

FIFTEEN CENTS

# TIME

*The Weekly News-Magazine*



VOL. IV NO. 3

**M. GASTON DOUMERGUE**  
*"But he is also simple and modest"*  
(See Page 9)

JULY 21, 1924

## Plumes from Erlebacher

AMERICA is the land of frocks and frills, as well as rocks and rills. France is the mother of fashion and the United States (each and everyone) are her debutante daughters.

The house of Erlebacher in the nation's capital is a very potent influence on the tastes of those who have personal and official leadership.

The following letters addressed to me and to a merchant of women's wear in another city are therefore carried by me as proudly as the Prince of Wales bears his three feathers:

*"Dear Mr. Wallen:*

"We all like to be praised. We thrive on it. I have never had the privilege of meeting you but you are as human as the rest of us and when it comes to praise I don't think you are an exception. For this reason I am going to tell you of an incident that occurred last week that should make you proud indeed. The president of one of our largest banking institutions called our Mr. Erlebacher on the 'phone and asked him if we had changed advertising managers, to which Mr. Erlebacher replied that we had never really employed an advertising manager, but that at present we are using your brains in our advertising, to which he made reply, 'It is the best advertising I have ever read.'

"At a recent meeting of the 'Advertising Club of Washington,' Erlebacher advertising was discussed. It was rated as the highest type of advertising employed in Washington.

"These expressions make the writer feel proud and yet envious—proud that this establishment should merit the praiseworthy commendations of a bank president and our competitors and envious of the writer of the ads—proud again in the fact that he was wide awake when your Mr. Babcock first presented him the opportunity of employing your persuasive advertising and he saw opportunity, spelled with a capital 'O,' and grasped it!

"Were I gifted with your master mind I might, in a measure, be able to convey to you what I

really think of your advertising. You can say more in a few words than I can in a whole book. You drive home facts with one stroke that would take me days to accomplish and then I might not accomplish it. To sum up—I just want to let you know how well pleased we are with your service. I wish we were receiving copy every day. I would be willing to double our advertising appropriation.

"With warm regards and every good wish for continued success, I am,

Very truly yours,

ERLEBACHER  
D. L. FRANK, Merchandise Manager"

*"Gentlemen:*

"This will acknowledge receipt of your esteemed communication under date of 11th instant.

"For the exclusive specialty shop that uses institutional advertising, rather than the stereotyped price and sale form advertisements, we consider the James Wallen Service the highest type of advertising in the United States.

"Since using this service our 'ads' have been favorably commented upon by the leading merchants of not only this city, but wherever our 'ads' have been noticed out of town.

"Of course, it depends entirely upon your clientele and the type of shop you have, whether this is the service best adapted for your requirements.

Very truly yours,

ERLEBACHER  
D. L. FRANK, Merchandise Manager"

## JAMES WALLEN

NEW YORK STUDY:  
VANDERBILT HOTEL

STUDY:  
EAST AURORA • N • Y

*Correspondence to East Aurora*

# TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. IV. No. 3

July 21, 1924

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENCY

#### Burial

The funeral ceremonies of Calvin Coolidge Jr. were as simple as could be arranged for the son of a President. The coffin lay in the East Room of the White House, covered with pink and white roses and guarded by a small detachment of Marines. Services, consisting of hymns and a few passages from the Scriptures, were read in the presence of those members of the official group who remained in Washington. Less intimate friends were permitted to assemble on the north lawn during the service.

That evening a special train, carrying the body, left with Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge, John Coolidge, their other son, the members of the Cabinet (except Messrs. Hoover, in California, and Mellon, abroad), Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns, the President's Secretaries and aides. At Northampton the next morning, church services were held. Colonel Coolidge and Mrs. Andrew Goodhue, grandparents of the dead boy, joined the funeral party there. Services were equally simple and brief, as in the former ceremony, of only about one-half hour's duration.

Again the party took the train and proceeded to Ludlow, Vt., from whence a funeral procession of automobiles went twelve miles overlaid along the narrow hill roads to Plymouth. A grave had been dug in the little cemetery, only a few hundred yards from the Coolidge homestead. It lay on a tree-covered knoll. The services were very brief—less than 15 minutes in length. The little Marine Guard saluted, as the bugler sounded taps.

Throughout the burial ceremonies the President and Mrs. Coolidge preserved great self-control. Only at the grave, she wept a little, softly. Several members of the Cabinet—Mr. Hughes, Mr. Weeks, Mr. New—appeared deeply moved. C. Bascom Slemp wept.

After the interment, the Coolidges

retired to the Coolidge home. Colonel Coolidge was persuaded to accompany the President back to Washington. Mr. Coolidge called his son John to the doorway and marked his height upon the door-frame with the legend "J. C. 1924." On the same frame were other marks for both "J. C." and "C. C." with various years. To these the President added another mark: "C. C. 1924, if alive."

At 6:15 in the evening the party again boarded its special train and left for Washington.

On account of his son's funeral, the President was able to hold very few conferences, and those only of the briefest and most pressing kind.

Over the week end the Coolidges cruised on the *Mayflower*, without guests except for the Stearns' and Mrs. Arthur Capper, wife of the Senator from Kansas.

Because of the death of Calvin Jr. the ceremony of informing the President of his nomination was postponed from the proposed date, July 24, to August 14.

### THE CAMPAIGN

#### Supreme Vitality

When John William Davis was chosen by the Democratic Convention on the ninth day of balloting, he issued a formal announcement. In it he spoke, with seeming understatement, of "the resolution and endurance . . . the supreme vitality" of the delegates, and of their "deliberate and unanimous choice." It was a touching tribute.

**McAdoo Withdraws.** For eight days, a mountain of a Convention—1,098 men and as many assistants—had labored and brought forth not even a mouse. In the travail of the eighth night, William G. McAdoo and his supporters were watching in the Madison Square Hotel, close to the "Garden". There they sat while a last effort was made to send McAdoo over the top. On the 96th ballot he reached 421 votes, more than 100 short of his high mark of 530 achieved three nights earlier, and his advisers shook their heads. Bernard M. Baruch and Thomas L. Chadbourne Jr. were in the group. Mr. McAdoo was almost groggy from lack of sleep, from the prolonged night vigils of ten days. The advisers asked him to quit for the Party's sake. He was very weary—very. He sent word recalling his floorleaders from the Convention Hall. Judge David Ladd Rockwell and J. Bruce Kremer came hurrying. He told them that he was going to quit. He stayed by his decision.

Slowly, wearily, a letter was drafted. He would not withdraw his name. He would merely free his followers to vote as they saw fit. At 3:00 a. m. the letter was read in the Hall amid great emotion. In two ballots, McAdoo dropped from 406½ to 190. The Convention then called it "a night."

**Nominated.** The Convention had its job still ahead. The next noon, resolutely enduring, with supreme vitality, it became deliberately unanimous after three ballots. When McAdoo fell, Smith followed. Most of the favorite sons failed to come for-

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## National Affairs—[Continued]

ward at the crucial moment. The field on the final day was led by new leaders. First, Davis; second, Underwood; third, Meredith. The battle was brief. Davis had the lead. Like a boat which heels over and shifts her cargo, the further she tips the faster she goes. Davis: 839 votes on the 103rd ballot; then unanimous by acclamation.

After a brief recess the Convention resumed. Senator Walsh came within an ace of being nominated for Vice President. Like the Republican, Frank O. Lowden, Senator Walsh had written his regrets in advance; so the Democrats, less incredulous than the Republicans, took his word for it.

In the course of the speechmaking 13 men were placed in nomination for the Vice Presidential place.

During a long evening of nominating speeches there were two bright spots. One was when Alfred E. Smith appeared and told what an extraordinary Governor he had been to New York.

**Davis' Speech.** The second bright spot was when the nominee himself appeared. His speech was brief—an effort to rekindle the wounds of nine days' battle and to obliterate the antagonisms aroused:

"The great principles of the Democratic Party: honesty in Government [applause]; all public office is a public trust [applause]; equal rights to all men [applause]; and special privilege to none [applause]; fair and equal taxation; an open door of opportunity to the humblest citizen in all the land [applause]; loyalty at home, courage and honor and helpfulness abroad. [Applause.]

"These principles are as dear to the American of the East as to the American of the West, as highly revered by the American of the North as they are by the American of the South [applause], and in the name of this truly national creed, this truly national party is ready again to do battle with all those who challenge this creed or any part of it. [Applause.] On this platform all progressives in this country can stand; to this banner all liberals can rally, and in this cause all Democrats can—aye, more—all Democrats will unite. [Applause.]

"As a more or less interested bystander I can not be ignorant of the fact that this Convention has had its debates and its differences, and in the truly Democratic fashion has fought out its conflicts of opinion, and all these things, disturbing as they may have seemed at the moment, were but the thunderstorm that has cleared the clouds away and left shining on

us the sun of coming victory and success." [Applause.]

When the nominations were completed, a motion was presented for another recess of an hour. The Convention voted against it, but it was passed.

When order was called again, it became apparent that this time the leaders were not going to bungle into another 103-vote imbroglio. John W. Davis, Alfred E. Smith, Cordell Hull, Frank L. Polk, Thomas J. Walsh, Pat Harrison and the McAdoo leaders had consulted and agreed. At once Harry Flaherty of Nebraska rose and nominated Governor Charles W. Bryan, adding the 14th\* to 13 already nominated. One ballot was taken. There were many complimentary votes for favorite sons. But the delegates were a-weary, a-weary; "they wished that they were dead." To save another roll call, they changed their votes to Nebraska's favorite. In just a few minutes it was all over. Hastily the delegates went, home from Sodom, from Gomorrah, home to the towns where fatted calves awaited all.

### "This Davis"

Reporters and camera-men made a precipitant descent upon No. 6 E. 68th St., Manhattan—the home of Frank L. Polk. There a Mr. Davis was spending the day. There he heard he was the Democratic nominee for President.

He soon found out what it meant to be a candidate. First, the deluge of the press. Then the deluge of supporters—the delegate from Porto Rico who had voted for Davis 33 times in San Francisco, and 103 times in Manhattan, etc. Soon the magnates of the party descended—Josephus Daniels, Pat Harrison, Governor Ritchie. Then the telegrams—from A. Mitchell Palmer, from Senator McKellar, from General Bliss, from Mr. Associate Justice Butler, etc., etc.

Two of the telegrams are worth reproduction. One from a man incomparable among his kind, who was born a wit, made a politician, and elected a Vice President:

IF GOOD WISHES HELP, YOU HAVE MINE.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL.

The other was from a woman, from whom such words were significant:

HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU AND THE PARTY. I FEEL THAT IN YOUR HANDS THE THINGS THAT MR. WILSON FOUGHT FOR WILL HAVE A WORTHY CHAMPION. CONGRATULATIONS TO MRS. DAVIS. MRS. WOODROW WILSON.

Who is this Davis whom good wishes

may or may not help, whom the widow picks to champion the things her husband fought for? Who is he? He is not one of the several Congressmen by that name, nor one of the several college Presidents, nor one of the several noted doctors including famed ophthalmologists, obstetricians, gynecologists, pathologists, nor one of the well-known clergymen; nor is he General, Admiral, Judge, scientist, editor, theologian, curator, author. He is one of several lawyers and diplomats. He is, in fact, the John William who was born in Clarksburg, W. Va., on April 13, 1873. That makes him 51 years old and just about eight months younger than Calvin Coolidge. It is generally reported that as a child he was precocious. As the campaign goes on, the accounts of this precocity will be amplified. At any rate he was graduated from Washington and Lee University at the age of 19. Three years later he took his LL.B. at the same place. From 1915 on, he annexed a whole string of LL.D.'s here, in England, in Scotland.

John William was now a lawyer. First he practiced with his father, J. J. Davis, who had been a member of Congress. Then he returned to Washington and Lee as an instructor and later went back to his father's office. Then he served a term in the State Assembly. His father advised him not to go there a second time; so he stuck to the law until 1910.

In that year, John William attended the State Convention. It was decided to nominate him for Congress. John William agreed to accept, provided only that his father, then retired from the political arena, would not object. A telegram was dispatched to the elder Davis. Two telegrams came in reply. Both telegrams advised and admonished John William not to take the nomination. Both were pocketed by a wily politician, one Ignatius Brennan. John William was nominated by acclamation and accepted. Some time later he received his father's messages.

The indirect result was that, a few months later, John William went to Washington as Representative. There he showed he was a lawyer of ability by partaking in the indictment of a Federal Judge. As a member of the Judiciary Committee he attracted attention, as well as by his speeches in Congress against the Payne-Aldrich Tariff. He remained in the House until August, 1913, when President Wilson took him out to be Solicitor General.

It was in that post that his reputation began to grow. He conducted a great number of important cases for the Government before the Supreme Court. The terseness of his eloquence, the

\*Before the balloting for the Presidential nominee was finished, 59 aspirants had received  $\frac{1}{2}$  or more votes.



## National Affairs—[Continued]

coquency of his argument made him talked about.

In 1918 Woodrow Wilson sent John William Davis to Berne, to negotiate with the Germans on the treatment and exchange of prisoners. Shortly afterwards Walter Hines Page died. Woodrow Wilson selected John William to succeed to the Embassy of the Court of St. James's.

In the new post, John William showed a different side of himself. The lawyer turned diplomat. He was a great success, admired and respected in Britain, pleasing to the State Department at home.

When he left England in 1921, Mr. Davis took up the law once more. He entered the Manhattan law firm which is now Stetson, Jennings, Russell and Davis. By that there hangs a tale. This firm acts as counselor to J. P. Morgan & Co. On this keynote do the anti-Davisites of the present Presidential campaign sing their chorus of "Wall Street and Big Business." Early in the campaign one of his supporters wrote to Mr. Davis suggesting that he drop his corporation connections for political reasons. Mr. Davis replied:

"If I were in the market for the goods you offer I would not complain of the character of this consignment, although I notice that you do not guarantee delivery. The price you put on them, however . . . is entirely too high. You offer me a chance to be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, which carries with it, in this year of grace, more than a fair prospect of becoming President of the United States. In exchange, I am to abandon forthwith and immediately a law practice which is both pleasant and, within modest bounds, profitable, to throw over honorable clients who offer me honest employment, and to desert a group of professional colleagues who are able, up-right, and loyal.

"At no time have I confined my services to a single client, and in consequence I have been called upon to serve a great many different kinds of men—some of them good, some of them in differently good, and others over whose character we will drop the veil of charity. Indeed, some of my clients, thanks perhaps to their failure to secure a better lawyer, have become the involuntary guests for fixed terms of the Nation and the State.

"Since the law, however, is a profession and not a trade, I conceive it to be the duty of the lawyer, just as it is the duty of the priest or the surgeon, to serve those who call upon him, unless, indeed, there is some insuperable obstacle in the way.

"No one in all this list of clients has ever controlled, or fancied that he could

control, my personal or my political conscience. I am vain enough to imagine that no one ever will.

"The only limitation upon a right-thinking lawyer's independence is in the duty which he owes to his clients, once selected, to serve them without the slightest thought of the effect such a service may have upon his personal popularity or political fortunes. Any lawyer who surrenders this independence or shades this duty by trimming his professional counsel to fit the gusts of popular opinion, in my judgment, not only dishonors himself but disparages and degrades the great profession to which he should be proud to belong.

"What is life worth, after all, if one has no philosophy of his own to live by? If one surrenders this to win an office, what will he live by after the office is won? Tell me that!"

This statement was probably one of the chief contributions to Mr. Davis' nomination. It secured an immense amount of favorable comment.

But what of the "Big Business" jeer, the cry of "Reactionary!"? How does Mr. Davis' record stand?

He belongs to a firm of corporation lawyers. Grover Cleveland belonged to the same firm at the time of his election in 1892.

Although his clients have been J. P. Morgan & Co., the New York Telephone Co., the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, the U. S. Rubber Co., the Associated Press,\* other clients have been "Mother" Jones and Eugene V. Debs, the National Window Glass Workers' Union, the Irish Free State. As a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House in the 62nd Congress, he sponsored the Clayton Act which declared that labor unions could not be prosecuted under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. As Solicitor General he upheld the Adamson Eight-Hour Law for railroad employees and prosecuted several anti-trust cases.

Mr. Davis has been married twice. His first wife died little more than a year after their marriage in 1899. His second marriage took place in 1912. He has one daughter, Julia, by his first wife. She recently was married to one William McMillan Adams.

### "My Brother"

Who would have believed that the Democratic Party, choosing a National candidate, would ever again have scooped up a Bryan from the fishy deep? "Another of the men

\*The only time at which President Coolidge and Mr. Davis met was last April, when the President addressed the Convention of the Associated Press. Mr. Davis was introduced as "one who may be your political rival in the Fall." Mr. Coolidge bowed.

before you has the misfortune to be my brother," said William Jennings of Charles Wayland. Probably the elder Bryan spoke the truth and yet the Democratic Party turned to the younger Bryan, gave him its Vice Presidential nomination.

In the beginning, Charles Wayland followed his brother. He followed him from Illinois to Nebraska. There he set up a butcher shop in Lincoln. Later he turned to retailing cigars in Omaha. He was there when William Jennings launched out on the Spirit of '96.

Again the younger man followed the elder man. He became his brother's private secretary, then his business manager. That William Jennings can now comfortably recline on a sunny peninsula is in no small degree due to Charles Wayland's good management.

It was on the elder brother's departure for Florida that the younger brother appeared in the sunlight. His bald head shone. His eyes gleamed down his firm nose, his moustache bristled. He had been running a couple of farms near Lincoln. Then he decided to run Lincoln. He first became Councilman, next Mayor. He set up a municipal coal pile and brought down coal prices. That coal pile was a feather in his hat.

Largely on account of it, he was able to secure the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1922. In the election, he was supported by the Non-Partisan League, the New Progressive Party, the Committee of 48, as well as his Democratic following. That election was gobbled up by the Republicans. They swept out of office Senator Hitchcock and generally carried the State by about 30,000 votes. There was one exception—the Governorship. Charles Wayland Bryan received 82 per cent of the total vote, was elected with a majority of 75,000.

During his Governorship, he has taken an active hand in the war on gasoline and coal prices, by having the State go into the business.\* State taxes he reduced 13%. Within six months after taking office, he reduced the number of employes on the State payroll from 610 to 272.

His progressive alliances, his vote-getting ability in the farm districts, were undeniably the decisive factors

\*Mr. Bryan is not an advocate of Government ownership. Says he: "I am not in favor of Federal, State or Municipal ownership of anything except natural resources, such as water; but when business combinations, particularly utilities and those supplying vitally necessary products, defy all authority and endeavor to dupe the public, then I think that the Government should sternly repress them, using whatever means may be most efficient."

