at 76th Street and Central Park West, Manhattan.

In College

The pastor for students of the Episcopal Church at Cornell University has written a book on undergraduate (male and female) religion.

Pessimistically he says:

"The youth of our day in the universities has concluded that religion is being presented in a dead language, and is wondering what it is all about. There is a linguistic stalemate between the generations; the game is off; neither can move on the same board. So that today, when we speak to undergraduates in even the most familiar terms of the language of religion, we mean one thing (the fruit of our maturer reflection and experience) and they think we mean another. The opinion has developed among students that what the older generation means by its religion is neither intelligible nor useful.

"I believe that when we speak of God most undergraduates think we mean a stern and forbidding elderly schoolmaster, extreme to mark what is done amiss; or else a grim king on a throne, who is more concerned with sins than with the people who commit them; or else (to our shame, this!) a celestial treasurer, an expert accountant, with a keen eye on the subscription list and collection plate. And when we speak of Christ they suppose we mean a listless, effeminate, oriental ascetic, or else the tyrannical Son of an imperious Father, sent to enforce His laws on an invaded and conquered country. And they think that we mean by religion a daily dozen of don'ts. And they think we mean by salvation the collecting of a spiritual insurance policy, plus a snobbish disdain for the uninsured ninety-and-nine: in the words of the song, 'The bells of hell go ting-a-ling-a-ling for you but not for me.' And by the incarnation (if they do not register a blank) that God so loved the world that He—sent someone else. And by the Church that we mean only that particular branch or sect to which we happen to belong. And I think you will agree that their religious teachers have given them a picture of heaven and hell out of Milton and Dante and the Apocalypse, rather than from Christ Himself."

SCIENCE

New Switch Engine

One of the greatest practical wastes in railroading arises from burning fuel in switching yard engines to keep steam up continually, although the engines are only occasionally used. This loss may now become obsolete through the perfection of a wholly new type of switching engine, built by the General Electric and the Ingersoll-Rand Co., and recently tried out by the New York Central.

The new locomotive burns oil fuel in a large oil engine which is directly connected with a powerful electric generator; the latter in turn drives four electric motors. Thus, although the locomotive uses electric power to pull its loads, it needs no third rail or overhead wire, but contains its own powerhouse. There is no smoke raised by its operations, and a muffler renders them relatively quiet. Like an automobile, it is necessary to operate the engine only when the locomotive is in use; at other times fuel is saved.

Law vs. Science

Juan J. Tomadelli, inventor and owner of "bottled sunshine" (*TIME*, Mar. 10), whom the Attorney General of New York State sought to enjoin from selling capital stock in his scientifically-suspected, self-feeding lamp, was upheld by ex-Supreme Court Justice Newburger, who, as referee, dismissed the proceedings. The opinion held that, although two illuminating experts had declared (without examination) that Tomadelli's lamp violated well-known scientific principles, the burden of proof was on the plaintiff (the Attorney General) to show that the representations of the promoter were consciously false and made with intent to deceive.

Subterranean Sea?

It has long been known that there was abundant water underlying the Sahara Desert, for artesian wells sunk at many points in the great waste, both by the French authorities and by natives, have invariably proved productive. Now, marine life has been found in water drawn from some of these wells—small crabs, fish and shellfish. They are not blind or otherwise abnormally evolved to meet subterranean conditions, as are some of the animals found in Mammoth Cave. But they belong to normal surface species known to inhabit the lakes of Palestine. The excavators are puzzled, but advance the theory that the whole of North Africa is underlain by a subterranean sea, 300 feet beneath the surface, connected by passage-ways with bodies of water beyond Suez.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

Undoubtedly the most spectacular occurrence of the past week has been the precipitate fall in many rates throughout the country, but especially in Wall Street. Call money had already broken 3%, and the New York Reserve had reduced its rate to 4%. A year ago this would have resulted in the withdrawal of out-of-town balances from New York, and a consequent stiffening of the local money rates. This time, however, the country everywhere had an oversupply of funds. Hence, in the last week, all money descended to 2% for the first time in six years, while the New York Reserve further reduced its rate to 3½%, the lowest rate on record. Its example was soon followed by cuts in the rates of other Reserve Banks over the country. Not only is money cheap and plentiful, but prospects now are that it will remain so for some time.

The most immediate effect of this smash in interest rates has been seen in the stockmarket, where bonds, sound preferred stocks and other investment securities at once scored in a sudden expanse of trading. Several new highs were recorded in foreign and domestic bonds, led by U. S. Liberties, while utility stocks of good character have been markedly strong. Rails also advanced, accompanied by renewed talk of coming consolidations which easy money should facilitate. But the almost universal enthusiasm still left the industrial stocks, and even many industrial bonds, rather severely alone. They were judged in too vulnerable and speculative a position to be readily affected merely by money rate changes.

When the economic history of 1924 is written, the events in the money market of last week will be stressed as marking the beginning of a new and more hopeful part of the recurrent cycle of business.

