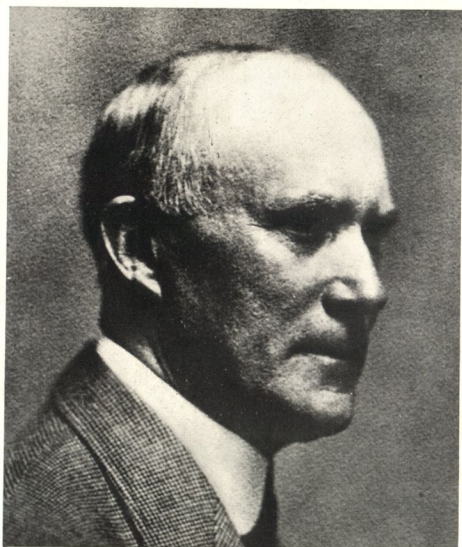


FIFTEEN CENTS

# TIME

*The Weekly News-Magazine*



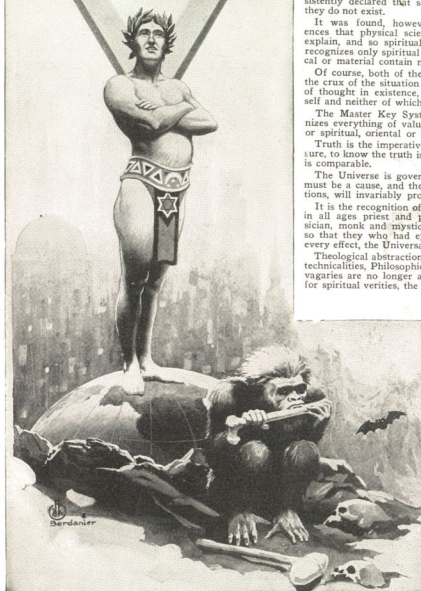
VOL. IV NO. 4

**WILLIAM SROULE**  
*"Rolling-stock and a right of way!"*  
(See Page 24)

JULY 28, 1924

# BE MASTER

The Master Key System



A print after the Famous Original Scientific Symbolism by Berdanier made for Mr. Haanel founder of The Master Key System

A fire mist and a planet,  
A crystal and a cell,  
A jelly fish and a saurian  
And caves where the cave men dwell,

Then a sense of law and order,  
And a face turned from the sod,  
Some call it evolution  
And others call it God.

# Christians

are often the worst enemies of Christianity. When traditional orthodoxy provokes the moral indignation of the enlightened conscience, and outrages our sense of truth and honesty by demanding assent to scientific errors which were exploded centuries ago, then indeed Christianity is in danger.

In their eagerness to free themselves of the superstitions of the dark ages, science has cast away everything savoring of religion or spiritual matters because these things, they said, were not reasonable and could not be demonstrated. Because: they could not examine them under the microscope they consistently declared that so far as evidence and science goes, they do not exist.

It was found, however, that there were many experiences that physical science did not explain and could not explain, and so spiritual science came into existence which recognizes only spiritual experiences, and for them the physical or material contain no reality.

Of course, both of these were incomplete, and therein lies the crux of the situation at this time. There are two schools of thought in existence, neither of which is complete in itself and neither of which recognizes the other.

The Master Key System, however, is complete; it recognizes everything of value in any school of thought, physical or spiritual, oriental or occidental, present or past.

Truth is the imperative condition of all well being. To be sure, to know the truth is a satisfaction beside which no other is comparable.

The Universe is governed by law. For every effect there must be a cause, and the same cause, under the same conditions, will invariably produce the same effect.

It is the recognition of this fundamental principle by which in all ages priest and philosopher, theosoph and metaphysician, monk and mystic have been enabled to lift the veil, so that they who had eyes to see might find the cause for every effect, the Universal solvent.

Theological abstractions, Metaphysical subtleties, Scholastic technicalities, Philosophical speculations and Pseudo-scientific vagaries are no longer acceptable as a sufficient explanation for spiritual verities, the acid test now is—will they work?

## The Master Key Works!

The Master Key is a key with which thousands and tens of thousands are converting loss into gain, fear into courage, despair into joy, hope into fruition. It is a concise, definite statement of the mighty law that underlies and controls every living thing. It is the "Open Sesame" to the treasure house of Nature. By it you may compel conditions by controlling the causes by which conditions are produced.

Inventors, mechanics, economists, psychologists, chemists, electricians, physicians, attorneys, writers, thinkers, financiers, and all who may have any problem for which they have as yet not found the solution, are invited to send for a Master Key booklet which will be sent without cost or obligation of any kind.

The Master Key System, 222 Howard Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

# TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. IV. No. 4

July 28, 1924

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENCY

#### Mr. Coolidge's Week

¶ The President telegraphed to Friend W. Richardson, Governor of California: "Have noticed with deep concern the report of the growing destruction of forest fires in your State. I trust you will advise me if effective aid can properly be extended by the Federal Government."

A series of fires, following drought, had sprung up in California, Washington and Idaho. A good rain in the latter two States helped the fire-fighters materially. Severe fires still continued in several parts of California.

¶ Mr. Coolidge accompanied his father, Col. John Coolidge, to the Walter Reed Hospital in order that the latter might undergo a thorough medical examination after having spent years on his farm without close medical attention. While waiting the President decided that he would have himself examined likewise. The doctors were unable to discover important flaws in the health of either.

### THE CAMPAIGN

#### Jolly Roger

Last week, occupied mostly in organization and preparation for the fray, saw the crystallization of the first important elements of the campaign. These are simple, fundamental. They comprehend three distinct matters, each with a significance of its own. They are:

1) This is a tripartate, not a dual combat.

2) The leaders of all parties, in their several characters, and the issues of the parties, are peculiarly mixed.

3) Campaign funds must, and will be gathered, which raises three questions: How much need be gathered? How much can be gathered?

How much public odium will result from the gathering?

**The Three-Party Fight.** The presence of a third party in the contest does not mean that there will be three contenders racing neck and neck. It means that LaFollette will try to take enough votes away from the two leading tickets so that neither Coolidge nor Davis will have a majority in the Electoral College. In that event the election will be thrown into Congress. According to the Constitution, the House of Representatives then chooses a President from the three highest candidates, the delegation of each state casting one vote. The result would be: 5 states tied and not voting; 21 Democratic votes for Davis; 22 delegations, nominally Republican (should vote for Coolidge, but states like Wisconsin and Minnesota would probably vote for LaFollette). At any rate there would be no election, especially if Mr. LaFollette chose to prevent it. If by March 4 next, the House had made no choice, the Senate would

then elect a Vice President from the two highest candidates for Vice President. In the Senate the Republicans have 51 members, the Democrats 43, the Farmer-Laborites 2. Forty-nine votes are necessary to elect Messrs. LaFollette and some of his insurgent colleagues, deserting from the Republican ranks, could easily deprive the Republicans of the necessary majority. Ergo, Mr. LaFollette would have the balance of power in choosing the next President. He might even have the opportunity of saying whether he wished Coolidge, Davis, Dawes or Charles W. Bryan for President. He probably would choose the last under such circumstances.

What chances are there of his bringing this about? Mr. LaFollette has a good chance of carrying five states: Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana. These states have 39 electoral votes. He may possibly carry seven or eight more, giving him a total of 80 electoral votes. With these votes, unless either Coolidge or Davis runs well ahead of the other, Mr. LaFollette may secure his aim.

**Leaders and Issues.** The Republican ticket and platform are easily and rather vaguely described as "Conservative."

The Democratic ticket is a cause of questioning. Charles W. Bryan is the unknown quantity. He wears the progressive label. He has been doing the things in the Middle West that progressives admire. The country is frankly puzzled about this mixed team. Its inconsistency opens it to attack.

Mr. LaFollette entered the second stage of his campaign by securing Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana for his running-mate. Thus he united a "radical" element from the Democratic Party with the insurgent Republicans he had already gathered to stand on his platform of opposition to the "predatory interests." Mr. Wheeler first repudiated John W. Davis, his party's candidate, as one

### CONTENTS

	Page
National Affairs .....	1-7
Foreign News .....	8-14
Books .....	15
Cinema .....	16
The Theatre .....	16
Art .....	17
Music .....	18
Religion .....	19
Education .....	20-21
Medicine .....	21
Science .....	21-22
Business & Finance .....	24-25
The Press .....	26-27
Sport .....	28
Aeronautics .....	30
Coming & Going .....	30
Milestones .....	31
Point with Pride .....	32
View with Alarm .....	32

Published weekly by TIME, Incorporated, at 236 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y. Subscription, \$5 per year. Entered as second-class matter February 28, 1923, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## National Affairs—[Continued]

tainted with Wall Street. Nevertheless Mr. Wheeler promised to support the Senatorial and State Democratic ticket in Montana. This is typical of nearly all the entrants in the new "party." They declare themselves for a third ticket. If the third ticket attains a fair degree of success, it will be time enough for them to burn their bridges, give up their present parties, join a new one. The question arises why these would-be deserters are not summarily ejected by the old parties. This might well be the case, if party control were centralized. But instead, control is scattered in every State, and the insurgents hold local parts of the party organizations in their power. The old parties prefer to have their limbs disaffected rather than disjoined.

LaFollette and Wheeler, raising the Jolly Roger, set out to scuttle conservatism and make big business walk the plank.

**Campaign Funds.** The question of raising money for electioneering of all kinds is this year complicated by the presence of a committee of Senators, headed by Wm. E. Borah (TIME, June 16). The committee has authority to find out what money is spent for or against any candidate, as well as who contributed the funds. Senator Borah made a preliminary request for information.

Mr. Butler answered that he believed the Republican National Committee had had about \$50,000 cash on July 1—the Treasurer would give accurate figures. The Republicans, as in previous years, have the largest party campaign fund.

The Democrats, later in organizing, had not yet replied to Mr. Borah's inquiries. It was hinted, however, that when it came their turn they would report "less than \$2,500" on hand as of July 1.

The LaFollette expenditures will probably be least of the three.

## CABINET

### Apt Words

It must have been with a great many grim thoughts that Governor General Wood, acting on behalf of the Secretary of War, opened the Insular Legislature of the Philippines. He had warred all through the previous session with the Legislature, which demanded his removal. The chief occupation of the island legislators has been to say "No" when the Governor said "Yes" and to say "Yes" when they anticipated that the Governor would say "No."

Seeing the faces of his tantalizers before him, who knows but that Gen-

eral Wood "inwardly gnashed his teeth"? What could he say to these people? If they liked him personally, it made no difference, because as a matter of politics they abused his every utterance publicly. So he told the legislators that public health had been very good during the past year, that the death rate had been the lowest on record, that he would coöperate with them in enacting "constructive legislation looking toward the upbuilding of Philippine economic independence," that they should modify the laws for leasing the public domain so as to encourage rubber planting. He summarized with a great flourish:

"A most creditable progress and a marked advance in political development have been made, but very little has been done to encourage economic development; but upon this and the further progress of education in the Government's activities political development very largely depends."

Unfortunately, as the Governor well knew, the Filipinos have a much greater flair for politics and political scheming than for commerce and civil engineering. Perhaps the Governor sighed. But he had really little to fear in the nature of an immediate rumpus from the Legislature, for the reason that all the real political leaders are in this country, junketing and ineffectually agitating for Insular independence.

### Paying Proposition

The four billion dollars or so which the U. S. Government spent in cutting a slice out of the narrow middle of the Americas proves a better investment year by year. The number of ships using the Canal, their tonnage, the revenue derived from tolls have risen not only progressively, but in great bounds in the last few years. The report for the fiscal year of 1924 was just published with the following comparative showing:

Fiscal Year	Ships	Tolls
1915 .....	1,075	\$ 4,343,383
1917 .....	1,803	5,631,781
1919 .....	2,024	6,156,118
1921 .....	2,892	11,261,919
1923 .....	3,967	17,507,630
1924 .....	5,230	24,290,963

At this rate the Canal is doing well.

## FARMERS

### A New Kettle of Fish

When the price of wheat went below \$1 a bushel and the price of other farm produce, comparatively,

almost as low, then remarkable things happened to the farmers and the farming industry.

The first of these was hard times. Everybody who has read a political speech in the last nine months knows that more mortgages have been foreclosed in some parts of the country than there is land. Hard times hurt. But others came with hard times that will last long after these hard times are forgotten. One was a remarkable system of credit facilities for agricultural regions. Another was a great impulse towards diversified farming and more scientific methods. Another was a boost for coöperative marketing. Another was a farm bloc, then an insurgent bloc, and finally a third ticket in politics. Another was the cry that the railways are overcapitalized and freight rates need reducing.

Within a few days sudden changes, the development of events, have cast a new and important light on several of these phases of the farm problem.

**Co-operative Marketing.** The bold step toward coöperative marketing that has yet been taken was made by five of the largest grain elevator companies of the Middle West.\* They banded themselves together into a great unit, the Grain Marketing Company, with capital stock of \$51,000,000. Not more than \$26,000,000 of this will be outstanding at one time, however. First, to the public is to be sold \$25,000,000 of preferred stock. Then gradually an equal amount of preferred stock and a million dollars' worth of common stock are to be sold to bona fide grain-growers. As the farmers buy preferred stock, just so rapidly will the preferred stock of the general public be retired. Executive officers of the companies agree to continue in their present posts for five years. The Board of Directors is to consist two-thirds of farmers. The plan will go into operation as soon as the general public has subscribed the first \$4,000,000 of preferred stock.

There are a great many "ifs" about the success of the proposal:

If the public will subscribe the original \$25,000,000,

If the poor farmers can find \$25,000,000 in their overall pockets worn

\*The five companies are Armour Grain Co., Rosenbaum Grain Corp., J. C. Schaffer & Co., Rosenbaum Bros. (all of Chicago), and the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co. (of Kansas City). It is possible that the Bartlett-Frazier Co. (of Chicago) may enter the arrangement later.



## National Affairs—[Continued]

full of many holes during lean years.

If the farmers can learn in five years to manage such a gigantic enterprise successfully,

If anyone can run the elevator business profitably—(it is hinted that the reason the grain elevator companies are so willing to sell out is that they have been losing money),

Then the farmers may make something out of this great scheme. One advantage will be on their side: they will have a virtual monopoly and moreover cannot be prosecuted for it under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act because farm organizations are expressly excluded from its provisions by a later law, the Capper-Volstead Act.

**Political Revolt.** The insurgent-farmer move in politics will undoubtedly be affected by the uptrend which wheat and corn prices have taken in recent weeks. September wheat went up to about \$1.25 a bushel. The Department of Agriculture reports from 11 countries which last year produced 64% of the world's wheat, showed an estimate of 15% below last year's production. This, if it comes to pass, means improved prices. It means more money in the pockets of our farmers. It is a worse blow to the LaFollette ticket than any political maneuver which could be engineered by Republicans or Democrats. It vindicates those members of the Administration who said: "We will give you farmers what financially sound relief can be given through better credit. The law of supply and demand will eventually give you real relief—and no other law can."

**Freight Rates.** The farmers' demand for lower freight rates, which was the one direct and easy way they could see of saving themselves money, will also be affected by higher prices. With economic pressure lessening, it is only logical that the demand should grow less insistent. More directly important in its bearing is the attitude which the Interstate Commerce Commission has taken on account of increased grain prices. The Commission had been considering whether freight rates were not too high in relation to the value of farm products hauled. Prices having risen, the Commission decided that freight rates need not be reduced. This was good news, if not for the farmers, at least for the hundreds of thousands of owners of railway securities.

## TAXATION

### Twelve for Justice

Twelve of the Board of Tax Appeals, which has been created by the new Revenue Act, assembled together for the first time. Garrard B. Winston, Under Secretary of the Treasury, and Acting Secretary in Mr. Mellon's absence, addressed them with pellucid words. He told the Board what was expected of it.

Until the present time, he explained, when a case that was at all doubtful came before the Revenue Bureau, it was decided against the taxpayer. The Bureau could not decide against itself and then bring suit against the taxpayer. So the poor taxpayer had to pay the assessment, just or not, and then sue to recover it. If the taxpayer won, he had settled, at his cost, the doubts of the tax-collectors.

Under the new system, in a dubious case, taxpayer and Treasury both present their views to the Board of Tax Appeals. If the Board decides in favor of the Treasury, then the taxpayer must pay first and sue afterwards, as at present. If the decision is in favor of the taxpayer, he pays what he thinks he should and the Treasury sues.

Mr. Winston added a few golden admonitions for the Board:

"If your Board permits its docket to become congested, the Government is delayed in the collection of its revenue and in order to operate must find revenue elsewhere. For the next few years, back-taxes are a very material part of the Government's receipts. During the last fiscal year they probably ran as high as \$400,000,000. . . . You should not permit yourselves to be lost in involved and tedious law suits. Make yourselves an administrative body to settle taxes. Give speedy decisions. To delay is to deny justice—both to the Government and the taxpayer."

## TARIFF

### Tied Tariffers

The Tariff Commission has six members. Six is a good number for a poker game, but for a deliberative body it has its disadvantages. Ever and anon, the Board divides against itself—three and three. A short time ago, it so divided against itself on the question of whether a Commissioner might sit in the consideration of a case involving a commodity in which he himself had business interests. The quarrel dragged on.

Congress came to the Commission's

aid, passed a law against a Commissioner participating in a case in which he or his immediate relatives had a direct pecuniary interest.

Apparently the matter was settled. Not so. The Commission undertook the investigation of the tariff on butter. Immediately three disgusted members announced that they could not take part in the proceedings because they owned farms on which cows were kept. The other three members grew very angry.

Together all six took their quarrel to the President. He referred them all to Comptroller General McCarl. Mr. McCarl sent them a written opinion several days later. He held that the relatives in the forbidden group were "father, mother, children, brothers and sisters of husband or wife." He held that "direct pecuniary interest" meant "an interest upon which action in the tariff-matter under consideration would be immediately, rather than remotely, reflected."

It is not unlikely that the six Commissioners will divide—three against three—on the question of how Mr. McCarl should be interpreted.

## WOMEN

### Mr. and Mrs.

After her marriage Ellen Graham Bassell became Mrs. John W. Davis. Twelve years later she became the wife of a nominee. As such she now figures.

Like her husband, or perhaps because of her husband, she has not abstained from politics. But the politics of which she partakes is not the kind of politics which her husband pursues. John W. Davis is the son of the late John J. Davis, who was for long a political leader in West Virginia. The son marched into politics along the practical path followed by his father. He marched into the House of Representatives.

It was at this point that Ellen Graham Bassell appeared on the scene, to become the second Mrs. Davis. Said *Town Topics*: "In entertaining small talk she is the equal of John William himself, certainly of Robert Lansing, and is entirely comparable to the second Mrs. Woodrow Wilson." Besides, she had the reputation of patronizing the best dressmakers in Washington. What is more, Mrs. Davis hits it off quite as well with Mrs. Lansing as her husband. The Landings introduced the Davis's to Washington's inner circle. Then Mr. Lansing spoke well of Mr. Davis to Woodrow Wilson. From then on, Mr. Davis's rise was steady and only semi-political in character.

Now the Davis star has turned purely

## National Affairs—[Continued]

political once more. No longer can Mr. Davis be advanced by a well-pleased leader. To win this Fall, he must please a crowd of, say, 15,000,000 people not all of whom can belong to the socially elite. So politicians are beginning to question: "Is the nominee's wife a political asset?"

She indulges in politics as a member of the Women's Democratic Union. Some of her co-members include Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Norman H. Davis, Mrs. Abram I. Elkus, Mrs. Montgomery Hare, Mrs. David F. Houston, Mrs. Pierre Jay, Miss Amy Aldrich, and Mrs. Frank L. Polk. These are the very aristocracy of politics. Most of them have slid into the game because of wealth or husbands. These are quite a different set from the gang of women who go out and get votes and bring them home to the Party.

The woman who was Vice Chairman of the Democratic Convention, Miss May Kennedy, was not one of Mrs. Davis's intimates; she was a little worker who had gone into the Bronx and brought out votes for Tammany. During the same period, Mrs. Davis was on a committee which showed up the iniquities of the Republican tariff by an "exhibit." In the exhibit, mannequins ambled about dressed in imported gowns (or their equivalent) with jewels, silk stockings, slippers—a complete costume and everything price-marked. By contrast, another part of the exhibit showed what the same articles would cost under a Democratic tariff. Mrs. Davis was not one of the mannequins.

A woman politician was reported as remarking: "Mr. Davis is a diplomat. Nothing in the whole political problem facing him will need more skill than the handling of his sensitive women constituents, his friends and his wife's friends on the one hand, Tammany Hall and its numerous voters on the other. When the women's campaign committees for New York City are appointed the world will see how good a politician Mr. Davis is."

