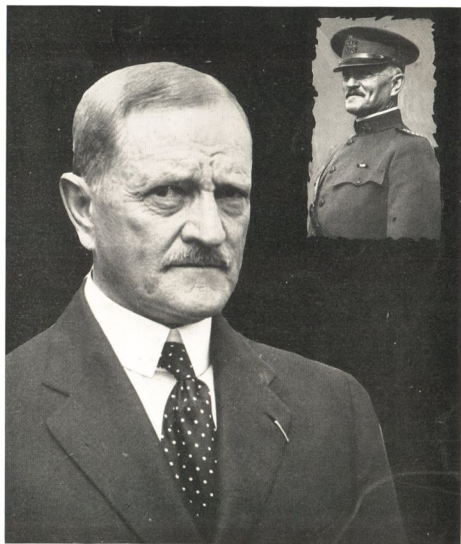


FIFTEEN CENTS

# TIME

*The Weekly News-Magazine*



**JOHN JOSEPH PERSHING**

*"On September thirteenth—"*  
(See Page 4)

VOL. IV NO. 6

AUGUST 11, 1924

Here's  
a nourishing food  
any finicky child  
will eat - - - -



## Because children love it

A FINICKY appetite in any child is a danger signal. If your child is a poor eater—if he doesn't like plain, nourishing food and won't drink milk—if he picks indifferently at his meals—

Don't wait and think he'll outgrow these bad habits later on. Now is the time he *must* have plenty of the proper kind of food in order to avoid the menace of malnutrition.

With Eagle Brand you can be sure your child gets the food elements he needs. Begin with this one corrective food which he won't be finicky about. For children love Eagle Brand.

### What Eagle Brand does—and why

Eagle Brand is now used in thousands of homes for building up underweight children of all ages.

Eagle Brand is effective in combating malnutrition for two reasons—

(1) Children like it. It is just sweet enough to appeal to childish appetites.

(2) Children get from Eagle Brand exactly what they need. Milk—pure, safe, with its body and bone building properties, its vitamins. And sugar—the quickest source of energy.

### Try it today

Order a supply of Eagle Brand from your grocer today. Serve two cups a day regularly between meals so as not to interfere with his regular food which he must have too. Mix two tablespoons of Eagle Brand in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cold water. Pour the milk from the can to the spoon.

### In very difficult cases

If your child has such an ingrained dislike of drinking milk that he even objects to drinking Eagle Brand, try giving it to him at first in other forms.

When everything else fails, children will eat it spread undiluted on bread or poured over cereal. Often they'll take it, too, mixed with prunes, dates or figs. Or as drink mixed with egg and various flavors, such as chocolate, vanilla or fruit juices. Certain valuable recipes for health foods, like custards made with Eagle Brand, are also given in *Menus for Little People*, one of the 3 Little Books mentioned elsewhere on this page.

The food value is the same in whatever form you give it.

The important thing is to see that your child gets his daily ration of Eagle Brand regularly.

## Consider these alarming facts

6,000,000 children in our country — one out of every three — are suffering from undernourishment. Hardly a family — well-to-do and poor alike — escapes the menace of malnutrition.

Your own child may fall victim to this insidious evil — his whole mental and physical development handicapped — unless you, his mother, learn to protect him against malnutrition now. For it is during childhood that malnutrition accomplishes its most deadly work.

### What every mother can do

(1) Learn all you can about malnutrition and how to treat it. You can get all this information in a set of 3 Little Books, published by the Borden Company

They will tell you how to recognize malnutrition and how to overcome or prevent it by proper diet and health habits. They give you menus and recipes, caloric and vitamin tables, and valuable health rules for girls and boys of all ages.

Send for the 3 Little Books today. Use the coupon below

(2) Check up on your child's daily health habits.

(3) Let your doctor examine him thoroughly for any organic defects.

(4) Order Eagle Brand from your grocer and start feedings at once.

Do these four things and you will protect your child against his worst enemy — malnutrition

You can also serve the daily ration of two tablespoons on your child's morning cereal in place of sugar.



If your child eats his Eagle Brand ration (2 tablespoons) on bread or crackers, make sure he drinks a full glass of water afterwards

THE  
BORDEN  
COMPANY

385 Borden Building  
350 Madison Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

Please send me a set of the  
3 Little Books.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

# TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. IV. No. 6.

August 11, 1924

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENCY

#### Mr. Coolidge's Week

¶ The Executive Offices were visited by the President of the National Association of Post-Office Clerks and the Secretary of the organization. They wanted to know how President Coolidge stood on the question of a pay increase for Post-Office employees. The President declared that he favored an increase, if the proposal were scientifically drawn and if a means of raising the necessary revenue were provided.

Last Spring, Mr. Coolidge vetoed the Edge Bill, which provided for a \$68,000,000 pay increase for postal employees. He objected that it was not scientifically drawn and that it did not provide for revenue. Democrats and LaFollette Progressives suggested that the approaching election has made the President see the error of his ways.

¶ Mr. Coolidge took up equestrian exercise, going on "sunrise" gallops with his son and Maj. James F. Coughlin, White House physician, successor to Brig. Gen. Sawyer.

¶ To the victorious U. S. Olympic team, returning home aboard the S. S. *America*, Mr. Coolidge addressed a message: "On field, on track and on water, the achievements of our athletes were without parallel and the impressiveness of the victories was glorified by the sportsmanly conduct which earned all admiration."

¶ The Coolidge Home Town Club, which claims a membership of more than 8,000, although there are only five houses in Plymouth, Vt., is circulating literature to prove that the President is a real dirt farmer. One Tuttle, President of the Club, said: "We are sending out literature and stories about the farm life of Calvin Coolidge and his ancestry. We are trying to prove to the farmers throughout the land that President Coolidge is a real dirt farmer, as were his father and his grandfather before him. And the best thing about it is that it is not bunk but the simple truth."

¶ Incidentally, rumors persisted that

Mr. Coolidge may go away for a vacation. He has often denied this and is known to be impatient when the press continues to promulgate rumors which he has denied. The latest rumor was that he might visit Plymouth, Vt., for ten days. If he should go home for ten days to help his father bring in the hay, it would fit in admirably with the Home Town Club's propaganda.

¶ Charles Edward Stowe, of Santa Barbara, who calls himself twin brother of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* because his mother, Harriet Beecher Stowe, produced him and the book at approximately the same time, sent to Coolidge Campaign Headquarters a quotation from Quintus Horatius Flaccus, famed Roman poet, which he applied to the President:

"The just man, tenacious of his pur-

pose, is not shaken from his firm resolve by the frenzy of his fellow-citizens bidding what is wrong nor by the face of a threatening tyrant nor by the uncontrollable storms of the sea nor by the mighty hand of thundering Jove. If the vault of Heaven should break and crash upon him, he would stand amid its ruins undismayed."

¶ The President and Mrs. Coolidge made a tour of parks and playgrounds of the Capital, including the War Department Cafeteria. They stopped at a golf course to watch; a golfer, becoming excited, dubbed his drive into the bushes. They stopped at baseball grounds to watch two League teams; a pitcher suddenly became wild and "walked" two batters in succession. They went into the kitchen of the War Department Cafeteria; Susan, the Negro cook, went up in a flurry, exclaiming: "Praise the Lord. It's the President of the United States!"

¶ The President was scheduled to break ground for a new Methodist church in Washington by turning a spadeful of dirt. He appeared promptly, with the energy of a real dirt farmer turned, not one, but three spadefuls.

¶ Continuing the Defense Day controversy begun a few days before (*TIME*, Aug. 4), Governor Bryan of Nebraska, Democratic nominee for Vice President, sent Mr. Coolidge a message of inquiry about the proposed "Day." The President consulted with the War Department, answered Governor Bryan's questions. Both messages were later made public in Nebraska (see Page 4).

¶ President and Mrs. Coolidge sent a wreath to the Harding tomb at Marion, Ohio, on the first anniversary of President Harding's death.

### THE CAMPAIGN

#### Preliminaries

The beginning of the great battle of politics, which is scheduled for this Fall, is slow, because the generals are organizing their supplies and preparing their great drives.

The Republicans, during the past

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## National Affairs—[Continued]

week, did the least of all in the way of overt acts. With satisfaction, they watched grain prices, which continued upward, and the favorable quarterly report of the U. S. Steel Corporation. Good conditions in agriculture and the steel industries do not make Republican supporters, but at least such conditions do not make Republican opponents. It is an axiom of politics that the fewer dissatisfied people there are, the better it is for the party in power. That is why the Republicans were pleased.

The Democratic campaign was a little more active in appearance. John W. Davis addressed a letter of thanks to each and every one of the 2,500 delegates and alternates who attended the Democratic Convention. It was a tactful movement, typical of Mr. Davis, and doubtless will help to heal any little wounds still left by the titanic struggle of the Convention. Then, one morning, a pile of baggage suddenly appeared on the steps of the Murray Hill Hotel in Manhattan. At the bottom of the pile was a little pigskin suitcase marked: "J. W. D., New York," signifying that the candidate had returned from his rest in the woods of Maine to activity in the eastern centre. Shortly afterward, he issued a statement giving practical support to his running mate, Charles W. Bryan, who had attacked Defense Day as advocated by President Coolidge (see Page 4).

The Progressive ticket—or, rather, the LaFollette Progressive ticket, as some of those who took part in the Roosevelt Progressive movement object to Mr. LaFollette's appropriation of the name—opened its attack at once. Senator LaFollette issued a statement attacking the Tariff Commission for having spent 18 months in investigating the costs of producing sugar. He charged that the sugar interests were maneuvering for delay. Meanwhile, at Atlantic City, the Railway Brotherhoods and other LaFollette allies were maneuvering to get the support of the American Federation of Labor for the Progressive ticket (see Page 5).

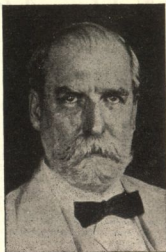
For all political purposes, Candidates LaFollette and Wheeler got the Federation's support.

## THE CABINET

### Abroad

This season finds America represented abroad by two leading lights of the Cabinet—Secretary Hughes and Secretary Mellon. Not since 1919,

when Woodrow Wilson was negotiating in Paris, have two such pertinent figures of American officialdom been presented on the European stage. Other members of the Cabinet have been abroad since 1919, but now appear there—to use the European terms—the



"MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS"

He says little

Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance. And this happens at a time when diplomatic and economic questions are sputtering very lustily in the European pot. Who can say what important developments are not in the making?

When President Wilson was abroad everyone knew that America had her finger in the stew. Daily bulletins from Paris told how the world was being reordered by the arbiters of destiny. But then the Democratic Party, the party of participation, was in power here. Now the Republican Party, the party of isolation, is in power, and accordingly one would expect matters to be very different, at least on the surface. This is, indeed, the case.

Secretary Mellon's visit, labelled *causa sanitatis*, has been very quiet. In exactly what important business he is engaged, the world does not know, but that it is important business hardly anyone can doubt. After all, isolation is largely a matter of form. Political isolation cannot restore the real isolation which was destroyed, not by the Wilson régime, but by peaceful commerce over a period of decades.

And Mr. Hughes? He went to Eng-

land, technically, as President of the American Bar Association. But he has already visited, besides, France, Belgium and Germany. As a Minister of Foreign Affairs, he is, of course, expected to say more than a Minister of Finance. He has said more, if words are the measure; but has said very little more if significance is the criterion.

In Westminster Hall in London, Mr. Hughes addressed the International gathering of lawyers, saying: "Of all international contracts, none could be happier than this."

At the Hôtel de Ville in Paris, Mr. Hughes said: "We meet at a time of distress and unrest, which followed as the natural result of the great upheaval and economic dislocations incident to the War. We know there is no cure for these conditions save as we may find it in the disposition of peoples intent upon the interests of peace."

In interviews, he expressed confidence in the outcome of the Inter-Allied Conference in London, and when asked on what he based his confidence, answered: "We must believe in the good sense of the peoples."

In the Archepiscopal Palace at Malines, Belgium, Mr. Hughes received from Cardinal Mercier a degree of Doctor of Laws from Louvain University, and said: "My visit to your country will leave a very deep impression on me."

U. S. Ambassador Houghton rushed back to Germany in order to take charge of receiving Mr. Hughes, although he had been home, on vacation, only 200 hours.

Said the Paris *Matin*: "Mr. Hughes' public utterances have been confined to safe philosophical reflections on the moral philosophy of a lawyer's career."

But the fact remains that the two American Secretaries, Mellon and Hughes, did have quiet little private meetings with Ramsay MacDonald, with Doumergue, with Herriot, with Millerand, with Poincaré, with Theunis, with Paul Hymans, with Chancellor Marx and other men who rule the destinies of Europe. And it is a safe bet for any intelligent American that Messrs. Hughes and Mellon did not go to Europe just to exchange small talk with the notables of the world.

...

### Resignations

Retirement is one of the chief divertissements of Ambassadors and one of the chief annoyances of Secretaries of State. Last month came the resig-



## National Affairs—[Continued]

nation of Ambassador Woods at Tokyo. Last week Ambassador Warren, at Mexico City, formally handed in his resignation, which had been anticipated for some time. He pointed out that he had accepted the post only in order to assist in carrying out the treaty, which he helped to negotiate, whereby Mexico was again accorded diplomatic recognition. He considered that the problems which had induced him to take the post were solved and felt he was at liberty to retire.

Simultaneously and unofficially it was reported that Ambassador Herrick in Paris had signified to Secretary Hughes, now abroad, that he wished to be relieved.

If this is true, it is easy enough to understand, without the usual explanation: diplomatic ill-health. Myron T. Herrick will be 70 in October and his post is a trying one. He first served as Ambassador to Paris under President Taft, was again drafted for that post by President Wilson. Since 1921, Mr. Herrick has had only one leave of absence, which came last year. He is much attached to the Paris post, but of late it has been a severe tax on his strength, with the result that he has not been well. His resignation, if the reports are correct, will not be sudden, but will read "to take effect at the convenience of the Administration."

...

### "June 30, 1906"

The Department of Agriculture, charged with administration of the Pure Food and Drugs Act, recently completed its 12,000th seizure and prosecution under that law, since the enactment in 1906. Thereupon it published a general summary of its works, listing the chief kinds of malpractice which it had been called upon to deal with. The 12,000th case had to do with the shipment of 400 cases of eggs, some of them rotten, from Iowa to Illinois. The chief classes of offenses:

**Dairy products:** more than 1,000 seizures, having to do chiefly with butter lacking in butter-fat, watered milk, milk contaminated with bacteria.

**Eggs:** more than 600 seizures, mostly because part of the eggs were rotten.

**Flour:** more than a hundred seizures, because unbranded, or short-weight, or containing excessive moisture.

**Tomatoes,** canned, as catsup, etc.: many seizures, largely because part of

the fruit was decomposed or the product was watered.

**Canned salmon:** numbers of seizures, because a few of the smaller canners persist in putting up rotten salmon.

**Olive oil:** many seizures, because the product is adulterated with cottonseed oil, a wholesome but cheaper product.

**Labeling of containers:** hundreds of seizures because of wrong quantity labels.

**Medicines:** large numbers of cases of all kinds, because adulterated, impure, or because of false claims as to their virtues; "about everything from candy cathartics to pink-pellets-for-pale-people and falsely-labeled so-called cures for cancer, tuberculosis and scarlet fever."

The conclusion to which the Department came was that the grosser forms of adulteration and misbranding are disappearing, although new and more subtle machinations have in part taken their places—but in general a U. S. man can eat himself into surfeit with less danger from false and filthy food, and drug himself out of the surfeit with less risk of repairing straight to his coffin than he could in the years before the Act was passed.

## NEGROES

### Garvey Again

One cannot deny that the Negro race has creative imagination. Its gestures may be futile, but as a race it is a master of gesture.

Last week, there opened in Manhattan the Fourth Annual Convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. This is quite a different organization from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The latter is an organization in which a number of prominent men (white as well as black) participate for improving the opportunities—civil, political, economic—of Negroes. It sets about this task in concrete ways.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association is purely Negro in inspiration and exercises its imagination enough to be "universal." It is Marcus Garvey's great organization—great not only in originality, but perhaps also in charlatanism. Garvey, fired with a West Indian imagination, "kindled" the idea. Just at present, he is out on bail, following conviction for using the mails to defraud (TIME, June 11, 1923), in connection with selling stock in the Black Star Line—a steamship company,

formed to carry Negroes back to Africa. The company's only significant maritime achievement was to take Garvey and some of his friends aboard a chartered vessel, to the West Indies and back, on an intoxicating journey during which, in some mysterious manner, the ship nearly foundered.

Garvey, temporarily at large, still retains the confidence of those who did not take too hard the loss of their money in the Black Star Line. He himself opened the Fourth Annual Convention of his Universal Negro Improvement Association. He asserted that the Association has 30,000 members in New York City, 25,000 members in the rest of the U. S. and Great Britain. He welcomed its members to a grand confab and celebration to last "31 days and 31 nights."

Gathering his followers together—his Royal Guards, his Imperial Legion of Africa, his Sublime Order of the Nile, his Distinguished Order of Ethiopia, his Black Cross Nurses—he embarked once more, perhaps for the last time before visiting the penitentiary, on an exposition of his doctrines and his hopes.

But first, the 31 days and nights opened with a parade. There were 3,500 marchers. There were several regiments of officers of the Imperial Legion of Africa, representatives of the other orders, Black Cross Nurses, Negro Boy and Girl Scouts, members of the African Orthodox Catholic Church headed by Dean Toote. Everyone was suitably attired, from the Legionaries in black and red uniforms with gold lace, to Dean Toote in a purple cassock with a shoulder-sash of white and pale blue carrying a placard: "Independent Church. The Black Jews of the Judea Tribe of Israel, driven out of Judea into Abyssinia by the Gentiles." There were many other placards. One read: "By the science of perpetual motion, the Negro will conquer Africa."

There were eight bands of music and as many floats representing: "Pleading Africa's Cause Before the League of Nations," "The Ladies of the Royal Court of Ethiopia," etc. Everywhere fluttered the red, green and black flag of the African Republic.

In the reviewing-stand stood Marcus Garvey, President of the Provisional Republic of Africa, resplendent in a black uniform with red and gold trimmings. Around him shone a staff, clinking all over with sabres. There were Imperial Potentates, Assistant

## National Affairs—[Continued]

President Generals, Grand Deputies, Chancellors, Auditor Generals, Ministers for every portfolio of the Republic's Cabinet.

The Convention was prepared to discuss a number of problems: 1) religious; 2) political; 3) industrial; 4) social; 5) commercial; 6) educational; 7) propaganda; 8) constitutional; 9) humanity—each of which is to be "divided into appropriate subdivisions" which will be "exhaustively discussed."

Garvey urged all Negroes to return to Africa, promised that an expedition would set out for Liberia in October, declared that the Black Star Line had gone out of existence, but that the Black Cross Navigation and Trading Co. would be organized to assist the movement. A new city is to be laid out in Liberia, to be known as "the New Palestine." Cablegrams are to be sent to all the crowned heads of Europe and to the League of Nations, requesting aid in setting up the African Republic—the "United States of Africa," with Liberia and Abyssinia as bases. Secretary Hughes will be formally asked to request Great Britain to contribute Sierra Leone and the former German West Africa, and France to give the Ivory Coast.

One of the meetings was held in Carnegie Hall, to which some 2,000 Negroes were admitted at from \$1.10 to \$2.65 a seat. The speeches were inspirational. Bishop George Alexander McGuire spoke on *The Black Man of Sorrows*, exhibited pictures of a mulatto Christ crowned with thorns and of a Black Madonna. "If God is your Father, He must be the same color that you are!"