Livemore's Doubts

In a week whose outstanding developments were in the money and securities markets, there has been much conjecture regarding the opinions and the position of Jesse L. Livemore, easily the leading stock market operator of today. Back in the Winter he had announced (TIME, Feb. 25) that he was "bearish" on industrial stocks—a prediction which the subsequent market declines emphatically justified. Wall Street, half-persuaded to turn bullish on the present low money rates, has waited to see "when Livemore would cheer up" and take the lead in "putting 'em up." But Mr. Livemore still stands pat.

In a recent interview, the famed operator stated his opinion and his

reasons for it. He feels that it takes more than simply cheap money to make a bull market, and pointed out that recently we had had bull markets when money was high. Mr. Livemore still believes that there is overproduction in almost all industrial lines, and until stocks are sold and output sufficiently regulated, industrial uncertainty is bound to continue. Politics he considers of only minor importance as far as the fundamentals are concerned. To his mind, the curtailment of acreage now being accomplished by wheat-growers, whose output had been artificially stimulated during the War period, is symbolic of what industrial concerns must do. Nor, under present wage scales, does he think new outlets for surplus American products can readily be found.

Mr. Livemore in the past has had his own opinions concerning the business outlook. The importance attached to them in Wall Street and elsewhere is due to the large number of times he has been right.

Steel's Low Point?

On the general theory that anything very bad is bound to get better, some students of business are interpreting the 45% production rate of steel ingots and other lugubrious statistics of the steel industry as evident signs that it may be "turning the corner." However this may be, only mournful sounds come out of the steel camp. Sales are said to be running only about 30% of productive capacity, and shipments have thus greatly decreased forward orders on the books.

This was quite emphatically indicated by an announcement of the unfilled tonnage of the U. S. Steel Corporation as of May 31, 1924, which was only 3,628,089 tons. This is the lowest figure at any month since November, 1914—ten years ago—when tonnage was only 3,324,592 tons. Moreover, it represents a drop of some 580,000 tons from the figure of 4,208,447 tons on April 30, 1924. Evidently large cancellations of orders have occurred. The latest tonnage represents less than three months' capacity business.

Since the War the high point in U. S. Steel bookings was reached July 31, 1920, at 11,118,468 tons. From that point, tonnage declined to 4,141,069 tons on Feb. 28, 1922, then rose to 7,403,332 tons on Mar. 31, 1923, and from that point has fallen steadily except for a brief rally last Winter.

Wheat Forecast

The wheat forecast made on June 1 each year by the Department of Agriculture is of course an estimate only,

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and sometimes a quite faulty one at that. Nevertheless, it usually indicates clearly enough prevailing tendencies relating to the new crops.

The Government's guess as to the size of the total current crop is only 693 million bushels—less than any other year's back to 1916 and 1917 when the crop was very disappointing. It is evident that the low wheat prices have led to considerable curtailment of the farmers' plantings.

This year's cold and rainy Spring has had the further important effect of considerably retarding the crops, and in consequence the Government's condition estimates are placed at very low figures. For Winter wheat, condition is estimated at only 74%—the lowest since 1917 when the figure of 70.9 was reached. Even worse is the

Democrats vs. Republicans



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and



SENATOR LODGE

SPEAK FOR THEIR PARTIES

ON

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estimate of condition of Spring wheat at 82.3—lower than any year for twelve years, and considerably under the 88.2 figure of 1916. Acreages have also been reduced sharply; that of Winter wheat is 53,818,000 compared with 58,253,000 last year, while that for Spring wheat is 16,920,000 against 18,786,000 last year. As far as estimates go, therefore, wheat figures are all "bullish."

It is recognized by many historians that the rise in wheat prices in the Autumn of 1896 allayed agricultural unrest, defeated Bryan and elected McKinley. From a statistical point of view, there may well be a similar rise in wheat prices before election, with vast potential consequences to Robert M. La Follette and to the nominees of the Republican and Democratic parties.

During the week, wheat rose 8¢ on the Chicago markets. Professor David L. Friday, famed agricultural economist, predicted \$1.25 wheat by election time and \$1.35 wheat by next December.

Gasoline War

The lot of the oil dealer in South Dakota is not a happy one. Last year, during the period of crude over-production, prices for gasoline were kept fairly high until Gov. W. H. McMaster intervened. So many of the oppressed farmers of South Dakota own and operate Fords and even more elaborate motor cars that the price of gasoline is of more than academic interest. The Governor saw the chance for a political ten-strike and he took it.

Evidently he intends to repeat his crop this year, by purchasing gasoline wholesale with State funds and selling it to consumers under the prices set by private oil dealers. The latter have decided to fight back, and the Independent Home Oil Co. has applied for an injunction restraining Governor McMaster from going into the oil business with public funds.

Railroad Consolidations

For some time there have been rumblings of extensive railroad consolidations to come. The dreams of E. H. Harriman and other great railroad masters of 20 years ago are likely to be realized with the approval rather than the opposition of Congress. The easy money period now apparently inaugurated makes conditions auspicious as far as financing goes, and security dealers, investors and speculators are thumbing Professor William Z. Ripley's proposed scheme for rail mergers with eager interest.