### PROHIBITION

#### Ritz

Some time ago a scintillating adjective joined the American language. It expressed the superlative of all that is elegant, fashionable, fastidious and rich. From which famous hostelry, the Ritz-Carlton of Manhattan, or the Ritz of London, or the Ritz of Paris this word sprang is a question which philologists must decide. Thus, at least—somehow or other—was born "Ritzzy." (See THE PRESS.)

The name may now fittingly be applied to Roy Asa Haynes, National Prohibition Commissioner, and to his agents and his policies. The prac-

tice of padlocking, for a twelve-month, the doors of any restaurant or dive caught selling forbidden liquors is not new. Not until last week, however, did it become "Ritzzy."

A doctor, enraged because he could buy liquor publicly for his



A CANDIDATE'S WIFE  
Is she an asset?

pleasure more easily than he could prescribe it for his patients' health, visited enforcement headquarters in Manhattan.

That night the doctor gave a dinner to the prohibition agents. He gave it in the Japanese Roof Garden of the Ritz-Carlton. It was alleged that the agents bought champagne at \$20 a bottle. In this way they acquired an idea of Ritziness.

Straightway they prepared an injunction and many padlocks for use, not against the Ritz Roof Garden, but against the entire hotel, *rendezvous des élites, cercle du beau monde*. This was not only unprecedented, it was superlative, it was Ritzzy.

At about the date of this proceeding, the American Hotel Association convened at Cleveland, heard the Chairman of its "Educational Committee," John McFerlane Howie, declare: "The prohibition law raised the hotel-keeper from the level of saloon-keeper and placed him on a level with any other legitimate business man. His business today is better than ever before."

#### Heavenward Ho!

The international aspect of U. S. prohibition was the theme of a Conference

of Dries, The World League Against Alcoholism, which met last week at Winona Lake, Ind. In colorful language, several speakers depicted what U. S. prohibition means to the rest of the world and how the rest of the world affects U. S. prohibition.

Bishop Thomas Nicholson, of Detroit, President of the Anti-Saloon League of America: "Without offensive interference with the affairs of other nations, we are, in a real sense, trustees of the world. If we have any good things, we must share them. To that end, we shall carry on this great worldwide campaign."

Wayne B. Wheeler, General Counsel and Legislative Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League: "If we confess that we cannot enforce our laws we cease to be a Nation. . . . Human progress will be turned back and the current now steadily setting toward a Golden Age will lose its force in a backwater. . . ."

Dr. F. Scott McBride, General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League: "I find no fault with the foreign countries using their money to pay their honest war debts obligated to this country to them during the war, but I emphatically protest against the use of foreign money within the bounds of the United States of America to break down our Constitution and to trample our flag in the dust."

In Kansas city doing whirlwind electioneering, H. P. Faris, Prohibition nominee for President, declared: "If we had one dollar to the hundreds the big parties have, we'd win this election. . . ."

### ARMY AND NAVY

#### V-1

At Portsmouth, N. H., was launched the largest submarine owned by the U. S. She was christened "V-1" and is the first of a new series of nine submarines capable of fleet work—that is, capable of maintaining the speed sufficient to cruise with the battle fleet, and having an equal radius of action.

The V-1 is 341 ft. 6 in. over all, 27 ft. 6½ in. in breadth, and has a surface displacement of 2,164 tons. Her speed on the surface is to be 21 knots, and submerged, 9 knots. Her complement will consist of 7 officers and 80 men.

In her comparatively spacious inside, she will carry a whale-boat and a motor launch, each 24 ft. in length.

Fresh water supplies will be ob-

## National Affairs—[Continued]

tained by distillation with the heat of exhaust gases from her Diesel engines and with special electric heaters.

### War Frauds?

In the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, the Government lost a case brought against a large number of men for alleged frauds in the sale of surplus lumber belonging to the Air Service. This was called the "Phillips Lumber Case," after one of the leading defendants. They were accused of conspiracy to defraud the Government of \$1,500,000 by taking double commissions from the Government and from purchasers in the sale of surplus lumber. Since the criminal case has fallen through, it is expected that civil suits for the recovery of damages will be dropped.

One after another these so-called War fraud cases have been lost by the Government. The important ones include the "Morse War Shipping," "Crowell Cantonment" and "Harness Frauds" cases. In the Phillips case, it happened that John L. Phillips, the leading defendant, was a former Republican National Committeeman from Georgia. In most of the cases, however, victory for the Government would have demonstrated a blot on the record of the former Democratic Administration. The fact that not one Democratic official of any prominence has been successfully prosecuted—although Democrats were in office at a time when the large and hasty expenditures of the War made graft an easy opportunity—is one of the best of the campaign arguments of the Democrats.

### KU KLUX KLAN Catholic General

The Klan fight by no means ended at the Democratic Convention in Manhattan. Frank X. Schwab, who is not a steel man but Mayor of Buffalo and Supreme General of the Knights of St. John (Catholic), addressed his order at a business session. Partly he denounced, partly he seemed to threaten. Said he:

"I want to ask you with all sincerity to advance with all your power the military department of our order. This department, I believe, is more essential now than ever.

"God only knows if the time is not coming when our country, as well as our Church, will have to be protected against the un-American organization which is now becoming so strong in this country.

"We have seen within the last ten

days the power that they have already developed. They are working underhanded whenever an opportunity presents itself. They are not true Americans or they would not have to cover their faces, and they would let the people of this country know who they are and what their ideals are."

He also denounced "the six greatest evils" of the day. These, according to his enumeration, are: "Divorce, race suicide, the public dance halls ('some dances,' said he, are 'soul-killing in the extreme'), the narcotic-drug habit, the hip-pocket flask, and the automobile-brothel."

The Klan would agree with him in denouncing all these objects, possibly qualifying the oburgation of divorce. The Klan probably would also be at one with Mayor Schwab on the question of "a strong military department."

### POLITICAL NOTES Grape-Shot and Greek Fire

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, smart, young Montana radical, who deserted the nominee of his Party (Democratic) and turned not only to support LaFollette, but to join with him on a third ticket adventure, leaves the Democrats in a peculiar position. They cannot directly attack Wheeler now, because at the same time they are pointing to him with pride as the man who slew the dragon Daugherty. But with the Republicans it is different.

The *New York Evening Post* (independent Republican) opened, with grape-shot and Greek fire:

"The eye of Butte sees in Davis a creature of the red octopus, with the scarlet tentacles, that lives in Wall Street. . . . The 'great open spaces' know him (Wheeler) as a political two-gun man with a cold, slate-colored eye. . . .

"This spare-built lawyer from Butte is looking to the future. If things go well with the 'third ticket' there will be a permanent 'third party.' Will it need leaders? It will. Senator LaFollette is sick and aging. So Senator Wheeler shoots in the back the party that sent him to the Senate and fares forth in search of new political grass and water-courses."

### Seven Against Rutland

The comedy of the Rhode Island Senate, begun with the bursting of a gas-bomb behind the Lieutenant Governor's chair in the Senate Chamber, continued with the emigration of the

Republican majority to Massachusetts (*TIME*, June 30, July 7), went still a step further.

The Republican Senators, who had settled down to spend the Summer at Rutland, Mass., waited to see what their angered Democratic colleagues would do. The Democratic Senators assisted by a Democratic Governor and Lieutenant Governor did what they could. They got two witnesses who testified that the Chairman of the Republican State Committee had instigated the placing of the ludicrous bomb. The witnesses also declared that one "Toots" Murray had actually placed the bomb.

An automobile was procured and seven men jumped into it. One was the chauffeur. Two were Assistant Attorneys General of Rhode Island. Two were Police Inspectors of Providence. The remaining two were the witnesses. The automobile rolled over the State line into Massachusetts. It went to Rutland where it was hoped to arrest "Toots" Murray, who was reported to be acting as a guard to protect the Republican Senators from being kidnapped. Mr. Murray was not found, but suddenly in the dark watches of the night the Officers of the Massachusetts law descended upon the Officers of the Rhode Island law.

The Rhode Island men were carried off to the police station—arrested as suspicious characters. They telephoned back to the Governor of Rhode Island. He remonstrated with the Massachusetts law to release his Officers. Massachusetts declined. At 1 a. m. the seven hapless Rhode Islanders were locked in separate cells. Nor did they get out till some time later, when a local Attorney furnished bail.

### Resigned

John W. Davis resigned not once, but four times. He was preparing himself for the campaign. He resigned from his law firm of Stetson, Jennings, Russell and Davis—the firm which has won him the displeasure, real or figured, of radicals, because it handles some legal business for J. P. Morgan and Co.

He also resigned from his posts, three in number, as Director of the U. S. Rubber Co., of the Santa Fe Railroad, of the National Bank of Commerce (Manhattan).

### Prophet

There was a great deluge in 1920. It drowned the Democratic ticket by seven million. But, if the prophet is not false, 1924 will see a fresher that will outdrawn the deluge of 1920.

Clarence W. Barron, purveyor of

## National Affairs—[Continued]

financial information, head of *The Wall Street Journal* and other financial papers, published an article in *The Boston Herald* predicting that Coolidge would sweep the country by ten million votes. His reasons were twain:

1) The radicals would consider Davis and forget Bryan as they made their little crosses for LaFollette.

2) The conservatives would consider Bryan and forget Davis as they marked their ballots for Coolidge.

### Tammany Picks

If one were to pick an ideal name for a Democratic Boss\* in New York City, how would one go about it? First, one would want something patriotic. George Washington? Excellent! Then something Irish. Olvany? Nothing better.

The new boss of Tammany, therefore, is Judge George Washington Olvany. He succeeds the late "Commissioner" Charles F. Murphy (TIME, May 5).

After a committee of seven Tammany leaders had considered in private for an hour, the Executive Committee of the entire organization ratified the subcommittee's choice of Judge Olvany. The vote was 22½ to ½. The one-third vote was cast by two leaders of a single district.

The election was peculiar. Technically, there was no office vacant. There is no official post of boss, or "leader," to use the political euphemism. The supreme and autocratic ruler of the organization exists through usage and necessity. He dispenses patronage, makes up tickets, handles the funds, gives the orders, but he holds no office. Consequently the election took the form of passing this resolution: "That Hon. George W. Olvany be and hereby is, elected to succeed Hon. Charles F. Murphy, deceased, and to perform all the duties formerly discharged by him."

Judge Olvany was born on Pike St., lower Manhattan, the son of a bricklayer. Thus he began in the Tammany tradition. He graduated from New York University Law School (not quite traditional) and became a lawyer. For 26 years he has belonged to Tammany. Six months ago Governor Smith made him a Judge.

Now he is six feet tall, hearty, only 48 years old. He is a master of silence like his predecessor, Murphy. Unlike Murphy, he is also a persuasive speaker. This is not entirely an advantage. James Bryce in his standard work\*\* declares: "It is, of course, a gain to a

Ring to have among them a man of popular gifts, because he helps to conceal the odious features of their rule, gilding it by his rhetoric, and winning the applause of the masses who stand outside the circle of workers. However, the position of the rhetorical boss



GEORGE WASHINGTON OLVANY  
"Boss" from the Dutch "Baas"

is less firmly rooted than that of the intriguing boss, and there have been instances of his suddenly falling, to rise no more."

Judge Olvany looked upon the future in no such sinister light. Said he: "The call of the New York County Democratic organization, as voiced by its Executive Committee, though unexpected, is too strong to resist. Within the next few days I shall resign as Judge of the Court of General Sessions and undertake to carry on the work so ably, unselfishly and successfully\* performed by Charles F. Murphy for more than twenty-two years."

A colloquy followed with a reporter.

"Will you follow the policies of your predecessor, Mr. Murphy?"

"I could not follow a better man."

"Well, we hope you will be a little easier to interview than Mr. Murphy."

"I expect to have a good secretary."

Before Olvany there were five bosses of Tammany. Previously Tammany had been what it still calls itself, a "Society." The first of the bosses made himself Dictator. After him the others were Emperors pure

and simple. Their careers and characteristics were well summarized by Samuel McCoy:

**No. 1, Fernando Wood**, "handsome cigarmaker, defrauded his business partner of \$8,000 and became Mayor of New York in 1855; Fernando Wood, whose supporters were gamblers, brothel-keepers, the gangsters who called themselves 'The Dead Rabbits' or 'The Blackbirds'; who went into office when the Board of Aldermen was familiarly known as 'The Forty Thieves'; who was elected upon his promise of reform and who in two years had surpassed the record of all his predecessors in civic corruption."

**No. 2, William M. Tweed**, "heavy-jowled, bulbous-nosed, cold-eyed. . . Tweed, the first absolute tsar of the city's fortunes. Tweed, who robbed New York of \$2,000,000 for his own pockets, robbed it of \$100,000,000 for his accomplices, and who died, praying for forgiveness, in Ludlow Street Jail; Tweed, who had asked in his days of arrogance: 'Well, what are you going to do about it?' Tweed, who chose the tiger as an emblem, and, like the tiger, stalked in cruel triumph over the plundered city."

**No. 3, "Honest Jawn" Kelly**, "whose Aldermen caught at last accepting bribes, were scattered to the winds—three sentenced to prison; three turning State's evidence, and six escaping to Canada. 'Honest Jawn,' who died broken-hearted, crying for opiates."

**No. 4, Richard Croker**, "under whose leadership police captaincies were sold for cash, brothel-keepers and prostitutes paid fortunes for protection, gambling-houses flourished openly, while millions were collected by blackmail and extortion. Croker himself became a millionaire. Hail, dead lover of fleet horses, exiled emperor!"

**No. 5, Charles F. Murphy**, "whose sway gripped five cities into one, tripling the richness of the captive domain. Murphy the silent, the gray-faced mountain, whose sway extended beyond the metropolis, and who contemptuously flattened a Governor who screamed impotently that \$50,000,000 of the people's money had been wasted or stolen in three years; Murphy, around whose head had grown up, even while he lived, legends of power beyond all the dreams of the emperors who went before, and of benevolence and civic righteousness such as they never planned."

Murphy was undoubtedly the greatest. Nobody ever got anything on Murphy.

\*"Boss," from Dutch "baas," a master workman or superintendent.

\*\**The American Commonwealth*, by James Bryce, sometime British Ambassador to the U. S.

\*Mr. Murphy, who began life as a street-car conductor, left a fortune when he died.



## National Affairs—[Continued]

## NEW BOOK

*The Behinder*

BEHIND THE SCENES IN POLITICS—Anonymous—*Dutton* (\$2.50). It is always pleasing to meet a man who is a vivid personality. When that personality has something to say not only interesting, but frequently penetrating in judgment, he is a real treat. Such a man is Anonymous.

Anonymous is too often cheated of his laurels. He writes a good book on politics and in a short time Edward G. Lowry or Clinton W. Gilbert comes forward to claim it.

Anonymous is not an "Insider." He is a "Behinder."

Of the "Insiders" he says: "I detest those who advertise themselves as insiders. The crop of them on the Roosevelt and Wilson soil was tremendous. The sense of importance is tempting. The best of men succumb to it. I remember Colonel House sending for me one day and how I speeded my taxi to hear the fate of the world. He said to me: 'Here is something between you and me and the angels. I have given you confidences, but never one like this.'

"I said: 'I know. I have just been in Wall Street lunching at the Mid-day Club. They told me there. I have stopped at the Union Club on my way uptown. They told me there. There is a good chance of an armistice being signed soon and you are sailing tomorrow very secretly for Europe.'"

Of President Makers: "I have always found it more difficult to find one hundred per cent partisans of a candidate before he is selected than it is after the nomination. Harding knew this as well as any man. To a stranger who had explained to him that he had been against his nomination Harding exclaimed: 'I am glad to see you! I always knew that some day I would find the man who had nothing to do with making me President.'"

Of Independents: "One of the greatest exhibitions of an instinct to be good divorced completely from the obligation to be intelligent lies in the tendency of those unripe in American politics to worship mere independence. I confess that I have found that independence is a bad way to get joint action of any kind in real motion. Usually when two independents rally around the banner of independence it results in two banners of independence and then four and then eight. No man or

woman in the world is so independent as an independent. As political workers they are usually fanatically unselfish for six months and then as temperamental as prima donnas forever after."

Of Mud Slinging: "Cleveland was the object of much underground accusation. Roosevelt, without any cause, was called a drunkard. Wilson, as much as any man, suffered from stories grotesquely fabricated and of peculiarly unrestrained venom. Harding went through these filthy attacks before election. To the best of my knowledge, for every vote lost because of a whispering campaign directed against him, the candidate gained a little more than one vote."

"It is an extraordinary fact that the silk-stocking element is often the greatest offender in whispering campaigns. It is the woman with the low-necked dress and with orchids, and it is the young broker seeking to justify his political prejudices, who lend themselves to being carriers of these scandal stories."

"I remember a famous occasion when the proof of a so-called divorce scandal, which afterward became the subject of a whole nation's political whispering, was first brought into my office. We had an advisory committee during that campaign and I called them together and presented the alleged copies of certain love letters. I said I believed it was unreal, untrue and unsavory, and that I would not use it."

"A discussion ensued lasting through lunch, coffee and cigars. On the committee was one man who tipped back his chair against the wall of the private dining room, chewed his cigar, but otherwise appeared to be in a trance. He was an Irishman, old, affluent, and warm and ripe with experience."

"General," I finally said, "we haven't had a word from you."

"Down came his chair, out came the butt of his cigar."

"Well, I'd keep the matter very dark," he said. "I'd burn the evidence. It's the most human thing I ever heard of a man!"

Of Heckling: "The heckler usually furnishes a bright man with a glorious opportunity and inspires a stupid speaker to become hot and brilliant. The heckler, though the opposition may not know it, is usually the opposition's involuntary votive offering to the success of the meeting."

"I remember once that a certain candidate for President . . . had tried to make thirty thousand hear two of his opening paragraphs. A

hundred feet away a man with a ministerial beard, an Adam's apple of prominence, a dyspeptic face, dressed in black, six feet four tall, with a voice which indicated a smug and irreproachable life and which in its elocutionary power could not be equaled, spoke accusingly. . .

"What about the Panama Canal scandal?"

"The candidate probably never saw the man. He never directed a glance toward him."

"Without an instant of hesitation he thrust a finger at this sanctified giant and answered, 'You go home to your poor wife, you drunken beast!'"

"When the Progressive Convention assembled in Chicago in 1912, there was only one jarring note. It came from a Prohibitionist. . .

"What about the liqu-or question?"

"All the speakers had pretended to pay no attention to this heckler, until Henry Allen, since then Governor of Kansas, came down from his hotel, and appeared, as I remember it, to second the nomination of Roosevelt. He, therefore, had no forewarning when this melancholy heckler with the peevish mortuary voice whined out:

"What about the liqu-or question?"

"Allen answered him without a moment's hesitation and silenced his battery for good. He replied: 'If you're dry, don't complain here. Meet me in the Congress bar.'"

"If I am not mistaken it was an Attorney General of the United States who was speaking in Boston, when a heckler came down the aisle and bawled out: 'Why haven't you prosecuted the trust octopuses?'"

"The answer sent the heckler staggering back up the aisle."

"Be careful of your plurals when you're in Boston. It's octopi, my friend. Remember you're in the pie belt."

Of Presidents: "Among the last five Presidents of the United States (Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge), seen at close range, there was one who lacked education and was extremely intelligent; one who was both highly intelligent and educated; one who was highly educated and cracked by lack of intelligence; one who so combined such intelligence as he had with such education as he had as to make a memorable performance; and one who had no distinguished education or keen intelligence when he took office. See if you can name each of them."

# FOREIGN NEWS

## INTERNATIONAL

### Conference Diplomacy

When indurate Premier Poincaré came into office, international conferences went out of fashion. He, like Demosthenes, believed that the first, second and third parts of oratory were all "action." He consented to send a representative to the Genoa Conference, but upon the conspicuous failure of that meet, M. Poincaré sent his soldiers to the Ruhr and stuffed wool into his ears.

The fashion has been revived and the world is anxiously waiting for its political leaders to cut their coats according to their cloth and not indulge themselves in luxuries. Fred I. Kent, Vice President of the Bankers' Trust Co., one of the greatest financial authorities of the U. S., declared that the Experts' Plan, details of which the representatives of ten Nations were discussing in London, "carries within it so much common sense that it is hardly conceivable that sufficient force can be arrayed against it to prevent its being put into operation." But, warned he, if the plan were refused, the reaction on business in the U. S. would be "more severe than anything which has happened since the War... All European exchanges would be subject to further severe shocks. Trade and commerce would be dealt a terrible blow."

Such thoughts as these were doubtless uppermost in the minds of the 21 statesmen who trooped into the British Foreign Office and grouped themselves around a horseshoe table on a memorable July morning. Premier MacDonald took his seat in the centre, around him were grouped three other British delegates; to the right of Mr. MacDonald sat Premier Herriot of France and his men; to the left of the British Premier were U. S. Ambassador Frank B. Kellogg and Colonel James A. Logan Jr., U. S. Observer with the Reparations Commission. At the ends of the table were seated the representatives of Belgium, Greece, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Rumania, Yugo-Slavia.