A second-Assistant President exclaimed: "If I could, by the use of some chemical, change my color to white, I would not do it!"

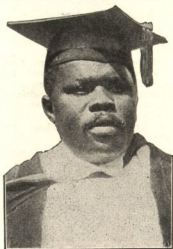
Garvey himself made several eloquent addresses:

"We are gathered here from all parts of the world, not because it is a holiday or a picnic, or from any desire to give vent to our emotions, but because we are charged with a responsibility to our race to enter on the vast duty of Empire building. We are here to redeem the 12,000,000 miles of our native land."

"When the white men were living in caves and were barbarous, we Negroes gave them a civilization they snatched away from us. We will rebuild a civilization on the banks of the Nile which will never pass away until Gabriel blows his horn. Darwin and Huxley said we were monkeys, but we're all men now."

"We will let the white men have

America and Europe, but we are going to have Africa. If we find a white God we are going to change him and have a black God, or we'll find Jim Crowism in Heaven. We are not meeting here as rebels, nor are we disloyal. We are not preaching race hatred, but the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."



MARCUS GARVEY

*"If we find a white God, we are going to change him—"*

"God tells us to worship a God in our own image. We are black, and to be in our image God must be black. Our people have been lynched and burned in the South because we have been worshipping a false God. But what can you expect when we have adopted the idolism of another race? We must create a God of our own and give this new religion to the Negroes of the world."

"Let them burn and lynch us in Georgia and Mississippi. They may be sorry for it yet. A stranger came to Africa 300 or 400 years ago and grabbed the black man and took him 4,000 or 5,000 miles from home to a new world and put him in the cotton fields. We are willing to give 300 years for eternity for now we will return to Africa and restore the ancient glories of Alexandria and Timbuctoo and we will give Negro salvation to the world in brotherhood."

The Federal Government celebrated the Convention of the Improvement Association by indicting Mr. Garvey on the charge of paying an income tax on \$4,000 instead of on a real \$10,000 of income in 1921. The Liberian Government also gave notice that none of the Garveyites might enter the Republic.

## ARMY AND NAVY

### Defense of Defense Day

Every now and then military affairs stumble over politics, or politics stumbles over military affairs, and then one or the other of them—in this country, generally politics—explodes. This was the case with Defense Day.

Last Fall the idea of Defense Day was conceived by the General Staff, of which General Pershing is the head. In that way it first was linked with the General. The idea was that, inasmuch as our regular army is small (one-sixth of the nation's theoretical military strength) it would be well to have a test in which the auxiliary forces, national guard and reserves, should assemble and go through the first steps of mobilization which would be undertaken in time of war. Civilians were to be invited to participate, just as if they were enlisting, except that in this case they would become affiliated with military organizations for only a day.

**Politics.** In the normal course of events it was expected that this plan would have aroused the antagonism of Pacifist organizations, but since these are generally rather severely in the minority, no great to-do was anticipated. The Pacifist protest came. President Coolidge answered it, and ordinarily that would have closed the incident.

But this is a Presidential year. Governor Charles W. Bryan, Democratic candidate for Vice President, followed the Pacifists in objecting to Defense Day (TIME, Aug. 4) on the ground that, in his opinion, it would unwarrantedly take civilians away from their daily occupations. He added parenthetically that he had "saved several wars by not being prepared." Whether or not Governor Bryan was trying to engender an issue, one cannot say. But there is no doubt that the greater part of the significance of Governor Bryan's protest resulted from his place on the Democratic ticket.

As a political issue, Defense Day will probably turn out to be a "dud," forgotten as soon as the day is past. Only a few other Governors, such as Governor Sweet of Colorado, a progressive Democrat, and Governor Blaine of Wisconsin, a LaFollette supporter, fell in behind Governor Bryan.

The War Department issued an answer to Governor Bryan saying that no mobilization of civilians was intended. "Absolutely the only thing that has been asked for has been the vol-

## National Affairs—[Continued]

untary cooperation during the ceremonies of the day of those citizens who desire to parade with organizations, on the theory that in case of war they would probably enlist therein."

Governor Bryan then addressed a long inquiry as to the purpose of the Day, so far as civilians are concerned, to President Coolidge. The President replied in much the same terms as the War Department, saying: "A patriotic demonstration has been suggested to be participated in as desired by State and local communities."

John W. Davis supported his ticket-mate by saying: "On the contrary, I think that the view expressed by the Governor of Nebraska to the effect that there is no necessity at this time to encourage civilians to leave their occupations for the purpose of engaging in what would only be a military demonstration without any practical educational effect is entirely sound."

**Military Affairs.** Military men were practically unanimous in praise of Defense Day. General Pershing, returning from abroad, stepped off the S.S. *George Washington* and declared:

"Defense Day was planned merely because we should find out where we stand on the matter of national defense. We have on the statute books wise laws, based upon our experience of war, and on all of our experience as a nation. These contemplate the organization in time of peace of a skeleton defense force that can be expanded in time of war. It is entirely voluntary, and non-militaristic.

"The World War for us may be likened to a fire. We had to carry water in buckets to put out this fire. This has been a very expensive method. Now we think we have progressed and should have a volunteer fire department and a fire engine. We are now going to test the efficiency of the company and try out the hose we have acquired.

"We have been running to these fires with buckets for 150 years, but we now hope that preparedness will make this no longer necessary. I myself and every ex-service man is ready to go to the mat on this question of National Defense."

One of the Pacifist societies published an article attacking Defense Day, in which it said:

"It is the familiar story. General Pershing has been building up in this country 'silently and almost unobserved' a vast military machine. He is supposed by his subordinates to be itching to see how it will work."

And Major General John F. O'Ryan,

who commanded the 27th Division overseas, came to his chief's support, replying to the Pacifists:

"When you attack General Pershing on the basis of his efficiency in the field of military preparation, you are attacking him for properly performing his sworn duty as an officer of our Army."

It happens that Defense Day, Sept. 12, has a double interest for General Pershing. As Chief of Staff he is working for it as a consummation of his efforts to give this country adequate defenses. As a soldier, serving



"PLAIN JOHN CITIZEN"  
He will go his way modestly in mufti

the nation, Sept. 12 will mark the last day of his military career. On Sept. 13 he will be 64 years of age and automatically retired from the Army.

This is the man who rises at 5 a.m., spends 15 minutes running or playing with the medicine ball, and repeats his exercises before going to bed. The result is that at 63 he retains his figure, his physical fitness, his disposition and his simplicity.

By the inexorable rule of the Army, fit as he is, he must retire on Sept. 13, at the age limit of 64. No more the khaki and the Sam Brown belt. Dressed like plain John Citizen, the baker, the butcher, the politician and the banker, he will go his way modestly in mufti. Ofttimes, doubtless, he will yearn for his military life, its punctilio and its *dignité*. But the rule of the Army is inexorable, and John Joseph Pershing likes it for its unyieldingness.

## LABOR

### Recommendation

Samuel Gompers, patriarch of the American Federation of Labor, has long taken the attitude that the Federation is not in politics. That stand is an ideal for which he has waged and won many bitter battles. His belief is that the Federation may justifiably recommend to its members that they vote for given policies and for given candidates on the basis of their records. He holds equally strongly that the Federation is a labor, not a political, body, that its interests would be more hurt than helped if it became identified with any party—even a Labor Party.

Last week the Executive Council of the Federation, its highest body, assembled in Atlantic City in its regular session, which was, of course, private. In going to that meeting, Mr. Gompers announced that the Federation would cling to its (to his) time-honored policy.

There was considerable talk that the LaFollette supporters, led by the railway brotherhoods, would seek to get an out-and-out endorsement for the La Follette Progressive ticket, thereby breaking the Federation's policy. If this was their aim, which it is now permissible to doubt, they failed. The Executive Council stayed close to its policy; but by endorsing LaFollette and Wheeler as independent candidates, by endorsing their platform, by denouncing the Republican and Democratic candidates and platforms, it threw its moral weight behind the LaFollette Progressive movement.

The National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, a subcommittee of the Executive Council, issued its report, of which the following are the salient points:

**Republicans.** "The Republican Convention gave Labor's representatives a brief and curt hearing. The Republican platform ignores entirely the injunction issue. It fails to deal with Labor's right to organize or the right of the workers, even in self-defense, collectively to cease work. That platform sustains the Railroad Labor Board, with all that it means in the direction of governmental coercion of wage-earners. It fails to recommend

## National Affairs—[Continued]

the ratification by the States of the Child Labor Constitutional Amendment.

"The Republican Convention nominated candidates unacceptable to Labor.

"Its candidate for Vice President is one of the most outspoken enemies of Labor and is the founder of an organization dedicated to the task of writing, into all political platforms, planks calling for the anti-union shop—an organization which also encouraged and supported the Daugherty injunction against the railroad shompen."

**Democrats.** "Labor's representatives submitted to the Democratic Convention identical proposals to those submitted to the Republican Convention. At this Convention an extended hearing was granted. The Democratic platform pledges that party to legislation to regulate hours and conditions of all labor, a proposal against which the American Federation of Labor has struggled throughout its whole history. It is silent as to the injunction. It does not meet the Railroad Labor Board issue. On that point it is so equivocal that the enemies of Labor may well feel that their desires will be met. It, too, fails to recommend the ratification by the States of the Child Labor Constitutional Amendment.

"The Democratic Convention nominated candidates unacceptable to Labor."

**LaFollette Progressives.** "There remains the candidacy of Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler—the first an independent Republican, the second an independent Democrat, running as such.

"These candidates have proffered a platform in which the economic issues of the day are met in a manner more nearly conforming to Labor's proposals than any other platform.

"This platform pledges a remedy for the injunction evil.

"It pledges the right to organize and collectively to cease work.

"It pledges protection of the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly.

"It pledges abolishment of the Railroad Labor Board. It pledges a measure to annul the power of the Supreme Court to declare laws permanently unconstitutional.

"It declares for direct election of President and Vice President and election of Federal Judges.

"It recommends prompt ratification by the States of the Child Labor Constitutional Amendment.

"It pledges subsequent Federal legislation to protect child life.

"On international affairs this platform does not conform to Labor's proposals, but it does, more fully than any other political platform, meet Labor's views in relation to domestic economic issues.

"We cannot do other than point out this fact, together with the further and



SENATOR CARAWAY  
*He jumped out of the rear seat*

perhaps more important fact that the candidates, Mr. LaFollette and Mr. Wheeler, have throughout their whole political careers stood steadfast in the defense of the rights and interests of the wage earners and farmers.

"We call upon the wage earners and the great masses of the people everywhere, who stand for Freedom, Justice, Democracy and human progress, to rally in this campaign to the end that the representatives of reaction and special interests may be defeated and the faithful friends and servants of the masses be elected.

"Coöperation, thereby urged, is not a pledge of identification with an independent party movement nor a third party, nor can it be construed as support for such a party, group or movement except as such action accords with our non-partisan political policy. We do not accept government as the solution of the problems of life."

Thus was the deed done. It had been anticipated, but it remains, nevertheless, the greatest success which Messrs. La Follette and Wheeler have so far achieved.

## POLITICAL NOTE

### Arkansans

Recently Senator Joe T. Robinson felled with a fist-blow, on the Chevy Chase golf course in Washington, a fellow-golfer whose behavior displeased him. Mr. Robinson was suspended from the club (*TIME*, July 7) and later his suspension was made permanent.

Senator Robinson is a downright man. He is quite the Sir Anthony Absolute of the Senate—downright almost to the point of being domineering. Senator Thaddeus H. Caraway, Mr. Robinson's colleague from Arkansas, is quite a different type. His movements are slow, his manner is mild, his eyes twinkle, his wit is wicked, but he prefers to express it with a drawl rather than with a growl. And last week Senator Caraway got into a fracas. He was motoring through New York State, according to his account. His son was at the wheel. Another car, driven by a man named Clarke, bumped into the Caraway car. Mr. Clarke declared that Caraway Jr. was at fault, demanded \$10 to pay for a bent fender. The Caraways declined the payment and drove on. Clarke followed. When the Caraways stopped in a small town Clarke got out, stood squarely in front of their car, refused to move.

"I jumped out of the rear seat," drawled the rotund Senator, recounting the incident in his leisurely fashion, "and then I bumped into him. It's too bad there wasn't a motion-picture camera around. It would have furnished some good low comedy. He evidently didn't think I would drive into him. He turned around, sat down on the bumper, rather sprawled out and I carried him half way across the street. Then he jumped up and turned off the ignition.

"I opened a jack-knife, intending to use it on his fingers if he tried to do it again.

"The next thing he did was to jump on the running board. I took him by the neck with one hand and slapped him as hard as I could with the other. By that time a policeman came."

All went to the office of a magistrate, who sent them away without fines or imprisonment.

"I hope a wrong impression of Arkansas won't get abroad," Mr. Caraway lamented, with the usual twinkle in his eye. "Honestly, we are a mild people. These things just happened to happen."



# FOREIGN NEWS

## INTERNATIONAL Premiers' Conference

The deadlock, which the delegates to the Premiers' Conference in London managed to keep dead and locked for a considerable time, was at length vivified and unlocked: full agreement was reached by the Conference on all points on the program for operating the Experts' Reparations Plan.\*

After the plenary session of the Conference was over, Premier MacDonald of Britain rose, grasped the hand of Premier Herriot of France, and with a smile said: "Now we are all agreed, Satan alone can separate us. Now, if you will allow me, I am going to send the invitation to the Germans."

Then followed an orgy of handshakes and congratulations. British official circles regarded the day as "the most satisfactory since the opening of the Conference." James A. Logan Jr., U. S. unofficial observer in the Reparations Commission, present at the Conference, went one better. Said he: "The Conference is the biggest success of all Allied gatherings since Versailles."

After 18 days of work, the agreement reached was, in its main points, substantially as follows:

**Defaults.** The question of a possible German default under the Experts' Plan was one of the great stumbling blocks to the proceedings of the Conference. Bankers who were concerned with the floating of an international loan of \$200,000,000 for Germany, as provided for in the Experts' Plan, expressed the opinion that there was no tangible security for the loan (TIME, Aug. 4). Premier Herriot was obdurate in claiming France's right under the Treaty of Versailles to independent action in case of default.

The conference agreed to a compromise designed to satisfy everyone. It was agreed:

1) To empower the Reparations Commission to declare Germany in default and to permit it to make such recommendations as to the actions to be taken that it thinks the circumstances necessitate.

2) To allow any member of the Reparations Commission to lodge an appeal from a majority decision of the Commission within eight days to an Arbitral Commission (see under), whose decision shall be final.

3) To empower the Reparations Commission to appoint unanimously the members of

\*The Experts' Plan can best be summarized by stating that it is a method of encouraging Germany to pay the reparations bill for the War by admitting her on equal terms into an international business compact, under which the creditor nations hold mortgages on Germany's wealth.

the Arbitral Commission for a period of five years. Failing such unanimity, the power of appointment is to be vested in the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The President of the Arbitral Commission must be a citizen of the U. S.

4) That all Powers signatory to the agreement must pledge themselves not to take sanctions (seizure penalties) in Germany unless default has been declared under paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

5) That the signatory Powers will confer upon the nature of the sanctions to be inflicted and the method of rapidly and effectively applying them.

6) That, to safeguard the investors of the \$200,000,000 loan to Germany, the Powers will engage themselves not to take sanctions that will in any way imperil securities pledged to the service of the loan. And that the Powers will consider the loan entitled to absolute priority on any German resources.

7) That unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the above paragraphs all the existing rights of signatory Powers under the Treaty of Versailles are reserved.

**Transfer Committee.** The second batch of problems which nearly wrecked the Conference was concerned with the transfer of reparations by debtor Germany to creditor Allies. These problems were only accepted by the Conference at one minute before the twelfth hour and took the form of resolutions which were highly technical in composition. Summed up, they laid down rules for the regulation of relations between the Transfer Committee, which is to act as receiver of reparations, and the German Government, which is to facilitate the delivery of reparations, as provided for in the Experts' Plan, or which may be provided for by mutual agreement.

It was also decided to add a U. S. citizen to the Reparations Commission with power to vote, his appointment to be made by the unanimous vote of the Commission, or, failing such accord, by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

**Germans.** Premier MacDonald's invitation was received and immediately accepted by the German Government. The chief delegates chosen to attend the Conference: Chancellor Wilhelm Marx, Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann, Minister of Finance Dr. Luther. It will be the first conference that Germany has attended on an equal footing with the Allied and Associated Powers since the conclusion of hostilities in 1918.

**Significance.** With the Germans in London, the last stage of the Premiers' Conference will have begun. France at present is willing to evacuate the Ruhr progressively in a two-year period starting from the time that the Experts' Plan is put into effect, which is expected on Oct. 15. The Germans will probably demand immediate and outright evacuation of the Ruhr, but they were expected to

agree with little difficulty to the main provisions of the Allied Concord as above detailed. Even when final agreement in the Conference has been reached, much will depend upon the attitude of the Parliaments of the various countries represented. They will have the power to undo all that has been done.

## COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

### Parliament's Week

**House of Commons.** Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Snowden announced to the House that the Government intended to promote the home production of beet sugar by granting a subsidy of 19 shillings and sixpence—about \$4.25—per hundred-weight (112 lbs.)—to the industry.

¶ J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, informed the House that the system of dominion representation at the Premiers' Conference had been most unsatisfactory, and that the Government proposed to call a Commonwealth conference in or about October to settle the procedure of giving the Dominions an effective voice in the Commonwealth's foreign policy.

¶ The Chancellor of the Exchequer outlined the Government's plan for dealing with unemployment. The projects embraced electrification of railways, building of new drainage works, reforestation of 50,000 acres of land, a plan to cheapen electric power, etc. The whole project is eventually to cost the taxpayer about \$350,000,000.

¶ A future international arms parity was again made subject of a discussion. C. G. Ammon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, answering a question on the Government's naval construction policy, stated that the Cabinet still held to its intention of calling a conference as soon as a favorable opportunity presented itself; that the Government would, if it received no support, continue with the building of the Singapore base (TIME, Dec. 24).

**House of Lords.** Their Lordships were somewhat disturbed by a violent thunderstorm and a leak in the roof above the Strangers' Gallery. Plumbers were on strike, so a bucket brigade was formed, to prevent the floor of the chamber, in which a discussion of the budget was in progress, from being flooded. Their Lordships' toes were thus kept dry.



## Foreign News—[Continued]

### Picture Pow-Wow

Certain M.P.'s were astonished to find a portrait of Lady Astor by the renowned artist, Sims, hanging on the wall by the House of Commons staircase. This picture shows the first lady M.P. being introduced into Parliament by ex-Premiers Arthur Balfour (now Lord Balfour) and David L. George. In the Distinguished Stangers' Gallery are seated, with appreciative smiles, Lord Astor and John W. Davis, erstwhile U. S. Ambassador to Britain, now Democratic nominee for the Presidency of the U. S.

Strange murmurs were heard among the masculine members of the House. One hundred M.P.'s, male, signed a petition to Premier MacDonald asking that pictures of living subjects of His Majesty should not be hung in the Houses of Parliament without Parliament's consent.

In the Chamber of the House, the soft murmurs grew to audible agitation. Thomas Johnston, Laborite, asked by whose authority the picture had been hung. The Right Hon. F. W. Jowett, First Commissioner of Works, answered that permission to hang the picture was given by his Conservative predecessor, Sir John Baird. He assured the House that its present position could not be regarded as permanent and that members would be given an opportunity to express their approval or disapproval before a final decision was reached.

Considerable commotion was provoked by these statements—some M.P.'s championing Lady Astor, others openly against her. Finally, the discussion was ended by Premier MacDonald, who said: "Obviously, this is a matter which ought to be dealt with in the most decent and proper way possible. We will do our best to do that."

