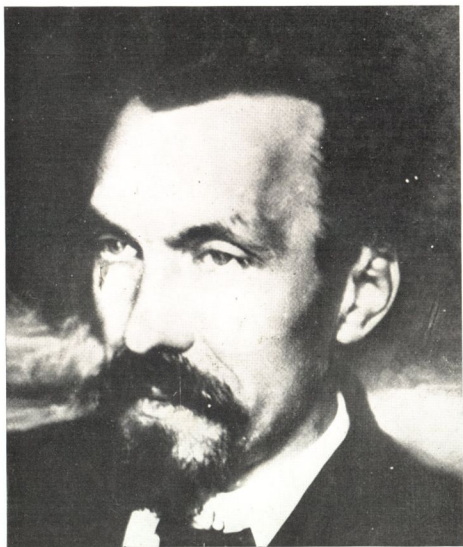


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. IV NO. 2

ALEXIS IVANOVITCH RYKOV
"If the terms suit us, we give concessions."
(See Page 11)

JULY 14, 1924

LINCOLN

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. IV, No. 2

July 14, 1924

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

The White House Week

¶ The President named 12 of the 28 men who will constitute the Board of Tax Appeals, created by the new Income Tax Law. Seven were lawyers, accountants, tax experts from private life. Five, all lawyers, were appointed from the Internal Revenue Bureau, where they have been familiar with the kind of work required of the new Board.

¶ General and Mrs. Dawes arrived in Washington and were met at the station by Henry M. Dawes (brother) with whom they motored to the White House. At the door, General Dawes turned aside to meet the newspaper men, many of whom he knew. A question was popped at him. He answered: "I wonder." He grinned and went on: "I guess that sounds strange coming from me, but you fellows will get used to it. I must talk sense and must be cautious in my replies. This is different business from being Director of the Budget, and, much as I like gassing with the White House correspondents, I must forego that pleasure.

"I can see you fellows don't take to that 'I wonder' answer of mine. I learned it abroad. When I was working with the Reparations Commission, and this or that question was put up to one of the leading members of the French delegation, that gentlemen would look wise for a second or two and answer 'I wonder.'"

"So, when I found myself President Coolidge's running-mate, I just decided to imitate that Frenchman."

That noon at table in the White House, Messrs. Coolidge, Dawes, But-

ler and Stearns lunched together over business matters.

After lunch, Campaign Manager Butler announced that Mr. Coolidge would be officially notified of his nomination and would be expected to make his speech of acceptance (the first formal notice the President will take that there is a campaign afoot) on July 24, at 8 p. m., in Continental Memorial Hall (D. A. R. building) with radio attachments. Mr. Dawes would be notified at his home in Evanston on July 29 and would make his first speech in Lincoln, Neb., on Sept. 1.

A day or two later and Mr. Dawes was off again for Evanston, via Manhattan.

¶ Mr. Coolidge celebrated his birthday by delivering an address to the National Education Association (see EDUCATION), receiving 45,000 congratulatory messages, including a birthday card an inch thick and signed by 20,000 Massachusetts men, and several bedfuls of flowers.

¶ That afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge, looking grave, went to the Walter Reed Hospital. In one of the rooms lay Calvin Coolidge, Jr., 16, their youngest son, stricken suddenly with virulent septic poisoning that had settled in the tibia of his right leg as the result of a tennis blister. Dr. John B. Deaver, of Philadelphia, operated, but by evening it was known that the patient's condition was extremely serious.

The President would not permit the publication of bedside bulletins, as in the case of high officials. Informal White House statements on July 5 said that the boy was resisting the poison but showed no improvement. Sunday's news was about the same.

On Monday came the ominous report that the patient was taking no nourishment; that William Gerry Morgan, Washington stomach specialist, had been called in consultation; that oxygen and hypodermic injections had been necessary to sustain life through the night.

On Monday evening, July 7, at 10:30 o'clock, the boy died. As best it could the Nation expressed its sympathy.

CONTENTS

	Page
National Affairs	1-7
Foreign News	8-14
Music	14
The Theatre	15
Books	16-17
Cinema	17
Art	17
Education	18-19
Religion	19
Science	20
Business & Finance	22
Medicine	24
The Press	24-25
Sport	26-28
Miscellany	30
Coming & Going	30
Milestones	31
Imaginary Interviews	31
Point with Pride	32
View with Alarm	32

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THE CAMPAIGN

In Manhattan

At the Democratic National Convention (TIME, July 7), the 40th, the 50th, the 60th, the 70th ballot passed. All records were broken. In 1860, the Democratic Convention at Charleston had balloted 57 times before splitting over the slavery issue, after which the southern delegates withdrew and the northern wing nominated Douglas on the second ballot. In 1840, the Whig Convention at Harrisburg had taken "many, many" ballots — nobody counted them — before nominating W. H. Harrison. But even if the number of ballots at these Conventions had been as great, the endurance record would have been less, for in the earlier days there were fewer states. At the Harrisburg Convention, for

National Affairs—[Continued]

example, 22 states voted, as compared with 48 states and 6 "territories"* at Manhattan. Moreover, at Manhattan, reckoning was prolonged, since many states had more delegates than votes; so many delegates had only fractional votes.† The entire Georgia delegation had only a half vote for each delegate; fortunately, it voted in unit. Missouri had some delegates with whole votes, some with two-thirds, some with half, some with one-third of a vote. Connecticut even had tenths.

Over this great jamboree of balloting presided Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, Chairman and Ballotmaster. The proceeding throughout the entire balloting was the same:

Mr. Walsh: "The Secretary will call the roll of states for the nth ballot."

Secretary: "Alabama, 24!"

The leader of the Alabama delegation rose, with a triumphant modulation, with linked sweetness long-drawn out reiterated: "A-la-bam-ah—twenty-foah votes foah Un-da-wood!"

Secretary: "Alabama—24 votes for Underwood. Arizona, six!"

Arizona leader: "Arizona—one vote for John W. Davis, one-and-a-half votes for Underwood, three-and-a-half votes for William Gibbs McAdoo."

And so on, until Canal Zone answered: "Canal Zone casts six votes for McAdooooo!"

Then the band would begin to play. The Secretaries would hastily compute totals. The Chairman's gavel would rap a few times, reverberating through the microphones. The band would break off abruptly or hurry through a few last bars.

From the platform, Mr. Walsh or another would recite:

"Result of the nth ballot: total number of votes cast, 1,098; necessary for a choice, 732. Totals for this ballot: McAdoo 488½; Smith 336½; Davis of West Virginia 72½; Underwood 46½; Baker 57; Glass 26; Governor Bryan 3; Robinson 21; Ritchie 16½; Saulsbury 6; Owen 2; Walsh of Montana 1; Will Rogers 1; M. A. Coolidge ½ (or perhaps the trailers at the end might be Senator Copeland, Josephus Daniels, the Mayor of New Orleans, of Chicago or of Montpelier). No one having

received the required number of votes, the Secretary will call the roll for the nth ballot."

Automatically, and because there was nothing else to do, the Convention went on balloting. When any state changed its vote to McAdoo or to Smith, there was a burst of enthusiasm followed by a parade of



© Keystone

CANDIDATE DAWES
He wonders

state standards around the aisles. When the state flopped back to one of the favorite sons, there was a burst of cheering.

Bryan Speaks. So the Convention went on, monotonously, for day after day. The only important interruption occurred one day when William J. Bryan decided to make a speech. On the 58th ballot, when Florida was reached, Mr. Bryan rose with a majestic gesture. The following is an excerpt from the official report:

"Mr. William Jennings Bryan: I ask unanimous consent to explain my vote.

"The Chairman: The gentleman from Florida, Mr. Bryan, asks unanimous consent that he be permitted to explain his vote. Is there objection? [Cries: 'Objection.' 'I object, I object!' 'No, no, no!'] The Chair hears none. Mr. Bryan will come to the platform. [Cheers and applause, mingled with hisses and boos.]"

Said Mr. Bryan: "We have met here as representatives of the Party

in the entire Nation, and no one who is accustomed to National Conventions will fail to appreciate the wisdom of bringing together representatives of the Party in all the states and territories. . .

"In the first place I want to say to you that the Democratic Party has candidates in abundance. We could call the roll of states and find in every state a Democrat worthy to be President of the United States [Applause]. I am only going to mention a few. . ."

He mentioned seven: Dr. A. A. Murphy, President of the University of Florida; Josephus Daniels; Senator Joseph T. Robinson; Senator Samuel Ralston; ex-Secretary of Agriculture Edwin T. Meredith; his own brother, Charles W. Bryan, Governor of Nebraska; William G. McAdoo. His speech lacked the old-time wonder-working power. The crowd was largely hostile; several times delegates interrupted. After every two or three sentences there was applause or hisses, cheers or heckling—mostly the latter. Shortly after his time expired, Mr. Bryan gave up. As a political speech, his effort was inglorious.

Deadlocked. McAdoo refused to withdraw. Smith refused to withdraw and leave the field to McAdoo. Both gained somewhat. Nobody gained a decision. Like the siege of Troy, the battle wavered back and forth. For McAdoo, for Smith and for John W. Davis (who was most of the time in third place), the following table shows the vote on the initial ballot and on the closing ballot of each following day:

Ballot	McAdoo	Smith	Davis
1st	431.5	241	31
15th	479	305.5	61
30th	415.5	323.5	126.5
42nd	503.4	318.6	67
46th	469.5	335.5	60
70th	528.5	334.5	67
75th	513	367	76.5
87th	513.5	361.5	66.5

The only real advance made was in casualties among a few favorite sons: Ferris of Michigan dropped out on the 8th ballot; Silzer of New Jersey, on the 9th; Harrison of Mississippi, on the 15th; Brown of New Hampshire, on the 16th; Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska, on the 20th, although he got a handful of votes from the 52nd on; Davis of Kansas dwindled out on the 51st; Cox of Ohio practically disappeared on the 65th; Ralston, after making a brave run in the 50's, dropped out for a time. Seventeen states never altered their vote during the entire first six days of balloting: California, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, all

* Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Canal Zone (six votes each).

† Each State had as many votes as twice the number of its Representatives and Senators in Congress.

National Affairs—[Continued]

stuck solidly, persistently to McAdoo; Alabama did the same for Underwood; Arkansas, for Robinson; Maryland, for Ritchie; Virginia, for Glass; Delaware, for Saulsbury.

Panaceas. It was apparent that something had to be done. On the 73rd ballot, a crop of mushroom panaceas came up. It was proposed:

1) That by unanimous consent the Convention drop the name of the lowest candidate on each succeeding ballot until only two were left; objection was made and ruled this out.

2) That by two-thirds vote the Convention adopt a resolution that, beginning with the 75th ballot, the lowest candidate on each ballot should withdraw his name until only five were left; defeated, 496 "Ayes" to 589½ "Noes."

3) That after the 75th ballot, the Convention adjourn to meet on July 21 in Kansas City; defeated, 82.7 "Ayes" to 1,007.3 "Noes."

4) That by two-thirds vote the Convention adopt a resolution to eliminate the lowest candidate at each ballot until two were left, ballot on these for five ballots, then, abolishing the unit rule, choose a candidate by a majority vote; defeated overwhelmingly by acclamation.

Balloting then went on dispiritedly. Governor Smith gained some votes from Ohio (which had first backed Cox, then Baker) that brought him to 364—more than a third. In this state of affairs, even if all the favorite sons were eliminated, there must still have been a deadlock between Smith and McAdoo on account of the two-thirds requirement.

The 75th, 76th, 77th ballots were passed with almost no change. The Convention was in a coma. The only diversion was when the entire house joined with Governor Brandon in announcing Alabama's unalterable vote: "Twenty-foah, foah Un-da-wood!"

Taggart's Motion. When the 77th was finished, Chairman Walsh recognized Tom Taggart, ex-Senator boss of Indiana. He moved that after the end of that day's balloting, Mr. Walsh and Cordell Hull, Chairman of the National Committee, summon representatives of all the candidates together to work out a solution. Without a dissenting vote, the motion was

carried. Immediately Senator King of Utah moved adjournment. That, too, was carried.

Even the bosses could do nothing to solve the tangle, for the time being at least. Every candidate except McAdoo agreed to free his delegates of all pledges and instructions. McAdoo was unwilling. He counterproposed that the unit rule should be suspended and nomination made by majority. To this the others refused to agree. When the Convention reopened the two proposals were read, but no attempt was made to act on them. Once more the balloting commenced, once more the deadlock.

It was not until three hours after the day's session began that the attitude of the delegates, the tactics of the strategists underwent a change. Lethargic delegates stirred themselves, tired-looking men became animated, "everywhere was heard a loud chatter of expectancy."

McAdoo's following began to leave him, went to other candidates—Glass, Ralston, John W. Davis. Smith stood practically still. Glass had 72½ votes in the 84th and again on the 86th. Ralston (who had 4 on the 81st) rose to 93 on the 87th. Davis stood at 86½ on the same ballot. At 11:45 on Monday night the Convention adjourned until 10:30 o'clock the next morning in sympathy with President and Mrs. Coolidge on the death of their son.

The Progressives

In Public Hall at Cleveland, the same place where three weeks earlier the Republican convention hissed and booed the 28 delegates from Wisconsin, the Conference for Progressive Political Action opened its Convention. The same group which the unshakable 28 had represented was there, this time as heroes and leaders; for this was the Convention that had gathered to nominate Senator Robert M. LaFollette for the Presidency.

About 1,000 delegates assembled. Who were they? What did they represent? The delegates were admitted on the following basis:

- 7 delegates from
 - National Socialist Party
- 3 delegates each from
 - National Labor organizations
 - National Farmer organizations
 - National Cooperative organizations
 - State organizations of the C. P. P. A. (organized in 30 states)
 - National Non-Partisan League
 - National Single Tax League
 - League for Industrial Democracy
 - Women's Committee for Political Action
- 2 delegates from
 - Farmer-Labor Party, of Minnesota
- 1 delegate each from
 - State Federations of Labor

State organizations of farmers
City Central Labor bodies
State and Local Cooperatives
State Non-Partisan Leagues
State organizations of the Women's Committee for Political Action

Only Communists, cranks and reactionaries were not wanted—and they were very much not wanted. Alexander Howatt, radical miner leader who attended the Farmer-Labor Convention in St. Paul (TIME, June 30) was at hand but was not welcome. So was William Mahoney, who organized the St. Paul Convention and was a member of the National Committee of the C. P. P. A. So was Jacob Coxey, known in 1894 as leader of Coxey's Army, claiming to be a representative of the Populist Party. As much as possible, these people were ruled out. No one wants less to be confounded with reds than do the pinks.

The day before the Convention assembled, the National Committee sent a telegram to Senator LaFollette asking him to become a candidate. The same day Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., left Washington for Cleveland as his father's courier. He carried with him his father's reply.

The Convention opened with the Hall, which accommodates 15,000, something better than half full. On the platform was a great American flag. Before it hung four portraits—Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, LaFollette.

William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists, played a triple rôle: Chairman of the National Committee of the C. P. P. A., Temporary Chairman of the Convention, Permanent Chairman of the same. As the second of these, he delivered a keynote speech:

"The nation has witnessed the holding of a dull and lifeless convention of political puppets in this very Hall. It has also witnessed the antics of what seemed to be a disorderly mob meeting in New York City, but which responded to boss control quite obediently in its voting. In Cleveland, there was one boss. In New York, there were several. In Cleveland, there was the chill hand of approaching dissolution upon the party. In New York, the fever of class, religious and sectional hatreds burned in its veins.

"This conference is alive. It may have its moments of enthusiasm. I beg of you that it will always remain an orderly, deliberate assembly. I beg of you that enthusiasm shall not be perverted into silly demonstrations, wherein mature men behave like children and attempt to measure the strength of their convictions by their

National Affairs—[Continued]

lung power or express the quality of their faith by the amount of noise they can produce. The older parties are going back to second childhood. Let us not imitate them. Let us have done with childish ways. . . .

"On Feb. 22, 1922, Washington's Birthday, this Conference first met in the city of Chicago and issued a new declaration of independence in which we set forth our grievances and proclaimed our purpose to fight for our rights in the coming Congressional elections. The story of that campaign is now history. It resulted in the greatest defeat of reactionary Senators and Congressmen ever recorded. In place of these 'lame ducks,' we sent to Congress a splendid group of fighting Progressives, who have held the balance of power in the session which has just ended. They have broken through the barrier of the rules of the House of Representatives, slaughtered the Mellon tax plan and other reactionary legislation and forced the exposure through Congressional investigations of the most stupendous graft and corruption that the world has ever known. . . .

"We have a leader, that life-long, faithful servant of the people, whose character, ability and record as a constructive statesman entitle him to take his place with the greatest men this nation has produced—with Washington, with Jefferson and with Lincoln. His name is already on your lips, his service is in your hearts, his vision is in your souls—Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin. . . .

"The great tidal wave of popular enthusiasm that swept out of office the reactionary Governments of England and France and now threatens to destroy Mussolini, the black-shirted Dictator of Italy, will carry Robert M. LaFollette into the Presidency of the United States."

When he had done, young women passed straw hats and collected \$2-316.41 to support the campaign.

Other leaders made speeches, among them Senator Hendrik Shipstead, Farmer-Laborite of Minnesota, and Representative John M. Nelson, insurgent Republican from Wisconsin.

The great treat of the day, however, was the reading of Senator LaFollette's message. It was read by Bob, Jr., aggressive, meticulous in dress, introduced as "a chip off the old block." He read:

"After long experience in public life and painstaking consideration of the present state of public affairs, I am convinced that the time has come for a militant political movement, in-

dependent of the two old party organizations and responsive to the needs and sentiments of the common people.

"I should be unwilling to participate in any political campaign at this time which would imperil the steady advance of the Progressive movement or diminish the number of true Progressives, nominally elected as Republicans and Democrats, who are now serving the public in the House, the Senate and in many of the State Governments. The ground already won must not be abandoned. . . . An analysis of the platforms adopted by the two old parties will show that the real issues have been ignored and that the candidate of either party, if elected, will go into office with no specific pledges whatsoever binding him to the people, while he will be under the most immediate necessity and obligation of serving the party bosses and predatory interests to whom he owes his nomination and upon whom he must rely for election. . . .

"To break the combined power of the private monopoly system over the political and economic life of the American people is the one paramount issue of the 1924 campaign.

"The American people are honest, intelligent, patriotic, industrious and frugal. And yet, in a land of untold wealth, dedicated to the principles of equal opportunity for all, special privileges to none, life has become a desperate struggle for the average man and woman. The millions who work on the farms, in the mines, in transportation, in the factories and shops and stores, with all their industry and saving, find themselves poorer at the end of the year than at the beginning. . . .

"The organized banking interests which own the railroads, control credit and dominate the industrial life of the nation, will further oppress labor, rob the consumer, and, by extortionate railroad rates and dictation of the terms of credit, reduce agriculture to the level of the European peasantry, if longer permitted to control this Government.

"The ill-gotten surplus capital acquired by exploiting the resources and the people of our country begets the imperialism which hunts down and exploits the natural resources and the people of foreign countries, erects huge armaments for the protection of its investments, breeds international strife in the markets of the world, and inevitably leads to war. . . .

"The surest reliance against war is Democracy. . . .

"I have long held the opinion that

in the cooperative principle, as applied to both marketing and credit, lies the best hope for dealing effectively with monopoly. . . .

"We are unalterably opposed to any class government, whether it be the existing dictatorship of plutocracy or the dictatorship of the proletariat. Both are essentially undemocratic and un-American. Both are destructive of private initiative and individual liberty. . . .

"Upon this issue I am ready to enlist with you to wage increasing warfare until the American people have been restored to the full enjoyment of their political and economic rights.

"I am under no illusion as to the magnitude of the task we have marked out for ourselves. This campaign will call for sacrifice, courage and unsparing activity from every man and woman engaged on the people's side. But so long as the Progressives keep faith with the people and remain steadfastly true to the principles which are at stake, we can face the vast financial resources and the special arguments of our opponents with full confidence of success. . . ."

Throughout the reading, there were frequent bursts of applause, spontaneous little demonstrations, lasting only a minute or two. At the end, the Convention came to its feet, cheering. Herman E. Wills, Assistant Head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, mounted to the platform and moved that Mr. LaFollette be nominated by acclamation. The delegates roared their approval. This was contrary to the arranged program. The nomination was to be made at 4 p. m. the next day. Opportunely, Chairman Johnston was extricated from his embarrassment by a delegate who made a point of order against the motion.

. . . .

The second day of the second Cleveland Convention was a continued love feast. To kill time before the "nomination" of Senator LaFollette a number of speakers were heard: the venerable poet, Edwin Markham, Andrew Furuseth (fighting leader of the International Seamen's Union), Lynn J. Frazier (non-Partisan Republican U. S. Senator from North Dakota) contributed to the entertainment.

The program submitted by Senator LaFollette was read by Donald A. Richberg, general counsel of the Railway Brotherhoods. Without a dissenting voice, without a word of discussion, the Convention adopted it.

Then on its own account it adopted resolutions favoring: 1) the passage of

National Affairs—[Continued]

the Postal Salary Bill, vetoed by President Coolidge; 2) immediate and complete independence for the Philippines and laws to improve the distressing situation in the Virgin Islands; 3) deep sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish for freedom; 4) U. S. relief for Germany; 5) denunciation of the use of the Army and Navy for exploiting weaker nations, notably Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua.

The nomination, or rather endorsement, of Senator LaFollette was speedy. The Committee on Organization presented a resolution:

"RESOLVED, That this Convention endorse the candidacy of Senator Robert M. LaFollette for President of the United States upon the platform submitted by him."

There was no nominating speech. Four "seconding" speeches in favor of the resolution were made. The flow of oratory was cut off and the resolution passed with a howl of delight. The delegates cheered, shouted.

This peculiar form of nomination betokens the idea-plan of the LaFollette candidacy. The Senator is not going to abandon his title as a Republican. He, not the C. P. P. A., will enter his name with a list of electors on the ballots of various states. He, not the Convention, wrote the platform. The Convention merely echoed him. It offered itself as an acolyte to serve at his altar. The Convention submitted to his wish to act as a body of his supporters. He avoided the technical embarrassment of appearing as the nominee of the C. P. P. A. Third Party.

The Convention assented to his wish that no third party, no titular entity, be created. Even the choice of a Vice Presidential candidate to run with him was resigned by the Convention to its National Committee, which will doubtless do exactly as Mr. LaFollette orders in making its choice. "Fighting Bob" was out on his own, as an individual. Parties must bow and follow in his wake.

By exiling the Communists hopefully standing outside its fast-closed doors, the Convention aroused the antagonism of William Mahoney, who organized the recent Farmer-Labor Convention in St. Paul, which was captured by the Communists. Mr. Mahoney was actually refused a seat in the C. P. P. A. Convention, although he was a member of the C. P. P. A. National Committee—a most remarkable procedure. William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg, leaders of the Workers' Party (overground Communist organization), were

in Cleveland and issued a manifesto, declaring:

"This Convention calls itself 'progressive,' but in an economic sense it is the most reactionary political Convention held this year."

Just as the second Cleveland Convention was opening, the July issue of *The American Federationist*, organ of the American Federation of Labor, appeared. It contained an editorial by Samuel Gompers, evidently aimed at the C. P. P. A. Convention. Said Mr. Gompers:

"Now, as before, the average result of so-called third party adventures will be victory for reaction.

"Practically, this is what happens: The 'third party' draws from the most progressive of the other candidates. The more conservative candidate loses no votes to a 'third party' candidate.

"Thus progressive votes are divided, the progressive cause weakened.

"When Progressives divide among themselves reaction wins. History records altogether too many sad cases of this 'one foot forward and two feet backward' kind of frog-in-the-well advancement."

The strategy of Mr. LaFollette's individual stand appears significant already as an evasion of Mr. Gompers' attack on third parties.

The Convention of the Socialist Party opened in Cleveland immediately following the C. P. P. A. Convention. With the advice of Eugene Debs, absent because of illness, it endorsed Mr. LaFollette, after a six-hour debate, by a vote of 106-17.

LaFollette Platform

Here is the platform which Mr. LaFollette presented to the C. P. P. A. in Cleveland, which was adopted with a roar. Unlike the Republican and Democratic platforms of some 6,000 words each, the LaFollette document, in its entirety, is composed of less than 1,000 words. Excerpts are given from the prologue and peroration; the 14 planks appear in full text:

Every generation must wage a new war for freedom against new forces that seek through new devices to enslave mankind. . . . Under the principle of ruthless individualism and competition, that government is deemed best which offers to the few the greatest chance of individual gain.

Under the progressive principle of cooperation, that government is deemed best which offers to the many the highest level of average happiness and well-being. . . .

In that faith we present our program of public service:

1) The use of power of the Federal Gov-

ernment to crush private monopoly, not to foster it.

2) Unqualified enforcement of the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, peace and assembly.

3) Public ownership of the Nation's water power and creation of a public superpower system. Strict public control and permanent conservation of all national resources, including coal, iron and other ores, oil and timber lands, in the interest of the people. Promotion of public works in times of business depression.

4) Retention of surtaxes on swollen incomes; restoration of the tax on excess profits, on stock dividends, profits undistributed to evade taxes; rapidly progressive taxes on large estates and inheritances, and repeal of excessive tariff duties, especially on trust-controlled necessities of life, and on nuisance taxes on consumption, to relieve the people of the present unjust burden of taxation and compel those who profited by the War to pay their share of the War costs and to provide the basis for adjusted compensation solemnly pledged to the veterans of the World War.

5) Reconstruction of the Federal Reserve and Federal farm loan systems to provide for direct public control of the Nation's money and credit, to make it available on fair terms to all, and National and State Legislatures to permit and promote cooperative banking.

6) Adequate laws to guarantee to farmers and industrial workers the right to organize and bargain collectively, through representatives of their own choice for the attainment of or improvement of their standards of life.

7) Creation of Government marketing corporation to procure a direct route between farm producer and city consumer, and to assure farmers fair prices for their products and protect consumers from the profiteers in foodstuffs and other necessities of life. Legislation to conduct the meat-packing industry.

8) Protection and aid of cooperative enterprises by National and State legislation.

9) Common international action to effect the economic recovery of the world from the effects of the World War.

10) Repeal of the Cramm-Each Law. Public ownership of railroads, with democratic operation, with definite safeguards against bureaucratic control.

11) Abolition of the tyranny and usurpation of the courts, including the practice of nullifying legislation in conflict with the political, social or economic theories of the Justices. Abolition of injunctions in labor disputes and of the power to punish for contempt without trial by jury. Election of all Federal Judges without party designation for limited terms.

12) Prompt ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, and subsequent enactment of a Federal law to protect children in industry. Removal of legal discrimination against women by measures not prejudicial to legislation necessary for the protection of women and for the advancement of social welfare.

13) A deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea.

14) We denounce the mercenary system of foreign policy under recent Administrations in the interests of financial imperialists, of monopolists and international bankers, who at times degraded our State Department from its high service as a strong and kindly intermediary of peace between governments to a trading outpost for those interests and concession-seekers engaged in the exploitation of weaker nations, as contrary to the will of the American people, destructive of domestic development and provocative of war. We favor an active foreign policy bringing about a revision of the Versailles Treaty in accordance with the terms of the Armistice, and to promote firm treaty agreements with all nations to outlaw wars, abolish conscription, drastically reduce land, air and naval armaments, and guarantee public referendums on peace and war.

"The Nation may grow rich in the vision of greed. The Nation will grow great in the vision of Service."

National Affairs—[Continued]

THE BUDGET

"Economy" Lord

When President Coolidge made his speech to the Budget Conference of Executive Officers (TIME, July 7, THE PRESIDENCY), he used some language more congruous on the lips of a business man than a politician. Said he:

"We must reduce the Government payroll. I am satisfied that it will lead to greater efficiency. And in this same connection, I desire careful scrutiny of travel orders. Our travel expense item is too great. An order for travel should be given only when absolutely necessary. You can effect economy in this item."

"A further fertile field for economy is the item of printing and binding. I am sometimes startled at the number of Government publications which come to my attention. It cannot be that all are necessary."

Having thus struck a purely business note, he closed by turning to one of his official business men. "I will now turn this meeting over to General Lord, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. He is human. He hates to say 'No.' But he is a brave man and he does his duty without fear or favor. This nation is his debtor."

To those assembled there, it was unnecessary to say that General Lord was human. It was proved by the fact that most of them liked him, although he has a most ungracious task. To him the Chiefs of all Departments, after paring off every cent from the sum on which they think their Departments can function, bring their estimates of required appropriations. General Lord lops off a good bit more. The Department Heads then estimate how they can worry along on General Lord's allowance. If they feel they can't do it, they are allowed hearings. General Lord goes over the estimates with the President. Finally the approved estimates are taken to Congress. They are the only lawful estimates of the Government's needed funds. On them Congress bases its appropriations.

This manner of doing business was instituted in 1921 when the Budget Act was passed. General Charles G. Dawes was Director of the Budget for the first year. After his resignation Brigadier General Herbert Mayhew Lord, with a notable and long record in the financial affairs of the War Department, took the place and has held it since.

A grievous situation called for the institution of the Budget. The War had multiplied our public debt more than 20 times. A public debt of itself is not a bad thing, if it is not excessive. It



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"ECONOMY" LORD

"He is a brave man and he does his duty"

serves as a check on extravagance. Once, in 1840, we had a public debt as low as 21¢ per capita. It did not pay and the debt was increased to about \$2 20 years later. The Civil War shot the debt up to \$76 per capita, from which it was gradually reduced. From 1900 to 1917, we went along on a debt of about \$10 per capita. By the year 1919, our debt was \$230 per capita.

Government expenses took a similar turn, advancing tremendously. The subjoined table (in millions of dollars) shows the course of events:

	Fiscal Years	Expenditures	Gross Debt
Pre-War	1913	682	1,191
	1914	700	1,188
	1915	731	1,191
	1916	724	1,225
War	1917	1,147	2,975
	1918	8,966	12,243
	1919	15,365	25,482
	1920	6,141	24,297
Post-War	1921	5,538	23,976
	1922	3,795	22,964
Budget	1923	3,697	22,349
	1924	3,506	21,234

Pointing to this record, the Director of the Budget, who has won himself the nickname of "Economy" Lord, exclaimed: "In three budget years we have cut the ordinary expenses of Government in half. Go tell it in the highways and byways, proclaim it from the house-tops. . . .

"The budget pruning-knife is badly worn, though still serviceable. In the three years of its active, and, as some of the people in the service term it, ruthless career, it has cut out of annual estimates \$865,517,155.65. If that amaz-

ing amount had been left in the estimates, as would have been the case in pre-budget days, the President would have had no warrant for recommending reduction in taxation."

THE CABINET

Apology for Good Tidings

Secretary Mellon rendered his accounting for the fiscal year ending June 30. For those who like to see an improving balance sheet, the report was a pleasure. It showed a surplus of \$305,366,986.31. Never before has the U. S. piled up so great an annual surplus.

Of course, this surplus of receipts over expenditures was not lying in the Treasury vaults. It was used in retiring the public debt—as an addition to the regular sinking fund provided for that purpose. The result of this application of the sinking fund and the surplus furnishes another pleasing bit of arithmetic.

PUBLIC DEBT

June 30, 1923	\$22,349,707,365.36
June 30, 1924	21,250,812,989.49

Reduction \$ 1,098,894,375.87

But a peculiar state of affairs had arisen on account of the recent controversy over the soldier bonus. In October, 1923, Mr. Mellon issued less favorable figures; the Democrats accused the Treasury of "juggling figures" in order to forestall the bonus. Hence, when Mr. Mellon issued last week the glad news of the greatest surplus of history, he issued it with an apology:

"In dealing with figures as large as those of the Government, a small percentage change [in the receipts or the expenditures] makes a very material change in the surplus. For example, an increase of 3% in receipts and a decrease of 3% in expenditures would add over \$200,000,000 to the surplus, and a similar decrease in receipts and increase in expenditures would take over \$200,000,000 from the surplus."

"Comparing the estimates made in October with the actual results from the fiscal year, receipts were over-estimated \$32,000,000 and expenditures overestimated \$208,000,000. . . . The change in the money market since the first of the calendar year was perhaps the most material factor in bringing about the increase in the actual surplus over the surplus estimated in October."

"Liberty bonds went above par and were not used in payment of foreign obligations for interest; the railroad securities heretofore acquired by the Government could be refunded at lower

National Affairs—[Continued]

interest rates by the railroads and were, therefore, paid off or purchased, and instead of a net cash outgo in the railroad account there was a net cash income, making a difference of some \$120,000,000 over the earlier estimate. The above, with some other minor items, gave a net increase of actual overestimated surplus of \$175,727,326.31."

No. 1,500,000

Until A. D. 1836, patents were issued in the U. S. by the President in person. He signed them, the Secretary of State signed them, the Attorney General signed them. Then they were valid patents. Between 1790 and 1836, these three officers issued 9,967 patents.

In 1836, the business of issuing patents became a bit too onerous a sideline for statesmen. The Patent Office* was created and began to number the patents it issued. Between 1836 and 1893—57 years—500,000 patents were counted out; between 1893 and 1911—18 years—another 500,000 patents were granted. Last week—13 years since the 1,000,000th patent was granted—the 1,500,000th was issued.

The man who got the 1,500,000th patent was Simon Lake, inventor and pioneer in submarine experiment. His original submarine, the *Argonaut*, is still in the yard of the Lake Torpedo Boat Co., of Bridgeport. His latest, No. 1,500,000, is described under SCIENCE.

Telling of its 1,500,000th, the Patent Office pointed with pride to its record:

"United States patents have been granted to American inventors for the telegraph, the telephone, the sewing machine, the vulcanization of rubber, the moving picture, the phonograph, the incandescent light, the typewriter, the automobile, the sleeping car, the electric car, the linotype machine, the vacuum cleaner, the aeroplane and the leading features that make modern radio possible.

"Copies of all these patents are on file in the Patent Office and form the permanent record for search purposes for use of the examining corps to determine novelty of applications for patents. Copies are also kept in stock for the purpose of sale so that they may be available to the public, practically at cost. Such copies number about 50,000,000 and occupy about 20 linear miles of single shelving in the Patent Office, over 200,000 copies of such patents being sold each month for 10¢ each."

*The U. S. Patent Office is a subdivision of the Department of the Interior.

LABOR

Georgia Rejects

Two states have taken action on the proposed Constitutional Amendment* giving Congress power to regulate or prohibit child labor. Arkansas ratified it, Georgia rejected it.

Before the Georgia Assembly went



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HOKÉ SMITH

"He does all the things that become a man"

many speakers, among them ex-Senator Hoke Smith,† objecting to the Amendment as an invasion of States' Rights. It was defeated by a vote of 170 to 3. The State Senate acted similarly.

In Georgia, 89,000 children between the ages of 10 and 15 years—20.8% of that age-group—are workers. Boys of 12, if orphans, are permitted to work in cotton mills. There is a maximum 10-hour day; and night work is permitted. A bill is before the Legislature (and reported likely to be passed) which will prohibit the employment of all children under 14½ and forbid night work for those under 16.

Nevertheless, Georgia was determined to have no national interference by "long-haired agitators." Said the Resolution which was adopted:

BE IT RESOLVED, by the House of Repre-

*Passed by two-thirds vote of the House, in April; of the Senate, in May; must be ratified by 36 states to become effective.

†Good friends describe Hoke Smith as "tall, well-built, intellectual, forceful, genial, tactful; he does all the things that become a man." He was born at Newton, N. C., 1855, lawyer, journalist, educator, Secretary of the Interior under Cleveland 1893-96, Governor of Georgia 1907-11, U. S. Senator from Georgia 1911-21.

sentatives and the Senate of the State of Georgia, in general assembly met, that the said Amendment to the Constitution of the United States be not, and the same is hereby not ratified, but is rejected, because said proposed Amendment would destroy parental authority and responsibility throughout America, would give irrevocable support to a rebellion of childhood which menaces our civilization, would give Congress not only parental authority but all State authority over education, would emasculate the States and change our plan of government from a Federal Union to a consolidated Republic and create a centralized Government far removed from the power of the people.

The State of Georgia has neither the right nor the power to give to Congress the power to limit, regulate or prohibit the labor of Georgians under 18 years of age, or of any age, because such power reestablishes in America a system of slavery with public ownership substituted for private ownership, and would place Congress in control of every home in the land between parent and child.

State Representative McCorsy said much the same thing in more vigorous idiom: "I don't want any more monkeying with the buzz-saw by that bunch in Washington. We don't mix nohow. We weren't born under the same régime and don't drink out of the same bottle. We don't want them interfering with our affairs."

IMMIGRATION

Less Pushing

One year ago, last July 1, eleven vessels brought 11,482 passengers, most of them immigrants, into New York Harbor. Ellis Island was jammed with humanity. A year later, this July 1, nine ships came in, bringing 1,214 passengers, none of them immigrants. Ellis Island was idle.

The difference was a difference in immigration laws. The superseded law placed a premium on pushing in as soon as the clock struck twelve for the beginning of a new immigration year. The present law says: "Get a certificate before you start and come over at your leisure." The result is less rush, less hardship, less danger.

Incidentally, immigration certificates were not ready in time for this July 1; so absolutely no immigrants came. The *Cleveland* of the United American Line brought the nearest thing of the kind, "several thousand birds, a tapir, a blue-faced mandrill, other monkeys, some squirrels and three makis . . . funny-looking animals which are neither raccoons nor monkeys and which make sounds like a turkey."

FOREIGN NEWS

THE LEAGUE

In Memoriam Wilsonis

Upon the wall supporting the terrace below the Secretariat of the League of Nations is a tablet: "To the Memory of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Founder of the League of Nations, The Town of Geneva."

Last week it was unveiled. The President of the Town Council, the U. S. Consul, Sir Eric Drummond (Secretary General of the League) made speeches. Sir Eric made reference to "the atmosphere of Geneva, which, being clear from any international strife, has an appealing virtue which tends to render passions less violent and disputes less bitter."

At Lyon

At Lyon, French city of which Premier Herriot is Mayor, was held the eighth plenary Assembly* of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies. All countries, including the U. S. and Germany, were represented.

During the deliberations, a friendly tiff occurred between a Japanese delegate, M. Sugimura, and an American delegate, Dr. Clyde A. Duniway, but was amicably settled. Count von Bernstorff, onetime German Ambassador to the U. S., made a highly-flavored speech in support of a "United States of Europe" and spiced it with numberless illogical comparisons and deductions. But the most soul-disturbing event was the arraignment of the Haitian policy of the U. S. (TIME, July 7).

Dantes Bellegarde, Negro diplomat, Haitian leader and orator, and onetime Haitian Minister to Paris, stigmatized the U. S. occupation of Haiti as unjustifiable and productive of great harm to the Haitian people. Dr. C. A. Duniway, head of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, defeated a Bellegarde resolution calling for the withdrawal of American "devil dogs" (Marines) from Haiti by substituting one of his own, which reiterated U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes' statement that the U. S. would withdraw from Haiti as soon as internal affairs made such a step possible. The resolution was carried and was satisfactory to the U. S. and Haitian delegates.

M. Bellegarde, however, took an

*The Assembly is unofficial and is composed of societies for propagating the League faith.

early opportunity to plunge into a dissertation on the Haitian question and to appeal for "justice and liberation." The assembly cheered him to the echo and several delegates cried "Bravo!"

Dr. Duniway stoutly defended his country and declared that occupation was justified by the disorder in Haiti. He concluded thus: "Santo Domingo is free, and Haiti will be free when she has satisfied the conditions and has shown that she is capable of self-government. Our attitude is one of benevolent serving—not our own cause, but Haiti's."

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

U. S. Accepts

At Abergwyfni, Wales, the Premier, expressing pleasure at the acceptance by the U. S. of an invitation to the Premiers' Conference (TIME, July 7), said he did not expect the U. S. to help Europe solve her problems just now. "She is too wise to do that, but there is no great nation on the face of the earth, no nation like America, mighty in the equality of its people, powerful in its wealth, that can isolate itself from the others..."

Tunnel?

A meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defense was summoned at London to consider the building of a sub-Channel tunnel to connect Britain and France.

Premier MacDonald took the chair; among those present were high naval, military and air force officers, ex-Premiers Balfour, Asquith, George, Baldwin.

The result of the meeting was not made public, but it was understood that the high officers of the services were against building the tunnel because of the impossibility of defending it during time of war.

Some 400 members of Parliament, in favor of the project, were pressing for debate of the subject in the Commons and there was a general feeling abroad that the Imperial Defence Committee was not to be allowed to kill the scheme.

Although the existence of the tunnel would cut the cost of transportation to and from the Continent, and reduce the time taken to travel the distance between London and Paris, critics of the project averred:

1) That the building of the tunnel

would not appreciably help to reduce unemployment, because labor needed would be of a highly skilled character.

2) That the tunnel would cost about \$130,000,000 and that its operation could never pay fixed charges and cost of maintenance.

3) That a submarine tunnel, 30 miles in length, has never yet been built.

Act of Courtesy

Sir Frederick Field, K.C.B., Admiral in command of the squadron that paid a three-day visit to San Francisco during the past week, telegraphed from his flagship, *H. M. S. Hood*, greatest battle cruiser afloat, that all the ships under his command would have their liquor stores sealed during the visit, as an act of courtesy to the American people.

FRANCE

Hue and Cry

Recently Premier Herriot returned to Paris from visits to London and Brussels (TIME, July 7). He declared that the British Premier and himself were *entièrement d'accord*. He "enthused" serenely about the proposed Premiers' Conference, which (commencing July 16) is to settle the means of putting into effect the Experts' Plan.

As Premier MacDonald had invited Premier Herriot to confer at Chequers Court and as it had been decided to hold the Premiers' Conference in London, the matter of inviting the other Nations was left to the British Premier.

Premier MacDonald forthwith invited the Premiers of all the interested Powers to attend the Conference and incautiously made a suggestion to the effect that a new committee should be empowered to determine default by Germany under the Experts' Plan. It was later declared that the new committee suggested was the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was construed to mean a transference of power from the Reparations Commission to the League of Nations.

The critics in France raised a hue and cry. The Reparations Commission consists of a French, British, Italian and Belgian member; but M. Barthou, the French member, is Chairman, and in that capacity has a casting vote which permits France to control the Commission, Belgium being completely

Foreign News—[Continued]

under her thumb, in so far as reparations are concerned. The Opposition was not going to see the valuable power of France in the Commission destroyed. They declared that Premier Herriot must have been a party to the British suggestion, because he had stated that he was *d'accord* with the British Premier; they declared that he was therefore guilty of neglecting French interests.

In Britain, the summary of semi-official reports and press editorials established the fact that Premier MacDonald had proposed a new body to consider possible German default as a mere suggestion, that he had not thought of prejudicing the issues to be discussed at the Conference. It was thought, however, that the Premier was guilty of an exceedingly clumsy piece of diplomacy.

At all events, Premier Herriot was forced by the Opposition press to recede from his former position and to declare that he was not *d'accord* with the British suggestion and, as the result of a special meeting at the Quai d'Orsay (French Foreign Office), the Premier decided to send to all Governments invited to the Premiers' Conference an explanation of the French viewpoint.

Despite this, Premier Herriot's political adversaries promised to make things hot for him in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. It was even asserted that his fate depended upon whether ex-Premier Briand would decide that the time had come for him to be Premier for the ninth time. His Cabinet, never in a secure position, began to wobble.

An illustration of the Government's insecure position is contained in the following list of defeats which Premier Herriot had to endure since the elections (TIME, May 19):

His candidate for the Presidency, ex-Premier Paul Painlevé, defeated; le Sénateur Gaston Doumergue elected. His candidate for the Presidency of the Senate, le Sénateur Bienvenu-Martin, defeated; le Sénateur Justin de Selves, Poincaréist, elected. His candidate for the Presidency of the Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies defeated; le Député Maginot, Minister of War under Poincaré, elected. His policy of withdrawing the French Embassy to the Vatican (TIME, June 16) and that of granting amnesty to political exiles and prisoners were met with strong opposition in the Senate. Finally, ex-Premier Poincaré gained a point of vantage by being unanimously elected a member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Senate.



SIR FREDERICK FIELD, K.C.B.

He was courteous

(See opposite page)

Notes

The check is not popular in France. Frenchmen prefer payments to be made in cash no matter how large they are. If a merchant be persuaded to accept one, he can be seen a few minutes later closing his shop and scurrying off to the bank upon which the check is drawn; he never by any chance deposits it in his own bank—if he has one. This is partly due to the fact that French law only allows him 24 hours to make legal declaration of default on checks and commercial bills. The Government has proposed, in order to help avoid further inflation, to popularize the check by passing a new law.

According to *The Chicago Tribune*, Parisiennes now wear dog collars. This is not a term for collars of pearls, but an honest-to-goodness dog collar made of bright-colored leather, studded with jewels or tiny spikes, with a wide fringed border on top and bottom which tortures the neck in hot weather. The collars were introduced by one Madame Regnier, who runs a fashion shop during the day, plays leading rôles in French comedies at night.

GERMANY

Friendly France

Herr Doktor Rudolph Breitscheid, famed Socialist leader in the Reichstag, arrived in Berlin fresh as a

daisy from a visit to Paris. This is the impression he got of France:

"The Herriot Government really desires to come to an understanding with Germany and carry out the Experts' Report. And even if M. Herriot is unable to continue in power, France will still work toward an understanding with Germany, since the bulk of the French, especially the peasantry, are weary of Poincaréism."

"It is inconceivable that a Government composed of parties of the Right should regain ascendancy in France. To be sure, M. Poincaré is still strong and is intriguing to regain power, as is shown especially by the exploitation of the story that Germany was arming to attack France. But no French Government can stand without Socialist support now and the French Socialists lean strongly toward the Left."

"While I was in Paris, I talked with M. Herriot about the Ruhr evacuation and the release of the German Ruhr prisoners. From this talk and talks with many other Frenchmen I derived the impression that the feeling in France toward Germany is far friendlier than before. If M. Herriot stays in power, complete evacuation of the Ruhr is bound to come soon. Already he has promised economic evacuation."

"Serious difficulties still lie in the path of ultimate evacuation, since France insists upon first receiving payments from Germany based on the Experts' Report. Nevertheless, evacuation will occur unless the German Nationalists win such success as to make the French again distrustful. The French trust the present German Government's sincerity."

"Acceptance of the Allied military control note by Germany made an excellent impression in France. Had the note not been accepted, M. Poincaré and the other extreme French Nationalists would have been strengthened."

Join the League?

At Lyon, where he represented Germany in the League of Nations Societies Conference, Count von Bernstorff, onetime German Ambassador to the U. S. (1908-17), said that Germany was not sentimentally interested in the League, hinted that his country would like to join but feared a rebuff from France or Britain or both.

Said he: "There are four remaining difficulties—two on each side—between Germany and the other

Foreign News—[Continued]

Powers. I see no reason why they cannot be solved in London. France is concerned with a reparations settlement through operation of the Dawes Report and with the disarmament of Germany. The German attitude toward the Dawes Report is favorable, so there is no reason why it should not be applied immediately. The German note on disarmament has been favorably received and marks great progress. The question would now seem to be on the road to solution. A general inspection can be completed within two months.

"Germany has two desires; she wants to see the German territory, occupied beyond the stipulations of the Peace Treaty, returned to German control and complete amnesty for those deported or imprisoned as a result of the Ruhr struggle. Germany feels very strongly on the first point. M. Herriot is rapidly bringing about a solution of the second."

Raided

Berlin police requested permission from the Presidents of the Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag (Prussian Parliament) to search the rooms in the buildings that had been set aside for the use of Communist Deputies.

The police declared that they had in their possession 80 bundles of documents incriminating Communists and they informed the Presidents of the names of several Reds who were suspected of being concerned in murder plots.

Both Presidents waived the immunity of their members. Defending his action in the Prussian Landtag, President Leinert declared amid Communist jeers: "Immunity is always to be defended unless thereby the general welfare is jeopardized. But as I will not protect murderers, I permitted the police to make the search."

The police carried out their raids and discovered a quantity of percussion caps for hand grenades, ammunition for Mauser revolvers and the revolvers for the ammunition, besides many damning revolutionary documents.

Dr. Severing, Prussian Minister of the Interior, said in the Landtag to the accompaniment of Communist hisses and other sibilant sounds: "The Communist acts hurt the workers most of all." "Bah!" yelled the Bolsheviks, "The workers are going to break your neck!"



PRESIDENT LEINERT
"Bah!" yelled the Bolsheviks

ITALY

Weathering a Storm

Storm clouds cannot last forever. Sooner or later, having discharged their thunder, they must disappear. The past week saw the beginning of the dissipation of the black Matteotti storm which has convulsed Italy with conflicting emotions for a month (TIME, June 23 et seq.).

Premier Benito rearranged his Cabinet and appointed 14 new Under Secretaries of State, most of whom belong to the Fascist Party. The shuffle suited the majority of the people, but the Opposition professed disappointment, declared that it preferred to see how the Government honors its pledge to rule constitutionally before participating in Parliamentary work.

Such an attitude on the part of the Opposition amounts to nothing more than a *beau geste*; for Benito had declared that he would not ask Parliament to reassemble before the Winter, by which time he undoubtedly hopes that the Opposition will have curbed its antagonism.

The situation, although hopeful, is for the time being grave. The Communists, who are perhaps unimportant, continue to bring scurrilous accusations in con-

nection with the Matteotti murder against the Government and to incite the workers to armed revolt. The Opposition, on the other hand, realizes that it could not hold power even if it ousted Benito and is accordingly following a policy of obstruction, designed to prepare the way for its advent to power.

Much confidence can be placed in Benito's ability to maintain strict discipline in the Fascist ranks and in his determination to see justice done in the Matteotti case. It therefore appears likely that Benito's political life has some time to run.

SWEDEN

Economy

Vienna, once the proudest of cities has now become so unimportant that the Swedish Riksdag decided, in the interests of economy, to withdraw the Swedish Legation. It is more than 200 years since Sweden decided to be represented at the great Habsburg Court; and the recent decision of the Swedish Riksdag was hotly contested and denounced by the Opposition.

The new plan was for Sweden to be represented in Berne, Vienna and Budapest by a single diplomatic officer, who would rank as Counselor of Legation.

PORTUGAL

Fight

Alvaro de Castro was one of the busiest of Portugal's busy men during the week.

Recently, he resigned the Premiership. More recently, he yielded to Presidential exhortations to become once again Premier. Still more recently, he has been trying to form a new Cabinet.

Despite these political worries, he found time to squabble with one Captain Fonseca. The squabble became bitter and ended in a challenge.

A duel to the death with swords ensued upon a nameless sward: Captain Fonseca was wounded in the arm.

New Cabinet

Premier Alvaro de Castro gave up trying to form a Cabinet and tendered his resignation for the second time in ten days to President Manuel T. Gomes.

The President then called upon Sena

Foreign News—[Continued]

tor Rodriguez Gaspard to form a Cabinet. Rodriguez acquiesced:

Premier, Home Affairs: Rodriguez Gaspard.
Justice: Catano Menezes.
Finance: Daniel Rodriguez.
War: General Vieira Da Rocha.
Navy: Captain Pereira Silva.
Foreign Affairs: Victorino Godinho.
Commerce: Colonel Pires Monteiro.
Colonies: Bulhao Pato.
Education: Albratches Ferrao.
Labor: Xavier Da Silva.
Agriculture: Viscount Pedralva.

SPAIN

New Regime

Following faithfully Italian Fascism, Dictator Primo de Rivera, who seized power last Fall,* ousted the politicians and set up a military directorate to rule Spain with the mailed fist (TIME, Sept. 24), last week requested King Alfonso to sign a decree demilitarizing the Directorate, modifying the dictatorial powers of himself, making the Ministers once more responsible to the Crown.

Members of the Directorate were assigned new jobs; all took an oath of allegiance to the King. Primo, while remaining head of the Cabinet, became Minister of Cults and Justice.

The King also signed a decree granting amnesty to those sentenced on account of the Moroccan disaster of 1921, those convicted for political offenses and persons imprisoned for newspaper libel.

Family Visit

To London to visit her mother, the Princess Beatrice, went the Queen of Spain with her daughters the Infantas Beatriz and Cristina.

At Victoria Station Her Catholic Majesty was greeted by Queen Mary, other British princesses, and the Spanish Ambassador, H. E. Don Alfonso Merry del Val, brother of Rafael Cardinal Merry del Val, Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office, Archbishop of the Vatican Basilica.

*A story in circulation about the rise of Primo is contained in the following telephone conversation between Señor Niceto Alcalá Zamora, Minister of War, in Madrid, and Primo, the Captain General of Barcelona, in Barcelona:

Zamora: "That you, Primo?"
Primo: "Yes."
Z.: "I hear there is a revolution down your way."
P.: "You are very well informed, my dear Zamora."
Z.: "What are you doing to suppress it?"
P.: "Nothing."
Z.: "Caramba! What the devil do you mean?"
P.: "Just this, I'm running the revolution."
Z.: "Treason! Consider yourself under arrest."
P.: "Thank you. I shall be in Madrid shortly, but I advise you to exile yourself before my arrival."
He did.



© Paul Thompson

RAFAEL MERRY DEL VAL
His brother greeted a Queen

RUSSIA

Economic Pulse

Alexis Ivanovitch Rykov, who bears the titles of President of the Union Council of People's Commissaries and Chairman of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic Cabinet, asseverated that Russia's economic pulse was strong and steady, which, he claimed, was certain indication of Russia's ultimate recovery.

In a detailed speech before the International Communist Congress, sitting since last month in Moscow (TIME, June 30), the President-Chairman made the following points:

Present production total is now 45% of the pre-War figure—an increase from 15% in 1920; production of pig iron has increased from 7,000,000 pounds in 1921 to 35,000,000 in 1923-4; oil production leaves a large surplus for export; coal production is entirely satisfactory; stabilization of the ruble has tremendously improved the financial situation and Russia now has a foreign trade balance of 100,000,000 rubles (\$11,500,000); unemployment is least satisfactory and figures quoted show substantial increases in each case; agricultural lands now cultivated are between 85 and 90% of the pre-War figure.

Said Alexis aristocratically: "If the terms suit us, we give concessions; if they don't, we don't. We now scrutinize the suitability of the terms much

more severely than before. Our demands are higher."

Perhaps more than any man in Russia, Alexis Ivanovitch Rykov is the mainstay of the Bolshevik régime. When Lenin was alive, Rykov was always a great power. Lenin supplied the dynamic energy, the eloquence, the courage to say: "This thing must be done." Rykov, engineer and economist, wielded a static power, the patience and knowledge which enabled him to say: "This is the way it can be done."

Rykov's position in Russia approximates that of Calvin Coolidge in the U. S. He is to a large extent the Chief Executive of Soviet Russia. The fact that little is ever heard of him is merely a silent indication of his character. He works quietly, despises the methods and noise of the demagogue, is exceedingly simple and direct in all his movements. "He is the kind of man who, however violently one may disagree with him, does not stir personal animosity. He never ridicules, never denounces, never even flares up. He seems as incapable of deep hate as of deep love and is in turn neither loved nor hated as Trotsky is. . . . He never loses his head nor gets in a fit of panic, never fools himself by magnifying irritating details into devastating evils, nor by dismissing serious difficulties as trifles, like so many of his colleagues. Passion has no place in his thinking. Orthodox and insurgent will listen to him with respect and attention because he always has something of value to impart to both."

When Lenin was banished from Russia and became the leader of the Majority wing of the Social Democratic Labor Party (now known as the Bolsheviks), Rykov braved the dangers of Tsarist Russia by acting as his friend's counterpart and personal representative within the country, where he managed to avoid arrest for some time with consummate skill. In his capacity as Lenin's right-hand man and trusted advisor he was able to do much to bring on the Revolution by fostering the radical spirit of the Party which was then being persecuted by the Tsar's secret police. He was able to act as Lenin's liaison officer in Russia and to keep him accurately informed on the course of events.

When the 1917 Revolution broke out Rykov was in prison in Siberia. Released by general amnesty in that year, he returned to Moscow and was immediately elected to the Presidium of the Moscow Soviet, an opponent of the Kerenky régime.

When Kerenky was overthrown, Rykov and his time-proved friend

Foreign News—[Continued]

Lenin went on hand-in-hand, for better or for worse, in pursuit of the aims of Communism.

JAPAN

Imperial Diet

Both Houses met for the first time since the formation of the Kato Government (TIME, June 23).

Premier Takaaki Kato, in an address, expressed regret at the enactment of the U. S. Immigration Bill, promised that he would seek a new solution.

Outlining the policy of his Government, he promised electoral reform, anti-corruption measures, State economy; decided against raising loans; declared that the supplementary estimates passed by ex-Premier Kiyoura would be introduced with only a few alterations.

Much interest was evinced at the able speech made by Foreign Minister Baron Shidehara (onetime Ambassador to Washington). After declaring that his foreign policy would be to promote and to protect Japanese interests "with due respect to those of other nations," and after affirming Japan's duty to be the maintenance of peace in the Far East and on the Pacific, he dwelt upon three points: exclusion, relations with Russia, relations with China. Excerpts:

U. S. Exclusion. "The genesis of the Immigration Act lies in the marked increase of immigration, especially from Southern and Eastern Europe.

"It is generally believed it would be a matter of practical difficulty to merge these foreign elements in a homogeneous country of original Americans. . . .

"The new Act intended rigorous restrictions of immigration in general. There was no reason for embodying in this Act a provision designed specifically to exclude Japanese immigrants. Three points engage our attention:

"First, exclusionists say the Japanese are unassimilable with American life, and the introduction of such alien elements would prove a source of danger to the United States. This formed the essential plea for the exclusion of the Japanese. It was not on account of inferiority of the Japanese race that the exclusion clause was adopted.

"Secondly, it has always been consistently maintained by the United States that control of immigration is one of the essential attributes of the inherent sovereign rights of each nation. The importance placed on this point by the United States is due to

special conditions in that country. . . .

"Thirdly, it should be appreciated that the President and the Secretary of State of the United States have, from the outset, shown opposition to the ex-



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SHIDEHARA

His speech was able

clusion clause. Public opinion in the United States, reflected in a great section of the American press, appears sympathetically disposed toward Japan's position.

"Our protest against the exclusion clause is based on the conviction that discriminatory treatment, as laid down in that clause, is contrary to the dictates of justice and fairness, and is imposed upon us in disregard of the ordinary rules of international comity. Legislation is now an accomplished fact in the United States, but we can by no means concede the question closed.

"Until just contentions shall have been given satisfaction, we shall maintain our protest and shall use our best possible endeavors to seek an amicable adjustment of the question and ensure forever the traditional friendship between the two nations."

Russia. "Japan and Russia, being geographically contiguous and having important economic interests in common, are destined to come into close relationship with each other as good, friendly neighbors. . . . Recently, official negotiations were opened at Peking and we determined to make every possible effort to arrive at a satisfactory settlement, but we are not in a position to make a definite statement upon the

course we may hereafter take on this subject."

China. "The question of China is evidently of particular importance, a full understanding should be maintained between the two countries. . . . It is much to be regretted that stabilization of political conditions in China has not yet been achieved. It should, however, be fully appreciated that it is a tremendous undertaking for China to carry out the work of reform in all branches of her Administration to suit modern requirements. . . .

"We are willing to render any cooperation China may require of us. We have no intention whatever of interfering in questions of internal politics. . . . It is our intention to promote economic rapprochement between the Chinese and Japanese peoples subject to the principles of equal opportunity in China. The Chinese people will realize our policy of fair and square dealing. Treaties relating to China were signed at the Washington Conference. They have not yet come into force, but the principles that they stipulated are in complete accord with our own, and we are resolved to abide by the spirit of these treaties."

General. "We shall not confine our attention to questions relating to the United States, Russia and China. Our efforts will be directed to maintain and to strengthen friendly relations with all nations having important territorial or economic interests in the Far East and on the whole Pacific, and generally to do our whole part in securing to the world the blessings of peace and stability."

At the conclusion of the speeches, the House of Peers passed a resolution expressing its approval of the Government's policy in regard to the U. S. Immigration Act.

The House of Representatives condemned the offending law by declaring that it blotted 70 years of friendship between the two countries, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the House of Representatives expresses profound sentiment opposed to the discriminatory enactment; and be it further Resolved, that the House requests the Imperial Government promptly to take all proper measures which the situation requires.

Protest

As a protest against the U. S. Immigration Act, the Japanese people staged a national demonstration.

In Tokyo, masses assembled to give ear to anti-American ardor. One of the largest meetings was held at the sacred Meiji shrine (religious symbol of modern Japan erected in memory of

Foreign News—[Continued]

the present era which began in 1867, when the terrible Shoguns who had for years been *de facto* sovereigns of Japan were ousted). "Hate" societies plastered the city with placards which read:

"Japanese must never forget July 1, when America inflicted an intolerable insult on Japan. Always remember that date. Prepare for such steps as are demanded by the Honor of the Fatherland when the occasion comes. Every Japanese must remember the following rules:

"1) Alter your mode of living so as to impress the date lastingly upon your mind.

"2) Hate everything American, but remain kind to American individuals.

"3) Deny yourself all luxury.

"4) Never forget national Honor for private gain.

"5) Never enter a church supported or guided by Americans or United States missionaries."

National Insult

The day was that upon which the U. S. Immigration Act went into force. In the U. S. Embassy Compound in Tokyo, the Stars and Stripes flew proudly from a tall mast. A Japanese, watched by an unsuspecting Tokyo "bobbie," hauled the flag down, cut it from the halyards with a razor, crumpled it up, fled. The "bobbie" suddenly came to, realized the gravity of the man's action, made off after him—but in vain; his quarry escaped him.

Jefferson Caffery, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, called upon Foreign Minister Baron Shidehara (onetime Ambassador to the U. S.) and asked him to make immediate investigation. Twice did the Foreign Minister call upon Mr. Caffery in order to express his concern over the incident and to offer the "most sincere regrets" of his Government. "Surely," said he, "no one in the U. S. would believe the Japanese people capable of sympathizing with an outrage of this kind." He also said that the police would do their utmost to apprehend the culprit—which they later succeeded in doing.

The U. S. State Department in Washington, inclining toward the Latin maxim: *Ira furor brevis est*, discounted from the first the significance of the incident, feeling certain that it was but the act of an irresponsible.

CHINA

New Premier

Alleging advanced age and illness as an excuse for no longer being able to face the problems which confront the Chinese Government, Premier Sun Paochi tendered his resignation and those of his Ministers to President Tsao-Kun.

President Tsao-Kun chose Dr. Wu Yen, a former Minister of Agriculture, for the post of Premier and submitted his name to Parliament for approval.

No other Cabinet changes were forecast.

LATIN AMERICA

Pan American Railroad

The plan for a Pan-American railroad is not new. Yet the appointment of a committee composed of representatives of South, Central and North American countries, at their joint meetings held in the Pan-American Union Building in Washington, have lent renewed interest to a project often dreamed of.

The desire is to provide through railroad facilities from Manhattan to Buenos Aires—a distance of about 10,000 miles. About 7,000 miles of the route is already built, including the line from Manhattan to Guatemala. Most of the existing gaps which must be filled to complete the route lie in the northern countries of South America—Colombia, Ecuador, Peru. The representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and the U. S. are the moving spirits in the enterprise, and their aim will be to urge the various nations, in whose territory sections of the proposed line are now lacking, to go ahead with the necessary construction.

Mexican Elections

Election Day in Mexico was dull. Excitement had been forecast: bombs, blood, blasphemy were expected. Nothing happened. A few naughty Mexicans played with their fists, but failed to shed a drop of gore. One or two reckless citizens made off with the odd ballot box, but that was all. Nevertheless, the police and soldiers in Mexico City rushed about in armored cars, waving swords and pistols, brandishing quick-firing guns, twirling their mustachios.

First returns indicated that General Plutarco Elias Calles had won his expected victory over his rival, General Angel Flores. Little interest was

shown by the electorate and the voting was light.

From Mexico City it was announced that President-Elect General Plutarco Elias Calles will visit Europe during the interim* before he assumes his presidential duties.

The President-Elect will visit England, France and Germany to study social problems.

Mexican Debt

President Alvaro Obregon of Mexico announced the temporary suspension of Mexico's debt agreement with the International Committee of Bankers, headed by Thomas W. Lamont. He also made public the fact that U. S. bankers had refused a new loan.

In stating his reasons for failing to pay interest due on June 30 and for suspending the entire agreement, the President accused ex-Finance Minister Adolfo de la Huerta, recent rebel leader, of misrepresenting to him the attitude of American bankers regarding the loan, stated that U. S. oil men had employed obstructive tactics when a relief loan was sought; there was, therefore, nothing left for him to do except suspend the agreement.

Brazilian Revolt

A revolution broke out in Sao Paulo, Capital of the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The Sao Paulo State Government and the Federal Government in Rio de Janeiro, Capital of Brazil, combined to crush the revolt. Troops and warships were sent against the rebels.

In the State of Sao Paulo, the revolt was said to be spreading and assuming serious proportions. All this was most uncertain, however, for the rebels had cut the telegraph and telephone wires, had halted the railway services, had generally made themselves unsociable.

In Rio, a strict censorship was imposed and it was rumored that martial law had been declared for all Brazil.

Why did the revolution break out? That question baffled the most astute of foreign correspondents.

NEW BOOKS

More Buchan

THE NATIONS OF TODAY. GREAT BRITAIN—Edited by John Buchan—

* Señor Calles will not assume the duties of President of the United States of Mexico until Dec. 1, 1924, when the term of President Obregon expires.

Houghton Mifflin—Two volumes (\$5.00 each). These two books are part of the world history now being written by eminent experts, prepared by Major General Lord Edward Gleichen, edited by John Buchan.

Book I of Britain's history contains a short chapter on "an outline of British History to 1914"; the remainder is devoted to a study of the War and of conditions in the circum-bellum periods.

Book II deals with the Government of the United Kingdom, defense, economics, finance, the Labor movement, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

The first volume is little more than a history of British conduct of the War,* and it is difficult to condense the extremely sketchy piece of writing which covers more than a thousand years of history. The account of the War is ably presented and is interesting from first to last.

It is in the second volume, however, that praise is really merited. Within its 261 pages lies a wealth of enlightening information concerning present conditions in Britain. The chapter entitled *The Story of British Economic Development* and that on the *Labor Movement* are brilliant pieces of analysis forming a reliable and vivid background to the understanding of the economic and political problems with which contemporary Britons are struggling.

BLACK MAGIC—Kenneth L. Roberts—*Bobbs-Merrill* (\$3.00).

Black Magic is the story of Italy before and during the reign of Fascism. It is a tale of the achievements of the black-shirted Italian legions who saved their country from Bolshevism, not of the occult and nigrescent rite of invoking devils.

It is also a story of the Bavarian Fascisti (Beer-Fascisti, as Mr. Roberts calls them) followed by two chapters of pertinent and impertinent reflections on American politics.

Mr. Roberts is a Bolshevikphobe. That is to say, he hates Bolshevism, which is not surprising. He likes the clean-cut, anti-bureaucratic efficiency of Fascism. The prejudices are based not upon concrete reasoning but upon temperamental predilections. The sober, nude, crude truth is that a partisan book cannot maintain itself on nebulous foundations of sentiment. Because the author has tried to do this, his book has fallen short of being first-class.

*For the best study of the War read John Buchan's *History of the Great War*, four volumes, \$20.00 for the set. Houghton Mifflin.

MUSIC

Less Skylarking

The Juilliard Foundation has always been generous. For a number of years it has granted foreign fellowships to advanced students of Music who have shown decided promise. The Juilliard fellows journeyed gaily to Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, inhaled the artistic atmosphere, drenched themselves in strong aesthetic traditions, acquired a priceless *joie de vivre*. Also, there were champagne, *liqueurs* and sometimes instruction at the feet of a foreign Maestro.

But this is to be changed in October. Certain objections have been lodged at the Juilliard headquarters. There have been rumors of skylarking, of the "waving of wild legs" in naughty European centres, of an inadequately intense devotion to purely artistic education. The Foundation has therefore decided to mingle stern wisdom with its generosity in the future. American control, on the spot, is to be substituted for American beneficiaries' sippings of *la vie de Bohème*.

All this is indicated in the release of an important statement by Dr. Eugene A. Noble, Juilliard Secretary. According to his pronouncement, fellowships will be offered as usual (100 of them) to those graduates of music schools and of the music departments of colleges and universities, who give the greatest evidence of brilliance in competitive examinations to be held in October. But "no beneficiaries will be granted money to study abroad under this plan." Instead, the Foundation will employ teachers, operate its own studios and give daily direction to its fellow-ship-holders. Dr. Noble himself will keep check on their daily work and progress. Students who are at present sojourning in Europe have already been notified that the support they now enjoy from the Foundation is to be withdrawn. Their holiday is over.

In order to make this plan workable, the Foundation has acquired a large stone-front building on East 52nd St., Manhattan, between fashionable Madison Ave. and exclusive Park Ave. Advanced musical education—*supervised*—is to be the slogan of the organization. It aims to be, in time, a novel variety of National conservatory of music: one which gives no stated courses and grants no degrees, but one in which those who really deserve advanced instruction in composition, voice-culture, wind-instrument and piano playing will be given the benefit of a rigorous Winter's training. Instructors and students alike will be constantly under observation, no matter how renowned the former or how gifted the latter,

Pompadour

Leo Fall, composer of *The Dollar Princess*, has enshrined Mme. Pompadour in a light opera. It journeys from a successful London run to Manhattan in October. Martin Beck has acquired the rights. Charles Dillingham will be in charge of the production, with which he will open the new West Side Theatre. Maggie Teyte, it has been announced, will sing the leading rôle.

"New Patti"

The world of singers is finding as many "new Adelina Patti" as the world of the pianoforte has discovered "Liszt pupils." Galli-Curci and Tetrazzini are shortly to be supplanted by a whole series of wearers of the great diva's mantle. They are announced from Italy, England, Russia.

No sooner was the boom for Toti dal Monte started, and her American triumph staged for this Winter, than news sifted through the fog of London that Dusolina Giamini had already staked out an undisputable claim as legitimate successor to Patti. Still more recently there drifts over from Moscow, via the Wolfsohn Musical Bureau, the report that Maria Kurenko, ex-criminal-law-student, will put all comers out of the running when she arrives in the U. S. in November. She has paved her way with reports of unbridled enthusiasms evoked by her appearances in Kharkov, Moscow, Riga, Helsingfors, Paris. Her birthplace is Tomsk, Siberia.

"Highest Achievement"

Every year a committee, consisting of a churchman (Bishop John Hurst), a writer (Dorothy Canfield Fisher), a politician (Theodore Roosevelt), a financier (James H. Dillard), an educator (John Hope, President of Morehouse College), and an editor (W. E. DuBois of *The Crisis*), awards a prize to "an American of African descent who has performed the highest achievement in some form of human endeavor." This prize is known as the Spingarn medal.

There is no musician on the committee of award. Nevertheless this year's recipient of the decoration is a musician. He is Roland Hayes, Negro singer (TIME, Oct. 8), who has already garnered an amazing harvest of similar trinkets from foreign royal and notable personages and societies. His passionate rendition of his people's deeply felt "spirituals" has endeared him to Boston and Philadelphia symphony subscribers as well as to titled connoisseurs. He is now on concert tour in Europe.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Scandals. George White has clapped together the best revue since he initiated his series to relieve visiting buyers and firemen of the Summer doldrums. More, he has presented one of the best revues of a season that has not been without its high-water mark in this aspect of our civilization.

The new musical show has been staged with the requisite regard for pace and variety, gives no opportunity for a yawn to get started. Thus, the Williams Sisters perkily berate the audience in a chanted number for being late and missing the opening chorus—which does not exist. Then comes a series of skits wherein the mortifying consequences of being tardy are revealed, generally with a sly double entendre sneaking in.

The production has more than its fair share of novelties, chief of which is a deceptive lighting effect which changes girls in varicolored bathing-suits into marble statues in a wink. It also, by a painless amputation, obligingly transforms a damsel into the armless Venus de Milo.

The imported Paris costumes are in admirable taste and profusion, but Mr. White does not hesitate to strike at the eyes of a revue audience with the luxury of sheer simplicity. One of his most satisfying scenes is attained by the use of nothing more sensational than a huge bank of flowered parasols. And the chorus whom these trappings adorn are the comeliest that have stretched the necks of metropolitan audiences this year. Each one would be the ace of any ordinary revue ensemble. White has again wisely limited his coryphees to intoning their lyrics clearly rather than blurring their point in the yelp of the usual song. Therefore the chorus scores one of the spontaneous hits of the performance by boldly asserting its reasons for not being one of the ubiquitous troupes of Tiller girls.

There are fewer dancing solos than usual, and the ordinarily elastic Lester Allen and Tom Patricola have to restrict the natural exuberance of their limbs to a few hoof thumpings. But in that way no one is ever on the stage long enough to wear a crease in the audience's patience. The show has two fine singers in Richard Talbot and Helen Hudson, the latter

showing one of the sweetest voices this side of grand opera.

White again shows a regrettable tendency to lapse into invective against blue-law reformers (now somewhat of a dead issue). Perhaps this inverted tendency to preach is a consequence of the juvenile spiciness in some of his skits. But these



GEORGE WHITE

"No opportunity for a yawn"

are galloped through at such speed that the offhand presentation of "low taste" can hardly give offense.

The sketches themselves at times are rather forced to beat a dishpan to excite humor. But Winnie Lightner, abetted by the insouciant Will Mahoney and the boisterous Patricola, carries them along by dint of magnetic personality, sometimes called high animal spirits. And the revue contains two of the best travesties on darky melodies ever perpetrated.

Mud. Only the waning season can account for the descent upon the stage of a comedy like this. It represents the efforts of various groups to gain possession of a farm which contains a beauty clay and therefore becomes, for the purposes of farce, as precious as the Ruhr valley. The authoress, Katherine Browning Miller, manages to hammer out a witticism now and then by virtue of trying.

The Best Plays

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

Drama

COBRA—Sloughing off the scales of sex, with very little hint of reptilian slime.

HER WAY OUT—A fairly absorbing picture of the seamy lining to the royal purple of Washington politics, with a touch of bawdy house atmosphere that does not offend the eyes with its red light.

THE WONDERFUL VISIT—Wells' and Irvine's stimulating play, wherein an angel holds the mirror up to human nature—and finds it cracked.

Comedy

EXPRESSING WILLIE—A deft satire of the business man who mistakes Spring fever for a yearning after soulfulness.

THE SHOW-OFF—A pungent comedy of human striving to impress, that is almost pathetic in its revelation of the insect-like futility of mankind.

BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK—A blazing satire on the Babbitt family, that yet extorts laughter from such successful morons themselves.

MEET THE WIFE—Last week of this comedy. A woman having her way over the embattled wills of two husbands.

Musical

High notes in the present musical comedy score are sustained most successfully by *Charlot's Revue, I'll Say She Is, Kid Boots, Ziegfeld Follies, George White's Scandals.*

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BOOKS

The Golden Ladder*

Mr. Hughes Gives a History Lesson

The Story. Betty Bowen Jumel Burr—famous or infamous as you choose—started life in the gutters of Providence when that town was noted mainly for its smells of whale-oil, rope, duck, slaughter-houses and rum made from molasses. Aside from these industries, it busied itself right patriotically, when the time came, with turning out muskets and cannon—"cannon to stand still for the Rhode Island defenses and wheeled cannon for the troops of Washington to lug about with them in their everlasting retreats."

To be exact, Betty "arrived in America in 1775, along with the Goddess of Freedom, and with as little prospect of success." Her family's savory reputation left her little choice of a career. Her mother was the town scandal, and a boom had scraped her no-account father off his boat into the harbor of Newport and eternity. So Betty trafficked her only wealth—her beauty—wherever a likely purchaser appeared, and rose through a succession of what one might euphemistically term "protectors," through the advancing agencies of drunken sailors, a sea-captain, a social parasite, a wealthy French merchant, a U. S. Vice President. That in the two latter cases, Stephen Jumel and Aaron Burr, she actually achieved matrimony, is eloquent testimony to her skill and resource. To be sure, it was during Burr's eclipse, when that precious knave was a doddering old gallant of 78, and his eyes were fixed as much on Betty's fortune as on her face.

Nevertheless, it enabled her, some 16 years after she had divorced him and some 50 years after he had been Vice President, to ride regally through France on the glory of his title. Once, on a country road, when her carriage was checked by some marching soldiers, the indomitable old bluffer stood up in her carriage and cried: "*Place à la veuve du Vice Président des États-Unis!*" And the awe-struck military, not being expected to be conversant with so much American history, promptly stood at attention as she drove imperially past.

Throughout the black squares in Betty's checkered career, she had always, paradoxically, the urge to be "respectable." Though she got no further than the urge, she has graciously left us the record of a

colorful ascent, blazing her trail through stiff-necked, whale-oil Providence, through outwardly outraged but inwardly envious New York, through the magnificently indifferent French Imperial Court. She knew the horrors and cruelty of the French



© Jumel Mansion

MADAME JUMEL-BURR
"Place à la veuve!"

Revolution and the chaos of the subsequent Restoration; she mingled with French Royalty, later owned the sapphire coronet Napoleon had placed on Josephine's head and the emerald rings that had twinkled on that lovely Creole's toes; she dispensed hospitality in the stately Jumel Mansion in old New York, where once was Washington's headquarters; she drove her gay coach-and-four through the gaping streets of Saratoga Springs in the heyday of its glory; she built up a fancy fairy-tale of gentility to account for her origin and bulwarked it with cunning lies and deceit. But she never became really respectable. And who shall blame her? At all events her picture, in all this historic frame, glows astonishingly meteoric and life-like and hangs smiling in the timeless, inglorious gallery of the Du Barrys, the Maintenons, the Pompadours.

The Significance. As literature, Mr. Hughes' story is, regrettably, not pure gold. But as a cracking good yarn strung on historical data, it deserves mention. In its pages are fascinating glimpses of early American history, revitalized. Days of the sprawling growth of the bristly, sturdy little Nation, days of triumph for Washington, of jealousy between Aaron Burr and

Alexander Hamilton, ended so tragically on the bluffs at Weehawken, days of wickedness and glamour in the dazzling French Court, days of snobbery and naïveté in awkward little New York, days of the fizzing of "the waters" at Saratoga and the journeys thither of troupes of the gentility, some driving up from as far as Virginia, their black slaves making camp by the roadside by night and lighting the darkness with their campfires and the mournful, exotic cadences of their African songs. All this, as background to the career of one lovely lady who was at once a termagant and a belle, an alluring little vixen and an unconscionable idiot.

The Author. Born a Missourian in 1872, Rupert Hughes has been writing prolifically almost ever since, except when he was an Army Captain during the Spanish-American War, and serving on the Mexican border in 1916. Among his novels and plays: *The Whirlwind*, *We Can't Have Everything*, *Cup of Fury*, *Beauty*, *Souls for Sale*, *Excuse Me*, *What Will People Say?*

New Books

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

CREOLE SKETCHES—Lafcadio Hearn—Houghton (\$2.00). In this collection of early notes about New Orleans, lovely, sleepy "City of Dreams," are frequent bits of that exquisite phrasing and wayward charm for which Hearn was later famed. The sketches appeared in *The New Orleans Item* when the unkempt, erratic and friendless young genius was eking out his early years doing hack newspaper work and living on the "ultra-canal" side of the city. There are vivid, shimmering bits of description and portraiture, some humorous, some elusively lovely and redolent of the quaint, exotic charm of the picturesque old city.

THE TREASURE OF HO-L. ADAMS Beck-Dodd, Moad (\$2.00). Tucked in between covers of Chinese blue, with unruled Chinese cranes strutting on them, is an absorbing tale of jade, dragons, chop suey, hidden shrines, legendary treasure, lotus flowers, all served up with an authentic Oriental flavor. It is the story of one John Mallerdean, in the Peking Customs Service, whose great-great uncle first got a foot in China's open door by curing the Emperor Chienlung of his gout and temper. A most provocative mixture of fact and fancy, some at least of Mallerdean's adventures in the "lost Buddhist temple beyond the Western Hills" have a basis of historical truth, vouched for by the author's intimate knowledge of his locale.

* *THE GOLDEN LADDER*—Rupert Hughes—Harper (\$2.00).

Joseph Hergesheimer

He Dresses Well

Joseph Hergesheimer is undoubtedly one of the most spectacular of our present-day stylists—and his accomplishments as a writer place him indisputably in the front ranks of American novelists. Presently we shall have a new novel of his to read, *Balisand*, his first since the impassioned *Cytherea* so recently celebrated in the cinema.

Mr. Hergesheimer uses words with distinction and uncton. They are pleasant trophies to him, to be adroitly hung about his plot, to be celebrated, to be worshipped. There are times when I like his style immensely. There are times when I do not like it at all. Yet it is far, far better to write beautifully as Mr. Hergesheimer does, and to annoy occasionally with involved sentences or word-tricks than it is not to make any pretence at fine writing at all, which is the case with a multitude of his fellow-novelists. There are no finer stories in American annals than those in the collection *Gold and Iron*. There are few better novels than *The Three Black Pennies*. Those who consider some of Hergesheimer's characters passionless must seek his emotion in words. He often characterizes a screen as lovingly as a woman. Nothing is so inanimate as to be stone to this high priest of the senses.

Born at Philadelphia in 1880, Joseph was educated at a Quaker school and at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Most of his life has been spent either in being or in becoming a writer. He is fairly large, slightly rubicund, but, withal, impressive to look upon. He dresses well. It has often been remarked in the public prints that he dresses with something of a swagger. This is true. He has a charming wife and they live in West Chester, Pa. He is often in Manhattan and may be seen jovially present in the lunch room of the Hotel Algonquin.

I have never talked to him at length; but in correspondence have found him remarkably cordial, sane and helpful. My one effort at conversation with him, however, was a trifle disastrous—as he hummed *Yankee Doodle* absently through it all. This, however, I judged less of an insult to my New England ancestry than a mere matter of distraction. In short, Hergesheimer is a good fellow, with a few peculiarities of fellowship—and a fine writer with a few peculiarities of writing.

J. F.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Captain January. Baby Peggy's public is composed of persons with an unbounded capacity for "cunningness" in other people's children. If you can revel for hours in childish winsomeness, even when it is faintly self-conscious, and still long to kiss "the little darling" goodnight before she scampers upstairs to her supper, *Captain January* was just made for you. The story, which flourished during *Elsie Dinsmore's* palmy days, is of a sea-tossed waif, rescued and reared by a hungry-hearted lighthouse-keeper. Stock villainy and fairy godmotherhood (both well cast) complete the plot. Take the children.

Wanderers of the Wasteland. Colored cinematography has at last achieved a colorable success. "Technicolor" is the process with which this picture paints Zane Grey in hues like unto none he ever dreamed of conveying to the babbitt consciousness. His reddest Indian, his most bluish sunset, his glarigest desert appear before the eye, often with a marked degree of credibility. The characters thus incolorated are incarnated in Jack Holt, Noah Beery, Kathryn Williams, Billie Dove. These, together with Death Valley, the Arizona cacti, Red Rock Canyon—flawless in beauty all—glorify themselves forever.

Between Worlds is another German film (notwithstanding its "European" label). It is not as good as *Dr. Caligari*, having a more amorphous texture, more turgid symbolism, more labored scenic effort for sensation. Even so, it leaves the mass of present-day American films far, far behind. Known abroad as *One Night Between Worlds* it argues the fantastic irony of death. Through a young fraulein's dream phantasmagoria, a shadowy Stranger stalks and skulks, luring her amid exotic scenes in Peking, Bagdad, Venice on one of those baffling nightmare quests for a dead lover. Fritz Lang directed; Lil Dagover performed this vehicle for Germanic supernaturalism—now absurdly childish, now weirdly beautiful.

ART

At Christie's

Approximately \$100,000 was realized at an auction of 63 of the paintings from the collection of the Duke of Westminster (onetime owner of the Gainsborough *Blue Boy*), the top price being \$32,550, paid by an anonymous Parisian dealer for *The Repose of the Holy Family*, by Nicolas Poussin. Murillo's *St. John with the Lamb* went for \$9,375; Memling's *Virgin and Child Enthroned* to a New York dealer for \$9,185 and Van Dyck's *Virgin and Child with St. Catherine* brought \$17,750. The sensation of the sale occurred when three huge canvases by Rubens, part of a series ordered by Philip the Fourth, failed to draw a single bid. They were finally bought in by Westminster's representative for a nominal sum. Dealers agreed that "not half a dozen houses in the world" were big enough to accommodate these mammoth paintings and apparently there was no demand from museums or public buildings. Undoubtedly, many of the pictures purchased by continental dealers will find their way to the U. S. before long.

Mayfly King

Current Opinion, a U. S. magazine purporting to publish an accurate monthly news review, reproduced in its July issue the portrait of King George V which was exhibited by its creator, Charles Sims, at the Royal Academy, London, in May (TIME, May 12).

The Sims portrait shows Britain's monarch in full regalia, with sceptre and sword, seated on his throne. It idealizes and refines the not-unlined face. It gives His Majesty dainty, tapering legs. It makes the fingers, actually the short, muscular digits of a sport-loving country gentleman, appear long and willowy.

All reliable critics adjudged Mr. Sims' effort as one of the most questionable in the entire Academy. They felt sure that Mr. Sims had obtained, at most, only one sitting of his regal subject, had fallen back perforce on lay models for the body of the work.

Some critics said: "A mayfly king."

"Bedecked and beribboned like a magnun of champagne."

"With toe nimbly pointed, as for the piroquette or gavotte."

In the face of such criticism (well-nigh unanimous), *Current Opinion* ignorantly entitled its reproduction: "The Most Human Royal Portrait Within Living Memory" (a phrase quoted from the critic of the *Illustrated London News*).

EDUCATION

Holiday

The school teachers of the U. S. made out the term grades, dusted their blackboards, shut their desks, drew their pay, boarded trains for Washington, D. C. There they swarmed upon the steps of the National Capitol for a vespers service that opened the 62nd annual meeting of the National Education Association. That organization now has 140,000 members, of which 80% are classroom teachers.

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers had been invited to meet with the N. E. A. Many of its members did so.

Speeches. President Olive M. Jones (New York) was determined that the gathering should concentrate upon teachers rather than upon those taught. She keyed: 1) Retirement; 2) Tenure; 3) National Recognition of Education. "I believe the time has come when the educators of the country must stand solidly united and resolved to obtain rightful recognition of education in our government." (Miss Jones repudiated the idea of an educational "bloc"; urged the Sterling-Reed Bill for a Federal Department of Education.)

Prof. W. C. Bagley, Teachers College, Columbia University, staunch worker for the Sterling-Reed Bill, evoked "a storm of applause" by denouncing Democratic and Republican discourtesies to education. He was for supporting a Third Party *en masse* if its platform carried the proper plank.

Points by other speakers:

Experts are needed to plan the organization of high schools and classify high school pupils.

Ten types of accrediting agencies now pass on college candidates. All are faulty.

Over 4,300,000 illiterates will be entitled to vote in November. "The effects on commerce and labor are highly deleterious."

One-fifth of the 5,000,000 teachers in the world are now enrolled in the World Federation of Education Associations, founded 1923 at San Francisco.

In teaching arithmetic, criteria of social utility should supplant old formal doctrine. "Useless processes": derivation of cube roots; common divisors and least common multiple beyond the power of inspection, metric system, troy and apothecary weights, complex and compound

fractions, annual and compound interests.

High schools cram students with useless English.

Education should begin in the cradle.

"Tax-dodgers, heartless rich, big interests and an arrogant aristocracy" are violently opposing support of schools.

The following suggestions were made:

Compile a list of educational films.

Watch malnutrition.

Teach more music.

Provide women coaches for girls' athletics.

Resolutions. After attending committee meetings, listening to speeches, studying reports, the delegates resolved:

That parents should have the right of choice between public and private schools for their children so long as the institutions meet the approval of state authorities. (This was held significant in view of controversies that have arisen over school laws in Oregon and other States.)

That the proposal for a Federal Education Department receive the backing of the Nation's educators.

That a Tenure Committee of the Association be authorized to assist any state group in protecting individuals from political machination.

That the retirement (pension) system be improved.

Against sex discrimination in appointments.

Against war; for U. S. leadership toward international tribunals.

That teachers shall inspire respect for law and law enforcement, especially with respect to liquor-selling, cigarettes for children, obscene literature, posters, pictures.

That home, school, church shall train character.

That the Constitution be taught in upper elementary grades.

That literacy tests be prerequisite for voting.

That the states be encouraged to ratify the Child Labor Amendment.

That the District of Columbia schools be made models for the Nation.

Officers. Jesse H. Newlon, Superintendent of Schools of Denver, was elected President of the N. E. A. The new Treasurer is Cornelia A. Adair, Richmond. Vice Presidents were chosen from Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, South Dakota, Wyoming.

Coolidge. Business over, the teachers "spent a glorious Fourth making

patriotic pilgrimages to historic shrines." But not until they had jammed the Central High School Stadium and been addressed by President Coolidge, whom they presented with a huge basket of birthday flowers.

Cheers greeted the President's major points, which were two:

1) "We are coming to give more attention to the rural and small village schools, which serve 47% of the children of the Nation. It is significant that less than 70% of these children average to be in attendance on any school day, and that there is a tendency to leave them in charge of undertrained and underpaid teachers. The advent of good roads should do much to improve these conditions. The old one-room country school such as I attended ought to give way to the consolidated school with a modern building and an adequate teaching force. . . ."

2) "Pending before the Congress is the report of a committee which proposes to establish a Department of Education and Relief, to be presided over by a Cabinet officer. Bearing in mind that this does not mean any interference with the local control and dignity but is rather an attempt to recognize the importance of educational effort, such proposal has my hearty endorsement and support."

Depressed

Impressed by his accomplishments, Columbia University in December invited Giovanni Papini (famed Italian author: *Life of Christ*, etc.) to deliver Italian lectures this summer. Papini, "delighted as a child," accepted.

A month later, he met with a motor accident, broke a bone in his heel. His eyes, always troublesome, became worse. Depressed, he retired to a tiny farm near Assisi, taking with him his children and his illiterate, once-beautiful peasant wife, Giacinta, whom he married for "her chestnut mane and savage, beautiful teeth."

Anxiety at Columbia was aggravated by Dr. Charles Fama, President of the New York Board of Pension Surgeons. Dr. Fama asked Congress to deny Papini admission to the U. S. because he had written a book, *The Dictionary of the Savage Man*,* wherein were thrusts at America.† Fama styled

*Written in collaboration with Domenico Giolitti. Papini calls himself "The Savage."

† Specimen thrusts: "America is the home of trusts, slavecrappers, phonographs, lynch laws, of the insupportable Washington, the boring Emerson, the immoral Walt Whitman, the disgusting Louchevitch, the amoral Wilson and other great men of similar stripe."

"In compensation, America produces poisonous tobacco, sticky chocolate, indigestible potatoes."

"The discovery of America, although accomplished by a sane Italian, was willed by God in 1492 as . . . punishment for all the other grand discoveries of the Renaissance; gunpowder, humanism and Protestantism."

Papini "an adherent of the law and murder party" (meaning the Fascisti). Papini learned of this attack, was further depressed, lost all interest in his American visit. For two months Columbia sought to placate offended genius, Dr. N. M. Butler writing at length on "academic freedom" in answer to Dr. Fama. To no avail. When the Italian lectures began last week, it was Dr. Arthur Livingston of Manhattan who stepped to the platform.

At Saratoga Springs

At Saratoga Springs, N. Y. (famed turf centre), convened the 46th annual conference of the American Library Association.

Prominent librarians predicted a new era of community service with greater obligations, demands, scope for library workers.

Gifts totaling \$239,100 were announced.

Gratification was expressed that the status of librarians was recently changed by the Personnel Classification Board in Washington from "clerical" to "professional" and "sub-professional"; that 25% salary increases for Government librarians went into effect on the second day of the Conference.

At Chicago

The Chicago Institute of International Politics (TIME, Apr. 21, May 5), scholarly and scientific counterpart of the Williamstown Institute of Politics (held by some to be "popular"), entered into its sober deliberations. Dr. Herbert Kraus, of the University of Königsberg, East Prussia, was active, prominent.

RELIGION

Methodist Union

The plan for union of the two branches of the Methodist Church, which was almost unanimously approved by the Northern Church at Springfield, Mass., (TIME, May 19), was accepted by the General Conference of the Southern Church at Chattanooga, last week. Opposition led by Bishop Collins Denny was violent, but union received the necessary two-thirds majority on the first and only ballot, 297-75. Ratification by districts will follow shortly.

The plan for union provides for two separate general jurisdictions—South, North. Opponents of the plan failed to get large support because the plan would seem to be, for prac-

tical purposes, as innocuous as the World Court.

Unionists themselves admitted it was only "a step in the right direction."

Presbyterian Difference

1) The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

2) The Presbyterian Church in the United States.

The majesty of the law looks down upon these two imposing names and recognizes two entirely distinct corporations.

In practice, too, they mean quite different things.

No. 1 exists principally north of the Mason and Dixon line. No. 2 thrives in the South. No. 1 has yielded a point or two to Science. Many of its pastors believe that the earth is round, that it revolves round the sun, and some of them entertain a doubt as to whether man was created in the image of God, including the left eye-lash. But No. 2 adheres strictly to Faith, uncorrupted by Science, and rejoices in the fact that Evolution has been legislated out of the schools of several good old Southern States.

However, since No. 1 and No. 2 are so nearly twin in name, and since both can reflect upon a good deal of Scotch and Genevan history in common, there has, not unnaturally, been much talk of union and reunion.

No. 1 favors "organic union." No. 2 favors "Federal union." And so, for the present, there will be no union.

This announcement was made last week by Dr. Thornton Whaling, Moderator of No. 2, who concluded his defense of "Federal union" by the following parole:

"I venture to say to my Northern brethren that consolidation was patterned after the mollusk or the oyster, while Federal union was fashioned after the majestic lion or the Heaven-soaring and imperial eagle."

"Keep it Holy"

The Romanward wing of the Anglican Church won a great victory in London last week when the House of Clergy voted, 176-91, to amend the Prayer Book to permit "reservation of the Sacrament."

What does this mean? With no attempt at theological niceties, and admitting that the explanation is technically inadequate, it means this: At the mass (or "Lord's Supper") the priest blesses or consecrates a certain physical amount of bread or wine or both for distribution to the participants in the holy feast. (In the Roman Catholic Church, only the

priest drinks of the wine; in the Protestant Churches, the communicants may also drink thereof.) If the total amount of bread and wine so consecrated is not consumed by those attending the service, these "elements" may be "reserved." That is, having been blessed, the bread is put into some sacred place and may later be "adored" by the worshippers. That is called "reservation of the Sacrament." It is usually applied only to the bread.

Hitherto, such reservation has not been technically permitted by the Anglican Church, except for subsequent use by the sick or dying. It is, henceforth, permitted not only for the sick but also for the purpose of adoration by believers.

Is this significant? Yes. It is the whole question of transubstantiation vs. consubstantiation all over again. Four hundred years ago, the world was torn in two, ostensibly because of this question.

Transubstantiation, a dogma of the Holy Roman Church, is the belief that the bread at mass does actually become the Body of Jesus Christ. Martin Luther finally came to the conclusion that Rome was in error on this point. He said, in effect: "The bread and wine do not become the Body and Blood of Christ, but they have the effect of being so." Eventually Protestants went further and declared that the bread and wine were simply a sacred token of the Body of Christ.

Obviously, if the bread is in very fact of fact the Body of Christ, it is worthy of adoration. Hence, if not consumed by the priest or worshipper it should be "reserved," kept holy, for future adoration by those who so believe. The House of Clergy so voted.

"Fourth Largest"

For the first time in 700 years England will dedicate a new Cathedral, July 19th, at Liverpool. It will be the fourth* largest in the world, 130 feet longer than the Cathedral of Seville, costing more than \$10,000,000 which is to be raised by public subscription. The foundation stone was laid by King Edward in July, 1904. The design, chosen from competition, was the work of a youth, done in his spare time. Gilbert Scott, the designer, grandson of the famed architect Sir Gilbert Scott, was a pupil in an architect's office when the competition was announced; he made his drawings after finishing his office work. Salisbury, "Queen of English Cathedrals," was the last to be dedicated.

* First is St. Peter's, Rome; second is the Cathedral of Seville, Spain; third will be the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine, Manhattan.

SCIENCE

Okapi

Of all wild animals, the okapi* is considered the shyest, the most subtle. The first white man who ever tracked and shot one and brought back the skin and skeleton has arrived in Manhattan, on his way to lecture before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, soon to meet in Toronto. Dr. Cuthbert Christy, naturalist, explorer, investigator of tropical diseases, has told of his long okapi hunt in a book which will be published in the U. S. — *Big Game and Pygmies: Experiences of a Naturalist in Central African Forests in Quest of the Okapi*.

Necessarily it was a long hunt; one must win the friendship of the Little People, the Pygmies, before one can start to track an okapi. The Pygmies—last remnants of the forest people which Stanley discovered—are suspicious, shoot poisoned arrows. Dr. Christy journeyed to the Ituri Forest on the Equator, west of Lake Albert and overlooked by the lofty snow-range of the Mountains of the Moon. There he lived for weeks in one of the Pygmy camps. After many disappointments, he at last saw a beam of sunshine fall upon the chocolate-colored back of his rare quarry. "Crack!" went his Winchester. The okapi died in great agony.

Excepting an elephant-hunter who had previously shot an okapi but failed to preserve the skin, all other Europeans have depended on the natives' clever trapping. An okapi was once brought to the Antwerp Zoological Gardens, but soon died. There is a mounted specimen in the American Museum of Natural History, Manhattan.

Better Compass

The invention of an improved ship's compass, of the earth-inductor type, was announced by the U. S. Bureau of Standards. It is said to possess many advantages over the usual magnetic type of ship's compass, which not only has to be corrected by sun and stars, but errs with the roll and pitch of the vessel. When, during a test, the ship's compass oscillated two degrees, the new instrument was found to be free from "roll and pitch errors." It also moved freely and without oscillation when a sudden change of course was made.

Another advantage is that the parts affected by the ship's magnetism can be placed where they will be most remote

*An okapi is about the size of a large stag, but hornless. Its head tapers to a point, its lips are soft and flexible, which indicates that it feeds upon foliage. In its upper jaw it has no teeth. Its tail resembles that of an ass. The coloring of the okapi is remarkable; cheeks and jaws are yellowish-white; forehead and muzzle chestnut red; large, ass-like ears red fringed with black. The neck, shoulders, barrel and back vary from sepia and black to deep red; the belly is blackish; the tail bright red with a black tuft. The hind quarters and hind and fore legs are pale cream color, but marked with blackish-blue stripes, which give a zebra-like effect.

from interference—even up at the mast-head. The indicating instrument, which is not affected by magnetism, can then be placed at any convenient point, the two parts being connected by wires.

Lake

Can mankind break the grip of the Arctic? Simon Lake, famed inventor of submarine craft, turned his attention to this question and last week pronounced part of an answer.

He has created "a new type of submersible vessel designed to navigate under ice. This invention consists of



© Keystone

SIMON LAKE

He invented the submarine

a superstructure for a cargo-carrying vessel by which its navigator, upon encountering ice-covered or ice-filled waters, may submerge and run beneath the ice, then rise to the surface, breaking up the ice, and thus open a path for continued surface navigation."

A resident of Baltimore, Simon, who is 58 years old, has long been prominent in the development of undersea navigation. In the early 90's he competed for the contract to build the first Government submarine. A rival won the award, but in 1897 Mr. Lake launched the *Argonaut*, first submersible to operate successfully in the open sea.

Speaking on the development of the submarine, he once said: "My first trip was in the *Argonaut* down Chesapeake Bay. Night was coming on and we decided to come to the surface. A Chesapeake 'Bug Eye' lay to leeward. I called to the man aboard to tell us where we were. He put for shore, got out, ran inland! Meanwhile I landed, went to the store for provisions. A crowd had gathered. It seemed that the man from the boat had told a story of seeing a buoy going against the tide, heard it go 'puff, puff, puff,' smelled sulphur. Then the devil had come out of the smoke-stack!"

"On these early boats, three white mice were members of every crew—to detect gas. When they keeled over it was time to come to the top."

Cold Light?

In Paris, Camille Dussard gave a demonstration of "cold light." In the presence of famed members of the Académie des Sciences, he touched the wires of his 2,000-candle-power electric lamp and was no more harmed than if he had exposed his hand to the fiery spray of a holiday "sparkler." No shock nor burn resulted.

"Only one watt in a 100-watt lamp actually illuminates," the inventor explained, "the others merely give off heat." Yet it is possible, he believes, to build a 10,000-candle-power lamp that will give off no heat at all. Such "frozen light" could be used cheaply to project cinemas.

Two years ago, at the time when the discovery of cold light—after seven years of experiment—was discussed by the American Philosophical Society, it was pointed out that if the product could ever become marketable, it could be supplied at 10% of the cost of hot light.

Defeated

The little army that went against Mt. Everest has been called back, having suffered the heavy loss (TIME, June 30) of two of its valiant members. Col. Norton wired London that no more attempts would be made by the present expedition. The climbers were exhausted. But he thinks it possible that the vanished Mallory and Irvine did reach the summit. "Perhaps, after they were unwrapped by a cloud, never to be seen again, they attained their great goal and then, on the way down, sought refuge in some recess, where they died painlessly of cold." Odell, who saw them last, believes that this is what happened.

After a short rest in the Rongshar Valley the expedition will turn homeward. The late Mallory and Irvine have at least established the world's record in mountain-climbing, for they were within less than 800 ft. of the summit when last seen—a height of 28,227 ft.

Tigon

The London Zoo was in a turmoil for almost two weeks. It all started by Rajah Ranjitsinhji's (of India) presenting the progeny of a lion and a tigress to the zoological authorities.

It was at first decided to call the freak a "liger" (TIME, July 7), but the Zoo declined to stand for it. It was found that the hybrid was not the child of a lion and tigress, but of a tiger and lioness. Amid plaudits from animals it was decided to call the infant hybrid a "Tigon."



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MR. MORGAN
"Nor is he particularly thrilled—"



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Clandestinely, he studied Hebrew



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and woman who has made any great impression on the world during the last six months. At the head of this page are pictures of a theologian, a novelist, and a man who may be addressed at 23 Wall St., Manhattan.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

Business has proved monotonous and dispiriting. The chief element making for change or improvement so far is cheap money, and from present prospects this factor seems unlikely to change for many months. Gold imports still pour into the country, and the banks are more concerned to lend than borrowers are to borrow. Flotation of new securities has as yet been insufficient to absorb the slack.

Public utilities and railroads are in high feather; their stocks are rising steadily in Wall Street; they are planning elaborate and significant mergers. But industrial concerns are very much in the trough of depression, as conditions in the basic and typical steel and iron industry go to show.

As yet drastic cuts in wages and salaries have been avoided, and this public buying of general merchandise has not been severely affected. Indeed, with the better conditions on the farms, mail order sales have made a good showing.

Silver Coinage

The question of the gold standard is more than merely an abstract topic for economists to debate. It vitally concerns the western silver-mine owners, who have been far from backward in the past in "protecting their interests" in Washington. In 1896 many silver miners supported Bryan, not because they really feared mankind was being crucified on a cross of gold, but because his doctrines meant increased sales of the white metal.

Just now the market for silver in European countries is distinctly good. Europe is weary of everlasting paper bills of doubtful value, but scarcely ready as yet to return to a pure gold standard. As a result, there is widespread demand for silver coins. Over 3,000,000 ounces of silver has been sold by American companies to Poland, to be coined into Polish token money. The German Government has under consideration a 30,000,000-ounce order for silver. Austria has resumed silver coinage at her own mint, and Russia is considering the coinage of silver money. Ultimately, too, it is likely that the British will increase the proportion of silver in their subsidiary silver coins, which were "debased" during collapse of the pound sterling to keep them from being melted down and sold by speculators.

Automobile Prospects

Psychology as well as economic principles plays an essential part in the American automobile industry. Faced with over-production, huge sec-

ond-hand stocks, and sharp price competition, many car companies are seeking their individual salvation by tempting the public with new models and thus encouraging continued heavy buying.

This tendency toward new models is only a phase of the severe competition in the business. One company announces a novel appliance or feature. If it gains public favor, all the other companies hasten to adopt it too. Once a new model is finished and on the market, each concern starts planning feverishly on its next model. Hence, the industry as a whole is very "spotty"; while one large Detroit company has virtually shut down, another is planning for greatly increased production.

The pioneer stage of the motor-car business is past. Now the changes in models are not so much genuine mechanical improvements as "selling points." This Spring the balloon tire and the four-wheel brake were novelties; now they are practically standard equipment. With the present new crop of "latest models," the chief feature consists in selling eight-cylinder cars in the moderate price field, and selling sixes at or under the existing prices for fours. The last Buick is such a six-cylinder model. What tomorrow's "new feature" will be, no one knows, least of all the manufacturers themselves.

Cotton Crop

Owing to the successive failures of the cotton crops of the past few years and to the high current price for cotton, this year's crop is being watched with unusual attention.

The reports of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the cotton crops as of June 25 showed marked improvement at 71.2% compared with only 65.6% on May 25 last, and with 69.9% June 25, 1923.

The preliminary estimate of crop yield for this year was placed at 12,144,000 bales, which exceeds any crop's actual production back to 1920, when 13,439,603 bales resulted. In 1921 cotton crop production was only 7,953,641 bales; in 1922, 9,761,817 bales; and in 1923, 10,128,478 bales. The preliminary estimate of the acreage planted in cotton also showed an increase of 1,702,000 acres, or 4.4% over last year.

The condition of the crop in various states varied widely, as it usually does. Arizona made the best showing at 92%, with California a close second at 90. Tennessee cotton was poorest off at 67.

The total cotton acreage in the U. S. this year is 40,403,000 acres. The leading cotton state is Texas with 15,595,000 acres; Oklahoma is second with 3,672,000 acres.



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CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

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Condensed Statement as of June 30, 1924

ASSETS

Cash on hand, in Federal Reserve Bank and due from Banks and Bankers.....	\$43,919,312.08
United States Bonds.....	47,468,837.96
Municipal Bonds.....	9,372,040.33
Loans and Discounts.....	125,683,346.89
Short Term Securities.....	7,797,329.90
Bonds and Other Securities.....	4,455,022.41
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank.....	900,000.00
Real Estate.....	3,295,000.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances.....	7,665,550.24
Interest Accrued.....	1,319,651.98
TOTAL.....	\$251,876,091.79

LIABILITIES

Capital.....	\$12,500,000.00
Surplus.....	17,500,000.00
Undivided Profits.....	6,134,250.14
Deposits.....	205,312,871.13
Dividend Payable July 1, 1924.....	750,000.00
Reserve for Taxes and Interest Accrued.....	1,265,414.53
Unearned Discount.....	269,676.93
Acceptances.....	8,143,879.06
TOTAL.....	\$251,876,091.79

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over 36 Million Dollars
Member Federal Reserve System

MEDICINE

High Blood Pressure

For some time physicians have been impressed with the belief that many of the factors causing high blood pressure are hereditary. In 1922, a physician reported a family in which ten of the twelve members had high blood pressure, and in another instance nine members in one family died of hemorrhage of the brain due to high blood pressure. Now Doctors J. P. O'Hare, W. G. Walker and M. C. Vickers of Boston present figures for the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital of that city which indicate that in a large majority of cases the heredity factor may be demonstrated as important. The figures demonstrate conclusively, they believe, that a family history of heart, kidney and brain disease is twice as common in a patient with high blood pressure as in the ordinary patient who has not a high blood pressure.

It was also found that from the ages of 10 to 20, patients who later have high blood pressure are likely to be nervous, temperamental; have frequent nose-bleeds, headaches, cold, sweaty hands; flushing, blushing and extreme sensitiveness. More than 42% of 300 patients with high blood pressure had had such symptoms. These facts seem to suggest that physicians and parents should watch carefully over younger members of families in which high blood pressure is common, and try to protect the growing child against the stresses and strains that seem to be important in producing hypertension.

Intravenous Therapy

"Medicine when injected directly into the veins often works more swiftly and successfully than medicine given through the stomach." So said Dr. W. Forrest Dutton, Medical Director of the hospitals of the University of Pennsylvania, in reporting (from Philadelphia) the satisfactory treatment of several cases by a new method. The approach to the enemy bacillus through the blood-stream is called intravenous therapy. Formerly, only five drugs could be so administered, but today the number has been extended to 140, and the treatment is applicable to almost as many diseases. Especially in cases of pneumonia and diphtheria, the rapid passage of the medicine through the body in intravenous therapy gives it an advantage over the much slower processes of the stomach. The method, however, is one for highly expert use.

THE PRESS

"Body Press"

Displaying a slightly less blatant pictorial sex-appeal than usual upon its cover, the July issue of *Physical Culture* appeared upon the news stands.

Had its editor, Bernarr Macfadden, altered his policy?

Certainly not. Bernarr Macfadden, the Nation's best-known body-worshiper, knew perfectly well that whether or not the public partook of his pure, apostolic zeal for "physical culture," it was keenly interested in the "cultured" pictures, "frank statements," "plain advice."

Physical Culture, which deals with



© Ajax

LIONEL STRONGFORT
"Typical of 103 pages"

the human breed much as the average farm-journal deals with pigs, cows, horses, is sometimes spoken of as "America's largest* live-stock publication."

Typical of 103 pages of advertising in this July issue (replete with "muscular poses" by Earle E. Liederman, Charles Atlas, Lionel Strongfort, Prof. Titus *et al.*; with "beauty poses" by Annette Kellermann, Mlle. Nadje, Nana Sterling *et al.*):

YOU CAN DEVELOP EVERY MUSCLE IN YOUR BODY TO AMAZING PROPORTIONS

YOU CAN ACQUIRE SUPER-STRENGTH RIF OFF YOUR SHIRT

"Come to me and I'll shoot you so full of strength and vitality you'll think it's your birthday. . . . This is no idle prattle, fellows. . . . I've got the works. . . ."

YOUR WOMANLY BEAUTY CAN BE DEVELOPED

*American Swineherd, 35,150; Breeder's Gazette, 60,084; *Leporello World*, 39,662; *Stock and Dairy Farmer*, 40,374; *Physical Culture*, 306,009.

THE BUST—HOW IT MAY BE DEVELOPED

REDUCE YOUR BUST

LOOK AT YOURSELF IN THE MIRROR

Typical of editorials by Bernarr Macfadden on *Blood Washing*, *Sex Determination*, *Children's Diseases*, "Medical Men a Sickly Crowd":

"We have received quite a number of communications commenting favorably upon this bathing process [blood washing] though we received one letter from a man who stated that he was suffering from prostatitis and who claimed that the prolonged bath enlarged the prostatic gland to such an extent that . . . he had to have an immediate operation. . . ."

"Now there are literally hundreds of theories on this particular subject [sex-determination]. . . . If from this great conflicting mass of theories we can secure dependable conclusions, we will indeed be able to pass on to the race knowledge of incalculable value. . . . If we can get a sufficiently large number of communications . . . we can present information that will be scientifically accurate. . . . \$50 to \$100 will be paid for all publishable experience in which we will be allowed to use the name and address of writers."

Typical headlines:

CONVERTING CONGRESS TO PHYSICAL CULTURE PRINCIPLES, by Bernarr Macfadden.

"You are not what you can be until you have thoroughly developed that body of yours," was my message to the Nation's leaders." (Numerous pictures of the Macfadden family in Washington, one of Macfadden "with Senators Capper, Dill, McFadden,* Magnus Johnson, Nelson, Brookhart.")

I CONQUERED A BLOOD DISEASE AND RAISED A PHYSICAL CULTURE FAMILY (\$500 Prize Story)

THE BODY BEAUTIFUL

A MILLION BEING TREATED BY CHIROPRACTIC—RUSSIAN BRIDES AND GROOMS SIX HEALTH CERTIFICATES

WILL BORING HAIR MAKE BALD WOMEN? YES!

...

It was announced that Mr. Macfadden had bought the plant of the old *New York Evening Mail*, there to publish a tabloid daily newspaper featuring material along the lines of *True Stories* and *Physical Culture*. It was understood that this sheetlet, as yet unknown by name, would make no attempt to

*There exists no Senator McFadden.

*Senator Nelson (Minnesota) has been dead these 14 months (April, 1923). Senator Nelson had thick white hair, a white beard. The pseudo "Senator Nelson" in Bernarr Macfadden's picture is quite bald.

compete with other Manhattan papers in the presentation of news.

Truettalk

The great, the famed journalists of today are in the main neither editors nor simple reporters. The names which take greatest rank are those of "correspondents"—the interpretive reporters. They tell what happens and they tell what it means. In the case of the best men, this is done without partisanship. Frequently such men, in the mere process of explaining something, say things far more illuminating than the editorial writers of their sheets.

Elmer Davis, correspondent of *The New York Times*, "covered" the Democratic Convention. He told of the end of the six-day impasse when the Convention voted to invite a committee of leaders, alias bosses, to undertake the undoing of the deadlock (see *NATIONAL AFFAIRS*), and he added this:

"A sigh of relief drifted up from the hall to the speaker's stand. This meant, of course, the abdication of the Convention, and the resignation of its functions to a committee. But as all legislative bodies learn, sooner or later, so this Democratic Convention has learned that business has to be done in committee, if one wants secrecy and dispatch, and then merely be ratified afterward on the floor. . . . Once more pure democracy, or the form of pure democracy, which always is the cloak for some sort of oligarchy, had been replaced by representative government where the oligarchy could frankly function in the open with the body of electors reserving the right to veto its decision.

"One wonders how many Democrats realized that they were acting out a pageant illustrating constitutional history. Probably most of them thought of nothing but that at last they might get something done, which has, after all, been the motivating force in the development of all constitutions."

This is no startling contribution to knowledge—every political observer knows, sees that all democracies are in fact oligarchies—but it does raise a number of interesting questions:

1) Would any of our political leaders dare say this publicly?

2) In 4th of July speeches, would they deny it vehemently?

3) Is the press—or a section of it—more truthful, more civilized than politics?

4) If the press as a whole, if politicians, if the public avowed their agreement with Mr. Davis' proposition, what would become of our national ideal of Government?

5) What could speakers say on the 4th of glorious July?

* Famed correspondents include: Robert Barry, Samuel G. Blythe, Heywood Brown, F. F. Essary, Carter Field, Clinton W. Gilbert, Edwin L. James, Frank R. Kent, David Lawrence, Richard V. Oulahan, John W. Owens, Mark Sullivan, Ferdinand Touby, William Allen White, Grafton Wilcox, F. W. Wile, T. B. Ybarra and many another.

Betrayed!



THE Story of a Man Who Eavesdropped
at the Door of a Woman's SOUL

By IRVIN S. COBB

If he, the impoverished veteran reporter, could only solve the famous Bullard murder case—

And then the opportunity came. A woman—hardly more than a child she seemed to the old Major—poured out her heart to him.

"He didn't keep his w-w-word—" she sobbed brokenly. "He brought me here and drove me down to hell, and then—"

And then Irvin S. Cobb, the one great short-story master of the present generation whose previous writings are being more and more widely read and discussed each year, tells the soul-searching story as only Cobb could tell it.

Is a person ever justified in protecting a criminal? Would you?

Before you decide, read "Smoke of Battle"—the story of a veteran and a girl of the streets—in the handsome uniform edition of Cobb's collected works.

Is Your Home One That Friends Love to Visit?

—Cobb's irresistible humor alone would have made any writer famous for generations. His story titled "A Short Natural History," for instance, has been called "the funniest in the English language." And it is only one of dozens of humorous masterpieces from his pen. To have such books of short stories as these in a home is to make that home a place that friends love to visit. But Cobb has also written some of the most vividly dramatic stories of our times, and for these as well as his inimitable humor you'll want his books on your shelves in years to come.



For the First and Possibly the Last Time

A Uniform Edition of COBB'S COLLECTED WORKS



As most of the reading public knows, Cobb has changed magazine publishers within the past few years. It may never again be possible for any one publishing house to bring out a uniform edition of his complete works such as this. 83 stories in all—the very stories that made him famous—the entire contents of 15 different books, now handsomely bound in 10 large-size, uniform volumes. To the first who order this new uniform edition of Cobb's collected works we are going to

give absolutely free the remaining copies of our 2-volume set of "The Best of the World's Good Stories"—two books of a thousand laughs—compiled by Tom Mason during his 15 years as editor of *Life*. Think of it! 12 volumes in all, bound in Artichoke, lettered in gold, on easy terms and at \$12.50 less than they would cost you separately at bookstores! This is your chance. Send the coupon without money. Return the books at our expense if you aren't delighted with them. But don't wait till tomorrow to mail that coupon!

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The factors governing stock market action point to a *fundamental change* in the security price trend. It is at such pivotal times (which occur very infrequently) that the largest profits are made.

July 15

Expansion of Brookmire's facilities and of the service rendered have necessitated a new subscription rate, effective July 15th. Investors subscribing now secure a double advantage: the old rate and Brookmire's advice at the beginning of an important stock market movement. Write today for full details.

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At Henley

At Henley-on-Thames, England, J. Beresford, Jr., slid his slender shell under the bridge, rested on his sculls in comfort, reflected joyfully that, as in 1920, he had won the Diamond Sculls. In 1922, Beresford was nosed



© International
W. PALMER MELLEN
"Thoroughly anglicized"

out by Walter H. Hoover of Duluth. Last year, he did not reach the final heat. This year, the man laboring after him was K. N. Craig, of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

In the eight's final for the Grand Challenge Cup, six feet separated the victorious bow of the Leander shell from a boatful of "Tabbies" (Jesus College, Cambridge).

On the stroke thwart of the Leander boat sat W. Palmer ("Pinkie") Mellen, a thoroughly anglicized young American, still at Oxford, where his father, Chase Mellen of Manhattan, rowed before him. Mellen stroked Oxford home ahead of Cambridge in 1923 in the Oxford-Cambridge race, failed to do so this year.

The Turf

Thoroughbred horse-racing returned to Chicago after an absence of 20 years. The first barrier went up on an Inaugural Handicap and down the stretch came Judge Pryor, a 12-to-1 shot. Responsible for the recultivation of turf in Chicago—the Chicago Business Men's Racing Association; for oral betting—the Illinois Anti-Betting Law and a squad of gum-shoe men.

A broadside of press-agency heralded the American visit of Epinard, Pierre Westheimer's famed French four-year-old. When the *Berenyaria* docked, he felt his way ashore from

SPORT

sumptuous quarters. Belmont Park, Latonia, Aqueduct crowds will watch him next Fall.

Meanwhile, there crept quietly into a barn at Empire City Race Track (Yonkers) a horse called Mackenzie. Two years ago, in the Prix Morny at Deauville, Epinard had a good view of Mackenzie's heels from the one rear position the former ever occupied as a juvenile. Last year, Mackenzie passed Massine, 1924 Ascot Gold Cup winner. Will Epinard and Mackenzie meet again?

"Wonder horses" do not throng the American turf this season. The one beast talked much of as an opponent for Epinard is a Rancocas (Harry F. Sinclair) horse, Grey Lag. He, being of the Star Shoot strain, has suffered the hoof ailments that all of that get seem heir to; may require chiropody to put him in the running.

At Aqueduct, August Belmont's impressive three-year-old, Ladkin, easily disposed of Sinclair's Mad Play, and was hailed as the year's best colt. Ladkin's time, 1:49 4-5 for the mile-and-an-eighth, was but 4-5 of a second outside of Grey Lag's course record, set last year under identical weight (123 lbs.). Moreover, it was said that Jockey Maiben pulled Ladkin up through the last sixteenth.

Golf

In France. The birchwoods surrounding La Boulie, echoed and resounded with a great crashing. Peering out of the forest, woodsmen sought the cause of the disturbance, discovered a ponderous Englishman pounding his golf ball about the local links. When the forest was quiet once more, news went abroad that Cyril Tolley, long-smiting amateur ex-champion of Britain, was open champion of France.

To two methodical 73's, Tolley on the second day added a 71 and a 73—a total of 290. Sleek "Walto" Hagen spurted through the rain into second place, lacing out a final 69 for his

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Philadelphia, Pa.

final 293 total. After leading at 36 holes with 144, Gene Sarazen, "the grinning runt," trundled home in 83 and finished 14th.

Other scores: Lafitte (French) 295; Aubrey Boomer (French defending champion) 297; Angel de la Torre (Spanish champion) 298.

Despatches said nothing of the play of the two Yves Boucicault, father and son, whose home club is La Boulie. Yves, Sr., assistant professional, toured the U. S. in 1921 with Luis Martucci, professional at Lake Hopatcong Country Club, N. J., who, like him, has but one arm. Yves, Jr., aged 18, swart and stocky, holds the professional title of France, understudied Abe Mitchell in England for two years, is one of the most promising players extant.

Finding LaBoulie to his liking, Tolley stayed on when the professionals departed. His idea was to accomplish what only John Ball of England and "Chick" Evans of the U. S., in 1890 and 1916 respectively, had ever done before him—win a country's open and amateur titles in the same year. The French amateur event soon opened, the finals were reached with Tolley and John G. Anderson (American) in them. Who won? John G. Anderson, on the 36th green.

In Canada. At Toronto, Frank Thompson of the Mississauga Club became Canadian amateur champion, as in 1921. Lauren Upson, young Californian who nearly upset the 1924 Intercollegiate, was medalist, was eliminated in his semi-final match.

In Belgium. From Ostend to Manhattan came a cablegram signed "Walter Hagen," announcing that 143 strokes over the Ostend links had proved few enough for the suave sander to list the 1924 Belgian Open Championship among his triumphs. Second, Aubrey Boomer (French) 146; third, Frank Ball (English) 150; fourth, Gil Nichols (American) 153.

Tennis

At Wimbledon. At his annual lawn-tennis party, John Bull of Wimbledon was, as usual, a polite host. He stood sedately aside and let his unruly guests scramble for the goodies, saving only two for himself.

A pair of greedy boys from the French family next door got the Wimbledon bowl away from John's American cousins just before everyone went home. This might not have happened, some thought, if little "Vinnie" Richards, one of the Americans, had gone to bed earlier the week

any old

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Triscuit is the shredded wheat cracker, a tasty, snappy "snack" for lunch with butter or cheese.



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of the party, had not guzzled so much of the punch.

After a lusty wrangle, Jean Borotra, the oldest French boy, subdued



VINCENT RICHARDS
He guzzled

René LaCoste, pulled out the men's singles plum. "Vinnie" Richards, feeling better, joined with Francis T. Hunter to sit on R. Norris Williams and Watson M. Washburn (Harvard graduates), until they cried "Down" in the doubles.

The girl guests all had a good time, too, until Suzanne Lenglen told everyone she had a stomach-ache and said: "I can't play any more." That was just after she had drubbed vigorous Elizabeth Ryan. The game wound up by Kathleen McKane, an Irish girl who lives with the Bulls, spanking big Helen Wills, from America.

With Mrs. George Wightman on her side, Helen got back at Kathleen, whose ally was Mrs. Phyllis Covell.

In mixed doubles, Kathleen and J. B. Gilbert won from Mrs. Shepherd-Barron and J. A. Godfrey.

At Glen Cove, L. L., two Australian Davis Cup players were crushed by second-string Americans in an invitation tournament. Shimizu, Japanese Davis Cup leader, defaulted. Of the Australians, Frederick Kalms went down in the second round before E. F. Chandler of California; Pat O'Hara Wood before S. Howard Voshell, Long Island southpaw, in the finals. Intercollegiate doubles champions Thälheimer and White of Texas wrestled the team play from the Australians.

At Indianapolis, the other Australian Davis Cup men, Brian I. C. Norton and Gerald Patterson (team captain) succumbed in turn to John Hennessey, "Indianapolis cyclone." The event was a rain-soaked Western championship, top honors in which the "cyclone" did not quite

sweep away from towering Will Tilden, national champion.

Olympiad

"Crunch, crunch, crunch, crunch!" Outside the walls of Paris, the red scoria cinders of the running-track, in Colombes Stadium, ground out a rhythmic accompaniment to the gay, brassy blaring of four military bands, as some 2,000 feet, native to the soil of 45 nations, circumbulated the arena in unison. Ahead of all other feet, moved two belonging to Gaston Doumergue, President of the French Republic. He was parading to "open" the eighth Olympic Games. "Flags and fair ladies waved. Cheer upon cheer rang out."

Close behind M. Doumergue's, moved two other pairs of distinguished pedal extremities, conveying, respectively, the stoop-shouldered little figure of Edward, Prince of Wales, and the swaying rotund bulk of Ahmed Mirza, recently deposed Shah of Persia.

Came other European princes, potentates, diplomats. Came scores of officials, bedight with badges. Came the clean-limbed hosts, stripped for battle.

Seventeenth among the nations (alphabetically), marched the finest athletes of the U. S., 300 strong. Up in the line somewhere strode their most-feared rivals, 60 hardy Finns, among whom the greatest names were Paavo Nurmi (distance runner entered in six races), Willie Ritola (present U. S. distance champion, bearing Finland's colors because of an Olympic ruling), Hannes Kolehmainen (long time a Marathon marvel), Porhola and Torpo (weights).

The parade completed, President Doumergue sounded forth to the assembled multitude of 25,000 this version of an ancient formula: "I proclaim the opening of the Olympic Games of Paris, celebrating the eighth Olympics of the modern era!" Instantly trumpets trumpeted, cannon thundered, a cloud of carrier pigeons wheeled aloft to wing far beyond France's borders with the news.

Next, Georges André, veteran hurdler, made his way to the President's box, lifted up his right hand, led the hosts in a chant of national allegiance and chivalry.

A pistol cracked. Fleet forms sped

* The Eighth Olympiad actually started in January with Winter Sports, at Chamonix, French Alps, as Division I of the events. Of the 21 divisions, 5 had been completed as follows before President Doumergue enunciated a belated "En avant!":

I. Winter Sports, Feb. 5, won by Norway; U. S., 3 points.

II. Rugby Football, May 19, won by U. S.; 10 points.

III. Soccer Football, June 9, won by Uruguay; U. S., 0 points.

IV. Target Shooting, June 28, won by U. S.; 15 points.

V. Polo, July 6, won by Argentina; U. S., 3 points.

The scoring of "events" within "divisions" is done on the American system; i.e., 5 points for first place, 3 for second, 2 for third, 1 for fourth.

Totals on June 28: America 28; France 20; Switzerland 13½; Norway 10; Uruguay 10; Finland 9.

down the cinder lanes. The Games were on.

The first two events completed were the 10,000-metre run and the javelin-throw. Rushing over a muddy track, Willie Ritola took the former for Finland so fast (30 min. 23½ sec.) that he smashed his own world's record. Wide, of Sweden, his arms high, wild, awkward, was 200 yds. behind. Jonnie Myrta of Finland hurled his javelin 207 ft., leaving Swedish hurlers second and sixth, Americans third and fifth.

The nimble white figure that the 100-metre finalists chased to the tape, was Abrahams of England.

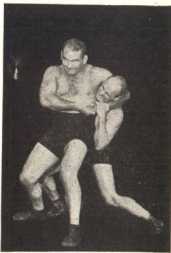
To win America's first event, the 400-metre low hurdles, George Taylor of Grinnell College, Ia., was obliged to create a new world's record of 52½ seconds. George André, French oathswearer, was fourth.

A leap of 6 ft. 6 in. landed Harold Osborne, Illinois A. C., in top place of the running high jump.

Robert Legendre, Newark A. C., projected himself across 25 ft. 6 in. of ground, a world's record broad jump.

At Boston

Ed (Strangler) Lewis, called upon to guard his world's heavyweight wrestling championship from the brawny grasp of Stanley Stasiak in Boston, was enraged to find Stanley perched upon his heavy chest after 34 minutes. Two falls in three being the match, "Strangler" controlled himself for 10 minutes and then



© Keystone
ED ("STRANGLER") LEWIS
He controlled himself

hurled Stanley bodily out of the ring. Stanley was boosted back in, embraced powerfully about the head, sat upon by his huge antagonist. Two minutes later this operation was repeated. Lewis stalked to the shower, his frame, dignity and title unimpaired.



WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT
The Phoenix Nest



CHRISTOPHER MORLEY
The Bowling Green

RARELY, if ever, has such a group of writers been gathered together as those who have already arranged to contribute to The Saturday Review. Besides their special articles, each number will include Christopher Morley's Bowling Green, brought back to life and devoted to literature. The Phoenix Nest, a weekly column of literary chatter, will be conducted by William Rose Benét, the sometime Kenelm Digby. A Readers' Guide will be immediately opened for questions to which May Lamberton Becker will reply. Literature Abroad, also a page of correspondence in which readers of The Saturday Review are given the advantage of an open forum in which to debate literary subjects, and a complete department for the connoisseur of Rare Books are a few of the other features which will fill up the perfect measure. Special provision has been made for prompt reviewing.

Throughout, the paper will be dominated by one purpose, to make it not only worthy of literature, but also literature itself. Editorially independent of all foreign control, printed with utmost care, The Saturday Review will contain, beginning with the first issue, articles of lasting excellence.

Contributors

Walter De La Mare
William McFee
Ludwig Lewisohn
St. John Ervine
Archibald Cary Coolidge
Hugh Walpole
Katharine Fullerton Gerould
James Harvey Robinson
Edna St. Vincent Millay
Alfred Zimmern
John Dewey
Willis Cather
H. L. Mencken
May Sinclair
Edwin Arlington Robinson
Gamaliel Bradford
Stephen Graham
James Branch Cabell
William Lyon Phelps
L. P. Jacks
Amy Lowell
Carl Van Doren
Sinclair Lewis
John Masefield
Mary Austin
Edmund Wilson
Vachel Lindsay
Walter Prichard Eaton
Lord Dunsany
John Drinkwater

The Saturday Review

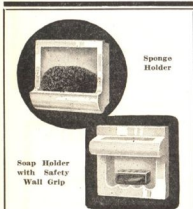
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MISCELLANY

"Time brings all things."

Publicly Humiliated

At Manchester, Iowa, one Charles Rann, a newspaperman, stood on a street corner. Hard by, a water-main burst, deluging Rann's trousers, driving him home in confusion. Rann brought suit for \$10,000 damages against the City of Manchester, the Bryant Paving Co., and others. Said he: "I was publicly humiliated."

"Tough Liz"

At White Plains, N. Y., one Dorothy Milliken MacNab sought to separate herself from John Dunsmore MacNab, her husband. Mrs. MacNab said she stuck to Mr. MacNab even when he struck her, called her "Tough Mag," "Tough Liz." When he called her "Shanty Irish," she pawned her jewels, left him, brought action, charged "cruelty."

Jealous

At Baltimore, a Negress rode with her husband in a trolley, flung herself angrily upon another Negress beside whom her husband sat. The attacker was fined \$16.45 for disorderly conduct.

Murder

At Suffern, N. Y., Clara McKeathen, 21, was sentenced to eight years in Auburn Prison for shooting and killing Lawrence Hawkshaw, 15, her opponent in a crap game.

A Party

At Lille, France, one Bernard Verley gave a party for his wife, their 19 children, 356 relatives; lamented the absence of 574 other relatives. The late Claude Bernard, who married 239 years ago, was toasted by his posterity as ancestor of these 951.

COMING & GOING

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

On the *Aquilania* (Cunard)—Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather, famed creator of *Ol' Bill* and *Little Alf*.

On the *George Washington* (United States)—Lucio and Simplicio Goldino, 16-year-old Filipino Siamese twins.

On the *France* (French)—William Martin, American opera singer from L'Opéra Comique, Paris; Mme. Mary Mellish, Metropolitan Opera soprano;

M. le Sénateur Gaston Menier, "chocolate king of France."

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

On the *Olympic* (White Star)—Andrew W. Mellon, U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, with his daughter Ailsa and son Paul; Col. Lloyd C. Griscom, one-time U. S. Ambassador at Rome; Dr. Joseph Collins, famed neurologist, author: *The Doctor Looks at Literature*—(TIME, June 25, 1923); James Speyer, "international banker"; H. A. Cunard Cummins, British ex-Chargé des Archives at Mexico City (TIME, June 23); Jane Cowl, famed Juliet; Joseph Urban, famed scenic artist; Daniel E. Woodhull, President of the American Banknote Co.; Simon Guggenheim, President of the American Smelting & Refining Co.; Solomon R. Guggenheim, President of the Braden Copper Co.; Henri Bendel, famed milliner.

On the *Adriatic* (White Star)—T. W. Gregory, one-time U. S. Attorney General; Stanley A. Sweet, President of Sweet, Orr & Co. (famed overalls).

On the *Mauritania* (Cunard)—Howard Carter, famed discoverer of Tut-Ankh-Amen's tomb; Medill McCormick, senior U. S. Senator from Illinois; Olga Petrova, actress.

On the *Minnetawka* (Atlantic Transport)—Dr. William H. Welch, President of the Board of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Mrs. Gelett Burgess, wife of the famed creator of the Goops.

On the *Belgenland* (Red Star)—Lionel Atwill, famed actor, with his wife, Elsie Mackay, actress.

On the *Celtic* (White Star)—Thomas W. Lamont, famed Morgan partner.

On the *Carmania* (Cunard)—Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the U. S.; Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, P. E. Bishop of Tennessee.

On the *Paris* (French)—Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to the U. S.; Irene Bordoni, famed comedienne, with her husband, E. Ray Goetz, theatrical producer; Rosamond Pinchoff, ex-Nun of *The Miracle* and niece of Pennsylvania's famed Governor; Mrs. Harry Palmerson-Williams (Marguerite Clark), famed cinema actress; Mistinguett, famed luminary of *Innocent Eyes*; Dr. Walter Dill Scott, President of Northwestern University (Chicago); Alexander Grosset, President of Grosset & Dunlap, publishers.

On the *Leviathan* (United States)—Edwin V. Morgan, U. S. Ambassador to Brazil; Carl Laemmle, Jr., cinema producer; Gilda Gray, famed dancer, with her husband, Gil Boag, Broadway cabaret owner.

On the *Majestic* (White Star)—Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, sculptress; Cass Gilbert, famed architect; Max Steuer, famed Manhattan lawyer; Morris Gest, theatrical producer; Vasily Katchaloff, leading actor of the Moscow Art Theatre; Lee Shubert, theatrical producer.

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Albert Johnson, U. S. Representative from Washington: "A Japanese suicide in Tsieihu, Formosa, left a note saying: 'I am dying as a protest against exclusion, and when I am dead my soul will fly to America to punish Representative Albert Johnson and his kind.'"

Alexander P. Moore, U. S. Ambassador to Spain: "I was reported to have breakfasted in company with Douglas and Mary Fairbanks at the famed Armenoville restaurant in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris. When we had finished, we three looked at each other aghast: No money! We explained to the head waiter, telling who we were. He was unimpressed, skeptical, obdurate. We needed 180 francs (at par, \$34; now \$9.50) for our breakfast bill. Finally, I dug a \$20 note from among papers in my wallet."

George II, onetime King of the Greeks: "Paris despatches pictured me broke, seeking a business career compatible with my dignity. It was said that, could I find a good impresario, I would prefer to write plays for stage and film."

Edward of Wales: "A member of the British Empire Exhibition Staff, visiting the U. S., let it drop that my father and I have seen little of the Wembley show. Every time we have attended, the public crowded around us, retarded progress, obscured vision. The Staff member suggested closing the Exhibition for one day to all but the Royal Family."

Otto H. Kahn, famed financier: "Those people who imagined that New York had already eliminated London as the world's money centre, were surprised when a U. S. Treasury official recently stated that this situation would soon come about. In an article published in the *London Times*, I stated that it could not be done, must not be done. Said I, paraphrasing Jeremy Bentham, famed philosopher, 'From the mere point of view of America's self-interest, the prosperity of England is an asset to America. . . . I have called the assertions of unnamed high Treasury officials mischievous.'"

Brigadier-General Frank T. Hines, Director of the Board of Appeals, U. S. Veterans' Bureau: "In the midst of a hearing in my office, an ex-service man arose, struck me in the eye with his fist. I grappled."

MILESTONES

Born. To Mr. and Mrs. William P. Meeker (Kitty Owen Meeker, William Jennings Bryan's eldest granddaughter), a daughter; at Miami.

Married. Howard Leopold, 75, father of Mrs. Newton D. Baker (wife of the onetime U. S. Secretary of War), to Mrs. Angelica Johnson, 59; at Pottstown, Pa.

Sued for divorce. Ian Keith, actor, by Blanche Yurka Keith, actress. She charged alienation of affections, named Marjorie Rambeau, famed actress, with whom Keith appeared in *As You Like It*.

Reported divorced. Charles B. Dillingham, theatrical producer, by Eileen Kearney Dillingham, onetime actress; in Paris. She charged desertion.

Died. Calvin Coolidge, Jr., 16, son of President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge; at Washington, of blood poisoning. (See Page 1.)

Died. Dr. Robert Simpson Woodward, 74, famed mathematical physicist, for 16 years President of Carnegie Institution of Washington, and onetime President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; at Washington, after a year's illness following influenza.

Died. "Jimmy" Wakely, "Free-and-Easy Jimmy," 75, onetime backer and manager of John L. Sullivan as world's heavyweight champion; in Manhattan, of heart disease.

Died. Alvey Augustus Adee, 82, "the indispensable Adee," famed diplomat and for the last 38 years Second Assistant Secretary of State; in Washington. In 1870, he succeeded John Hay as Secretary of the Legation at Madrid, was Acting Secretary of State during critical stages of the Boxer Rebellion in China. The apparent deafness of his later years was suspected to be a "diplomatic" ailment. He spent his vacations riding his bicycle in Germany and France.

Died. Dr. Franklin C. Bushey, retired surgeon; at Greencastle, Md. He once pulled a tooth for Gen. U. S. Grant.

Died. Mrs. Mary Jane Coker, 86, aunt of the late President Harding; in Washington.

Died. Prince Masayoshi Matsukata, 89, famed "Elder Statesman" of Japan; at Tokyo. Prince Saionji is, then, the sole surviving Elder Statesman.



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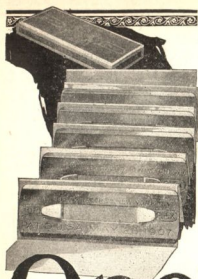
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POINT with PRIDE

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

President Leinert. He protected no murderers. (P. 10.)

...

"An act of courtesy to the American people." (P. 8.)

...

The transfer of a too onerous sideline. (P. 7.)

...

Mexican police and soldiery twirling their mustachios. (P. 13.)

...

A cablegram signed: WALTER HAGEN. (P. 27.)

...

Six feet between Leanders and some "Tabbies." (P. 26.)

...

Covers of Chinese blue with unruffled Chinese cranes. (P. 16.)

...

An Irish girl who lives with the Bulls. (P. 28.)

...

The surplus. "Never before has the U. S. piled up so great a one." (P. 6.)

...

Herbert H. Lord—"human, he hates to say 'No!'" (P. 6.)

...

The most spectacular of our present-day stylists. (P. 17.)

...

An American of African descent "who performed the highest achievement." (P. 14.)

...

A swarm of school-teachers. (P. 18.)

...

The comeliest chorus. (P. 15.)

...

Persons with an unbounded capacity for "cunningness" in other people's children. (P. 17.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

"Cultured" pictures, "frank statements," "plain advice." (P. 24.)

...

A question that baffled the most astute of foreign correspondents. (P. 13.)

...

A depressed genius on a tiny farm. (P. 18.)

...

Smells of whale-oil, rope, duck, slaughter-houses and rum made from molasses. (P. 16.)

...

Frog-in-the-well advancement. (P. 5.)

...

A man who eavesdropped at the door of a woman's SOUL. (P. 25.)

...

Old Glory cut from the halyards with a razor, crumpled up, insulted. (P. 13.)

...

A squabble that became bitter and ended in a challenge. (P. 10.)

...

A soul that will "fly to America to punish Albert Johnson and his kind." (P. 31.)

...

Three hundred fifty-six relatives lamenting. (P. 30.)

...

"A toe nimbly pointed, as for the pirouette or gavotte." (P. 17.)

...

A turmoil in London's Zoo. (P. 20.)

...

Public humiliation resulting from a burst water main. (P. 30.)

...

Human necks, incased in dog collars. (P. 9.)

...

A stomach ache. It caused Suzanne to exclaim: *Je ne peux plus jouer!* (P. 28.)

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