Proceedings of the Conference were opened by the British Premier with an address of welcome to the "representatives of the Nations that fought by our side while the War was raging, and that now share with us the responsibility of bringing peace and security to Europe." He then went on to stress the series of failures to solve the reparations problem, to discuss the Experts' Report,

to remark that "the Report demands not only obligations from Germany but from us," to emphasize the need of unity among the assembled representatives. Said he: "Without unity there can be no security; without security there can be no peace."

Return speeches were heard from all the representatives. Ambassador Kellogg took an opportunity to make his position clear by stating: "We do not come in the same capacity or with the same powers as the other delegates, because we are not parties to the Versailles Treaty, or sanctions now in force, but we come in the same spirit and desire to be helpful."

Premier Herriot then proposed Premier MacDonald as President of the Conference. The motion was seconded by Premier Theunis of Belgium and carried unanimously. After this protracted exchange of banalities, the Conference settled down to work. The result of the first morning's session was the establishment of three committees:

- 1) To decide upon the method by which possible German default under the Experts' Plan could be adjudicated and to settle the measures which were to be taken if this should happen.

- 2) To consider the best way of restoring economic and financial unity in Germany—a prerequisite condition to the operation of the Experts' Plan.

- 3) To determine the method of transferring German payments from the receiving office in Berlin to the Governments of the creditor countries.

None of the committees reported to the Conference, which did not hold a plenary session during the first week of its existence. The three committees, however, worked hard, even on Sunday, and in spite of or because of innumerable rumors it was generally believed that real progress was being made.

Much interest was attached to the arrival of U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes in his capacity of President of the American Bar Association. Reporters swooped upon him and he was frequently forced to reiterate: "My visit is entirely unofficial and personal." Or, "I am not the Secretary of State, I am the President of the Bar Association."

But it was noticed that the President of the Bar Association was not exclusively the guest of the Lord High Chancellor and the Benchers of the Inns of Court. He was to be "wined and dined" by the King and Queen, the Lord Mayor and Alderman of the City of London, the U. S. Ambassador and by many other notables. At all these

functions he was to meet the statesmen of the world and to have unrivalled opportunities for exchanging viewpoints. Said *The Sunday Times* of London: "He could not find himself in England at a more opportune moment." Certainly it seems hard to believe that, unofficial though his visit is, his presence on the spot will fail to influence the course of the mighty waters of conference diplomacy.

## COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

### Parliament's Week

**House of Commons.** "Dave" Kirkwood, Labor M. P. for the Clyde, introduced his bill for removing the Stone of Scone, or Lia Fail, to Scotland from Westminster Abbey. The bill passed its first reading by 201 to 171 votes. "Dave" caused laughter by telling the House that "this was the stone that Jacob had for a pillow at Bethel when the angels went up and down the ladder."

Lord Apsley, Conservative, said that "Odin threw it at another god who was making love to Odin's wife. The stone missed the culprit and fell among the Scots."

Arthur Ponsonby, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, informed the House that the Treaty of Lausanne had been ratified by Britain.

Lady Astor caused one of her House of Commons-scenes by persisting in ignoring the Chair during debate. Her violation of the Speaker's ruling that she was "out of order" became so flagrant that the inimitable "Dave" Kirkwood at length called to the Speaker to ask her to leave the House. At this her ladyship sat down, but continued her protests from her sitting posture.

The Government suffered another defeat in the House, on the Unemployment Insurance Bill, Liberals and Conservatives combining to carry an amendment by 171 to 149 votes. There was no question of the Government's resigning.

### Webbs' White Gold

Not long ago, Secretary of State for the Colonies, J. H. Thomas, announced himself as an Imperialist when he said that the Government intended to do

"Stone of Scone, upon which the Scotch Kings were crowned for 500 years, was brought from Scone to England by Edward I in 1296, and placed under the throne in Westminster Abbey. Since that date all the Sovereigns have been crowned upon it. Edward III offered to return it some fifty years later under stated conditions, but the Scotch noblemen refused his offer."

## Foreign News—[Continued]



BEATRICE WEBB  
*She, the cleverer*

everything in its power to develop the Colonies and aid the Dominions to develop themselves. This streak of Imperialism, which once called forth scorn from Labor, was again manifested when the Government announced that it had no intention of surrendering the Sudan to Egypt (TIME, July 7).

The Sudan, apart from its strategical importance to Anglo-Indian communications, is abundantly watered by the tributaries of the River Nile. Its great plains are, by a combination of this fact and their geographical position, eminently suited to the raising of cotton. This caused that veteran Socialist-publicist, Sidney Webb, and his wife to become parties to the Government's Imperialist designs.

Mr. Webb, President of the Board of Trade and Member of the British Cabinet, recently affirmed the Government's intention not to quit the Sudan. To a Manchester audience, he spoke of the great possibilities of the economic development of that region and fired the imagination of his audience by referring to "COTTON: SUDANESE WHITE GOLD." He said that the Government was making great efforts to increase the cotton production of the Commonwealth, not only in the Sudan but in other British-African possessions and in India. He said that a Nation could prosper by the "smell of the market" and to make the odor appetizing he announced that he was setting up an inquiry "into conditions of industry, particularly with reference to the industries working for the export trade."

It must be noted that in Europe each

nation is striving to develop itself as far as possible by increasing its supply of raw materials, with a view to becoming economically self-sufficient. The nations following this policy most vigorously are France and Britain.

Sidney Webb, a picturesque little man with a big beard, once a civil servant, was, with Bernard Shaw and Graham Wallace, one of the leading lights in the Fabian Society—organization of Socialism which has done much to develop the Socialist idea in Britain along eminently sound economic lines, and is responsible in no little part for the moderation displayed by British Socialists today. The members of this Society founded the celebrated London School of Economics, which is now one of the most important centres of economic teaching in the world.

Beatrice Potter was also an authority on Socialist economics before she married Sidney Webb in 1892. It is said that she married for her husband's ideas, but there seems to be no doubt that she is the cleverer of the two. She also had some money.

These two people were soon to become famous, chiefly for their exhaustive book, *The History of Trade Unionism*, which has been well received by all shades of political thought as an authoritative work. Their most recent book, *The Decay of Capitalist Civilization*, did indeed meet with severe criticism and is unquestionably faulty—although a highly illuminative book. Again, they are probably the greatest authorities on municipal affairs in Britain and certainly the greatest Socialist-economists of their time. It is said of them that they have such a mastery of detail that they can quote from memory the export and import figures for any commodity in any given year.

### Labor Belabored

In an unusually perspicuous article, excepting the vagaries of style considered essential to *The Saturday Evening Post*, Isaac F. Marcossan, famed cosmic journalist, discussed Britain's Labor régime.

"What has the Labor Government done . . . ?" [he asked].

"Nothing; but they have done it nicely," was the reply."

**Unemployment.** Discussing the gentle inactivity of Labor,\* the *Post* journalist says that unemployment is likely to be "the Nemesis of the new order."

\*Admittedly, the Labor Government has not scored a success in its domestic policies, but in the conduct of foreign affairs, Mr. Marcossan's adverse criticism is not fair. Before Labor could do anything it had to create a favorable atmosphere and most of its first six months' term of office was consecrated to this necessary prerequisite to an active foreign policy.



SIDNEY WEBB  
*He, the cleverer*

Mr. MacDonald won many seats in the last election and was allowed to reside at No. 10 Downing Street because of his promised panacea for the vexatious unemployment riddle. He said: "I object to the unemployed being fooled any longer. . . . The Labor Party alone has a positive remedy for unemployment. . . . We will take office because in dealing with unemployment we believe we have a program and a power that no other party possesses."

But two months ago he was forced to exclaim in the House of Commons: "In regard to pledges and their fulfilment, why should not I confess that we are a little innocent in this matter? If we are without experience, things which seemed very simple to carry out become very complicated and difficult when we become members of a Cabinet responsible for them."

This seems solid foundation for Mr. Marcossan's contention that the Government has pursued a policy of "masterly inactivity," expressed, for one thing, in conspicuous failure to solve the unemployment problem—there are still 1,000,000 men out of work. . . . A unique situation summed up in the phrase, Labor without labor."

**Housing Scheme.** Another of Labor's protégés was the Housing Scheme—a plan to build 2,500,000 houses during 15 years, to be paid for (according to the Labor Government) in 40 years at a total cost of more than \$6,000,000,000.\*\* The bill which con-

\*The Conservative Government had a Housing Scheme, cheaper and spread over only 20 years.

\*\*The British public debt is about \$33,834,839,262.39.

## Foreign News—[Continued]

tains the Housing Scheme is expected to come up during the Autumn session of the House of Commons and not a few political critics have forecast the defeat of the Government. But such prophecies are premature; the Opposition may think it wiser to let the Government remain "in office," rather than risk a referendum to the people on the Housing Scheme, which is popular, and which might result in the Labor being returned "to power."

"Society." What is to be the ultimate effect of office and society-splashing on the Laborites? Said the cosmic sage,

"It will constitute a permanent hang-over for various of the horny-handed who have mounted to ministerial and other eminence. It is summed up in the sentence—Life will never be the same again. I must except a man of the type of Ramsay MacDonald, who brought a real cultural background to the post of Premier."

The truth of the matter is that not only do some of the Socialists like the trimmings and social by-products of power but they will miss them once they retire from public life. Incidentally, they have cultivated expensive tastes—that is, expensive as compared with the former mode of life. A story is told of a certain high Labor official who is said to have exclaimed during one of the many crises that the Government has faced: "If I go out, who will pay my tailor?"

The journalist proceeded to quote one of the many stories current in London about Laborites and their wives in Society. To a peer's residence was invited a "high Labor personage" and his wife.

"After dinner the wife of this particular Labor person went to her hostess and said that she was leaving, whereupon the lady of the house said: 'You must not think of going. There is to be a reception later on and many interesting people are coming.'"

"No," retorted the Labor wife. "We must be off. My shoes are tight, my stays are tight and my husband is tight."

### Out of Jail

In his room in the Dail Eireann (Irish Lower House) President William Cosgrave signed an order for the release from prison of Eamon de Valera, obdurate chief of recalcitrant Irish Republicans. Many more release orders were signed.

The day following the signing of the order, de Valera and his lieutenant, Austin Stack, marched forth into the sunshine from the dim recesses of the Arbor Hill Barracks in Dublin.

The press was busy vamping upon the significance of a de Valera free to roam the Free State. Many stressed the excitement in Republican

circles upon the release of their leader, and mildly wondered if it would lead to more violent trouble.

Others referred to the Tailteann games (Irish Olympics) and stated that their success, which was doubted, is now assured.

Most interest attaches to the future of the Constitutional Republican Party, which has, since last year's election, held aloof from the Dail. Will de Valera take his position as head of the Party? Will he lead his Party to the Dail and fight constitutionally for the establishment of an Irish Republic? His first words were awaited.

### Wet

Closely following in the footsteps of Manitoba, the Province of Saskatchewan clambered down from the water wagon on which both had clambered so recently as 1920. The majority in favor of the descent was stated to be "overwhelming."

The "dry" provinces are: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, the latter of which is to wage a furious battle in the Fall to decide the vexing question of prohibition. As almost one-third of the entire population of Canada lives in Ontario, the outcome of the fight is not without moment to wets and dries alike. The Dries were reported to be preparing a desperate defense against the Wets, who were organizing a violent attack on the Dries.

The wet Provinces: Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Yukon, Northwest Territories.

## GERMANY

### Notes

In the Autumn, passengers on the principal German express trains will be able to telephone any number in Germany or to be telephoned from any point in the country. This is to be made possible by the installation of wireless outfits on the trains. The procedure is for the passenger to call up a German city and ask to be connected with the desired number. Persons wishing to call a passenger must call up the central exchange, ask for the train and, when connected, ask for the passenger, who will then be paged.

In the Prussian Diet fair frauds and *fräuleins* stopped a fight among the

male members by jumping into the *mêlée* of fists. The scrap started when a Communist was accused of working a 13-year-old girl until four o'clock in the morning.

Deputy Prince Otto von Bismarck, grandson of the Iron Chancellor, crashed to earth in an airplane at Bamberg while on his way from Berlin to Nürnberg to attend an aviation meet. The Prince, an experienced War pilot, was not seriously injured; the machine was.

In the Bavarian Diet there was introduced a bill to prevent Jews from occupying Government posts, to forbid them to change their names, to bar them from holding land and to expel those Jews who had settled in the country since 1914 and confiscate their property.

## ITALY

### Signed

A Treaty involving the session of Jubaland, formerly part of British East Africa, to Italy was signed by the two nations. The terms of the Treaty were not published, but it apparently settles upon a basis of common satisfaction Italy's claim under the Treaty of London (1915).

## SPAIN

### Basque

Almost six months have fled since the Spanish Dictator, Captain-General Primo Rivera, exiled for criticizing his august régime the venerated *littérateur*, Don Miguel de Unamuno. And so, stilly-nilly, off went the poet-philosopher, erstwhile Rector of Salamanca University, to God-forsaken Puerto Cabras in the isle of Fuerteventura in the horrid, torrid zone.

From this barren isle, which lies off the north-west coast of Africa and forms a unit of the Canary Isles, Don Miguel was in the habit of sending forth to the outside world violent protests against the cavalier manner in which Primo had treated him and also against the arbitrary rule of him that is called Primo.

In Britain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, grows of protest swelled to a swirling roar of indignation. Even in the U. S. voices were not silent. A Unamuno let-



## Foreign News—[Continued]

ter was recently sent to the press, accompanied by a hot letter from Judge Peter J. Hamilton of Porto Rico. Don Unamuno's letter, in part: "I have been exiled here, having been given twenty-four hours to abandon my house, without judicial writ, not even of a military judge; without any proceeding and without telling me why."

Then came a royal pronunciamiento of amnesty (TIME, July 14). Don Miguel was free, free to go back to Spain.

Last week, however, news came from Paris that Unamuno had been rescued by *Le Quotidien*, Paris Radical journal, which had fitted up a ship to go to Fuerteventura. After an adventurous voyage the ship, under command of M. Henri Dumay, *directeur* of the *Progrès Civique*, arrived at its destination and effected, under terrible risks, the rescue.

The question rose as to whether Don Miguel escaped before the amnesty was granted or whether he left after being notified of his liberty, as the Spanish Government declared he was. *Le Quotidien* declared, however, that the exiled man was rescued before the glad news was conveyed to him. The argument seems puerile: the poet-philosopher\* is free, is going to Paris; there to work "among the free men of France for light and liberty."

## CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

### Following Father

Jan Garrigue Masaryk, son of Dr. Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, President of the Czecho-Slovakian Republic, like his father is to marry an American girl.

According to a despatch from Prague, capital of Czecho-Slovakia, the President's son has asked Mrs. Robert Leatherbee, daughter of Charles Richard Crane, onetime millionaire-President of the Crane Valve Company. No official announcement was made; that is to come later at Vary Karlov (Karlsbad) at a reception to be given by the President.

The prospective bride married Robert Leatherbee of Boston in 1907; in January of this year they were divorced

\*Don Miguel de Unamuno was born nearly 60 years ago, and is a son of an old Basque family. The Basques speak a language foreign to Spaniards; they are passionately fond of freedom and independence—as witness their history; in battle, whether of deeds or words, they are brave and tenacious.

Don Miguel is neither a great student nor a great critic of philosophy, but is himself a philosopher dealing with his own material—"naked humanity and its secret passions and hidden dreams, its obscure groppings and faltering hopes." Probably his greatest work is *Del Sentimiento Trágico de la Vida*. In 1912, even the King spoke of him as "my friend Unamuno."

\*The announcement in the U. S. press incorrectly referred to her as "Miss Wetherbee Crane."

in a secret session of a Court at Waukegan, Ill. Her father was once Minister to China, and on leaving that post in 1921 he made a sensational trans-Rus-



JAN MASARYK  
A prospective son-in-law

sian tour in an automobile. It is said of him that he is known and beloved by everyone, everywhere.

Jan Masaryk was formerly a Lieutenant in the Austrian Army. In 1919 he was appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* at the Czecho-Slovakian Legation in Washington, and in May of this year he was made Czecho-Slovakian Minister to the Court of St. James's.

## BULGARIA

### Laughing Radoslavoff

Avoiding the "mistake" which the Greek Government made in executing the Ministers alleged to be responsible for the Greek defeat at the hands of the Turks, the Bulgarian Parliament (*Sobranje*) voted amnesty to ex-Premier Vaseil Radoslavoff and his Cabinet who were charged with treason in having brought Bulgaria into the War on the side of the Central Powers.

In the latter part of 1918, the arrest of ex-Premier Radoslavoff and 13 of his Cabinet Ministers was ordered. Radoslavoff and one Minister escaped to Berlin, the remaining twelve were arrested and thrown into prison.

In 1920 the trial began, Radoslavoff interested from afar. For one year the trial dragged on, at the end of which the

Judges decided that as the Ministers were charged with wronging the people, the people ought to decide on the guilt of the accused. The people found them guilty and they were condemned last year to imprisonment for life with hard labor. Radoslavoff, in Berlin, called it laughable; the unfortunate eleven condemned ex-Ministers (one died in prison, one was still in Berlin) saw nothing funny in the situation.

## GREECE

### Out

The Cabinet of Premier Papanastasiou, tottering for a month, fell. The crisis was caused by the resignations of Colonel Kondylis, Minister of War and General Tsouderos, Minister of Finance, who accused the Premier of encouraging Communism.

This is the first Government crisis within three months of the establishment of the Republic (TIME, Mar 29).

### One Dead

Scene: Offices of Opposition-news-papers *Tachydromos* and *Himerissia* at Salonika.

Enter: Greek soldiers, supposedly at the orders of the Republican Government.

A soldier: "The speech made by General Metaxas [Royalist Leader] is not to be printed!"

Editors: "You have no right to issue such an order. Certainly we shall print the speech."

Thereupon, the soldiers unsling their rifles and fired indiscriminately. Indescribable panic followed, many people were found to have been seriously wounded, one was dead. The newspapers were thus forced to suspend publication.

The tragedy was over.

## YUGO-SLAVIA

### Old, Out

Premier Nikola Pashitch tendered his resignation and that of his Cabinet to King Alexander, advising His Majesty to call for a new election. Thus, a laconic despatch from Belgrade.

Why is the Government resigning at this time? The despatch was silent. In March, 1923 (TIME, March 31, 1923), the last general election was held for the *Narodna Skupshtina* (National Assembly) and no further election is constitutionally due until 1927. But the patriarchal Premier

## Foreign News—[Continued]

has been experiencing much opposition both within and without Parliament. Ever since the 70 Croatian Agrarians consented to sit in the Assembly, in April of this year, the old Premier's position has become more and more difficult, and it is not surprising that he has decided to refer the issues to the country, albeit reluctantly.

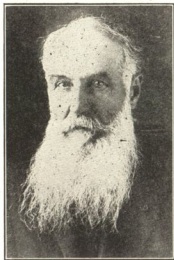
The chief matter to be settled is whether or not Croatia is to have "autonomy." Under the able leadership of Raditch, "Stormy Petrel of the Balkans," the Croatians have persistently demanded their freedom and the Serbs have with equal persistence denied it to them. In the last election the Croatians secured 70 seats in the Skupstina; this year they may do better. If they should win, another section of Yugo-Slavia (South Slavia) must be granted its freedom.

But elections are somewhat of a farce in the Balkans, and they are probably conducted with more dishonesty in Yugo-Slavia than in any other part of that unhappy peninsula.

Nikola Pashitch, who is part Bulgarian, recently celebrated his 80th birthday. For some 55 years he has devoted himself to the service of his country. In 1881 he conceived the idea of a Greater Serbia, became co-founder with the Greek leader, Eleutherios Venizelos, of the Balkan League, and with him hatched many a scheme for extending the frontiers of Serbia and Greece. With the signing of peace in 1918 his dreams were realized. Serbia grew into the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata, i Slovenaca), but he found himself faced with opposition from Montenegrins and Croatians, who strongly objected to this arbitrary disposition, to some extent upon religious grounds. Old Serbia is preponderantly Orthodox Catholic; Croatia and Montenegro preponderantly Roman Catholic.

With all his faults and ambitions Pashitch is a picturesque old man and has earned for himself by his labors the title: "Grand Old Man of Serbia." He hopes to live to see prosperity brought to the Balkans. He seems to have a good chance, for his father lived to the grand old age of 103.

Last year a young Serbian bank clerk tried to assassinate him (TIME, July 9, 1923). To make a repetition of this act more difficult, he now rides about Belgrade, capital of Yugo-Slavia, in an automobile with opaque glass windows.