The press was divided in its sentiments. The most pertinent comment came from "Londoner," who conducts a column, known as "Daily Causerie," in *The Evening Standard*. Said he:

"Why not have Lloyd George introducing the people's budget in 1909 or Lord Birkenhead's first speech in Commons in 1906? Surely Miss Margaret Bondfield taking her seat on the front bench as the first woman member of the Government would be an even better subject for painting. . . .

"The whole business strikes me as a piece of preposterous vanity. On looking at the picture, I perceive some strange details in it. Lord Astor is portrayed sitting in the gallery. Is it not very unfair to leave out the children from this apotheosis of the House of Astor? They would have been just

as much interested as their father. The American Ambassador also beams on the scene—alone. Why omit the rest of the diplomatic corps?"

At her home in Plymouth, Lady Astor, formerly Nancy Langhorne, made the following statement:

"It is a matter of indifference to me whether they decide to keep my portrait in Parliament or not. I did not ask that it be put there. My husband consulted with the Speaker of the House of Commons and they arranged the matter before I had thought of it. I believe the women of England would like a portrait of me to be there. It is a pity that the matter has been raised at a moment when the members of the American bar are here and they expressed pleasure at seeing the picture there. I don't give 'tuppence' whether it is put up or not. The House can do exactly as it likes."

Her spouse in London declared that he had made no attempt to "slip" the picture into the House of Commons. He had enquired of those responsible if the proposed picture would be acceptable, considering that other historic scenes connected with the growth of Parliament had been recorded on the walls of the House. The proposed picture was accepted and he commissioned Sims, executor of a recent regal atrocity (TIME, July 14, 1924) to paint the scene. He stated, moreover, that Lady Astor had had nothing to do with the matter, had even opposed it.

. . .

### Naval Appointment

Admiral Sir Charles E. Madden (G. C. B., G. C. V. O., K. C. M. G., C. V. O., A. D. C.), erstwhile Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, the highest rank in the Royal Navy.

Sir Charles has had a brilliant naval career. He served with distinction in the Battle of Jutland, was, for two years (1914-16), Chief-of-Staff to Admiral of the Fleet Sir John R. Jellicoe, was second in command (1917) to Admiral Sir David Beatty, the then Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet. Since 1922 he has been First and Principal Naval A. D. C. to the King.

Among his numerous decorations is the Order of the Striped Tiger of China, First Class.

. . .

### New Irish Crisis

For some time the Irish Free State has pressed for the delimitation of the boundary between its territory and that of Northern Ireland. The Irish Free

State Agreement Act of 1922 stipulated for the establishment of a Boundary Commission for this purpose (TIME, May 5). The Free State and British Governments were ready with their representatives, but Northern Ireland claimed she was not a party to the 1922 agreement, that the boundary had already been fixed by the Government of Ireland Act of 1920; she resolutely declined to be represented on the Commission.

Matters having thus reached an impasse, the whole question of Northern Ireland's representation was sent to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which reported to the King that, as Northern Ireland declined to appoint a representative, the vacant place could not be filled by the Imperial Government without Parliament's authorization.

In the House of Commons, Secretary of State for the Colonies J. H. Thomas said: "The Government [British] earnestly hopes that the Government of Northern Ireland will see its way to appoint a representative on the Boundary Commission, but if that hope is not fulfilled the Government proposes forthwith to introduce legislation to give effect to the undoubted intention of the treaty and to press its passage, regardless of consequences to itself."

He said that the bill would not be introduced until the Government had conferred with President Cosgrave of the Free State and Premier Sir James Craig of Northern Ireland. He hoped for some result from the Conference, he declared; "not merely the honor of His Majesty's Government, but the honor of this country is involved in seeing that the obligation, definitely imposed upon the United Kingdom by the treaty, is fulfilled in spirit and letter; and my colleagues and I are not prepared to omit any step which is, according to our view, necessary to place the good faith of Parliament and of the British people beyond question."

Ex-Premier George, in a spirited speech, welcomed the announcement, said that the Government could count on his and his colleagues' support, which is enough to ensure passage of the bill.

The Conservatives pressed effectively for delay, on the ground of avoiding hasty action. The "Conservative Shadow Cabinet" (ex-Premier Stanley Baldwin's Ministry) met, suggested that the bill should be introduced, if necessary, before the recess, but that further progress should be delayed until the Autumn session. The MacDon-

## Foreign News—[Continued]

ald Cabinet was understood to have assented to this.

Later, President Cosgrave, Lord Londonderry (representing Sir James Craig), Premier MacDonald and some of his Ministers met at the Colonial Office in Whitehall. After hours of fruitless discussion, the Conference broke up.

Unless some new development were to arise, early introduction of the bill to force Northern Ireland's hand was looked for in Parliamentary circles.

### Notes

Major E. D. Metcalfe, a temporary equerry to the Prince of Wales, arrived in Manhattan to make arrangements for the Prince's visit to the U.S. at the end of this month. Said he: "His Royal Highness is one of the best men to hounds in England. When you consider that he hunts three times a week and rides as hard as he does, it is surprising he doesn't have more falls. If he weren't the Prince of Wales his falls would not be mentioned as anything extraordinary. I train all the Prince's horses. If I were to fall twelve times a week no one would ever give it a thought. But if the Prince is thrown, the news is flashed all over the world. It has been figured out by the press that he has been thrown or fallen about four times a year in the last four years."

Malcolm MacDonald, 22-year-old son of Premier MacDonald, recently graduated from Oxford, spoke thus in an interview at London: "You see, people like me come down from Oxford full of ideas, but they are other people's ideas. They are second-hand. I want some experience to confirm them or else to get a new set of my own. It will probably be some time before I go in for politics. In the meantime I should like to study every phase of life, and I think that can best be done as a reporter."

That abortion of a monument to Edith Cavell, British nurse shot as a spy by the Germans in 1915, is to suffer a slight alteration. At present it has written on it the words "For King and Country." Her last words are now to be included: "Patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness for anyone."

The repeal of the McKenna duties on automobiles, watches, clocks, etc., became effective with the passing of July. It was rumored that thousands of

American automobiles were in bond awaiting the expiration of the 33½% ad valorem duty imposed in 1915 as a war measure by Chancellor of the Exchequer Reginald McKenna. British manufacturers were gloomy at the prospect of having to compete on an equal footing with Americans. Great loss of business was envisaged. The decision to repeal the duties was contained in Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Snowden's budget (TIME, May 12).

Some 13,000 Boy Scouts assembled in the stadium at the British Empire Exhibition for an "Imperial Jamboree." Every Dominion, Colony and dependency in the British Commonwealth of Nations was represented. There were white scouts, black scouts, chocolate scouts, bekkited scouts, befezzed scouts and beturbaned scouts. The Duke of Connaught, President of the Boy Scouts Association, opened the Jamboree. Chief Scout of Wales, Edward Windsor, Prince of Wales, officiated at the opening of the Jamboree ceremonies.

## FRANCE

### Le Parlement

Sitting in solemn silence, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies heard the reading of a telegram from Premier Herriot, who was in London attending the Premiers' Conference (see INTERNATIONAL).

The Premier's telegram reviewed the progress of the Conference and explained his inability to appear personally before Parliament. By far the most significant and, therefore, important passage in his message was:

"The French delegation, while seeking to afford the lenders all legitimate security, is taking care that there shall be no impairment of the Versailles Treaty and no infringement upon French rights in the event that the rights of France are not safeguarded by collective action."

Senators and Deputies continued to sit in solemn silence until the icy atmosphere of the two Houses of Parliament caused them to stand up and march forth into the sunshine.

The Amnesty Bill, passed by the Chamber of Deputies (TIME, July 21), was recently referred for report to a

special Commission of the Senate after a peevish debate. The Commission came forward last week and stated that it was impossible for it to make an immediate report.

Le Sénateur de Monies proposed a temporary measure of amnesty pending the passage of the main bill. This was too much for old, die-hard Royalist, le Sénateur Dominique Delahaye. Cried he: "You love the Boches too much!" The usually calm Senators became much agitated. White-haired old men became almost inarticulate with rage. Left Senators pounded, with bony and with fat hands, the tops of their desks, loudly calling upon the President of the Senate, le Sénateur de Selves, to call the spirited Delahaye to order.

M. de Selves vowed he had not heard the insult. This angered still more the Left Senators, who, headed by shrill voices from the ministerial seats, began to call for de Selves' resignation. In vain did the latter try to pacify the irate gray-beards and others less bewhiskered; finally he was forced to put on his hat, thus suspending the session.

A motion to transfer to le Panthéon, last resting place of France's great men, the bones of Jean Jaurès, Socialist, who was assassinated on the eve of the outbreak of the War, was passed by the Chamber by 346 to 110 votes, and by the Senate with only five opposing votes. The bill will become law after it has been signed by President Doumergue. The Government will then appoint a date for the exhumation and reburial.

Parliament adjourned for the Summer vacation. The Presidents of both Houses made it clear to members that they might be recalled when Premier Herriot arrived from London. Failing this, Parliament will not meet again until October.

### Sarcastic

The Paris press waxed sarcastic over Premier MacDonald's kind invitation to Premier Herriot to attend the great naval review off Spithead (TIME, Aug. 4). It emphasized the fact that Britain referred to her Navy as a "guarantee of peace" and to the French Army as a "menace of war."

Le Journal des Débats, Paris quotidian, in a scathing editorial, suggested that Premier Herriot should now invite Premier MacDonald to France to see

## Foreign News—[Continued]

a review of the greatest army in the world in order to return the compliment of having been permitted to see a review of the world's greatest fleet.

### GERMANY

#### Reparations Paid

No one has ever been able to agree on how much Germany has paid. The Reparations Commission came forward last week with a neatly prepared statement. Germany has paid:

	Gold Marks
Cash .....	2,900,900,000
Kind* .....	3,570,042,042
Seizures .....	2,834,990,000
Total .....	8,405,932,042

From which must be deducted 3,030,655,000 gold marks—cost of Armies of Occupation and loan made to Germany under the Spa Agreement.

Seizures made by France and Belgium in the Ruhr are not included in the statement. These were considered to amount to 600,000,000 gold marks. Therefore, the total effective sum to be debited from the total reparations figure during the five years which the Treaty of Versailles has been in force is about 6,000,000,000 gold marks.

#### Mighty Dicta

When dawn swept away night's covering and revealed the first day of August, Germany thought of another first of August, ten years ago, when the Empire declared war on Imperial Russia.

What were the old leaders of the German Imperial Army doing? The answer was soon forthcoming. The ex-Crown Prince, Field Marshals von Hindenburg and von Mackensen, Generals von Ludendorff and von Kluck celebrated the day by delivering themselves of mighty dicta to the German people:

**Ex-Crown Prince:** The memory of our fallen and badly wounded comrades should be a lasting summons to us to bend every effort toward bringing our beloved Fatherland from the depths to the heights."

**Field Marshal von Hindenburg:** "May the spirit of 1914 again be the common property of all Germans."

**General von Ludendorff** to the Prussian Fusiliers: "Your regiment was a thoroughly worthy part of the old Prussian Army. May its members never forget that and remain conscious of what they still owe the

Fatherland in view of the deeds they have already accomplished."

**General von Kluck:** Comrades of that old army, which was as hard as steel, remember the greatness of our fathers and the heroism of our comrades who fell in battle. Let us con-



© Keystone

VON MACKENSEN

"Soft, sweet manner; quiet firmness"

tinue to be true to our calling and let us place manly Truth and Honor above everything."

But word had yet to come from the Saxon Field Marshal von Mackensen, reputed the first cavalry leader in the world, thought by many the ablest soldier Germany had in the War. What would the hero of a dozen Russian victories say? The white-haired soldier, now 74 years of age, gave his message: "We old soldiers are bearers of the spirit of 1914. You comrades must see that it continues to live in the breasts of the rising generation."

Not very different from the other messages, but from a different man. The old man, once a god of the Death's Head Hussars, is regarded by even so discriminating a people as the French as the greatest tactician of the War and referred to by them as having "the soft, sweet manner, the quiet firmness in giving orders, the unruffled pose at Headquarters and the coolness that belong to a great military genius."

#### Lacrimation

On an August day that was cold and gray, with flags at half-mast, Germany tearfully commemorated the tenth an-

niversary of plunging the world into war.

The climax of Berlin's tremendous open-air tribute to her fallen soldiers was reached when an orderly, black-dense crowd assembled before the Reichstag, packed all the side streets around that building and filled the tree-lined avenues of the Tiergarten.

President Ebert, standing outside the Reichstag beneath an inscription, *To the Living Spirit of Our Dead*, said in a speech: "We swear today that we will do all in our power to help Germany resume her proper place among the nations. . . Let us swear to build in memory of our dead and our sacrifices a memorial more permanent than iron—a free Germany."

A gun boomed its dull, monotonous roar, the crowd became bareheaded, two minutes' silence was observed with reverential solemnity. Then, thousands of melancholy voices sang the old German hymn: *Wir treten zum Beten*. As the vibrant notes of the hymn found thundering echoes of grief in thousands of hearts, tears welled, men and women allegedly fainted—not from heat, for it was cold—not from crowd roughness, for there was order—but from grief.

The crowd dispersed to the strains of *Deutschland über Alles*. The only disturbance occurred when Communists, hung like monkeys in the trees, booed, yelled, scattered propaganda leaflets among the crowd during the two minutes of silence. Several Communists were caught by the infuriated mourners, were badly mauled, taken to hospitals.

In the Pariserplatz, where stands the French Embassy, police mounted, and on foot, solid contingents of Reichswehr prevented any hostile demonstration.

#### Note

Pilsner beer is still manufactured at Pilsen, which, since it became a Czechoslovakian city, spells its name Pilsen. Certain German patriots urged a boycott of the famed Bohemian beer, pointing out that the breweries were forced to donate part of their profits to Czechoslovakian schools in which German children are forced to learn Czech. They also reminded German "beer-swuzzlers" that there was plenty of good German beer with which to "swuzzle," and that Czechs never "swuzzled" with any but their own beer.

\*The produce or designated commodity itself, as distinguished from its value in money.

## Foreign News—[Continued]

## AUSTRIA

## Pearly Passion

Viennese tongues clacked because Baroness Alice Konrad von Konradshaim was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Grätz, Czechoslovakia, for having broken strings of pearls worn by the two plaintiffs and having stolen a considerable number of the pearls while they were being picked up.

A plea of kleptomania was entered by the defense and medical evidence also was introduced to show that the Baroness had an uncontrollable passion for pearls; but despite the fact that she owned a large palace in Grätz and many houses in Vienna, she was found guilty.

On hearing the sentence, the Baroness swooned and was carried unconscious from court.

## POLAND

## Strike

Poles were opposed to a ten-hour working-day. To emphasize this feeling all the labor unions in Silesia went on strike. The Government tried frantically to effect a compromise between employers and employees.

## TURKEY

## No Jews

The Government passed a stringent anti-Semitic law.

All foreign Jews must leave the country, one year being allowed for them to appeal against the law. Russian Jews are forbidden to use Constantinople as a transit centre.

## PERSIA

## Full Apology

Apologies of the untimely death (TIME, July 28) of U. S. Consul Robert W. Imbrie, there came from Teheran to Washington a note in answer to the stern warning sent by the U. S. State Department (TIME, Aug. 4). Excerpts:

Many of the persons who were either suspected or were accused of committing the crime have, regardless of the class to which they belong, been arrested. Other persons who participated will shortly, as a result of the vigorous efforts of the Government, be apprehended and the culprits will receive drastic punishment after their trial.

Considering the official status of Mr. Imbrie, the deceased, the Persian Government agrees with the suggestion of the United States Government that the body of Mr. Imbrie be accorded honors during its transportation. The Persian Government is concerned over this

matter to such an extent that it would ship the remains of the deceased Consul to America aboard a Persian man-of-war if Persia possessed one. But inasmuch as it is unable to do so, it agrees to pay the expenses which may be incurred by the despatch of an American man-of-war to receive the remains.

The Persian Government declared the protection of Americans to be a "positive duty," promised that no stone would in the future be left unturned to guard American life and property. It also said that "the Government and people of Persia are extremely chagrined and depressed" by the violent death of Major Imbrie at the hands of a fanatical mob.

## ITALY

## La Consulta

The Council of Ministers, at whose head was the omnipresent Benito, met to consider:

1). Whether the Government's press curb should remain;

2). Whether the Fascisti should forthwith be placed under State control.

The first restriction was attacked by the Opposition as an unwarranted interference with the rights and liberties of Italians.

The second problem has been the basis for every attack by the Opposition on the Government since the Matteotti murder (TIME, June 23, et seq.). The Opposition has, at present, no intention of taking its seats in Parliament next Fall. As a *sine qua non* of its reentry into parliamentary activities, it has demanded the abolition of the Fascist militia.

Thus Benito and his ministers decided to dispose of No. 1 problem by instructing the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice to draft a bill regulating the activities of the press.

No. 2 problem was disposed of in right royal fashion. An imperial decree was drawn up for the King's signature, was unanimously approved by direction of Benito. The decree made the Fascist militia part of the State forces, subjected them to military law, stipulated that they must take an oath of fealty to the King.

However, the Opposition were quick to find a bug in the healing ointment. There were certain modifications.

Paragraph 7 stated that membership in the militia would be open to all Italian subjects between the ages of 17 and 50 who have the necessary "physical,

moral and political" qualifications.

Paragraph 11 stated, in part, that the militia "will be employed for those duties which he [presumably the King] will consider both in the Kingdom of Italy and in the colonies."

The Opposition continued to be oppositional.

## "Clear and Loud"

The Fascisti of Bologna were to hold their annual Congress. Benito, Premier of all Italy, commissioned one Deputy Arpinati to salute the Bologna Fascisti for him.

In a letter to Signor Arpinati, Benito exhortated the Opposition and told his proxy to speak "clear and loud." The instructions were not simple:

In these days we are assisting at a kind of babel, a confusion of tongues, the whole hullabaloo being dominated by that long word "normalization," whose consistent ambiguity I have already clearly denounced. According to the Opposition we should become good Liberals and continue the traditions of the *riordinamento* for which the Liberals alone claim credit, while as a matter of fact some of its chief figures were Republicans, like Mazzini and Garibaldi, or Federalists, like Cattaneo, or even Socialists, like Pisacane.

Nobody has yet explained in intelligible fashion what normalization means. I will repeat myself, even at the risk of boring others as much as we are already bored by this subject. If by normalization it is meant that we must go before the Italian people without assuming the mask of false pastors, this we have done and will continue to do. If it is meant that we must punish anyone who breaks our laws, this we are doing and will continue to do. If it is meant that we must repress illegalities, I reply that illegalities are being and will be repressed despite the persistent moral illegalities which the Opposition is daily perpetrating against Fascism. If it is meant that we must govern in the interests of all Italians and not the interests of only one party, this has always been the fundamental hinge of my actions as Premier. What does the Opposition want? Nobody cares to say it openly, but the secret hope is to place Fascism at the mercy of Parliamentaryism and to return to what were some of the darkest days of our history.

The Opposition asks, for instance, that I resign as head of the Fascist Party, which is "preposterous." If facts are facts and not illusions, it would appear that in Republican France the head of the State is also the head of the radical Socialist Party; that in super-democratic England MacDonald is head of the State and also head of the Labor Party, so much so that he did not hesitate to attend a Parliamentary and anti-Fascist meeting in the Houses of Parliament. I have never reached such extremes, and the Grand Council of Fascism has never—I repeat, never—discussed concrete problems of Government, especially when foreign Powers were concerned.