The most surprising merger suggested has been the acquisition of various branch roads by the formerly disrupted but now promising Missouri Pacific. Now Southern Pacific enters the lists with a proposal to acquire the El Paso & Southwestern, and hints that it will next try to obtain the Rock Island system.

THE PRESS

In Training

Since Plato's day, the complaint has frequently been pronounced that we train physicians, musicians, educators and circus clowns, but we do not train men to be statesmen and leaders of the people. It is equally true that we do not train newspaper publishers who undertake to mould public opinion. Nevertheless, William Randolph Hearst has his ideas on the subject.

Recently one of Mr. Hearst's Manhattan properties published a picture of a group of his press hands. They were seated on a staircase in their working clothes, with short sleeves, open collars and the signs of toil upon them. In the middle of the front row, clad in overalls and looking no better and no worse than the rest was a lad singled out by a white arrow. Said the editorial beneath:

"This picture shows a group of men that work in one of W. R. Hearst's New York City pressrooms. The work is hard and noisy, and you can't keep 100% neat and clean among the ink rolls, handling freshly printed papers, etc.

"The young man, indicated by the arrow, put there so that you may identify him, is W. R. Hearst, Jr., learning something about his father's newspaper business in the pressroom and, as the rules require, working with a union card in his pocket.

"William R. Hearst, Jr., unusually tall for his age, is several years younger than the average pressroom worker.

"W. R. Hearst, who went to the public school when he was a boy, and took charge of the *San Francisco Examiner*, as owner, the moment he left college, believes that boys should work.

"That's why the two oldest of his five sons are now working in his newspaper plant. William, whom you see in this picture, will go back to his studies in the Fall.

"From the workmen's point of view it is an excellent thing for young William Randolph Hearst to have this season of work. He will realize, by actual experience, the truth of the statement made by his father, long ago, before a Congressional committee, that eight hours of hard work is as much as any man should be asked to do, and that the employer that can't make an eight-



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© Wide World

ANOTHER GROUP OF WORKERS

"The picture shows the same young man—"

hour-day PAY is not fit to employ American labor."

The picture appearing on this page shows the same young man surrounded by another group of workers—a bevy of bathing beauties who "kidnaped" him and his younger brother in a Los Angeles cinema studio.

...

Eminently Respectable?

Yellow journalism is a form of commerce which consists in pandering to the tastes of a portion of the public—sometimes at the expense of truth, always at the expense of fairness.

Like thieving, yellow journalism exists in many varieties. There is the simple ruffianly attack. There is the subtler, less violent and less obvious form of getting away with it. The latter form of yellow journalism is usually practiced by those who go about in a cloak of respectability, wrap themselves up in a scarf of fairness and wear the hat of honest citizenry.

Freud coupled the instinct of prudery with the instinct of license. Yellow journalism caters to both groups. The crude form attacks the character of a man without giving his defense, and serves as pimp to the sensation lovers of the community. The refined form attacks a man's opinions without giving him a hearing and purveys to the prejudices of the opposed group.

The *Christian Science Monitor* is an eminently respectable newspaper. In its godliness, it steers clear of all things lascivious or scandalous. But it is not above shutting off its opponents without a hearing and then publishing attacks on them.

In the early part of May, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, in a speech before the Missouri Society of New York (TIME, May 12, EDUCATION), attacked prohibition. Prohibition is a hobby of

The *Monitor*. Dr. Butler did not advocate non-enforcement of the law; on the contrary, he placed himself on record as favoring obedience to the law; but he did demand that the Volstead Act and the 18th Amendment should be repealed as infractions of freedom and causes of immorality.

A thorough search of a file of The *Monitor* failed to disclose that that paper made any mention of the speech on the following day. On the second day, a little three-inch article appeared, on the fourth page of The *Monitor*, saying that a Methodist had challenged Dr. Butler to present his views before the Methodist General Conference, and added that Dr. Butler had been "quoted in press dispatches," after which followed a brief quotation. The same day it published an editorial attacking Dr. Butler's views.

Several days later, The *Monitor* published the news that Governor Pinchot had called Dr. Butler a "nullifier." It followed this by publishing, on its front page, a letter given out by Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, countering Dr. Butler's views. To this statement Dr. Butler replied, but the search of The *Monitor* files disclosed no mention of the reply. Instead, The *Monitor* next published, also on its front page, a long article headed "American College Youth Repudiates Butler's Wet Views."

All this occurred in the days following Dr. Butler's original remarks. But May dragged into June and The *Monitor* still continued its attacks on Dr. Butler. "Texas Repudiates Dr. Butler's View," "Governor and College Head Assail Dr. Butler's Position," "Tulsa Citizens Repudiate Dr. Butler's Wet Stand."

The editor of The *Monitor* may well have written "Butler, Butler," all over his desk pad for 1924—lest he forget, lest he forget.

SPORT

Olympic Tryouts

At Cambridge. Some 30,000 spectators assembled in the Harvard Stadium to witness the final Olympic track and field tryouts for the U. S. The day was wet, muggy, miserable, autumnal; the ground was more like a soggy sponge than an athletic field; nevertheless, 104 athletes won the right to wear the U. S. shield at the Olympic Games at Colombes (Paris) next month.