## National Affairs—[Continued]

which induced his selection. The point against him was the name of Bryan, a very ill-tasting morsel, especially in the East.

Governor Bryan has a wife, a son Silas who is a lawyer in Minneapolis and a daughter whose married name is Mrs. W. E. Harnsberger.

One political writer distinguished between the brothers Bryan by saying that William Jennings has been an office seeker and Charles Wayland an office holder.

### The Field

Leading the field of Presidential nominees are, of course, Coolidge and Davis. Hot on their heels, or perhaps a little farther back, run the 20 to 1, 100 to 1, 1,000 to 1, and 1,000,000 to 1 shots. There are plenty of them.

First in their ranks is Robert M. LaFollette. He is an Independent, running on his own platform, made to order for him by the Conference for Progressive Political Action. The C. P. P. A. endorsed him. So did the Socialist Party. His movement is made up principally of insurgent Republicans, progressive Democrats and some Farmer-Laborites. Representative John M. Nelson of Wisconsin is his Campaign Manager. LaFollette's ticket mate was yet to be picked. The LaFollette ticket is the only one of the lesser groups which ranks as a political potentiality in the next election.

The other tickets include:

People's Progressives (formerly a pro-Ford group): Robert R. Pointer and Roy W. Harrop.  
American (Ku Klux Party): Judge Gilbert O. Nations.  
Socialist-Labor: Frank T. Johns and Verne L. Reynolds.  
Prohibition: Herman P. Faris and Marie C. Brehm.  
Commonwealth Land (Single Tax): William J. Wallace and J. C. Lincoln.  
Workers' (Communist): William Z. Foster and Benjamin Gitlow.  
Farmer-Labor: captured at St. Paul by Communists; nominated Duncan McDonald and William Bonck. The National Committee withdrew their names last week and endorsed the Workers' Party candidates.  
National Independent (Anti-Federal Reserve Bank)—John Zahnd and Roy W. Harrop.

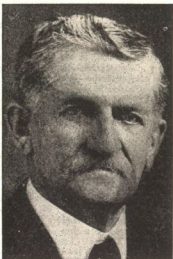
### Personal Platform

If John W. Davis had written the Democratic platform, much as Coolidge and LaFollette dictated their respective platforms, there would be no need to tabulate his opinions separately. The following is the platform which Mr. Davis wrote himself, as compiled from many utterances made here and there:

**Labels.** "We may leave our Repub-

lican opponents such terms as conservative and radical, progressive and reactionary, regular and insurgent, to describe or explain the bitter discord that divides their ranks.

"We are content with a nobler adjective. It is the glory of the Dem-



© Keystone

A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE  
Faris, Prohibitionist

ocratic Party to be known as the party of liberalism speaking for and in the name of the liberal thought of the Country."

**Personal Liberty.** "The liberty of the individual is being beaten down by the threatening encroachment upon the Constitution of a code of statutes to control the habits and morals of Americans, and the right of man to govern himself is being defeated.

"Personal liberty is the doctrine of self-restraint."

**Republican Record.** "What is the Republican record during the last three years? Every major bill offered or endorsed by the President has met defeat in Congress. . . They are still 'pillow fighting' on the World Court—something promised two years ago.

" . . . We have made a peace with Germany that amounts to a second mortgage, when we should have been in on the first mortgage with the Powers we fought with.

"The Washington Conference is hailed as a milestone toward World Peace. . . It is a four-power pact between first-rate Powers, who utterly ignore the interest in the Pacific of other Powers, like Holland, for ex-

ample, who has more interest in the matters dealt with in the four-power treaty than some of the Signatories. Such a treaty and such an alliance do not make for World Peace.

"Take the Dawes Report. Today, the Republicans are claiming credit for it. When Mr. Dawes was appointed, the White House issued a statement to the effect that the Administration assumed no responsibility for General Dawes's appointment, but appointed him because the Reparations Commission had asked for him. In other words, the President took the position of assuming no responsibility for General Dawes if his work on the Reparations Commission proved to be a fiasco, but placed himself in a position to seize for the Republican Party credit for the appointment, if General Dawes succeeded. Is that courageous or intelligent foreign policy?"

**League of Nations.** "Stability of the world waits on three things—settlement of the amount of the German indemnity, restoration of order in Russia, and definition of America's attitude toward the world problems created by the War.

"Of course, the League of Nations is not perfect. No human instrument ever is. But there are two things about it—it is a beginning and it is the only one by which it is possible to secure the means for which it was created."

**World Court.** "When the hour of calm reflection strikes, who will deny that the peace of America is by the side of the Permanent Court of International Justice, to which by example and precedent she has been so great a contributor?"

**Russia.** "Any compromise with the Bolshevik creed is but a league with Death."

**Taxation.** Five objects:

"1) To make taxation unnecessary, as far as possible, by reducing Government expense.

"2) To avoid increasing taxation by avoiding new Government expenses.

"3) To support to the limit the budget-making power of the Government.

"4) To revise the tariff on a competitive and revenue basis.

"5) To reduce the income-tax rate, not denying relief to a rich man because he is rich, but not forgetting the needs and responsibilities of the poor man.

"There is no freedom unless men may enjoy the fruits of their labor.

"There is no despotism equal to

## National Affairs—[Continued]

subtracting from a man's holding what he is unwilling to give.

"Most important of all the planks in the taxation platform is that the keynote of all Democratic policy, passing on any question of taxation, shall be to keep the road open for human energy and human initiative.

"The time has come to make a change between direct and indirect taxation. No longer can enough money be raised by the latter to support the Government. I submit that direct taxation is one of the fundamental Democratic principles.

"Under direct taxation, a taxpayer knows how much he is being taxed. He is vigilant and alert and sees to it that the money is not wasted."

**Tariff.** "The best way to get relief from the high costs of living is to scrap the vicious Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill the Republicans put over. I hope to see a general reduction of all taxes."

**Big Business.** "My law practice is as dear to me as an artist's work is to him. I am happier than I have ever been right here practicing law. What lawyer wouldn't want them [potential clients]? I have J. P. Morgan & Co., the Erie Railroad, the Guaranty Trust Co., the Standard Oil Co., and other foremost American concerns on my list. I am proud of them. They are big institutions, and so long as they ask for my services for honest work, I am pleased to work for them. Big business has made this country what it is. We want big business. But it must be honest. And a lawyer can be proud to tackle big problems for big business when all intentions are right and honest."

**Miscellaneous.** He favors: "The inauguration of the President and the Vice President and the convening of the new Congress within a few weeks after election, instead of on the following Mar. 4.

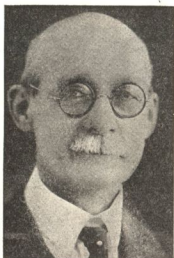
"The appointment of a special commission of the American Bar Association to codify the Federal statutes.

"An amendment to the Constitution permitting the President of the United States to veto specific items of an appropriation bill.

"The ratification of treaties by a majority vote of both houses of the National Legislature, instead of by a two-thirds Senate vote."

### Debate

The Press, ever watchful for the dramatic, for the pathetic, for the emotional, failed signally to capture the



© Paul Thompson

### ANOTHER

Wallace, Commonwealth Lander

main dramatic theme of the Democratic Convention. It was a nominating Convention, and blindly the Press sought drama in the nomination, a hero in the nominee. Shakespeare, a greater dramatist, knew well that, in the tragedy of Caesar, Brutus was the moving character.

Who knows the exact date, the exact hour, the exact place where the three Scotch witches first ensnared their victim: "Treasure thou art, Railroads shalt be; More hereafter!"

William G. McAdoo listened and was snared. That event was not recent. It was several years ago. He married the daughter of a President, and in his heart he said: "Someday I, too, shall hold this post." It was the greatest goal that he could strive for, and he set his heart upon it.

The public does not know—and will not—all the plans he made, all the preparations he laid, some long ago, some recently. It is not known what endless effort he invested, what sums of money—his own and other people's. The Doheny retainers which cost him so much politically—who knows but they were all sunk in the great débâcle? Certain it is that almost half the strength of the Democratic Party was not assembled under one banner without herculean effort, without a well-furnished purse.

All this was done by one man, single in purpose. As time went on, he felt himself to be within reach of the nomination. He felt the Democratic Party

to be within reach of the Presidency. He staked his all on the great throw. He considered nothing, but the ways and means of success. He dedicated himself at the altar of his hope.

Somehow he built a National organization, somehow supplied it with funds and courage. A great part of the country never appreciated his spirit. The North-East, especially, looked upon him as another ambitious man, one with displeasing associations, one whose ingenious scheming had made him something to be reckoned with. The hell-bent determination which carried his organization through the crisis when it was disclosed that he was a Doheny lawyer, highly-paid—the spirit which succeeded in weathering that storm—was indeed something to be reckoned with.

Many of the McAdoo delegates understood that spirit. It was something near insanity or genius. It was only such a spirit that could hold 400 or 500 delegates bound firmly to a lost cause through eight sweltering days, through 100 torturing ballots. The wise-acre bosses of the North—well used to politics, with no illusions about the cynical, practical kind of a Game it is—after the second day of balloting shook their heads and said: "Well, it's a stubborn crowd. We won't nominate until shortly after the 50th ballot."

To McAdoo, literally, it did not occur that he might quit. These years of work, these endless efforts, promises, pledges, payments, worries, what not—all had been endured. It was ridiculous to suppose that he would quit. He had only to hang on. Across the whole country he had cut a wide swath of victory. In time, he would mow the rest.

It took eight feverish, endless worrying days, days of nervous tension and physical exhaustion, to work his disillusionment, to dislodge from within him the frenzied intention of success. At last it happened. He gave up.

In the smoke-filled atmosphere of his campaign room, they told him that it must be; and he, weary, weary, assented. He struggled over the composition of the letter, releasing his delegates but not withdrawing his name. After all these days, did he not still hope that his followers would stay with him even when released? Vain hope, of course, but after living on his hope, his great hope, for years it was not easy to let it go, quite, without some little hope to take its place. Why else did he spend two hours drafting the letter? Refining its expressions?

At last, when it was finished, he gave it away to be read on the floor of the Convention. He knew in his heart, then,

## National Affairs—[Continued]

that no matter how subtly the letter was drafted his great dream was unattained, his great bubble had burst. At the moment, he was almost insensible with fatigue. What part of pain was despair and what was exhaustion? As he rode the six short blocks up Madison Avenue to his rooms in the Vanderbilt Hotel, he probably did not know.

What happened that night and the days next following, behind the closed doors of the McAdoo suite, the public does not know—and will not. When Davis was nominated, Governor Smith, disappointed perhaps, but not unexpectedly so, went before the Convention. With a good-natured, vain-glorious gesture, he patted Davis on the back. But McAdoo? He remained silently immured. The only word that came from his quarters was that he was about to sail for Europe; nothing about Davis. Was McAdoo angry? Was he intent on splitting the party? Was he morose?

No. He had plainly not recovered. As a woman who gives herself, completely, trustingly, to one man, who is warned that she cannot hold him, who knows that he is fickle or false, who yet in hope of keeping him stakes her all in complete trust, complete surrender—as such a woman finds herself uprooted, finds the world crumbling, when the expected yet incredible blow has fallen—so McAdoo was stricken.

For two days, the only word that came from his quarters was that he would sail for Europe. Had he decided even that? Rather, had not a kind wife taken the initiative to get the stricken man away?

The day before sailing, coming from his retreat for the first time, Mr. McAdoo paid a hasty and subdued call on Mr. Davis. Next day the McAdoos sailed. Before the ship departed, he gave out a statement declaring his support for the Democratic ticket.

When the tragedy is over, the protagonist must learn to play another part.

## ARMY AND NAVY

### Walkout and Lockout

Mutiny in the U. S. Army is very rare. When Secretary of War Weeks goes out of town over the week-end, he is not worried that the Army will turncoat or disobey during his absence. An affair which took place recently was not really a mutiny but rather a strike.

One morning the 57th Regiment of the Filipino Scouts and part of the Twelfth Medical Regiment refused to turn out for drill and other martial exercises. Their white officers exhorted

them; the 600 Filipinos shook their heads. As a matter of fact, they wanted more pay. They are paid on the same scale that American soldiers are paid, but whereas the Americans are paid dollars, the Filipinos are paid pesos. Pesos are worth 50¢ each, and the Scouts had discovered that the arrangement worked to their disadvantage. They considered what fitting action should be taken and decided to prepare and to "warrantize" a peaceable strike to obtain equal pay.

Their officers explained to the men that Secretary Weeks could not tell the difference between a strike and a mutiny, that the penalties for mutiny were very severe, and that, all in all, it would be better to go to drill. To these persuasions all but some 206 yielded. The obdurate ones, believing firmly in collective bargaining, refused to budge. For the sake of ammunition and humanity they were not shot. Plans were made to court-martial those who had been active in insubordination and to discharge the rest "without honor."

This is probably the first time that the U. S. Government has tried a lock-out as a means of discipline for its military forces.

Incidentally, some reports managed to infer that Bolsheviks were at the bottom of the "mutiny." *The Chicago Tribune* got a real thrill out of it with the announcement: "The naval authorities in Cavite [Philippines] this morning discovered a plot to blow up the arsenal in the Navy Yard. The situation is rapidly developing and may require the return of the Asiatic fleet in the opinion of some observers. Others do not think so."

## OIL

### Quash?

Four indictments were ground out by the machinery of Justice and largely buried from the public mind by the deluge of Convention gabble which filled the press for many days. But, as a matter of fact, criminal indictments were returned against Edward L. Doheny, his son, "Jr.," Harry F. Sinclair and Albert B. Fall.

In the natural course of events, action will be due in the Autumn. Last week, however, the two Dohenys filed motions to quash the indictments, arguing that there were, illegally, too many Federal officials inside the Jury rooms, and that the Attorney General's office had no business to secure indictments when Congress had placed the oil cases in the hands of special counsel. Many moons and

many motions will come to pass before the oil story has been rehearsed, revised, finally edited and entombed.

## POLITICAL NOTE

### City Debts

One result of the high surtaxes on incomes has been the demand for tax-exempt municipal bonds. That politicians have ably satisfied this want is shown by the constantly growing debt of our cities.

The eleven American cities of over 500,000 population owe the following sums: New York, \$1,330,732,039; Chicago, \$122,435,900; Philadelphia, \$263,796,000; Detroit, \$140,163,430; Cleveland, \$136,480,932; Boston, \$124,891,151; Baltimore, \$119,991,060; Pittsburgh, \$59,993,400; Los Angeles, \$110,347,229; Buffalo, \$56,850,581; San Francisco, \$68,538,600.

The proportion borne by these city debts to the population shown by the per capita debt figures, gives an idea of the comparative expensiveness of different city administrations. New York leads with a per capita debt of \$193.46, followed by Los Angeles with \$178.51; Cleveland \$147.72; San Francisco \$130.29; Detroit, \$128.28; Baltimore \$116.85; Philadelphia \$110.63; Boston \$109.77; Buffalo \$101.51; Pittsburgh \$95.10; Chicago \$45.32.

Two features of these city debts are often overlooked: first, the larger the per capita debt the higher rents are bound to be; and second, all the inhabitants of each city must thus pay interest and sometimes sinking-fund charges upon them.

## A NEW BOOK

THE BOY'S OWN BOOK OF POLITICS—Wm. G. Shepherd—Macmillan (\$2.00).

Has any old fellow got mixed with the boys (ages 12-15)? If so, it may be worth his while to stay. He may find the proceedings a bit naive and the vocabulary limited but he may pick up some information—information of the rudimentary kind. He can find out, if he needs to, *Why Are Political Parties?*, *How Men Get into Politics*, *Who Picks Your Candidate?*, *What Is a Political Boss?* (Chapter headings.) Much sound primary knowledge is included, combined with exhortation to good citizenship. Probably the easiest way to get the information is to give it to "Junior" and let him stump you with questions.



# FOREIGN NEWS

## INTERNATIONAL

### Premiers' Conference

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men . . ."—both Premiers Ramsay MacDonald and Edouard Herriot were evidently conscious of these simple words of Poet Burns.

Premier Herriot of France rushed to Britain (TIME, June 30); then rushed from Britain to Belgium (TIME, July 7); then from Belgium to France, where he promptly got into trouble with the Parliament (TIME, July 14).

As Premier MacDonald's notes of invitation to the Premiers' Conference in London, addressed to the interested Powers, were mainly responsible for Premier Herriot's predicament, their author announced last week that he was off to Paris to aid his stricken colleague.

Arriving with a cold and a headache in the gay Capital of France, which received him most ungraciously, he proceeded to defend his confrère. The two Premiers had a heart-to-heart talk. After various conferences, Mr. MacDonald was seen with a wan smile, for his exertions on behalf of Edouard had caused him excessive fatigue. He declared that neither he nor the French Premier was a magician—"we cannot wave a wand and accomplish miracles." But he declared that they were both, substantially, in agreement.

The substance of that agreement was a virtual compromise. Premier MacDonald, on his own initiative, had suggested to the *invités* of the Premiers' Conference a scheme to make the Permanent Court of International Justice ultimately responsible for deciding possible default by Germany under the Experts' Plan.

However, M. Herriot's Opposition, and, it was feared, some of the Government parties, saw in the British Premier's scheme the snapping of a vital thread which enabled France to control reparations questions through the Reparations Commission (TIME, July 14). The Premier was forced to see the logic of this argument, and in order to clear the matter up the two Premiers decided:

1) To confirm the powers of the Reparations Commission specifically with regard to its power to declare Germany in default.

2) To invite, at the Premiers' Conference, the U. S. to name an official member of the Reparations Commission, whose chief duty will be to decide on German default under the Experts' Plan. Failing this, it was decided to invite an American to act as supervisory agent of



© Paul Thompson

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM  
"Better a free Britain than a  
sober one!"

reparations, and the name of Owen D. Young was put forward.

Back again in London, Premier MacDonald unfolded his sad tale to the House of Commons: "An unfortunate situation having arisen in Paris which threatened to destroy the work done to arrange for the interallied conference on application of the Experts' Reports, I went to Paris to try to remove it."

The remainder of his speech was corroborative of what has been above described. He ended: "Perhaps I may be allowed to add a personal note to express gratitude for the very cordial way in which I, as head of the British Government, was received by all parties during my short stay in Paris."

Ex-Premiers Baldwin, George and Asquith promised the Premier a hot debate on his trip to Paris, but nothing obstructive was contemplated. In Paris, Premier Herriot received an almost unanimous vote of confidence from the Senate, in connection with the Premiers' Conference.

### LITTLE ENTENTE Agreement

A Conference of the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania) took place at Prague, Capital of Czechoslovakia.

Foreign Ministers Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia, Momtchilo Nintchitch of Yugoslavia, Jon Duca of Rumania

were reported by an official communiqué to be in agreement upon all the points they discussed. The necessity of further cooperation and of closer permanent relations was, however, emphasized. Recognition of Russia was left to the independent action of each nation, but admission of Germany to the League of Nations was agreed to by all three Ministers. The most vital question today agitating the peace of Central Europe (the possible attack upon Rumania by Russia on account of Bessarabia) was not discussed.

## COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

### Parliament's Week

House of Commons, Premier MacDonald made a statement to the House upon the results of a visit which he recently made to Paris (see INTERNATIONAL).

☛ Referring to the furore which a Government statement in the House of Lords (TIME, July 7) caused in Egypt, Premier MacDonald said that Premier Saad Zaghlul Pasha of Egypt would meet him during August for a discussion of the Anglo-Egyptian dispute over the Sudan. He assured the House that the Government was firm in its resolution not to quit the country.

House of Lords. Not much time has elapsed since the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Herbert Murray Burge, introduced to the House a bill to control consumption of alcoholic beverages by local option. The bill secured the support of the "dry-as-dust" Lord Astor; the Government also gave its support with a number of reservations.

During the past week, the Lord High Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack\* and their lordships debated the bill. From amid the encircling gloom arose Dr. Herbert Hensley Henson, whose style is the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Durham, 86th of those to hold that dignity. The Bishop, so the story ran, "jolted" his fellow Bishops by telling them: "Better a free Britain than a sober one." Such simple, wet words from a leader of the church militant had effect in defeating the bill by 166 to 50 votes. Their dry lordships continued to hold fast to their faith in the bill which they declared was not dead.

\*The Woolsack is a red-covered cushion stuffed with wool. The first is said to have been placed in the House by Edward III to remind their lordships of the importance of England's wool trade.



## Foreign News—[Continued]

### Queenly Enthusiasm

Queen Mary attended a private performance of Ralph Vaughan Williams' *Hugh Drover*, an opera written about a prize-fight and shortly to be produced by the British National Operatic Company. It was said to be a difficult piece of composing, admirably done. H. M. the Queen was so delighted that she herself mounted the stage in full view of the select audience and personally congratulated several of the actors. (See Music.)

### GERMANY

#### "Business Associate"

The only official visit to utter words relative to the Premiers' Conference in London, which was scheduled to commence on July 16 and which aimed to settle the details of putting the Experts' Report into operation, came from Chancellor Marx.

In a Berlin speech, he said: "It is far from my intention to express an opinion already regarding the London Conference, an invitation to which has not been extended to us yet.\* But I am obliged to state that, owing to the agreements made between the Premiers of England and France, many of the hopes pinned on the London Conference seem to be seriously menaced."

"Were the spirit in which Germany understands the report really alive, it would be self-evident to the victorious Nations that Germany, whose economic and National existence are at stake, must finally be admitted to the negotiations as a partner with equal rights. Otherwise, how can the German people make new sacrifices if they feel that once more, as in the fateful June days of 1919, their fate is to be dictated to them by the victorious wielders of power."

"... The condition which the German Government attaches to the carrying out of the Experts' Report is simply and solely the following:

"The Experts' Report must be honestly accepted and executed by all concerned according to its content and spirit."

The main object of the Experts' Plan, as contained in their reports, is

\* It is expected that Germany will be invited to attend the Conference after many preliminary details have been settled by the other representatives, i.e., those from Britain, France, Italy, Japan, the U. S., Belgium, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Portugal.

to substitute business methods for military methods in collecting payments of reparations from Germany—virtually a modification of the Versailles Treaty.

Germany, as soon as the Experts' Plan has started to function, is to be treated more as a business partner of the Allies and Associated Powers than as an ex-enemy State, from which payments have to be forced. There will be control of German finance, of German commerce, of German industry; but none of these can possibly succeed unless German goodwill is shown. Moreover, Germany will have a distinct interest in co-operating with the Allies and their friends, because, through working the Plan, Germany cannot fail to increase her prosperity, which in turn may go far to stabilize the Republic by calming the agitated waters of domestic politics.

In this sense, then, she is to become a business associate of the Allies and Associated Powers in operating the Experts' Plan for the common good of the Nations of the earth.

### FRANCE

#### Debate

Into the Chambre des Députés was introduced an amnesty bill, designed to pardon all those persons sentenced to imprisonment or exile for political and military crimes during the War.

It was natural that the bill should create resentment among the Right parties and arouse enthusiasm among the parties of the Left, for the former were the persecutors and the latter the persecuted.

When the bill was introduced, abuse was flung across the Chambre by Left and Right Députés. "Assassins!" cried the Left. "Cowards!" yelled the Communists. "Traitors!" roared the Right.

Then, also quite naturally, reference was made to France's outstanding "traitors": Louis Malvy, exiled for *défaillance*; Joseph Caillaux, convicted for "endangering France's alliances" (TIME, June 2). Everyone began to shout at once, a not uncommon occurrence in the Chambre. Then, high above the mighty tumult, a shrill voice from the Right was heard enunciating the name of Mati Hari (famed Dutch dancer, shot as a spy during the War; alleged mistress of Louis Malvy). Instantly Louis, whose term of exile was recently com-

pleted and who now sits in the Centre as a Communist Député, roared with a great, black look. Deputy Just, a general during the War, went through the motions of slapping Louis with a rifle.

The battle of bad words and s became on the moment a raging war of fists. Roars went up from the Left benches from their benches the Right Députés. Yells of de were hurled by the Right upon it vancing Left. The collision shook the Chambre. Fists shot out to eyes, and ears. Yells of hate and scream deafened the onlookers. In the corner was ex-Minister of War Maginot, defending his person against the assaults of the enemy. Were given, wallops were taken. Maginot proved himself a true warrior fighting in torn clothes, giving as he received. Somewhere there a sound of torn linen, followed big bump; le marquis de Ludre had picked up by his collar, which had gratefully given way with uniform results to the dignity and beauty of le marquis.

At this moment ex-Premier Painlevé, President of the Chamber put on his hat, thereby signifying the session was suspended. Later same day, le Général Saint Just censored by a vote of the Chambre.

On the morrow, "debate" of this nesty bill was continued. This time riot broke out in the Left benches as a Communist of the "sold France." For inexplicable reason the Communists objected to the action and, in the twinkling of an eye, members of the two Parties were yelling their heads off or doing best to knock one another's off.

From the august Presidential M. Painlevé gazed down upon the seething of arms and legs; then he on his hat.

After sitting until 4:20 a. m. Government in its third attempt successful in getting the Arm Bill passed by the Chambre.

#### "Insatiable Love"

Comte Félix Ernest de Séclon of an ancient Provençal family was often to be seen in the vicinity of the French Ministries and the Centre des Députés.

His aristocratic bearing and refined appearance impressed all who came in contact with him enquirer, struck with the knowledge, would often term a brief conversation by politely a

## Foreign News—[Continued]

for his position and name. "Inspector of the Secret Police, Comte de Ségala," he would answer. And the enquiring visitor would walk away, more than ever impressed.

Last week, he arrived at the Chambre with a squad of men who took possession of the place on instructions from their Chief. "We are here," said the Comte, "to watch over M. Painlevé's [President of the Chambre] safety, which is in grave peril." For three days, he and his brave men protected the person of M. Painlevé. So powerful was he, that Députés obeyed his orders. So meticulous was he in carrying out his duty, that he inspected the food being cooked in the kitchen of the Chambre restaurant "to see if it were poisoned." He was a model of devotion, a paragon of a Secret Police inspector.

On the fourth day . . . he was arrested! The charge preferred against him was: "usurping public functions." It was said that he was demented and had "an insatiable love for public offices with high functions."

...

## Glorious Fourteenth

On July 14, 1789, the Bastille fell and almost each year for 135 years the French have celebrated the event, for to them it symbolized Liberty.

This year, throughout France, the usual delirious festivities were held. At Paris the people danced upon the pavements and at night the sky was lit with fireworks.

President Doumergue drove from the Palais d'Elysées to the Arc de Triomphe at the top of the Champs Elysées. Here, in the presence of the Ministers, he deposited a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Poilu, instead of attending the usual military review.

...

The records of la mairie d'Aigues-Vives (Mayor's office in small village in the Department of Arège) aver that M. Doumergue was christened Pierre-Paul-Henri-Gaston. His family have apparently been Calvinists (Protestants) since the 16th Century, when the Picardian Jean Calvin caused a commotion by publishing his *Institutio Christianae religionis*.

M. Gaston is a bachelor, a fact which caused his sister to remark: "Gaston will be the last of the Doumergues. He never would marry. He always said that our mother and I were enough and that my children were as his; but they don't bear the name of Doumergue, and



© Kadel & Herbert

LOUIS MALVY

"A great, black look"  
(See opposite page)

for such a long, long time there have been Doumergues in this house!"

In Aigues-Vives, the villagers call him "Gastounet." They celebrated his election to the Presidency with a bullfight, of which sport M. Gaston is a devotee.

Accident more than anything placed the erstwhile President of the Senate in the Presidential Chair; but something worth while caused him to rise from a village school boy, from an obscure lawyer, to an *homme d'Etat* and a respected Senator. In Indo-China as Magistrate, in Algeria as Justice of the Peace, as Minister at various times of the Colonies, of Commerce, of Education, or of Foreign Affairs, his low, slow and simple voice never failed to impress men. He speaks with a certain ardor that compels, and with a knowledge of his subject that only brings forth admiration from friends and enemies. The French call him *sympathique*, which says much for his character. In appearance he resembles a jovial and prosperous farmer; his features are hardly handsome, for, like his Premier, he is inclined to corpulency and is below medium height. But his iron-grey hair, his penetrating eyes and his smiling countenance go far to give him *l'air distingué*. Of him his intimates say: "He is the President of the French Republic, but he is also the most simple and modest of its citizens."

In politics, he is what may conveniently be termed a moderate radical, and thereby represents a traditional policy of the Midi (Southern France). For many

years he has represented Nîmes (Department of the Gard) first as Député and then as Sénateur. In a recent speech to "les enfants du Gard," thanking them for their support, M. Gaston said:

"I am sure that foreigners will understand that the chief of the State doesn't wish to be separated from the whole body of his fellow-citizens. I am convinced that what has enlarged us is to have seen so many of my predecessors, yesterday at the summit of honors, becoming, once they have stepped down from them, simple and wise men. A Latin, a Roman remembrance? Perhaps. There are such remembrances in the heart of the people of Le Gard, among those born in the region about Nîmes, that city with seven hills, one of whose children was Antoninus\*. These great Latins, from whom came the grandeur and strength of Rome, were simple men, preferring labor to glory. For my part that is what I wish to keep on doing. This is a profession of faith."

It is unquestionably true that the President is an energetic man, and, unlike most cosmic luminaries, he prefers to work rather than shine.

## RUSSIA

## Zinoviev the Thunderer

The Fifth Congress of the Third International (Communist organization) ended.

To the Executive Committee (Komintern) were elected Alexis I. Rykov, also President of the Council of People's Commissaries and head of the Soviet Cabinet; Grigori Zinoviev, Ivan Stalin, Leo Kameney, Nikolai Bucharin, editor of the *Pravda*, official Moscow journal; William Dunn of Montana and some others.

Grigori Zinoviev became President of the Committee for the second time; the names of War Lord Trotsky and Karl Radek, two erstwhile powers of Communism, were dropped. This is obviously in retaliation for both Trotsky's and Radek's criticism of the Communist Party, but it is exceedingly doubtful if the former, who is said to

\*In France, the President, unlike the British King, can do a lot of wrong. Here is a prime Presidential error: The Roman Emperor known as Titus Aurelius Fulvus Boionius Arrius Antoninus was born near Lanuvium in Latium, not at Nemausus (Nîmes) as stated by M. Doumergue, although it is true that his family came from that region.

Titus Antoninus, whose title was Pius (dutiful), reigned with great wisdom, displayed a proclivity for peace and a sincere regard for the welfare of his people. He was adopted by the great Emperor Hadrian, succeeded the latter in 138 A. D., died in 161.

## Foreign News—[Continued]

be popular in Russia, can be ousted from the Committee with impunity.

Most interest, however, attaches itself to the reappointment of Grigori Zinoviev to the Presidency of the Executive Committee. What is this Committee? What manner of man is Zinoviev? The Executive Committee of the International is, of course, the governing body of Communism. Theoretically it is separated from the Soviet Government, but actually it is the most important branch of that body, controlling foreign policy and spending Government funds. Its prime function is the propagation of Communism throughout the world—a call to the world proletariat to throw off the capitalist yoke, overthrow the existing government, proclaim a dictatorship. "Workers of the World, Unite!" That is its slogan.

The man who directs this policy and possibly has more to say about it than anyone else is Ovsai Grigori Aronovich Radomyslski, alias Grigori Zinoviev.

Opinions differ widely as to the extent of the power wielded by Grigori. Some people claim that his is "the greatest force that has ever shown itself in Communist Russia, not excepting Lenin." Others refer to him merely as "Lenin's assistant."

Undoubtedly he is a great power, perhaps the greatest power in Russia. His mind is a volcano spewing up from his revolutionary soul the cruel lava of Communism. In this he differs from Rykov (TIME, July 14), who is the conservative power functioning noiselessly. Grigori is "the bomb boy of Bolshevism," whose autocratic impetuosity has earned for him the title of "Red Emperor." Again, he is different from Trotsky, whose aggressive spirit is tempered with shrewdness and whose power is wielded less by the force of oratory than by Machiavellian methods. In Zinoviev the fire of revolution burns unextinguishably; the power of his oratory is his most deadly weapon; his lips form revolutionary metaphors and epigrams and hurl them upon his audience until it becomes intoxicated with his magic; his voice, aided by gestures from "a windmill of arms and legs," is like that of a tragedian, rising from the soft strains of pathos to the roar of dramatic agony. Some have called him "the thunder of the Revolution," others, "a demagogue, pure and simple."

About 41 years of age, Zinoviev is a man of arresting appearance, exuding "a picturesque madness that adds glamor to his character." His round head is surmounted by a shock of bushy black hair; his eyes, like those of all born revolutionaries, are coal black, luminous, revealing intensity and some-

times an appealing tenderness, but capable of flashing fire—"ashes and sparks my words among mankind." In stature he is of medium height, with a thick-set figure, beefy as a bull.

The son of an erstwhile prominent Rabbi, he received opportunities of perfecting his literary education to a high degree, an achievement which has been



© Keystone  
GRIGORI ZINOVIEV  
He is the bomb boy of Bolshevism

invaluable to him ever since the day upon which he met Lenin in Germany and became an ardent revolutionary. It has been said of the two men: "Lenin was a little Mongol, Zinoviev a big Jew." While Rykov was the able lieutenant of Lenin in Russia, Zinoviev was at his side in exile.

### At Houdinka

Last week was celebrated the first anniversary of the establishment of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (U. S. S. R.\*).

The place chosen for this celebration was the famed Houdinka Field, near Moscow, now used as an aerodrome, where in 1894, at the coronation of Tsar Nicholas II, thousands of peo-

\*The U. S. S. R. was established by Treaty of Union signed in 1922 by the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic (Russia proper, Turkmenistan, Kirghiz, Tartar, Bashkir, Mountain Republic, Dagestan, Crimea, Volia, Mari, Chuvash, German Volga areas, the Far Eastern region), the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic, the White Russian S. S. R. and the Transcaucasian Socialist Federal S. R. The Treaty was ratified last January.

With reference to the initials U. S. S. R., certain Frenchmen have recently advocated calling Russia "Usaar" and dropping forever the word Russia, pointing out that it is of comparatively recent origin. Russia was known until the 18th Century as Muscovy.

ple were accidentally trampled to death as they scrambled for free food and wine. A Bolshevik, glowing with pride, said that "our organization is perfected to prevent a repetition of the disaster." An elderly woman nearby shuddered and crossed herself.

Assembled upon this field of sad memories were half a million souls. Red officers and soldiers in blue uniforms; workers in white and blue blouses; Communist athletes, male and female, the former naked except for a pair of trunks, the latter clothed in white shirts and short blue knickers; English Communists from the Clyde, dressed in sombre Sunday-go-to-meeting garments; Communist boys and girls, "sweating in black leather suits with red badges," skinny members of the "Young Pioneers," Bolshevik Boy Scouts, attired in skin-tight red bathing suits; girls in cotton frocks; Cheka battalions, for protection, whose blue helmets added yet another splash of color. And last, but not least, Mohammedans from Turkistan and the Tartar Republic, draped in multicolored flowing robes, and a great Caucasian tribesman in an ample gray cloak over which were slung cartridge bandoleers, a sword-belt holding many silver knives and supporting a wicked-looking scimitar.

Centre of attraction was a three-storied, wooden pyramid "40 feet high." Here soldiers stood in lines to form pathways to the pyramid. A shout was heard; then gathering force, like a mighty wind lashing itself into a tornado, the shout increased to a dull reverberant roar; along the pathways came the leader of Russia. Then dead silence. Suddenly a score or more of bands struck up the *Internationale* and down one of the aisles came some French Communists from the Department of the Seine to present to Peasant Kalinin, Chairman of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, one of the original flags of the Paris Commune (Europe's first encounter with Karl Marx Communism)—the last to go over the barricades when the French regulars from Versailles crushed the Reds. In the centre of the delegation fluttered from a pole the faded red flag; on the top of the pyramid Kalinin received it and it found its way to a deputation of Moscow workers waiting to receive it. Then there were a number of speeches followed by an awkward skit on recognition of Russia, which attempted to show, not without much buffoonery, how anxious the foreign Powers were to accord recognition.

Under the fading light of a July day 500,000 thronged back to the ancient city of Moscow, scene of a thousand historical acts.

## Foreign News—[Continued]

### Notes

On Jan. 1 of this year, there were 641,000 unemployed in Russia. By April 1, this number had increased to 1,400,000. Walter Duranty, able correspondent of *The New York Times*, estimated that there are now about 1,750,000. He said that the Government's policy of warring on the "Nepmen" (private traders under Lenin's New Economic Policy) was responsible for the situation.

Slating the Soviet Government for trying to kill off intellectualism in Russia, *Le Figaro* (Paris journal) said in part: "As if this were not enough, students suspected of Menshevism\* have been expelled and finally, under compulsion by fanatical women, including the wife of Lenin and Mme. Kamenev, it was decided to make students pass an examination on public development. One question was 'Who is the head of the Third International?'† One unfortunate student answered 'Rosa Luxembourg' and was expelled. A woman medical student who was unable to give the exact definition of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Republics was dismissed. A third was expelled for not knowing about the members of Lenin's family.

"During the month of June, 28,605 students were examined and 12,000 were expelled. Many students were arrested as counter-revolutionists and deported to the very prisons which the nihilists want to wipe off the face of the earth."

### ITALY

#### "Stronger than Ever"

Off to sunny Italy went Italian Ambassador to the U. S. Prince Gelasio Caetani. To reporters said he, apropos of the Matteotti murder (TIME, June 23 et seq.):

"Of course the opponents of Mussolini's régime are naturally making great capital of the tragedy. I am of the opinion, however, that the Premier will come through this affair stronger than ever, as the people of Italy recently have demonstrated that they are whole-heartedly behind him and his ideals.

"While it is true that at one time I was not a member of the Fascisti, I am now one of its most loyal members. It gives me great satisfaction to know that I shall soon be near my dear friend Mussolini, and I shall continue to give him what aid I can."

\*Menshevism: The policy of the moderate party—from *Menshivsky*, meaning minority, Bolshevism from *bolshinstvo*, meaning majority.

†The correct answer to this question is: "ZINOVIEV."

### SPAIN

#### Moroccan War

Bloody fighting continued in Spanish Morocco.

A fortnight ago, 400 Spaniards were sent to their happy hunting ground when they attempted to fraternize with some brother Spaniards who turned out to be unbrotherly Moors.

Last week, irate, the Spaniards stormed the various native strongholds with much ferocity. They suffered minor defeats but the situation was said to be "generally improved."

One day the Spaniards are expected to end the war, which has now raged for years.

### EGYPT

#### Dastardly Attempt

While saluting a Cairo crowd from the train which was to take him to Alexandria for a reception of King Fuad, Egyptian Premier Saad Zaghlul Pasha was shot by a young student from a distance of three yards.

It was at first thought that the Premier had been fatally wounded, but subsequent investigation showed that the bullet had merely gone through the fleshy part of his right forearm and skinned the chest muscles of his right side.

The great crowd that had assembled to bid *au revoir* to the Premier was infuriated by the dastardly attempt upon his life. The would-be killer was seized and severely man-handled before the police were able to effect his rescue. In custody, the young student gave his name as Abd el Khadir, aged 20; said he had lately come from Germany to Egypt; that he tried to kill the Premier in order to prevent Anglo-Egyptian negotiations\* over the Sudan and because the Premier had described the British Parliament as just and honorable.

### RUMANIA

#### A Trembling Dynasty

The unsuccessful endeavors of Peter Augustus Jay, U. S. Minister to Bucharest, in attempting to dissuade the Rumanian Government from enacting a bill prejudicial to the interests of U. S. capital in Rumania had but one result: able Diplomat Jay is returning to the U. S. to

explain to the State Department the complicated situation.

The situation is that U. S. concerns have upward of \$150,000,000 invested in Rumania of which \$70,000,000 alone represents the investments of the Standard Oil Co. The Bratiano brothers (Jon Bratiano, Premier; Vintila Bratiano, Minister of Finance) piloted through the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies a bill, known as the Mineral Rights Bill, which makes it obligatory for Rumanians to hold 60% of stock in all industrial enterprises, and which provides for State confiscation in the event of foreigners failing to comply with the law.

The finances of Rumania are in a terrible tangle and the country owes more money than it can pay off in a donkey's age. Moreover, there is not enough money in Rumania to buy 60% of the stock of foreign concerns in Rumania. Consequently, under such conditions, the Government is accused of trying to enrich Rumania at the expense of foreigners without paying a cent in return.

The political ramifications in Rumania, consequent upon this proposed law, are indeed manifold. The Bratiano brothers are supported by the Liberal Party, which has an overwhelming majority in the Senate and Chamber. Most of the Government Opposition disapproves of the bill, and supporting the Opposition is the Catholic Hohenzollern, King Ferdinand and his beautiful consort, Queen Marie. The issue is, therefore, between the King and his Government. The former has so far declined to sign on the dotted line and the bill cannot become law without his signature; neither can the Government force the King to sign, because he holds a Constitutional right to veto legislation. The Government, however, is "dead set" on getting the bill enacted and has so far declined to heed the remonstrations of King, Queen, Opposition and foreign Powers.

Recently the King and Queen made visits to France and Britain. Their objects were:

- 1) To raise money;
- 2) To seek military support against Russia with whom Rumania is at leashes strained over the Bessarabian question (TIME, April 14, May 5).

In neither one nor the other of these plans did they succeed and, after being made to feel by both France and Britain that they had overstayed their welcome, they were forced to return empty-handed to Bucharest. The Bratiano brothers stuck another feather in their caps by

\* Refers to meeting between Premiers Ramsay MacDonald and Zaghlul Pasha arranged to take place in London later in the Summer.



## Foreign News—[Continued]

having the Mineral Rights Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament.

The King would not sign the bill. Rumors emanated from the Court that Queen Marie would yield to pressing invitations from prominent American friends to visit the U. S. The visit would be purely social, but the inference was that the beautiful Queen would try to influence American financiers to lend money to her distressed but obstreperous country.

But internal politics are even more complicated. According to expert observers, if the King declines to sign the bill, he will certainly risk dethronement at the hands of the Bratiano brothers, even though his act were approved by foreign Governments; for in the present spirit of the world there would be abundant sympathy for the unfortunate rulers, but little practical help. On the other hand, if the King signs the bill, then he will alienate the Opposition, which now supports him. In this way he could defer his dethronement, but sooner or later the Opposition would "get" him, as it has recently made plain it would do. The wisest course, but perhaps not safer than signing the bill, would be to refer the whole question to a referendum of the people, many of whom, however, would be incapable of expressing an intelligent opinion on the problem. But each moment of Royal indecision may be fatal; meanwhile, the Dynasty trembles.

### JAPAN

#### Good-Bye?

"Bon voyage!" cried J. Van A. MacMurray, chief of the Far Eastern Affairs Division of the U. S. State Department, who was representing Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes. "I hope you will soon return to Washington!"

The person to whom these wishes were addressed was Masanao ("Smiling") Hanihara, Japanese Ambassador to the U. S. Replied he: "I shall be glad to come back. My connections here have been so pleasant."

### CHINA

#### Diplomatic Dilemma

The recognition of Soviet Russia by China and of China by Russia (TIME, June 9 et seq.) naturally specified for the delivery of the Russian Legation in

the Legation quarter of Peking, and the Russian Consulates in various parts of China.

This simple undertaking was complicated:

1) By the fact that the Russian Legation had been raised to an Embassy, which would thus give the Soviet representative precedence over those of the



© Paul Thompson

FERDINAND

*Ominous growls reached his ears*

Great Powers who are merely Ministers.

2) By the fact that the Legation quarter is governed by the foreign representatives resident therein. The Chinese Government was technically not within its rights in making any promises to the Soviet Government without first obtaining the sanction of the foreign Ministers.

3) By the fact that many of the Consulates lie in territory hostile to the Peking Government, thus rendering that Government powerless to give effect to its magnanimity.

With the Chinese Government willing, but unable, to hand over the Legation, the Soviet Government anxious to take possession of the building and the Diplomats hostile to both parties, an obstacle was created proportionate to the size of the Great Wall.

During the past week, matters referring to the transfer of Consulates were enlivened by General Giebov, Monarchist, with 30 trusty Cossacks at his command, who entered the Shanghai Consulate to take possession. M. Karakhan, Russian representative in China, protested to Foreign Minister Wellington Koo. M. Koo proceeded to think of some one to whom he might protest.

### LATIN AMERICA

#### Mexican Election

Results of the recent Mexican Presidential Election (TIME, July 14) were not completely tabulated. For Mexico City the results were:

Calles	41,455
Flores	8,540

In the provinces, it was believed that General Calles had also won, which was precisely what everyone expected.

Meantime, the usual growls from a defeated Mexican party were heard. Supporters of General Flores declared that the Callistas used trickery, bribery and other forms of corruption.

#### Befogged Fighting

From Buenos Aires, Capital of the Argentine, from Montevideo, Capital of Uruguay, and occasionally from Rio de Janeiro, Capital of Brazil, came news of the Sao Paulo revolution (TIME, July 14).

It now appears that the revolution is aimed against Señor Arturo Bernades, President of Brazil, and in part against Carlos da Campo, Governor of the State of Sao Paulo, by certain political enemies in Rio de Janeiro, who managed to win to their side important people in the town of Sao Paulo, who in turn managed to disaffect the State militia. Colonel Joao Francisco, famed Rio Grande leader, was said to be heading the uprising.

The week's news was conspicuous for its lack of detail. This was mainly due to the strict censorship enforced by the Federal Government. No direct news from the rebel side was received.

The Federal Government consistently claimed that its troops were winning. First, that the rebels had been surrounded in their barracks, and the revolt was over. Second, that the Federals were bombarding Sao Paulo and its fall was considered imminent. Third, that the revolt had warranted the employment on the spot of the General Staff of the Army, who were working out the final plans for ousting the rebels. Fourth, that the Federal troops, outside Sao Paulo, were endeavoring to force the surrender of the rebels without causing damage to the town.

On the other hand, indirect news of the rebels showed that the revolution was much larger and more serious than the Brazilian Government had cared to make known. Upward of 400 civilians were killed in Sao Paulo, exclusive of the losses of Federal and rebel troops.



## MUSIC AND ART

## The Squared Ring

Operas abound in fights of all kinds, and always have. There is a sword-fight in *Tristan*, a bull-fight in *Carmen*, a dagger-fight in *Cavalleria Rusticana*, a gum-fight in *The Girl of the Golden West*, a Chinese axe-fight in *L'Oracolo*, not to mention word-fights of staggering intensity, especially when a prima-donna screams in Italian and a baritone roars his defy in French.

But a real prize-fight has not yet been enacted on any American, French, German or Italian lyric stage. Except for a few half-hearted, ineffectual wrestling-passes, no U. S. opera-goer has seen even a hint of its possibilities.

In England, however, home of rock-bound tradition, the thing has been done, and no less a personage than H. M. Queen Mary, royally prim and sensitive, has vigorously acclaimed the innovation. The prize-fight opera was given a private performance last week before representatives of the Court and critics. Enthusiasm was unbounded. Experts marvelled at the way in which the composer handled his difficult subject.

The Great Scene particularly evoked acclamation. The two contestants were milling gloriously on the stage, while the orchestra milled away at its violins and double-basses, *prestissimo furioso*. The chorus was divided—a part of it in each of the rivals' corners. Choral shouts mingled with the principals' gasps, with the thud of leather on flesh, with the nervous shrieks of the piccolo. The climax arrived with the referee's musical cry of "Foul!", which "rent the ear" and which was followed by the trained diapason of hoots and yowls from rival corners.

London now awaits with ill-concealed impatience the first public performance of this alluring work. Something of the sort might have been expected ever since Bernard Shaw, in his *The Admirable Bashville*, put the fortunes of the pugilist on the stage in heroic blank verse. And now it has been suggested that the American composer turn away from Negro, Red Indian and Sunday Supplement subjects, and devote his muse to creating an interpretation of the character and physique of Jeff or John L. Sullivan for Chaliapin's titanic bass voice—and figure. This may mean that the operatic star (male) of tomorrow will go into training with a skipping-rope rather than with deep-breathing exercises.

Said *The New York World*: "In opera it is essential that the tenor shall be either a very young and poor man who gets the girl at last, or else a very wild and rich rake who eventually re-

ceives what is known in ring parlance as the raspberry. The American public would not tolerate any of its fistic heroes in the latter unflattering light. And the American public could not conceivably believe in the verisimilitude of the first rôle. For none in America ever heard of a poor young boxer."

...

## At Prague

It is now some years since Ferruccio Benvenuto Busoni, Italian master-pianist and modernist, startled the musical intelligenzia by advocating an entirely new musical scale. It was to be composed of quarter-tones, the pitch of each two adjacent tones being only half of what it is on a piano. It was then already noted that music played on a quarter-tone piano would only sound "out of tune"—and that this would be no novelty at all. Quarter-tone effects, it was added, were achieved by every Hawaiian guitar-player when he executed that lugubrious wailing slide along his seductively twanging strings.

Since then, futuristic string-quartet composers have used quarter-tones, and really achieved genuine new effects with them. Expert violinists can manage them, with a little practice (beginners without any practice at all). At last, however, a quarter-tone piano keyboard has been invented, by one Alois Haba, a young Czech pupil of the daring Franz Schreker. His instrument was the chief exhibit at the International Music Festival held in Prague last month.

The Prague celebration was a riot of modernistic delicacies. Arnold Schönberg, Florent Schmitt, Sergei Prokofiev, Ernest Bloch, Arthur Honegger were all well represented by new works, guaranteed to irritate unaccustomed ears. A new composer of unquestioned merit was also brought to light on this occasion. He is Alexander von Zemlinsky, an Austro-Czecho-Slovakian. His Third, or "Lyric," Symphony was performed; its seven long movements are all built around a single leading motif: the theme of "a man bent on conquest and adventure, to whom love is but an episode in a life of combat and struggle." Zemlinsky used a baritone voice and many kettledrums to bring home with emphasis his dominant idea.

## A Lay Critic

At the loan show of the Contemporary Art Society in Colnaghi's, Bond St., London, the Prime Minister of England opened an exhibition of modernist French painting. Represented were Braque, Perain, Dufresne, Dufy, Flandrin, Friez, Marchand, Matisse, Picasso, Segonzac, Utrillo, Bonnard. The Prime Minister seemed quite familiar with such names and quite at home in the midst of Contemporary Art. "He proceeded to state, without false gusto, a few simple truths about Art, pointing out that Art, like Nature, never dies, that the old masters of today were once contemporaries, a fact too frequently forgotten by their exclusive worshippers, that the contemporaries of today will be the old masters of tomorrow, and that the function of the enlightened is to select them. He dwelt with considerable warmth on the part which Art and its appreciation plays in overcoming national prejudices, and securing international concord, concluding with a tribute to French genius."

...

## Brangwyn, Gauguin

In addition to the much-discussed French Moderns, there are two other interesting exhibitions current in London: Frank Brangwyn at Burlington House, and Paul Gauguin at the Leicester Galleries. The Brangwyn exhibition also was opened by Prime Minister MacDonald. Many of the canvases were loaned by the late Prince Matsukata of Tokio.

...

## Beeswax

Miniature portraits in wax are no novelty. They were a favorite genre in the 16th Century, and have always been a popular stunt because the medium lends itself to such palpable imitation of Nature. At present, one Mrs. Calcott of London is experimenting with a new method in wax. "She does not try to make her miniatures lifelike and for that reason is more artistic. . . ." She says of her process that she uses pure white beeswax and melts the color into it. To a large extent she makes her portraits by taking casts of a clay or wax model, particularly because it would be so difficult to keep wax clean in London. Each color must be cast separately, the parts afterwards joined up with a hot tool. She has been especially successful in portraits of infants and small children where the delicacy of the flesh and coloring is beautifully rendered in the soft translucency of the wax.

## BOOKS

### Pollyanna Comes Back *Orange Blossoms, Drivel, Gladness*

Nine years ago, when *Pollyanna* and its sequel *Pollyanna Grows Up* had newly burst upon the view, one reviewer, more prophetically than he knew, remarked: "Pollyanna retires from her second book at the age of 20 and she is 'glad, glad, glad for—everything' for she and Jimmy love each other. . . . Two other incidental romances and some mysteries still remain unsolved; so [he added apprehensively] it may be necessary for more 'glad' books to follow."

Precisely this has happened. This maddeningly idyllic girl has reappeared.

The Story. Pollyanna Whittier, inventor of the famed "glad game" (which consists of picking out silver linings for all the blackest clouds), marries Jimmy Pendleton in Chapter One and becomes forthwith "just the entrancing, glad little bride you would expect her (from the previous Pollyanna books\*) to be." It rains on her wedding-day, Jimmy hasn't much money, their apartment looks out on fire-escapes, Jimmy eats up the chicken-salad she was saving for dinner, just because he happens to find it alone and unprotected in the ice-box—but things of this sort are, to Pollyanna, merely added reasons for finding something to be "glad" about. Even when the War comes and Jimmy must leave for Plattsburg, does she weep? Certainly not! She strokes his hair, "murmurs tender comforting things," sews his buttons on, sends him away with a smile.

Then she goes back to her old home in Belvidersville, Vt., lives with her Aunt Polly. Here it was that she had arrived some years before (in *Pollyanna*), a forlorn little orphan determined to play the "glad game." This was the same little corner she had brightened before, and naturally it falls on its neck to make her welcome. It has not forgotten the wistful little minister's daughter who even found something to be "glad" about when a pair of crutches was all that came for her in the missionary barrel.

Belvidersville has apparently become an ideal community, through her ministrations, so it beams upon her now and is "glad" with her. She industriously makes bandages and comfort-kits, exposes a woman who has been writing poison-pen letters to send to the soldiers. But meanwhile she never writes

Jimmy about her great "secret," for which of course she is "gladder" than ever.

When James Senior comes back from the War, and is asked to pick out James Junior from a group of eight babies, he, of course, chooses the right



HARRIET LUMMIS SMITH  
*She, too, has a sense of humor*

one, inevitably, because James Junior looks up and laughs at him, "glad," while the other seven bowl in misery.

The Significance. When Eleanor H. Porter, author of the first two *Pollyanna* books, died four years ago, Pollyanna ostensibly died with her. But her publishers were loath to lose such a gold-mine. They cast about for a successor, and now they have blandly announced that they "felt that the lamented death of the creator of *Pollyanna* should not deprive the public of the eagerly awaited continuation of the story of *Pollyanna* and the *glad* game. They believe that in this 'labor of love' Harriet Lummis Smith, herself a well-known author,\* has carried on with unqualified success."

The ethics of the proceeding seem a little hazy. One wonders whether *Pollyanna's* creator would be unqualifiedly "glad" at this calm appropriation of her brain-child. It is true, however, that there have been and still are voracious readers of this drivel. Over half a million copies of *Pollyanna* were sold, it was translated into five languages, including Japanese, and a Finnish edition is now under way. A prodigious mushroom crop of "Glad Clubs" sprang up in its wake, and innumerable

\*The Friendly Terrace books, the Peggy Raymond books.

families were afflicted with "glad" the girls who, when a boy stung it were glad it wasn't two boys.

The Author. Harriet Lum Smith, author of much juvenile literature, started work in her Philadelphia studio as soon as the publishers decided that Mrs. Porter's mantle was to descend upon her. Said she: "I have some outlook on life [as Mrs. Porter a wholesome and cheerful outlook—I flatter myself that I, too, have a sense of humor."

### New Books

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

THE DIVINE LADY—E. Barrington Dodd, Mead (\$2.50). In this apt semi-history of Lady Hamilton, true mixed with fiction in pleasing g. Its author has recreated with abhor skill the atmosphere in which she lived an amazing, colorful figure whose life raised her from the most ignoble to be the model and inspiration of immortal Romney's genius who created her his "Divine Lady," to be the life of the Embassy at the British Legation in Naples and dazzling center of brilliance, to be the intimate of the thriving and lovely Neapolitan Queen Marie Caroline, sister to Marie Antoinette of tragic memory, and last but not least the passion and inspiration of son, hero of Trafalgar, ill-fated, genius, breath-takingly beautiful, object of adoration and of scorn, E. Hamilton's star flashed through triumph, troublous skies, and two turns have not quenched its splendor.

She is the type incomparable for a tale, and an incomparable tale as author made of it—a vivid page after of History and endowed anew with UNIVER DISPUTE—Agnes Reppel Houghton Mifflin (\$2.00). If this sounds acrimonious, one glance at author's name will allay suspicion. Reppel could not be disputation she would. Her essays are among most polished, civilized, smooth-flow products of contemporary pens. erudition is always so glossed over silken-smooth phrasing that one not at once compass its depth. In addition, she has a quick little point: deft humor, a keen sense of wit. She never stresses her points—but makes them, neatly, incisively, complete. The subject-matter of present group of essays ranges *The Masterful Puritan and The Dignity of Discontent, To the Am Laughs* (a charming discussion of humor), and *The Idolatrous Do*, dispassionate subjects, but one in Miss Reppel lines up the hosts the stage for battle, then grac withdraws.

\*POLLYANNA (Trade Mark) of the ORANGE BLOSSOMS, THE THREE GLAD (Trade Mark) BOOKS—HARRIET LUMMIS SMITH—Page, Boston (\$2.00).

\*\**Pollyanna* and *Pollyanna Grows Up*.

## Editor Sedgwick He Receives Irate Letters

The Editor of *The Atlantic Monthly* is one of the hardest-working and most modest of editors. He has brought a staid Boston publication to a circulation almost unbelievably large for that type of magazine.\* Under his eye "The Atlantic Monthly Press" was born and is starting to flourish. *The Living Age*, now published from his offices, prospers. *The Independent*, in which he has no actual ownership, under a new group of owners and editors has moved to Massachusetts and is now making its home in the Atlantic offices under Mr. Sedgwick's benignant glances. He is one of our greatest American editors, yet I believe the public knows little about him, and that is his desire. He believes that a magazine itself should speak for the personality of the Editor, and that the personality of the Editor should not be imposed on the magazine. *The Atlantic Monthly* carries no such slogan as "Edited by Elery Sedgwick."

In his offices in Boston—colonial offices, exquisitely furnished—he appears, quiet, forceful, soft-spoken, a country gentleman, perhaps, receiving a caller in his study. I suppose many people think of him as a decided conservative, and of his publication as of the same shade of opinion. Not so. You have only to talk to Bostonians nourished in the elder tradition to find that they actually consider *The Atlantic Monthly* radical. Liberal, it assuredly is, and tuned to the latest thought; more liberal politically and culturally than it is in regard to literature. Yet it has often published matter of a startlingly controversial nature, and I fancy that its quiet Editor is not really happy unless his desk is flooded with irate letters from objecting subscribers. That is a sign of real life to him.

The opinions which back the issues of his magazine are not formed lightly. I once knew of his traveling miles and spending very nearly a month in order to visit a section of the country about which he was to publish a series of articles, and he insisted on being convinced for himself that the conditions set forth in these articles were actual.

Elery Sedgwick was born in New York City, of a family distinguished for its origins as well as its accomplishments. He was educated at Harvard. He was for a time a teacher at Groton School, then turned to editorial and publishing pursuits, and served on various magazines and publishing houses. The *Atlantic* is interesting because of its Editor's keen interest in present-day affairs, and his unwillingness to be fittid

\*The circulation of *The Atlantic Monthly* is 117,352.

into any groove of opinion. After all, that is the first characteristic, I believe, of a successful editor. J. F.

## THE THEATRE

### The Best Plays

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

#### Drama

**CORRA**—A thumping play causing the staring eye and the flushed brow, stirring up considerable expert excitement over the discovery that Eve is still the temptress.

#### Comedy

**BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK**—Vastly beguiling bit of foolery, proving that the paper-cutter is mightier than the sword when it comes to unhorsing the tire-some business-man.

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

**FATA MORGANA**—One naughty night done to a turn, in a saucy Hungarian comedy of the city siren and the country swain.

**THE SHOW-OFF**—One of the best etchings of the eternal boob, whose sprightly enthusiasm for himself remains undampened by a sparkling shower-bath of satire.

**FASHION, OR LIFE IN NEW YORK**—The Provincetown Players' diverting revival of a comedy of the 40's, with all the sentiments, asides, songs, characters, indigenous to that engaging "Awkward Age."

#### Musical

High notes in the contemporary musical score are sustained most successfully by *Keep Kool*, *I'll Say She Is*, *Charlot's Revue*, *Kid Boots*, *Innocent Eyes*.

## CINEMA

### The New Pictures

**Babbitt** The great American legion that calls George Follansbee Babbitt friend will hardly recognize his familiar figure as a skeleton, stripped of most of the flesh and blood wherewith Sinclair Lewis endowed him, strung about with a few chunks of cinematic laughter-bait, dangled rakishly by Director Beau-

mont inside the standard triangle frame. Corporeal flesh the producers could and did obtain, in the not unconvincing shape of fat Willard Louis, hitherto unknown. But of spiritual turgidity the scenario had none. For obvious reasons, Tanis Judique, middle aged and harmless in the novel, was sent to the boudoir and brought out a sleek, home-wrecking creature (Carmel Myers). Mary Alden, the Babbitt wife, has played frumpy parts until they are second nature to her.

**The Arab** The locale of *The Arab* is Northern Africa and thither Rex Ingram moved his company. In view of this effort one is somewhat disappointed not to find a more unusual picture.

The theme, rather antique, deals with a Christian Mission threatened by a Moslem uprising; with the love of a native son for the Missionary's daughter.

Ramon Navarro in the title rôle is more roughish than ever before. One is grateful for the absence of "Sheikery." While the Arab's desert-tribe does gallop across the hot sands to the rescue of the Mission at the crucial moment, Rex Ingram has not handled this in the absurd way which often causes the spectators to reach for their hats and march out.

**For Sale** A woman, of course, and in this case Claire Windsor, daughter of socially prominent Manhattanites disporting on the edge of bankruptcy. Her impecunious suitor is discarded and a wealthy one selected. Returning from a party at which the engagement was announced, the plutocratic fiancé is killed in an automobile wreck. This opens the field for Adolphe Menjou—wealthy, socially ambitious. Claire's father has misappropriated money entrusted to him for investment by Menjou.

A crude sprinkling of society functions, jazz-parties and glimpses into Apache-dens of Paris fail to help this mediocre picture.

TIME, The Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Britton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried (National Affairs, The Press), John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn (Foreign News), Weekly Contributors—Ernest Brenneke, John Farrar, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Deborah Douglas, Alexander Klemin, Agnes Pike, Frank Vreeland, Peter Mathews. Published by TIME, Inc., H. R. Luce, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; B. Hadden, Sec'y-Treas., 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rate, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.50. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York; New England representatives, Sweetney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.; circulation manager, Roy E. Lutz, Inc., Vol. IV, No. 3.

## RELIGION

## Saints

The Roman Catholic Church in England is proceeding industriously in the work of elevating 252 British martyrs to the rank of Saint.

In 1874 Cardinal Manning and the Roman Bishops of England petitioned the Pope to "introduce the cause" of 315 persons who had been executed for heresy in the reigns of Henry VIII, Elizabeth, James I (1509-1625). The Pope granted the honor of beatification (Sainthood) to 54 of them and assigned their general feast to May 4. The remaining 261 were given the lower rank of "Venerable Servants of God." Later, 9 more were proved to be Saints and were beatified accordingly.

Last year the Pope granted a Court of Inquiry into the cause of the remaining 252.

The Court sits at Westminster Cathedral. It convenes twice each week to examine and pass on the evidence. The 252 causes will require about two years' work. Final decision rests with the Pope after the ecclesiastical lawyers have completed their arguments for and against beatification.

The 252 persons, long dead, whose degree of holiness is the subject of such intense investigation, are representative of every county in Great Britain. Some were persons of high degree, some of low; for example, the candidates for Sainthood from London are:

Name and place of execution:  
William Carter, printer; Tyburn, 1584  
John Lowe, priest; Tyburn, 1586  
Thomas Felton, priest; Brentford, 1588  
Richard Leigh, priest; Tyburn, 1588  
Polydore Pladen, priest; Tyburn, 1591  
Edward Waterson, priest; Newcastle, 1593  
Earl of Arundel; Tower of London, 1595  
Thomas Garnet, S.J.; Tyburn, 1604  
Hugh Green, priest; Dorchester, 1642  
John Gavan, S.J.; Tyburn, 1679  
Viscount Stafford; Tower Hill, 1680

Executions of heretics cannot properly be understood unless it is remembered that high treason, in those days, was heresy. That high treason was heresy was a ruling of the Roman Catholic Church which was taken over by the Anglican Church when it separated from Rome. This same doctrine is still technically the law of the Roman Church, and received expression as late as 1864, when Pope Pius IX (Pio Nono) issued his tremendous Syllabus of Errors.

"It is an error to assert that every man is free to embrace the religion he shall believe true, guided by the light of reason."

"It is an error to assert that the

"This was the Syllabus in which the Pope said: 'Si quis dixerit: Romanus Pontifex potest se debeat cum progressu, cum liberalismo et cum recenti civitate esse reconciliabile et compatibile—sententia sit.' " (Whoever says that the Roman Pontiff can or ought to come in terms with progress, liberalism or modern civilization—let him be accursed.)

Church ought to be separated from the State and the State from the Church."

"It is an error to assert that in the present day it is no longer expedient that the Catholic religion shall be held as the only religion of the State, to the exclusion of all other modes of worship."

"It is an error to assert that it is allowable to refuse obedience to legitimate princes."

## Santaro Honda

A Buddhist priest, representing a league of 6,000,000 Japanese, traveled



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SANTARO HONDA

He arrived on a day of death

to Washington to see the President. He arrived on a day of death, wrote a letter, departed.

THE HONORABLE CALVIN COOLIDGE

Sir: It would be highly impudent of me, a stranger from across the sea, to address the President of the United States, were it not for the fact that I have traveled many thousands of miles only to deliver to him a message which millions upon millions, who believe in the Buddhist teachings of mercy and tolerance as expounded by the great Saint Nichiren, of Japan, wish me to deliver.

That message it was my hope and desire to deliver personally to you. Upon my arrival in Washington, however, I was profoundly grieved to hear of the demise of your beloved son. It would be an inexcusable intrusion on my part to ask for an audience with you at such a time.

Speaking for the followers of the teachings of Saint Nichiren, it is my first duty to convey to your heart-felt gratitude for your and your countrymen's magnificent generosity. . . . It is supreme. Its voice can never be drowned by the tumult of politics. Of all times this is the time when the followers of Nichiren should undimly and steadfastly stand by his eternal doctrine of tolerance, love and righteousness. My second duty, then, is to convey to you, and through you to the American people, the humble assurance that all in our power to convince our countrymen that the way to set American-Japanese relations aright is to walk in the footsteps of the Great Saint. . . .

The third message, then, which I am

asked to deliver to you is that the follow of Saint Nichiren, humbly ask you and your fellow citizens to join with them in a common prayer, invoking love, tolerance and justice in the words of Christ, and we in language of Nichiren. . . .

May I conclude this humble message with the assurance that the followers of Nichiren are praying and will continue to pray for you and your people, as they pray for their people, so that the hands of love will knit the two nations in their endeavor to keep peace of the Pacific.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) SANTARO HONDA,  
Representing the Buddhist Salvation League of Japan.

## LAW

## Annual Convention

At Philadelphia, 2,000 men of 1 hushed their private conversations the bang of Robert E. Lee Sans gavel. Forthwith he, as President opened the 47th Annual Convention the American Bar Association.

Addressees. Mr. Saner, of Dall Denounced the growing tendency Congress toward the enactment sumptuary laws, as striking at fundamentals of constitutional government (with particularly strong reference to Senator LaFollette's amendment to limit the power of the U. Supreme Court.) Likened the U. Government to the planetary system wherein balancing of forces prevails chaos.

U. S. Senator George Wharton P per of Pennsylvania: Inquired if federal judges should not be spared "the shock of industrial warfare," burden of legislative and executive problems. Defended peaceable picketing, a strike weapon, as "domestic by England. Inveighed against industrial intrusions.

U. S. Attorney General Harlan Stone: Warned of a decline in law administration due to a lowered tone, lowered standards, of the American lawyer. Saw no reason why the public prosecutor should be a political appointee. Announced that he would meet with committee of the National Association of States Attorneys General to discuss procedure in his forthcoming U. prosecution of big oil interests under the anti-trust law.

Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard University Law School: Differentiated between law as "the régime of social control through legal institutions" law as "the body of legal precepts which obtain for the time being in a particular society." Declared that social and economic progress had come about through discontent with law the latter definition. Urged full continuous creative effort to keep precepts abreast of the times, thus surmounting progress.

Former Attorney General Albert J. Evans: Exhorted his colleagues to the speedy preparation and adoption



of a "model code" as planned by the Association's Committee on Law Enforcement. Stated that at its last session the Legislature of his State created "nearly a hundred new crimes that did not exist before."

William Draper Lewis, Director of the American Law Institute: Stated that definite progress had been made by his Institution on its undertaking of restating, in simple English terms, the common law.

**Reports.** A recommendation to enlist State support for a bill in Congress authorizing the Supreme Court to make and publish rules in common law actions.

A censure of the Senate committee that side-tracked a House bill providing for the consolidation, codification, revision, reenactment of the general permanent laws of the U. S.

A recommendation that the Government publish noteworthy changes in state laws.

A recommendation that State Bar Associations work for the passage of the Norris resolution to amend the Constitution so that Congress would meet the first Monday in January and the President and Vice President be inaugurated the third Monday of that month.

**Officers.** Charles Evans Hughes, U. S. Secretary of State, was named President of the Association but could not be present to make a speech of acceptance at a banquet that terminated the Convention. Secretary: William C. Coleman, Maryland. Treasurer: Frederick E. Wadhams, New York.

**London.** Just before the last session adjourned, each barrister was handed a card: "Clothing for Men on Shipboard—Day, sports or lounge; evening, tuxedo, light overcoat, cap."

"In London—Day, business clothes; for receptions, etc., cutaway, silk hat; evenings, full dress (tuxedo permissible)."

Equipped with these instructions, some 1,200 of the gathering rejoined their wives and children, took ship in New York for Merry England. The great Hegira, led by Charles E. Hughes, was at the cordial invitation of the Bench and Bar of England.

**Women.** Also in Philadelphia, 100 women convened representing the National Women Lawyers' Association. Miss Emilie M. Bullowa, of New York, declined reelection as President; Mrs. Rose Falls Bres of Brooklyn accepted.

"We want wigs" was one keynote struck at this Convention. Another was: "Feminism is now an asset to women attorneys. It is the girl with the real womanly qualities who now appeals to judges and juries. . . . The flat-heeled, sailor-hatted, high-collared woman lawyer is out of date."

## MEDICINE

### Michigan Smallpox

On Feb. 11, a citizen of Windsor, Canada, died of hemorrhagic smallpox, so unusual in character that it was not recognized before numerous persons had come in contact with the patient. Cases soon developed in neighboring cities and in the State of Michigan. During the first six months of 1924, 3,999 cases of smallpox were reported in Michigan, of which 1,532 were in Detroit. From Jan. 1 to May 30, there were 106 deaths from smallpox in Detroit and 27 in the rest of the State. The Health Officer of the Canadian cities involved issued a report on the relation of vaccination to the outbreak: no person who had been successfully vaccinated at any time in his life died of smallpox; of those who had never been successfully vaccinated and who developed the disease, 71% died; no one who had been vaccinated successfully within the previous twelve years developed smallpox; nurses, whose only protection against the disease was recent vaccination, nursed patients for weeks without contracting smallpox.

### Not Wanted!

Some weeks ago it was pointed out (TIME, May 5) that there had been an influx of foreign physicians into the U. S., and that this was undesirable in many cases. The following States have taken action to require application for naturalization papers, actual citizenship, or an examination written in English, before a foreign physician can be licensed: Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas.

### Sleeping Sickness

From England was reported a sharp increase in the number of cases of the new sleeping sickness (Encephalitis lethargica). Every week of 1924 has revealed, for that matter, a relentless increase. For the week ending Jan. 12 the number was ten; for the week ending April 19, 253. Only 541 cases were recorded for the whole of 1919. The current year thus far has recorded 1,409 cases.

Lethargic encephalitis has not the slightest connection with African sleeping sickness (Trypanosomiasis). The name is more appropriate to the former disease than to the latter. Sleep symptoms are not invariably characteristic of the African sickness, but they occur whenever the parasite localizes in the fluid of the spinal cord or in the

brain. Since they are conspicuous when present, the disease got its popular name from them. Sleep is a marked and invariable symptom of encephalitis, ranging from a light slumber to a profound coma.

The cause and cure of encephalitis are still unknown. There are no known preventive measures to be taken. It first attracted wide attention when it appeared in Europe and North America in the wake of the epidemic of influenza in 1917-18, and it has been noticeable in England only for the last five years. Its history, however, is longer, for a few isolated cases were recorded in Central Europe in 1712, and it followed, also, the influenza outbreak of 1890.

It is probably not communicable. In the U. S. the case fatality rate has been about 29%, with the greater number of fatalities in cases where the onset of the disease was sudden. The onset is usually gradual. Symptoms: Headache, vertigo, eye troubles, changes in speech, a low fever, a peculiar mask-like expression of the face, a lethargy which gradually develops into coma, or, rarely, into wakeful delirium.

In 1918 investigators of the U. S. Health Department decided that encephalitis is "a specific disease and must be caused by a specific living virus which has a specific affinity for the central nervous system." It is *sui generis*. The virus eludes discovery.

**In Africa.** The cause of African sleeping sickness, on the other hand, is well known to be a blood parasite (trypanosome) transmitted by the tsetse fly. It never occurs outside of Africa. It has been almost conquered by driving the fly away from human habitations, and the prescribed method of treatment (usually with arsenic in certain forms) is generally effective. Unlike encephalitis, trypanosomiasis is always characterized by a severe progressive fever—a daily rise of temperature.

Better remedies for trypanosomiasis will be needed as long as there are tsetse flies in Africa. During 1920 Germany is known to have developed a valuable trypanocide, "Bayer 205." This medicine was so effective that it attracted the attention of all interested in tropical diseases, but its makers refused to tell the secret of its composition. The Germans virtually offered it as the price for the restoration of their African colonies (TIME, Feb. 4).

At last a French chemist, Fourneau, and his associates have produced a substance which they think is identical with "205."



## EDUCATION

### Heads

In recounting (in its issue for June 30) the death and record of the late Dr. Huber Gray Buehler, headmaster of the famed Maria H. Hotchkiss School, *TIME* set down, as leading secondary schools of the country, Hotchkiss, Taft, The Hill, Lawrenceville, Groton, Phillips Exeter, Phillips Andover.

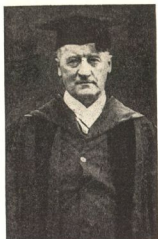
Wrote a Mercersburg Academy graduate: "I . . . along with many fellow alumni, resent the fact that you omitted the name of Mercersburg and the mention of her headmaster, Dr. William Mann Irvine, from an article which ends with this sentence: 'These are the schools which during the last quarter-century have achieved some national repute.' You entirely ignore Mercersburg. She is recognized as one of the five greatest—Andover, Exeter, Lawrenceville and The Hill being the other four. She is more democratic than any other school of which you made mention—perhaps that is the reason you so tactlessly passed her by."

"If a school is to be judged only by her athletics, then Mercersburg is greater than even Exeter and her quarterbacks, for who will ever forget Meredith or Woodring or Keck or Caldwell; if she is to be acclaimed only for her scholastic attainments, again she reaches forth and holds those laurels with Andover; if her greatness lies in her wealth alone, you rightfully omitted her name, for Mercersburg does not have the money that Hill does, nor does Mercersburg teach that success and happiness come hand in hand with riches. . . ."

Dr. William Mann Irvine, graduate of Exeter and of Princeton, has guided the destinies of Mercersburg Academy for 31 years. While a youthful Professor of Social Science at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., he was offered the headmastership shortly after his 27th birthday. He moved to Mercersburg, Pa., found there a few acres of weeds and one old building, his "school." Today his personality and vision are reflected in a large (\$50 enrolment), firmly-founded institution with a reputation for vigor, discipline (stiff collars at classes), scholarship, a thoroughgoing democratic spirit.

At St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., moves another figure very visible upon the educational horizon—the Rev. Samuel Smith Drury, rector. Thought of by many as a formalist because of his dignified, clerical presence and rather stiff manner in public, Dr. Drury is at

heart, and in method, a humanist. He believes in atmosphere. He believes in being "one of the boys"; walks with them; works with them; remembers their first names forever; keeps abreast of their family affairs. His school is noted rather for the stamp of cultured, urbane gentility that it imparts to its graduates, than for preëminence in any



DR. WILLIAM M. IRVINE  
"Discipline, scholarship, democracy"

special line. The alumni are known to compose one of the most devoted bodies of their kind in the country.

Tall, "lantern-jawed," severe of mien, Dr. Drury little resembles Dr. Frederick Luther Gamage, head of the Pawling School at Pawling, N. Y., who is short, grayish, kindly of appearance. But the two may be classed together as being "schoolmasters" rather than "educators." Character-building, not marks, is their mutual aim. Dr. Gamage relinquished the headmastership of St. Paul's School, Garden City, N. Y., after 14 years' tenure, took with him three close associates, founded the Pawling School in 1908.

From Lakeville, Conn., the trustees of the Maria H. Hotchkiss School announced the appointment of Walter H. Buell as Acting Headmaster to succeed the late Dr. Buehler. Mr. Buell, now 25 years a Hotchkiss master, had of late shared with Dr. Buehler in the school's administration. He is known to the boys as "a hard master, strict in class and at table, kind at heart and a knock-out German prof." They call him "The Bull," for no more obvious reason than that which has for years

inspired Hill School men to credit G. Rolfe, long the counsellor Hill headmasters, "The Walrus."

### Abroad

In Holland. Fifty American guests of the University of during a special "Netherlands for American Students," quished Dutch scholars lectured in English. Among the guests: Mrs. Frank Crane (famed Mor Dr. and Mrs. Harry Pratt (onetime President of the University of Chicago), American student Oxford and Cambridge.

In Germany, authorities announce that at German universities students numbered 60,748 in 1919. The number of students (summer term) in from 4,057 to 8,761 (for 1923). ing German university enrol Berlin (founded 1809), 12,520; Cologne (founded 1388), 5,270; Frankfurt-am-Main (founded 1914), Hamburg (founded 1919), Munich (founded 1472), 8,600.

In Scotland, "teaching is a d occupation, an honored profession is paid accordingly. Scotland best public schools in the world said 20 Scottish teachers, stepped ashore in Manhattan for travel.

From London, went Albert bridge, Chairman of the Wo society for Adult Education Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., to for his organization's part Chautauqua jubilee symposium be held next week. Said he: education has become a fact many countries."

At Glasgow, an exhibit opened illustrative of the progress in the education of a child, from the nursery to the old of a university. Pupil Glasgow schools performed.

## SCIENCE

### Death of Lamme

"B. G. Lamme is dead. How our 112,000,000 know his name? He of the four greatest electricians in the world—Edison, Tesla, and Steinmetz—other three. Lamme and Steinmetz: —Aerutic, Adams, Hears, Editor At Ohio State University young Benjamin Lamme electricity but slightly. He prodigy in mathematics—wonders plains his later power to per most intricate inventions in the without pencil or paper. Did calculus and high-range motion were his diversions.

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graduation, in 1888, he entered the employ of the Westinghouse Co. He began inventing then, and stopped only at his death, after having given the world 150 useful devices.

His more important achievements: the "umbrella" generators to which the waters of Niagara Falls were first harnessed; the high tension system of power transmission; the synchronous converter employed on New York City subways for converting alternating to direct current; the generating equipment for the first big railway electrification (on the N. Y., N. H. & H.); the single-phase alternating current; the single reduction-gear street-car motor, which, although designed in 1890, is the type still used. His conception of the single-phase alternating-current railway system, now in universal use, is declared to have revolutionized the industry. The 62,500-kilowatt generator which he recently designed was larger than Steinmetz had conceded to be possible.

## "Museum of Engineering"

In name and membership the National Museum of Engineering and Industry, Inc., already exists. But it has no home. Its sponsors now propose to erect one on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Its present headquarters are in the Engineering Societies Building, Manhattan.

Here would dwell the models of inventions, once revolutionary, now antiquated. Here the First Cause of street cars, steamboats, telephones could be seen. "In this way the U. S. will be given the kind of institution which all the great European nations have possessed for years."

In the American plan, however, a departure is proposed, made necessary by the vastness of the territory. In addition to the central collection at Washington, special collections—such as replicas of historical exhibits—will be sent about for public view. Also "live machinery" of various modern processes will be placed in affiliated museums in the industrial centres of every State.

A number of very old models and records have already been collected.

Dr. Elihu Thomson is President of the new organization.

It was he who received this year the Kelvin Gold Medal from the Royal Society, at the Kelvin Centenary in London, "in recognition of his preeminence in those branches of engineering with which Baron Kelvin's"

\*Baron William Thomson Kelvin, born in Belfast in 1824, was the most eminent physicist of his time. He published over 300 original papers covering every branch of physical science. He made possible submarine telegraphy, and invented practically all the instruments used by electrical engineers for measurements.



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DR. ELIHU THOMSON

"Seven hundred electrical patents"

scientific work and researches were identified."

Dr. Thomson's first important invention dates from 1876—a centrifugal separator for fluids of different density. He achieved the thorough lamination of armature cores, and in 1889 greatly improved electric-lighting apparatus. Other inventions are: a constant-current regulator for arc light dynamos (he perfected the arc lamp), the induction motor, the art of welding metals by electricity, the magnetic blow-out for switches, lighting erectors of various types, constant current transmitters, a generator which was "one of the first and most effective and ingenious" in early electrical development, a recording watt hour metre. In the field of mechanical engineering he is responsible for important developments in steam engines, steam turbines and the internal combustion engine.

Remarkable as is Benjamin G. Lamme's record of 150 U. S. electrical patents, Dr. Elihu Thomson has 700.

## World Quart

A determined drive on behalf of the metric system will be made by the Pan American Standardization Conference, which is to meet at Lima, Peru, in November. From Washington it was last week announced that Secretary of Commerce Hoover is one of those who think that the nations of the world would be more amicable were their ways of weighing and measuring the same. Said Mr. Hoover: "It may well be

set forth, as a truism, that it is impossible to maintain proper standards of ethical conduct throughout business and industry without a proper background of recognized physical standards of quality and quantity. Much of the misunderstanding and ill-feeling arising in the course of transactions between producers and consumers can be eliminated. . . ."

Present standards need only a little changing here and there in order to conform with those of the 20 other American republics: the yard must be stretched; the quart must take on international proportions—become a world quart. Canada is expected to follow the U. S. in participation.

## Marconi as Prophet

Said Guglielmo Marconi to a learned Manhattan audience in 1922: "The radio transmission of the human voice across the Atlantic Ocean is a matter of but a few years." His prediction came true ahead of time. Last week, lecturing before distinguished Romans, the inventor of wireless telegraphy prophesied again. Said he: "High-power stations will soon be abolished. Stations of very low power will supplant them. I have been making discoveries concerning short wave-lengths. My engineer and I have patented directional waves like beams of light."

"These short waves, directed in beams, have four advantages over the long waves now in use," said Marconi: "They use up much less power; permit greater speed; are less affected by atmospheric disturbances, thus permitting 24-hour service; permit the establishment of more stations, without interference. So he foresees the scrapping of all high-power stations and a great reduction in price for commercial wireless messages."

Aged 50, Marconi has already had a long career. In 1890 he began his experiments to prove that an electric current can pass through any substance—and that it can follow an undeviating course, in whatever direction it may be started, with no need for a wire or other conductor.

In 1897 he won a great triumph—he succeeded in sending a message from Queen Victoria, ashore, to Edward of Wales aboard the royal yacht. Two years later he first came to the U. S. and has visited this country from time to time ever since. The amazing new wireless was used in reporting the 1900 U. S. Presidential elections.

Two obstacles only have slightly deflected Marconi's smooth advance:

conjugal difficulties (in 1915 he married the Hon. Beatrice O'Brien who gained a divorce in April, this year), and a commercial scandal in England. In 1912 it was charged that Premier Asquith, Chancellor George and other Cabinet officers had profited improperly through promotion of the Marconi companies. The conclusion of the matter was that blame could not be attached to the inventor and that the Cabinet members had merely been "indiscreet."

## Fakery

Last week the daily press of the U. S. gave extensive publicity to: "MECHANIC BROKE, GIVEN \$1,500,000 FOR SECRET. COPPER-HARDENING PROCESS, LOST FOR 2,000 YEARS, BOUGHT BY DETROIT FIRM." An often-found lost art was again discovered by "an obscure mechanic, of little scientific knowledge," who lives in East St. Louis.

Said an official of the Copper Research Association: "I feel uneasy and lonely unless I receive at least once a month another news story about the discovery of the 'Lost Art of Hardening Copper.' I keep these stories tacked above my desk and seldom lack fresh copy. But since copper can already be hardened as hard as anybody wants it—and much harder than was possible through the use of the one alloy known to the Ancients—the reason for this dazzling payment [of \$1,500,000] remains as obscure as the name of the company."

## Dinner

In the dining room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Manhattan, sat Richard O. Marsh of Rochester, N. Y., feeding his three "white Indian" children, rapt from Panamanian forests (TIME, June 30). Muttering among themselves, leading Manhattan scientists munched with them. Plates were removed, the three blond guests of honor were encircled, a critical examination begun. Itching with curiosity, the scientists pinched, poked, tweaked the Indians (Marguerite, Chepu, Olo), pondered over their glands.

Said some: "They are not albinos."

Others: "They are partial albinos."

Still others: "They are albinos."

Those who said "albinos" remembered their Columbus and their von Humboldt, both of whom reported albinos in Panama. Also their Cortés. He found "white ones" in Tenochtitlán.

None agreed with Mr. Marsh that here were links between the red and white races. Opinions varied as to a pathological cause for such extraordinary pallor:

1) Endocrine (ductless gland) deficiency.

2) Leucoderma, an affection of the nerves often observed in the West Indies, which produces white patches on the victim's skin.

# BUSINESS & FINANCE

## Current Situation

With domestic politics quiet for the moment, the equally political conference of the Allied Premiers over the eternal question of German reparations is again to the fore. The acridly partizan politics in Paris threaten as usual to hold up agreement upon the Experts' Plan. Yet the business community in the U. S., although heartily weary of futile European conferences, is unusually hopeful that this time some definite basis of concerted action regarding Germany can be secured. How much actual buying in U. S. markets this would develop, is problematical.

The West is reviving under better grain prices and rapidly maturing crops. Money continues easy, and now the fear of higher rates because of crop financing is being allayed. But industry is very dull, although not sufficient wage-cuts or lay-offs have been occasioned to injure retail merchandising. Even the stock market has acted somewhat weary and dispirited, despite strength in utility stocks and the better railroads.

## A Major Prophet

In the forecasting of future business conditions, there are major and minor prophets. Arthur Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, is one of the major prophets. Very rarely has he made specific and unequivocal predictions in the past, but when he has, his prophecies have almost invariably come true.

Recently Mr. Reynolds has again expressed a concrete opinion: "Within 30 days there will be a very definite and easily measurable upturn in business. I mean by that something more than a change in sentiment and a foundation for hope. . . . Business is fundamentally sound despite the difficulties of some specific industries. The political situation is much more encouraging. . . . Business has been stagnant so long that there has been a material accumulation of needs in almost all industry, and this must lead toward acceleration."

## Mr. Leaf

London bankers are in somewhat of a quandary just now. The Dawes Plan proposes to put Germany back on a gold basis, and consequently make the German mark a gold par currency. The British do not relish seeing the pound sterling lag behind in this race to return to the gold standard, as it might mean the enforced abandonment of her former international trade and financial position. The problem therefore is—how soon can the pound get back to par and a gold basis?

In an attempt to answer this ques-

tion, Mr. Walter Leaf, famed Greek-scholar and chairman of the Westminster Bank, dropped something of a bomb-shell into the discussion. In order to attract capital to London—a necessary preliminary to removing the British restrictions on the export of gold—Mr. Leaf advocates an increase in the Bank of England rediscount rate from 4 to 5%.

Now many college economists in England—notably J. M. Keynes and Arthur Kitson—doubt the advisability of going back to the gold standard anyway, and, consciously or not, are inflationists. The Labor Government is also naturally in favor of easier money. Moreover, the London money market itself rather shrinks from pursuing the heroic seemingly necessary remedy of higher rates proposed by Mr. Leaf.

In any case, a most enthusiastic and heated controversy is now going on in the London journals, over the old issue of deflation vs. inflation. Yet no one so far has met or controverted Mr. Leaf's recommendations.

## Corn

A report of the Department of Agriculture on the July 1 condition of the crops explained the sensational rise in corn recently seen. The Government's estimate of the 1924 corn crop is 2,515,000,000 bushels—a drop of 531,000,000 from the 1923 corn crop of 3,046,000,000 bushels. Acreage this year in corn was 105,604,000, compared with 103,112,000 last year. Yet despite this increased area planted to corn, a relatively short crop is anticipated, owing to the condition of the 1924 crop, which on July 1 was only 72% compared with 84.9% a year ago.

Incidentally, while the rise in corn prices at Chicago has been fundamentally due to basic economic conditions, its rapidity is reputed to be due to a large Chicago grain operator, Arthur W. Cutten. Before the poor condition of the current corn crop was apparent, there was a large "short interest" in corn, speculating for the decline. The lateness of the Spring season and the poor prospects of the corn crop, however, completely turned the tables. The visible supply is small, and Mr. Cutten and his associates are reported to control most of it. The unfortunate "shorts" are now paying through the nose by bidding up the price, to obtain corn from the farms to cover their short commitments.

## Steel

The steel business is still a debatable theme among bankers. Almost everyone tries to speak well of it, yet the actual statistics get worse and worse.

The unfilled tonnage of the U. S.



**Ignorance is criminal—  
when your child's health is at stake**  
*Learn the truth about malnutrition  
told in these 3 Little Books*

**I**GNORANCE on your part may be as disastrous to your child's health as wilful negligence or cruelty. It is especially dangerous when you are faced with an insidious condition like malnutrition—that silent, invisible, ruthless enemy that attacks children everywhere.

You cannot protect your child against malnutrition simply by instinct—or good intentions—or affection. You must have expert advice and thorough knowledge to cope with this widespread evil.

Have you, as a parent, such necessary information?

Do you know how to determine whether your child is up to par? Do you understand the dangerous results of malnutrition—both mental and physical? Can you recognize its symptoms—treat it effectively—cure it permanently?

***Facts every parent ought to know***

If you do not already know these things, send for the set of 3 Little Books, just published by the Borden Company.

They will give you complete information on malnutrition and child health. In simple, readable form, and at the same time scientific and authoritative—the last word on a subject that is attracting widespread attention.

Whether your child is in the toddler stage—

or just starting school—or passing through the period of adolescence—you will find this set of books an invaluable guide. They discuss the special problems of each age—together with correct diets, height and weight charts, and fundamental health rules.

This information is all based on the results of scientific experiments carried on for more than two years by the Nutrition Department of the Borden Company. These experiments prove that malnutrition *can* be overcome by sound health habits and the use of Eagle Brand as a regular part of a child's diet.

Schools, health organizations, child-welfare societies—and thousands of individual parents—are making practical use of the information gathered in these experiments.

Every responsible father and mother should have this set of 3 Little Books. See that there is one in *your* family. You owe it to your child to learn everything possible that will help you to give him perfect health.

THE BORDEN COMPANY  
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Name .....

Address .....



# What Policy Now?

Industrial stocks have advanced five points and railroad stocks four points from their recent low and are only a little below their 1923 high.

Are stocks too high now for profitable purchase or is there a probability of prices higher than those of the last three years? Will money tend to remain easy through the balance of the year?

What would be the effect of a speedy foreign settlement? Definite conclusions on these questions are given in Bulletin TM-41. Write for it today.

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Steel Corporation as of June 30 was only 3,262,505 tons—a decrease of 365,584 tons from the figure for May 31 preceding, and the lowest statement since November, 1914, when it was 3,242,692 tons. On the June rate of shipments, orders now on U. S. Steel's books represent about four months' business. Yet steel men seem to expect marked improvement in the industry by September.

The steel market is dull just now for purely seasonal reasons. Ingot production in June was at an annual rate of 25,600,000 tons—or about 47% of capacity. Buyers are placing only small orders and insisting on immediate shipment. As yet, steel prices have undergone no particular change, and at present apply to a comparatively small volume of business. When demand becomes more pronounced, a cut may be caused, owing to competition of different mills looking for business.

## Wheat

Reports from the West confirmed earlier predictions of the far-reaching effects of the recent rise in wheat prices. Through most of the wheat belt, the current crop is in good condition, while the marketing of Winter wheat at high prices is proceeding briskly.

Rural banks are first to benefit. Old loans frozen back in 1921 and 1922 are gradually being paid off. Indeed, bankers predict that small local banks are sufficiently supplied with liquid funds to finance the movement of the current crop without recourse to New York, Chicago and other surplus money centres to the same extent that has been necessary in recent years.

Sales of mail order houses to farmers have experienced a considerable increase, and now reports are that agricultural sections are beginning to purchase binders, weeders and other farm implements. On the other hand, the wheat farmer's hard experience since 1920 has restrained and will restrain him from land speculation, and the purchasing of more luxuries. Western bankers doubt that even a continuance of the present prosperity of the wheat belt would insure a complete cleaning up of old debts, yet the retirement of a greater part of them this year is confidently predicted.

The wheat crop promises to run some 131,000,000 bushels under that of last year, and to result in a national shortage. The Kansas territory this year is particularly in luck, as its crop will probably yield 86,000,000 bushels more than in 1923.

## Billion-Dollar Concerns

The U. S. has already developed railroad, utility and industrial corporations whose resources have passed the billion-dollar mark, but, except temporarily, no American bank has until recently broken into the "bil-

lion-dollar class." Now, however, the National City Bank of New York, with resources of \$1,027,000,000 in June 1924, has entered this field alone among our banking institutions.

For a time during the 1919-20 boom the National City was a "billion-dollar bank." In June, 1920, in fact, its resources had climbed to \$1,077,000,000. Yet at that time all banking was obviously suffering from inflation. Four years ago, when the National City established this record, its deposits amounted to \$799,000,000 and it owed \$83,000,000 to the Federal Reserve. Now its deposits stand at \$843,000,000 and it owes the Reserve Bank nothing. The increase has therefore come mainly from the bank's own assets.

President Charles E. Mitchell, when interviewed, proved gratified but cautious in predictions. "It does not necessarily mean that the bank's assets will stay constantly above the billion-dollar mark," he stated, "for a bank's resources advance and decline just as figures of car loadings or of steel tonnage rise and fall from month to month... it tends to show that today this country's banks are in better shape than ever before to carry on the financial work that they, as banks, are expected to do."

Apart from the National City Bank, America's billion-dollar concerns consist of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the U. S. Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil of New Jersey, and the Pennsylvania and the New York Central railroad systems.

## Northwestern Bank Failures

The failure of many northwestern banks in recent years has proved a political as well as a business factor of great interest and importance. In the last 3½ years, 512 banks have been closed in four northwestern states, as follows: Minnesota, 73; Montana, 122; North Dakota, 194; South Dakota, 123. Of these, 59 were national and 453 state banks. These failures occurred out of a total of 2,675 state and 691 national banks, or 3,366 altogether.

Throughout these states there were more banks per capita in 1921 than anywhere else in the country—a result of War-time prosperity on the wheat farms. Particularly under state laws, charters were issued entirely too readily. Compared with one bank to every 9,920 people in New York State and to every 6,660 people in the eastern states as a whole, Montana had a bank for every 1,370 inhabitants, South Dakota one to every 921, and North Dakota one to every 768. The capitalization of these mushroom northwestern banks was also very small. South Dakota had 45 banks capitalized at only \$5,000.

## Morley's Quip

Sitting on the seashore in Normandy, dangling his feet over a cliff and cursing French pipe tobacco, Christopher Morley (famed columnist) conceived an idea. He scrawled his pen over a piece of paper and sent it to a friend in the U. S. Said the sheet:

"Why wasn't Frank Munsey called Joshua? He made the *Sun* stand still."\*

The *Sun* (New York) is a great paper. Mr. Munsey has fostered it and buttressed it with the corpses of other great papers, which he bought at large expense. The *Sun's* circulation grows steadily. Mr. Morley must have been thinking of the *Sun's* content—not its extent.

## "Prince!"

Gum-chewers' sheetlets depend for their circulation upon bold features, vulgar "stunts", designed to be as easily comprehended and as greedily relished by the chewer as a fresh cut of Spearmint, Orbit, Beeman's, Black Jack, Beechnut, or Juicy Fruit.

Knowing this well, the *Daily Mirror* (Manhattan) splurged, with surprising success, on a topic that even a chewer would have thought to be as stale as a last month's gum-button under a seat in the subway:

LEAP YEAR—AND ED GUELPH†  
STILL A BACHELOR

"Wouldst Wed Wales?"

"How'd you like to be the ball-and-chain of Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Mr. Guelph of Britain? He loves American girls, is single, good-looking, and (they say) he can support a wife in the luxury to which she has been accustomed. Send your photograph with a letter proposing marriage and the *Daily Mirror* will forward it to the Prince. . . ."

\*"Then spake Joshua to the Lord in the day when the Lord delivered up the Amorites before the children of Israel, and he said in the sight of Israel, Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou, Moon, in the valley of Ajalon."

"And the sun stood still, and the moon stayed, until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies. Is not this written in the book of Jasher? So the sun stood still in the midst of heaven and hasted not to go down about a whole day."

"And there was no day like that before it or after it, that the Lord hearkened unto the voice of a man; for the Lord fought for Israel."—JOSHUA 10: 12.

†Ed Guelph—an ignorant mistake by the *Daily Mirror*. The Prince has been Edward Windsor ever since 1917.

(Five very complimentary poses of Britain's now-aged princeling decorated the page.)

In all gullibility, or hopeful of attracting the attention of a cinema director, lovely, fading or ambitious flappers responded. The *Daily Mirror* published



"JOSHUA"

"He made the *Sun* stand still"

the "best" alleged letters with suitable headlines:

PRINCE, HERE'S A QUEEN!

"You will notice that I'm writing you on the Fourth of July. I don't mean anything personal by that, I assure you. . . . For five years I've been following you across the sea of printer's ink that has enabled me to be with you in your travels. I have seen you in the movie news reels. I have read so much about you that I feel as if I've known you for always."

"Somehow I'm not conscious of less majesty when I write to you. Somehow I didn't get a reaction of skepticism when I read in the *Daily Mirror* that those of us who will never, in the ordinary channels, get a chance to write to you, will now have a chance. . . ."

"I wonder, Prince of Wales, if you're a good enough sport to answer me? Hopefully, GLORIA DEDMAN," (artist's model).

OBEY IMPULSE, PRINCE

"... I hope, Your Royal Highness, you'll like my likeness. You can't see my hair. It's golden brown and my eyes are blue. I've been sitting on the beach all afternoon, trying to make up the sort of a letter a Prince would be interested in and somehow I find I can't write to you in flowery phrases. I can only say that every time you fall off a horse and I read about it in my favorite newspaper, I feel as though I

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We have several attractive 7% issues available for July investment. Mail the coupon today for full information and July offering sheet describing these 7% first mortgage bond issues.

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had fallen off. Really . . . you need somebody to take care of you—not a groom for your horse, but a bride for your house. . . . Look at Lady Astor. She was one of us . . . MARGARET FISHER."

Other headlines:

AN OUTDOOR GIRL, PRINCE!  
YOU THRILL HER, WALES  
PRINCE, MEET MISS LOWEN-  
THAL!

The last based all on her picture, taken in a skin-tight bathing suit; was represented as having written only:

"I am enclosing a photograph of myself, from which you may arrive at a decision."

## CELEBRATED "Monte Carlo"

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## SPORT

### Olympiad

"Athletically, all mankind is divided into three parts—the agile Americans, the hardy Finns, and the rest. And of these, the Americans are the greatest."—thus the World Sprint, musing over the official score-sheet of the eighth Olympic Games where it lay pinned on the Judges' Desk in Colombes Stadium, Paris.

As in ancient days, trials of bodily strength, skill and speed are still universally regarded as the pith and core of the Games. Therefore, though many other events were yet to be contested, America was proclaimed Olympic Champion for 1924 when the track-and-field events were concluded and the points stood: U. S., 255; Finland, 166; Great Britain, 85½; Sweden, 31½; France, 26½.

**Third\* Day.** Monotonous rainfall continued.

Having won the javelin-throw and the 10,000-metre run, the Finns held off until the pentathlon. Then Lehtonen again goaded the Americans and a Hungarian, Sonfay, sprinkled salt in the wound by taking first and second respectively, from R. Legendre. Up

went the blue and white ensign on the victory flagpole a third time.

**Fourth Day.** Next morning three gigantic American shot-putters—Clarence Houser, Glenn Hartranft, Ralph G. Hills—strode determinedly out of the locker-room. Picking up their missiles they catapulted them afar, shook hands with each other, strode back to the locker-room. Down came the Finnish flag, up went America's.

In the afternoon a raven-haired arrow sped 800 yards to the tape. England's flag went up, the Prince of Wales stood on the track congratulating his future subject—D. G. A. Lowe.

At the broad-jumping pit, a dusky form plunked into the sawdust, was lifted out, groaning. De Hart Hubbard, Michigan Negro, had won for America, had made his winning jump despite the excruciating pain of a pulled tendon. Ned Gourdin, Harvard Negro, leaped to second place.

**Fifth Day.** Before the 200-metre sprint, Head Coach Lawson Robertson spat fire at his fleet charges, enflamed Scholz and Paddock so that they went blazing by Harold Abrahams (their extinguisher in the 100-metre race) and E. H. Liddell (the Scotch parson who had refused to compete in "the century" because it was held on Sunday).

Dan Kinsey whirled through 110 metres of hurdles for another U. S. win.

It was Finland's turn again. First Willie Ritola spurned the pack of 3,000-metre steeple-chasers and set his second world's record. Katz, his countryman, followed close.

**Sixth Day.** The stage was set for two races. Imperturbable Paavo Nurmi (Finland) trotted forth, wiriest of the wiry, hard, slender and supple as a rapier. Carrying a stop watch in his hand to gauge his pace, he first loped 1,500, then 5,000 metres at a speed that broke all his followers' hearts and lungs, save Ritola's, who finished at Nurmi's shoulder in the second race. (Ritola had run 26,000 metres in five days. Nurmi had won twice within two hours.)

U. S. victories that sixth day were the hammer-throwing of Fred Toottell and the pole-vaulting tied by Glen Graham and Lee Barnes, 17-year-old Californian.

**Seventh Day.** The sun came out blistering. When the 1924 starters dug their holes, the world's record for the 400-metre run stood at 48½ secs. When Liddell, spindly Scotch parson, snapped the tape in the final, it was 47½ secs. Before Liddell settled the matter the record had been broken twice in heats, by Imbach, an unsung Swiss, by Fitch, a fast Chicagoan.

**Eighth Day.** With a hop, step and jump that covered over 50 feet, Winter of Australia started the eighth-day sensations. That was a world's record, and another came in heats of the 400-metre relay—set by Americans after Britons and Dutchmen had already fractured the standing mark.

Came a call for the 10,000-metre

cross-country grind. The sweltering crowd roared greeting to the 39 who pawed the mark, then settled back to wonder how the 39 could possibly endure such searing heat. Out of the Stadium went the runners, to dusty roads, to sunbaked fields. Half an hour later Nurmi's lithe effortless figure came through the Marathon Gate, followed shortly by the indefatigable Ritola and by Earl Johnson (stalwart U. S. Negro), by a sun-stricken, staggering, vomiting, fainting rabble. Only 15 of the 39 finished. Just outside the Stadium many lay prostrate, high dead, in a hollow by some tennis courts where the sun was furnace-hot. Nurmi jogged freshly to his shower.

Crosswhite Harold Osborne and Emerson Norton had clinched the Olympic title for the U. S. with top places in the decathlon.

**Final Day.** Ugo Frigerio, Italian pedestrian, strode in from the 10,000-metre walk with his country's first score. Osborne of America took the decathlon with a world's record point total. Clarence Houser's discus hurtled and ten more points were chalked up for the U. S. Four U. S. quarter-milers broke the world's 1,600-metre relay mark and four U. S. sprinters the 400-metre relay mark—20 more points. Nurmi, Ritola and their Finnish friends were not pressed for the 3,000-metre relay.

A bugle-blast rang out at the Marathon Gate. Into the Stadium loped Stenroos, a little Finnish woodworker, still perky after 26 miles over hill and dale. He was crowned King of the Games with the laurel wreath, after an Italian, an American, another Finn, a Briton, a Chilean crawled in.

### Olympic Notes

The Netherlands Chamber of Commerce denied a report that, for money reasons, the 1928 Olympic Games would not be held at Amsterdam, as arranged. Los Angeles has second claim.

Six to seven million francs (\$310,200 to \$361,900) was the estimate issued for total 1924 Olympic gate receipts.

French doctors averted calamity for Francis T. Hunter, member of the U. S. Olympic tennis team, by curing him of severe septic poisoning in the right arm. Amputation was nearly necessary.

A Hearst paragraph pointed out that the annual Finnish immigration quota (to the U. S.) is only 145.

### Godlike

Dainty in dimity, dapper in flannels, society at Great Neck, L. I., flocked to a lawn fête. There was food, drink, talking, tittering. Into the midst of the festive scene marched a godlike creature, dressed almost as for the

\* For First Day and Second Day see TSM, July 14.

ancient Olympics. He smiled, shook and kissed hands all round, proceeded to a roped-off platform on the green-sward. There his actions banished the last lingering doubt that he was Georges Carpentier, "gorgeous orchid man of France," beginning to train for his bout on July 24 with Gene Tunney, American light heavyweight champion, at the Polo Grounds, Manhattan.

## Lightweights

At Brooklyn, in drenching rain, clean-cut Jack Zivic of Pittsburgh out-pointed hairy-chested, falcon-beaked Sid Barbarian, wild-eyed, wide-swinging Detroit Armenian. They fought as lightweights, Zivic hoping some day to meet Benny Leonard, titleholder.

## The Turf

At Belmont Park, L. I., Épinard ("Spinach"), French four-year-old stallion, who came to the U. S. last week for international match races this Fall, strolled lazily about the paddock with Satin Slippers, his two-year-old traveling companion (female). He is a bright chestnut beast, slightly undersized, insured for \$150,000, valued at \$300,000.

At meals the equine friends munched American oats together, drank American water. Their owner, Pierre Wertheimer, and their trainer, Eugene Leigh, do not believe in "special fodder" as did Ben Irish and Basil Jarvis, owner and trainer of Papyrus, the 1923 invader.

American turfdom reiterated the question: "What horseflesh have we got this year?"

Further answers to this question:

1) At Empire City, N. Y., Sting, a three-year-old, won the Empire City Handicap from a field that included Mad Play, Harry F. Sinclair's crack three-year-old, in track-record time (1½ miles in 2 min. 3 sec.). Significance: Sting bore much less weight than Mad Play, was aided by the tactics of Rialto, an early pacemaker. Even so, his time was extraordinarily good; he merits consideration as a candidate to meet Épinard.

2) At Empire City, Ordinance, aged 3 years, owned by August Belmont, picked up Jockey Kummer (112½ lbs.) and won the Mount Vernon Handicap in track-record time (a mile in 1 min., 38 sec.). Behind Ordinance came Sun-sini, a four-year-old, then Mad Play, then Aga Khan, of the Belair Stud. Sarazen, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's famed colt, led awhile but finished next to last. Significance: Ordinance had returned to form, had beaten Mad Play more impressively than did Ladkin, his



## When waxed ends were woeful

In nominating Caesar Augustus Flint for county treasurer, that gentleman's friends believed they were choosing an invincible candidate.

His record was clean; his honesty never had been impugned, even when the impugning was easy; he could write his name so that it was almost undecipherable, and in other ways he seemed to be eminently qualified for the high office to which he aspired.

Unfortunately, however, he waxed his mustache and parted his whiskers.

Could the proletariat warm up to a candidate who spent precious moments daily in training and caressing his facial dandelions? Not in a thousand years!

If Mr. Flint had used Colgate's Rapid-Shave Cream he would in all probability have escaped burial in the landslide that overwhelmed him when the free and untrammelled citizens of Adams County turned out to exercise their rights of suffrage.

## COLGATE'S RAPID-SHAVE CREAM

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

With hot water or cold, it makes shaving *easy* and quick, and it leaves the face cool, soothed and velvety.

Men who shave with Colgate's need no lotions to relieve smarting or disagreeable dryness of the skin.

Fill out and mail the attached coupon for a free trial tube of this wonderful cream—enough for 12 easier shaves than you have ever had.

COLGATE & CO., Dept. 328, 199 Fulton St., New York:  
Please send me the free trial tube of Colgate's Rapid-Shave Cream.

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Address.....



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MESH (yellow wrapped)

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

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

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T.

stable mate, last week, in an Aqueduct race that won the latter the temporary toast of "best colt of the season" (TIME, July 14).

3) At Chicago, Black Gold, aged three years, owned by Mrs. R. M. Hoots (Cherokee Indian), 1924 Kentucky Derby winner, picked up Jockey Mooney (129 lbs.) and won the Chicago Derby by six lengths. Behind Black Gold came Gibbon, then Senator Norris, then the famed Ladkin. The significance: Even if Ladkin was off form, Black Gold had regained much of his Spring virility. He cannot be scratched off the list of possibilities.

## Golf

Mice. While the cats (Hagen, Sarazen, Smith, Barnes) were away, the mice (Brady, Macfarlane, Farrell, Forrester, Diegel, 150 others) played—for the Metropolitan Golf Championship, at Roslyn, L. I. The mice finished in the order named, Mike J. Brady nibbling a 292 out of the Engineers' Club course—no mean feat, even for a cat. His last three nibbles were 72, 71, 72. Par is 70.

J. J. Mapes, a young mouse from Harvard, led the amateurs and took sixth place by dint of two closing rounds in 75 and 72.

The British Walker Cup Team, to play in the U. S. in September at Garden City, L. I., was named: Cyril Tolley, onetime amateur champion; O. B. Bristowe, West Byfleet; C. O. Hazlet, Royal of Portrush, Ireland; W. L. Hope, Turnberry; D. H. Kyle, Roehampton; W. A. Murray, West Hill; Robert Scott Jr., Glasgow; Michael Scott, Royal St. George; T. A. Torrance, Sandy Lodge, and E. F. Storey, Captain of the Cambridge University team.

## New World's Records

Established during the eighth Olympiciad:

☛ 10,000-metre run: W. Ritola of Finland, 30 min., 23 1-5 secs.

☛ 400-metre low hurdles: F. M. Taylor of Grinnell College, Ia., 52 3-5 secs.

☛ Running broad jump: R. Legendre of Newark A. C., 25 ft., 6 in.

☛ 3,000-metre steeplechase: W. Ritola of Finland, 9 min., 33 3-5 secs.

☛ 400-metre run: E. H. Liddell of Great Britain, 47 3-5 secs.

☛ Hop-step-and-jump: A. W. Winter of Australia, 50 ft., 11 3-16 in.

☛ 400-metre relay: U. S. Team (Hussey, Clark, Murchison, LeConey), 41 secs.

☛ 1,600-metre relay: U. S. Team (McDonald, Stevenson, Cochran, Helrich), 3 min., 16 secs.

☛ Mile trot for four-year-old fillies: Etta Druen, at Columbus, 2 min., 2 secs.

## AERONAUTICS

### Hops

Cranking up, minus pontoons, at Karachi, India, the U. S. round-the-world trio took the air for Atlantic shores. Constantinople, Bucharest, Vienna, Strasbourg flashed by beneath them. On the seventh day they landed at Paris. Chagrined at being too poor to afford her own circum-mundane expedition, France none the less accorded the Americans an effusive reception—squadron escorts of planes from Strasbourg on, cheering crowds on the Champs Elysées, cordial officials at Le Bourget airdrome.

Tired, smutty, perspiring, the Americans asked: "How do we stand in the Olympic games?"

Not many hours later they were off again—for Croydon Field, near London, and their trans-Atlantic hop home.

At the opposite side of the globe, Major MacLaren, British circumnavigator, reached Minato, Japan, took off for his perilous Pacific hop.

### \$500 Profit

The Air Mail made a profit of over \$500 on the first night mail trip from San Francisco to New York. \$2,308.48 was paid for more than 8,000 pieces of mail and at 66¢ a mile, which is the average figure for cost of flying operation, the Government realized \$539.68 profit. There is no doubt the service can pay for itself—if the first great burst of business due to curiosity and sentiment does not fall off.

But the Air Mail does not insure its ships. Frank Yager, flying from Cheyenne, Wyo., was bruised, and his plane was wrecked by a hurricane, which forced him to land at Chappell, Neb.

### Out of Sight

In a competition for model airplanes conducted by the French Air Ministry, a 16-year-old boy, Gaston Beaulieux, did well. His wonderful model, with a few strands of twisted rubber driving a tiny propeller, was released from a captive balloon at a height of over 600 feet, went up in regular circles to a height of 1,500 feet and disappeared from view in the direction of Versailles. A search was conducted for the tiny airplane.

### Airplane Stamps

TIME in its issue for July 7 stated that no special stamps would be issued in connection with the night air mail. Subsequent inquiry disclosed that a new stamp, in denominations of 8, 16 and 24¢, was issued for this service on June 15. Eight-cent stamps are green and show a propeller; 16¢ stamps are blue and carry a pilot's brevet; 24¢ stamps are red and portray an airplane.

## Hundreds of words you use every day are almost the same in French, Spanish and German.

Here are over 50 from a single page of a New York newspaper

reaction	eminent	brutal	command
conservative	national	police	moral
tendency	class	capitalist	revolution
illustrate	energetic	administration	conspire
contraction	industrial	inspection	conference
theory	interest	problem	delegate
absolute	organization	commissioner	historical
dictator	department	naturally	consequence
political	creature	liberal	ideal
social	confiscate	aspiration	action
ethical	character	aristocracy	agitation
practical	person	element	imperial
ignore	demonstration	constellation	situation



## No wonder Americans find it so easy to talk and read Foreign Languages by the amazing new Pelman system!

Everybody wants to be able to talk and read at least one foreign language—either for traveling abroad, or for business reasons. A revolutionary discovery now enables Americans to master French, Spanish or German at sight—without once “translating” or referring to a dictionary. Get the FREE BOOK that gives you the most astonishing information ever published about learning languages in the only natural way in your own home.

If somebody handed you a foreign newspaper and told you to read it at sight, you would probably say:

“Impossible! Why, I don’t know a word of any language but English!”

Yet the amazing fact is that you do actually know hundreds of words of French, Spanish and German—without realizing it. Hundreds, yes thousands of words are almost identical in English and in the three principal foreign languages. Over 50 of them, printed in the panel above, were taken from a single American newspaper page.

What does this mean? Simply that you already have a start toward learning any language you choose, by the easiest, most efficient method ever devised.

This is the Pelman Method of Language Instruction—a wonderfully simple way of teaching that has been enthusiastically received in England, and has just been brought to America. You learn in the simplest, most natural way imaginable—the way a child learns to speak his native tongue—without bothering about rules of grammar at all in the beginning.

### First you learn to read the language at sight

Let us suppose, for example, that you have decided to learn French. (The Pelman method works just as simply with the other languages.)

When you open the first lesson of the Pelman method, you will be surprised to see not a single word of explanation in English. But you soon realize that no English is necessary. You find that you already know enough French words to start—words that are almost the same in English—and that you can easily discover the meaning of the unfamiliar French words by the way they “fit in” with the ones you recognize at sight.

Your interest is seized and held at once with all the fascination of a game.

In the places where it is necessary, you get the meaning of new words from little pictures of the things the words stand for—but the principle of using words you already know to teach you words you sentences works so well that you literally read the course from beginning to end in French, and at sight.

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After only eight to twelve weeks you will be able to read books and newspapers in the language you have chosen—and almost before you realize it, you will find yourself able to speak that language more fluently than students who have studied it for years in the toilsome “grammar-first” way.

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And the remarkable results gained by hundreds of others who have taken the Pelman language courses were not attained by a toilsome struggle with rules of grammar, or by laboriously memorizing long “vocabularies” of words.

Every lesson keeps you interested and fascinated, eager for the next. You pick up the points of grammar that you need automatically—almost unconsciously. It is only after you can already read and speak readily that the subject of grammar is touched at all—but correct pronunciation and accent are taught from the first lesson—and a remarkable new invention has made this part of your progress astonishingly easy.

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# *The Saturday Review*

## of LITERATURE

### *As Author to Author*

Said Carl Van Doren to Carl Van Vechten,  
"I have a theory respectin'  
The highly original work you do  
Which can only be aired in THE SATURDAY REVIEW."

And to Sinclair Lewis said May Sinclair,  
"One comment on your work, that I think is fair,  
To the new S. R. I can easily impart  
Where authors really speak from the heart."

Said Gamaliel Bradford to James Branch Cabell,  
"And about the work in which you dabble—!"  
Out of which an unusual essay grew  
Which could only appear in THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW, like sister and brother,  
The authors tell the truth about each other;  
They may fashion elsewhere just books for your shelves—  
In THE SATURDAY REVIEW they talk like themselves!

### *Where Writers are Readers*

Imagine a preacher preaching  
to an audience of preachers, an  
actor playing to a house-full of  
actors, a singer singing to sing-  
ers!

Judging from the list of *Char-  
ter Subscribers* to The Saturday  
Review, most of the writers of  
the country will be reading what  
is written therein.

The rest of us will be overhear-  
ing what the writers write to each  
other. And according to Arthur

Symonds it can usually be said  
of the best in literature that "it  
has been overheard."

The first number of The Sat-  
urday Review—edited by Henry  
Seidel Canby and the entire form-  
er staff of the Literary Review  
of the N. Y. Evening Post—will  
appear August 2nd. To make  
sure of getting the first number  
your name and address should  
reach the office of publication not  
later than Thursday, July 24th.



MAY LAMBERTON BECKER  
*The Reader's Guide*



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 Reader's 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

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Willa Cather  
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Sinclair Lewis  
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## MISCELLANY

"Time brings all things."

### An Outing

At Norwalk, Conn., the New York Grandmothers' Club reported for their annual outing. Thirty-five members ran races, went swimming, played baseball. The youngest was 43, the oldest 71. The oldest "figured in the ball game while some of the younger members knitted." Three grandmothers were also great-grandmothers.

### Drastic

In Manhattan, an Italian's back itched. He asked his wife to scratch it. She refused. He dragged her to the kitchen, slashed her jugular vein with a bread knife, sat eating breakfast at a table when policemen arrived.

### "Bills"

At Boston, 40,000 Elks,\* accompanied by 40,000 Elk-wives and Elk-children, stampeded the city, spent six days of back-slapping, beach-picnicking, speech-making, parading, cheering, singing at their 60th Convention.

The seventh day, the "Bills"† clogged the streets with a three-hour, 40-band march, disguised as cow-punchers, Zouaves, mummies, Turks, huntsmen, sailors, golfers, "Purple Devils," mounted police, hussars, pilgrims. Purple, the Order's official hue, rioted everywhere. Prizes were given for floats, marching, mileage, drilling.

Two business meetings were held by the Grand Lodge members. John G. Price, of Columbus, O., was singled out and installed to succeed James G. McFarland, of Watertown, S. D., as Grand Exalted Ruler. John was described: "a self-made American . . . formerly a letter-carrier in Canton, O., the home of President McKinley. . . . He counted the late Chief Executive among his friends. When Mr. McKinley went to the White House he made a place for Mr. Price in the Post Office Department. While filling this position (a minor one) Mr. Price studied law at Georgetown University, and later took up the practice of his profession in his native state." He has just completed his second full term as Attorney General for Ohio.

Famed Elks present: Timothy McCarthy, Charles Grakelow, George Dunham, Daniel Kane, Rev. John Dysart, John Knapp, John O'Brien, Captain Albert Sampson, aged 93 (oldest Elk), tiny spotted calf from Norumbega Park Zoo (youngest Elk).

Famed Elks absent: Nicholas Murray Butler, Alfred E. Smith, Royal S. Copeland, George Gordon Battle, John J. Pershing, John K. Tener.

Elkdom's origin dates from one No-

\* Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.  
† Elk salute: "Hello, Bull! Are you an Elk?"

ember night in 1867, when an English comic singer landed in Manhattan, strolled down Lispenard Street, dropped into a "Free and Easy," sang songs for his supper, made friends. The friends threw dice for their drink but the Cockney showed them a better game: dropping corks on the bar and picking them up, the last man to recover his cork standing treat.

The cork game "took"; a company of cork-droppers formed. In 1868 the Cockney, Charles A. Vivian, presided over a meeting of "The Jolly Corks," now determined to organize a benevolent and protective society. What to call it? Vivian remembered in England "The Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffalos," but his comrades favored "Elks" when they discovered that animal described as "fleet of foot, timorous of wrong, but ever ready to combat in defense of self or the female."

Soon after, Vivian was elected first President of B. P. O. E., the first Lodge having 15 members, mostly actors and semi-professional entertainers.

Today Elkdom enumerates 1,476 Lodges, a membership of 839,422, assets of \$75,649,618.42. Last year Elks expended \$2,432,641.50 in charity. Aged and indigent Elks may take refuge at the Elk home, Bedford, Va. Say all Elks: "An Elk is never forgotten, never forsaken."

### Mistaken Identity

In Brooklyn, one Lawrence Esposito, 130 pounds, awoke in the night hearing some one in his room. He leaped from his bed, scratching, kicking, beating, flooring the intruder. He then discovered his antagonist was 380-pound Mrs. Esposito.

### "No Gentleman"

In Manhattan, William McNelson walked with a young lady, passed his friend, William Dean, observed that Dean did not raise his hat to the young lady, stabbed Dean "for being no gentleman."

## COMING & GOING

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

On the *Homer* (White Star)—"H. R. H. the Emir of Kurdistan."

On the *President Roosevelt* (United States)—George Middleton, dramatist, son-in-law of Robert M. LaFollette, senior U. S. Senator from Wisconsin; the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, P.E. Bishop of Washington.

On the *Berengaria* (Cunard)—Epinaud, famed French racehorse; with his

stable-mate (Satin Slippers), his dog friend (Peter), his owner (Pierre Wertheimer), his trainer (Eugene Leigh); Arthur Hammerstein, theatrical producer, with his wife, Dorothy Dalton, cinema actress.

On the *Majestic* (White Star)—Charles B. Dillingham, famed theatrical manager; John Hays Hammond, famed mining engineer.

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

On the *Berengaria* (Cunard)—Famed members of the American Bar Association sailing for the International Convention of Lawyers, at London.

On the *Pittsburgh* (White Star)—Marion Talley, 16-year-old Kansas City soprano-prodigy, for voice culture in Milan; Charles Evans Hughes Jr., Manhattan lawyer, son of the Secretary of State, with Mrs. Hughes and their sons Charles Evans III and Henry S.

On the *France* (French)—Cosme de la Torriente, Cuban Ambassador to the U. S. and onetime President of the League of Nations Assembly; Gen. T. Coleman DuPont, onetime U. S. Senator from Delaware.

On the *Columbus* (North German Lloyd)—Alanson B. Houghton, U. S. Ambassador to Germany; Prof. Hugo Junkers, German airplane inventor.

On the *Leviathan* (United States)—E. N. Hurley, Chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board and Wartime Head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; Owen D. Young, Vice President of the General Electric Co.; E. T. Meredith, onetime U. S. Secretary of Agriculture.

On the *Byron* (National Greek)—200 Greek-American florists from various parts of the U. S.

On the *George Washington* (United States)—David Wark Griffith, famed cinema producer.

On the *Laconia* (Cunard)—200 additional members of the American Bar Association.

On the *Aquitania* (Cunard)—400 additional members of the American Bar Association; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, National President of the Woman's Party; Bernard M. Baruch, Wartime Chairman of the U. S. War Industries Board.

On the *Homer* (White Star)—Georgette Cohan, actress, daughter of George M. Cohan, famed actor; Mr. and Mrs. William G. McAdoo.

On the *Orbita* (Royal Mail)—Mrs. Bainbridge Colby, wife of the onetime Secretary of State.

On the *Minnetonka* (Atlantic Transport)—Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank; Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, acting Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

On the *Conte Verde* (Lloyd Sabaudo)—Mme. Nina Morgana, Metropolitan Opera soprano, with her husband Bruno Zitaro, Secretary of the late Enrico Caruso.

## MILESTONES

**Engagement denied.** Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, McAdoo campaigner and society authoress, to Thomas J. Walsh, senior U. S. Senator from Montana and Permanent Chairman of the late Democratic National Convention. (The *New York Bulletin*, Manhattan gum-chewers' journal, scored a "beat" on this news item.)

**Engaged.** Theodore M. Edison, of West Orange, N. J., son of Thomas A. Edison, famed inventor, to Miss Anna Maria Osterhout, of Cambridge, Mass. Her father, a Professor in the Botany Department of Harvard, precipitated wide discussions in 1918 by averring that food could be obtained from sunlight, air, water.

**Married.** Ralph E. Bushman, cinema actor, son of Francis X. Bushman, famed square-jawed cinema actor, to Beatrice Danti, cinema actress; in Los Angeles.

**Suing for divorce.** Ina Claire, famed comedienne, from James Whitaker (Manhattan); in Paris.

**Marriage annulled.** The religious marriage of Boniface Marquis de Castellane, to Anna Gould (daughter of the late Jay Gould), in 1895; at the Vatican, by Pope Pius XI. She divorced Boniface in Paris in 1906, in 1908 married (in London) Hélène de Talleyrand-Périgord, later the fifth Duc de Talleyrand.

**Divorced.** Julius Fleischmann (yeast), onetime Mayor of Cincinnati, by Laura Heminway Fleischmann; in Paris. Her friendship for Jay O'Brien, "Broadway (Manhattan) King of Hearts" and onetime husband of Mae Murray and Irene Fenwick, was said to have precipitated the decree.

**Remarried.** Stanley Field, 49, nephew of the late Marshall Field, to Mrs. Sara Carroll Brown Field; in Chicago. Since their divorce over a year ago (when he charged wilful and persistent desertion), their son and two daughters have sought the reconciliation. Mr. Field is President of the Field Museum, Chicago, which was provided with an endowment and building fund of \$10,000,000 by his uncle, Marshall Field.

**Died.** Benjamin G. Lamme, 60, famed electrical engineer; at East Liberty, Pa. (see Page 18).

**Died.** Gen. Byron R. Pierce, 95, "last surviving General in the Union Army during the Civil War"; at Grand Rapids.

## The Thinker

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## POINT with PRIDE

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

A bright chestnut beast, slightly undersized, valued at \$300,000. (P. 25.)

The sun. It stood still in the midst of the heaven and hasted not to go down. (P. 23.)

A world quart. (P. 19.)

Mercersburg. She does not teach that happiness comes hand-in-hand with riches. (P. 18.)

Scotland. "She has the best public schools." (P. 18.)

The not unconvincing shape of fat Willard Louis. (P. 15.)

Editor Sedgwick. He does not "impose his personality" on the Atlantic. (P. 15.)

An energetic luminary who prefers to work. (P. 9.)

A Bishop who "jolted" his fellow Bishops. (P. 7.)

H. M. the Queen so delighted that she herself mounted the stage. (P. 8.)

Simple words from Poet Burns. (P. 7.)

A profit of over \$500. (P. 26.)

A new composer of unquestioned merit. (P. 13.)

"One of the four greatest electricians in the country." (P. 18.)

"The Bull" and "The Walrus"—hard markers, kind at heart. (P. 18.)

A company of cork-droppers. (P. 30.)

## VIEW with ALARM

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

An elderly woman nearby. (P. 10.)

Headache, vertigo, eye trouble, . . . a lethargy . . . coma. (P. 17.)

A hollow by some tennis courts where the sun was furnace-hot. (P. 24.)

Leap year and Ed. Guelph still a bachelor. (P. 23.)

Forty-five banks capitalized at only \$5,000. (P. 22.)

Glad little girls who are glad it isn't two bees. (P. 14.)

A cry of "Foul!" which "rent the ear." (P. 13.)

Trickery, bribery and other forms of corruption. (P. 12.)

A diplomatic dilemma. (P. 12.)

Bolshevik Boy Scouts in skin-tight red bathing suits. (P. 10.)

Yells of hate and screams of pain . . . the sound of torn linen. (P. 8.)

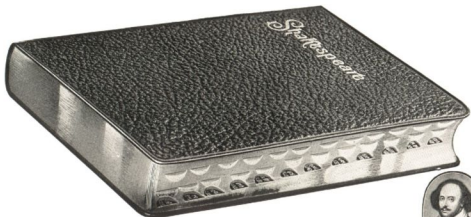
A mutiny in the U. S. Army. (P. 6.)

Food made from sunlight, air, water. (P. 31.)

Esposito. He felled 380-pound Mrs. Esposito. (P. 30.)

Socially prominent Manhattanites disporting on the edge of bankruptcy. (P. 15.)

A dusky form that was lifted, groaning, out of the sawdust. (P. 24.)



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