Even on this point the deflatable Opposition, which poses as our mentor, should be so ungratefully good as to be with sufficient clearness to be comprehensible by average Italians.

Advice and demands are showered upon us. We are surrounded by petting-pots and mentors. Every one has a dilemma on whose horns he wishes to impale us. They all forget that Fascism fought in 1919, 1920 and 1921, leaving some thousands of glorious dead, some



## Foreign News—[Continued]

of them hardly more than boys, on its way and dared to carry out the Revolution in 1922 without first asking anyone's leave. My dear peasants, please confer the inestimable boon on us of reserving at least part of your sermons for those gentlemen who militate in the Opposition camp because the pacification which we sincerely want cannot be obtained by exercise of one-sided and therefore useless patience on our part.

Dear Arminati, if memory does not lead me into error, the City of Bologna alone has given 46 dead to our cause. Let us remind all those who are forgetful of them. Let us evoke them all, one by one, those unforgettable comrades of ours. Has so much blood been shed in vain? Fascist Bologna cries out to me its passionate, fiery "No." Long live Fascismo!

### Notes

At the opening session of the National Fascist Council, Benito uttered words of advice to Fascisti. Said he:

"The Fascisti must put the big stick in the attic. That does not mean donning dressing-gowns and slippers, for no real man is worth anything unless he can face the tempests. While the Opposition is calling on the Fascisti to march about with olive branches, they never show the least sign of a desire to disarm themselves. The recent crisis was useful because it clearly showed who Fascismo's real friends and foes are. The party does not want lukewarm adherents who will cast it off. The new Directorate which the Council meets to elect must be strong and disciplined."

Italy's wheat crop has failed. This was evidenced when Roman bakeries started to bake the inferior war bread—now called *pane popolare* and sold for 1 lira 20 centesimi per kilogram (6¢). The price of white bread advanced to 2 lire per kilogram (10¢), owing to the advancing price of wheat.

A party of men, said to be Fascisti, broke into St. Peter's Catholic Club at Borsano, near Milan, threw all the furniture into the street, made a bonfire.irate inhabitants were cowed by threatening revolvers.

The parties of the Opposition announced a general meeting, supposedly to discuss internal policy. Benito was not invited; he therefore did not permit the meeting to take place. The Opposition became livid, published a manifesto in which Benito's act was described as "a new demonstration of the policy of repressing every liberty pursued by the present Government."

While rain and hailstones swept over Milan, Piacenza, Mantua, Novara and Brescia—Bergamo and Verona experienced, for the first time in memory, a



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BENITO

Without "dressing-gown and slippers"

Summer snowstorm. The Italian Tyrol was so cold that people were forced to wear furs. Throughout northern Italy the rivers and lakes overflowed, causing much damage to crops.

The Italian ex-Servicemen's Association ended its annual Congress by promising support to Benito on condition that he fulfill his promise to pacify the country and reform the illegalities practiced by the Fascist extremists.

## RUSSIA

### "Gawky Gorky"

Russian Bolsheviks are peeved with Maxim Gorky, famed Russian author, who now lives in Berlin. Once Gorky opposed the Bolsheviks; then he admired them, and became one himself. Later he got disgusted, and by a trick

managed to leave Russia. Biased Bolsheviks think he is a gawk; hence the expression, "Gawky Gorky." Of course, Maxim Gorky is neither awkward nor stupid, as War Lord Leon Trotsky pointed out in an inflammable speech:

"Gorky is indisputably one of the greatest contemporary Russian authors. Unfortunately, however, he does not comprehend the Russian revolutionary movement.

"I will not allude to his attitude toward the Russian working classes, but his attitude toward the Russian peasant is for us an interesting psychological problem which needs to be studied. Maxim Gorky warns us thus: 'Leaders of the Bolsheviks, remember my words! The day is not distant when the Russian peasants will revolt against your terrorism, and then, woe unto you! They will ruthlessly "unscrew" your heads!'

"This is expressed in a most picturesque manner, but Gorky forgets that, should the Russian peasant rise against the Bolshevik government and a peasant revolution, indeed, break out, the heads, not only of the best part of the Russian intellectuals, but also those of the working classes, will be 'unscrewed.'

"Maxim Gorky understood how to throw dust in the eyes of our government by writing excellent eulogies of Lenin, and was allowed to go abroad. But no sooner had he crossed the Russian frontier than he tore off his mask and showed himself in his true colors. He is now inflaming the Russian peasants and stirring them up to revolt against the Bolshevik government—an activity which cannot be too strongly condemned."

## SPAIN

### Dejected

The great Spanish *littérateur*, Professor Don Miguel de Unamuno, recently liberated by general amnesty (TIME, July 28), arrived in France, where he intends to continue his campaign against Dictator Primo. He declared that he could not accept Primo's amnesty, asserted that Primo needed amnesty, not he.

"I cannot accept the Spanish amnesty," he said, "but I can accept French hospitality. My banishment consisted of being thrown onto the island of Fuerteventura, which nature dropped into the ocean like a slice of the Sahara Desert. I lived for months on this arid island, many times suffer-



*Foreign News—[Continued]*

ing from thirst. I cannot return to Spain and retain my dignity."

**Denounced**

From the Iberian Peninsula came another growling voice which paid no compliments to Dictator Primo de Rivera.

Ex-Premier Antonio Mauro declared that the Spanish Government is in the hands of a "notorious military officers' committee" which controls the Directory headed by Primo. He said that the present régime has done nothing to restore normal conditions in Spain or to favor the restoration of an elected government.

**HUNGARY****Growing Pains**

Growing pains are a healthy feeling. Even nations suffer from them. At present, Hungary is experiencing them in the regions of her financial anatomy.

The gist of communiqués issued by the Royal Hungarian Government was to the effect that revenues from the tax on commodities exceeded the expectations of the League of Nations (now administering Hungary's finances)\* by nearly 50 per cent for the first six months and by almost 30 per cent for the second six months of the year.

**JAPAN****"Grave Consequences"**

Hardly had the little feet of smiling Masanao Hanihara, Japanese Ambassador to the U. S., touched his native soil when eager reporters "nailed" him.

"What about that 'grave consequences' note you sent to Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes?" (TIME, Apr. 28) chanted they.

Retorted the Ambassador: "I believe that I committed no wrong in the use of the phrase 'grave consequences' contained in my first note to Secretary Hughes; and the evidence of this is that I offered no apology or excuse in my second note, but only explained the term and emphasized it. . . . I am inclined to be of the opinion that the American Congress would have passed exclusion legislation even without my use of the phrase.

"The American people are, however, beginning to understand the Japanese

immigration question since the controversy has assumed the present proportion; and I hope their understanding will lead to a future solution of the problem.

"I do not know when the Japanese Government will send a new note to the American Government on this question; but further notes will be exchanged. I do not believe there is any urgency in dispatching another note. Mr. Hughes is now away in Europe and is not expected to return to Washington until the end of August."

Questioned as to whether he thought Japanese living in California would stay there or move to another part of the U. S., he replied: "I personally believe that a majority are determined to remain where they are. There is a group of exclusionists who are agitating to deprive American-born Japanese of their American citizenship, but I do not believe there will be any trouble if the Japanese population does not increase much. I hear some Japanese immigrants arriving at Seattle were mistreated by immigration officials, but I do not believe this is the fault of the American Government, but probably was due to the attitude of the officials from that locality, who acted out of prejudice."

Concluding, he made it clear that he would not return to the U. S., and said he did not know who would succeed him in the Embassy.

**CHINA****Disguised**

Clad in immaculate evening clothes, shod in shining leather, gloved in white kid, and wearing a glossy silk hat, Comrade L. M. Karakhan, first Bolshevik Ambassador to China, entered a golden state coach drawn by six ebony horses. He was accompanied by General Huang Kai-wen, Master of Ceremonies, and escorted by 24 cavalry outriders, as he was whisked off to present his credentials to Marshal Tsao K'un, President of China.

Despite the gorgeous capitalist disguise of Comrade Karakhan, he was an Ambassador without an Embassy. The Diplomatic Corps at Peking is composed entirely of Ministers, none of whom relish giving presence to a Bolshevik Ambassador, and they have done much to hinder the Chinese Government from handing over the old Russian Legation. But, through the reported efforts of Dr. Jacob Schurman, U. S. Minister to China, they were expected to acquiesce in handing over the ex-Russian Legation to Comrade Karakhan.

**LATIN AMERICA****Mexican Murder**

Down a Mexican road went a buggy. Inside were Mrs. Rosalie Evans, American wife of an Englishman, and her paymaster, John Strauss, with 2,000 pesos on his person.

When nearing her hacienda in Puebla, a group of armed men appeared suddenly, opened fire on the buggy. Five bullets entered the left side of Mrs. Evans; she was instantly killed. As her body fell out of the buggy, her hair caught in the wheels, the frightened horse tore off at breakneck speed, dragging the body with it, causing terrible mutilations to the face. Strauss was removed to a hospital, seriously wounded.

The Mexican Government said that robbery was the motive of the crime, promised enquiries by civilian and military authorities and apprehension and punishment of the murderers.

Mrs. Rosalie Evans was engaged in a long fight with the Mexican Government which had tried to expatriate her hacienda, transformed by her late husband and herself from a barren wilderness into "one of the beauty spots of agricultural Mexico."

During her fight, Mrs. Evans enlisted the support of the British Chargé des Archives, H. A. C. Cummins, who wrote many letters on the subject to the Mexican Government. The Government called these letters impudent and discourteous, ordered Mr. Cummins to leave the country (TIME, June 23, et seq.). The whole matter was brought up in the British Parliament. Premier MacDonald defended Mr. Cummins, said his letters were not insulting.

The Mexican Government thereupon decided to expel Mr. Cummins, but Mr. Cummins was not easy to expel; he shut himself up in the British Legation building and would not budge. The Government did not carry out its threat and Mr. Cummins, recalled by the British Government, was allowed to leave the country peacefully.

**Honduran Strife**

In Honduras, Generals Julio Peralta, Jeremias Fonseca and Toribio Ramos, followed by 400 insurgents, swooped upon the town of San Marcos de Colon, killed many, wounded more.

It was hardly two months ago that the last rebellion was put down (TIME, May 12).

\*The League began to control Hungarian finances the first of this year. Jeremiah Smith Jr., of Boston, accepted the position of League Commissioner General in March (TIME, Apr. 14).

# MUSIC

## Bayreuth

The Bayreuth Wagner-Festival (TIME, Aug. 4) continued. Every opera which will be presented has had by now at least one hearing. The complete Ring cycle was presented: *Rheingold*, *Siegfried*, *Walküre*, *Götterdämmerung*, also *Parsifal* and *Meistersinger*. All has been carried out in strictest accordance with the traditions established under old King Ludwig's patronage in the ancient golden Wagnerian days. Not a note was "cut" from any of the enormous scores; no concessions were made to the limits of human patience on the part of the audiences.

Richard Wagner used to insist on live beasts on the stage for his various animal-parts, and his widow, Cosima Wagner, who is running this show, insists on the same. Consequently this year's crop of Bayreuth pilgrims are viewing with glee Fricka's flock of real goats, Wotan's ravens, Siegfried's bear and toad—and, of course, the Dragon. Where the Dragon was found for this year's performance, one is unable to discover at this distance. . . . The Rhine maidens, buxom Bavarian lasses all, were swung, as Wagner directed, by wires attached to the stage-ceiling through the blue-green gauze "waters" of the river.

Except for the fact that very few stellar singers could be mustered (most of them having been engaged for the Munich Wagner-season, which opened August 1), the Festival was reported as an unequalled artistic success. The huge choruses, particularly, showed the results of thorough Teutonic drill.

The Bayreuth coffers are already well filled, and Wagner-festivals will probably be continued, indefinitely.

## Furtwaengler Coming

The New York Philharmonic Society has announced that Wilhelm Furtwaengler, famed German composer and conductor, will shake his baton before the Philharmonic orchestra this Winter. He is the second guest-conductor to be heralded—Igor Saravinsky, Russian cacophonist, having been the first. He is fifth on the complete list of conductors. Willem van Hoogstraten will be in charge during the first half of the season and will be relieved by Willem Mengelberg. Henry K. Hadley (American) will conduct some native works.

Furtwaengler is 38, a native Berliner, with a very impressive record—pupil of the borsome, but thorough, Rheinberger, theatre Conductor at Lübeck and Zurich, successor of Artur Bodanzky at the

Mannheim opera, Conductor of the Tonkünstler Orchestra at Vienna, successor of Richard Strauss at the Berlin Opera, Director of the Berlin Musikfreunde, of the Berlin Philharmonic, of the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra. On the score of previous experience, he holds his own with all newcomers.

## Aeolian Hall Sold

The Schulte Cigar Stores Co., runner-up of the omnipresent, ubiquitous United chain, has invaded the musical field. It has bought Aeolian Hall, Manhattan's most delightful first-rank concert auditorium. With the hall itself goes the entire 17-story skyscraper structure, extending clear across from 42nd to 43rd Street, complete with pipe organ, radio station and numerous offices for concert managers, retired business men who wish to retain dignified New York business offices, and Christian Science practitioners.

The Aeolian Co., however, will remain in charge of the site for five additional years, until May 1, 1929. What will happen then, no one knows. . . . one may imagine a super-cigar store.

For twelve years the present hall has been the scene of much musical history-making. In 1911 the Aeolian Co. bought the West Presbyterian church and pulled it down. Aeolian Hall, then the highest structure in the vicinity, was erected on the spot. Somewhat smaller than Carnegie, it offered ideal stamping-ground for those more intimate, less thunderous artists and bands, whose tiny tunes wandered faintly and dejectedly and sometimes lost their way completely in the vast hollow spaces of the Hippodrome.

It was opened in September, 1912, with a New York Symphony concert under the baton of Walter Damrosch, featuring Dame Maggie Teyte as soloist. Since then, practically every artist of international repute, from Ignace Paderewski to "Jerry" Farrar, has appeared on its platform. The concert-entrance is on 43rd Street, the Aeolian business entrance on 42nd Street. Thus the tainted atmosphere of commercialism was never permitted to invade the sanctuary of Art. Now and then, free player-piano and player-organ concerts were given of a forenoon when no orchestra was rehearsing, but these, being free, were not too well attended. The sale of the Hall, at a figure estimated at around \$6,000,000, is seen as a harbinger of another northward hop.

## In Milan

At the Dal Verme, Milan, two new operas were given their first hearing. The works were *Giocondo* and *Hu-*

*King* by Carlo Jachino, *Il Gatto dagli Stivali* by Giuseppe Mariani. Both were comic in plot, noble in treatment. The first is taken from a story by Ariosto; the second is, in plain English, "Puss in Boots," and follows the familiar nursery tale.

## In Hollywood

When it was first proposed to give a series of symphony concerts in the Hollywood Bowl, scepticism was felt as to the probable attendance. Some thought that Hollywood would be there, some stoutly maintained that Hollywoodn't. The debate is over. Last week 12,000 people listened while Alice Gentle, lyric soprano, sang solos, supported by the Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Alexis Kall.

## At Ravinia

An opera unfamiliar to Americans was presented by Louis Eckstein's Chicago summer-company at Ravinia Park, Ill. It is in one act, consumes only 40 minutes' time, was composed by M. Félix Fourdrain, and was first performed at the Opéra-Comique, Paris, in 1907. It is called *La Légende du Point D'Argentan*.

The story. The hamlet of Argentan has been famous for its point-lace, of which the secret design has been lost. For this design, the local seigneur, wishing to present a magnificent robe to the Queen of France, has offered a handsome reward. In the village dwells a beautiful damsel, Rose-Marie. Her parents are very, very poor—in fact, the family starves, so Rose-Marie prays for help. As she rises from her knees, there is a knock at the door and the Wandering Woman, a mysterious figure, enters. She is well treated, adds her prayers to those of Rose-Marie. The secret is accordingly revealed, and Rose collects the reward of virtue, piety and poverty.

The music. The libretto offers but scant opportunity to the dramatic composer. There is little agitated action, no clamor, no shouting. Consequently the music is calm, unruffled, graceful, cleverly scored. While it cannot touch Olympian heights, it remains colorful and suave.

The performance. Ina Bořanskaya, as the heroine, injected as much warmth into her rôle as it could hold, presented what is called an "appealing" figure. Leon Rothier carried dignity and power to the figure of the beggar-father. Thalia Sabanieva, timid in her acting, sang with a certain restrained charm. Louis Hasselmans conducted. It was all rather weak tea, but nicely refreshing as Summer outdoor fare.

## ART

## Immodest

The Legislature of North Carolina, interested in patriotic Art, gave a special commission to State Representative Everett, who went abroad with the American Bar Association. Said the Legislature (in effect) to Mr. Everett:

"Go to Italy, and find the statue of George Washington which was modeled by Antonio Canova. This Canova was born on Nov. 1, 1757, at Passagno, an obscure village situated amid the recesses of the hills of Asolo, where these form the last undulations of the Venetian Alps as they subside into the plains of Treviso. He was the son of a long line of makers of local gravestones, but rose to fame and munificence as one of those who instituted the classical revival of Italian Art. He made statues of Palamedes, of Napoleon, of Hebe, of Hercules and also of George Washington. In his great style he modeled the founder of our country, in the flowing toga of a Roman Senator. Secure permission to have made, from this statue, a replica in the best Carrara marble. The State of North Carolina will pay the expense, and we, the Legislature of this Commonwealth, will place the replica on the steps of the State Capitol, where it will stand arousing the beating hearts of patriots when we are gone and, alas, forgotten, if that should be."

Repairing to Italy, Representative Everett visited Venice, city of gondolas. There—who knows whether by good or evil chance?—a whisperer leaned to the legislator's ear, murmuring: "Visit Passagno. There you will find a much finer statue of Washington than the one which you seek."

Mr. Everett went. At the humble birthplace of the sculptor, he carried on his research. From the depths of a cellar, four statues were brought up to light. They were magnificent figures\* of Washington. But, alas, stark nude!

Mr. Everett, who has the eye of a connoisseur, was not dismayed. He had seen the statue of which he was sent to get a reproduction. It was wrapped in a cumbersome toga. He could not help comparing it to a modern dressing-gown.

When he reached Paris on his return trip, Mr. Everett gave out his decision:

"It is Washington; one of the fin-

\*Despatches are confused as to whether one or all of the "statues" were of Washington. It is not unlikely that they were models made by Canova—he made his models full size—before producing his final work. He may well have made several models of Washington nude in order to get the proportions of the figure before applying drapery.

est likenesses ever produced, if contemporary portraits are to be believed. And there is no doubt about its nakedness, which I hope won't shock any one at home. I am going to propose to my colleagues that we make an immediate effort to obtain the originals and the right to reproduce them in Italian marble."

## Monuments

Last week was a fecund week for those who work in bronze, in marble. Two monuments and two tablets were unveiled; four new memorial projects were announced.

In Manhattan, Miss Mařina Hoffman finished an heroic group, two figures, representing England and the U. S., to adorn the facade of Bush House\* in London. The statues, when erected in stone, will be twelve feet high. Each figure rests his arms on a shield bearing the coat-of-arms of his country. England's attitude is one of authority and experience, America's is that of a young athlete, keen, ready.

To Captain John Ericsson, Swedish inventor of the *Monitor*, a tablet was unveiled in Franklin Street, on the site of the house in which he lived.

In London, a bronze tablet in honor of Sir Christopher Wren, presented by the Architectural League of New York, was unveiled in St. Paul's Cathedral by the Earl of Crawford.

At Hull, England, a monument was unveiled in memory of the pilgrims who, in 1620, left that city to settle in Massachusetts.

Some incomplete or newly-begun projects are: 1) A monument to poet Longfellow in Grande Pré, Nova Scotia, scene of *Evangeline*; 2) a monument to Commodore Perry, near Erie, Pa., scene of the Battle of Lake Erie; 3) a movement to turn into a National Museum the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall Street, where Washington took oath of office; 4) a scheme for building a paved highway from New York to San Francisco, flanked all the way by monuments, as a memorial to the Americans who died in the War.

\*Office building at the head of King's Row erected by Irving T. Bush, Brooklyn merchant.

## CINEMA

## The New Pictures

**Broken Barriers.** The main cause for lamentation over this unfortunate specimen of drama is that the barriers were not broken, only badly bent. These barriers seem to be the ancient restrictions which formerly hedged the placid lawn of life on which our grandmothers sunned themselves. Latterly, the dramatist contends, young women have broken the barriers and are being run over by the trams and buses of the iniquitous avenues without. One young lady, played by Mae Busch, does get a bit jostled in the crowd on its endless search for the Amusement Park. Her bad boy (Adolphe Menjou) dies off in a motor wreck, leaving her flatter than the punctured tires. The dramatist did not try to solve her problem. He just left her there with the dead man in her arms.

The rest of the picture, supposedly the important part, is flat, stale and unprofitable. James Kirkwood and Norma Shearer come up to a barrier marked "wife." He has a wife who will not divorce him. There is some talk of smashing the barrier and going off to live together. The problem is avoided in time to send the audience home in a comfortably virtuous frame of mind.

**Being Respectable.** A respectable scion (Monte Blue) of a respectable New England family is talked into marrying a respectable young woman (Irene Rich) by his eminently respectable father. Four years elapse. The hero has begun to turn back to one-time girl friend (Marie Prevost), not so respectable. In the nick of time a sleeping baby is shown in a cot modeled like a ship. The child is quoted as asking his father to "wack" him and as wanting a "dink." As a matter of fact, Daddy was just about to smother one himself and run off with his affinity. However, at the dawn of another day, child hands bring back love to hearts weary and estranged, and it's time to reach for your hat.

**A Truthful Liar.** Will Rogers plays poker in a bar-room with a highly respectable Van Dyke-bearded gentleman wearing a crown and a frock coat, who looks suspiciously like George V. Will was everything, of course, including the crown. Most of the sub-titles are Will Rogers' "wise cracks."

## BOOKS

## Haunts\*

*M. Flammarion Provides  
Eerie but Fascinating  
Enjoyment*

**The Book.** *Haunted Houses* falls into three main divisions: death haunts; personal haunts; house haunts. Scientifically, each haunt is inexplicable unless the psychic influence of mediums, conscious or unconscious of their power, is taken into undefined account. The death haunts are all connected with mysterious happenings—the fall of a picture, the rumblings of a clock or the sudden functioning of a rusty and unused clock. In each instance, at the precise time of the mystery, a death occurs. The explanation is purely psychic; no cosmic clues can be discovered.

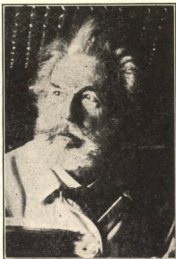
Some of the stories are intensely interesting.

*Villa of Comeda:* "At the beginning of October, 1919, Homem Christo had rented at Comeda a house. . . . Eight days afterward, one of his friends, Gomez Paredes, came and asked for a night's hospitality. . . . After they had passed the evening together, each retired to his bedroom about 1 a. m. . . . Hardly had he put out his candle, when Mr. Paredes heard knocks on his window panes. He got up and opened his window, but saw nobody. He lay down again. He heard steps quite close to him and doors opening and closing all over the building. He lighted up again and searched everywhere. . . . Nothing, nobody. He put out the light and the noises recommenced. He lighted up and they stopped. He suffered the situation all night long. . . .

"Another night, while there was a light, nothing abnormal occurred; but as soon as it was extinguished, big blows were heard on the ground-floor door in the garden. Mr. Christo quickly descended the stairs and stationed himself by the door. The blows started afresh. He opened suddenly, and saw nobody. He went out. . . . Hardly

was he out when the door banged behind him and was locked. Outside he saw nobody. Mr. Christo, much interested, was convinced that somebody had played a practical joke. He took up his revolver.

"The doors went on being shaken.



CAMILLE FLAMMARION  
*He lives in the heavens*

. . . . All this passed in complete darkness. . . . Hardly had a match which he held in his fingers gone out when he heard, close to his face, a loud burst of laughter which echoed over the whole house. He saw a white cloud in front of him, and two wisps of whitish light issuing from his nostrils. It was too much! The observer felt his courage giving way.

"Next day Mr. Christo, who did not know or admit the possibility of psychic phenomena, resolved to call in the aid of a policeman. . . . An officer and two constables were placed at his disposal. . . . After searching and inspecting every corner of the house, the lights were extinguished. Knocks on the front door were immediately heard downstairs. 'Do you hear that?' said Mr. Christo to the constables. 'Perfectly,' they said.

"Suddenly, in the guest room there was a terrible noise, like a fierce struggle. Everybody rushed in, thinking the

constable had caught the offender. Disappointment! There was only an infuriated constable hitting out with his sword right and left, running from all the crowd which rushed in, back into a little boudoir where there was a wardrobe with a mirror, which he broke in his fury. After that, Mr. Christo took up his place again on the landing, and received on his left cheek a formidable blow which made him scream, for it seemed to him that fangs hooked his flesh to tear it out. Lights were struck, and everybody could see four finger-marks on Mr. Homem Christo's left cheek, which was red, while his right cheek was ashen. . . .

"Mr. Homem Christo sublet the house, but after two days the new tenant went away, declaring that the house was uninhabitable."

**Significance.** Camille Flammarion self-admittedly lives more in the heavens than on the earth. Henri Poincaré, rather of ex-Premier Poincaré, the greatest French mathematician since Pascal, once said that Flammarion was a poet whose gifts enabled him "to describe the sky so as to make people who did not know it love it." Perhaps it was this combination of poet and astronomer that made M. Flammarion write *Haunted Houses*. The appeal of astral bodies is, after all, only faintly removed from that of the psychic world. The book is disappointing from a scientific point of view; but from that of the layman it provides eerily but fascinating enjoyment.

**The Author.** Camille Flammarion, born in 1842, has since the age of 16 devoted himself entirely to astronomy. He founded a monthly review, *L'Astronomie*, the Observatory at Juvisy and the Astronomical Society of France. Among his works: *Marvels of the Heavens*, *The Atmosphere*, *Urania*, *Omega*, *The Last Days of the World*, *Astronomy for Amateurs*. For 58 years, he has never taken a penny of author's right for his work, *Annuaire Astronomique*, published annually. Out of sheer admiration for his selfless devotion to his studies, one M. Meret provided him with a country estate, "La Cour de France," upon which M. Flammarion erected the Observatory of Juvisy, and where he to this day is fascinated by the study of the planets—in particular Mars.

\**HAUNTED HOUSES*—Camille Flammarion—Appleton (\$2.50).



## Korzeniowski

*He Was Not a Literary Man*

On Dec. 6, 1857, Josef Teodor Konrad Korzeniowski was born in the Ukraine, the son of Polish parents. In his boyhood, he pointed out the Congo on the map and decided that it was the place he wanted to visit.

His father published a review, which was suppressed; his parents were for a time in exile. Meanwhile, under an uncle's care, he was put to school in Cracow.

At 17, at his earnest desire, his father secured him a berth on a French collier, sailing from Marseilles. From then until 1895 he lived upon the sea. At first, he served on French vessels; later, aboard English ships. He rose through all the grades of seamanship—from man before the mast to master. There was no sea that did not know him. Not infrequently, health failed him for a time. One of these occasions was when he made his only visit to the Congo, the land which had first inspired his wanderings. In 1884, he became an English subject and in the same year obtained his Master's ticket. When he changed his allegiance from Russia to England, he also changed his name, retaining only part of it, anglicizing its spelling—thus becoming Joseph Conrad.

It was five years later, in 1889, that he began to write. With the choice of several languages—French, German, Russian, Polish—he elected to write in English, which he preferred as a medium of expression. It was four years later still before he showed his manuscript to anyone. On a voyage to Australia aboard the *Torrens*, he had, as passenger, a Cambridge man. Conrad asked him: "Would it bore you very much reading a manuscript in a hand-writing like mine?"

Let Conrad tell the incident:

"Next day Jacques—that was his name—entered my cabin with the manuscript in his hand. He tendered it to me with a steady look, but without a word. I took it in silence; and he sat down on the couch and still said nothing.

"Well, what do you think of it? I asked at length. 'Is it worth reading?'"

"Distinctly."

"Were you interested? Is the story

perfectly clear to you as it stands?"

"Yes, perfectly."

In the course of the next year, Conrad completed the novel, which was *Almayer's Folly*; in another year it was published. This first book was seven years from the writing of its first word to its printing. That same year saw Conrad's marriage. Shortly afterwards he gave up the sea, settled down at what he called his "farmhouse" near Hythe, Kent. There he continued writing novels of the sea, of the life he loved. He made plans, at times, to return to his sea life, but there were always hindrances which prevented him.

His only visit to the U. S. took place in the Spring and Summer of 1923. He came as the guest of Frank N. Doubleday, his publisher. He arrived very quietly, neither spoke nor lectured, spent the greater part of his few weeks in this country on Long Island at his host's estate. He got, however, a view of the Manhattan skyline from across the bay—a seaman's view, as much of a country as a seaman cares to look upon.

Last week at his home in Kent, he became suddenly ill with asthma. An attack of heart disease followed. Oxygen was administered to him. On Sunday morning, he died resting in his chair after breakfast.

He said of himself while in America: "I'm not a literary man." Strangely enough, James Huneker got the same impression of him: "a man of the world, neither sailor nor novelist, just a simple-mannered gentleman whose welcome was sincere, whose glance was slightly veiled, far away at times, whose ways were Polish, French, anything but bluff or English or literary."

Joseph Conrad's published books include:

*Almayer's Folly*, 1895; *An Outcast of the Islands*, 1896; *The Nigger of the Narcissus*, 1897; *Tales of Unrest*, 1898; *Lord Jim*, 1900; *Youth and Other Tales*, 1902; *Typhoon*, 1903; *Nostromo*, 1904; *The Mirror of the Sea*, 1906; *A Set of Six*, 1908; *Under Western Eyes*, 1911; *Chance*, 1914; *Victory*, 1915; *Within the Tides*, 1915; *The Arrow of Gold*, 1919; *The Rescue*, 1920; *Notes on Life and Letters*, 1921; *The Rover*, 1923.

## New Books

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

SALLIE'S NEWSPAPER—Edwin Herbert Lewis—Hyman McGee (\$2.00).—"I'd love to see everybody's name in the paper every day. . . . Suppose the

telephone directory had a real news item after each name? Wouldn't that make a pretty good newspaper?" So Sallie, heiress, of a town near Chicago, directed a young, sensitive man to build the ideal newspaper. Love and Melodrama interfered. Eventually the young man went to the hospital and Sallie to Europe, but only after they had performed some experiments in journalistic honesty which deserve to become classic.

MRS. PARAMOR—Louis Joseph Vance—Dutton (\$2.00). Turning his back on desert islands and the criminal underworld, Mr. Vance ventures into the more polite, if less exciting, realm of Society. The new atmosphere makes Mr. Vance a bit giddy. He teeters on his mental tiptoes, nervously juggling bright phrases, while he tells the simple tale of Nelly Wayne and her rather stupid husband, Pendleton. Nelly is a member of the "irritable race"—a writer. When Jill Wetherell, aging nymph, snares Pendleton in one of his "misunderstood" moments, Nelly vengefully becomes Mrs. Paramor. Ultimately, both Nelly and Pendleton revert to type and the story closes with a coo. It is all very country-clubby and insipid, but the bookmanship is flawless—a Jack for every Jill. And occupants of porch chairs who read Mrs. Paramor will surely spend many a more boring Summer afternoon.

TALK—Emanie N. Sachs—Harper (\$2.00). A lazily-written history of a Kentucky anachronism. Delia Morehouse was "different" from her generation (circa 1890) to the extent that she ran a bookstore—for financial reasons—when it was thought advanced of women to keep their own check-books. Falling in love with Page Reeves made it necessary for her to give up being herself and learn to cook. As a meticulous housekeeper, if not as a wife, Delia was a success, but the effort cost her great growing pains. Accordingly Page's cup of political and social success had a sediment of gall and not one, but two, generations misunderstood Delia. The writing is faintly ungrammatical and occasionally droning, but not unperceptive or unsympathetic. Mrs. Sachs is a neo-Tarkingtonian.



## THE THEATRE

### The Best Plays

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

#### Drama

**THE WONDERFUL VISIT**—A vigorous exposition of what happens when a Heavenly Angel comes down to Earth.

**COBRA**—One of the few remaining places where you can see snakes ecologically.

#### Comedy

**EXPRESSING WILLIE**—Showing just how tired a business man can get of long hair and operatic temperament.

**FASHION, OR LIFE IN NEW YORK**—Eighty years ago our forbears took this seriously. Currently played seriously, it becomes steady, boisterous burlesque.

**SWEENEY TODD**—Another gaffer of the theatre. The barber villain stirs his enemies into meat-pies, and modern audiences chortle.

**FATA MORGANA**—Hungarian importation by the Theatre Guild. Booth Tarkington's *Seventeen* theme done in the European manner by Ernst Vajda (pronounced Voids).

**BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK**—Stinging satire of our bigger-and-better business man.

**THE SHOW-OFF**—Wherein the loud mouth is muffled in deft travesty.

#### Musical

Milder minds who crave effortless amusement for August evenings are commended to *Charlot's Revue*, *Keep Kool*, *Kid Boots*, *Innocent Eyes*, *I'll Say She Is*.

...

#### Notes

A patient and slightly bewildered public learned last week that the June strike of the actors and the subsequent struggle with the managers will affect the Fall season scarcely at all. With the exception of David Belasco, George M. Cohan, George Tyler and Henry Miller, the managers have admitted defeat and are casting productions under the new and slightly rigid conditions demanded by the Actors' Equity Association.

Billie Burke will return to the stage this September in a musical comedy by Clare Kummer—all of it: book, lyrics and music. The Burke husband, Florenz Ziegfeld, is the producer, and *Annabelle* the tentative title.

## LAW

### Larks

Free as larks and just as gay, America's men of law (*TIME*, July 21, Aug. 4) sallied forth from London. Their Convention with their hearty English and Canadian colleagues was finished, but there were more good times in store. Some went



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M. RENOULT  
Breathless

north, some went east, not a few went south, very few came west.

In Paris, the U. S. Bar's distinguished *princeps*, Charles E. Hughes, unrecognizable for the moment as U. S. Secretary of State, struck one note of world-wide-peace-through-cooperation after another. At the Palais de Justice, at the Hôtel de Ville, he was cheered and cheered to the echo. At the Palais, it was a reception by the French Bar Association, involving many speeches and the unveiling of a tablet to French lawyers fallen in the War. Mr. Hughes and his colleagues laid a wreath (red, white, blue) on the memorial, then proceeded to the Hôtel, quite late for their governmental reception.

Picked musicians from the Opéra played "a stirring refrain." Mr. Hughes gave his arm to Mme. Georges Lalou, wife of the President of the Municipal Council; all moved in a column "up the aisle of the

magnificent festival hall." Said one despatch: "The honors paid that day used to be reserved of old by Parisians for the Kings of France."

On the third day, Mr. Hughes stepped into the 2:15 train for Brussels, where Albert and Elizabeth of Belgium awaited his coming. Guards were slamming the carriage doors when down the platform rushed Minister of Justice Renoult, bewiskered Acting Premier of France (during Herriot's absence at London). He was breathless. He had been detained. He was so sorry Mr. Hughes had to go so soon. The two shook hands cordially through the window. The train moved out.

In Dublin, several score of the Americans and Canadians rubbed shoulders and exchanged blarney with the Irish benchers and bar; at a garden party given by Governor General Healey, at a banquet at Kings Inns. Some trekked to Killarney, to be sung to by John McCormack, famed Hibernian tenor, and to join in a regatta and a golf tournament.

In Edinburgh, still other of these legal larks approached Parliament House, were received by the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, who led them gravely toward the Court of Sessions. The Court was on vacation, he explained, but in the judge's robing-room there waited six Lord Justices and their Lord President (Lord Clyde). These, gorgeous in full-bottomed wigs and scarlet, were cordiality's very self. The larks lunched with Edinburgh's Lord Provost (Lord Sleith) and his corporation.

**TIME**, The Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried (National Affairs), John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn (Foreign News). Weekly Contributors—Ernest Brennecke, John Farrar, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Hamilton, Frank Vreeland, Peter Mathews, Wells Root, Agnes Rindge, Niven Busch. Published by **TIME**, Inc., H. R. Luce, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; B. Hadden, Sec'y-Treas., 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rate, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, **TIME**, 236 E. 39th St., New York; New England representatives, Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Foss & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. IV, No. 6.

# EDUCATION

## The 200

At Williamstown, Mass., 200 persons, including not a few personages (TIME, July 28), were ushered to seats of privilege in Chapin Hall. There was just room for them all. Some were bearded, some were bald; all looked interested. They were the chosen few of more than 1,000 who had applied to Chairman Harry Augustus Garfield, President of Williams College for membership in the fourth annual session of the Institute of International Politics. How, why, by whom the 200 were selected were matters for conjecture. But there they sat, wise men from far and near; and Dr. Garfield mounted the platform to welcome them.

It was not theirs, said he, to inaugurate a program, nor to wield the stamp of approval on others' programs. It was theirs to help the U. S. decide whether or not to "pursue the old paths of local, so-called national self-interest or to venture upon the highway of international coöperation."

The first to speak was Sir Valentine Chirol, onetime foreign Editor of *The London Times* and Royal Commissioner on Indian Public Service. His theme was *The Reawakening of the Orient*. Said he: "Never before has the white man stressed the color bar as he does today; never before has the Orient denied his claim to racial superiority as it does today. . . . Hostility to all foreigners has never been so deliberately and insolently displayed as it is today."

Richard Henry Tawney, economic headman of Ramsay MacDonald, reviewed the British Labor movement: "We may be on the verge of another watershed, analogous to that of the Reform Bill, whence new streams will descend to carve English political scenery into new shapes."

Using figures that curled into space like the tail of the mouse in *Alice in Wonderland*, Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, social economist of New York University, speculated with his hearers upon the world's population at the end of the 20th Century, at the end of 100 centuries.

Dwight W. Morrow, one of the partners of J. P. Morgan and Co., made an address on international banking, setting forth the claim that international bankers are not the sinister forces which they are pictured, that instead they really perform an essential brokerage function in the modern world, making the savings of the comparatively small investors of one country available in stabilizing the finances of the world.

Between orations in Chapin Hall, the members went off in little knots to put their heads together over Round Tables.

## Magna Cum Laude

At the request of Boris III, King of the Bulgars, Dr. Mary Mills Patrick set out from Constantinople, crossed the Bosphorus, made her way to Sofia. There King Boris pinned upon her his



DR. PATRICK  
*Now she will rest*

Order for Women, first class. This gesture, Boris explained to Dr. Patrick, was by way of thanks for all she had done for Bulgar women, who have attended the American College for Girls at Constantinople during the 34 years that Dr. Patrick has been head of that institution.

Dr. Patrick, aged 74, has announced that she will now rest from her long educational labors. They say, in Bulgaria, that she was good, helpful to the many Bulgar lasses at her college, letting Bulgar village girls pay their fees in corn and wheat when poverty was upon their land; that she spent nearly 50 vacations in the U. S. raising funds to run the College. They say it was she who mothered Bulgaria's Woman-Suffrage Movement.

Educated at Lyons College, Ia., at the University of Iowa, at Heidelberg, Zürich, Berne, Leipzig, Berlin, Dr. Patrick has long been charmed by "divine philosophy." Also, she is a linguist, a Classics devotee. It was not announced whether or not she would now return to the U. S.

## Fisk

*Ah got shoes, yo' got shoes,  
All God's chillun got shoes.  
When Ah gets tuh Hebben  
Gwine tuh put on mah shoes,  
Gwine tuh walk all ober God's Hebben!  
Hebben! Hebben!  
Ev'body talkin' 'bout Hebben  
Ain't a-goin' dere.  
Hebben! Hebben!  
Gwine tuh walk all ober God's Hebben!*

*Ah got a harp, yo' got a harp,  
Etc.*

*Ah got wings, yo' got wings,  
Etc.*

Other folk-songs are *Swing Low, Sweet Chariot*; *Juba*; *Oh, Doo Da Day*; *Polly-wolly-doodle*. One hears them at college reunions, glee club concerts or when a few blithe spirits are assembled at a wedding, a banquet or, in the South, at any casual soiree. They constitute a much-cherished portion of our native melody.

Yet few of such songs are to be found in print. They have been perpetuated chiefly by touring companies of Negro singers. Of these companies the two most famed are those sent out from Tuskegee Institute, in Tuskegee, Ga., and from Fisk University, in Nashville, Tenn., to raise funds for the support of Negro education at these two places. Fifty years ago the original band of Fisk Jubilee Singers serenaded Queen Victoria. If King George and Queen Mary attend a garden party to be given by Lady Astor, they, too, will be serenaded by Fiskians now abroad on tour.

Many newspaper-readers recalled these facts last week when it was announced that Fisk University had completed the first million-dollar endowment fund ever to be established at a Negro college. The sum was made possible by matching scattered gifts with a conditional offer of \$500,000 from the General Education Board of New York. From the Carnegie Corporation, of Manhattan, came \$250,000; other contributions came from the John F. Slater fund, of Charlottesville, Va., and the J. C. Penny Foundation, of Manhattan. Individuals contributing: Julius Rosenwald, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold H. Swift, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, all of Chicago; Samuel Mather and Mrs. Francis F. Prentiss,

of Cleveland; Miss Fanny T. Cochran and Miss Juliana Wood, of Philadelphia; Joseph Lee, George Wigglesworth, Charles E. Mason, of Boston; Edward S. Harkness, George Foster Peabody, Paul D. Cravath (Chairman of Fisk's Board of Trustees, whose father was a Fisk founder and its President for 25 years), V. Everit Macy, Arthur Curtiss James, Dwight W. Morrow, James H. Post, all of Manhattan. Samuel Sachs, of Manhattan, a trustee, has established the Ella Sachs Piottz Memorial Professorship.

Citizens of Nashville organized to raise a supplementary \$50,000, said to be the unprecedented contribution of a Southern city to Negro education.

Fisk was founded by Northerners in Nashville in 1866 as a school for emancipated slaves. A disused army barracks first sheltered its classes. General G. B. Fisk then Head of the Freedman's Bureau for Tennessee and adjoining States, took a lively interest in the founding; his friends named the school for him. In 1869, the American Missionary Association (sustained by Congregational churches in the North) took over the ownership and administration, is still in control. The charter as a university was issued in 1867.

There are now 20 buildings, valued at \$500,000. There are a high school (enrollment 261) and a college (266)—both co-educational. Tuition and board come to \$82.50 for each of the four semesters into which the twelve months are divided. The curriculum includes: accounting, agriculture, banking, business law, insurance, manual arts, home economics, in addition to the usual classical subjects. Graduate work and the M. A. degree can be taken.

Fisk's President is Dr. Fayette Avery McKenzie, Lehigh graduate, who has spent much of his time on the Red Indian as well as on the Negro problem.

### "Most American"

What President Roosevelt called "the most American thing in America" began to happen again. What Philosopher James called "the best fruits of what mankind has striven for under the name of civilization for centuries"

ripened once more and were culled by glad thousands.

With richly caparisoned pageantry, with fine democratic speechmaking, with orchestras, choirs, choruses, soloists, with lecturers, clergymen, suffragettes, scientists, with the President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., and the



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PRESIDENT OF THE M. P. P. & D. OF A.,  
INC.

*He attended*

President of the Rockefeller Foundation, the annual program of Chautauqua Institution was launched upon the sylvan shores of Lake Chautauqua, N. Y.

It was the 50th anniversary of the coming together of a little band of people who studied the Bible together in a Summer camp in 1874. They had been invited by Dr. John H. Vincent, preacher, later bishop, and his friend Lewis Miller, mowing-machine maker. The little band reassembled the next year and the next and many more. Their numbers grew. The original program of religious contemplation grew, reached out into other fields of human interest—Music, Education, Art, Politics. Each year the object was to make Chautauqua a richer, more colorful, more "improving" experience. As decades passed, "Chautauqua" became a word of many meanings. It meant, as well as the parent gathering and the name of a lake, town and county in New York, a great many similar gatherings in all parts of the country. It meant a kind of rock, of that geologic period known as the Upper Devonian, outcroppings of which are plentiful at Chautauqua, N. Y. Most of all it meant the "Chautauqua idea"—Democracy's endeavor to educate itself, as now practiced by "well over 10,000,000

people" despite the mountains of odium that have been heaped upon it by intellectuals.

Said William James: "I went in curiosity for a day. I stayed for a week, held spellbound by the charm and ease of everything, by the middle-class paradise, without a sin, without a victim, without a blot, without a tear. . . . You have culture, you have kindness, you have cheapness, you have equality. . . ."

### At Christiania

At Christiania, Norway, the International Federation of University Women finished its Convention in the Grand Hall of Christiania University; the visiting educators set forth for their 19 respective countries. During their stay, the women had marched in solemn procession through the streets, to be welcomed at the Grand Hall as guests of the Norwegian Government; had been addressed on individual morals in politics by Fridtjof Nansen, famed explorer, scientist, statesman, author; had elected, as President of their Congress, Virginia Gildersleeve,\* Dean of Barnard College, Manhattan; had resolved to collect a \$1,000,000 fund for international fellowships for university women; had been entertained by the American Legation, by Queen Maud at her country estate near Christiania, by the Christiania Municipality; had received telegraphic congratulations from Charles E. Hughes, Ramsay MacDonald, Lady Astor and many another.

### In Chicago

The Chicago Federation of Labor glowered at "intelligence tests" for children, adopted a report condemning their use in Chicago. To the Chicago Teachers' Federation this position seemed admirable; it, too, has attacked the school board's methods, has filled whole newspaper pages with opposition.

Said the Laborites' report: "To place the suggestion of inferiority in the thought of a little child is in itself outrageous, and to do this in the public schools, through an alleged 'scientific' system which shows more than 40% error, is a crime against childhood. . . ."

"The so-called 'intelligence tests,' as an alleged means of measuring native ability and 'intelligence,' is of very recent origin. . . . Group tests proved to be both cheap and speedy and were quickly injected into the public schools after the War."

\*Miss Virginia Crocheron Gildersleeve has been Professor of English and Dean of Barnard College since 1911. Born in 1877, educated at Brearley School (Manhattan), she received an A.B. degree at Barnard, an M.A. and a Ph.D. at Columbia, an LL.D. at Rutgers.

## SCIENCE

### Wool Glands

There were days when Sir John Mandeville and Baron von Münchhausen told tales and people swallowed them. People were no more credulous then than now, but less was known of the geography of the world and of what strange things might be discovered in unknown parts. It was unwise to doubt too much for fear of being danned later by the facts.

The average man today is in much the same position in regard to science. It is on this account that many tall stories about the miracles of gland-transplanting have gained popular credence.

The press recently broadcasted from Liège, Belgium, the announcement that Surgeon Serge Voronoff, famed French gland-grafter, had stated that it was possible to increase the wool crop of sheep by gland-transplanting. He added that he hoped, by repeating the process on several generations of sheep, to create a special breed unusually wool-productive. He said that he was experimenting on a flock of 3,000 sheep in Algeria.

It has long been known that the growth of hair, plumage, etc., is largely a secondary sex characteristic—i.e., that it is a sort of by-product of the activity of the sex glands. But Dr. Voronoff's claims—if, indeed, he has made them—go a great deal further than this simple scientific knowledge suggests. At the present stage of matters, these claims are a press report—no more; and it is well to keep in mind that the press's reports on scientific matters are generally about as reliable and discriminating as a plumber's reports on pharmacy or a cook's reports on literature.

### Einstein Again

The city of Chicago is flat. Around it the country is flat as it stretches away in all directions—except to the East, where there is fresh water. On this surrounding prairie, there lies a town called Clearing. Here on a piece of open ground, workmen have been busy laying a great amount of twelve-inch water-mains. They are the most curious water-mains that have ever been laid. There are 72,000 linear feet of them, connected with seven tons of lead to make the

joints air-tight. The labor of laying them alone is said to have cost \$7,500. There is no water nearby nor anybody to use water. What is more, the pipe runs approximately in a rectangle 1,800 ft. long and 1,200 ft. wide, with mirrors in the corners and a double row of pipe on one of the short sides, to provide a check on the accuracy of the work. Pumps are provided to exhaust the air from the pipes.

The purpose of this great project is experiment—experiment that deals with the Einstein theory. Chicago University, endowed by John D. Rockefeller, has had the money to obtain the best equipment, both in men and material, for experimental purposes. One of the men is the famous Physics Prof. Albert Abraham Michelson, who not so long ago measured the star, Betelgeuse, although he has other equally famous research and theories to his credit.

The object of this new experiment is best explained in the words which one of the experimenting physicists used to simplify the idea of the experiment for the understanding of the press:

"The object of the experiment is to determine whether or not two beams of light, traveling in opposite directions around the rectangle, require exactly the same time to complete the circuit. The system of mirrors at the four corners of the rectangle constitutes an interferometer—which is one of the most celebrated inventions of Prof. Michelson—and will make it possible to compare the time required for the two beams of light to make the circuit.

"The comparison will be brought down to within a fraction of the time required for light to make a single vibration. This time is exceedingly minute. The unit of time used in the experiment will be about 2,000,000 times 900,000 times 256 times smaller than the second.

"An observer recording the play of light on the mirrors will be able to detect the slightest variation in the velocity of the beams through the longer and the shorter legs of the rectangle. If no difference in the time of the rival beams is perceived it will be apparent that light is not affected by the earth's rotation; in other words, that the ether rotates with the earth.

"It is at this point that the actual bearing of the experiment on the Einstein theory of relativity enters, for, according to that theory, one beam should travel around the circuit in slightly less time than the other. Generally speaking, proof that the ether rotates with the earth will be considered as contradicting the Einstein theory."

### Synthetic Lumber

One result of the steady deforestation of the U. S. by timber-cutting concerns has been a steady rise in the price of lumber. The day was when few commodities in this country were as cheap as building-lumber. This condition has now become definitely a thing of the past.

Now the proposal is advanced to make synthetic lumber on a wholesale scale out of waste sugar-cane fibre and other such industrial by-products. B. G. Dahlberg of Chicago is the proponent of this idea and a frank enthusiast over its practical possibilities.

Synthetic lumber, according to Mr. Dahlberg, is actually superior to natural lumber in several ways. For one thing, it possesses superior insulating qualities; homes built of it would be cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter in consequence and coal bills would thereby be reduced. Secondly, it deadens sound and would thus make dwellings more comfortable and even more healthy. Finally, it is cheaper than natural timber, and being lighter as well, would incur lower transportation charges, which are an important element in lumber costs. As Mr. Dahlberg sees it, the rapid depletion of U. S. forests is bound to make of synthetic lumber manufacturing one of the world's greatest future industries.

### Unscuttling

On June 21, 1919, the German fleet lay at anchor in Scapa Flow. Its pride had long since been broken and it lay captive with only skeleton crews of Germans aboard. In accordance with a preconcerted plan, the Germans opened the sea cocks, let their High Seas Fleet sink to the bottom. There were some 74 ships at anchor at the time and many of them sank before the British could beach them.

Last week, the British Admiralty sold two battle cruisers, the *Hindenburg* and the *Seydlitz*, and 24 destroyers—sold them as they lie upon the bottom. They went "cheap"—from \$1,250 to \$7,500 each, depending less upon the size of the vessel than on the depth at which it lies. Cox & Danks, the buyers, have the business of "unscuttling" the ships and junking them. The vessels lie in from 60 to 160 ft. of water. It is one of the greatest salvaging problems which have ever been undertaken.

To raise the destroyers, which is the easier task, Cox & Danks bought a floating marine dry-dock which formerly belonged to the Germans. This was remodeled to act as a double pontoon. By passing cables under the hull of a destroyer and attaching hooks, it was hoped that the destroyer could be lifted in two days. The first attempt was a failure. The cables



snapped after the destroyer had been lifted seven feet; the lifting-gear was badly damaged.

On another destroyer a different method is being used. Cables are attached to the sunken vessel and to floating barges. When the tide goes out, the cables are tightened; the incoming tide then lifts the barges and the vessel together. The whole group is thereupon towed into shallower water until the sunken vessel grounds—and the process is repeated. Needless to say, this is slow work.

The procedure with the large battle cruisers will be somewhat different. The *Hindenburg* lies in 66 ft. of water, on an even keel, with its upper works projecting above water. Divers have examined it. Seaweed has completely mantled its lower surfaces. The interior is fairly well intact, even to champagne bottles in the wardroom. Barnacles and muscles encrust the sides; mud and sand have drifted in. The divers will be called upon to shut the sea-cocks, to close all the openings with metal patches and concrete plugs. Then a six-foot pipe will be sunk through the decks; pumps having a lifting capacity of 5,000 tons of water an hour will be lowered. If everything is plugged up, the ship will become buoyant and rise to the surface. There are many "ifs" in the process, however. The divers may have great trouble in discovering all the openings. Bulkheads may be weak or damaged, may give way when pressure is put on them. It will be a great task.

If the job is successful, the cruiser, when floated, will be relieved of its heavy upper parts and used as a pontoon for raising other ships.

## Home from the Hill

The Mt. Everest Expedition of 1924 returned to humanity and civilization. Gen. Bruce, head of the expedition, who was forced to retire because of an attack of malaria (*TIME*, June 16) rode out of Darjeeling and met the returning party several miles in the country. When the party reached the town, Lady Lytton and her guests gave it a handsome welcome. Gen. Bruce and Lieut. Col. Norton settled down to wind up the affairs of the expedition before returning to Calcutta.

The returned men were generally in good health, particularly the native porters, who were professing they had enjoyed the trip as a sort of great picnic at high wages.

In the last of a series of articles for the London *Times*, Lieut. Col. Norton discussed several questions:

1) Should Everest be attempted?  
2) Will Everest be reattempted? 3) Can Everest be climbed?

1) In reply to those who pointed out that seven porters lost their lives in the unsuccessful attempt of 1922 and

that Mallory and Irvine lost their lives this year, without the prospect of any material gain for either the climbers or the human race, he answered with a question: "Isn't it a goodish thing to run some risks, undergo some hardships for an ideal divorced from sordid considerations?"

2) As to the question of a second attempt, the financial backing, of course, depended on the Mt. Everest Committee. But the members of the expedition felt, on account of the loss of friends and the setbacks endured, that Everest must be climbed.

3) The last question, "Can Everest be climbed?" Colonel Norton answered with one word, "Assuredly." His reasons were that much more had been accomplished this year than in 1922 and many things had been learned. Only about 800 ft. of the mountain remained to be climbed. Indeed, this may have been climbed by the two men who were lost. It was established that porters could carry the necessary equipment to nearly 27,000 ft. Under favorable conditions, he believed, a camp could be established at 27,300 ft. The main struggle was to have the party in good physical condition before making the last attempt. By making 250 ft. more on each of the two days before the final "dash," only about 1,800 ft. need be made on the last day. This year the parties made between 1,400 and 1,500 ft. on the last day, but their physical condition was poor because of earlier hardships. If the higher camps could be made more comfortable, as Col. Norton believed they could be, the climbers would be in better physical condition.

## Deep-Sea Radio

A novelty, but hardly a stunt, in radiocasting was turned loose upon the air by Station WIP, the Gimbel Brothers store in Philadelphia. A diver was sent down to the ocean bottom at Atlantic City. A telephone in his helmet was attached to a cable connected with the shore. Here there was an amplifier connected by telephone with the broadcasting station in Philadelphia. From the scientific standpoint there was nothing very difficult in this achievement.

The diver on the sea bottom, 50 ft. down, described what he saw. As anybody knows who has been there, the sea bottom is no more interesting than an equal stretch of dry land, unless one is especially interested in seaweed or fish. The diver was on the bottom for only six or seven minutes, but he managed to find two sunken ships and several bottles of bootleg rum with the corks removed. The romance of the sea bottom is generally in inverse proportion to the extent of one's familiarity with it.

# THE PRESS

## East vs. West

A writer for *Newspaperdom*, journalistic trade-sheet, compared newspapers of the West and East, noted differences. He proposed that Eastern editors learn from Westerners:

1) "Greater local pride and booster spirit." (Said he: "The booster spirit of the Far West is familiar to everyone.")

2) "Greater attention to school news."

3) "Higher subscription prices."

That the West learn from the East:

1) "More attention to the man who writes to the papers" (i.e., cinema, sport, health, politics, joke fans.)

2) "Better sporting departments."

3) "Better first pages."

4) "Snappier news and editorial writing."

The writer then closed, mellifluously: "Papers everywhere are splendidly good."

There are, obviously, exceptions to the rules thus laid down. What newspaper, save the *Chicago Tribune*, could "boost" its home town with more incessant ardor than the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, the *Baltimore Sun*, the *Bridgeport Post*, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* or the *New York World*? What newspaper could, in fairness to its readers, carry more educational news than that earnest sheet, the *Christian Science Monitor*? What newspaper would dare charge more than five cents, as do the *New York Evening Post* and that earnest sheet, the *Christian Science Monitor*?

Or, to face about, what could be "snappier" news writing than:

"They're digging up some of the wildest riding buckaroos that ever forked a Texas bronco right here in New Orleans."—(*New Orleans Item*, in a story on an American Legion rodeo.)

"State's Attorney Crowe and his staff of picked assistants, assigned to prosecute the murderers of little Bobby Franks, jumped into their fighting regalia last night and launched a double-fisted attack upon the defense."—(*Chicago Tribune*).

"There is one bootlegger in Oakland who will think twice hereafter before he calls prospective customers on the telephone."

"Chief McSorley answered his private telephone yesterday and was dumfounded when a voice asked if he wanted those 'two cases of real, old Scotch today.'"

"This is the Chief of Police."

"Suffering cats! I've been double-crossed again," the man on the telephone cried savagely, as he slammed





# SUCH TALES AS MEN TELL —UNDER THE HAUNTING STARS!

Painted pictures courtesy First National and Metro.



— "Well! If the girl did not look as if she wanted to be kidnapped! She now stood framed in the dark background, her lips slightly parted, her hair in disorder after the exertion, the gleam not yet faded out of her glorious and sparkling eyes." Thus does Conrad paint the elusive Nina, the Malay girl who married a white-trader in *Almayer's Folly*.

— "Certain streets have an atmosphere of their own. One of such streets is the Canobbieri. If Paris had a Canobbieri it would be a little Marseilles." Thus begins *The Arrow of Gold* in a street of sunny southern France.

— "Through the mesh of scattered hair her face looked like the face of a golden statue with living eyes. Her lips were composed in a graceful curve, the upward poise of the half averted head gave to her whole person the expression of a wild defiance. Then she smiled. 'You are beautiful,' he whispered."—From the picture of a native princess whom blundering, voluptuous Willem discovers in the jungle during a wonderfully dramatic moment in *An Outcast of the Islands*.

— "His strength was immense, and in his great lumpy paws, bulging like brown boxing gloves on the end of furry forearms, the heaviest objects were handled like playthings."—Such was the extraordinary boatswain who played his part in that drama in the China Sea as told in *Typhoon*. Conrad's variety of vivid characters is one of the outstanding qualities of his work.

— "This coast has been known for ages to the armed wanderers of these seas as 'The Shore of Refuge.' It has no name on the charts, but the wreckage of many defeats unerringly drifts into its creeks."—This was the strange spot of foreboding in the South Seas where the Travers yacht struck on a reef, and where Lingard fell in love with the beautiful wife of the yachtsman in *The Rescue*.

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friendships with other hearts and souls that are caught in the swirling currents of life.

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up the receiver."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

## George

Publisher Hearst, mindful of the patrimony he must one day bequeath George, W. R. Jr., John Randolph and Elbert Hearst, bethought him the time had come when the eldest son should learn to tend his father's journalistic flocks. So George, aged 19, was marched into the offices of the *San Francisco Examiner*, and introduced as the new assistant publisher, acting chief. This was thought proper and fitting because the *Examiner's* clientele was the first flock Publisher Hearst himself tended as a youth. He had it from his father, even as George now has it from his. Whether or not the vast numbers of other Hearst sheep will be divided between W. R. Jr., John, Randolph and Elbert or entrusted to George alone, remains to be seen. The others are 16, 14 and 8 (twins) respectively, still in school, may go to college. George, a student at the University of California, eloped in March, 1923, with Blanche Louise Wilbur a fellow student. (TIME, Apr. 7, 1923).

## Journalese

There is a story of which you have read every word before. Yet it was thought so interesting by F. P. A., famed Cylumist of *The New York World*, that he published it entire for the benefit of his discriminating readers. It damns newspaper writing as completely as such writing ever was damned. Yet every word of it was written by newspaper men. Here it is:

### 4 LEAP TO DEATH AS TINY TOT SOBS FOR SUBWAY JAM

Thousands Flee Heat When Thugs  
Seize Woman Lost Fifteen Years  
with Marked Bills

### VICTORY SURE, HE SOBS

All Night Searchers Held on Heavy  
Bail as Heroine Sweeps City

They buried Jimmy Lefkowitz yesterday, and all Pearl street was in mourning. When the hold-up men entered the place, each flourishing two guns, the telephone operator bravely remained at her post, making sure that all the guests had been aroused.

In scanty attire more than 100 men and women fled through the smoke-filled halls and escaped to the street, while firemen battled with great sheets of flame that swept in from the open sea at a velocity of sixty miles an hour. At the suggestion of the mayor, however, the indorsement was made unanimous.

Searchers combed the entire countryside in an all-night hunt, but could only report that tens of thousands visited the beaches to obtain relief from the sultry weather.

She could no longer endure the mis-

treatment of her stepmother, Jennie said, and so she took \$1.63 from her toy bank and was appointed Secretary of the Transit Commission after an acrimonious debate on the part that women



© Keystone

HEARST & SON  
"George was marched—"  
(From a snapshot taken in 1907)

will play in the national election. Conservative estimates placed the damage at \$10,000. At the hospital the victim said his attention had been called to the assault shortly after the gangster had shot him down.

Climbing slowly to the dizzy height of the upper span while the breathless crowd watched in an agony of suspense, the man poised for a fleeting second and then plunged into a mass of correspondence which had accumulated during his absence. An immediate blood transfusion was decided on.

"I shot him because I loved him," the woman chuckled, according to the police, who found her loitering in the subway station with \$15 in marked bills and a State bonus blank. She said it was the roughest voyage of her sixty years' experience in the North Atlantic. "And besides," she added with eyes a-twinkle, "I never said that the Prince proposed to me."

The label on the bottle was marked "Cyanide," but despite the forty-minute tie-up, the speaker predicted an overwhelming majority in the event the prisoner was released on bail. There was no insurance.

# MEDICINE

## Research Prohibited

The ordinary process when a vicious disease is discovered is to isolate and experiment with methods of control and cure. But there is one disease in which this method will not be used. The U. S. Government forbids it, for what it regards as good and sufficient reasons. Not least of these is that the disease is too vicious for study.

This disease is the hoof and mouth disease. As a matter of fact, the disease is very old. It has been ravaging Europe for a great many years, and has there been studied.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace last week denied a petition of the Los Angeles County Medical Association for an investigation of the disease. His reasons were five:

1) Only cursory study of the disease could be made in infected areas; because the U. S. has long since adopted a policy of immediately slaughtering all infected animals;

2) Because of the long time that Europe has been experimenting there is little hope of finding a successful cure;

3) The disease is so infectious that it would be almost impossible to keep it from spreading while research was going on;

4) Undoubtedly if it became known that research was going on, many States would place embargoes on all shipments of goods from the State in which the work was being done;

5) If the research was to be successful it would probably have to be carried on for months if not years, with the danger of the infection's spreading throughout the entire period.

Experiments in other countries have been uniformly unsuccessful.

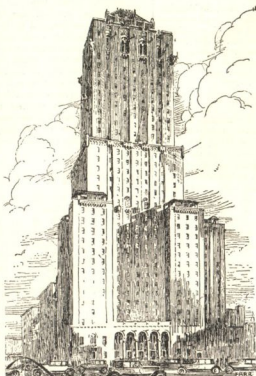
In Germany the disease escaped during experiments, and the Government had to pay heavy damages. England experimented aboard an old war ship, but failed because it was impossible to prevent the healthy control animals from contracting the disease. In France the effort was also given up. Although special buildings were built and every known precaution was taken, the disease repeatedly "jumped" out of control.

It seems, definitely, that the hoof and mouth disease is the one thing in the world that is too dangerous to monkey with.

The question has been asked: What will happen if in the course of bacterial evolution an equally vicious and infectious human disease should develop. Our humanitarian ideas would not permit us to use the exterminative method employed against the hoof and mouth disease. Fortunately such a condition is not imminent.

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# BUSINESS & FINANCE

## Current Situation

A remarkable change in sentiment regarding business has taken place during the last six weeks. For a time everyone was pessimistic about everything. Next agriculture, chain stores, electrical equipments and utility enterprises took heart. Money declined. The foreign situation brightened. The political nominations were assuring. Even the industrials, which are not yet out of the woods, took heart. Now the average individual is becoming optimistic about everything.

These emotional swings in business sentiment must be rather carefully discounted by the conservative student of affairs. In business, as elsewhere, there is no perfect Heaven nor any utter Hell. The worst situation has some promise in it, while there is always something seriously the matter with every "period of prosperity," even from the beginning. The developments of the past two months are quite generally encouraging, yet common sense is still needed to counterbalance the fervid rhetoric of the revivalist school of business prophets.

Easy money is no doubt the crux of the present situation. It is alleviating the inevitable shock of a liquidation of real estate and rentals. It is carrying many industrial concerns which have been sick ever since 1920 and are even sicker today. It is facilitating railway and utility mergers, and European recovery. But unless it leads to inflation, American business remains distinctly spotty. The Kansas farmer this year is in luck, while the textile-mill operator of New England is distinctly out of luck. The time for the average business man to shut his eyes and dive in has not yet arrived.

## Steel's Extra Dividend

Financial opinion, impressed with the severity of the current steel slump, was dubious regarding the showing which the U. S. Steel Corporation would make during the second quarter of 1924. When recently the results of operation for the three months ending June 30, 1924, were announced, however, a more optimistic attitude was prompted. During this period, net earnings of the Steel Corporation were \$41,381,039, or \$3.44 on each common share, compared with net of \$50,075,445 for the first quarter of 1924 and \$47,858,181 in the second quarter of 1923.

The surprising stability of U. S. Steel earnings was attributed to the large unfilled orders on the Corporation's books, which have been very largely reduced during the past three months. During the first six months of this year, net earnings have amounted to \$8.47 a share on Steel common stock. This remarkable showing justified the directors in declaring, in addition to

the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share, the "extra" dividend of 50c inaugurated last quarter. Banker George F. Baker declared that the stock was now practically on a \$7 basis annually—and he ought to know.

After the payment of \$6,304,919 in dividends to preferred stockholders, and \$8,895,293 to common stockholders, there was still \$8,575,079 left to add to the company's already enormous surplus.

In this Presidential year, the showing made by such a bellwether corporation as U. S. Steel is not devoid of political interest and significance. Next to the agricultural revival, it is perhaps the most encouraging economic sign for the reflection of Mr. Coolidge.

## Trunk-Line Plan

For some time conferences between the leading trunk-line railroads into New York have been going on. They have been held alternately in the headquarters of the Pennsylvania and the New York Central, and besides the representatives of those roads, officials of the B. & O. and the Van Sweringen, heads of the new "Nickel Plate" merger, have attended. The inclusion of the latter, incidentally, proves that they have "arrived" in the railroad sense.

The purpose of these conferences has been to develop a plan of consolidation according to the terms of the Transportation Act, yet satisfactory to the leading roads themselves. Apart from the New England roads, there are now nine roads in this territory, and the problem really is how they can be reduced to four groups.

Not since the days of Harriman and Hill has the country seen so much enthusiasm for railroad mergers, or such a gathering of chieftains to cooperate in railroad consolidations. The definite conclusions of the conferences has not been announced, but the bare fact that they are being held is in itself highly significant.

## "Nickel Plate" Merger

Merging railroad systems is easier discussed than accomplished. Last week the new "Nickel Plate" merger provided the main topic of conversation in Wall Street, as well as a large part of the speculative security trading occurring there.

O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen spent a busy week. Between conferences with G. F. Baker over the acquisition of the Erie, and conferences with J. & W. Seligman & Co., bankers for the Pere Marquette Railway, with regard to taking over that system also, the Cleveland brothers had their hands

completely full. Apparently the horse-trading" stage of the negotiations has been reached and passed. If the terms are right, the creation of a consolidated "Nickel Plate" system out of the original New York, Chicago & St. Louis, the Erie, the C. & O., and the Pere Marquette offers very distinct advantages to the latter three roads as well as to the first-named line. The U. S. is coming into a tremendous railway-merger period—is in fact already in it. Little roads are bound to be swallowed by someone who will not bite too hard. On the other hand, the trunk-line roads must look to their laurels, too.

Nevertheless, railroad merging is a complicated business, full of legal and economic difficulties, easily stalled by the clash of personalities or the desire to hold out for better terms. Yet the present lenient attitude of the Administration and the current ease in the money market are too favorable to permit undue delay in needless negotiations. Evidently the railroads are earnestly desirous of finishing their mergers while the sun still shines.

## The D., T. & I.

The Detroit, Toledo and Ironton, Henry Ford's railroad, is justifying its employees' faith in its earning powers. On Nov. 1, 1923, the railroad (i.e., Mr. Ford) inaugurated a plan whereby the road's employees could purchase investment certificates in the road out of their earnings. To date, \$162,994 has been so invested by the road's employees. For the first half of 1924, they will receive 6% on their "investment certificates"—which is at the rate of 12% per annum.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 1 granted authority to build 56 miles of new line for the D., T. & I. at a cost of about \$7,500,000, as well as to issue first mortgage bonds to raise the funds. The new line will extend from Malinta, Ohio, to Durban, Mich., and will serve to shorten haulage distances over the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton line.

## Check vs. Cash

The recurrence of pay-roll robberies in Manhattan has led the Merchants' Association to investigate the desirability of paying employees by check instead of with cash. The Association has discovered that "generally speaking, employers liked the scheme, employees viewed it with disfavor, and the banks were on the fence."

Employers who pay entirely by check claim for the practice that it prevented robberies and hold-ups, as well as disputes over the accuracy of payments; in addition, it entailed less clerical work, provided an automatic receipt for



payments, and educated employees in using banking facilities.

Opponents of the payment-by-check plan, on the other hand, maintain that it offended employees by making generally known the amounts of their wages and salaries, that it wasted time by forcing employees to cash their checks in banking hours, and that it created a new danger of dealing with "raised" checks.

From the banking standpoint, it is open question whether the extra trouble to which banks are put is recompensed in the aggregate deposits gained; also, special methods of identification are necessitated to enable tellers to cash pay checks with safety and confidence.

## Macaroni

Macaroni was manufactured in the U. S. 50 years ago. But not until the last 25 years has the product assumed importance. The heavy Italian immigration after 1900 did much to increase the demand for it. Just before the War, there were 373 macaroni factories in the U. S., whose output was 250 million pounds annually; in addition, 130 million pounds were imported.

During the War, European macaroni was practically unobtainable here, and the U. S. industry grew. By 1920 there were 450 producers with a production of about 450 million pounds, while our imports fell to only one million pounds. Meanwhile, per capita consumption here had risen slightly from 3.9 pounds to a little over 4 pounds annually.

In 1923, imports of macaroni rose to 3½ million pounds, most of it from Italy. But the U. S. in the same year exported over 7 million pounds of home-made macaroni to the United Kingdom, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, San Domingo, Belgium, Honduras, Panama, China, Japan, Australia.

Italy still leads easily as the chief macaroni exporting nation, however. Last year, she exported over 35 million pounds. France ran a good second with about 30 million pounds.

## Super-Power

With money available at low rates and an attitude of live and let live prevalent in public opinion, utility companies of the hydro-electric variety have been enjoying a considerable boom. There has been in consequence unusual

interest shown in plans by various engineers and engineering associations for the establishment of "super-power" systems over wide areas of the country. A sub-committee of the Northeastern Super-power Committee, headed by Secretary Hoover, has completed a report upon possibilities of this sort for the New England and Middle Atlantic States.

The Committee represents both Federal and State officials, and was intended to promote cooperation between local and national authorities in merging and consolidating hydro-electric problems and equipment. The sub-committee's report is mainly concerned with the production of electric power from coal, since in the northeastern section under consideration water power can supply only 25% of the power required. The recommendations of the report include the linking up of power systems now local only, and the construction of central facilities for creating and storing surplus power. Such a system would, the sub-committee states, result in the saving of more than 50 million tons of coal annually, as well as larger power reserves and less danger of interrupted service. Such a unified system, too, would facilitate the conversion of railroads to electric power from steam, and make power available even on the farms.

## Coffee

So large a proportion of the world's supply of coffee is raised in the Brazilian states of San Paulo and Santos that the recent revolution in that section has had an important effect on the world coffee market. Spot coffee in New York rose in July to 17.15 cents—its highest price since 1921. America has gone ahead drinking coffee as usual, but about 800,000 bags of coffee which normally would by this time have reached Santos ready for shipment here are still held in the Brazilian interior by the revolt. The present visible supply of Brazilian coffee in the United States is only 887,102 bags—about six weeks' supply.

In all, about 22 million bags of coffee are consumed by the world at the present time; 10,700,000 bags go to the U. S. A. alone, 10,300,000 to European countries, and about 1,000,000 elsewhere. Coffee dealers question whether, apart from the Brazilian revolution, production is keeping up with consumption. The forthcoming Brazilian crop is estimated at 9,500,000 bags, about 6,000,000 bags will be produced elsewhere, and there is a world's visible supply of some 5,000,000 bags—making 20,000,000 bags altogether.

This situation is responsible, according to the coffee trade, for the fact that, although the Brazilian revolution has apparently been completely put down, the price of coffee has not fallen back to where it started from before the revolution occurred.

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## What Is the Needed Factor?

In spite of abnormally easy money rates, business as a whole has not improved to any marked degree. But, in July, the stock market's decided advance has seemed to indicate a substantial business revival in prospect.

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# SPORT

## Britannia

Leaning gallantly aslant, flouncing a foamy white ruffle at her gay forefoot, her great bellying sails stretched taut aloft, *Britannia* rushed past the finish buoy off Bournemouth, England, was saluted winner. Thus ruling the North Sea, this long, slender creature of grace and majesty delighted the heart of the ruler of all Britain, whose yacht she is.

Astern of *Britannia* sailed *Lulworth*, plaything of P. H. Coats (thread man). Still further astern, in the billowy offing, *White Heather* and Sir Thomas (tea) Lipton's 23-metre *Shamrock IV* tacked slowly toward shore, their sea-men low in heart after lubber-luck. These two had led the race, bowling along bow and bow, until, as they swung by a boatmark, the *Shamrock* crashed the *White Heather*.

## Golf

Canada. On the 18th green of the Beaconsfield course at Montreal, Que., a golf ball nestled close to the hole. Since sailing off the first tee it had been smitten only 68 times. Up walked A. H. Murray, professional at the Montreal Country Club, proprietor of the ball. He seized his putter, twitched his wrist, the ball rolled askew, missed the cup. Undismayed, Murray whisked it in on his 70th stroke. He had won the Canadian Professional Championship (open to Canadians only) by a two-stroke margin. Nicol Thompson, of Hamilton, "ran up" with 146 strokes. U. S. golfers were not barred from the Canadian Open at Mount Bruno, Que., three days later. Galleries flocked after slouching Leo Diegel of Washington, D. C., and Gene Sarazen, "grinning runt" of Briarcliff, N. Y. Leo ticked off a 285 for the title, Gene 287 for second. Other Americans in the annual border raid: W. Macfarlane, Tuckahoe, N. Y., 288; J. Farrell, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 291; W. E. Melhorn, St. Louis, 293; Clarence P. Hackney, Atlantic City, (1923 winner), 295. Ablest Canadian: A. Kay Lambton, of Toronto, seventh with 297.

Greenwich. Toiling up hills, jolting down, amateur guests of the Greenwich Country Club, Conn., qualified behind Reginald M. Lewis, one of golf's imps. He was at home among all the blind shots Greenwich presents, literally and in the figure 71. The match players dwindled away, including Imp Lewis to two juveniles—W. H. Taft Jr. of Dartmouth College and Montclair, N. J., and J. J. Mapes, of Harvard University and Easthampton, L. I. Recalling how those Greenwich hills had seen him larrupped by Dexter Cum-

ings in the Intercollegiate Final (TIME, July 7) Taft larrupped Mapes.

Women. The long tiled porch of Shenecosssett Country Club, at New London, Conn., was all a-titter and a-flutter with 175 women, flocked thither for one of the season's larger invitation tournaments. Sober and serious, young Glenna Collett, of



© International

GLENN

Few face her without a tremor

Providence, R. I., moved among them, wondering if she could win another leg on the Griswold Trophy. As the week wore on, the seasoned Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, of Philadelphia, disposed of her opponents most stoutly, coursing around often under 80. Glenna continued pensive as she brushed her own antagonists aside. Finally the two met; Glenna cracked out a scorching drive, Mrs. Hurd hooked into the fence. At the 15th, Glenna won the leg she so wanted. A newspaper account spoke of Miss Virginia Palmer, of Shenecosssett, whom Glenna whipped 7 and 6 in the first round, as a "frightened opponent." Few, indeed, face Glenna without a tremor. At Lake Forest, Ill., the Onwentsia links swarmed with 152 golfing Amazons beginning play for the Women's Western title, but Glenna had not rushed out to mingle with them. Champion Miriam Burns, of Kansas City, and National Champion Edith Cummings ruled the scene.

Edith, who was raised amid Owentensia's daisies and knows every hole on the prairie, including those made by gophers, had little trouble navigating the rainsoaked course in 84, low medal.

## "Big Four"

Open fields on Long Island reverberated with the furious drumming of horses' hoofs. Riders shouted and strained. There was heard the solid impact of bodies, the crash of weap-

ons, the slap and squeak of straining leather.

It was not Indian warfare nor even a rodeo, but U. S. poloists preparing to defend the International Challenge Cup\* against an English invasion next month. Crowds along the side-boards at Westbury and Port Washington trained their glasses. The Defense Committee of the U. S. Polo Association (H. P. Whitney, R. E. Strawbridge Sr., L. E. Stoddard, D. Milburn) scrutinized closely the aspirants for the "Big Four" as they beat the willow-wood balls about in practice matches three times a week.

Charged with selecting the final combination, the Defense Committee shifted and experimented with a White team (first) and a Blue (second), later called A and B.

Their chief problems were to find a No. 1 man, to decide on a No. 3.

Their material:

Devereux Milburn—officially named captain of the U. S. team, a seasoned campaigner of all the International matches since 1909, often called "world's greatest polo player." He plays at Back, a hard-hitting, hard-bodied tactician. The English fear him as they fear no other American.

Thomas Hitchcock Jr.—his father played on the first U. S. team to meet England, in 1886. He, now only 24, played against England in 1921, was a titan on the offense. His power and accuracy with a mallet are prodigious, his strokes are long, high loops. He was certain of his old position at No. 2.

Malcolm Stevenson—a substitute on the 1914 "Big Four." A smallish man, short and dark, he is not spectacular in a mêlée. His play is clever, steady defense at No. 3, where he pairs splendidly with Milburn and does the backing up during Milburn's tearing charges. His handicap, 9 goals, is but one less than Hitchcock's and Milburn's.

Eric Pedley—a range, youthful Californian, the first Westerner to be even mentioned for an International tour. Within two weeks of appearing on an Eastern field he displaced J. Watson Webb at No. 1 on Team A with smashing play. He is an all-round athlete, magnificent horseman. During one match, he surprised the gallery when he crouched over his horse's neck, jockey-like, in "riding off" an opponent. The ordinary method is to sit clamped in the saddle.

J. Watson Webb—a 9-goal man,

\*International polo dates from 1886, when a team from Hurlingham, England, visited the U. S. The Challenge Cup, then donated by The Westchester Polo Association, remained at Hurlingham, safe from U. S. attacks in 1900 and 1902. In 1909, Harry Payne Whitney organized a "Big Four," bore off the Cup to Meadow Brook. The U. S. defended ably in 1911 and 1913. In 1914 the English retreated, to lose again in 1921, the most recent series. Two out of three matches are played.

No. 3 of the 1921 team. With Pedley filling the position he was experimenting for, he would probably displace Stevenson at No. 3 if any one.

**Robert E. Strawbridge Jr.**—Trying for No. 3, this young Philadelphian for days concealed the fact of a broken rib, but ultimately had to lose a week's practice. Sound, he might beat out Webb and Stevenson or even Pedley.

**Louis E. Stoddard**—No. 1 of the 1921 team, since relapsed but still potential.

**Earl W. Hopping**—a useful offense man, fresh from English triumphs, but not likely to budge Hitchcock or Pedley.

**Stephen Sanford**—fitfully brilliant.

**Morgan Belmont**—6-goal man.

...

At Hurlingham, English polo Mecca, two factions grumbled at each other over the choice of a British team. Keenness to snare the Cup roused their feelings. Then announcement was made: Maj. T. W. Kirkwood or Lieut.-Col. T. P. Melville, No. 1; Maj. G. H. Phipps-Horneby, No. 2; Maj. F. B. Hurndall, No. 3; Louis Lacey, back. Alternate No. 2 or 3, Maj. E. G. Atkinson. Alternate back, Maj. Vivian Lockett.

Horneby's play is said to depend, for some mental reason, on Kirkwood's presence in front of him. Lockett is the sole member of the 1921 contingent.

...

The S.S. *Minnetonka* docked in Manhattan, unshipped 46 mounts for the Englishmen, escorted by Col. Melville. Eight of these steeds will soon be followed over by their owner, Edward of Wales. Of this latter, said Melville: "He's quite a good rider and a damn sight braver than I."

...

## Speed

At Ardsley, N. Y., 24 golfers propelled a single ball about a 6,100-yd. course in 24 min. 51 sec.\* Playing in relays, the players lay in wait at calculated intervals, shot the ball along when it came to them, were whisked ahead by motors to new stations when their shots had been played. The score was not reported.

...

## Tennis

**Davis Cup.** Zonal elimination play continued for the right to challenge the U. S. for the Davis Cup.

At Eastbourne, England, France arose and broke her semi-final tie with England, won 3 matches to 2.

At Evian-les-Bains, France smothered

\*A comfortable 18-hole round normally takes a ball 2 hours or more—if it does not get lost.

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ered Czecho-Slovakia, won the European Zone test.

At Bay Ridge, N. J., Australia mastered China in the American Zone play, qualified to meet Mexico at Baltimore in the semi-finals.

At Ellis Island, N. Y., the Japanese team, en route from France to play Canada, was detained, Firpo-like, for passport discrepancies, released on parole telephonically from Washington.

**Seabright.** Out of the Seabright Bowl in New Jersey, annual invitation event, popped several surprises. Nathaniel Niles of Boston upset Clarence Griffin of California and Dean Mathey of Manhattan, both "seeded" in the draw. Lucien E. Williams, droll Chicagoan, overthrew Fritz Mercier of Philadelphia, Longwood Bowl winner; Willard Crocker, Canadian Davis Cup captain; Harvey Snodgrass, of California, No. 9 in national ranking. Howard Kinsey took the finals from his fellow Californian, jaunty, courageous, diminutive William M. Johnston, No. 2 in national ranking, onetime National and World's Champion. (Johnston was not "through." He had yielded up his tonsils five weeks before.)

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**GOLF & TENNIS**

Massachusetts met for Southern California honors. Tilden of Philadelphia smote Chapin of Springfield hip and thigh, though his own thigh and ankle ached from a stumble.

**Collegiate.** Onto the courts at Eastbourne, England, strolled several young Oxonians, several young Canucks. They undid their white knitted mufflers, slid out of their gay striped blazers. They politely volleyed with their guests—several young Elis, several young "Red Bellies" (Harvards). They conveniently trounced their guests, 15 matches to 6, politely strolled in to tea. These matches are now an annual occurrence.





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## AERONAUTICS

### Globe Flight

On July 31 the American world fliers were to start on the last lap of their journey around the earth's crust. On that day the fog curled its haunches and lay down like a great gray beast from the Orkney Islands to Iceland. For two days, it did not stir. The fliers waited; all was ready. They had made the brief trip from Brough to Kirkwall easily, with a tall wind following them; in Kirkwall the engines had been tuned for the last time, final preparations had been made, even to giving each plane a carrier pigeon. The patrol of U. S. Navy vessels had reached their stations, forming a chain of safety. In Iceland, the natives of tiny villages had erected signs in English to welcome the airmen.

On Aug. 2, the fog still lingered, but the three planes took the air, pointing their noses north. Almost immediately they became separated; the fog was impenetrable. Hopeless of keeping their course, and fearing a collision, two planes—those of Lieuts. Smith and Wade—wheeled and turned back toward Scotland. One, the *New Orleans* of Lieut. Eric Nelson, kept on. Over 500 miles of icy and puckered water, through the confusing mist-banks, the *New Orleans* flew like a bodiless falcon, invisible, intrepid, swift. At first Lieut. Nelson feared that the course was lost. Then he sighted the *Bilingsley*, from which he took his direction, as she was steaming in the line of flight. He followed the same procedure when he sighted the *Reid* and the *Raleigh*. At 3:40 in the afternoon he reached Iceland, the total time of the flight having been 8 hrs. and 40 min. "It was a cinch after the first two hours," said he, "but at the beginning it was nip and tuck."

Meanwhile, the planes which had put back waited for another chance to attempt the most perilous flight of their journey home. On Sunday, they hopped off. The sun was shining; there was no hint of fog. Wade had trouble starting. Before the flight had been long under way, word was received on board the U. S. S. *Richmond* that he had been forced down by engine trouble off the Island of Suderoe, in the Faroe group. The destroyer hurried to his rescue, assisted by a British trawler. In an effort to hoist the plane on board the trawler, part of the lifting mechanism broke, cracking the propeller, demolishing the port wing. Lieut. Wade, after so much dared, so much achieved, saw his plane in ruin and relinquished the flight. Smith went on, reaching Iceland, where he and Nelson prepared for their jump to Greenland.

## COMING & GOING

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

On the *Minnetonka* (Atlantic Transport)—Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, President Emeritus of Yale University; B. Arkell, President of the Beechnut Products Co.; Lieutenant-General Kamaji Wada, leading a military mission from Japan; 46 British polo ponies for the International matches.

On the *Aquitania* (Cunard)—Miss Helen Wills and Vincent Richards, Olympic Tennis Champions; the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., Commissioner for the League of Nations to Care for Russian Refugees; Alfred C. Bedford, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey; Howard Heinz (nickles); William B. Leeds with his wife (Princess Xenia of Greece); Major E. D. Metcalfe, Esquire to the Prince of Wales, to make arrangements for the latter's visit to the U. S.

On the *Olympic* (White Star)—George F. Baker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank (Manhattan); Willis H. Booth, President of the International Chamber of Commerce, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Co. (Manhattan); Sir James Arthur Salter, Economic and Financial Director of the League of Nations; Avery Hopwood and Arthur Richman, playwrights.

On the *Resolute* (United American)—The victorious Yale Olympic Crew.

On the *George Washington* (United States)—Gen. Pershing and members of the Battlefield Monument Commission; King C. Gillette (safety razors).

On the *President Roosevelt* (United States)—Lou E. Holland, President of the Advertising Clubs of the World; William C. Prout, President of the Amateur Athletic Union.

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

On the *Olympic* (White Star)—Henry Morgenthau, Chairman of the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission of the League of Nations, onetime U. S. Ambassador to Turkey; Lord Southborough, onetime Civil Lord of the British Admiralty, who has been in the U. S. making arrangements for the visit of the Prince of Wales in September.

On the *Adriatic* (White Star)—Major A. Hamilton Gibbs, author, brother of Sir Philip Gibbs and Cosmo Hamilton.

On the *France* (French)—Milton S. Hershey (chocolate); Anna Case, soprano, onetime of the Metropolitan Opera Company; 50 ex-U. S. Volunteer Ambulance Drivers, to revisit the Western Front.



## MISCELLANY

"Time brings all things."

### "Youngest"

At Briggs Corner, N. B., Woodie Knox, 20, and Freda Myer, 11, were refused by several ministers before they found the Rev. R. Crandall, Baptist, who married them, making Freda "the youngest white bride on record."

### In Detroit

In Detroit, one Edward Cochran, 23, hotel manager, married his employer, Mrs. Mary A. Mayginnis, 69, making "a record age discrepancy for the Detroit marriage license bureau."

### Casualty

Throughout the world, the Roman Catholic Church is conducting an anti-immodesty drive (TIME, July 28, Aug. 4, RELIGION). First casualty: a Spanish priest.

At Gerona, in Catalonia, a priest who chid a girl for her "indecent" dress was set upon by the girl's mother, was haled before a Judge. The Judge recognized the girl as his daughter, persuaded the Governor of the Province to fine the priest 500 pesetas (\$65).

### Picnics, Pleasure

In Manhattan, a Methodist-Episcopal bishop of Parkersburg, W. Va., landed after touring England, France, Holland, Belgium. Said he: "They are a godless people for the most part, particularly in France, which has always been the heart of infidelity. Instead of being in church on Sunday, they are out on picnics or riding in automobiles seeking pleasure."

### A Test

In New York City, one William Whittle advertised for a stenographer, put his arm about the waist of an applicant, held her hand, was arrested at her mother's request. Said he to the magistrate: "Before I hire a girl I always test her morals by putting my arms around her and patting her arms. If she don't resent it, I know she is used to it and not the kind of girl I want in my office!"

### Nose-Dive

At Bourglarine, France, one Mme. Rabin stood with 500 others outside her house, watched her son, Sergeant Rabin, fly his airplane, do stunts, go into a nose-dive, crash down into the crowd, kill nine persons, including himself and her.

## IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

**Wilhelm:** "My eldest son, Friedrich, took his eldest son, Wilhelm, to Hamburg, personally inducted him into a clerical situation with an old importing and exporting firm—his first employment. Newspapers headlined: 'KAISER'S GRANDSON CLERK.'"

**George II of Greece:** "Pointing to the fact that the Greek Royalists have joined forces with the Venizelists, *The London Daily Express*, paper, stated its belief that a counter-revolution will ensconce me upon the throne whence I was deposed in March, represented me as saying: 'I am convinced that it will be only a matter of time until I am recalled.'"

**George Wharton Pepper,** senior U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania: "Vacationing, I sailed for Frenchman's Bay, Me., on the 100-foot schooner of Frank B. Noyes, President of the Associated Press. Newspapers featured me as having shipped before the mast. Said I: 'I'm working my way as a deckhand, trimming sails and taking my turn at the wheel like an old hand. That's my idea of a vacation!'"

**John William Davis:** "Accompanied by Frank L. Polk and my secretary, I strode out onto the Tarrantine Country Club golf links at Dark Harbor, Me. We drove off. It was growing dusk when we reached the ninth hole, forcing us to stop, but I had played the best game of my life—'out' in 44. I was reported as saying that, could we have played the last nine, I would have finished with an 82 or 83."

**Frank A. Munsey,** Publisher: "At a Manhattan dinner which I attended, together with Editor Swope of *The New York World*, conversation and speeches agitated the idea of getting the G. O. P. convention for New York in 1928. It was urged by many who heard of this dinner that the Republicans would not suffer from the chief pestilence that fell upon the Democrats in Madison Square Garden—namely, Tammany hooligans in the galleries."

**William Kissam Vanderbilt,** financier: "It was announced that I would embark on my palatial yacht, the *Ara*, with a party of friends, to undertake a cruise half-way round the world to study the ocean's bottom and the currents, to collect marine specimens for my museum on Long Island. It was recalled that the last yachtsman to undertake a serious oceanographic research was the late Prince Albert of Monaco, whose extensive labors were rewarded with the Agassiz gold medal of the National Academy of Science."



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## MILESTONES

**Engagement Denied.** Bernard M. Baruch, Jr., 23, to Lois Wilson, famed cinema actress. Said he: "The report is utterly unfounded. Miss Wilson is a friend of long standing. There is no question of marriage."

**Married.** Miss Eleanor Henderson, daughter of Arthur Henderson, Home Secretary in the MacDonald Cabinet, to Mr. R. H. Gledhill; in London.

**Sued for Separation.** Gosta Morner, 26, Swedish Count, President of a tooth-paste plant in Chicago, by Peggy Upton Archer Hopkins Joyce Morner, 30, on grounds of non-support. Morner denied the charge, asserted that she married him for his title. Said she: "I didn't give a damn for his title. If I wanted one, I could have been a princess or something."

**Divorced.** Julius Fleischmann, (yeast), 48, onetime Mayor of Cincinnati, by Laura G. Hyland Hemmaway Fleischmann; in Paris. She charged abandonment.

**Died.** John Quinn, 54, famed Art collector; in Manhattan. He once conducted a campaign which resulted in the removal of all duties on modern works of Art brought into the U. S.

**Died.** Joseph Conrad, 66, famed chronicler of the romance of the sea; in Kent, England; of heart disease. (See Page 17.)

**Died.** Charles E. Townsend, 67, onetime U. S. Senator from Michigan; in Jackson, of heart failure. Mr. Townsend was elected to the Senate in 1910 and again in 1916. In the battle to oust Senator Newberry, he delivered an impassioned defense of his colleague, to which "Newberryism" was attributed his own defeat in 1922.

**Died.** Charles Addison Ferry, 73, designer and builder of the famed Yale Bowl; of heart disease; at New Haven.

**Died.** George Shiras, 92, ex-Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, in Pittsburgh of pneumonia. He graduated from Yale in '53—three years earlier than Chauncey M. Depew. Appointed to the Supreme Court by President Benjamin Harrison, he served from 1892 to 1903.

## POINT with PRIDE

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

Two hundred persons, including not a few personages. (P. 19.)

"The most American thing in America." (P. 20.)

*Brittania*, flouncing a foamy white ruffle at her gay forefoot. (P. 28.)

The crash of weapons, the slap and squeak of straining leather. (P. 28.)

The Order of the Striped Tiger of China, First Class. (P. 8.)

A little pigskin suitcase marked "J. W. D., New York." (P. 2.)

Gen. Bruce & Co., home from the hill. (P. 22.)

Sportsmanlike conduct which earned all admiration. (P. 1.)

Philosophical reflections on the moral beauty of a lawyer's career. (P. 2.)

Fricka's flock of real goats, Wotan's ravens, Siegfried's bear and toad. (P. 14.)

A bewhiskered Acting Premier who arrived breathless. (P. 18.)

White scouts, black scouts, chocolate, bekilted, befezzed, beturbaned scouts, at Wembley. (P. 9.)

The *Hindenburg* in 66 ft. of water, on an even keel. (P. 22.)

Six Lord Justices and their Lord President, gorgeous in full-bottomed wigs. (P. 18.)

"Wise cracks" by Will Rogers. (P. 15.)

## VIEW with ALARM

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

A golfer who dubbed; a pitcher who suddenly "walked" two batters. (P. 1.)

The uncontrollable passion of an Austrian baroness. (P. 11.)

The consistent ambiguity of a long word. (P. 11.)

Barriers that were bent but not broken. (P. 15.)

A loud burst of laughter, a white cloud, nostrils issuing two wisps of whitish light. (P. 16.)

Figures that curled into space like the tail of Alice's mouse. (P. 19.)

Tall tales about gland-transplanting miracles. (P. 21.)

The one thing in the world that is too dangerous to monkey with. (P. 24.)

An all-round athlete, a magnificent horseman. (P. 28.)

Guards slamming the doors of carriages. (P. 18.)

The "youngest white bride on record." (P. 31.)

Pacifist societies that believe Black Jack itches. (P. 5.)

A Negro cook who went up in a flurry. (P. 1.)

A stringent anti-Semitic law. (P. 11.)

Tobacco blended with music. (P. 14.)

A magnificent figure of Washington stark nude. (P. 15.)

A long tiled porch all a-titter and a-flutter. (P. 28.)

A Parliamentary picture pow-wow. (P. 8.)

Firpo-like discrepancies in Japanese passports. (P. 29.)

A U. S. Senator who opened his jack-knife. (P. 6.)

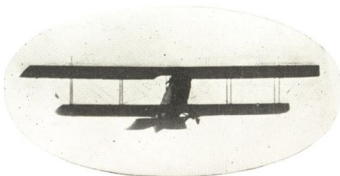
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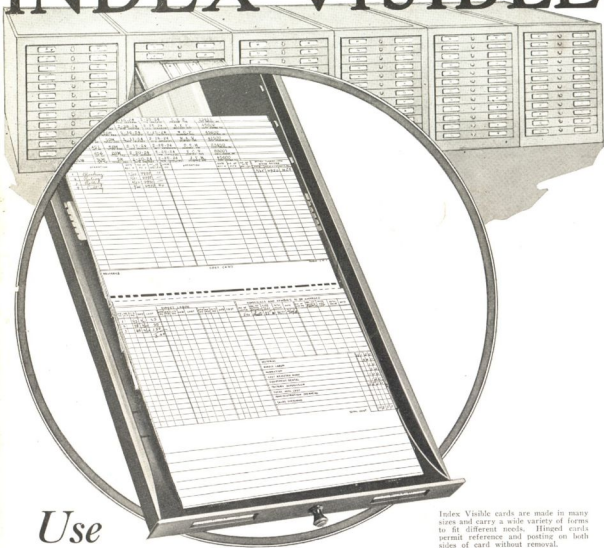
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