There were numerous outstanding events: 1) The 400-metre hurdles race was won by George Taylor, Grinnell College, who reduced a world's record of 53 seconds to 52 6/10 seconds; 2) J. C. Taylor, New York A. C., tied a recent world's record of 48 1/10 seconds when he hit the tape at the end of the 400-metre run; 3) F. H. Johnston, Illinois A. C., called it a draw with the four-year-old world record of 14 4/5 seconds when he puffed in from the 110-metre hurdles; 4) Chester Bowman of Syracuse traversed 110 metres in 10 6/10 seconds, thus beating an Olympic record.

But the outstanding event of the outstanding events came when Jackson V. Scholz,* New York A. C. sprinter, tripped the cinders with fairy feet for 20 9/10 twinkling seconds and won the semi-final 200-metre dash by a magnificent performance in which for the second time in one day he gave the world's record of 21 1/5 seconds a sick headache. In the finals this modern Mercury sped down the track in 21 seconds, tying his first effort on the previous day. By all odds, the gods had marked him down for an Olympic wreath.

Two days after these stirring and history-making events an army of athletes, coaches, managers and rubbers more than 300 strong, boarded the good U. S. S. *America* bound for Cherbourg.

Rowing. Over 20,000 people saw the Yale Eight sweep down the Schuylkill at Philadelphia half a length ahead of the Navy Eight over a mile and a quarter course. This victory, which is but one of many, earned for the Yale crew the coveted right of representing the U. S. on the Seine next month. The time (5 minutes 51 seconds) was thought to be a new world's record.

Flea

In Brooklyn, Pancho Villa, fighting Filipino and world's flyweight champion, knocked bamtamweight Bud Taylor, Terre Haute Terror, into a cocked hat in 12 rounds.

Bud was quick, strong and clever; Pancho was quicker, stronger and cleverer. The Terror would rush in

* Jackson Scholz, modest, shy, ambitious, hailed from Springfield, Mass., is by profession a sports writer.

† The Navy represented the U. S. at Antwerp in 1920.

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and shoot his fists out with a snappy jerk, but those fists seldom hit anything except thin air. The sullen brown boy was like a flea on hot bricks. He fought with his body close to the floor, thus reducing his five ft. one inch to something under three ft. As the big Bud approached, Pancho would spring into the air, punching, pounding and pulverizing that unfortunate Terror from Terre Haute.

In the first round the flyweight drew blood from the lip of the blond. Each succeeding round Pancho opened up the cut with a clump or a clout and the blood spurted down the Buddy jaw. Each time Bud came back for more punishment, the human flea bit him. But he remained thoroughly game to the end.

Murder

The Harlem section of New York, usually so peaceful and law-abiding, received a severe jolt.

About 4:30 o'clock in the morning when "Bill" Brennan, ex-pugilist and proprietor of the Club Tia Juana Cabaret, was eating a good-night meal with his sister (stage name Shirley Sherman) and with his old friend, James Cullen, a State trooper, a man stepped into the cabaret, tapped Brennan on the shoulder, said: "Bill, can I see you a minute?" Brennan, knowing many, but known to many more, did not recognize the man, but, excusing himself from his sister's company, he followed the man out of the room.

Two shots rang out. A human scream vibrated the air. There was a dull thud as a body fell to the floor. Miss Brennan and Cullen dashed out of the room into the hall to find the assassins on the point of leaving and Brennan lying face down on the floor. Miss Brennan seized one of the murderers by the sleeve, but he shook himself free.

Two more shots rang out. One entered Cullen's neck and fatally wounded him, the other fortunately missed Miss Brennan. The latter now rushed back to her brother to find that he had been shot in the abdomen and chest.

"I am dying, Shirley," he moaned. "Fod God's sake, Bill, you're not," cried Shirley.

"I know I'm dying," Brennan continued. "My poor wife, my poor child! Poor Mary!"

Realizing that her brother was dying

(Continued on Page 30)

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

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

Rudyard Kipling: "I wrote an inscription and epitaph for a monument which the town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, is erecting to the 350 men from that place who fell in the War. My contribution concluded:

"From little towns in a far land we came

*To save our honor and a world aflame;
By little towns in a far land we sleep,
And trust those things we won to you
to keep."*

Theodore E. Burton, Congressman from Ohio: "The keynote speech which I made at the Republican National Convention found little favor with Percy Hammond and Franklin Pierce Adams, two famed Manhattan columnists. Said Hammond: 'The keynote speech of Congressman Burton... an aged man, was a complete assemblage of all the honest and senile platitudes... It was the longest, dullest speech that I have ever heard.' Said Adams: 'Over the radio, applause for a platitude sounds even sillier than it does when you're one of the applauders yourself.'"

Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of Woodrow Wilson: "The Harvard Law School (of whose faculty I am a member) extended my leave to live in Siam another year and serve as adviser to the King on international law."