NIKOLA PASHITCH

*Protected by opaque glass windows*

## PERSIA

### An "Accident"

In the domain of Shah Muhammed Hasan Mirza, until April Valiahd (Crown Prince) of Persia, when his brother Ahmed was dethroned (TIME, Apr. 7), the plebs were adverse to having pictures taken of their religious observances, particularly when there were any women round.

It so happened that a crowd of Persians were giving vent to their spleen in holding meetings of hostility to the Bahaists, religious sect. Allegedly before a sacred fountain in Teheran, capital of Persia, one of these meetings was taking place. Along came U. S. Vice Consul Major Robert W. Imbrie and another American by the name of Melin Seymour, in a carriage. Before the servants they stopped and took some pictures. Immediately the crowd rushed upon the Americans, crying out that they were Bahaists. They dragged them from the carriage, cut them, beat them. In vain did native servants of missionaries explain that the Americans were not Bahaists. The police were powerless to stop the infuriated mob. Four hours later, Vice Consul Imbrie was dead; Seymour was taken to a hospital in a critical condition.

The tragedy was the culmination of recent anti-foreign demonstrations aimed principally at the British. At the temporary funeral of the Vice

Consul, the American Church in Teheran was packed full. There were present the Serdar Sepah (Reza Khan), Premier of Persia, and members of his Cabinet, the Court Minister of Ceremonies, all the members of the Persian Parliament, representatives of all the foreign legations (except Russia) and most of the European colony. Mrs. Imbrie is to bring her husband's body back to the U. S. in the near future. Hundreds of arrests were made by the Persian police in connection with the murder.

The Persian Government instructed its Chargé d' Affaires in Washington to express to the Government of the U. S. its deepest regrets over the "unfortunate accident" and to state that everything would be done to bring the guilty persons to justice. The message indicated, however, that "the Imbrie and Seymour accident was due to their own carelessness in going to a sacred place and persisting in taking pictures. The police and army forces which went to protect them, when they were attacked by the mob, received serious injuries. Three policemen were mortally wounded and one of the soldiers died a few hours later as a result of injuries received by him."

The U. S. State Department announced that pending an enquiry, begun under the direction of Under Secretary Joseph Grew, Acting Secretary of State in the absence of Charles E. Hughes, no formal action will be undertaken to obtain redress by the U. S. Government.

### Oil!

Colonel Merian C. Cooper, quondam U. S. War aviator, quondam Colonel in the Polish Air Service, quondam prisoner of war in Bolshevikland, now an explorer of note, had much to say upon the great oil fight which has sporadically raged in Persia under various guises for many a long year:

"Russia is determined to have the concessions in the five Northern Persian departments which were controlled by Russian interests before the war. An Armenian who is a Russian subject and the holder of a large interest in these pre-war concessions sold his interests to English investors. At the same time the Sinclair interests have practically tied up the Persian Government in a new concession in the same district. Russia, however, refuses to recognize either of these concessions as valid and is demanding that the rights be given her. And certainly she appears to be in the strongest position. The moderation of the treaty she made with Persia

## Foreign News—[Continued]

after the invasion of 1920 and the fact that she has chased the English out of the Northern Provinces have given her the greatest prestige there and she is using her best diplomatic efforts to take advantage of this.

"It is also the Russian aim to prevent American capital from building a railroad across Northern Persia. England, too, is fighting the Americans in this, and the British Government is using the loan made to Persia in wartime as a very effective weapon."

### JAPAN

#### Protection

The Island Empire of the West (Britain), once a protectionist Nation, has thought it indispensable to its interests to become the greatest free-trade Nation in the world. The Island Empire of the East, whose geographical position is analogous to that of the British Commonwealth of Nations, has been tempted from the Broadway of free-trade into the side-streets of protection, emulating, in this respect, the U. S.

Last week the Imperial Diet passed a Government Bill raising the tariff on 250 luxury-articles by an additional 100% ad valorem duty.

The bill, according to the Government, is intended to curb Japanese appetites for foreign-made luxuries. They must now consume their own luxuries, or pay highly for those imported into the country.

### CHINA

#### Notes

Floods at Canton in the extreme South and at Kalgan in the extreme North caused much damage. In Canton, the Chu-Kiang river overflowed and serious apprehension for the safety of the city was entertained. At Kalgan, a commercial city on the Mongolian border, 700 lives were lost and over \$1,000,000 worth of damage was done.

American Jews are to aid their Chinese brethren,\* in the Jewish colony of Kvaifeng Fu, to preserve

\*The Jews found their way to China in 1163 and were allowed to open a synagogue at Kvaifeng Fu in 1164, since when they have enjoyed the protection of the authorities. Persecution of the Jew is relatively unknown in China; but they nevertheless keep very much to themselves, most probably because they abhor the Chinamen's pet food, the pig. They are known to the Chinese as "the sect of those who take out the sinew," which refers to their peculiar method of preparing meat in order to make it *kousher*.

Judaism, said a despatch from Shanghai.

The diplomatic conundrum, posed by the Chinese Government when it agreed to accept an Ambassador from Russia, was in process of being solved. The Chinese Government wrote to foreign governments and asked them what they were going to do about it, which was a virtual invitation to them to raise the rank of their representation from Ministers to Ambassadors. Replies were awaited.

Chinese in the employ of foreigners in Sha-mien (foreign section of Canton), went on strike because of the British Consulate's new requirement that all Chinamen employed in Sha-mien shall be equipped with passes bearing their signature and photograph if they leave or enter that quarter after 9 p. m. The Chinese declared that the regulations place them on the same footing as criminals. Twenty-six unions walked out in sympathy with the grief-stricken Chinamen from Sha-mien.

### LATIN AMERICA

#### Revolving Brazil

The heavy hand of the censor having fallen upon Brazil (see THE PRESS), news from that "revoluting" country was a tangled mass of conflicting rumors, in which the truth was all but inextricable.

The communiqués issued by the Brazilian Government stated that victory was in sight; that a great battle was raging in which the defeat of the rebels was momentarily expected; that the rebel cause was doomed; that strong reinforcements had been sent to the São Paulo front; and a decisive engagement planned; that the great assault was certain to crush the rebels; that the attack was about to begin.

Rumors from the rebel side were based upon the usual journalistic "trustworthy information." This information was exclusively to the effect that the rebels were gaining; that they were stronger than was supposed; that they awaited the Federal's attack with serene contempt; that they were entirely confident that they could hold the city of São Paulo against their enemy until further orders; and much more of this kind of news.

It seems pretty well established that the cause of the revolt is ancient. The State of São Paulo is the home

of the rich coffee planters, known as the "Yankees of Brazil," because of their enterprise and wealth. This State has an area of 112,312 square miles and is therefore larger than all the New England States with Pennsylvania added.

Away back in 1889 Emperor Dom Pedro II of Brazil, reformer and pacifist, lost his throne by decreeing the release of hundreds of thousands of slaves belonging to the coffee planters without compensation. At the same time his pacifism alienated the militarists and his refusal to grant them the rights they demanded caused them to join the planters; since that time the two (planters and militarists) groups have remained together.

The situation leading up to the present revolt is similar. President Artur da Silva Bernardes is a reformer. To improve the nation's finances, he cut the Army appropriations, and, unheard-of thing, he introduced the income tax to Brazil. A section of the Army became peeved at the cut in their appropriations, and the rich planters, who suffered most from the hated income tax, became the President's intractable enemies, the more so since he was also a vigorous opponent of peonage (system of quasi-feudalism) which they were anxious to have recognized.

Thus, after much hostility, embittered by personal feelings and actions, the revolt broke out in São Paulo, richest State of Brazil, and battle is now being waged between "liberalism" in power and "reactionism" out of power.

### NEW BOOKS

#### Days of the Roi Soleil

THE LETTERS OF MADAME—Edited by Gertrude Scott Stevenson—Appleton (\$5.00).

Elizabeth Charlotte of Bavaria, Princess Palatine, Duchesse d'Orléans, known at the Court of Louis XIV as "Madame," lived through most of the long reign of the Roi Soleil, which was fittingly commemorated many years later by Voltaire's *Louis Quatorze*.

This was an age of letter-writing among the ladies of the period. Most of them wrote about the trivialities of Court life and paid floods of compliments to the King and the "reigning mistress;" few ventured upon criticisms. Those letters of de Scudéry, de Sévigné, de Grignan or de Maintenon were ob-

## Foreign News—[Continued]

sequious in character, unless they engaged in abstract discussion of the Arts or turned to the contemplation of Nature, which was the rarest of expedients. The letters of de Maintenon (widow of the poet Scarron) were naturally centred upon the King and in them can be seen the depths of her bigotry and the schemes she laid for securing and maintaining boundless influence over Louis.

But the letters of Madame are different. She was essentially a woman of the don't-give-a-damn-what-I-say type, and for this very reason her letters have for many years been invaluable to historians. In a letter to the Duchess of Hanover she says: "You may be sure that I am very much annoyed with the King for treating me like a serving wench. That would have been all right for his precious Maintenon.\* She was born for that sort of treatment but I was not." Most people found it dangerous to write of their Sovereign in such terms even in private letters, which were always liable to be opened by the notorious Louvois and their contents communicated to the King.

When Louis came to the throne licentiousness was openly practiced. The King, indeed, set an example to the Court by his *amours* with the beautiful La Vallière and later with Madame de Montespan. But after the Queen's death and after the King had fallen a victim to the wiles of Madame de Maintenon, the whole Court became devout, and the courtiers remained libertine in Paris and became devout at Versailles. All this Madame's letters show most clearly.

A touch of Teutonic humor is not absent. Referring to a Royal visit to the Armies, she says: "Madame de Chartres, Madame la Duchesse and the Princess de Conti have all three returned from the expedition pregnant, so the King cannot pretend that this journey was a fruitless one. . . ."

Her life at Court was not happy. She was continually being placed in Monsieur's or the King's bad books by the scurrilous reports of her enemies, which were to the effect that she was carrying on an "affaire" with some gallant. These were pure but malicious lies, and that becomes plainer after reading Madame's description of herself: "I have always been plain, and since I had smallpox have become more so, and my figure is outrageous. I am as square as a dice, my skin is red, tinged with yellow; I am beginning to go grey and have pepper-and-salt tresses; there are wrinkles on my forehead and round my eyes, my nose is as crooked as it always was, and is pitted with smallpox to

boot; as are also my cheeks, which are pendulous with large jaws and jagged teeth. My mouth is changed, too, having become larger and wrinkled at the corners. Behold what a beautiful object I am. . . ." To be sure this was



MADAME

"Square as a dice"

written when she was 46 years of age, but no one has even said that she was anything but ugly, even in her youth.

Signs of the lack of marital bliss are again made evident when she somewhat plaintively says: "I should certainly be a virgin again, if not having slept with my husband for 19 years could make me one."

Miss Stevenson has certainly done well to give to the English-speaking public such a diverting book, which presents the Court in their true perspective, without the bias of a La Bruyère, and which contains much sober comment on the depravities of the times, the inefficiency of doctors, and the wantonness of the French attack upon the Rhineland.† Moreover, it escapes the condemnation of reading like a translation, which is the best proof of the good scholarship of the editor and translator.

THE GREAT BETRAYAL—Edward Hale

†Louis' attempt to extend the boundaries of France to the Rhine, a policy said by some to have been followed by ex-Premier Poincaré. To this day Germans remind the French of the unprovoked attack on the German principalities and duchies when they justify their present actions against Germany by the latter's conduct in the Franco-Prussian War. This is the danger of historical parallels.

Bierstadt—Robert M. McBride & Co. (\$2.50).

The jacket of this book\* says it is "a candid and impartial account of the real facts of the Near East situation of today." The content of the book shows it to be one of the most glaring of all partisan books that have ever been printed on the Near East tangle.

Mr. Bierstadt says in his preface that the State Department called his publisher's attention to "grave errors" in his work. He continues that, at the end of a day's discussion, "the Department was unable to point to any error in fact. They simply disagreed with the conclusions I had drawn." Any one who had only the vaguest idea of what the Near East stands for could hardly fail to side with the State Department.

The book in the main deals with the persecution of the Christian minorities by the Turks. There is little exaggeration here, and in the historical background, so copiously supplied, no major error of fact is detectable. The partisanship of the book lies in its grave omissions. This can best be shown by example:

"The Bosnian revolt had spread to Bulgaria, and the Turks put down the insurrection by massacring more than 12,000 men, women and children. Gladstone flamed out in his pamphlet entitled 'The Bulgarian Horrors' . . ."

All very true, but subsequent enquiries showed that the Turks had not been unprovoked and that Serbs, Bosnians, and Montenegrins had committed crimes undreamed of by the Turks. It was said of the Montenegrins that they "counted the prowess of their warriors by the number of Turkish noses they collected, those with a piece of hirsute [hairy] upper lip attached counting for most as being those of male opponents." After that, even Gladstone was forced to recant.

The book is interesting mainly in that it shows the extent to which the Near East can be misunderstood and misinterpreted.

. . . .

A HISTORY OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE—Edward Maslin Hulme—The Century Co. (\$4.00). The high enthusiasm with which this book ought to be received would fail to render it justice. Without any doubt, it is the best  *précis*  of British civilization which has appeared in recent years. Its clarity and simplicity, accentuated by a romantic tinge, which lies in the way the author tells his story, raise this book almost to the rank of an epic of the British Isles.

\*Appeared serially in *The Christian Herald* (TIME, Dec. 17).

\*Madame de Maintenon, a mistress of the King, later his wife. She was known to the Parisians as "Madame de Maintenon," meaning the mistress of the moment.



## BOOKS

## Studies in Murder\*

The combination of a discussion of crime with a literary style is rare in fiction and almost unknown outside of it; and it has remained for Mr. Pearson to discover that genuine murders, as distinguished from detective stories, are capable of a reflective and entertaining treatment. Here he has presented accounts of five historic American murders, beginning with the Borden case in Fall River, and including the engrossing story of the murders on the barkentine *Herbert Fuller*—an astonishing marine piece which outdoes Clark Russell and in some points is suggestive of a situation used by Conrad in *Chance*.

**The Stories.** The Borden case, in which an old gentleman and his wife were killed under circumstances so baffling that there seemed to be no possible solution, and which affected Fall River's sensibilities so profoundly as to lead the library officials to exclude a history of it from their shelves, supplies the longest and most absorbing of the studies. "There are in it," Mr. Pearson says, "all the elements which make such an event worth reading about," and he is entirely right. It is unquestionably a fascinating "problem in human character and in human relations," although in the bitter discussion which it aroused some people were obliged to fall back on the alarming theory that it must have been an act of Divine intervention.

The *Herbert Fuller* case presented the exceptional circumstance that both judge and jury knew positively that they had the criminal before them, but were unable to say who he was. There were twelve people aboard the barkentine, including an innocent bystander, when it was about two in the morning and they were at sea—one of them came into the cabin and killed the captain, his wife and his second mate with an ax. One of the remaining nine must have been responsible, and all of them were brought into court. But the jury was so doubtful that the man it convicted is now selling peanuts in Atlanta.

The other cases discussed are interesting but less striking; though none of the sketches is in the least like a detective story. They lack, for one thing, the neat solution at the end; in only one of the cases was the mystery solved beyond any possibility of doubt and in the Borden case it was never solved at all. In that respect it gains somewhat over fiction; it gains also in Mr. Pearson's method of presentation. Like Lizzie Borden, he does not "do things in a hurry." His entirely healthy interest in his subject has a

gently philosophic turn, he builds up his backgrounds like an artistic social historian, and there is a wealth of literary allusion that can only be described as charming.

**The Significance.** All murders may be sensational, but most of them



EDMUND LESTER PEARSON  
He celebrates five murders

are too obvious to be interesting. Mr. Pearson demonstrates that there are murders which are great in themselves, not because they involve the fact that someone has been killed, but because they involve great situations. Miss Lizzie Borden in her house at Fall River makes an unforgettable picture; and it was not the crime on the *Fuller* but the situation aboard of her next morning which is absorbing. The difficulty about ordinary newspaper crime is that it is so pitifully undramatic. Mr. Pearson shows that at long intervals murder can rise to the heights of Art.

**The Author.** Edmund Lester Pearson, graduated from Harvard in 1902 with what he terms "the fear-some degree of Bachelor of Library Science," has since been working in various libraries. In the copyright office of the Library of Congress he held what he designates as "the only library position that ever gave him any real exercise"—an exalted post in charge of all the circus posters deposited for copyright, which had to be spread out on the floor and measured with a yardstick. "To that," says he, "I owe my taste in Art."

He has since conducted a weekly department in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, called "The Librarian." Among his writings: *The Old Librarian's Al-*

*manack, The Believing Years, Voyage of the Hoppergrass, Theodore Roosevelt, The Secret Book.*

## New Books

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

**THE DARK NIGHT**—May Sinclair—Macmillan (\$2.00). In this novel in free verse, Miss Sinclair appears to have created a new literary form. It is a dramatic narrative poem recounting Elizabeth's love for the poet Victor—a love which lasts, even when Victor deserts her for a younger woman, and glows triumphant when he returns to her, disillusioned, blind. At times the unusual form of its telling seems to create a strained, disjointed effect, with false emphasis. But for the most part, the lines flow with vivid, restrained and often impassioned beauty.

**THE RIGHT PLACE**—C. E. Montague—Doubleday, Page & Co. (\$2.50). Mr. Montague, in "holiday humor," here lets flow delicious cataracts of amenities, which must have been dammed up within him for many years. Whatever delights him—from the discovery of a glassy, Swiss lake to the discussion of "faces and fortunes of cities"—is in *The Right Place*, the reading of which is in itself a holiday. Borrowing the Montague imagination, one experiences the cream of excursions. It is not, however, a book of travels; it is a series of enchanting essays wherein remembered places served the author as they served the artist, Turner; that is, as points of departure for his fancy. Even the anticipation of a voyage, or the reading of a map, is enough to start the author "ringing the bell" (to use his phrase) "so to speak, at the front door of heaven." While searching for the sunset on the other side of a snowy mountain, or for beauty in Liverpool, the author captures a special brand of happiness, which, he says, "can only be caught by hunting for something else."

**WIND'S END**—Herbert Asquith—Scribner's (\$2.00). Margot in her famed autobiography referred to her step-son, Herbert, as the poet of the Asquith family. Poet Asquith, who is also a barrister, has written a story of violence and mystery. Perhaps, in his decision to burst into prose, he was guided by his father's self-admitted passion for mystery stories; but certainly he has not been able to capture the ex-Premier's brilliant style, nor distinguish himself by wielding an audacious pen after the manner of his step-mother. *Wind's End* is well written in good English; it is a book full of horror, ghosts and detectives, not entirely convincing. It is a book that might be much better and again might be much worse.

\*STUDIES IN MURDER—Edmund Lester Pearson—Macmillan (\$3.00).

## CINEMA

## The New Pictures

**The Signal Tower.** Simple, straightforward rôle, played without a flourish, directed by anyone with some feeling for proportion and suspense, make passable pictures. Run them off in a mountainous, shaggy, back-woods setting, make Wallace Beery the villain, Rockcliffe Fellows the hero, Virginia Valli the heroine, and you may turn out the best deep-chested melodrama of the year. That is what Director Clarence Brown did, the story chosen being that of an honest, overalled signalman and his wife, whose hair-raising vicissitudes, domestic and vocational, are caused by a hulking railroad sheik. Punished once for snatching kisses, this sheik chooses a stormy night for his revenge. Runaway freight cars endanger the Limited, occupy the signalman, give time for the reshaking of the signalman's brave wife. The wreck is a weak fake, but fighting, business, and minor characters all swell the picture's score.

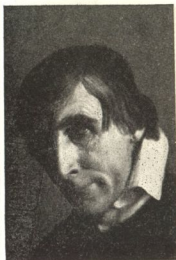
**Bread.** A soggy, tasteless adaptation of the novel by Charles G. Norris, leavened only by an improvement in the acting of Mae Busch. Mr. Norris, to encourage home-life and the patter of tiny feet, drew a penny-scrimping stenographer to whom marriage was bliss at first, then mere unbearable penny-scrimping. She left her husband, never went back, was sorry ever after. On the screen she comes gushing back for the usual reconciliatory osculation. Never were worse sub-titles committed.

**Behold This Woman.** Another picture of Hollywood, by Hollywood, for Hollywood. All points of interest in the story are seen as in real life, except, of course, the characters. It is good to know that they are only acting, for Irene Rich, as a sophisticated screen queen, breaks down in her car among the hills, drops in on Charles Post (as Stephen Strange-way, hillman), lets herself in for his strong-man love. He does not recover until there has been displayed a good deal of vamping, counter-vamping, and ancient details of the Hollywood "sugar-papa" system. The scenario was lifted from the quivering pages of E. Phillips Oppenheim, but Charles Post's abdomen and eyebrows are as depressing as ever.

**The Sideshow of Life.** If cinemawrights had not so low an opinion of the vocabularies of movie-goers, they might have called this picture *The Mountebank* after W. J. Locke's story which it dramatized. Ernest Torrence, as the Mountebank, plays all the chords of Locke's sentimentalism as clown and brigadier general in worthy re-creation of the itinerant romance.

## New Play

**Sweeney Todd.** Rich, ruddy, raucous melodrama, vintage of 1842, in two murderous acts and eight vein-chilling scenes, telling the bloody history of The Demon Barber of Fleet Street, was revived. Wendell Phillips Dodge, producer, calculated



ROBERT VIVIAN  
*A throat-slitting barber*

(accurately) upon obtaining the same effect as that produced by an old family tin-type with the head-clamps showing.

The plot curdles. Home from the bounding main with a wreath of gigantic pearls for his sweetheart, a sailor man stops on his joyful way for a shave. Woe is his, for Sweeney Todd, barber, gnawed by the weevil of avarice, has long had the vile habit of dropping his rich customers through the floor, chair and all, to a subterranean death chamber; there slitting their throats, robbing them, erasing all traces of crime by transforming the corpses into "veal" pies, succulent, rich in gravy, spiced with hairs and buttons. Such is the mariner's fate—until the last scene where he unexpectedly returns, all in one piece, in time to witness the confounding of his malefactor by three of the latter's former apprentices.

Triumphant virtue thumps splendidly in the chaste breast of Johanna Oakley, his faithful hoop-skirted light-of-love; the gallant thorax of Colonel Jeffrey of the Indian Army, confidant and sub-hero. Thirteen other characters, broadly "in period," pad out the piece to bursting.

## THE THEATRE

Nineteenth Century atmosphere—complete with cigar-chewing "house manager," candle footlights, hand-bill including an original notice by Dickens—is built up to give the audience a sense of superiority that enables it to laugh not only at the play but at the whole age which took such plays seriously.

"No one should miss seeing Sweeney Todd," wrote Charles Dickens when he reviewed the play for *The London Morning Chronicle* in 1842. Very similar remarks were passed by Manhattan critics last week.

Robert Vivian's "Sweeney" is gorgeous; Percy Baverstock's "Colonel Jeffrey" a masterpiece of re-creation.

## The Best Plays

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

## Drama

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

**THE WONDERFUL VISIT**—Another revival of the Wells-Ervine fantasy of an angel rushing in where fools tread.

## Comedy

**THE SHOW-OFF**—One of the best comedies of this or any other season—a life-size pastel portrait of a gabby American at full blast.

**FATA MORGANA**—Saucy Hungarian comedy, depicting the effects of the heat of the grand passion, for one night, on the half-baked young mind.

**EXPRESSING WILLIE**—Delightfully satiric jabs at the urge to parade one's ego under the banner of Self-Expression.

**FASHION, OR LIFE IN NEW YORK**—The "Awkward Age" engagingly revived by the Provincetown Players, with all indigenous sentiments, asides, characters—and chairs painted on the rolled-up curtain.

**SWEENEY TODD**—Reviewed in this issue.

**BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK**—Wholesale homicide of a babbitt family; a dream play, almost Gilbertian in its attempt to set the world right by standing it on its head.

## Musical

Out of the hopper of musical comedy pour the following morsels for summer consumption: *Keep Cool*, *Charlot's Revue*, *I'll Say She Is*, *Kid Boots*, *Innocent Eyes*.

## ART

## Yale Tapestries

Once owned by the eldest daughter of Elihu Yale (supposed founder of the University), four old English tapestries were sold at Sotheby's (London) for £6,800. The designs are of Indo-Chinese character with innumerable buildings, trees, exotic birds, all on black backgrounds. They belong to a well-known type worked by Vanderbank, who got his inspiration from lacquer screens. Signed panels by him are in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Two of these panels bear the mark of the Mortlake and other factories. The largest is 17 ft. 9 in. by 10 ft., the smallest 8 ft. 4 in. by 11 ft. The tapestries were in the possession of the family of the Earl of Guilford from the time of the marriage of the eldest daughter of Elihu Yale to Dudley North, son of the second Baron Guilford, and remained at Glenham, Suffolk, until the recent sale of that estate by Lord Guilford.

## Golden Daggers

When an empire falls, its riches are the more readily seen from its ruins. So with the empire of Russia. The Soviet Government, to refute charges of looting, has thrown open to public view the Hermitage, Leningrad, renowned Museum and Art Gallery of the Romanoffs. Once more is revealed the enormous wealth, hoarded through centuries, on which the old régime rested. In the Hermitage are exhibited 45 of the greatest paintings of Rembrandt and a collection of Persian *objets d'art* that is indubitably the finest in the world, both in the number and the quality of the pieces. Golden daggers from Turkestan, jade seals, incense-burners embellished with rubies, pots set with a thousand emeralds, and blades from Damascus curved like evil moons—the treasure of a fairy-tale empire that came to an end, as is the way with fairy tales—and empires.

## Bieg of Armour

The most important award in the field of architecture in the U. S., the Paris Prize of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, was won by Harry Kurt Bieg, 24, student of the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago; S. R. Moore of Columbia University was second. The prize constitutes the holder the guest of the French Government for two and a half years at the *École des Beaux Arts*. The Architects' Association also provides \$3,000 for living and traveling expenses during the period.

This year's problem was to plan a "Transportation Institute," with mus-

eum, laboratories, shops and fields included. When the problem was set, months ago, those devising it felt they had thought of something that had never been done before; two weeks ago, they were surprised to see a news-dispatch from Washington saying that in that city an association of leading engineers had been formed to erect (in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution) a great museum of engineering progress in transportation and industry. The prize design may be chosen for Washington. It differed from all others in one feature: The great steel shaft over the central portion of the building made an integral part of the design, and might be useful as a mooring-mast for aircraft or radio purposes.

## Mrs. Jack Gardner

In her Venetian palace, surrounded by rare, beautiful and very precious treasures of Art—a collection estimated second only to that of John Pierpont Morgan—Mrs. Jack Gardner of Boston died at the age of 85. Fenway Court is one of the most glorious monuments to American wealth. Its marble Renaissance doorway opens to the public a few days each year. Virtually all of the stones in the structure were brought from Venice. Around the central court are balconies brought from the Ca' d'Oro, the most beautiful Gothic palace on the Grand Canal. The pavement is an ancient Roman one. Arab, Greek, Roman, Gothic and Renaissance sculpture fills the niches, flanks, the broad stair. Off the adjoining corridor is a chapel from a monastery. The rooms are crowded with many world-famed paintings, decorated with furnishings that are authentic works of Art in their own right. There are Italian cassone, papal chairs, a cheminée of Francis the First, Spanish embossed leather covers the walls of one room. Among the artists represented are Raphael, Veronese, Titian, Botticelli, Fra Angelico, Giotto, Pollaiuolo, da Fabriano, Dürer, Holbein, Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, Ribera, Velasquez, Sargent, Zorn, La Farge, Whistler. Three of the most famous paintings are da Fabriano's *Madonna and Child*, Titian's magnificent *Rape of Europa*, and the glorious Velasquez portrait *Pope Innocent X*. It is hoped that the collection will still be available to students and lovers of Art as it always has been under its late mistress.

Quite as much as for her Art treasures was "Mrs. Jack" famed for her eccentricities. In the conventional hill

of Boston weather, her exotic personality bloomed.

Under an imported ceiling depicting the more unprintable scenes from Ovid, she held "salons" in Old World style, and thither flocked celebrities American and European. She hired a lion from Bostock Circus, took it home for a pet. She mastered jiu jitsu, and many a corpulent matron strove to do likewise to keep up. She admired Sandow, famed strong man, and sat unconcernedly in a box to see Jim Corbett, at a time when such behavior was, for a lady, unheard of. She hired Paderewski on one occasion, distributing tickets to all who wished to hear him. She sponsored a newsboys' baseball team. At 73 she engaged M. Kosloff to teach her Russian dance steps.

One Spring day in 1889, her magnificently equipped carriage rolled up to the dignified Church of St. John the Evangelist. She alighted, dressed in the modern equivalent of sack-cloth and ashes, carrying a pail and scrubbing-brush, dropped to her knees, scrubbed the tiling, "did penance for her sins."

She was recognized as the chief figure in at least four novels: Marion Crawford's *To Leeward*; Hamilton Aide's *Voyage of Discovery*, and two others, *Mrs. Harry St. John* and *Ralph Saint Claire*, by Count Zuboff (who hanged himself in 1896).

Withal, she gave generously to numberless charities, assisting young musicians and artists, encouraging tenement children in love of beauty by offering cash prizes for the best flower displays in their window-boxes, contributing substantially to the first aviation meet held in America (at Squantum, Mass., in 1910).

She was, *in toto*, a fascinating, daring, exotic personage, never pretty, always "smart," a 16th Century Venetian nail in the hub of just-yesterday.

## Prodigy

While investigating asbestos beds in the Ural Mountains, a Soviet engineer, M. Troutman, himself an amateur artist, met a 14-year-old Russian boy, Peter Miranov, found promise in his drawings. Troutman brought the boy back with him to Moscow, showed his work to Malieva, who declared that, apart from minor technique, he could teach him nothing, as the boy possessed the rarest of natural gifts—correct draftsmanship. Troutman continued further, interested the Soviet authorities, who have recently commissioned the boy to travel through the South to do landscapes for the State gallery.

One of Peter's drawings was shown to Sir William Orpen, who does portraits for £1,000. Said he: "Remarkable."

## MUSIC

## Melba Farewell

A queue of people waited all night and all day outside the doors of His Majesty's Theatre in Melbourne, Australia. At an auction sale, held from the stage, tickets were sold—some at 100 guineas each. It was Dame Nellie Melba's farewell appearance—Melba, for over 20 years the world's greatest singer, true successor to Patti. The vast audiences went wild with joy, cheered and cheered—and eight carloads of flowers were carried to the stage.

Helen Porter Mitchell (Melba) born in 1859, made her first public appearance at six years of age at a school-concert, when she sang *Comin' Thro' the Rye* to a delighted audience. She received a good musical education, mostly at the piano, married one Captain Charles Armstrong when 23 and sang and played at private musical soirées in Melbourne. But, because of some prejudice against her early marriage to a well-to-do man, the Australian public ranked her "an amateur." So she departed for Paris in 1884, trained her voice—and studied hard—under the famed Mme. Marchesi, adopted the name of Melba, hastily derived from Melbourne. She made her debut in Brussels in 1887, as "Gilda" in Verdi's *Rigoletto* and in Covent Garden (London) in 1888, when she sang the Mad Scene from *Lucia di Lammermoor* which always remained her favorite rôle. In 1893, she appeared at La Scala, Milan, and made her first visit to the U. S. Then began her brilliant career; her "liquid voice" became known in every opera house in the world, in Germany, Austria, Spain, England, Holland, France. She made many visits to the U. S.

Owing to her continuous engagements, her private house in Paris was seldom occupied, except during the holidays of her little son who was at school in England.

Critics have complained of her coldness as an actress. Triumph was in her voice.

Last week Dame Melba announced at this one special farewell performance at Melbourne she had undertaken to raise £20,000 for limbers and tuberculous soldiers. The eight carloads of flowers which were presented to her, she gave to hospitals.

## Mascagni's Visit

Many, many years ago an opera called *Cavalleria Rusticana* was composed. It proved, as a vaudevillian would say, an immediate wow. Its *Intermezzo*, written as a time-filler to cover the distribution and consumption of oranges between

the acts, has been scored for every known combination of instruments, including flute and banjo, hand-organ, and the voice of John McCormack.

The young man in the checked Victorian suit who composed *Cavalleria* followed it up with many others. Practically every one of these was a comparative flop. Pietro Mascagni remains a one-opera man (which, after all, is



© Paul Thompson

PIETRO MASCAGNI  
He scored a wow

better than a no-opera man, particularly if the one opera is a *Cavalleria*). It is now 22 years since Mascagni visited the U. S. He arrives here next month, together with the score of his new *Piccolo Morat*, which has been successful at La Scala in Milan and the San Carlo in Naples. There is a chance that a howling success here will make it his "second" opera.

Pietro will be accompanied by Giuseppe Radaelli, Agostino Capuzzo, Rino Oldrati, Irma Viganò, Maria Lecercasale, Adriana Boccanera, Enrico Nani, Francesco Novelli and Luciana Donaggio, singers. Signor Alfredo Salmaggi and Antonio Ferrara have already arrived as couriers and business managers. They have made arrangements for the composer to conduct six open-air operatic performances in Brooklyn, and a two-weeks' "season" at the Manhattan Opera House.

## Laboratory

The West Point Army Band, accompanied by the penetrating soprano voice of Nannette Guilford, delivered the National Anthem. Margaret Anglin, tragedienne, gave a dramatic reading. Fred-

erick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction, made a speech on "spiritual tendencies." A battery of "seventy-fives" roared a salute of thirteen guns. One of the gunners caught his hand in a breechlock. A physician had to be called. . . .

All this happened by way of celebration of the laying of the cornerstone of what is to be the "American Institute of Operatic Art" at Stony Point, N. Y., on the 145th anniversary of Mad Anthony Wayne's famous victory over the Redcoats on that spot. Max Rabinoff, impresario, is the guiding spirit of the enterprise, although the act of laying the stone was performed by William H. King, junior U. S. Senator from Utah, and although the principal address was delivered by H. W. L. Hubbard, critic for *The Chicago Tribune*.

"This institute," explained Mr. Hubbard, "is not to be a school, but a laboratory, where honor pupils of conservatories and music schools can be tested out and developed as their talents merit. If they have no ability at all they will be advised to enter some other line. Those who pass the tests successfully will be kept here from May to October. They will have the best teachers and will be trained in six or seven operas. In October a company will be sent out to tour the country. It will give really good opera at a price most people can afford—perhaps \$3 or \$4 for the best seats. In coming years it is expected that at least six or seven companies will be sent out.

"The operas, too, will be translated into English and sung in that language. The idea is to make it a centre for American operatic art—for singers, composers, dancers, scenic artists and all who have to do with operatic production. The ultimate investment will be over \$1,000,000."

The Stony Point stage is to be built of rough stone, and will equal that of the Metropolitan in size. The theatre will be of Greek or open-air type. Seat will be provided for 600, but 12,000 or 15,000 more will be able to watch the performances from the adjacent grass slopes. There will also be dormitories and a library of music and folklore. Maestro Rabinoff, who lives nearby, has already built the "largest scenic studio in the world" on the spot. Here have been painted several of those canvases which subsequently flapped so merrily in the back-stage breezes of the Metropolitan.



## RELIGION

## Wealth

Trinity Church Corporation, with a main edifice at the head of Wall St., Manhattan, "wealthiest church in America," published its 1923 financial statement. Some items:

Gross income .....	\$ 1,248,681.00
Assets .....	\$13,329,053.00
Expenditures:	
Clergy's salaries .....	\$87,704.17
Music (Trinity Church and Chapels) .....	\$50,965.00
New organs .....	\$46,734.71
Alterations in Park Ave. Rectory, purchased for the Rev. Dr. Caleb R. Stetson .....	\$20,084.00
Running expenses, taxes, etc. ....	\$282,334.00

## Students Aplety

"Ignorance!" summarizes in one word the findings of a commission which investigated theological seminaries (Protestant) in the U. S. and Canada. The findings were recorded by Robert L. Kelly, ex-President of Earlham College, and were published by the Institute of Social and Religious Research under the auspices of such men as John R. Mott, Chairman, Raymond B. Fosdick, President Faunce of Brown

Many a seminary, says the report, is untouched by the progress of science. Libraries were found locked and barred. Lectures were often nothing more than "rhetorical, rambling, hortatory sermons."

Less than half the 7,500 students whose records were investigated had college degrees. Some seminaries did not require even high school education.

As to numbers—the commission found students aplety. There are 9,000 prospective ministers—one for every 2,600 church members. But knowledge was scarce.

## Doctrine Defender

At Princeton, N. J., "shrine of Presbyterianism in America," the Rev. Dr. J. Gresham Machen, stated supply (preacher) at the First Presbyterian Church, was relieved of his position. It was not announced whether or not Dr. Machen's withdrawal was aftermath of the flurry that occurred when Dr. Henry van Dyke, general Princeton patriarch, protested against the "bitter, schismatic, unscriptural preaching of the stated supply of the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton," gave up his pew, said: "Until he is done, count me out" (TIME, Jan 14). In connection with the release, however, the session of the First Presbyterian Church published a



RECTOR STETSON  
To music rendered: \$50,965

tribute to Dr. Machen in *The Presbyterian*:

"The session would pay an especial tribute to his able and logical defense of the doctrines with which the 'Old First' has always been identified, and wishes to assure him that, as he has led the congregation in the Apostles' Creed, they have said it with and like him—without mental reservations."

## Cow

In Delhi, British India, Mohammedans persisted in carrying cows for sacrifice through the district inhabited by citizens of the Hindu persuasion, in whose eyes the cow, and all that appertains to the cow, is sacred. The Hindus fell upon the Mohammedans, killed 6, wounded 100.

It was recalled that an alleged cause of the Sepoy Rebellion, in 1857, was bovine grease on cartridges issued to the Hindu troops.

## Don Juan

In London, permission for the erection of a memorial tablet to George Gordon Lord Byron, English poet, was refused by Bishop Ryle, Dean of Westminster. Wrote the Bishop to the *London Times*: "Byron, partly by his own openly dissolute life and partly by the influence of licentious verse, earned a world-wide reputation for immorality. Among English-speaking people, Westminster Abbey primarily stands to witness for Jesus Christ."

"A man who outraged the laws of our Divine Lord and whose treatment of women violated Christian principles of

Purity and Honor should not be commemorated in Westminster Abbey."

Among the more notable of Lord Byron's intimates were Mrs. Spencer Smith, Lady Caroline Lamb, Lady Oxford, Lady Frances Wedderburn Webster, Claire Clairmont, Marianna Segati, Margherita Cogni, Countess Teresa Guiccioli.

In his own words, recently rediscovered by the British press, Byron would impiously say:

*Let us have wine and women, mirth and laughter,  
Sermons and schoolwater the day after—*

And, rebuffed, he would declaim:

*Here's a sigh to those who love me,  
And a smile to those who hate;  
And whatsoever sky's above me,  
Here's a heart for every fate.*

## New Cathedral

On July 19, 1904, Edward VII laid the foundation stone of Liverpool Cathedral. Twenty years later, King George and Queen Mary attended the consecration ceremonies of the completed half of the Cathedral—the choir and two transepts.

It is a rare thing for a Cathedral to be built in Britain. Immortal centuries have fled since the great days of Sir Christopher Wren, but, apparently, the art of Cathedral-building has not been lost. Liverpool Cathedral is the largest ecclesiastical building in Britain, being inferior only to St. Peter's at Rome, and Seville Cathedral in Spain. Moreover, it is said to be the finest example of Gothic architecture in the world, "as impressive as York Minster, as powerful as St. Paul's, as serene as Westminster."

## Immodesty

At Rome, Pope Pius offered a medal to that one of the Catholic Women's Diocesan Clubs that would evolve the most attractive modest fashion in women's clothing. The Clubs had inaugurated a campaign against immodest dress. The Pontiff's competition is divided into two parts: 1) a theoretic demonstration that immodest dress is silly, barbaric, uncultivated; 2) actual dress designs.

In Paris, *La Semaine Religieuse*, Catholic weekly, published general orders to the priesthood, advising refusal of the Holy Eucharist to women and girls in "décolleté corsage or sleeves not covering the elbows." Other Paris papers recalled a similar effort of Cardinal Dubois of Paris which resulted in a drop in church attendance.

The Pope's anti-fashion drive is to be assisted in the U. S. by the National Council of Catholic Women, the President of which is Mrs. Michael Gavin, daughter of the late James J. Hill, railroad.

## EDUCATION

### At Williamstown

At Williamstown, Mass., a group of men gather yearly. They carry dignity in their countenances, destiny in their brief-cases. They are the members of the Institute of Politics. When they talk, huge words thunder in the index; nations rise up or crumble down; tall Troy is burned again. Williamstown, sentinelled with maple trees, smiles at the Berkshires.

Last week, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Chairman of the Institute and President of Williams College, issued a program and an announcement. The program named the topics that will be discussed and the notable men who will be present at the Institute's fourth annual session, to begin Aug. 1; the announcement named one notable man who will not be present, Dr. Eduard Benes, Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, once heralded as the headline of the session. Word had come: "The recent political developments in Europe have rendered Dr. Benes' presence absolutely essential in Europe." Dr. Benes promised to come in 1925.