G. B. Shaw: "In an address before the English Association in London, I deplored what I characterized as the increasing use of 'parrot talk' and the 'mumble mumble' of hostesses. I pointed out that parrots learn words and phrases distinctly at first, but gradually modify them so that they eventually become unintelligible to all except those who hear the parrots speak daily. 'What you ought to aim at,' said I, 'is to speak English that will be intelligible to foreigners. It is not sufficient for us to be intelligible to one another.'"

Edsel Ford: "At 'Ox Hill,' Seal Harbor, Maine, a beautiful new \$2,000,000 house is rapidly going up. When completed, it will be my summer home. Perched on one of the highest hills in the locality (a veritable mountain), the building will be made of faced granite hewn from the ledges on the side of the mountain. It affords a full view of the ocean and in the near distance are such places as those of Dr. J. B. Murphy, famed pathologist, and Ernest B. Dane, of Brookline, Mass. These places are noted for their scenic grandeur."

Colonel John C. Coolidge, father of the President: "It was reported that I sent to the Republican Na-

tional Committee the following telegram in response to an invitation to be present at the Cleveland Convention: 'Telegram received. Thanks. I cannot see my way clear to go to the Convention.' Newspapers pointed out that this message was a few words longer than one which I wired to a Dinner Committee in Massachusetts that was engaged in promoting my son from Lieutenant Governor to Governor. In that message I said: 'Gentlemen: Can't come. Thank you.'"

Luis Angel Firpo, Argentine Ape: "My father was released from the private insane asylum in which he has been held, being declared of sound mind. The release was ordered by Judge Llavallol following an appeal in which my father stated that he had been unjustly detained in the asylum at my instance."

George V., King of England: "At Aldershot, I left the parade grounds on my charger after reviewing the troops. The horse became frightened at the cheering crowds. He bucked and nearly collided with a horse ridden by the aged Duke of Connaught alongside the Queen's carriage, and I was forced to abandon the procession and to turn him back and ride him home along a quiet route. Said the newspapers: 'The incident recalls the time the King was thrown from his horse in France during the war and was painfully injured.'"

William McFee, famed British author: "In a Commencement address at Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Ill., I made a few remarks in opposition to those magazines of Big Business, known as 'house organs.' Said I: 'One of the features of national intensity which is most open to criticism is the thing called a house organ, which is now unescapable in modern life, designed to focus the collective energy of large enterprises and coordinate the zeal of their departments. These journals are keys to strange chambers in the industrial soul of America. I forget what this particular magazine was run for—let us call it the organ of the ventilated mouse-trap trade. After reading a few issues you gather that, in the opinion of the protagonists, the Government, Federal, State and Municipal, the universities and colleges, the foreign policy and the provisions of the tariff and international law, should all be administered to the advantage of the ventilated mouse-trap trade. You perceive that the discovery of distant regions, the creations of works of Art, Music or Literature are but casual exploits compared with the work carried out by the sales force of the ventilated mouse-trap trade.'"

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The Spread of Peimanism

The story of a great movement that compels the interest of Forward Looking Men and Women

By PRESIDENT OF PELMAN INSTITUTE

PELMANISM, with its record of 500,000 successes in England, has come to America. Peimanism is not a theory but a practice. For twenty years it has been teaching people how to develop and strengthen their known powers and how to discover and train their latent mental abilities. I first heard of Peimanism during a London visit in 1919. Pages of the newspapers and magazines were devoted to Peimanism, and "Are you a Peimanist?" was a common question.

Men and women in every walk of life—sports and ladies, cooks and clerks, generals, admirals, doctors, lawyers, business men—all were Peimanists. Heads of great commercial firms were enrolling their entire staffs in the system. The efficiency of 100,000 soldiers of the Empire were taking Peimanism in order to fit themselves for civil life, and many members of the A. E. F. were following their example. To many who took the training, Peimanism had all the force and sweep of a religion. It went deep down beneath the surface emotions and buried its roots in the very centers of individual consciousness. On the invitation of certain members of Parliament, I went to Peiman House to study this astonishing movement, and it was to me a revelation of that it made those flat statements.

Peimanism can do great strength and self-reliance, will power, concentration, judgment and memory. Peimanism does substitute will for will by curing mind-wandering and wooziness.

Peimanism Develops the Mind Behind Memory

Twenty years ago Peimanism was a simple memory training system. Today it scientifically trains and exercises all mental powers instead of one function of the mind.

The founder of Peimanism had an idea. He went to the leading neurologists of England and America, and said: "I have a good memory system. I think I may say that it is the best. But it occurs to me that there is a small point in memory which there is a mind behind it. You gentlemen teach the science of the mind. But you teach it only to those who come to you. And few come. For the mind is locked upon as 'high-brow.' Why can't we popularize it? Why can't we make people train their minds, just as they train their bodies? Why can't you put all that you have to teach into a series of simple, understandable lessons that can be grasped by the average man with an average intellect?"

And the eminent professors did it! Peimanism today develops memory as surely as a physical trainer develops muscle. It is a new practical application of the mind as well as the body. It substitutes head work for guess work, and hence to harness for the harness of every day work.

Peimanism develops individual (mark that) mentality to its highest power. It recognizes the interdependence of all mental faculties and trains them together. It corrects bad habits by forming good habits, and emphasizes the importance of personality and character in the development of mental activity.

Peimanism is not a miracle. It is not a mental drill for the masses. It is not so difficult. The average mind can quickly grasp the principles. But to get the good out of these principles you must use them. Mind or muscle can only be exercised.

Peimanism gives the mind a gymnasium in which it can exercise its faculties. Scientifically and skillfully exercises supervised the work.

The Art of "Get There"

Science is the knowledge of things. Art is the skillful application. Peimanism, the science, teaches the art of "getting there" quickly, surely, easily. Not just for men, but for women. In the home as well as in business, has her ambitions and her purposes. Followed honestly, Peimanism will help solve woman's problems and aid her to realize her ambition. For Peimanism means to men and to women clear thinking, concentrated thinking; it means self-reliance, mind, character and personality development of the highest order. It means to be so set in thought—and so limited to its own end.

Never forget that there is no such thing as "wandering still." It is not you so far forward or you drop back. As you are "addicted" to it as much as England needed it. There are too many men who complain about their "luck" and say: "addicted" to it as much as England needed it. There are too many people who have "lost their nerve"; too many "job cowards" living under the daily fear of being "fired."

Increased Income

Talk of quick and large salaries, suggestive quackery, but I saw bundles of letters telling how Peimanism had increased earning capacity from 20 to 200 per cent. And why not? Increased efficiency is worth more money.

But Peimanism is bigger than that. After all life is for living. Money is merely an aid to that end. Money without power capacity for enjoyment is worthless. Peimanism makes for a richer, more wholesome and more interesting life.

Too many people are mentally lopsided, knowing just the one thing, or taking interest in only one thing. Of all living creatures they are the most deadly. I have seen eminent scholars who were the dullest of talkers; successful business men who knew nothing of literature, art or music; people of achievement, sitting tongue-tied in a crowd while some fool belted the floor; masters of industry ignorant of every social value whose whose lives were drab because they did not know how to put color in them, and I have seen men and women of real intelligence forced to rely on anecdotes to keep up a conversation.

Peimanism is not a system. It is on a complete personality. It does away with lopsided developments. It points the way to the development of the mind to material success. It opens the windows of the mind to the voices of the world; it puts the power of knowledge at the service of the tongue; it burns away the stupid differences by developing self-reliance; it self-reliance; it makes unnecessary the stereotyped in speech and thought and action.

(Signed) PRESIDENT.

BUT FIRST DISCOVER YOUR UN-SUSPECTED SELF

Search through all the middle and lower classes of the mass of obvious and self-distrust, and find those fine qualities, those potential possibilities, and those lumbering talents which every one of us possesses.

Developed and used, they will lift you from the valley of wishing to the hill tops of achievement. They will liberate you from slavery of slothful habits and trained to strength, power, character, the drive of a mighty machine. It takes no account of obstacles; it refuses to be stopped by barriers.

Destiny or Decision

These statements are not advanced as empty speculation, but are stated as facts: facts that have behind them the testimony of more than five hundred thousand men and women who have realized Peimanism's science of Self Realization which bids fair to revolutionize our notions of "Destiny" and "Possibility."

Its searchlight reveals the unsuspected powers and possibilities, traits and develops them, and then applies them to every day life.

Thus it is that one student says: "When I think of what I was a year ago, it does not seem as if I am the same person."

I have got into a position that I should never have managed a few months ago; in fact, I can hardly believe myself," says another.

Clearing the Fog

The minds of many men are welled by a misunderstanding. They think it is a circle haphazardly—variously. They wander for the twilight of doubt. Peimanism clears the fog. It changes doubt to certainty, misdirection to clarity, darkness to knowledge.

Peimanism explains habit; it shows you how to use habit to your advantage instead of being abused by your habit. But perhaps the greatest thing that Peimanism does is to arouse the brain to activity. Instead of floating in a mental haze, the true Peimanist enjoys it. For Peimanism finds and develops the brain's nerve, creative imagination and initiative.

Whether you measure Peimanism by the standards of practical, cash-bringing results, increased mental and moral strength, and the happiness, it can not fail to satisfy you.

The People's University

Peimanism takes no account of class, race, or circumstance. Its values are for all.

Business men, from the great captains of commerce to their clerks, are ardent Peimanists.

Professional men—lawyers, doctors, clergymen, teachers, artists, authors—have come to the knowledge that Peimanism will help them to surmount difficulties and solve problems. Peimanism is the key to their vocations. Women—both in the home and in the office—find Peimanism an answer to their problems.

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In bringing Peimanism to America, the needs of America have been considered at every point. Plan, methods and principles remain the same, but American psychology, American literature, the science and American instructors, carefully trained in the course, will pass upon every work.

Peimanism is taught entirely by correspondence. There are twelve, known as "Twelve Gray Books." The course can be completed in three to twelve months, depending entirely upon the amount of time desired to study. Half an hour daily will enable the student to finish in three months.

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"Scientific Mind Training" is the name of the booklet which describes Peimanism down to the last detail. It is fascinating in itself, with its wealth of original thought and incisive observation. It has benefits of which will make the reader keep it.

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Music that has ceased to charm

Americus V. Toop, proprietor of the Elite Livery and Boarding Stable, used to have the most picturesque and musical beard in or near Chatham Center.

When gentle breezes blew, he became an animated Aeolian harp, but his tunefulness departed soon after he married his second wife.

She was young, and whiskers were distasteful to her. She told Americus that, while such a facial appurtenance as his might make neckwear unnecessary and be good for braiding watch chains, it could not be expected to inspire love.

For years he complained about the necessity of shaving daily, but recently he has been using Colgate's Rapid-Shave Cream.

Now he mows them off easily every morning, and his dread of the razor is forgotten as completely as the name of the man who was vice president in 1883.

COLGATE'S RAPID-SHAVE CREAM

softens the beard at the base—
where the razor's work is done.

It makes shaving easy, and leaves the face soothed and velvety.

Lather with Colgate's tomorrow morning, and you will say it is better than you thought a shaving cream could be.

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

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

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

Name.....

Address.....

(Continued from Page 28)

Miss Brennan said: "Do you know who they were, Bill?"

"I don't," he answered.

Brennan then became unconscious and a few minutes later was dead.

Meanwhile the assassins had made good their escape from the cabaret. Outside they met a bobby and beat him unconscious in the twinkling of an eye. Out into the road they dashed, held up a passing automobile, forced the driver at pistol points to drive faster than the wind from the pursuing policemen. To all who attempted to stop them they leveled their pistols. Finally, the chase ended. Two patrolmen crowded the fleeing car onto the sidewalk. The patrolmen threatened to shoot. The murderers surrendered. They were Frank Rassi, taxicab chauffeur, and James Hughes, onetime pugilist. Their motive in killing Brennan was obscure; it was thought that it had something to do with bootlegging.

...

"Bill" Brennan, aged 31, became famed when he stood up to Jack Dempsey at Madison Square Garden for 12 rounds in 1920, a feat which he repeated against Luis Angel Firgo at the same place last year. He was, however, never considered a front-ranker in the fist world and retired after his disastrous fight last fall with "Billy" Miske (now dead), when he was knocked out in the fourth round.

...

Akahoshi Competes

A feature of the Metropolitan (New York) amateur Golf Championship was the exhibition put up by hefty (he weighs 200 pounds) Rokuro Akahoshi from the isles of Japan.

'Tis true that he did not win the event. 'Tis likewise true that he did not come anywhere near winning it. Nevertheless, he put up a remarkably fine game.

Twenty-five years of age is he, and rumor has it, a distant relative of the Heaven-born ruler of Japan. He took up golf but four years ago and in that period he defeated Donald Parsons of Youngstown in the Pinehurst mid-Winter tournament, thus capturing the title.

Rokuro is a hard hitter and when he hits hard the ball goes and goes and goes. With a mashie he is not so good, but at putting—well, there is certainly something celestial in the way he coaxes the white spheroids into the holes.

The way he tore the heart out of Gardiner White of Nassau, whilom Metropolitan champion, argued well for his golf future. Howard Maxwell, onetime Long Island champ, also found he had strokes to spare when he competed with the cool-clever Jap.

The title was won by Willie M. Reekie from E. H. Driggs on the 35th hole by two and one.

COMING & GOING

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

On the *France* (French)—Giovanni Martelli, famed Metropolitan tenor.

On the *Olympic* (White Star)—Avery Hopwood ("bedroom man"), returning from Vienna with three plays.

On the *President McKinley* (Admiral Oriental)—Cyrus E. Woods, retiring Ambassador to Japan.

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

On the *President Roosevelt* (United States)—Bishop Edgar Blake, head of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Paris.

On the *Leviathan* (United States)—General John J. Pershing; Fortune Gallo, head of the San Carlo Opera.

On the *Mauretania* (Cunard)—Dr. Emanuel Lasker, German chess champion; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Woolworth (son of the Ten Cent Store President).

On the *Paris* (French)—Alice Delysia, famed French actress; Louis Bamberger, Newark department store head; J. H. Michelin (Tire President).

On the *Olympic* (White Star)—Fannie Hurst, famed novelist, and her husband, Jacques S. Danielson, musician; George Eastman (Kodak President).

On the *Minnetonka* (Atlantic Transport)—Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, onetime President of Yale University.

MILESTONES

Engaged. Herbert Hoover, son of Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover, to Miss Margaret Watson, of San Francisco.

Sued for divorce. Harold P. ("Brick") Muller, famed 1922 all-American football end, of the University of California, by Bernice Berwin Muller, in Oakland. She charged "a cold, indifferent and supercilious manner."

Died. "Bill" Brennan, famed heavyweight pugilist, shot to death by thugs (see Page 28).

Died. Eli Whitney, 77, president of the New Haven Water Co., direct descendant of the cotton-gin inventor, of heart disease; at New Haven.

POINT with PRIDE

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

Six and twenty ravishing photographs of a statuesque authoress. (P. 17.)

Calvin Coolidge. "Has he a sense of humor? Emphatically yes!" (P. 3.)

Patriotic airs of the Civil War. (P. 3.)

Short sleeves, open collars and signs of toil. (P. 25.)

Another group of workers. (P. 26.)

M. Doumergue. "He was the best and biggest. He was splendid." (P. 10.)

Personal chit-chat about beautiful and important people. (P. 17.)

Ahmed Zogu—"energetic, educated, wealthy, severe." (P. 11.)

"The greatest country the world has ever known." (P. 3.)

Stomach-ache acquired delightfully on Devon strawberries. (P. 14.)

A very sacred part of what goes into the Cathedral. (P. 19.)

Such places as those of Dr. J. B. Murphy and Ernest B. Dane. (P. 28.)

A Melody in A Major "played by Fritz Kreisler for some time before its author was known." (P. 7.)

Bad men and bad women, mock turtle soup, roast chicken, ice cream. (P. 19.)



A Trip to Yesterday

A voyage to Montreal, old Quebec, and on through the stupendous gorge of the Saguenay, is an experience unforgettable. From the deck of modern, luxurious steamships of the Canada Steamship Lines, this land of romance and adventure is yours to rediscover.

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Superiority Built in  Not Rubbed On

VIEW with ALARM

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

A voice like a trumpet and a flame-colored gown. (P. 3.)

Naughty advances by old Leopold. (P. 17.)

"Violent, highly offensive and utterly undiplomatic terms." (P. 13.)

An excessive display of dancing and acrobatics. (P. 13.)

A "most flagrant instance of irrational therapeutics." (P. 18.)

An agitated Signora noticing that her husband had been long absent. (P. 10.)

"Fantastic folk in awesome ships, with gruesome guns." (P. 12.)

Ahmed Zogu—"ignorant despot." (P. 11.)

"A ribald sketch of him looped through four bathtubs." (P. 14.)

Sections of Barbara La Marr's anatomy. (P. 16.)

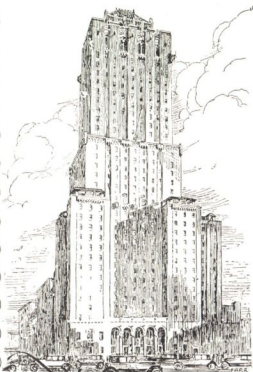
An eminently respectable newspaper. (P. 26.)

A sullen brown boy who was like a flea on hot bricks. (P. 28.)

The "longest, dullest speech." (P. 28.)

Work by the sales force of the ventilated mouse-trap trade. (P. 28.)

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IT IS the average room and bath that drives many men into marrying the wrong woman. Many better halves are simply the result of longing for better quarters. But no bachelor in The Shelton is likely to get married on that basis. With the finest living quarters anywhere obtainable in the world, surrounded by every comfort and luxury, enjoying the privacy of a home and the recreational privileges of a club, he is in no need to hurry into a contract which cannot be given too much deliberation. The Shelton is for Men who want to build a financial background before assuming liabilities in excess of their assets.

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Are you one of those thousands of golfers who are disappointed and disgusted at your apparent inability to make progress in your golf game? Do you come in from the end of a round of golf feeling that you never want to take your clubs out again?

Yet the lure of the game will call you again and again—and your inability to play the game as it should be played, will humiliate you again and again—until you learn how to stop making those dub shots that spoil everything—until you know just how and why to make every shot properly.

An amazing new method has been perfected by a group of experts that is changing for thousands their whole idea of this wonderful game. It is making good players out of poor players. It strips the mystery from the game, and shows how you can make marvelously rapid progress in improving your score. It analyzes every stroke of the game, and shows you how to make your practice count for something. Nothing like this course has ever been offered before—it is entirely new and is delighting golfers in every state in the Union by the wonderful way it clarifies and simplifies the fundamental principles of the game. Now you can play golf as it should be played—as you have never played it before.

Each Shot "Taken Apart" and Analyzed So That Your Practice Really Amounts to Something

Every phase of the perfect drive analyzed and made plain.

The correct way to stand, to grip the club, the perfect timing of back swing, and down swing made clear.

The common faults that spoil your swing and rob you of distance analyzed and corrected.

How to get rid of false head and body movements that are spoiling your game.

How to overcome the bad habit of "under-approaching."

How to make a 5-yard putt with deadly precision.

Do You Know

How to make the ball fall dead on the green without running, after an approach shot?

The different way to stand in making a 40-yard mashie shot, or a 100-yard mashie shot?

How to get out of rough weeds with a single stroke?

The difference in playing the niblick to get out of weeds or out of sand?

How to get the mashie pitch shot with accuracy?

Not One Golfer in a Hundred Knows

How to play the famous "hook" shot to prevent slicing.

How to play the "push" shot with cleek or midiron.

How to impart a cut to the ball with the iron.

How to putt accurately on a soggy damp green.

The use of the "master spot" in putting.

How to accurately judge distance for a mashie shot.

How to get backspin on an approach shot, or a putt.

How to make the so-called "explosive" shot with the niblick.

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