Subjects for the Round Table discussions consist of a varying rearrangement of the adjectives economic, financial, political, social; and the nouns aspect, factor, problem, relationship, in conjunction with the names of the greater European Powers.

Some of those who will be there: Sir Valentine Chirol, expert in Eastern affairs; Sir Arthur C. Salter, Finance Chief of the League of Nations; Louis Aubert, onetime Editor of the *Revue de Paris*; Moritz J. Bonn, Berlin economic expert; Yusuke Tsurumi, member of the Seiyukai party of Japan; R. H. Tawney, economic adviser of the British Labor Party; Sir Paul Vinogradoff, of the Chair in Jurisprudence at Oxford; Paul D. Cravath, lawyer; Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss; John Spargo, U. S. Socialist.

### "Invest"

Tersely, Walter Dill Scott, President of Northwestern University, near Chicago, sought the attention of American investors. He recommended, selling-wise, investment in universities on the basis of past performances.

Than universities, said he, no known investments have yielded, ever will yield, greater dividends to acquisitive man.

His argument: Applied science, the spring-board from which society took off for its undisputed "progress" of late centuries, was built in university laboratories by university professors. Witness the following builders with their affiliations, their good works:

Prof. Newton, of Cambridge Univ.—The

three laws of motion, foundation of all physics and engineering.

Instrument-maker Watt, of the Univ. of Glasgow—Steam locomotion.

Prof. Faraday, of London—Electro-magnetic induction, whence the dynamo, the telephone, et al.

Prof. Bernoulli, of the Univ. of Basle—The Bernoulli Theorem, basis of much modern hydraulics.

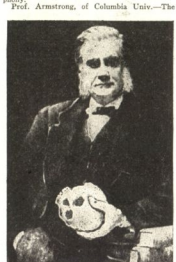
Prof. Maxwell, of Cambridge Univ.—Theory of electro-magnetic waves, realized experimentally by:

Prof. Hertz, of the Univ. of Bonn—Early wireless communication.

Profs. Elster and Geitel of Germany—Early thermionic knowledge, extended by:

Profs. Thomson, of Cambridge Univ. and Richardson, of Kings College, London—The essence of long-distance and wireless telephony.

Prof. Armstrong, of Columbia Univ.—The



PROF. HUXLEY  
He paid dividends

"feedback circuit," last factor necessary to popular radio.

Prof. and Mme. Curie, of the Univ. of Paris—Radio-activity, whence cancer cure.

Prof. Moissan, of the Sorbonne—The electric furnace, foundation of electric metallurgical industries.

Prof. Pöppel, of the Univ. of Preßburg, Bohemia—"The Genesis of Ore Deposits."

Profs. Winchell, of the Univ. of Michigan, and White, of the Univ. of Wisconsin—"The Anticlineal Theory" of oil and gas accumulations.

This and Prof. Pöppel's theory are the bases for scientific procedure in mining, in the oil industry.

Mr. Scott regarded the perfection of applied physical science as responsible for an increase of \$6,000,000,000 in the annual earnings of 10,000,000 industrial workers of the U. S.—this on a total outlay of \$4,000,000 in gifts and taxes for "American institutions of higher learning of all classes." Roughly, the annual dividend rate is 100% from physical sciences alone. Mr. Scott proceeded to cite biologists, their good works:

Prof. Huxley, of the School of Mines, London—Grasped the truths of Charles Darwin, refined, elaborated them to serve as the key to modern biological sciences.

Prof. Schwann, of the Univ. of Louvain—The cell theory of life, whence experimental medicine.

Prof. Pasteur, of the Ecole Normale, Paris—Serum inoculation, destructive to plagues.

Prof. Lister, of Glasgow Univ.—Septic surgery.

Prof. Walter Reed, of George Washington Univ.—Definition of yellow fever, its nature and transmission, its elimination.

Dr. Bunting and Prof. MacLeod, of the Univ. of Toronto—Insulin, the diabetes specific.

Prof. Emil von Behring, of the Univ. of Halle—Diphtheria serum, reducing mortality rate 90%.

"But," said Mr. Scott, "the most fruitful researches during the 20th Century will probably be conducted not in the natural sciences but in the social sciences. . . . There is recognized a need for a thorough rewriting of all our texts on history, economics, politics, sociology, psychology, esthetics, pedagogy, ethics, religion. . . . Funds wisely invested in support of research in the social sciences will yield 100% annually for all time."

### Conference

At University College, London, 400 delegates met for the Triennial Imperial Education Conference. Represented were all the lands of the British Empire. Solemn sessions were held for five days, much was discussed. Chief attention was given to experiment and new development in education—a day to "the newest methods in the training of teachers," a day to the Dalton System (mode of secondary education perfected by Miss Parkhurst of Dalton, Mass.). Eminent literary men delivered addresses on "English as a Bond of Empire." At one of the sessions, Alfred Noyes, poet and former lecturer at Princeton University, presided.

### Book

Philip, London, published *Individual Work and the Dalton Plan*, by A. J. Lynch, Headmaster of a large elementary public school in London. Mr. Lynch applied the Dalton laboratory plan, as invented by Miss Helen Parkhurst of Dalton, to his large institution, recorded the experiment in his book, was guarded in his conclusions but lucid in his exposition.

### At Chicago

A number of the eminent gentlemen, whose attendance at the Williamstown Conference has been noted above, were also present at the Conference of the Institute of International Politics at Chicago, where birds of another feather flocked together. Some of the steady and conscientious who recently addressed the gathering in the Windy City were: Dr. Herbert Kraus, Professor of International Law at Königsberg University; Dr. Charles de Visser, Professor of International Law at Ghent University; Sir Valentine Chirol (see above).

Chief topics of discussion were the League of Nations and the World Court. Dr. Visser held a strong brief for the League. "It is," he said, "the centre and rallying point of all peaceful forces." Over the question of the Court the leaders of

the Conference disagreed. Dr. J. W. Garner asserted that without such a Court and a definite codification, international law was meaningless. Dr. Quincy Wright had a different opinion. "The time is not ripe," he said, "for a codification of international law." Dr. Kraus supported Dr. Wright. There was, however, no debate. Members of the Institute do not argue. They merely fail to agree.

## MEDICINE

### Pox

At Cleveland an army of doctors and nurses crusaded up and down the streets, stopped pedestrians, examined them for vaccination marks, vaccinated those who could not exhibit recent ones. Policemen at corners prevented entrance or exit to each street as it went under surveillance. In 24 hours, 10,000 were reported vaccinated. Then health officials announced to a worried public that there would be no smallpox epidemic.

Since Jan. 1, 83 cases of smallpox had been reported, 19 of them in one day last week.

### Laundering the Blood

When the blood in a man's body becomes fouled, it may be possible to remove and wash it, like linen. A remarkable device to accomplish this is being perfected by Dr. John J. Abel, distinguished pharmacologist of Johns Hopkins University. It is, in effect, an artificial kidney, an external laundry for the blood. The purpose of the apparatus is to extract foreign substances and mineral poisons from the circulation by tapping one of the large arteries, passing the blood through a purifier, and returning it to the heart by reinjection in a vein.

As simple as this is in principle, the method is complicated in procedure by many difficulties: 1) What is to be put back into the body to take the place of the missing blood? A salt solution properly proportioned—the "normal saline solution" frequently injected after hemorrhages—can act as substitute for a considerable quantity of blood. A balanced amount of this is contained in the tube of the artificial kidney so that the blood, entering, pushes the solution ahead of it into the vein at the receiving end. 2) How is the blood to be cleansed without any halt in its passage through the tube? By the substance of the tube itself, which is made of a porous material called celloidin. This is permeable to certain solids, among them mineral poisons, which it absorbs as the blood flows through ("Dialyzing out" is the stock labor-

atory idiom for this method of removing impurities). 3) How can substances necessary to the blood be prevented from escaping through the porous tube? They cannot be prevented, but identical substances in compensating amounts are dissolved in the surrounding solution so that the blood can lose nothing that it is desirable for it to maintain.

Dr. Abel has not yet used his invention in human experiment. It has been employed with considerable success on dogs and a few larger animals. Until it is perfected, the usual doubts abound.

### Tumor

C. T. Troutman, sufferer from tumor of the brain, was under treatment at the Fort Wayne Hospital, Indiana. Surgeons despaired. An operation, they declared, was hopeless. The patient went to Dr. Charles H. Frazier, Director of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, an institution where operations are performed which command medical attention and newspaper notoriety. For five hours and forty minutes, Troutman was under the knife; six surgeons and physicians, with their assistants, were in action. The patient was so weak that ether could not be administered; a local anesthetic dulled the pain but not the mind of Troutman, who, throughout the ordeal, exchanged quips and jokes with the surgeons. Once, he laughed. Beyond all expectation, this feat of surgery was successful. Again the doctors of the University Hospital have arrested the attention of the press; again they have saved the life of a man in extremity.

### Twins

The press was filled with reports that a pair of "Siamese twins," born in Brooklyn, had been cut asunder so successfully that, though one died, the other would live to be a healthy man. Both infants were alleged to be perfectly formed, save that the deceased one had, instead of a right leg, a shapeless growth connecting him to the abdomen of his brother. Surgeons were said to have "hurried from all parts of the country" to see the "unprecedented result" of Dr. Philip Mininberg's plastic surgery.

Surgeons and doctors who did not hurry to Brooklyn said the same sort of thing occurs frequently in every maternity hospital.

## SCIENCE

### Steel

The production of a non-corroding steel is not new. It has been going on successfully for some time. But the expense of manufacture has been so high that—except for specialized uses, such as for tableware—it has been impractical. To mention only a few general advantages which would accrue to industry from a cheap non-corroding steel it would:

- 1) Make the use of steel possible in many places where other less desirable materials are now used, because not subject to rust.

- 2) Make a tremendous saving in replacements where metal is exposed to the weather, as in the case of farm machinery, wire fences.

- 3) Make, perhaps, an even greater saving in the amount of paint used and the cost of painting and repainting.

- 4) Make possible the use of steel and iron for many ornamental and artistic purposes.

Now, according to reports from Pittsburgh, a cheap process of making stainless iron and steel is being tried out in a number of large mills there. The inventor is Ronald Wild, of England. He, his brother A. H. Wild, founder of a large steel concern in Sheffield, and George Pugley, another Sheffield man, expert in the open-hearth and electric steel processes, are demonstrating the manner of production.

The process consists in a special method of treating chromite, a natural iron ore with a chromium content, in such a way as to preserve the desired percentage of chromium. Ronald Wild asserts that the process is cheap enough so that "rustless tubes, automobiles and even ships" are possible.

### Radio Politics

William M. Butler, Campaign Manager of President Coolidge, announced that his candidate would not go on the stump, but would campaign by radio from the Capital. The radiocasters threw up their hands in supplication and distraction.

"That makes it unanimous," they cried. "Now they've all said they would do it."

Indeed the radiocasters were in a quandary and the campaign managers had put them there. The entire trouble is that the political managers are not scientists. An official of a large radio company, unnamed, gave out a press statement in which he said: "They are faced with the disappointment right there, for that cannot be done except in very limited instances."

"In broadcasting on a national scale, we will have to fall back on the land

wires of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. as a basis. These wires will receive the speeches from the microphone, where it is set up, and take them to the cities from which they are to be broadcast, whereupon the local stations in those cities will put them on the air. In other words, the main wire channel is limited to what the American Telephone and Telegraph Company can provide. It has a service to maintain, and cannot throw overboard everything to give right of way to broadcasting.

Then the radio man came forward with a sound suggestion—sound as politics and sound as radio wisdom:

"... A speech which is aimed, for instance, at the industrial centres of the East would have little application to the campaign that will be made among the farm sections of the West.

"It should, therefore, be confined to the local stations of the East. Arguments addressed to the farm issues, similarly, should be localized in that region. Where the broadcasting can be confined to one locality the problem will be greatly simplified. . . . Unless the broadcasting of politics is kept within reasonable bounds, the public will tire of it as soon as the novelty wears off. . . .

"If the campaign managers will take the advice of those of us who have studied the problems of broadcasting, they will not attempt to put on the air long-winded political speeches. I have no hesitancy in saying that the ordinary political speech, as we have known it for years to be delivered from platforms in political campaigns, will not go at all with radio audiences. They will tune out in the middle of it and get some station that is sending jazz or a symphony concert."

## Radio Hammond

Capable son of a capable father, John Hays Hammond Jr. sailed in to the port of New York back from a fresh conquest. He came from Rome, ancient city of the Caesars and brought back a triumph.

In the first place, he had arranged with the Italian Government for the formation of a semi-official radio-casting company, to have the monopoly of the air in Italy. The name of the company is the United Broadcasting Co. of Italy. It is a coalition of a number of companies, chief of which are the Siraac (Hammond), Radiofono (Marconi), Italian Western Electric and Radio Araldo (owned by a banking group). The coalition is to build three radio-casting stations. One at Milan with 395 metre wave-length, one at Rome with 425 metre wave-length and one at Taranto or Messina with 455 metre wave-length.

The semi-official nature of this enterprise is evident in all the provisions made. By arrangement with the Government, the coalition will be



JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, SR., JR.  
"To straighten out the dents in the rays"

allowed to collect licensing dues, and also subscription dues, or annual fees, from those who have receiving sets to get the benefit of the radiocasting. The Government reserves the right to use the radiocasting stations during the hours of 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 (p. m.) daily. Doubtless, although Mr. Hammond did not say so, the Government will exercise a strict censorship and employ radiocasting for propaganda purposes. Having obtained complete subservience of the press, Mussolini's next step was naturally to master the radio. This has gone to the extent that all radio equipments must be of Italian manufacture, and foreign parts cannot even be imported for assembly.

This is typical "Mussolini." But the interesting part of Mr. Hammond's arrangement is the provision for making radio listeners pay for their entertainment.

The other important result of Mr. Hammond's trip was the approval which the Italian Government gave to his system of narrowcasting, or secret radio. This system employs short wave-lengths, superimposed with high frequency modulations. Unless a receiving station was properly fitted to receive these modulations, or to use his own phrase, "to straighten out the dents in the rays," the message could not be made out.

The advantages of his system are that it permits multiplexing (sending several messages at once), that it is largely free from atmospheric disturbance and can achieve great distance. He went so far as to declare that "using the new methods of photographic transmission, it will be possible to flash complete pages of print across the Atlantic, increasing the transmission speeds in this way enormously."

This invention of Mr. Hammond

Jr. is the product of 14 years' work—although at the present he is still a young man of 36. The younger John Hays had his early schooling abroad, partly in France, partly in England, partly in South Africa, where his father was working with Cecil Rhodes.\*

He then went to his father's country home at Gloucester, Mass., set up his experimental laboratory on a high bluff. Soon he had developed a means for radio control of a boat at sea. The perfection of this invention covered a period of years, but is now practically perfect. He applied the same principle to a torpedo and developed one that could be steered at will at a speed of 50 mi. an hour on the surface, or 27 mi. submerged. It was in this connection that he developed a type of non-interferable radio transmission. Several foreign Governments were reported to have offered tremendous sums for the patents of this torpedo. Young Hammond preferred to let the U. S. Government have them for \$750,000. In 1916, the arrangements for the sale were made, but, in the Government's leisurely way, not carried out. Meanwhile, the development of bombing from airplanes led the Chief of Coastal Artillery to doubt the value of the torpedo. So that transaction was called off.

His more important inventions include:

The dynamic torpedo for coast defense.  
Radio control of unmanned ships.  
A system of radio coast patrol for airplanes.  
A thermite incendiary shell used during the war.  
A selective, or private, system of radio casting.

\*During the Boer War, John Hays Hammond Sr. was sentenced to death for his activities. Later, the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Finally he was released on payment of a \$125,000 fine. Free and healthy, he lived on to become Chairman of the U. S. Coal Commission and now enjoys a plutocratic old age.



# Time flies—

A brief, comprehensive, unbiased report of the week's news will leave New York City every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

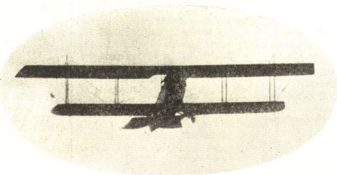
This report — TIME — the Weekly

News-Magazine will arrive, for distribution to busy men and women, at:

Cleveland . . . .	2.55 P. M.	Wed.
Chicago . . . . .	6.15 P. M.	"
Omaha . . . . .	12.05 A. M.	Thurs.
Cheyenne . . . . .	5.10 A. M.	"
Salt Lake City .	11.05 A. M.	"
Reno . . . . .	3.30 P. M.	"
San Francisco .	5.45 P. M.	"

By air, by land, by sea TIME—the Weekly News-Magazine

brings to busy men and women in every corner of the earth the most up-to-date, brief, complete



First photo of TIME in flight

summary of the week's news.

TIME adapts itself to the time which the active man and woman can devote to keeping informed.

## SPECIAL AIR RATES

(TIME assumes half the additional charges for the air route)

A ten weeks' subscription to TIME:

to Chicago (1st Zone)	
and intermediate cities . . . . .	\$2.60
to Cheyenne (2nd Zone)	
cities between Chicago and Cheyenne	4.20
to San Francisco (3rd Zone)	
cities between Cheyenne and Coast.	5.80

TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York

Send me by



the next 10 weeks of TIME.

Name .....

Street .....

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

I enclose \$..... Bill me \$.....

TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York

Send me by



the next 10 weeks of TIME.

Name .....

Street .....

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

I enclose \$1.00. Bill me for \$1.00.

## What Do You Look for NOW in the Bond Market?

Since the first part of June the bond market has risen further, the average covered being about 1½ points. Some bonds have reached or are near their

### 1922 High

Will there be any great change in prices during the next few months, and, if so,

#### In What Direction?

Long or Short Term Bonds?  
Industrials, Rails or Utilities?

*Definite answers to these questions will be found in Bulletin TM-42. Your copy free on request—now.*

**BROOKMIRE**  
ECONOMIC SERVICE, Inc.  
25 West 45th St., New York

### A Business Opportunity

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

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

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

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

Address: Manufacturer, Care Motive Publishing House

1927 Sunnyside Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
(The above is not merchandising books or magazines)

A fact in the head is worth two in print. TIME is interested not in how much it can include between its covers, but in how much it can leave in the minds of its readers.

## BUSINESS & FINANCE

### Uniting the Roads

In the days of Hill and Harriman the West was treated to great spectacles in the building up of great railway systems. Then came the Government with the heavy hand of law, and all but extinguished the race of railway builders and consolidators. Times have changed. Now the Government smiles where it formerly frowned. Consolidations are once more in order. In the East the Van Sweringens are always good for a rumor of consolidation. There is talk of the Pennsylvania and the Norfolk coming to an agreement. But what of the West? Who are the leaders who make up consolidations there? Hale Holden, President of the C. B. & Q. is one. He has advocated that the 62 railway systems west of the Mississippi should be consolidated in four great systems. That would be a project of Herculean proportions.

Without going into the public ways crying a panacea, without driving hope and conjecture ahead of what appears as legitimate possibility, yet taking a definite and most effective part in the consolidation negotiations of the west is William Sproule, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

"This man Sproule" who is anything but a self-advertiser, is apparently getting results, quietly as he always does. He came to this country with an education, an affable disposition and ability that went straight to the mark. He began as a freight clerk on the Southern Pacific. In the course of 24 years of continuous service in the company he rose to the position of Traffic Manager. Then the Guggenheims, ever watchful for talent, secured him as traffic manager—member of the executive committee for the American Smelting and Refining Co. Then the Wells Fargo Express Co. got him for its President. In 1911 the Southern Pacific which had got along without Sproule for five years decided it could get along without him no longer. Sproule went back, as President of the road.

There Sproule was closely associated with Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the line, except for a brief period when the Government controlled the railways and he was a District Director. Now, again President, he carries on in the shoes of Huntington and Harriman. When Huntington, founder of the road, died, Harriman bought control by way of uniting the Southern Pacific with his Union Pacific. Later this union was undone when the Union Pacific sold its Southern Pacific holdings.

The old consolidation, the old dream of unity, is at an end. But the new? The times and the Government call for consolidation. There must be new dreams of rolling stock and a right of

way spreading over the great plains. William Sproule is pushing toward the goal.

The negotiations are well under way for a merger between the Southern Pacific and the El Paso and Southwestern. The acquisition of this road will give the Southern Pacific a new outlet into Mexico. It will also connect the Southern Pacific directly with Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. Following the El Paso merger, the next step naturally will be a merger with the Rock Island. That would give the Southern Pacific a direct line into Chicago, what it has always desired.

Speaking last week at Tucson, Mr. Sproule said:

"Another reason why the Southern Pacific wants to go through with this merger [with the El Paso and Southwestern] is because it is now competing with railroads that have a through line to the Great Lakes and Middle-Western cities to the Pacific Coast. We, too, want to be able to say that our lines extend to Chicago from San Francisco, and this merger and a possible merger with the Rock Island system will make it possible for us to say that."

If Sproule, the affable and keen-minded, can achieve this end, it will be one of the great consolidation achievements of the decade. It will link up a new railway system from Chicago to the Coast. And, incidentally, it will virtually complete the first of the major group consolidations laid out by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its tentative plans for consolidating all the railways of the country into 19 large groups.

Group 17 of the Commission's plan reads:

"Southern Pacific; Chicago Rock Island and Pacific; El Paso and Southwestern; San Antonio and Oranias Pass and other small roads."

If and when the job is done a bronze plaque may be erected in the Central Office of the system, bearing the words: "William Sproule Feit."

### The Current Situation

The developments of the past week in American business here centered in the improved outlook for farmers and its probable consequences.

Money continues cheap, and industry continues in poor shape, except in a few departments, such as chain stores and utilities. Railroads, although earnings are showing a tendency to decline temporarily, are daily more cheerful over their prospects. Yet through all this there is an unusual dearth of novel or sensational news.

The consequences of agricultural prosperity are many and important. First, they will lead to conservative politics this Fall, and favor the re-

election of Mr. Coolidge. By improving the farmer's buying power they should increase the consumption of manufactured goods with greater rail traffic as a result. This development may, as a matter of fact, provide a basis for the subsequent recovery of our industries from their present depression, although that is still far ahead. Finally, the former serious disparity between agricultural and other prices is being reduced. A restoration of the former balance between prices will, in the long run, prove fundamentally advantageous to the business of the country as a whole.

## Cotton

The world production of cotton for the year 1923-1924, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will be about 18,900,000 bales. This compares with 18,154,000 bales the preceding year.

For the 11 months ending May 31, exports of cotton from the United States ran about 600,000 bales ahead of those for the year preceding, on better British and European demand. Nearly half this increase is due to larger British purchasing.

Meanwhile, the abnormally high prices for cotton are stimulating production in foreign countries. Egypt is expected to increase its cotton acreage 10%. Heavier planting is also expected in the Sudan and Uganda, whose potential acreage is estimated at about 2,250,000 acres. Among South American countries, Brazil has taken the lead as a cotton producer, yet Argentina has 14,000,000 acres available for the crop. But all these new cotton territories face serious difficulties. In the upper African districts, irrigation is the problem. In Brazil, the cotton area is in the interior valleys where transportation is poor. In Argentina, the chief drawbacks are labor shortage, insect pests and high freight rates. Extensive areas in Sind and Punjab (India) will require irrigation before cotton can be grown there successfully.

Nevertheless, the present high prices are a huge incentive in the attempt to overcome these difficulties of producing cotton abroad. Unless the American planter can overcome the ravages of the boll weevil, increase production and thus lower prices to something nearer a normal level, he will in a few years begin to encounter stiffer foreign competition than ever before in cotton production.

## High Finance

According to *The New York Journal of Commerce*, the greatest chapter in the history of American finance was about to be written. That newspaper had "exclusive information" that billionaire Henry Ford intended to open a



EDSEL B. FORD  
"Unfounded"

bank on Wall Street and would most probably seek an alliance with the Rockefeller interests. This would mean, said the *Journal* somewhat childishly, "the single addition of more than \$1,000,000,000 of assets, a sum sufficiently large not only to make financial New York notice it, but also welcome it." It is well known that Mr. Ford has enormous cash reserves and that he could easily establish a bank in Wall Street if he so desired. But this chapter of history was not to be written, as the following telegram to TIMS indicated:

"Report of our seeking banking arrangement entirely unfounded.

"EDSEL B. FORD."

## Billion

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is the oldest trunk-line road in the U. S. Last year was the B. & O.'s 97th birthday, and the most successful year in its long history in several respects. No previous year's gross operating revenue was ever as high as the 1923 figure of \$255,594,435; in 1922 it was \$200,843,169. No previous year's net revenue has reached or surpassed 1923's record of \$22,422,035, which compares with \$4,375,373 in 1922, and amounts to \$13.21 a share on the common stock, as against \$2.56 the year before. The year 1923 was also a record one in the amount of freight handled.

In still another way this annual 1923 report of the B. & O. is inter-

esting. Total assets of the company as of Dec. 31, 1923, were \$900,191,932. While the B. & O. is not as yet a "billion dollar concern," it is nearer that mark than is commonly realized.

## Introducing Mr. Cutten

Another "big operator" has been developed this Spring by the sharp rise of grain in the Chicago Board of Trade pits,—Arthur W. Cutten. His dealings in grain this Spring are said to have netted him \$1,800,000.

Born in Guelph, Ontario, in 1870, Cutten was successively a clerk in a hardware store, a brokers' messenger boy, a trader in the grain pits and member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and a dirt farmer and cash grain merchant. Earlier in the year, in the belief that a natural bull market in grains was ahead, he bought corn options at 75 cents a bushel. Last May corn prices slumped badly and forced Cutten to buy heavily to sustain prices. But this proved a blessing in disguise, for bad weather injured the crop, and the scanty prospective supply rose in price in consequence. After predicting \$1.00 corn, Cutten saw it sell at \$1.10 to \$1.14.

## Wholesale Prices

The whole world, witnessing the ease in the American money markets and our superabundance of gold, has been watching for our commodity prices to rise under "gold inflation." Thus far, however, it has watched in vain. Indeed, according to the U. S. Department of Labor indices of wholesale prices for June, commodity prices in this country were falling instead of rising. The index weighted index number, which includes 404 commodities, fell to 144.6 for June, from 146.9 in May and 153.5 for June, 1923. It has declined steadily since February, 1924, when it was 152.

The drop of prices during June was caused chiefly by declines in farm products from 136 to 134, in food from 137 to 136, in fuel from 177 to 175, in metals and metal products from 134 to 132, in building materials from 180 to 173, in house furnishings from 172 to 172 and in miscellaneous from 112 to 111, compared with the previous month of May, 1924. On the same comparative basis, clothing remained unchanged at 187, and chemicals and drugs at 127. As between May and June last, of the 404 commodities checked, there were 137 decreases, 103 increases, and 164 cases where prices did not change.

What the same index will show for the present month is, of course, conjectural at present. Farm products will be higher, of course. Yet it is obvious that the advance in grain prices is not due to "gold inflation" but to crop failures. The prophets of American inflation may ultimately be right, but so far the facts give little comfort to their theories.

# THE PRESS

## "Cinderella"

A group of men fidgeted on a platform in Waterloo Station, London. Trains puffed in, carriage doors flew open, a host of grinning Americans and Canadians flocked out. The fidgeters, English reception committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, sprang into action, shook hands, in every direction, loaded the grimmers into a fleet of taxis, chugged off with them toward the Strand to the 20th Annual International Advertising Convention.

A reception at the Albert Hall that night, special services in Westminster next day and an inspirational meeting keyed with "Is War Incurable?" by Fred B. Smith; and the Convention moved out to Wembley. There, crowded into the Conference Hall, the delegates sent up a great shout when a little figure, smart in grey, stepped to the dais. Said the Prince of Wales: "I am very proud to address this Convention."

Harold Vernon: "Advertising, the Cinderella of business, has now been wooed by Prince Charming."

Viscount Burnham, Chairman: "... The greatest rodeo and business roundup in the world. ..."

Ambassador Kellogg: "It is well you come at this time."

Calvin Coolidge, via Lou E. Holland of Kansas City, President of the A. A. C. W.: "... My heartiest good wishes and cordial greetings. ... I notice that the emblem of your organization bears a single word, 'Truth.' ..."

At other sessions, other speakers: Winston Churchill, Francis Sisson, Sir Lawrence Weaver, Sir Charles Higham, Stanley Baldwin, Sir Robert Horne, Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, Sir Louis Arthur Newton (Lord Mayor of London), Stanley Resor, Edward A. Filene, E. W. Beatty, Viscount Leverhulme, E. T. Meredith, Harry Tipper.

Lou E. Holland was reelected President a second time; Jesse H. Neal, of New York, Secretary-Treasurer.

Houston, Tex., was awarded the Convention for 1925.

## Life in Maine

The steamer *Pemaquid* made its way across the waters of Penobscot Bay and came to land. John William Davis disembarked. On the dock waiting for him was Charles Dana Gibson, his host. The creator of the Gibson Girl, the publisher of *Life*, was there despite his physician's orders. A recent illness had required him to guard his health closely, but friendship and hospitality had temporarily overruled the art of healing.

The Democratic nominee for the Presidency had come for a rest on the Gibson estate. "Seven hundred wonderful wooded acres to think in for the next ten days!" exclaimed Mr. Davis.

Publishers have always been the friends of Presidents and Presidential

nominees. Consider such publishers as lately have been the friends of statesmen—Colonel George Harvey—Edward Beale McLean. Not such a one is Charles Dana Gibson. In the first place *Life* differs in the seriousness of its pretensions from the *North American Review* and *The Washington Post*. Not that *Life* is out of politics, because it



CHARLES DANA GIBSON  
He publishes humor

presumes to smile at it. *Life* knows politics and takes part in it. *Life* has played its part in many fields. The least of these may be anti-vivisectionism, the greatest may be international cooperation.

The coupling of a politician with a new type of publisher and new type of paper tells something of the character of each. John W. Davis sees the humorous side of life. Doubtless *Life* will see the statesman-like side of John W. Davis.

## Filene

Edward A. Filene's remarks before the Advertising Convention, London, made a particularly deep impression upon it. In Mr. Filene's opinion, mass-production, as now developed almost everywhere in the world, is bound to lead to mass-selling, which is dependent upon advertising. As proof of his contention, he stated that in the United States, about \$628,000,000 was spent in advertising during 1923.

## Big Issue

The *Chicago Tribune* conducted a referendum among its readers to discover if they wished to have WGN, the *Tribune's* radio station, broadcast the trial, beginning Aug. 4, of Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold Jr., alleged murderers of Robert Franks.

Front page headlines and the entire second page of WGN were, on several days, devoted to this issue.

## Tyranny

In fighting conflagrations, blankets are often employed to cut off ventilation, smother the flames. Just so were the fires of revolution dealt with by the Brazilian Government when they broke out in Sao Paulo (TIME, July 15, July 21). A heavy swaddling of censorship was wrapped about the Press. For a week only official Government communiques, meagre and guarded, reached the outer world with news of the revolt.

Then the Brazilian censor swore he had found a leak. He arrested Charles M. Kinsolving, manager of the United Press in Brazil, charged him with "defiance." The American Chargé d'Affaires remonstrated, Kinsolving was freed.

Within the week came news that the Brazilian Government had revoked the rights, not only of the United Press, but of the Associated Press as well, to send or receive despatches in Brazil on any news subject.

"Discrimination!" said officials of the banned services. For neither the Agencia Americana nor the Havas Agency has been restrained. The former is the official Brazilian service, Government subsidized.

Buenos Aires newspapers condemned the Brazilian Government. The U. P. and the A. P. appealed to the U. S. State Department.

## "Millions of Followers"

In its issue of July 14, TIME described in some detail the July number of *Physical Culture Magazine*, spoke of Editor Bernarr Macfadden as "the Nation's best-known body-worshipper," possessed of an apostolic zeal for "cultured" pictures, "frank statements," "plain advice."

It now appears that *Physical Culture* and Editor Macfadden are not without friends. Writes a citizen of Washington, D. C.: "On page 24 of your issue of July 14, there is an article about Bernarr Macfadden that is very unfair. ... He has millions of followers in the country."

"In my own case, for example, will say that I was about to be given up with pneumonia when I took up the Macfadden system of obtaining health. I weighed 89 lbs. After following it for years I weighed nearly 200 when I dropped it and recently I became too heavy and took up his exercises and diet while he was in Washington and have lost 36 lbs. and never felt better in my life. This is a brief testimony which could be repeated by thousands of people."

## Ford as a Publisher

For 18-odd years the *Dearborn Independent* had been a small town weekly. In November, 1918, Henry Ford published it with the resolve to apply to it his much-discussed ideas of quantity production.

The problem of securing circulation



for the publication was attacked with Ford's habitual energy. When he purchased it, its subscribers numbered only a few hundred. After some of his sensational views on various topics appeared, quite a number of readers bought it for a time out of mere curiosity. But the bulk of its subscriptions were obtained by Ford agents or employees on liberal commissions of from 30 to 50%. Many Ford plants subscribed to the weekly 100%. Yet its circulation has spread considerably beyond Mr. Ford's own business following. There are 125,000 immediately employed by the Ford Motor Co., and about as many more employees of Ford agencies. But the *Dearborn Independent's* circulation is now stated to be 701,000 copies weekly. Evidently Mr. Ford has ambitions for his magazine. A new \$1,400,000 building at Dearborn is nearing completion; it is equipped with new presses able to turn out 1,000,000 copies of 68 pages each week. Yet, unlike most of Mr. Ford's other ventures, the *Dearborn Independent* has not paid expenses, although this must be largely attributed to its policy of not accepting advertisements.

Undoubtedly Mr. Ford's fondness for his paper is due to his ability to say in it just what he thinks about Jews, money-lenders, international bankers, currency, who started the War and why, and other favorite topics. As a sub-title, the weekly bears the slogan, "Chronicler of the Neglected Truth."

## Enjoying Life

Wandering into the main dining room of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel of an evening you may find him. There he is—tall, sober, the perfect bachelor, who has attained years of discretion. Like a gracious prince—for he is a man of distinction—he frequents this semi-public haunt, where ever and again appear the potentates with whom he may speak on terms of equality.

This, he thinks, is that which should accompany old age. Theodore, the headwaiter, bows. The distinguished bachelor strolls in. Perhaps, this evening, he will join two or three men friends for dinner. He orders well, discriminatingly. He enjoys his meal in leisure. Toward its close he rises to pay calls on half a dozen distinguished friends at neighboring tables. Here he speaks with a gentleman and his wife. They are perhaps Mr. and Mrs. James M. Thomson, son-in-law and daughter of the late Champ Clark. At another table, he pauses to chat with a handsome man in his fifties; certainly it is James W. Gerard. He returns to his table and sips his coffee.

Finally, he rises. The waiter bows, hopes the dinner has been satisfactory. The distinguished bachelor nods his acknowledgment. He slowly makes his way out.

He has dined well. He has dined becomingly. He has dined artistically. He has dined in a manner that is entirely fitting for the publisher, Frank Andrew Munsey.

Yes, Mr. Munsey has attained his pin-

# The Thinker

can't think anything that is worth thinking if he eats heavy foods that use up vitality in an effort to digest them. Men who use their brains eat

## Shredded Wheat

with milk, fresh fruits and green vegetables. Eat this delicious whole wheat cereal instead of meat and potatoes for a while and see how smoothly your brain works and how much better you feel.

Triscuit is the new Shredded Wheat Cracker. Delicious for any meal with butter, soft cheese, or marmalade.

Made by

The Shredded Wheat Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.



nacle and he is enjoying it. What else, for example, is there but enjoyment in the short leading editorial which of late *The Sun* (Manhattan) has taken to? They are such editorials as the squire himself would write. No one of the hired under-wardens of the editorial page would dare to write so. For example:

*From a survey of the national political situation and considering strictly the facts in the situation as they stand today, The Sun has this to say: etc.*

(Very much "I am Sir Oracle.") None of Mr. Munsey's hired vendors of opinion could dare such supererogation.)

And later, after Mr. Untermeyer had replied to an editorial attack, this appeared:

*We thought we knew fairly well what the expression "reeking with the taint of special privilege" meant, but so long as Mr. UNTERMAYER contends that we don't know what it means we must content ourselves with saying that it sounded like hell.*

(Simple profanity.)

What better way is there of enjoying a benevolent old age than to say blithely what one thinks? A long and honorable career excuses it.

## Auto-Advertising

Progressive cities and towns, like efficient firms, are good advertisers, the main difference being that the former do not spend much money on this modern cult.

One of the greatest auto-advertisers

is the Middle Western City of Chicago. One thing dear to the heart of the gumchewing section of Chicago is a joke at the expense of New Yorkers.

So when Harry J. Luce, President of Maillard, Inc., (euphemism for a restaurant at which the privileged few can toy with a few dainties at an exclusive price) "discovered Chicago" and forthwith leased 20,000 square feet of floor space in the Straus Building, the *Chicago Tribune*, which as everyone knows is the "world's greatest newspaper," splurged for a whole column.

The simple story was that Mr. Luce desired the floor space for a new restaurant which is to cater to Chicago's fastidious few. *The Tribune* must have more "kick," so it vaped about "a few daring New Yorkers" venturing into the "far West," discovering Chicago and telling their friends about it. Mr. Luce had been told by "some such explorer" that Chicago existed, but he had been cold to his informer; for he remembered that "a fourth cousin of his on a western hunting trip" had sent him a postcard of the place.

All this is contained in the auto-advertising slogan of: "Don't Knock, Boost"; but to boost successfully something apparently has to be knocked, which, while amusing the gum-chewers also serves to maintain the world's greatest newspaper.

# SPORT

## Tennis

At Indianapolis, Ind., only 43 minutes were required by elongated by W. T. Tilden II, of Philadelphia, to subdue Brian I. C. Norton in his semi-final match of the National Clay court championship. The title was Tilden's for a third successive year when he followed up that performance with smashes that flattened Harvey Snodgrass, of Los Angeles.

National Clay Court Doubles champions: Robert and Howard Kinsey, of San Francisco.

Proceeding to Glencoe, Ill., Tilden thundered into the finals of that State's title-play, descended upon Howard Kinsey, flattened him.

At Boston, high ranking tennis exponents competed for the Longwood Bowl, a trophy never won by second raters. Play finished, an engraver was instructed to carve, in close proximity to "W. M. Johnston," "W. T. Tilden II," "R. N. Williams," the unfamiliar name of Fritz Mercier, of Philadelphia, undergraduate of Lehigh University. Twelve years ago the Longwood spectators blinked at the dazzling play of a tall young Californian, until then unheralded, unsung. The engraver's instructions that summer were "Maurice McLaughlin."

## Old

Time and again and again, a wizened little old man flung himself feverishly, but feebly, upon a young Hebrew desperado at the Velodrome, Manhattan. Thus assaulted, the desperado angrily smashed the old man back and down, with crushing blows on the face. At length the ancient, blood-smear and sick, staggered weakly away.

The quarrel was over a purse—and the world's bantamweight boxing championship. The desperado was Abie Goldstein, "Harlem assassin," titleholder, whose boxing on this occasion was now brilliantly clever, now dismally stupid. The little old man was Charley Ledoux, of France, aged 32, bantamweight champion of Europe, who had come to America a third time ("and last," said he) with titular intentions.

Between rounds, towel-flappers and sponge-squeezers sprang through the ropes to revive, rehearthen Little Old Man Ledoux. Over these loomed a being, tall, statuesque, godlike.

"Who," whispered the nudging spectators, "can he be but that Georges Carpentier, that Gorgeous Orchid Man?"

Carpentier it was indeed, old friend of Little Old Man Ledoux. They have the same manager, Descamps; the same trainer, Gus Wilson; the same training quarters (for the present), the Jack Curley estate, at Great



© Keystone

GENE TUNNEY

He raced, flew, gloried

Neck, L. I. In 1909, when the "Gorgeous Orchid Man" was a bantamweight, Ledoux fought Carpentier (unsuccessfully).

Stepping into a sumptuous motor after Ledoux' fight, the "G. O. M." was wafted back to Great Neck to continue his training for Gene Tunney and the American light-heavyweight title on July 24. Callers continued plentiful. They dropped in to scrutinize, criticize, ogle, or just greet. The rustle of skirts was heard almost continuously. Conversation was reported as running along social, theatrical, bootlegging lines. Georges took his exercises regularly, strenuously, but gave the impression that they were work.

At Red Bank, N. J., sport writers discovered a different scene. In the garage of the Shrewsbury Golf Club, attentively watched by admiring natives, Tunney raced through his work, flew at sparring partners chosen for their speed, appeared to be glorying in every exercise. Critics had said he lacked the "killer instinct." He belied the criticism. Experts had said his left hand would be his greatest asset. He gave promise of justifying the prediction. After the work-outs, talk was of golf and real estate, Mr. Tunney's avocations.

## Olympics

The Eighth Olympic Games continued, on French soil, Americans continued to win them.

Tennis. In the torrid hollow back of Colombes Stadium, scene of the steeple-chasers' collapse (TIME, July

21), the Olympic tennis courts were swept clean by Americans. Women's singles: Helen Wills. Women's doubles: Helen Wills and Mrs. George Wightman. Mixed doubles: Mrs. Marion Jessup and Vincent Richards. Men's singles: Vincent Richards. Men's doubles: Vincent Richards and Francis T. Hunter.

Swimming. At Les Tourelles, Count Clary, President of the French Olympic Committee, distributed prizes to dripping aquatic champions. Four-fifths of the recipients wore the U. S. shield.

America's point total, 217, has never been equalled in the history of Olympic swimming. Sweden was second with 58 points.

Boxing. The Velodrome D'Hiver in Paris housed pandemonium as different national flags were hoisted to herald fistful victories. Knock-outs being infrequent, room was found for argument over the judges' decisions. Ultimately, the Nations had to be content with this point total, mainly determined by second and third places: United States 38; Great Britain 30; Denmark 20; Argentina 18; Belgium 17; Norway 14; France 7; Canada 7; Italy, Holland, Sweden, each 3.

Rowing. Undistracted by the tumult around them, never daunted by the sights they saw, eight much-lauded Yale oarsmen rowed Toronto University (Canada), Italy, Great Britain "out of sight" on the Seine, became world's champions. Jack Beresford, Jr., of England, Henley single sculls champion, swatted past W. Garrett Gilmore of Philadelphia to the world's singles title (amateur) and the Philadelphia Gold Challenge Cup, emblematic of that honor. Switzerland took the four-oared race with coxswain; Holland the pair-oared without coxswain; Great Britain the four-oared without coxswain.

Grand Totals. With seven championships (rugby, shooting, track and field, catch-as-catch-can wrestling, rowing, tennis, swimming) credited in twelve branches of completed competition, the U. S. clinched a victory over the other Nations of the earth for all-round Olympic honors: U. S. 83; Great Britain 33; France 30; Finland 30; Sweden 22½; Norway 20½; Uruguay 10; Argentina 10.

## New World's Records

Swimming (in 100-metre pool, Les Tourelles, France):

1,500-metre free style for men: Andrew Charlton (Australia), 20 min., 6½ sec.

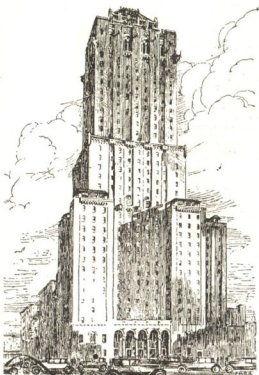
800-metre relay for men: U. S. team (O'Connor, Breyer, Glancy, Howell), 9 min., 53½ sec.

100-metre free style for women: Mariechen Wehseleu (Hawaii), 1 min., 12½ sec.

100-metre backstroke for women: Sybil Bauer (Chicago), 1 min., 23½ sec.

400-metre relay for women: U. S. team (Lackie, Wehseleu, Ederle, Bauer), 4 min., 58½ sec.

# The Man from Out of Town



YOU are doubtless familiar with our best hotels. You have tried most of them, found them all good, but also, all alike. So you probably have given up choosing and changing, and made up your mind that a hotel by any other name is still a hotel! But we want you to make one more experiment—not a hotel this time, but a club residence exclusively for men—the most lavishly appointed establishment in the world—where you can live like a man and luxuriate like a gentleman, for even less money than you are accustomed to pay in hotels.

TRANSIENTS: \$3 A DAY UP  
PERMANENTS: \$70 A MONTH UP

LEXINGTON AVENUE,  
48TH AND 49TH STREETS

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



SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

# World Cruise on the Belgenland



From New York  
Dec. 4, 1924  
Los Angeles  
Dec. 20  
San Francisco  
Dec. 23  
Back to New York  
April 16, 1925  
28,310 mile cruise  
to 60 cities in 14  
countries.

Journeys ashore  
under skilled  
guidance of  
the American Ex-  
press Company.

For particulars  
address Red  
Star Line, No.  
1 Broadway,  
American Ex-  
press, No. 65  
Broadway, New  
York, or other  
offices or agen-  
cies of either  
company.

December fourth is the sailing-date  
of the Red Star Liner *Belgenland*.  
All your high hopes for adventure.  
Your hunger for a glimpse of  
strange lands. Let them all crystal-  
ize in this one golden opportunity  
to see the world.

You enjoy the gay atmosphere and  
perfect service of this most deligh-  
tful of liners. The pleasant variety  
of her a la carte cuisine. The com-  
fort of her luxurious cabins and  
spacious public rooms.

Sailing westward in December you reach  
the countries visited at the season best  
for travel there. This also makes possi-  
ble a stop-over in Europe for the Spring  
and early Summer.

**RED STAR LINE**  
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY  
in cooperation with  
**AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY**

*Largest ship to circle the globe*

## AERONAUTICS

### Mail

The Summer schedule of the U. S. Transcontinental Air Mail Service was published. Times given noted the departures and arrivals of the planes. Letters must be placed in the special Air Mail boxes, to be found at central points in cities on the route, before times indicated:

WEST				EAST				
LEAVE—		ARRIVE—		LEAVE—		ARRIVE—		
New York	10.00	A. M. E. T.	Bellefonte	12.20	P. M. E. T.	Reno	8.00	A. M. P. T.
Bellefonte	12.40	P. M. E. T.	Cleveland	2.55	P. M. E. T.	Elko	10.45	A. M. P. T.
Cleveland	3.10	P. M. E. T.	Bryan	3.55	P. M. E. T.	Salt Lake City	1.00	P. M. P. T.
Bryan	4.15	P. M. E. T.	Chicago	6.15	P. M. E. T.	Rock Springs	4.00	P. M. M. T.
Chicago	6.30	P. M. E. T.	Iowa City	9.00	P. M. E. T.	Cheyenne	7.00	P. M. M. T.
Iowa City	9.20	P. M. E. T.	Omaha	12.05	A. M. E. T.	North Platte	9.45	P. M. E. T.
Omaha	12.20	A. M. E. T.	North Platte	3.15	A. M. E. T.	Omaha	1.50	A. M. C. T.
North Platte	2.25	A. M. E. T.	Cheyenne	5.10	A. M. E. T.	Chicago	4.50	A. M. C. T.
Cheyenne	5.25	A. M. E. T.	Rawlins	7.10	A. M. E. T.	Iowa City	7.20	A. M. C. T.
Rawlins	7.30	A. M. E. T.	Rock Springs	9.00	A. M. E. T.	Bryan	9.25	A. M. C. T.
Rock Springs	9.15	A. M. E. T.	Salt Lake City	11.05	A. M. E. T.	Cleveland	12.20	P. M. E. T.
Salt Lake City	10.20	A. M. E. T.	Elko	12.35	P. M. P. T.	Bellefonte	2.55	P. M. E. T.
Elko	12.20	P. M. E. T.	Reno	3.30	P. M. P. T.	New York	5.05	P. M. E. T.
Reno	3.45	P. M. E. T.	San Francisco	5.45	P. M. P. T.			

EAST									
LEAVE—				ARRIVE—					
San Francisco	6.00	A. M.	P. T.	Reno	8.00	A. M.	P. T.	T.	
Reno	8.15	A. M.	P. T.	Elko	10.45	A. M.	P. T.	T.	
Elko	11.00	A. M.	P. T.	Salt Lake City	1.00	P. M.	P. T.	T.	
Salt Lake City	2.15	P. M.	M. T.	Rock Springs	4.00	P. M.	M. T.	T.	
Rock Springs	4.15	P. M.	M. T.	Cheyenne	7.00	P. M.	M. T.	T.	
Cheyenne	7.15	P. M.	M. T.	North Platte	9.45	P. M.	E. T.		
North Platte	11.05	P. M.	C. T.	Omaha	1.50	A. M.	C. T.		
Omaha	2.05	A. M.	C. T.	Iowa City	4.50	A. M.	C. T.		
Iowa City	5.10	A. M.	C. T.	Iowa City	7.20	A. M.	C. T.		
Chicago	7.35	A. M.	C. T.	Bryan	9.25	A. M.	C. T.		
Bryan	9.45	A. M.	C. T.	Cleveland	12.20	P. M.	E. T.		
Cleveland	12.35	P. M.	E. T.	Bellefonte	2.55	P. M.	E. T.		
Bellefonte	2.35	P. M.	E. T.	New York	5.05	P. M.	E. T.		

Three zones are established, over each of which letters will be carried for 8 cents: 1) New York to Chicago, 2) Chicago to Cheyenne, Wyo., 3) Cheyenne to San Francisco.

Persons living off the route may utilize the service by mailing their letters, at no cost additional to the airplane postage, to the nearest of the following Central Post Offices: New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, Reno, Salt Lake City, San Francisco.

## COMING & GOING

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

On the *Paris* (France)—H. Grindell Matthews, inventor of the "Death Ray" (TIME, June 2, June 9); Jesse Lasky, cinema producer; Dr. Georges Dumas, Professor of Philosophy at the Sorbonne, Paris; H. R. Mallinson (silks); Roland Coty (perfumes).

On the *Majestic* (White Star)—Charles Dillingham, theatrical producer; Arthur Hopkins, theatrical producer; Frederick Lonsdale, British playwright (*Aren't We All?*, *Spring Cleaning*); Ogden L. Mills, Congressman; Miss Eleanor Sears, tennis luminary.

On the *Veendam* (Holland-American)—Countess M. von Scherr-Thops, daughter of Henry White, onetime U. S. Ambassador to France.

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

On the *Baltic* (White Star)—Marc Klaw, theatrical producer; L. V. Bright, President of the Lawyers' Title & Trust Co.; Frederick Whelan, principal lecturer for the League of Nations Union; Mrs. Bula Edmundsen Crocker, widow of the late chieftain of Tammany Hall.

On the *Majestic* (White Star)—Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia; Frank A. Munsey, publisher; famed surgeons sailing for the International Medical Conference at Lausanne; Alvin W. Kreh, President of the Equitable Trust Co.; L. J. Reckford, President of the American Lead Pencil Co.; W. G. L. Behr, California "lumber king"; Eldridge R. Johnson, President of the Victor Talking Machine Co.; Frederick Lonsdale (see above), after three days in the U. S.; John R. Mott, General Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.; Frederick Toppin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine Co.

On the *Scythia* (Cunard)—Sir Alfred Yarrow, famed British shipbuilder; William George Besler, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; Dr. Miles Farrow, organist and choirmaster of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine (Manhattan); Mme. Helena Rubenstein, beautician.

On the *President Harding* (United States)—Coles Phillips, illustrator; J. B. Stetson (hats); 28 American athletes sailing for the revival of the Ancient Irish games, the Anac Thailtean, at Dublin; John Devoy, 82-year-old Editor of *The Gaelic American*.

On the *Dulio* (Italian)—Amos Pinchot (brother of Pennsylvania's Governor), with his son Gifford.

On the *Southern Cross* (Pan-American)—Edwin Vernon Morgan, U. S. Ambassador to Brazil.



## MILESTONES

**Engaged.** Miss Marion Choate (Manhattan), granddaughter of the late Joseph H. Choate, diplomatist, to Charles B. Harding (Manhattan), great-grandson of the late Jay Cooke, Civil War financier. She attended Foxcroft; he, Groton.

**Married.** Charles H. Consolvo, 52, owner of the Hotel Belvedere (Baltimore), the Hotel Monticello (Norfolk), the Hotel Jefferson (Richmond), to Mrs. Mary Byrd Coble, 26, of Virginia; at Atlantic City. They planned to tour the entire U. S. as guests of hotel men.

**Married.** Felton Elkins (Manhattan), son of William L. Elkins (Philadelphia street railways), grandson of the late Charles Felton, ex-U. S. Senator from California, to Mrs. Lansing Kellogg Tevis (Manhattan); in Manhattan. This was the third marriage for each, divorces having terminated all the others. She was characterized as "the first woman in Society to bob her hair."

**Sued for separation.** John A. Hartford, President of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., by Mrs. Frances Bolger Hartford; in Manhattan. She charged desertion. The marriage of a year ago had, until now, been kept secret.

**Marriage annulled.** The marriage of Count Jacques de Lesdain, Attaché of the French Consulate at Shanghai, to Miss Carmen Beley (Centralia, Ill.); at Paris. Her marriage, at 19, at Chabanor, Mongolia, in the presence of two Belgian missionaries, was held invalid.

**Died.** Captain Ricciotti Garibaldi, grandson of the hero; in Rome. After a period of coma, he opened his eyes, kissed his wife, embraced his daughters, to his son whispered: "Peppino, I am going; you continue the Garibaldian tradition," then died. Premier Mussolini ordered a funeral at the expense of the State, but it was refused.

**Died.** Leo Claretie, 55, journalist, first husband of Mme. Joseph Caillaux; near Rennes, France. His decapitated body, found by a track-walker, was thought to have been struck by a train. He had written more than 30 volumes of lectures, essays, plays, short stories, had been editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Revue de Paris*.

**Died.** Winifred Emery, 62, actress-wife of Cyril Maude, smart British comedian; at Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex, after a long illness. Sir William S. Gilbert, collaborator with Sir Arthur Sullivan in light opera, sacrificed his life in 1911, when 75 years old, in rescuing her from drowning

## A tang all its own

NOT FLAT and not harsh, Aquazone has a smoother, more delightful and distinctive flavor than mineral waters charged solely with carbonic acid gas. For Aquazone is the only table water super-charged with healthful bubbling oxygen—an exclusive process which fulfills the search of centuries.

Alone or mixed with your favorite beverage, it will please your palate and add zest to every occasion.

AQUAZONE CORPORATION  
342 Madison Ave., New York  
Telephone Vanderbilt 6434



# Aquazone

*Bubbling oxygen table water*



Leonard Link from 'way down south  
Had perfect teeth within his mouth.  
Admirers asked, "What makes 'em gleam?"  
"Why, Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream."

in a lake on his estate at Harrow. Mr. Maude's most recent U. S. engagement was in *Aren't We All*.

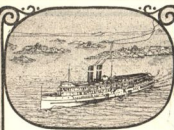
**Died.** Harry H. Tammen, 67, Editor and part owner of the *Denver Post*; at Denver, after four months' illness. With his partner, Fred G. Bonfils, he was onetime owner of the *Kansas City Post*, the *Sells-Floto Circus*.

**Died.** Mrs. Charles W. Eliot (Grace Mellen Hopkinson), 77, second wife of the President Emeritus; at Northeast Harbor, Me., after some years' illness caused by heart disease.

**Died.** Mrs. Isabella Stewart Gardner (Mrs. "Jack" Gardner), 85, at her "Venetian Palace," Boston. (See Art).



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



### The Thousand Islands

In the vacation paradise of the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, vistas of surpassing loveliness are scattered on every hand—the bartlemented towers of some grey castle, the fluttering flags and pennons of a pleasure resort, or islands where solitude reigns supreme.

The route of the Canada Steamship Lines from Niagara Falls, Toronto or Rochester, to Montreal, Quebec and the Saguenay, passes through the loveliest part of the labyrinth of the islands, touching at Clayton and Alexandria Bay. Arrange your vacation to see this enchanting region at its loveliest and best.

Send 1c postage for illustrated booklet, "Niagara to the Sea," including map and guide, to JOHN F. PIERCE, Pass. Traffic Manager, Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., 222 C. S. L. Building, Montreal, Canada.

A Thousand Miles of Travel  
A Thousand Thrills of Pleasure  
CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES

### YOU CAN MAKE \$200

Act as the representative of TIME in your city. You can make \$200 a month in your spare time. Write today for particulars to P. M. Groves, Agency Division, 236 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

## POINT with PRIDE

Boss Olvany, the quintessence of patriotism. (P. 6.)

A distinguished bachelor enjoying his pinnacle. (P. 27.)

Two flawless specimens of the race. (P. 1.)

Legitimate hotel keepers. (P. 4.)

The patroness of the best Capitoline dressmaker. (P. 3.)

The transcontinental summer schedule of the U. S. Air Mail. (P. 30.)

Scientific laundering of blood. (P. 21.)

Five historic American murders presented in rare literary style. (P. 15.)

Eight carloads of Australian flowers. (P. 18.)

A cornerstone of American opera on the site made famous by Mad Anthony Wayne. (P. 18.)

The Cinderella of business—she was wooed by Prince Charming. (P. 26.)

Rich, ruddy, raucous melodrama that produces the same effect as an old family tin-type with the head-clamps showing. (P. 16.)

A group of men that gather yearly at Williamstown with dignity in their countenances, destiny in their brief cases. (P. 20.)

Little Old Man Ledoux, gamest of the game. (P. 28.)

A 14-year-old prodigy from the Ural asbestos beds. (P. 17.)

An exotic personality that bloomed in Boston's chill. (P. 17.)

## VIEW with ALARM

Bread—soggy, tasteless on the screen. (P. 16.)

Succulent "veal" pies, spiced with hairs and buttons. (P. 16.)

The arbitrary rule of him that is called Primo. (P. 10.)

The "tight" corner in which a Laborite's wife found herself. (P. 10.)

Silk-stocking politics at Washington. (P. 7.)

A Premier who is forced to hide behind opaque glass windows. (P. 12.)

A modern Greek tragedy. (P. 11.)

Brazilian Yankees playing "Yankee Doodle" behind the walls of São Paulo. (P. 13.)

Discriminating censorship by the Brazilian Government. (P. 26.)

Eighty-three cases of smallpox in Cleveland since New Year's. (P. 21.)

The air—if it is to be filled with political radiocasting. (P. 21.)

Mohammedans' cows in a Hindu quarter. (P. 19.)

A figure square as a dice, red skin, pepper and salt tresses, pendulous checks. (P. 14.)

Libraries locked and barred in Protestant theological seminaries. (P. 19.)

A young Hebrew desperado who smashed, crushed but was stupid. (P. 28.)

# How to Double Your Money in 10 Years

## New Plan Shows How to Build A Fortune With Absolute Safety

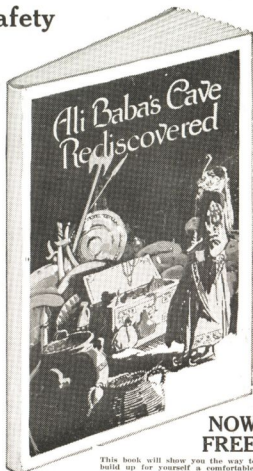
DO you know how to invest your money in high grade securities? How to reinvest the interest in such a way that your principal will double in a surprisingly short time? And how to do this with absolute safety?

Here is a new plan which shows you how to build a comfortable fortune with absolute safety. It shows how to make use of the scientific principles known to all financiers. The rapid way in which money grows when invested according to this plan is a revelation to the average man or woman.

This remarkable plan is fully explained in an important book just off the press, called "Ali Baba's Cave Rediscovered." This book tells you how to accumulate \$10,000, \$25,000 or even \$50,000 over a certain period of time. It outlines for you the most successful plan ever developed for the scientific accumulation of money. It tells clearly and definitely how you can by systematic investing create a good sized estate—all without risk of speculation of any sort.

This book will be sent absolutely free to every man or woman requesting it. Mail the request blank for your copy at once.

It may be the turning point of your career



**NOW  
FREE**

This book will show you the way to build up for yourself a comfortable, substantial estate. Send for it today.

*Send This Request Blank*

**GEORGE M. FORMAN  
& COMPANY**

**105 W. MONROE ST. CHICAGO**  
FARMING SQUARE BLDG., NEW YORK CITY

**10 Years Without Loss to a Customer**

George M. Forman & Company, Dept. 1277, 105 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Please mail me without cost or obligation a copy of your book, "Ali Baba's Cave Rediscovered," which shows the amazing way money grows.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY..... STATE.....

# Some old timers -working for you



Geo. E. Perlewitz,  
46 years' service.  
Expert builder of  
switchboards.



Wm. Miller, 44  
years, Able as  
a Clerical Chief.



F. W. Loebr, 45  
years. His skill  
a real factor in  
high quality tele-  
phone equip-  
ment.



Lewis J. Simon,  
43 years. Skilled  
craftsman and  
foreman.



R. A. Horn, 41  
years, 16 of which  
he has been General  
Foreman of the in-  
sulating division.



T. Dellusha, 44  
years. A master  
tool-maker.



F. L. Wise, 43  
years' service.  
An experienced  
foreman.



A. L. Salt, 43  
years. Up from  
the ranks—of-  
fice boy to Vice-  
President.



W. Mers, 42  
years' service.  
An Assistant  
Operating Su-  
perintendent.



James Farrell,  
41 years' ser-  
vice. Efficient as  
foreman of the  
battery room.

**M**ORE than forty years ago these men began their life work with Western Electric. Today they are still at it—grown skilled in the service—your service, because they produce the telephones which you use.

This record is typical of Western Electric workers. Here men start young, stay young and work long. Here they become expert. Here they catch the Guild spirit of the "old timers" and carry on that tradition of craftsmanship which has made Western Electric telephones the standard of the world.

# Western Electric

SINCE 1869 MAKERS OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT