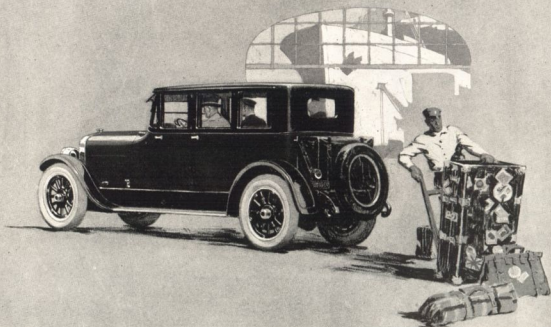


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L I N C O L N

# TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. IV. No. 7.

August 18, 1924

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENCY

#### Mr. Coolidge's Week

☐ The President furnished his speech accepting the Republican nomination, and was reported to have abbreviated it in part by cutting out some of the minor issues.

☐ President Coolidge formally accepted the resignation of Charles B. Warren, retiring Ambassador to Mexico (TIME, Aug. 11), in a letter to that gentleman, saying: "You have solved many of the perplexing questions, and especially have provided for the protection of American life and American property and the settlement of disputed claims. I feel certain that you will look back in the future upon this work with the utmost satisfaction, as an effort that has greatly contributed to the welfare of our country."

☐ John F. Hylan, New York's Mayor, addressed a letter to the President on the subject of a proposed loan to Germany after the Dawes Plan is put into effect. The Mayor promptly made his letter public. It said:

"Admitting that American investors have an absolute right to put their money into whatever channel they desire—and this includes foreign Governments already indebted to the United States in a sum exceeding \$10,000,000,000—does not fair play require that all such investors be promptly advised that no international banker nor skillful strategist in party politics can sound a clarion call for the manhood of America to drop work, home ties and loved ones to risk or give up life or limb in defense of moneys loaned on private initiative? Should they not be told that the official Government at Washington, which has taken no official cognizance of the proceedings culminating in the announcement of the latest international financial agreement, will not permit under any plan of patriotism, moral obligation or specious pretext, the conversion of the young men of America into military and naval battering-rams to enforce with official

sanction that which has never received official sanction!"

The President referred the letter to the U. S. World War Debt Commission before replying.

☐ The President addressed a letter to the Chautauqua Institution at Chautauqua, N. Y., congratulating that famed and now national institution upon the 50th anniversary of its founding.

☐ Even on the most torrid days under which the White House sweltered, President Coolidge continued to receive callers, with his double-breasted blue coat tightly buttoned.

☐ The President, overheated by the Washington atmosphere, exhausted by preparing his speech of acceptance, worn because of the recent death of his son, decided to reverse his previous plans and take a brief vacation away from Washington. It was announced that, following the delivery of his acceptance speech, he would proceed to Plymouth, Vt., to spend ten days of rest on his father's farm.

### THE CAMPAIGN

#### Home-Going

Clarksburg, W. Va., stood hat in hand to greet John W. Davis. A train drew in, Mr. Davis appeared at the rear end of the compartment car *President Adams*, entered an automobile, progressed homewards. Cheers rent the air. Mr. Davis, bareheaded, bowed and smiled.

At the Davis home, 5,000 people gathered. Mr. Davis advanced to the veranda, tears in his eyes. "In the presence of this welcome, in sight of these familiar faces, my heart goes out of me."

On the morning of notification day, he attended the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, where in a brief speech he introduced Clem L. Shaver whom the Committee promptly elected as its Chairman.

That evening as 8 o'clock approached, the space around the speaking-stand rapidly filled. There were seats for 200 reporters and, on the platform, chairs were provided for the 100 members of the National Committee.

First, the Clarksburg band played *The Star Spangled Banner*. Then the pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church made an invocation. Then Senator Thomas J. Walsh rose and spoke the momentous words of notification. It was Mr. Davis' moment. He stepped up to the amplifiers and began. At the same moment a heavy rain began to fall, wetting the speaker and the listeners impartially.

#### Dixit

Mr. Davis's speech of acceptance was divided into four main sections: 1) preliminary remarks addressed to the Notification Committee; 2) a general review, point by point, of the Republican Administration; 3) a general resumé of what the Democratic Party promises; 4) a peroration dealing with the terms of Mr. Davis's acceptance.

**Preliminary Remarks.** "These are the hills that cradled me and to which,

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## National Affairs—[Continued]

as boy and man, I lifted my eyes for help. In this soil rest four generations of my people—artisans, tradesmen, farmers and a sprinkling of the professions—laborers all, who played in simple fashion their appointed parts in the life of this community. . . . These witnesses who surround us are the companions of my youth and manhood. . . .

"I have read your platform and its declarations of party principle and find them such as I can heartily approve. For these things I thank God and take courage."

**Republican Record.** "There is abroad in the land a feeling too general to be ignored, too deep-seated for any trifling, that men in office can no longer be trusted to keep faith with those who sent them there and that the powers of government are being exercised in the pursuit of personal gain instead of common service. . . . In 1920 we passed through a political campaign in which materialism was preached as a creed and selfishness as a national duty.

"I speak with restraint when I say that it has brought forth corruption in high places, favoritism in legislation, division and discord in party councils, impotence in Government and a hot struggle for profit and advantage which has bewildered us at home and humiliated us abroad."

1) **Corruption.** "The time demands plain speaking. It is not a welcome task to recount the multiplied scandals of these melancholy years: a Senator of the United States convicted of corrupt practice in the purchase of his senatorial seat; a Secretary of the Interior in return for bribes granting away the Naval Oil Reserves so necessary to the security of the country; a Secretary of the Navy ignorant of the spoils in progress if not indifferent to it; an Attorney General admitting bribe-takers to the Department of Justice, making them his boon companions and utilizing the agencies of the law for purposes of private and political vengeance; a Chief of the Veterans Bureau stealing and helping others to steal the millions in money and supplies provided for the relief of those defenders of the nation most entitled to the nation's gratitude and care. Such crimes are too gross to be forgotten or forgiven."

2) **Responsibility for Corruption.** "The revelation of these crimes was not the result of any action taken by the Executive. . . . When discovery was threatened, instead of aid and assistance from the Executive Branch there were hurried efforts

to suppress testimony, to discourage witnesses, to spy upon investigators and finally, by trumped-up indictment, to frighten and deter them from the pursuit. . . . With what patience shall we greet the libelous suggestion that, after all, these are but incidents provoked by the demoralization attendant upon the Great War? . . . Shall we forget that no taint of dishonesty or corruption has ever attached to any man who held public office during that great struggle or to any man who continued to hold office under the Federal Government until March 4, 1921? Shell shock was late, indeed, in arriving if it is to be put forward now as the excuse for these gross misdeeds."

3) **Fordney-McCumber Tariff.** "I charge the Republican Party with this corruption in office. I charge it also with favoritism in legislation. In the passage of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act, imposing the highest rates and duties in the tariff history of the Nation, there was an unblinking return to the evil days of rewarding party support and political contributions with legislative favors. . . . For every dollar that this statute has drawn into the treasury of the United States it has diverted five from the pocket of the consumer into the pockets of the favored few. . . ."

4) **Tax Reduction.** "When a reduction in the burden of income taxes could no longer be denied, the country was presented with the Mellon bill, offered by the Administration to the people as the last word on that subject. When it met the test of impartial analysis, here, too, there appeared the motive to favor the few possessors of swollen incomes beyond the many of moderate means. . . ."

5) **Republican Discord.** "The Executive proposes adherence to the existing World Court. The request falls on dull ears. The Executive demands the Mellon bill and members of his party in both houses of Congress, regular and insurgent, hasten to reject it. He disapproves the Adjusted Compensation Act but Congress reenacts it. Congress passes a measure granting to postal employees an increase in their meager salaries; the President disapproves it. He protests against the restriction on Japanese immigration; Congress adopts it. Whenever before did a party in control of the Executive and of a majority in both houses of Congress present so pitiable a spectacle of discord and division? Four years ago the Republican Party, in snarling criticism of the great leader then in office, promised to 'end executive

autocracy.' It has fallen into the pit that it dug.

**Foreign Policy.** "Not only have the Executive recommendations for adherence to the World Court, sanctioned as they are by long American tradition and example, been flouted and ignored, but no evidence is in sight that the Republican Party as now constituted can frame and carry to its conclusion any definite and consistent foreign policy. The Washington Conference alone aside, and that of more than doubtful value, what single contribution has the United States of America, as an organized nation among nations, made to world peace in the last four years?"

"Unofficial observers' have appeared at international conferences where America, if present at all, should have been present as an equal among equals. When, but yesterday, three Americans went to the Conference on Reparations, whose fruitful outcome all the world desires, Washington was prompt to disclaim all responsibility for their going though eager to take credit for whatever they might accomplish. We must face the humiliating fact that we have a government that does not dare to speak its mind beyond the three mile limit."

7) **Summary.** "I indict the Republican Party in its organized capacity for having shaken public confidence to its very foundations. I charge it with having exhibited deeper and more widespread corruption than any that this generation of Americans has been called upon to witness. I charge it with complacency in the face of that corruption and with ill will toward the efforts of honest men to expose it. I charge it with gross favoritism to the privileged and with utter disregard of the unprivileged. I charge it with indifference to world peace and with timidity in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I charge it with disorganization, division and incoherence."

**The Democratic Program.** "We are prepared to offer a Democratic program based on Democratic principles and guaranteed by a record of Democratic performance. These principles are: A belief in equal rights to all men and special privilege to none; an ever wider and more equitable distribution of the rewards of toil and industry; in the suppression of private monopoly as a thing indefensible and intolerable; in the largest liberty for every individual; in local self-government as against ;



## National Affairs—[Continued]

centralized bureaucracy; in public office as a public trust; in a government administered without fear abroad or favoritism at home. . . .

"The civic unit of America is not the dollar but the individual man. We shall strive, therefore, for the things that look to these great ends; for the education of our youth, not only in knowledge gathered from past ages but in the wholesome virtue of self-help; for the protection of women and children from human greed and unequal laws; for the prevention of Child Labor and for the suppression of the illicit traffic in soul-destroying drugs. We shall conserve all the natural resources of the country and prevent the hand of monopoly from closing on them and on our water powers, so that our children after us shall find this still a fair land to dwell within. And to the veterans of our wars, especially to those who were stricken and wounded in the country's service and whose confidence has been so cruelly and corruptly abused, we shall give, in honor and in honesty, the grateful care they have so justly earned. . . ."

1) **Labor.** "The right of Labor to an adequate wage earned under healthful conditions, the right to organize in order to obtain it and the right to bargain for it collectively, through agents and representatives of its own choosing, have been established after many years of weary struggle. These rights are conceded now by all fair-minded men. They must not be impaired either by injunction or by any other device. . . ."

2) **Farmers.** "To the farmers of the United States also we promise not patronage but such laws and such administration of the laws as will enable them to prosper in their own right. . . . They feel today, more severely perhaps than any others, the depressing effect of discriminatory taxation. Buying in a protected market and selling in a market open to the world, they have been forced to contribute to the profits of those in other industries with no compensating benefit to themselves. . . . We propose to see to it that the discriminations which the tariff makes against the farmer shall be removed; that his Government by doing its share toward a European settlement shall help to revive and enlarge his foreign markets; that, instead of lip service to the principle of coöperative marketing, the forces of the Government shall be put actively at work to lend assistance to these endeavors;

that the farmer shall be supplied not only with information on problems of production but with information such as the dealer now receives concerning the probable use and demand for his product, so that he may be enabled to think as intelligently as the dealer in terms of consumption and demand. . . . He is entitled, too, to demand an adequate service of transportation at reasonable rates. In spite of the failures and shortcomings of existing laws, this is an ideal which I cannot believe to be beyond the reach of attainment. . . ."

3) **Taxation.** "The exorbitant rates and discriminatory provisions of the present tariff law must be wiped out, and in their place must be written, with fairness to all and favors to none, a statute designed primarily to raise revenue for the support of the government and framed on a truly competitive basis. . . ."

4) **Economy.** "I shall, if elected, welcome the opportunity to support and strengthen the beginnings which have been made in the direction of a national budget. We must have, in addition, an economy which consists not merely in securing a dollar's worth for every dollar spent, but that far less popular form of economy which imitates the prudent householder in doing without the things one wishes but cannot at the time afford. Economy, however, begins at the wrong end when it attacks the pay of government employees, who are justly entitled to pay equal to that they would receive from private employers for similar work. . . ."

5) **Law Enforcement.** "To the enforcement of the law, and all the law, we stand definitely pledged. We shall enforce it as fearlessly against wealth that endeavors to restrain trade and create monopoly as against poverty that counterfeits the currency; as vigorously against ambition which seeks to climb to office through the corrupt use of money as against the lesser greed that robs the mails. For no reason that is apparent to me the question has been asked, as perhaps it will continue to be asked until it has been definitely answered, what views I hold concerning the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the statutes passed to put it into effect. Why the question; is it not the law? . . ."

6) **Disarmament.** "But all that we do will be undone; all that we build will be torn down; all that we hope for will be denied, unless in conjunction with the rest of mankind we can lift the burden of vast armaments which now weighs upon the world and

silence the recurring threat of war. This we shall not do by pious wishes or fervid rhetoric. We will not contribute to it as a nation simply by offering to others, no more concerned than ourselves, our unsolicited advice. . . . In the name of the Democratic Party, therefore, I promise to the country that no enterprise sincerely directed to this end will lack our approval and coöperation. . . ."

7) **World Court.** "We favor the World Court in sincerity and not merely for campaign purposes nor as an avenue of escape from the consideration of larger questions. . . ."

8) **League of Nations.** "We do not and we cannot accept the dictum unauthorized by any expression of popular will that the League of Nations is a closed incident so far as we are concerned. . . . The march of events has shown not only that the League has within it the seed of sure survival but that it is destined more and more to become the bulwark of peace and order to mankind. Fifty-four nations now sit around its council table. Ireland, I rejoice to say, has shaken off her long subjection; and once more a nation has made her entry into the League the sign and symbol of her glorious rebirth. The time cannot be far distant when Germany will take the seat to which she is rightly entitled. Russia, Mexico and Turkey will make the roll, with one exception, entire and complete. None of the nations in all this lengthening list have parted with their sovereignty or sacrificed their independence, or have imperilled by their presence their safety at home or their security abroad. . . . On sheerest grounds of national safety, I cannot think it prudent that the United States should be absent whenever all the other nations of the world assemble to discuss world problems. . . . Neither have I at any time believed, nor do I now believe, that the entrance of America into the League can occur, will occur or should occur until the common judgment of the American people is ready for the step. . . . Nor can I reconcile it with my ideas of the dignity of a great nation to be represented at international gatherings only under the poor pretense of 'unofficial observation.' If I become President of the United States, America will sit as an equal among equals whenever she sits at all."

9) **Ku Klux Klan.** "We have taken occasion to reaffirm our belief in the constitutional guarantees of religious freedom and to deplore and condemn any effort from whatever source to

## National Affairs—[Continued]

arouse racial or religious dissension in this country. . . . From one who aspires to the Presidency, however, a declaration even more direct than this may rightfully be expected. I wish also to state how and in what way the views I entertain are to influence my actions. Into my hands will fall, when I am elected, the power to appoint thousands of persons to office under the Federal Government. When that time arrives I shall set up no standard of religious faith or racial origin as a qualification for any office. . . ."

**Peroration.** "It is known of all men that the nomination which you tender me was not made of my seeking. It comes, I am proud to believe, as the unanimous wish of one of the most deliberative conventions in American history, which weighed in the balance with sobriety my too scanty virtues and my manifold shortcomings. I am happy, however, in the thought that it finds me free from pledge or promise to any living man. . . . When it becomes necessary, as no doubt it will, to raise funds for the conduct of the campaign, they will be contributed with this understanding and this only: that neither the Democratic Party nor I, as its leader, have any favors for sale. We can make but one promise to all men alike, that of an honest, an impartial and, so far as human wisdom will permit, a just government. In this spirit I accept your nomination. . . ."

### Four Letters

Dear Mr. Allen—In reply to your letter, which has been brought to my attention, I answer the question in the same direct manner you put it; by saying that I am not, never have been and will not become a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

I trust that in my coming speech of acceptance I shall make my position on the great question of religious toleration too plain for any misunderstanding or dispute.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN W. DAVIS.  
Devere Allen, Esq.  
396 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Mr. Robert P. Scripps, New York City.

Dear Mr. Scripps—Your letter of Aug. 1 received. You ask where I stand on the Ku Klux Klan. Similar inquiries have come to me from others. I take the liberty of making my answer to you public. This will inform all those interested in knowing my attitude on this question. . . .

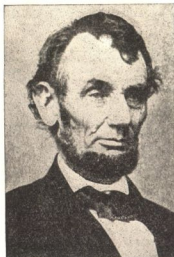
I am unalterably opposed to the evident purpose of the secret organiza-

tion known as the Ku Klux Klan, as disclosed by its public acts.

It cannot long survive. . . .

Abraham Lincoln, nearly 70 years ago, set forth his views on this question in a letter to his friend Mr. Joshua F. Speed, dated Springfield, Ill., Aug. 24, 1855:

"You inquire where I now stand. That is a disputed point. I think I am a Whig; but others say there are



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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"Our progress in degeneracy appears to me to be pretty rapid"

no Whigs, and that I am an Abolitionist.

"I am not a Know-Nothing; that is certain. How could I be? How can any one who abhors the oppression of Negroes be in favor of degrading classes of white people? Our progress in degeneracy appears to me to be pretty rapid. As a nation we began by declaring that 'all men are created equal, except Negroes.'

"When the Know-Nothings get control, it will read: 'All men are created equal except Negroes and foreigners and Catholics.' When it comes to this, I shall prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretense of loving liberty—to Russia, for instance, where despotism can be taken pure, and without the base alloy of hypocrisy.

"Your friend forever,

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

With this statement from Abraham Lincoln I would join also a passage from a letter written by Thomas Jefferson to Edward Dows in 1803:

"I never will, by word or act, bow to the shrine of intolerance, or admit

a right of inquiry into the religious opinions of others."

Upon these statements of Jefferson and Lincoln, expressing the sentiments which I am happy to believe the vast majority of our citizens cherish and to which they will ever rigidly adhere, and upon my own views expressed in this letter, I am content to stand without qualification or evasion.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE.

### Wallflower?

If there is happiness in being the chief attraction of a great celebration, then Mr. LaFollette must feel slighted that no committee came around to notify him that he is a candidate for the Presidency. That this was not the case was only natural, however, since he is nominally an independent candidate, who nominated himself and accepted only endorsements from others. For any organization to have notified him of his nomination would have been supererogation. Of course, he could have been notified if he so desired.

Instead, he has been living very quietly at his Washington home, Benjamin Franklin-wise, rising at 7:30 and retiring at 10:30, spending the day at his office, and riding in his automobile in the evening. Of speeches he has made none. In writing, every now and then—just often enough to keep on the front page—he injects himself into the public mind at regular intervals: writing a letter on the Ku Klux Klan, wiring the American Federation of Labor to thank it for its endorsement.

The real notification ceremony for Mr. LaFollette took place some time back, when he said to himself: "Bob, you are going to run. Of course, there's no chance of your being elected President, but if you make a good showing you may be the father of a new party. More than that, if you succeed in throwing the election into Congress, you will hold the balance of power, and the balance of power is as good as a sceptre—and lighter."

It is because Mr. LaFollette is thus running without running that Frank R. Kent (famed political writer) made the remark, perhaps a bit stringent but yet with an element of truth: "Either Mr. Coolidge or Mr. Davis may be elected President. LaFollette is safe in saying and doing a lot of things impossible for them. They might have to 'make good.' He will not be called on."

Meanwhile, Mr. LaFollette, like a wise musketeer, withheld his fire until his enemies disclosed their plan of at-

## National Affairs—[Continued]

tack. Following their notification speeches, he planned to "open" with a speech in Manhattan. Evidently, Mr. LaFollette is not afraid of Wall Street; but more than one newspaper would pay a pretty penny for a photograph of him parading that thoroughfare—say, in front of the House of Morgan.

### THE CABINET

#### Over-Stocked

Do you want a buffalo in your home? If so, you can obtain one by applying to Secretary Work at the Department of the Interior. You must agree to pay the cost of capturing your buffalo on the range in Yellowstone Park. You must agree to pay the cost of shipping it from the Park to your home. Then it's your very own, except that you must also agree to care for the buffalo and not to kill it except in self-defense.

The reason that the Department is making this offer—absolutely free and with only a few obligations on your part—is that Yellowstone Park is becoming overstocked with buffaloes and the cost of feeding them is growing greater every year. Originally, only a few animals could be obtained to stock the Park, and the Department feared that the species would soon become extinct. Not so. The herd grew steadily, until now there are 730 fine specimens of this healthy breed. Last Spring alone, there were 114 calves. The Interior is unwilling to kill these animals, and so offers them, a limited number, to those lucky citizens who apply in time—ABSOLUTELY FREE.

There is no cause for you to be alarmed by the rapid rate of increase of the buffalo, for, although you are bound to care for and not to kill the specimen you get from the Park, you are not bound to preserve the life of any offspring to which your animal may give birth.

### LABOR

#### Broken Health

Last week the able correspondent, Clinton W. Gilbert, penned these words: "When Samuel Gompers made a report to the Executive Council of his Federation of Labor in favor of endorsing LaFollette and Wheeler he ceased to be the leading figure in the American labor movement, or, rather, by his own act he recognized that that leadership had passed from him to

others. He was trailing after Johnstone of the Machinists, Stone of the Engineers' Brotherhood, Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and



© International

MATTHEW WOLL

"No one has ever made a more vicious and unwarranted declaration—"

(See next page)

several others who were quicker than he had been to see how the bloc tendency in American politics suited the purposes of organized Labor. It was they—not Gompers—who had made Labor the factor it was in the Congressional election of 1922. And they carried the bulk of organized Labor along with them when the bloc put up its candidate for President this year. Gompers had little choice but to follow. The significance of it is that the American labor movement has entered upon a new phase and that Gompers' day is past. He is old, broken in health and his power will not long survive the passing of leadership into other hands."

Whether Mr. Gompers' health is the all-powerful factor in the situation is a question. The venerable leader, it is true, has not been well for some time and is at present far from well. Instead of Mr. Gompers frequently appearing before newspaper men as formerly, now there usually appears another who may speak for Mr. Gompers or for others who have superseded the old leader in the real exercise of the Federation's power. In his few appearances before the press the fact of his illness, his unsteady step, an unwonted hesitation of manner were evident.

But whether or not Mr. Gompers is

still the power of the Labor movement, he is still its figurehead. To him last week were credited the words of the Federation, in what may be called a posthumous account of a controversy. This related to an attempt by John W. Davis to secure the endorsement of the Federation or at least to forestall the endorsement of LaFollette and Wheeler. Needless to say, the effort was unsuccessful.

William B. Wilson, a member of the Democratic National Committee, one-time member of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers and one-time Secretary of Labor, wrote to Mr. Gompers on Mr. Davis's behalf. He declared that Mr. Davis deserved Labor's support because:

- 1) As a lawyer in West Virginia, he had volunteered to defend miners arrested during strike troubles;
- 2) As a member of Congress, he had written several sections of the Clayton Anti-Trust Law;
- 3) As Solicitor General, he had successfully defended the Adamson 8-Hour-Day-Law for the railways, thus preventing a strike.

In conclusion, Mr. Wilson suggested that the Executive Council of the Federation, or some representative of the Council, go to Clarksburg, W. Va., and hear Mr. Davis's speech of acceptance before endorsing any candidate.

Mr. Gompers replied to Mr. Wilson after the Council had endorsed Messrs. LaFollette and Wheeler, and had opposed both Republican and Democratic tickets and platforms. He did not reply to Mr. Wilson's first point. Of the second (in regard to the Clayton Act) he wrote: "We are likewise fully informed as to all who rendered valuable services in that legislation. We must dissent from the conclusions related by you." In reply to the third point, he said: "It was the machinery of the movement, and not the Supreme Court and Mr. Davis, which prevented the strike." As for the request to visit Clarksburg before coming to a decision, Mr. Gompers felt that it was "utterly impossible and inconceivable."

Incidentally, in this letter Mr. Gompers let it be known that he had received in July a request for a personal conference with Mr. Davis, but that, after several exchanges of letters, other matters had prevented the meeting.

To all this Mr. Wilson replied with another letter, reviewing Mr. Davis's labor record at even greater length and saying:

So far as Senator LaFollette's labor record dealing with domestic affairs is con-

## National Affairs—[Continued]

cerned, he is entitled to a clean bill of health at the hands of the American labor movement, but, as you point out in your own statement, that does not apply to his attitude on foreign relations.

The record maintained by the American Federation of Labor shows that during Mr. Davis's Congressional career he never voted in a single instance unfavorably to Labor. Consequently, I have felt that he also was entitled to a clean bill of health in the matter of domestic policies; and, as his attitude concerning foreign relations is in accord with that of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Davis is entitled to the endorsement of Labor on that question also.

To this Mr. Gompers again replied, elaborating on his denial that Mr. Davis should receive credit for points 2) and 3). He closed by giving Mr. LaFollette another boost:

"As for international policies, should such good fortune come to the American people as the election of Robert M. LaFollette to the Presidency, I have as much confidence in him as in any other candidate for the Presidency to grasp the situation in establishing and maintaining international goodwill."

Doubtless the clear partisanship of the Federation for LaFollette and Wheeler came as rather an unpleasant surprise to Mr. Davis. The Federation had labelled Davis as "unacceptable" and had let it go at that. The Federation, to make it clear that it was not playing favorites between Republicans and Democrats, had attacked General Dawes for his "consistent anti-union activity." Said the organization, through its spokesman (not Mr. Gompers but its Vice President, Matthew Woll): "General Dawes has said that Samuel Gompers and other Trade Union officials are more concerned about the right of Union men to assault and murder peaceful citizens than about upholding the law of the land. No one has made a more vicious and unwarranted declaration than that."

Nevertheless, by its firm endorsement of LaFollette, by its equally firm repudiation of Davis and Bryan as well as of Coolidge and Dawes, it has joined one political party more forcefully and more fully than it has ever done in the past. This stand presages the retirement from the foreground of Samuel Gompers, who for years has fought to keep the Federation out of politics. Formally, the Federation maintains its usual stand. Formally, Samuel Gompers retains his leadership. Actually?

\*Matthew Woll, President of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, is an intimate of Mr. Gompers. As a lawyer, he has been closely associated with every major litigation of the A. F. of L. in recent years. Smooth shaven, thick-haired, round-faced, Woll is a fluent talker.

## OIL

### Funds Exhausted

Anybody who drives his car up to a gasoline station knows that oil is an expensive commodity. The Government is speedily finding out the same thing. Last week it was admitted in Washington that the \$100,000 which Congress appropriated for the special criminal and civil prosecutions in connection with the Sin-



LAWYER POMERENE

"Has not as yet received 1¢"

clair and Doheny oil leases at Teapot Dome and Elk Hills, respectively, was practically exhausted.

The major expenditures, so far, have been for bringing witnesses overland to the Capital from the Far West. Moreover, the special prosecutors, Owen G. Roberts and ex-Senator Atlee Pomerene, have as yet not received a cent. A bill will have to be introduced at the next session of Congress carrying the funds for paying them and completing the prosecutions. Before the matter is settled it will have cost the country a pretty penny to recover Teapot Dome and Elk Hills from the lessees—if they are recovered. Since everybody became excited about the alleged debauchery of the Navy's oil reserves, it is probably true that the prosecution has been carried on with more thoroughness than foresight as

to whether the accomplishments will balance the cost of the prosecution. So far the \$100,000 expenditure is equivalent to buying every family in the country almost a gill of gasoline at retail prices. If the entire affair does not cost Uncle Sam's children more than a pint per family, they will be reasonably lucky.

## NEGROES

### Black Representatives

It was announced last week that the Republican organization in the 21st Congressional District of New York had selected Dr. Charles H. Roberts, a Negro dentist, as a candidate for Congress. A few weeks ago George E. Brennan, Democratic boss of Chicago, chose another Negro, Earl B. Dickerson, as candidate for Congress in the First District of Illinois.

President Coolidge, asked by a New Yorker to interfere in order to prevent Dr. Roberts' nomination. He replied:

Our Constitution guarantees equal rights to all our citizens without discrimination on account of race or color. I have taken my oath to support that Constitution. . . . A colored man is precisely as much entitled to submit his name in a party primary as any other citizen. The decision must be made by the constituents to whom he offers himself and by nobody else. . . .

These two selections are not insignificant. Coming from opposite parties, they show a tendency in Northern political machines to nominate Negroes to take advantage of the increasing Negro vote in the North. It happens that the 21st District of New York is in a section of Manhattan, Harlem, which has a large Negro population. The same is true of the First District of Illinois.

If this policy on the part of political bosses proves fruitful, there may soon be a number of Negroes in Congress from Northern municipalities. The last Negro Congressman was George H. White, of North Carolina, whose term expired in 1901. It is noteworthy that of the 21 colored Representatives and two Senators who have served in Congress every one, without exception, came from the South. To be sure, most of them served during the Reconstruction days of the 1870's.

The conditions which brought these men to Congress have passed. Another set of conditions is coming about in which we may again expect to see a few Negroes in Congress.



# FOREIGN NEWS

## INTERNATIONAL

### German Invasion

For the first time since the conclusion of the War, the Germans made an invasion of England. Instead of being shelled by anti-aircraft guns and fired at by irate pilots in airplanes, they were housed at the British Government's expense in that Piccadilly house of King Alfonso of Spain, the Ritz Hotel. Chancellor Wilhelm Marx, Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann and 40 trusty officials formed the 1924 Germany army.

**Welcome.** At midday on a sunny Tuesday, the Allied and German representatives to the International (Premiers') Conference (TIME, June 30, et seq.) met in a spacious room of the British Foreign Office. Premier Ramsay MacDonald made a speech of welcome: "The Allied Governments have been meeting and have come to certain understandings which they wish to communicate to the German Government and, in so far as they require to have the assent of the German Government, they wish to discuss them with it. The sole business of the Conference is to deal with matters arising out of the application of the Experts' Report; and to that I must, as Chairman of the Conference, confine its attention. I hope that by the exercise of the desire and spirit of coöperation we may arrive speedily at agreement upon our business and so enable the London Conference of 1924 to mark a successful attempt to make possible friendly relations between the Governments of Europe."

**Reply.** Chancellor Marx replied: "The task which confronts us is of decisive and historical importance. We are convinced that upon the solution of this task the fate of Germany, the fate of Europe depends. We are equally convinced that this task can be achieved only if the spirit of peaceful agreement and strict fairness prevails. The German delegation will negotiate in that spirit."

**Acceptance.** The following day, the Germans, having studied the reports and resolutions passed by the Allies during the Conference, formally accepted the Experts' Plan. Two main reservations were, however, made in connection with the operation of the Plan:

- 1) That a definite date be fixed for the military evacuation of the Ruhr by France and Belgium;
- 2) That French and Belgian rail-

waymen be withdrawn from Germany. **Plan.** It was stated that the Experts' Plan will be put into effect on Oct. 5, the date being advanced by ten days at the request of the Germans.

**France.** Premier Herriot found it necessary to rush to Paris in order to get his Cabinet's endorsement of his policies. While in the Capital he created much gossip by consulting with Marshal Foch, but, as the Premier said, he did not care to take final action without consulting the highest military authority in France.

The result of the Premier's hurried visit was reported as:

- 1) The Ruhr to be evacuated within twelve months of the Experts' Plan going into operation, provided that Germany loyally executes the terms of the plan;
- 2) Security to be discussed at the League and no longer to be connected with France's occupation of the Ruhr. It was understood that Marshal Foch had said that retention of the Ruhr by France was useless from a security viewpoint;
- 3) A conference to be called in the Fall to discuss interallied debts.

**British Pledge.** Premier MacDonald informed Premier Herriot that Britain would not evacuate the Cologne area, held since 1919, unless and until Germany had shown her good faith in discharging her obligations under the Experts' Plan.

## COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

### A Plateful

When the Scotch say that a man has his plate full, they mean that his capacity is taxed to the limit. James Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister and His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had his plate full last week.

It was common knowledge that the sluggish Anglo-Russian Conference (TIME, Apr. 28 et seq.) would one day be quickened into action and stir the world with "well, well's," or "I told you so's." First, news came that the negotiations had failed. The world said: "I told you so." Then Ramsay said: "This will never do." An understanding was patched up. The world said: "Well, well."

The reason for the collapse of negotiations was that the Russians were reported hostile to the surrendering of confiscated British property, while the British were just as hostile to the Russians' keeping it. At no time was it admitted, however, by the British Foreign Office that all hope was lost, a fact which suggested a little Scotch stratagem on the part of Premier Mac-

Donald to force the hands of the Russians.

In truth, at this juncture, Premier MacDonald took the job of negotiating with the Russians away from his coadjutor, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs Arthur Ponsonby, and looked after the matter himself, with the result that an agreement was reached on the day following that of the breach.

The agreement was contained in two treaties, a commercial treaty and a general treaty. The commercial treaty granted reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment; that is, that each country agreed to grant to the nationals of the other the same commercial privileges granted to any other nation. Diplomatic immunity was extended to cover consulates and trade commissions. One curious, self-contradictory clause was that the Soviet Government is to assume responsibility for the transactions of Soviet trade delegations which are to be subjected to British Law, but, "in view of the responsibility of these transactions, which is assumed by the Government of the union, neither it nor its representatives will be called upon to give security for complying with orders of courts."

The general treaty either annulled or confirmed all previous Anglo-Russian treaties; recognized the three-mile limit of territorial waters; specified a fishing agreement; relegated to the stronghold of time all claims, counterclaims and debts relating to the period August, 1914, to February, 1924, when Soviet Russia was recognized by the British Government.

Two important articles in the general treaty need elucidation. The Soviet Government declined to withdraw its decree by which were repudiated the debts of Imperial Russia's Government, but it agreed to satisfy British bondholders in all cases where the Imperial Russian Government's guarantee had been given. The second question dealt with compensation to be awarded to British nationals. The Soviet Government promised to negotiate with British owners and incorporate the agreements reached into a treaty. The British Government then agreed to "recommend to Parliament to enable it to guarantee interest and sinking fund of a loan" to Soviet Russia.

Now, although Premier Ramsay is a political polyglot—that is, he can speak three political languages: Conservatism, Liberalism and Socialism—and is forced frequently to speak in a politically foreign tongue to quiet the so-called Tories or Liberals, he can at



## Foreign News—[Continued]

times speak with a decidedly Socialist accent. So, when ex-Premier George slashed the treaty as a thoroughly unbusinesslike agreement that left unsettled every single point in dispute between the two countries, the Prime Minister had to answer with a Socialist paraphrase of the Asquithian, "Wait and see."

But another storm arose—in fact, two storms. Some prying person discovered that the King's name was not mentioned in the treaties. Their legality was immediately questioned. Apparently, however, the legal advisers of the Foreign Office decided that this departure from precedent was justified by the fact that there is no head of Soviet Russia, and, therefore, to preserve balance in the treaties, King George was omitted. However, it seemed certain that the King must sign the treaties before they could become law. A writer in *The Times*, of London, said: "In any case, if even, by a further misfortune, these strange treaties should be ratified by Parliament, they would require ratification by the King before becoming law."

The other storm was when the House of Commons objected to allowing the Premier and his Under Secretary to sign a treaty without its sanction. To such presumptuousness Mr. MacDonald replied with spirit: "If one is engaged in very intricate negotiations, and then when they were finished it had to be 'Very well, good-day; nothing has been approved, nothing really has been settled,' nothing would be settled at all." He reminded the House that the treaties would be laid upon the table for 21 parliamentary days, and that the House would have an opportunity of amending them, passing them or rejecting them. "Is this not enough?" he inquired. The House thought so, and sustained the Premier against a motion for adjournment by 157 to 57 votes.

Ramsay MacDonald, now 58 years of age, is a curious man. His supporters say he has never changed, but he has. Once he used to wear a red necktie; he is not so fond of that color now.

He was a pacifist *à tout ouïe*, as the French say. During the early days of the War he was the prime "conchie" (conscientious objector) of all Britain. His record during those days was anything but creditable, and he incurred the hatred of an enormous majority of his own class. But every man makes mistakes; no doubt Ramsay acknowledges his.

On the question of the Sudan, how-

ever, the Premier has shown that he has a fighting spirit. Recently, in the House, he warned the Egyptians that Britain would not tolerate any hostile action by Egypt or the Egyptians in



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*They named him Ionweth Dywysog*  
the Sudan. Blunt words for a pacifist.

The King is a blunt man, too. He has a habit of pounding the table when he argues, and calling a spade a "b—— shovel," as the costers say. He once said, and allowed no secret to be made of it, that he would "rather talk to an intelligent navy than to a dull duke."

He and Ramsay are the best of friends. Queen Mary is also very much attached to the Premier. Recently, at a State function, the King and Queen conversed with the Premier for so long that many guests were seen stifling their yawns.

Ramsay was for many years a close personal friend of the late Lord Morley (*TIME*, Oct. 1). Almost every Sunday that found MacDonald in "town" (London) also found him at Flowermead, Lord Morley's Wimbledon home. It is said that Ramsay acquired much of his political knowledge from "old John," as John Morley was known both before and after he accepted a Viscounty.

People distrust MacDonald more because of his War record than any-

thing else. But now the staunchest Conservatives have words of praise for him.

Premier MacDonald is a great reader and a good writer. He has, by the way, the greatest private Socialist library in existence. He is also a not mediocre Art critic, into the bargain (*TIME*, July 21, ART). Iconoclast,\* who is now known to be Mary Agnes Hamilton, has written a good biography of the Premier. Perhaps it is a little flattering, but not much.

The Labor Party's chances of existence seem rosy, thanks to the remarkable Premier. No longer is Gilbert and Sullivan's song true:

*Every boy and every girl  
That's born into this world alive  
Is either a little Liberal  
Or else a little Conservative.*

The Laborites have won their place in the sun.

### Bardolaters

David, as the Prince of Wales is known to his family and a few intimates, went to Wales to attend this year's Eisteddfod.†

On his arrival, the Prince was greeted with musical honors, initiated into the bardic circle with customary rites. In a great ring formed by members of the Gorsedd‡, Edward P. was invested by Lady Treowen with a green robe, while the laurel-crowned Arch-druid delivered himself of an address of welcome. The Prince was given the same title as that of his illustrious grandfather, Edward VII, when Prince of Wales, namely Ionweth Dywysog.

After the ceremony the Pragger Waggon (Oxford slang for Prince of Wales) was invited to witness the chief event of the Eisteddfod—the crowning

\*J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, THE MAN OF TOMORROW—Iconoclast—Thomas Selzer (\$2.50).

†The Eisteddfod, which means a sitting, is the National Bardic Congress of Wales. Its objects are to encourage bardism, music and Welsh literature, to preserve the language and customs of Wales and to cultivate Welsh patriotism among the people.

‡The Gorsedd (assembly) is an intrinsic part of the Eisteddfod; indeed, the latter grew from it. It is composed of the graduated bards, who alone have power of calling an Eisteddfod and conferring bardic degrees. It is also very ancient, dating from many centuries before the Christian Era. At the time of the Druids, the Gorsedd had considerable political importance, but afterward, when their political power was broken, it became an institution for preserving the traditions, laws and doctrines of bardism—a function which it still fulfils.

## Foreign News—[Continued]

of the prize ode winner, Prosser Rhys of Aberystwith, editor of *The Welsh Banner*.

## Margot

Margot, famed wife of ex-Premier Herbert Asquith, turned her pen to journalism. In the *New York American*, she explained "Why My Husband Made MacDonald Prime Minister." According to Margot, it was because a Conservative-Liberal fusion was impossible, positively dishonorable, so her husband decided to throw the weight of the Liberal Party behind the Laborites. Speaking for the Liberals, she concluded: "With courage and patience we hope to avoid what a Centre Party would certainly create—the folly and danger of seeing all the rich pitted against the poor."

## GERMANY

## In Berlin

In Berlin, one George P. Murdock, young American now circumambulating in Germany, summed up social and economic conditions as follows:

"The economic situation is appalling. Prices are much higher than in 1914 and wages much lower. No fine clothes are seen on the streets. Women are buying only gabardine suits and such things as are calculated to wear forever. The streets are positively crowded with beggars, a new phenomenon for Germany."

"The places of amusement are relatively empty. At the theatre, the one time I went, not more than 10% of the seats were occupied—and it was Sunday, the big night."

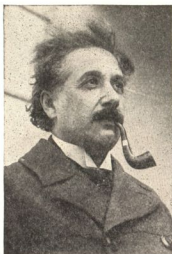
"The stores are empty. They are stocked up, but prices are so high people cannot buy. I went into Wertheim's, the big department store, one day during the rush hour. There were about 20 people in the store, and most of them looking around!"

"The rate of business failures is naturally enormous. Here in Berlin there has been an average for several weeks of over 40 firms going into bankruptcy every day. One day last week, there were more than 70 failures."

"A Berlin policeman gets 110 marks a month—about \$25. He pays from 16 to 24 marks (\$3.50 to \$4.50) for the cheapest cotton shirt—98 cents in any American department store, and other things in proportion. You can imagine how they live! And they are typical."

"Poverty, abject, miserable pov-

erty—there you have it. And much unemployment, to make things worse. In addition to the flocks of beggars, there are many able-bodied men who are out of jobs, selling matches or



© Paul Thompson

PROFESSOR EINSTEIN

*Disgusted with his native heath?*

newspapers on the streets for a few pennings.

"Only the Jews have money, and only a few of them. Anti-Semitism runs high. The old wealthy and middle-class people are practically wiped out. A few low-grade nouveaux riches take their place."

## Einstein Out?

In Germany, there were repeated reports that Professor Albert Einstein was about to leave the Fatherland, go to Switzerland, become a Swiss citizen. The *Neue Berliner Zeitung* commented on the reports in an editorial headed: A DISGRACE:

"The ground for his resolve is the persecution which has been directed against one of the greatest Germans, and in which he was not only reviled but even threatened with death simply because his personality aroused antipathy among persons lacking the least conception of the value of his work—because he is a Jew."

"It is no wonder that under such circumstances one whom the whole world has honored turns his back in disgust upon his native heath, repelled

by machinations which do not reach above the soles of his shoes. But what a disgrace for Germany, where such things can happen!"

## ITALY

## Benito Speaks Again

If the number of times he is quoted by the press has any significance, Benito is the greatest orator in Europe.

Last week, Benito gave the Romans a treat. He spoke to 50,000 of them from the balcony of the Palazzo Chigi, Italian Foreign Office in Rome. The speech was of special importance, intrinsically, because it was the first Benito had pronounced since the cloud of the Matteotti murder tarnished his shining armor (TIME, June 23); extrinsically, because it was to sound the tone of the *vox populi*.

The speech was forced upon the Italian Dictator by an impromptu parade of War veterans who, followed by a dense crowd of swarthy Italians, had come to swear undying fealty to Benito. With strong, rasping voices, the people called for him to appear. Tardy in obeying the wishes of the plebs, "caro Benito" drove the assembled populace into a frenzy. Drawing themselves up to their full height, the units of the crowds made a noise that would have shamed the efforts of a herd of wounded bulls. Benito, unable to resist, dashed onto the balcony. Hats were thrown into the air, 50,000 gullets vibrated with applauding shouts, 100,000 hands gesticulated rapturous admiration, enthusiasm and loyalty. Said Benito:

"Thank you for your demonstration of sympathy, which I value the more for its being entirely unsolicited. Only two months ago, in this very place, I said: 'Let all parties, including ours, perish, provided Italy becomes strong and great.' We can say with clear consciences that we have sincerely striven with all our strength to live up to this ideal. But can the Opposition say the same?"

"No-o-o-o-o-o-o-o!" boomed the crowd. "The Opposition is daily guilty of moral violence against Fascism by painting it as something which it absolutely is not. Fascism has given wonderful proofs of discipline in the face of overt provocations and will continue to remain disciplined. But I ask you, who were my companions in the War, in the trenches, on the Carso, where we suffered and bled and fought and won together: 'Can we turn back?'"

"No, no, no, no, no, no!" quick-fired the plebs.

"I will remain at my post, to which

## Foreign News—[Continued]

I am bound not by caprice or by desire for power, but by a religious sense of duty. I will continue to do my duty, and I am certain that I can count on you to answer my call if at any time I shall need the people who are ready to sacrifice their lives for their country."

Benito then quickly withdrew. The crowd remained for half an hour to give renewed vent to their vociferous appreciation of Benito and all that appertains to him.

### Hurt

That U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, traveling incognito in Europe as President of the American Bar Association, should have failed to pay tribute to Rome, home of Law, by paying it a visit mortified Italians and caused *Il Mondo*, Rome journal, to write an angry editorial.

## RUSSIA

### Americanophile

A fortnight ago, when the leaders of the old and new Europe were commemorating the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the War, one voice that was not heard was that of War Lord Léon Trotsky, Commander-in-Chief of the All-Russian Bolshevik Army.

The Russian press recently divulged the fact that the War Lord had addressed Bolshevik students on Aug. 1, the anniversary of the date Germany declared war on Russia, in a noteworthy anti-American speech. The War Lord found it something of a paradox that "America, which is supported by its industries and which helped to crush Germany in order to keep out a solid competitor, emerged from it (the War) with a pacifist reputation."

He pointed a horny finger of scorn at the U. S. actively entering the seething cauldron of imperialist politics, and said: "While it has not yet learned to realize its own great power, it studies on Europe's flesh and bones how to use it," adding: "The American capitalists cannot allow England, France and Germany to regain their markets, as they themselves need them."

Then, referring to a recent London speech of Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes to the Pilgrims, Mr. Trotsky continued his tirade:

"America already dictates to Europe, but its chief aim is to put capitalistic Europe on rations and to Balkanize it. The United States'

'pacifist' program is full of grave consequences, as it prepares the ground for new wars of stupendous character."

He concluded his speech by calling upon the European proletariat to unite in combating "imperialistic Americanism," explaining that "America's attempt to put Europe on rations" could not pass without national and class resistance.

## PERSIA

### Still Shah

For debauching along the Riviera (TIME, Mar. 10), His Majesty, Sultan



AHMAD

He is still Shah

Ahmad Shah, seventh sovereign of the Qajar dynasty, lost his job. No longer did Persians refer to him as *Shāhīnshāh* (King of Kings).

Then there came in an account of his baby son, undebauched, being made a Shāhlet (TIME, Mar. 31).

Then came a story that Valiabd (Crown Prince), His Royal Highness Muhammad Hasan Mirza was made *Shāhīnshāh*. To him were given the Imperial honors that once belonged to his elder brother, while that brother "walked around in circles, lamenting his fate in Oriental fashion" (TIME, Apr. 7).

All this the daily press printed with a fine disregard of fact. All this, TIME, having no staff correspondent in the land of Iran, ignorantly mistook for sound statements of fact. Not so.

From a high source, whose authority is unimpeachable, TIME last week discovered the facts: His Majesty Sultan

Ahmad Shah is still Shah; His Royal Highness Valiabd Muhammad Hasan Mirza is still Valiabd. There has been no change of ruler in Persia. *Veritas præcælebit!*

## TURKEY

### Monogamous

Except in "unusual cases," Turks are henceforth to be monogamous. That is the substance of a law recently passed by Parliament at Angora.

Most of the city Turks have for some years been monogamous, partly because of economic reasons. Even the last Calif had but one wife, who bore him two babes. In the country, however, where a wife might be bought for payment in farmyard livestock, polygamy has been more generally in force.

The Koran permits a man four wives, but many a Turk has been guilty of concubinal cupidity and has excessively multiplied that number. Nevertheless, Turks have for long taken pride in pointing fingers of scorn at the prostitution of women in the Occident, which was a thing unknown to polygamous, Turkish Turkey.

The new law is the index finger of a new age in Turkey.

## JAPAN

### Authentic

A preliminary estimate of casualties in the great earthquake (TIME, Sept. 10 et seq.), the first that can be called authentic, was published:

Killed	99,33
Wounded	103,71
Missing	43,47
Total	246,51
Houses totally destroyed:	
By fire	447,12
By collapse	128,26
By tidal waves	86
Total	576,26
Houses partially destroyed	126,23
Grand total	702,49

### Russian Accord

The Russo-Japanese parley, which again resumed at Peking, capital of China, between L. M. Karakhan, Soviet Ambassador to China, and Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China. The Japanese evacuation of the northern part of the island of Sakhalin (TIME, July 7), was hitherto the stumbling-block in the negotiations. An early agreement, resulting in the recognition of Russia by Japan, was forecast by political observers.

## Foreign News—[Continued]

LATIN AMERICA  
Mexican "Tiger"

Into the U. S. came General Plutarco Elias Calles (pronounced Kai-yez) President-elect of Mexico in transit for a steamer which carried him away to Europe for a vacation.

While in the U. S. the "Tiger of Sonora," described as looking "bronzed and impassive . . . hard as nails both physically and mentally," made a number of statements:

In New Orleans. "I am traveling unofficially to Europe with my brother and members of our families, to rest from the strenuous seven months which we have gone through in Mexico and to make a survey of social, labor and economic conditions in Great Britain, France and perhaps Germany, that I may apply my observations to the benefit of my country as far as the power is vested in me. Until the promulgation of the result of the Presidential election in Mexico, it would be manifestly improper to speak in any official capacity."

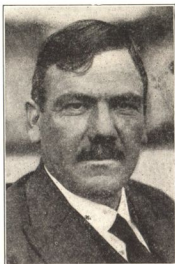
In Manhattan, he denied that he was going to confer with British Premier MacDonald on Anglo-Mexican relations. Among his dicta: "The impression that I do not feel kindly toward Americans in Mexico rests upon lies spread maliciously by my political enemies and people interested. The real people of Mexico and the Government consider me a real friend of America."

"Our Government is the same as yours. It has executive, legislative and judicial branches, and the lawmakers will decide regarding the land titles of foreigners. The rights of American and British oil property holders will be fully protected."

At Atlantic City. General Calles was the guest of Samuel Gompers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at a luncheon. Said he to the assembled Laborites: "I have been elected President of Mexico through the expressed will of the working classes of my country, because ever since I began my political campaign I said clearly and without any equivocation, speaking of my country, that I would look for help only in the working classes and that I desired that in the political campaign the reactionary elements remain my enemies and be the ones to fight against my candidacy. I have won through the will of the workers, and my Government is due to them and will be helped by them as long as I fulfil my obligations."

## After the Murder

The Body. The body of the recently murdered Mrs. Rosalie Evans (TIME, Aug. 11) was transferred to Mexico City. An American War Veteran draped the coffin with the



PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES  
He is "America's friend"

Stars and Stripes, telephoned the Embassy that he had done so, said: "She was a good soldier and entitled to this." Britishers paid similar honors with the Union Jack—Mrs. Evans was an American citizen by birth and a British subject by marriage.

The Murderers. The Mexican Government ordered General Roberto Cruz to make every effort to apprehend the murderers. He gave the matter his personal attention. President Obregon sent his private secretary to Puebla to investigate the circumstances of the crime. Within 24 hours of receipt of instructions by General Cruz a number of arrests were made. Within another 48 hours Francisco Ruiz and Alejo Garcia confessed participation in the murder, but claimed that one Perez had committed the crime. Next day the round-up was completed by the capture of Francisco Perez. Several more persons, denounced by the prisoners, were held in custody. One week after the murder, the trial began. The motive of the crime was said to have been established as simple highway-robbery.

President Obregon. The President of Mexico made a long speech in an interview at Mexico City, in which

he stoutly defended the Agrarians from charges of engineering the murder. Said he:

"The wild charges that the murder of Mrs. Evans was the work of Agrarians have proved false. Three ignorant criminals are guilty in the case which moved the Mexican Republic. . . . The coincidence that the name of this unfortunate lady has been closely connected with the Cummins affair gave a singular aspect to the case. Moreover, the assassination of a woman advanced in age is a disgrace sincerely lamentable and has been felt by all public officials and the greater part of the Mexican family."

"Enemies are trying to use this case in order to damage the prestige of the Government. They have tried to incline the national conscience against the Agrarian Party, because this political and social party is the one most identified with the present Government. . . . Fortunately, the truth, with an eloquence superior to intrigue and perversity, has demonstrated to all the world that Mrs. Evans was killed by three miserable criminals without any other reason than to rob her of the money which she carried and that justice will soon pronounce sentence."

The United States Embassy at Mexico City has brought the murder of Mrs. Evans to the notice of the Mexican Government and requested an immediate investigation with a view to the apprehension and punishment of the murderers, and the Mexican Government has replied that energetic measures were being taken to expedite the investigation and action for the apprehension of Mrs. Evans's assailants. The United States Embassy have suggested to the Mexican Government that it would be well to place a guard at Mrs. Evans's ranch to protect her house and its contents.

Ramsay MacDonald. In London, news of the Evans murder caused indignation. Questions were asked in Parliament. Premier MacDonald made the following statement:

"The British Consul at Mexico City informs me that Captain Hollecombe, an official of the British legation, who has been sent to the ranch to investigate, reports that the motive of the crime was not robbery, that the Mexican Government is acting energetically and have made a number of arrests and that he is obtaining all facilities."

"I have informed His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington that the Mexican Government should be made



to realize their responsibility for this tragic development. A claim will certainly be made for suitable compensation in due course."

### Honduran Strife

The progress of the second Honduran revolution of the year (TIME, Aug. 11) was obscured by revolutionary haze. Close upon the reported killing of two Americans came the news that Gen. Gregorio Ferrera had fled to the mountains, without, however, neglecting to take troops, rifles, vast quantities of ammunition.

In Tegucigalpa, Honduran capital, the Liberal Party was blamed for the outbreak of the new revolt. The Government arrested the leaders of the Party, reorganized itself, prepared to squelch the revolutionaries. An official communiqué said:

"The Republic of Honduras is enjoying relative calm, and the Provisional Government has the situation, created by the treason of Gen. Gregorio Ferrera under full control. . . . The commander of the Government troops has been ordered to pursue Ferrera, who has gone into hiding in the mountains. The War Tribunal has been instructed to institute proceedings against him, as he is charged with treason against his country."

Nevertheless, six U. S. warships were sent to Honduran waters, 300 bluejackets and "devil dogs" were landed.

### Visiting Prince

The good ship *San Giorgio*, pennants a-flutter, hove to in the magnificently festooned harbor of Buenos-Aires. Guns boomed a welcoming salute. On the dock were the President of Argentina, his suite, hosts of Cabinet Ministers, statesmen and politicians, *le Corps Diplomatique*, numberless other dignitaries, all supported by a crowd estimated in hundreds of thousands. Italy's Crown Prince had come to pay an official visit to Argentina.

The evening of his arrival Prince Umberto was guest of honor at Government House. President de Alvear and 150 distinguished officials were present. After food, wine and speeches had been mixed, the Prince viewed from a balcony a torchlight procession staged by the gleeful denizens of Buenos-Aires.

The U. S., as the El Dorado of surplus Italian workers, is no more. Trade between the two countries is declining. Italy is, more strongly than ever, cultivating the good relations of the South American States with a view to stimulating trade, to providing her ever-increasing army of workers with another El Dorado. Hence the visit of the Italian Crown Prince.

## MUSIC

### Farrarized Carmen

Geraldine Farrar's modernized version of Bizet's masterpiece, *Carmen* (TIME, Apr. 21), will open at Portsmouth, N. H., on Sept. 26. After a tour of New England, it will enter Manhattan, surely with many triumphant trumpet-blases. The preliminary fanfare announces that this will be different from all other *Carmens*, in-



NED WAYBURN  
"Famed as chorus-master"

cluding even Miss Farrar's own Metropolitan-*Carmen* and her cinema-*Carmen*. It will be an "operatic fantasia," with the score treated in a distinctly novel fashion and the whole production "completely severed from all operatic tradition."

Genuine weight, ponderosity even, is lent to this manifesto by the explanatory information that Ned Wayburn, now turned impresario, is to be Miss Farrar's master of ceremonies. Mr. Wayburn is famed as chorus-master, inveterate, indefatigable scout and discoverer of twinkle-toed "ponies" and statuesque beauties for Mr. Ziegfeld's super-gorgeous *Follies*. He will introduce new and unusual lighting-effects, will, of course, reign as Tsar of the ballet.

For the eye, then, there will be superabundant scintillation. For the curious ear, there will be whatever is left of "Jerry's" once resplendent voice. Best seats will sell at \$5.00.

Two years ago the impetuous prima donna retired from the Metropolitan. She announced then that she would

spend two years on the concert platform, after which she would stage her own *Carmen*. To this plan she has strictly adhered, without temperamental swerving.

### Mascagni Sulk

Pietro Mascagni, due to arrive in the U. S. in a few days, together with the score of his new opera, *Il Piccolo Marat*, and a company of Italian singers (TIME, July 28) is not coming, after all. Something very unfortunate has undoubtedly occurred.

Said Mascagni, according to a Budapest despatch: "I had a contract to go to New York, but I am not going. New Yorkers don't know anything about Art. They have money, but no conception of artistic things. I know what I am saying; I am saying what is in my heart. I sent my program to New York. Suddenly I got a cablegram asking me to change it. But I simply won't do that. I am not going."

Frenzied yawns of indignation followed on this side of the water. Defenders of American Artistic Ideals lacked no words, minced no words. A typical statement was that made by Herr Fritz Reiner, guest-conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra:

"Mascagni has said that he would not come to America because it is a dollar country, empty of Art. His music is not good enough for Americans. American audiences are the best in the world. New York is the greatest centre of music in the world!"

Pietro's last visit to America, in 1902, has now been recalled. It was an unmistakable fizzle. He was to collect \$60,000—\$4,000 per week. Received enthusiastically, his popularity rapidly waned. His manager turned against him and enmeshed him in embarrassing lawsuits. There was even a movement to deport his alien orchestra. He left in disgust. And now he remains abroad in equal disgust.

Be this as it may, Maestro Mascagni remains discussed abroad. Inundated under wreaths, well-nigh buried in bouquets, he last week responded 100 times to the frenetic applause of a Vienna audience which heard him conduct Verdi's *Aida*. The performance was given in the huge amphitheatre, scene of numerous sporting events. On the stage were 2,000 musicians, singers, dancers—Italians; in the audience were 20,000 listeners—Austrians. Without imposing a defeat, the former scored a victory, orderly, harmonious.

In this *azione*, were cast the finest singers of a honey-throated nation. Signora Poli-Randaccio was *Aida*, brought to the part of the Egyptian maid a southern warmth and temper; Giovanni Zenatello was heard as



Rhadames, Maria Gay-Zenatello as Amneris. In the famed ballet-scene were 200 girls, "all beautiful."

## Notes That Stun

Everything is Big at Hollywood. It is very fitting, therefore, that the Biggest pipe organ in the world should be installed there.

The largest "orchestral organ" in the world is soon to be assembled in the great Hollywood Bowl, a natural open-air amphitheatre. The largest pipe in this musical monster will be 64 feet long. This single pipe will contain as much lumber as is used in the construction of a fair-sized bungalow. It will give out the note "CCCC" three octaves deeper than the lowest "C" on a piano. This note has only 16 vibrations per second—the lowest perceptible by the human ear. If blown by the powerful electric bellows, without any accompanying notes, the impact of the tone emitted would knock any unfortunate listener unconscious.

## In Chicago

The Chicago Civic Opera Company announced its intentions for the coming Winter's season, which opens on Nov. 5. The season will be inaugurated by a revival of *La Gioconda*, Ponchielli's grisly, melodious thriller. First produced in Milan, in 1876, it tells in music a terrible story of love, licit and illicit, revenge, suicide, murder, Inquisition horrors and Venetian gondoliers. Giorgio Polacco will conduct. Rosa Raisa, Giacomo Rimini and Antonio Cortis, a new Spanish tenor, will sing.

Other productions will include Bizet's *Pearl Fishers*, Montemezzi's *Love of Three Kings*, Debussy's *Pelleas et Melisande*, Auber's *Fra Diavolo*, Meyerbeer's *Prophet*, Offenbach's *Tales of Hoffmann*. Entirely new stage sets have been built for several of these. Among the singers there will appear Mary Garden (of course), Louise Homer, Florence Macbeth, Edith Mason, Charles Hackett, Feodor Chaliapin.

# CINEMA

## The New Pictures

Janice Meredith. Paul Revere is watching the Old North Belfry, Washington is crossing the Delaware, and America is running the Revolution over again these nights; all for the greater glory of the Cosmopolitan Motion Picture Co. What is more, Paul, Washington and America are doing it exceptionally well.

From the foregoing it can be gathered that Janice Meredith is primarily a slice of American history. It is served between heavily buttered slices of romance. Romance must inevitably seem heavily buttered in such violent contact with reality. Yet it makes good motion pictures. Accordingly it will survive and flourish.

The Romance is told of a Colonial bond servant who becomes George Washington's nearest and dearest colonel. The daughter of the Tory family to whom he was indentured turns Rebel. Between them, they win the war. Conveniently, he happens to be of noble English birth. Conveniently, when he is captured she rides to Washington with the dispatches. Later, a shell drops on the British firing squad as they are sighting the whites of his eyes. As Romance the play has all modern conveniences.

Marion Davies plays the title rôle. She is the worst of a thoroughly excellent cast. Specially satisfactory was Harrison Ford's hero, Maclyn Arbuckle's Tory father, and W. C. Field's gorgeous comedy as the drunken British sergeant.

There are those who agitate boisterously about the unquestionable excellence of the Delaware and Lexington episodes. There are also those who comment favorably upon the brilliant accompanying score of Deems Taylor. But to at least one witness the finest single detail was the charm, fidelity and taste of the successor of exquisite Colonial architectural interiors.

Monsieur Beaucaire. There has been a general proposition floating around for a long time that you cannot argue with a woman. There is a fact quite absolute that you cannot argue with a woman about Rodolph Valentino. He is beautiful, and he harrows the heart. Since women compose the vast majority of cinema

customers, criticism of Rodolph seems futile business. Nevertheless:

Rodolph returns to the screen in a generally excellent version of Booth Tarkington's romantic tale of France and England in the days of Louis XV. How he impersonated the ambassador's barber; was thrown out of polite society; regained his introduction by detecting an English duke with an ace in his sleeve; was betrayed, and won the great duel, is familiar fiction. These elements of the production are vigorously invested. A softly padded introduction at the French court drags. Audiences are advised to come a half-hour late for the maximum effect.

It seems the producers were worried lest the public might think Rodolph's vitality had been vitiated by his having been so long buried in beauty clay. Therefore they stripped him to the waist for several minutes and let him play Lionel Strongfort. Also, they let him go on talking out of the side of his mouth for masculine effect. Otherwise he was sane, suave, and at moments scintillating.

With the exception of Bebe Daniels, the cast is shrewdly chosen, and includes Lois Wilson, Flora Finch, Lowell Sherman.

Love and Glory is a curious conglomeration of good intentions and bad judgment. To the French campaigns in Algeria (1869) two heroes are dispatched. When they return to their little French village the heroine has disappeared. Fifty years intervene and a ridiculous reunion is maneuvered with the weary principals in long white hair. The producers tried to be tragic, and succeeded in being funny. Sagara battle scenes and the acting of Charles DeRoche are the major marks of excellence.

Wine of Youth. Rachel Crothers' play *Mary the Third* has been poured into the cinema mold and turned out in the old, familiar fashion. There was a note of uncertainty in the original that reminded one of *A Doll's House* and gave the visitor a mental bone to gnaw. But the mentality of cinema audiences is not nourished on bones. They are supplied with oozing fritters drenched in the syrup of the happy ending. The story has to do with three generations of married life, with various reflections on modern youth. Eleanor Boardman is an acceptable heroine.

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## BOOKS

## Faery Epic\*

*Cabbages and Thunderbolts; Trolls, Unicorns, Twilight*

**The Story.** It all began because The Parliament of Erl was to some extent imaginative. In their ruddy jackets of leather, the twelve members appeared before their stately lord where he sat in a carven chair in his long red room. They desired to be ruled by a magic lord. And though he feared them foolish, he agreed, and sent forth Alvaric, who was his son, to find and wed the King of Elfland's Daughter.

Alvaric came to Witch Ziroonderel, his father's friend. Out of 17 thunderbolts which he dug up at her bidding from the soft earth under her cabbages, she fashioned him a sword and enchanted it with runes and bade him be off. So Alvaric set his face toward the Elfin Mountains, whose changeless peaks were the color of forget-me-nots, and in due time passed the frontier of twilight that bordered the fields men knew and was the rampart of Elfland.

Time was not in Elfland, nor dawn nor sunset nor any change at all. The deep blue of summer gloaming, the pale blue of Venus flooding the evening, the night-blue depths of twilight lakes—these were hints of Elfland's color, as the rarest of earthly smells and shapes and sounds were hints of Elfland's other beauties.

Alvaric strode among them with his sword and was not welcomed, being an intruder. From great oaks the coiling ivy rushed down at him and, when he lopped the tendrils, the trees themselves moved upon him in a foremost phalanx, forcing him to blaze his trail to the lawns of the palace of Elfland. There he slew the palace guard—four splendid knights whose thick and curious elfin blood was awesome to behold. And Lirazel, the Elf King's daughter, stood among the bluebells and gazed and wondered and loved and went away with Alvaric to the Vale of Erl in the fields men knew.

Their son was Orion. Lirazel had

wanted to call him "an elvish name full of wonder and made of syllables like birds' cries at night." But Alvaric was ten years older when he returned from Elfland and took se-



© Paul Thompson

LORD DUNSANY  
*He shambles about*

riously the admonition of the Freer of Christom. He only compromised on "Orion," a name of the heathenness and, with time, grew more set in his mind against all things elvish.

So Lirazel, who understood nothing of men and Earth, read a rune that had come to her by a troll from her father. And she was blown away by the northwest wind into Elfland again, leaving Orion with Witch Ziroonderel to nurse him. When Alvaric asked the witch, "Whither," she shook her head all mournfully, saying: "The way of the leaves. The way of all beauty."

A moonstruck man, a poet, a madman, a lovesick lad and a shepherd boy well used to lonely spaces set out with Alvaric then on his second quest, which was a weary one. Elfland had ebbed away, its King being fearful of Alvaric's enchanted sword. But Alvaric could not rest for love of Lirazel, and through long years that crazed company wandered the world's ends.

Orion grew up to be the lord of Erl and a great hunter. His hall was filled with stags' heads. Then, one evening, he unleashed his thin black hounds at the very edge of Elfland and cut off a white unicorn from its faery retreat. That was a

brave chase and when Orion brought home the head, the Parliament of Erl began to feel their lord was indeed a magic lord. When he employed the trolls for whips and the will-o'-the-wisp marsh-folk to help him hunt unicorns by night, they knew his magic beyond a doubt. In fact, there was so much magic loose in Erl that a reactionary movement began to set in.

But at that point, the Princess Lirazel, hungry once more for the pleasures of Earth, prevailed upon her father to employ his last rune in pushing forward Elfland's frontier so as to include the Vale of Erl. Just as Alvaric returned, sore and weary from his travels, a shining line was seen gliding over the fields and houses, making all that it passed young and calm forever.

**The Significance.** The book is a faery epic, astonishingly perfect. Its creatures will be recognized by Arthur Rackham and others who have traced the faery folk. Its uncertain twilights are those that Yeats and Fiona Macleod and James Stephens have peered through. James Branch Cabell, who well knows the uses of buttered willow withies, will understand its magic. It must have been written "at an hour when hawk-moths first pass from bell to bell." Its meaning and its melody are "like the notes of a band of violins, all played by masters chosen from many ages, hidden on Midsommer's night in a wood, with a strange moon shining, the air full of madness and mystery; and, lurking close but invisible, things beyond the mystery of man."

**The Author.** Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett Lord Dunsany, 18th Baron, is descended from an ancient Irish line whose title was conferred in 1439. He has filled his 46 years with a true Hibernian's two diversions—fighting and dreaming. He found the former with the Coldstream in Africa, and with the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers more recently.

Lord Dunsany jocosely boasts himself the most ill-dressed man in all County Meath. He shambles about the Irish countryside, an excessively tall, loose-jointed, rawboned figure, with a heron-like stoop and enormous cranium. He has the simple, eager nature of a child, always ready to converse with voluble intimacy with any casual acquaintance or to fly up in unaccountable excitement over the most trifling pleasure or displeasure. His faery stories, written rather for grown-ups than for children, have all the imaginative charm of Grimm or Anderson and in addition show the versatility and richness of a more cultured mind.

\*THE KING OF ELFLAND'S DAUGHTER—Lord Dunsany—Putnam (\$2.00).

## New Books

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

**DING DONG BELL**—Walter De La Mare—*Knopf* (\$1.75). Two people—a young lady with a silk sunshade, an old gentleman with an umbrella—meet on the platform of a country railroad junction. They have hours to wait. An express goes by; in the hush that follows its passing the old gentleman remarks: "Fifty years ago you could have cradled an infant on that tombstone yonder—Zadachiel Puncheon's—and it would have slept the sun down. Now, poor creature, his ashes are jarred and desecrated a thousand times a day—by mechanisms like that." To scan more closely Puncheon's mound, the two enter the ancient graveyard and stay there reading the epitaphs till twilight falls around them. This is the tenuous framework upon which Walter De La Mare has shaped one more unearthly, sad and lovely book. Turning, as always, from what is to him the stench, trespass and futility of the present, he breaks bread with phantoms; in these pages the dead stand up and breathe, the living are the ghosts. His words—like the matches the young lady strikes to read epitaphs by in the darkening graveyard—light, for a shining second, Death's crabbed and timeless legendry. Equally exquisite in verse and prose, the beauty of the book makes this brief review an impertinence.

**THE GARDEN OF FOLLY**—Stephen Leacock—*Dodd Mead* (\$2.00). Stephen Leacock, Harold Lloyd of Letters, prefaces this volume with a quotation from Confucius—or Tut-an-ah-Amen: "This poor old world works hard and gets no richer; worries much and gets no happier. It casts off old errors to take on new ones; laughs over ancient superstitions and shivers over modern ones. It is at best but a Garden of Follies, whose chattering gardeners move a moment among the flowers, waiting for the sunset."

Some of the beds which Prof. Leacock weeds are those wherein spring up the tares of Big Business Bunkum. Correspondence-School Quackery and kindred varieties of contemporary sophistry. He then invades the field of 'Animal Psychology. The subject of his observations, carried on under enormous difficulties, is that elusive but familiar animapetite, the Hoopoo. The results are: "1) When the Hoopoo is unable to step over anything, she walks around it. 2) The Hoopoo will drink water when she has to, but she will drink champagne whether she has to or not. 3) The religious belief of the Hoopoo is dim."

## Sara Cleghorn

*Pacifist, Socialist, Antivivisectionist*

Coming back to town from the quiet of Vermont hills is trial enough, without writing about town authors. Therefore, I am choosing one of the Vermont group with which to reopen my column after an ever-so-slight vacation. Sara Cleghorn has been lecturing at the School of English, Bread Loaf Inn, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. She is poet, novelist, essayist. Those of you who read *The Atlantic Monthly* know her work well. I had always heard of her as one of the group of writers who live near or in Manchester, Vt.—a friend of Dorothy Canfield Fisher and of Robert Frost. In *Who's Who* you will find that she was born in Virginia—a mere accident of birth, for she is a Vermonter through and through. Her family happened to be wintering in Virginia in 1876. She was born, as a matter of fact, in a hotel. *Who's Who* further carries information that she is "pacifist, socialist, antivivisectionist." *Who's Who* can be most misleading; for, although she earnestly believes and carries out certain doctrines (she is, for example, a vegetarian), she has none of the formidable qualities which a statement of her creed implies.

Slight, with light, sandy hair, blue eyes, quiet, intense ways, she gives an immediate impression of great friendliness. She believes thoroughly in people and in life. She wants happiness for people and she is willing to make real sacrifices to create it for them. Her great ambition now is to be a fine teacher, and, if need be, she intends to give up writing in order to become one, and has accepted a position as a teacher for next year. I sat in some of her classes and they were unusual for their discussions. She seems peculiarly fitted to draw out the opinions and idealistic conceptions of those sitting under her. She has derived, perhaps, something of her method from Robert Frost, whose teaching methods are well known to be radical.

My admiration for my native state is well known. It now includes a great admiration for Miss Cleghorn, although many of her opinions are far from my own. Here is a liberal, almost a radical mind, finely tempered by New England sanity and balance. It is a combination, rare in literature, perhaps rarer still in teaching. Her passion for humanity, tinged with mysticism, makes her verse memorable, and I imagine that as her work as a teacher develops, she will add not a few disciples to her already large list of friends.

J. F.

## THE THEATRE

## The New Plays

The Theatre rubs its eyes, sleepy with Summer, this week and begins to look about Broadway for Winter quarters. Five plays will be produced as the overture to the ten months' performance of the season. In their wake, nearly ten score will follow before another June empties the playhouses. Scanning the list of these, one finds the following of primary importance:

**Peter Pan**—The U. S. had come to believe this fantasy of J. M. Barrie the exclusive privilege of Maude Adams. Some months ago, Charles B. Dillingham went to London with the photographs of 20 actresses. Examining them all carefully, Mr. Barrie selected Marilyn Miller, musical comedy star. She will desert the musical stage to pick up the torch abandoned by Miss Adams.

**Hassan**—Literary individuals have long wondered why this magnificent poetic spectacle by James Elroy Flecker, English poet, dead in Mesopotamia ten years ago, had never reached the boards. Its success in London last year tempted U. S. producers. It will appear with Mary Nash as star.

**Orpheus**—Offenbach's operatic comedy will be the massive contribution of German Max Reinhardt to the season's list. Herr Reinhardt will later produce Schnitzler's *Dream Play*.

**Caesar and Cleopatra**—The Theatre Guild will finally perform its promise of displaying this play which many consider the best of Bernard Shaw. Helen Hayes and (possibly) Roland Young will have the title parts.

**The Guardsman**—Ferenc Molnar's first contribution to the Manhattan season will be this continental success in which the Theatre Guild will present Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne (his wife).

**The Firebrand**—A new author, Edwin Justus Mayer, has contrived a satirical romance of incidents from the life of Benvenuto Cellini. Joseph Schildkraut is principally concerned.

**Comedie Francaise**—There is a well-defined suspicion, unverified by actual announcement, that Morris Gest, modern Barnum, has persuaded this most famous theatrical organi-

zation in the world to come to Manhattan for a brief season.

**The Guitrys**—Scarcely less famous on the Continent are the Guitrys, father and son, and the latter's wife, Yvonne Printemps. They are expected for their U. S. debut in the early Spring of 1925. They will play in English.

**Old Man Minnick**—Edna Ferber's noted short story has been dramatized by herself and George S. Kaufman. Appearing as the old man will be O. P. Heggie.

**None but the Brave**—A bitterly objective War play by Laurence Stallings and Maxwell Anderson is now in rehearsal with Louis Wolheim (Hairy Ape) as star. In the cast are 15 men and 1 woman.

**The Werewolf**—Laura Hope Crews, Leslie Howard and J. Lennox Pawle will appear presently in what is rumored to be the most offensive (to censors) play that has ever appeared on the U. S. stage. It is adapted from the German of Rudolph Lothar.

**Lazybones**—Owen Davis, most prolific and versatile of native dramatists, opens his seasonal attack with a comedy, with Martha Bryan Allen leading the cast.

**Simon Called Peter**—Jules Eckert Goodman and Edward Knoblock have dramatized Robert Keable's novel. The play found considerable success in a Chicago run last Spring.

**Grounds for Divorce**—Ina Claire's name will be in lights when this new comedy reaches Broadway. Prominently associated with her in the cast is Bruce McRae.

**The Fall Guy**—Frank Craven, despite his meditated retirement, will appear as the star of a comedy by himself and James Gleason.

**Pigs**—John Golden is the most consistently successful manager in the U. S. Percy Hammond, famed critic, called him the producer of pink plays for pale people. His first this year is a comedy of small-town life.

**The Best People**—Chicago thought well of a Spring showing of this comedy by David Gray and Avery Hopwood. It is a comedy of modern Americans and will be produced almost immediately.

**The Awful Mrs. Eaton**—From the life of Andrew Jackson, this play was fashioned by John Farrar and Steven Vincent Benet. Frank McGlynn (Abraham Lincoln) has the lead.

**Nerves**—The same authors have elaborated a one-act War play by

Mr. Farrar into a full evening's entertainment. Kenneth McKenna is the most important player.

**Love 'Em and Leave 'Em** is the



MARILYNN MILLER  
Mr. Barrie selected her  
(See preceding page)

title of a U. S. dialect comedy by John V. A. Weaver, poet and critic.

**The Exiles**—Robert Milton, often spoken of as "the leading director," will open operations as an independent producer with a play by Charles J. Richman.

**Izzy**—The late George Randolph Chester wrote the stories that George H. Broadhurst and Mrs. Trimble Bradley have condensed into a comedy.

**Gilbert Miller**, internationally noted producer, recently returned from Europe with three potentially valuable manuscripts—viz.: *The Roman Holiday* by Ferenc Molnar, *High C* by Ernst Vajda and a new play by Arthur Schnitzler.

**Mrs. Fiske** will be missing from the Broadway roster in consequence of heading an extended tour of all-star players in a revival of *The Rivals*. New plays by Shaw and Barrie are also conspicuous by absence. George M. Cohan has retired for a year to write his memoirs and will make no productions. Reports of David Belasco's plans are thus far fragmentary. Nor is it known what John and Ethel Barrymore contemplate, though it is possible that the latter will play *The Ruby Fan* by a Hungarian dramatist, Protzov.

## Musical

**Annabelle**—Billie Burke will be starred by her husband, Florenz Ziegfeld, in a new musical comedy by Clare Kummer. The comedian is Ernest Truex.

**Rue de la Paix**—The most imposing revue of the season will be headed by Raquel Meller, Spanish girl, who is the sensation of Europe; Maurice and Hughes; the Russian Lilliputians and Grock, the great Swiss clown.

**Greenwich Village Follies**—The annual production will be headed by the Dolly sisters.

**Ritz Revue**—Hassard Short, director of the great *Music Box Revues*, will produce his own, with the lanky Charlotte Greenwood highly concerned.

**Be Yourself**—George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly have written a new one for Queenie Smith.

**Pompadour**—Martin Beck's new and pretentious theatre will open with this great Continental success. Hope Hampton, cinema celebrity, deserts the films to sing the lead.

**Topsey and Eva**—Western reports credit this musical *Uncle Tom's Cabin* with vast possibilities. The Duncan Sisters share the spotlight.

**The Purple Cow**—Gelett Burgess and Carolyn Wells have concocted a piece in which Dorothy Francis (opera) has the lead.

**Come Out of the Kitchen**—Ruth Chatterton usually plays straight comedy. But this is a musical version of one of her great successes.

**The Grab Bag**—Ed Wynn in a review of, by, about and with Ed Wynn.

**The Comic Supplement**—The Ziegfeld factory will turn out a musical comedy by J. P. McEvoy, starring Leon Errol.

**The Passing Show of 1924** comes along on schedule with Jim Barton and George Hassel prominently present.

**The Music Box**—Another hardy annual. This year with Clark and McCullough and Grace Moore.

**Vanities**—The second edition will boast mainly about Joe Cook and Margaret Hawkesworth.

**The Dream Girl**—Victor Herbert's last operetta will appear presently with Fay Bainter in the lead.

**Al Jolson**, after three years in *Bombo*, is at work on something new.

**Clo-Clo**—Franz Lehár's success from Vienna will be naturalized and, a little later, his *Paganini*. Another Viennese importation will be the highly successful *Marisa*.



## Eviction of Imogene Mr. Ziegfeld Establishes a Precedent

Life is getting harder for the chorus girl. Last week Florenz Ziegfeld issued a general order (by telegraph, as is his custom) to omit Imogene Wilson from further performances of his current *Follies*. And all because she got herself in the newspapers for an alleged punch in the eye at the hand of Frank Tinney, piebald comedian.

In a newspaper interview the lovely Miss Wilson reported that she never wanted to see Tinney again, that she was through with Broadway, that she had accepted a motion picture contract out West "where men are men, and not black-face comedians."

The greedy newspapers, swollen with the story, alarmed the finical Florenz. He wired his press agent to keep Imogene out of the newspapers.

The *Daily News*, which first caused gum-strengthened jaws to drop at her adventure, saw the comedian and the comedienne on a friendly promenade near Broadway. Mr. Tinney smashed the *News* photographer's camera.

Mr. Tinney sailed for Europe. Imogene visited him on the steamer. *Variety* (theatrical weekly) concluded that they must be reconciled since they spent several hours in his stateroom apparently in earnest conference. The newspapers bulged again. Imogene went back to the *Follies* and found herself without a job.

In the midst of the *mêlée* newspaper reporters asked Mrs. Tinney (there is one) whether Frank's pranks appealed to her. "Be yourself," answered Mrs. Tinney cryptically. A few hours before he sailed, Frank was served with papers in a suit for separation.

What of it?

The eviction of Imogene marks a serious break in theatrical tradition. Heretofore chorus girls, particularly *Follies* girls, were supposed to get themselves into the newspapers. Newspapers or separation papers—it all came to the same thing. The public reads and runs to the box office. Witness Countess Peggy Upton Archer Hopkins Joyce Morner who can neither act nor sing nor dance. Simply by her extraordinary endurance and ability to keep on getting married and keep on getting in the newspapers she keeps on getting star's situations in expensive musical reviews.

Imogene meant no wrong. She was simply striving for an honest living. Ziegfeld has blocked her road, because Tinney blacked her eye. The time may

come when a chorus girl will be refused honest employment simply because she has married the third or even the second millionaire, or because she has dropped a handbag containing dynamite in a crowded taxi-cab. "What's going to become of us?" conscientious, multi-married chorus girls are asking. And there simply isn't any answer.

## ART

### Faces

Some in spats and polished hats and some in velvet gowns, London ladies and gentlemen strolled last week to the French Gallery, Pall Mall, to see the works of Philip A. de Laszlo, famed modern portrait painter. There they peered at many countenances—dark, important faces; faces pinched with arrogance, petulant with breeding; faces proud; faces fair. From the walls, these faces peered back—among them:

Mrs. R. E. Warde, a tall, brunette lady with wavy hair—a renowned figure, long one of the reigning beauties of England. Known as a gifted amateur actress in London's smartest set, she was always becoming engaged to Princes, Dukes, Ambassadors—on paper. In 1919 she frustrated journalistic matchmakers, married R. E. Warde, a young officer of the Scots Guards;

Lady Apsley, once Violet Meeking, a great heiress. Last Winter she married Lord Apsley, D.S.O., M.C., M.P., familiar visitor to the U. S.

Lady Anastasia Wernher, wife of Sir D. Julius Wernher (South African mines), known as "Lady Zia"; her sister, "Lady Nada," the Marquess of Milford Haven.

Lady Davson, daughter of Elinor Glyn (*Three Weeks*); and a galaxy of others.

Philip de Laszlo's portraits are attractive, well-bred, charming—like his subjects. They have vivacity without exaggeration, strength without loss of delicacy. While his forte is the feminine, he paints occasional males if they are notable. Among the Americans who have qualified are the late Theodore Roosevelt and John W. Davis.

### At Marblehead

Blue water—the hulk of a smudgy oiler—the sails of little boats, like petals fallen on an azure field—the Summer sky. This is the setting that

frames Marblehead, Mass., and this, in Marblehead's annual Art exhibition, is painting No. 1, by John P. Benson. Once port of call for East Indians, rich and important, with tea, silks and spices piled in its warehouses, the old town drowns now, lost in the hush of a dream. Wharves rot; rats squeak in deserted store-rooms; tiny pleasure-craft have replaced the tall schooners, rich Summer residents the bustling Tory merchants. However, quaint local traditions, local characters, still survive. There is the Poet Postman, unique Man of Letters, who for 30 years has delivered bills and dreamed of billet-doux, has written 1,000 poems, some of which have been published. He is painted in the exhibit by Orlando Ruland, who has also caught on canvas Daddy Scott, toymaker, who whittles wooden animals for Marblehead children.

### At Lyme

As by the elms that line its street, the hills that watch its roofs, Lyme, Conn., is sentinelled by artistic good usage, fortress by aesthetic tradition. Last week in Lyme a plume of goldenrod was seen, which would have informed all but an outsider that an Art exhibit was in progress—for each year Art comes to Lyme with the goldenrod. This year, the exhibition satisfied all demands by being up to the standard of those in the past; to have made it noticeably better would have seemed to the natives a bit vulgar; to have made it worse would have been impossible—for artistic Lyme.

Dean of the coterie is Bruce Crane. He is exhibiting two canvases. Both embody the sort of delicate lyric treatment of wood scenes upon which his reputation rests—scenes having the atmosphere of a hazy, glamorous afternoon in the forest of Broceliande. There are other lyricists also who do very well with the same sort of thing—Frank Vincent DuMond, greeneries; William S. Robinson, mountain laurel in bloom; Guy Wiggins, birch saplings, crumbling walls. All this is the sympathetic rendering of local nature that is characteristic of Lyme exhibits. There are also artists who paint cattle, ballet-dancers, ships. Will Howe Foote's *Southcoast—Bermuda* stands out among the many typical paintings for its imaginative execution. Here and there in the exhibit, one can detect a disturbing hint, a fugitive suggestion of modernism, but such instances are rare and —unLyme-like.



## RELIGION

### Northfield

Northfield, Mass., synonym for Dwight L. Moody, gives shelter to one conference after another. Its most famous "General Conference" closed last week. Said one Jessie Donahue, acting as special correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*:

"Taken in connection with a locale such as Northfield offers, with its gently undulating stretches of greensward, its wooded hills and the blue mountain heights which rise in the distance, such a conference cannot but have a lasting value too great to be measured."

The Conference was opened by William R. Moody, son of the great Evangelist. Northfield, said he, unequivocally affirms the deity of the Nazarene.

Science was challenged by an English divine, John D. Jones. He preached on the text: *They limited the Holy One of Israel*. Now, said he, Science sets a limit to God's power, but: "I will set no limit to God's power. . . . Let us treat our big God in a big way."

Rev. Prof. Archibald T. Robertson, of Louisville, lectured seven times to preachers on the subject of preaching. He warned them against "rote, rut and rot."

Rev. Dr. John Gardner, of California, conducted a course on "Some of the Great Doctrines of the Christian Church, especially Sin and Redemption, from a Modern Point of View."

Another Britisher, J. Stuart Holden, Vicar of St. Paul's, London, preached a series on "Some Aspects of the Highway of Life"—an exposition of the immortal Corinthians I, Chapter XIII. To the young he said: "Don't be afraid of modern thought. There is infinitely more danger in modern thoughtlessness."

### "Caseys"

Solemn high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Manhattan, formally opened the 42nd Annual Convention of the Knights of Columbus. Bishop William Turner of Buffalo keynoted with a sermon on that popular subject, *Americanism*—aiming veiled thrusts at the K. K. K. The 356 delegates arose from their knees, paraded down Fifth Ave. to the Waldorf-Astoria.

After a prima donna had carolled the National Anthem, John F. Hyman, Mayor of New York, gave the "Caseys" the freedom of the City in one of his famed welcome-speeches. Said he: "If any of you get in any mix-up with the 'cops' while you are here, just give them the high sign; if that does not work, call me up at City Hall. . . . One of your faith has been permitted to direct this city. . . . The

work of this Order is well known. . . . Its championship\* of American principles and ideals. . . ."

Forthwith, John Barton Payne, on behalf of his American Red Cross, presented the Knights with a portrait of Pope Pius X (1835-1914), purchased in Mexico. Supreme Knight Flaherty of Philadelphia reviewed the "Casey" year. Pope Pius XI let fall his apostolic benediction through the writing of Cardinal Gasparri and the lips of Edward L. Hearn, K. C., Commissioner at Rome.

Next day, a South Dakota Bishop, Bernard J. Mahoney, performed a paradox. He condemned the Ku Klux Klan without naming it and at the same time scored the two larger political Conventions for having failed to name it in their condemnations.

Among other greetings, this was read: "The Independent Order of B'rith Abraham, the largest Jewish fraternity in the world, sends fraternal greetings and best wishes."

(Signed) ADOLPH STEIN,  
Grand Master.

Daniel A. Tobin, of Brooklyn, was elected Supreme Director to succeed William P. Larkin, Manhattanite.

Before dispersing, the "Caseys" voted to become book and magazine censors, "to organize and finance a movement for fighting the dissemination of immoral and harmful literature." Further, they voted \$38,000 to restore the statue of their patron, Christopher, which was destroyed some years gone by earthquakes where it stood on his second landing spot at Aguadilla, Porto Rico.

### Floridian Jews

If the Secretary of the St. Petersburg, Fla., Chamber of Commerce has his way, that city will shelter no son of Abraham, or of Isaac, or of Jacob. He, James Coad, desires to maintain the neighborly spirit which he reckons to be one of the chief assets of the locality. Said he:

"St. Petersburg is a city of homes. It has no slums. I believe that the influx of foreigners here (and I class the Jews as foreigners) is detrimental to the city and would tend to produce slums and destroy the neighborly feeling that is now an asset here. . . . I know that many Jewish families plan to come here in the Fall, and that two Jews will come here to enter the real estate business. I believe the time has come to draw the line against all foreigners and make this a 100% American and Gentile city. There are inevitable slums where there are many foreigners, and we want to be able to continue to brag that we have no slums here."

\*The Mayor of the biggest city in the world is a partial illiterate. What he must have meant here was "championing."

## EDUCATION

### Wise

A wise woman, with fine clothes to strut, makes for the most famous avenue within reach. A wise man, with fine theories to air, hies him to the most important conference or institute that will admit him.

Last week at Williamstown, Mass., wise men talked, wise men disputed. The fair mountain atmosphere was charged with theories. This was as the founders of the Institute of International Politics had intended. Open discussion is good for the understanding. But the public was perplexed, as it usually is when wise men disagree.

Dr. William S. Culbertson, U. S. Tariff Commissioner, presided over sessions on International Finance, read a letter to the Institute from Congressman Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, a member of the U. S. Debt-Funding Commission. Said Mr. Burton: "The sentiment of the people of the U. S. is overwhelmingly against release of the so-called foreign debts."

Immediately up jumped Roland W. Boyden, of Boston, onetime unofficial U. S. observer with the Reparations Commission. Said he: "Business principles and economic facts in the end are bound to cause a revision of the inter-Allied debts."

The flurry passed. Came comment on the Dawes report, plaudits for the League. Then David Hunter Miller, New York lawyer, started another tempest. Mr. Miller's admission ticket to the Institute was compounded of service with the American Peace Commission and experience as counsel for the German Government on the Upper Silesian question before the League in 1921.

He pointed with pride to the League's aims and accomplishments in disarming the world, belittled the results of the 1921 Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament.

Hot debate followed. An Admiral, three Rear Admirals, a college professor and a writer on naval affairs heckled Mr. Miller; a League secretary (a woman) assisted him. The naval men stuck for "limitation" as differing from "disarmament."

Rear Admiral William L. Rodgers, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Board of the U. S. Navy, attended the Institute, "determined to be as disagreeable as ever." He is a pale man, but can see red. Chafed by three days of peace palaver, Rodgers blurted out that before the century ends the U. S. will, the U. S. should, plunge into a war of aggression.

## LAW

## Clarence Darrow

To a greater extent than that of any other lawyer in the history of American jurisprudence, the professional life of Clarence S. Darrow\* has consisted in defending men standing in the shadow of the gallows with the hostile eyes of the country upon them.

Born at Kinsman, Ohio, Apr. 18, 1857, Darrow, without much education, in his early twenties made his way to Chicago. There he studied law at night; became the partner of Governor Altgeld. His first important murder case was as defender, in the 90's, of the youth Prendergast, who had killed Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago. His client in this instance was hanged, but Darrow's defense was characterized by no less an observer than Brand Whitlock as the "most eloquent appeal for mercy that he had ever heard."

Then, in 1907, he became chief counsel for the defense in the trial of the labor leaders, "Big Bill" Haywood (now a fugitive in Russia), Moyer and Pettibone, indicted for the murder of ex-Governor Stuenkelburg, of Idaho. He was brilliantly successful in this trial, and when, in April, 1911, the McNamara brothers were arrested for dynamiting the building of the *Los Angeles Times* and union labor the country over rallied to their support and raised a huge fund for their defense, it surprised nobody that Clarence Darrow, of Chicago, was retained as chief counsel.

The McNamaras pleaded guilty and were sentenced—one to life imprisonment, the other to 15 years in the penitentiary. Darrow himself was then tried for having bribed a juror and having attempted to bribe a prospective juror. He conducted his own defense and, after a trial lasting nearly three months, was acquitted. In his speech to the jury, characterized as masterful even by the prosecution, he touched upon his whole personal and professional philosophy. He said, in part:

"I have practised law for many years. I do not go to a client and say: 'Are you guilty? Are you innocent?' I would not say it to you. Every man on earth is both guilty and innocent. I know it. You may not know it, but I know it. I find a man in trouble. In a way his troubles may have come by his own fault. In a way they did not. He did not give himself birth. He did not make his own brain. He is not responsible for his ideas. He is the product of all the generations that have gone before. And he is the product of all the people who touch him directly

and indirectly through life, and he is as he is, and the responsibility rests on the infinite God that made him. I do what I can for him, kindly, carefully, as fairly as I can. . . . Just as the doctor finds that his patient must die, so it came to me that this client was in



© International

CLARENCE S. DARROW

"Every man on earth is both guilty and innocent!"

deadly peril of his life. Do you think that if I had thought there was one chance in a thousand to save him I would not have taken that chance? You may say I should not. That if I believed he was guilty, I should not have tried to save him. You may say so. I do not."

Darrow has been frequently characterized in the press as "a great stage artist, a greater artist than lawyer." One M. L. Edgar, in the *St. Louis Mirror*, has described his personal appearance thus: "Of more than average height, a frame that ambles along carelessly, with toes kicked up in process of walking—movements that range from slowness of contemplation to mercurial quickness of sudden resolution—on broad shoulders, a round head, marked by an oppressively full brow which overarches the face like a crag—eyes, of gooseberry size and color, which roam restlessly or assume a fixed expression as if looking into the secrets of Fate. His complexion is sallow and

leather-like, and his face is shot through with lines, lines which he will never permit a photographer to erase because, as he says, 'it cost me too much to get them.'"

It was a question in Mr. Darrow's early life as to whether he would devote himself chiefly to literature or to law. He is the author, among other books, of *Persian Pearls*, a book of essays; *Farmington*, a novel depicting life in a small Ohio town, highly praised at the time of its publication by such critics as the late William Marion Reedy and recently reprinted by Huebsch; *Crime, Its Cause and Treatment*, and *Resist Not Evil*. He has also contributed many articles to magazines and reviews, and the current *American Mercury* has an article by him entitled *The Ordeal of Prohibition*, designed to show that it has been the practice of civilized countries to fail to enforce, rather than to repeal, unwise and unpopular laws.

\*\*\*

## Fallon Acquitted

William J. Fallon, not yet 40, since the War the most daring and spectacular criminal lawyer of the New York Bar, was acquitted last week, after a dramatic trial lasting nearly two weeks before Judge McClinton (of Charleston, W. Va.), sitting in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, of the charge of bribing, in 1922, a juror in the so-called Durrell-Gregory mail-fraud case. Fallon defended his own defense, alleged that he was the victim of a far-reaching conspiracy on the part of certain editors and reporters of the *New York American*, acting under the personal orders of William Randolph Hearst, because he (Fallon) had in his possession the birth certificates of the children of a certain (un-named) prominent cinema actress.

For years Fallon, the possessor of a singularly effective voice, has been noted as much for his continued appeals to jurors as for the vehemence of his cross-examination. "The truth will come to you," he said in his address to the jury on his own behalf (characterized as "perhaps the most brilliant achievement of his career" by the *New York World*), "clearly and suddenly as though written with chalk on a board, and you will know me innocent. I leave with you all that the world holds dear to me."

The verdict of acquittal, given after five hours of deliberation, was the signal for what the press described as "one of the most remarkable demonstrations ever seen in a New York courtroom." Fallon, who never lost his poise, even during the anxious hours

\*Mr. Darrow, as everyone knows, is chief counsel for the Leopold-Loeb defense.

of the jury's deliberation, thanked each juror individually and then was carried by his friends to a waiting automobile. The next day he held what amounted to a reception in a box at the baseball game at the Polo Grounds.

Assistant U. S. Attorney William J. Millard said after the trial: "I hope that William J. Fallon has learned his lesson and will become a noble, forceful character and a great power for good in this community."

In 1920, Fallon was chief counsel for "Nicky" Arnstein, so-called Master Mind of the \$5,000,000 Wall Street bond-theft plot. In 1922, he defended E. M. Fuller in two trials for bucketing, the jury in each trial being unable to agree. Charles W. Rendigs, the juror Fallon was accused of bribing in the Durrell-Gregory trial, also sat in one of the Fuller trials and voted steadfastly for acquittal. Rendigs is now a convicted perjurer awaiting sentence.

## SCIENCE

### Savants

Women's barber shops call themselves beauty parlors. Drug stores call themselves ice cream parlors. Clerks call themselves salesmen. Politicians call themselves statesmen. Flappers call themselves young ladies. But scientists call themselves scientists, and only newspapers call them savants.

But the word "savants" has been spread in the headlines of newspapers for the greater part of the week. What this signified was that some 2,000 hard-working men of science were assembled at Toronto at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The Association, which makes a practice of meeting everywhere save in London—in order to stimulate interest elsewhere—gathered to its meeting more than 500 British scientists, about the same number each of Canadians and Americans, and a scattering number from the rest of the world. The presence of Americans was, indeed, due to the fact that the British Association very thoughtfully gave the members of the American Association of the same name membership in the British Association for the purpose of the meeting.

The meeting was opened at Toronto University by Major-General Sir David Bruce, President of the Association. During the War he served in the British Army. At present he is Chairman of the Governing Body of Lister Institute\* of Preventive Medicine. He argued that medicine must change its tactics, take the offensive against dis-

ease, instead of waiting for disease to attack. He was enthusiastic about the work of the Rockefeller Foundation in attacking the sources of the hookworm disease, yellow fever and malaria. He told how sleeping sickness had been



© Wide World

SIR DAVID BRUCE

*"Medicine must take the offensive"*

eliminated in Uganda by control of the tsetse fly, and how nagana, or Texas fever, had been similarly controlled in Zululand, when it was found that the same fly was the carrier.

John W. Gregory, President of the Geographical Section of the Association, spoke on the "Color" problem of the earth, in which the white race, composed of some 520,000,000 out of a total population of about 1,700,000,000, controls eight-ninths of the habitable earth. He suggested that there were four possible solutions of the color problem: 1) amalgamation by miscegenation; 2) coexistence without fusion; 3) disfranchisement of the colored population; 4) segregation into separate communities. He inclined to the belief that the last will be the solution, and foresaw that in 100 years or so, by natural processes, a sort of free state of Negroes would develop in the Southern U. S.

Dr. Frank C. Shrubbs, President of the Anthropological Section of the Association, declared that there has been no deterioration of human physique during the historical period, that, furthermore, man's expectation of life has grown by leaps and bounds. A child of five in ancient Egypt might expect to live to be 35; a child of five in Rome of the Caesars might expect to live to be 29; a child of five in London today may expect to live to be 64.

Dr. Henry H. Dale, President of the Physiology Section, spoke on chemotherapy, the treatment of dis-

ease by the administration of chemicals. He said that recent studies have shown that these chemicals, such as "Bayer 205," used for sleeping sickness, do not directly attack the disease organism, and in fact have no effect on it when human blood is not present. Their effects, under study, are very curious, and a good deal of mystery still surrounds them.

Sir Richard Paget analysed the processes of human speech and came to the conclusion that speech had developed first from grunts, supplemented with grimaces; that then it was discovered that by blowing air through the mouth while grimacing, sounds resulted. In this way, the non-vocal or whistled "s" and whispered "f" and "th" (as in "thigh") were discovered. When a humming, or vocal sound was added, these non-vocal sounds became respectively "a," "u" and "th" (as in "thy").

Professor William A. Bone told of a new laboratory method which he had discovered for fixing nitrogen from the air. He mixes air and carbon monoxide inside a steel bomb, and then explodes them under high pressure. The nitrogen then unites with the carbon.

Professor Reginald A. Daly, of Harvard, read a paper to show that the substructure of the earth is plastic. He cited as evidence the fact that the Labrador and Keewatin ice sheets depressed the land which they covered, but that this is gradually rising into place again.

A. D. Peacock told of parthenogenesis\* in saw-flies. Although these insects naturally exist in both sexes, the females reproduce freely without males, and the mating instinct seems to be disappearing.

Three scientists from the University of Chicago furnished a paper embracing researches with results contrary to the theory that food injected into the stomach sends out "hormones" or "chemical messengers" which activate the gastric glands. They found that merely by distending the stomachs of dogs, gastric juice could be made to appear.

Sir Charles W. Kimmins, of London University, told of his researches in regard to the sense of humor. He studied over 10,000 jokes of children. In children of seven years and under he found that the visual joke, the slap-stick comedy, the outlandish hat, have the greatest appeal.

William H. Bragg discoursed on the formation of molecules by atoms as he has studied them by X-rays, especially the carbon atom, which forms into two groupings, one the diamond, the other black lead, not very different in organization but entirely different in properties.

Dr. Robert Chambers, of Cornell, (Continued on Page 30)

\*Named, like Listerine, after the famous surgeon, Sir Joseph Lister, originator of the Listerian treatment for the septic infection of wounds.

\*Virgin birth—reproduction by females without intercourse with males.

## Check your child's weight against this chart

Height and age both influence weight. Find out—in this chart—whether your child is up to normal weight. If not, begin Eagle Brand feedings at once.

BOYS										GIRLS									
Height (Inches)	Weight (Pounds)	5 Years	6 Years	7 Years	8 Years	9 Years	10 Years	11 Years	12 Years	Height (Inches)	Weight (Pounds)	5 Years	6 Years	7 Years	8 Years	9 Years	10 Years	11 Years	12 Years
36	24	24	24							36	33	33							
38	35	35								38	34	34							
40	36	36	36							40	36	36	36	36					
41	38	38	38							41	37	37							
42	39	39	39	39						42	39	39	39	39					
43	41	41	41	41	41					43	41	41	41	41					
44	44	44	44	44	44					44	42	42	42	42	42				
45	46	46	46	46	46	46				45	45	45	45	45	45	45			
46	48	48	48	48	48	48				46	47	47	47	47	47	47	47		
47	50	49	50	50	50	50	50			47	50	49	50	50	50	50	50	50	
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57	82									57	82								
58	85									58	85								
59	89									59	89								
60	94									60	94								
61	99									61	99								
62	104									62	104								
63	111									63	111								

Tables prepared by Bird T. Baldwin, Ph.D., and Thomas D. Wood, M.D., and published through the courtesy of American Child Health Association.

# If he is underweight— he needs this corrective food



VIGOR, energy, red-blooded health! If you want these for your children—and you want to know an immediate, simple way to get them—send an order for Eagle Brand Condensed Milk to your grocer and begin feeding it to your children today.

In the last three years scientific experiment has demonstrated the new usefulness of this old familiar product. Eagle Brand has proved itself in thousands of cases to be of wonderful value in building up and increasing the weight of children who are below par.

### Why Eagle Brand is effective

EAGLE BRAND is milk—which you know to be the child's basic food. It is clean, pure, safe milk. And in addition Eagle Brand contains case sugar which is an important source of energy.

This scientific combination of milk and sugar gives your child exactly what his growing body craves—nourishment, energy, plenty of red corpuscles in the blood, material for body and bone building. These are essentials no child can do without! He can get them in Eagle Brand quickly and easily.

### Children love it

NEARLY all children love Eagle Brand. If you have never been able to make your child drink milk, try Eagle Brand.

If you despair of getting your child to eat as much food as you

know he should have, add Eagle Brand to his diet.

Children are universally finicky about food they ought to like but you won't have this trouble with Eagle Brand. Above all give this corrective food to your child with the idea that he is going to like it.

### How to serve it

GIVE EAGLE BRAND as a drink for children of any age. Serve it between meals—two cups a day. Use two tablespoons (poured from the can to the spoon) to  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cold water. This makes a delicious drink which appeals to any child.

## You should know these things

UNDERWEIGHT is the first sign of malnutrition, childhood's dreaded foe. Malnutrition is an undernourished condition, due sometimes to not enough or the wrong kind of food, but often to the child's inability to digest his food. It is most serious and most common among children between 2 and 15 years, because this is the age of growth and the time when their whole lives' health is in the making.

Two years of actual experiments with undernourished school children have showed that Eagle Brand is an ideal food for combating malnutrition.

But feeding Eagle Brand is only the first step in really combating malnutrition. Fundamental health rules must be obeyed. You should have your doctor give your children a thorough examination at least once a year. They must have a normal diet and proper exercise.

### 3 Little Books will help you

Valuable health data is contained in the famous set of 3 Little Books that will be sent to you free for the asking. Fill out the coupon below and mail it today. Don't run the risk of endangering your child's future health and happiness by lack of the knowledge the 3 Little Books contain. THE BORDEN COMPANY, 384 Borden Bldg., 350 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.



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kind ever written. Clip and  
send the coupon today.





## AERONAUTICS

### Balked by Ice

When Lieut. Leigh Wade and Sgt. H. H. Ogden greeted their commander, Lieut. Smith, at Reykjavik, quaint Iceland town, Smith murmured a few words of sympathy to the men whom he had last seen drifting helplessly at sea (TIME, Aug. 11). Wade, still grieving at the loss of his ship and at being out of the glorious adventure so near the goal, burst into uncontrollable tears. With difficulty his comrades quieted him, cheered him further with the news that by express command of the Chief of Air Service himself, a new Douglas World Cruiser was on its way to Picton, Nova Scotia. Here Wade will rejoin the flight and sail triumphantly home with his comrades.

But, perhaps, none of them will sail triumphantly home.

Greenland is in some respects one of the most mysterious regions of the world. Vast in size, having a territory perhaps one third as great as that of the U. S., it is inhabited by only about 14,000 Esquimaux. The Danes, who rule the Island, forbid the entry of all other men, knowing the deadly influence of whites upon these savages. Besides, it is doubtful if anyone would journey to Greenland with a view to settling there, even if the Danes would permit it. Greenland is 4,000 to 5,000 feet high throughout, rocky, craggy, eternally covered with several hundred feet of snow. A few tiny ports and harbors on the lower coast levels are open part of the year, a couple of months at most. This year the weather has been most unfavorable; a frozen and drifting sea, for a width of 30 miles, now guards the entrance to the eastern and southern shores.

The fliers were in a painful position. From Reykjavik in Iceland they were to fly to the Eastern shore of Greenland at Angmagssalik. Even this point was 750 miles from the Icelandic harbor. From here they were to fly to Ivigtut on the western shore of the huge continent of Greenland, sheltered from easterly currents and therefore open later in the season. But with Angmagssalik closed,

it was possible that they would be forced to the truly terrible non-stop flight of 1,000 miles from Reykjavik direct to Ivigtut right across Greenland's icy mountains. In the cruiser *Raleigh*, however, Rear-Adm. T. P. Magruder searched the southern shores of Greenland for an open space; it was also possible that Sir Ernest Shackleton's ship, the *Quest*, might be used as an ice-breaker. There still remained the alternative of breaking the flight from Reykjavik by refueling in the open sea—none too pleasant to contemplate in these rough waters.

### Worn, Broke

The world-fliers are not the cheery men who landed gaily in Croydon, London's airport, and adjourned merrily for refreshments of a pre-prohibition character. They are tired-out and nervous. The last few flights seemed to have worn them down more than the previous 18,000 miles. Certain differences of temperament and opinion have brought sharp criticism and retort from formerly friendly lips. And the uncertainty as to further advance is harrowing. Also they are broke. The Government allowed them \$8-a-day expenses on the world flight and they will have to account for every dollar to recover. Yet in London alone they spent \$300 apiece for their Arctic equipment; they are \$1,000 out of pocket. "Will we really fly home and will we ever get our money back?" are not worries that these brave men deserve.

### Successful Failure

According to Postmaster General New, the first month's operation of the New York-San Francisco night mail has involved heavy losses; not in ships or mail but in expense as balanced by special revenue—this, in spite of an intensive and nation-wide campaign to secure patronage on an adequate scale. The Postmaster General hopes for improvement. If six months' trial shows none, business men may lose the service.

On the physical side of operations, success is remarkable. In the first 31 days of the service 173,910 miles were flown. In spite of cloudbursts, tornados and severe electric storms, average westbound time of 39 hrs. 49 min. and eastbound time of 36 hrs. 21 min. were maintained. The poorest air mail schedule was 30 hours faster than that of the best rail schedule.

## BUSINESS

### Current Situation

Industry and trade are in the doldrums, which is partly due to seasonal causes, and partly to more serious factors. Steel and iron, motors and textiles seem distinctly stale. The oil industry seems unable to halt overproduction. Landlords are beginning to wonder whether enough tenants are going to "come back from the shore" this Fall to occupy all the available shops, houses and apartments. Merchants are keeping their stocks down and their hopes up. Enthusiasm, curiously enough, seems confined to agriculture and finance. For once, the wheat farmers and Wall Street are on the same side of the fence.

Money continues easy, and, judging from the last cut in the Reserve rate, may be expected to continue so for some time. Foreign political outlook is visibly brighter, also foreign bonds and exchange in consequence. Domestic finance is absorbed by railway mergers on a large scale. International finance is even more alert over coming foreign loan flotations.


The coming barrage of political bombast and fustian may chill the somewhat delicate bloom of trade and industrial sentiment. Indeed the stock market seems to reflect such an occurrence. Yet the country has survived many major political campaigns, and probably will manage to this year, too. Meanwhile prospects for better business are extraordinarily bright and pronounced, while current business for the most part is extraordinarily dull and unsatisfactory.

### Summer in Wall Street

While general business is dull this Summer, the same cannot be said of finance. In the matter of vacations, as in many other things, Wall Street is opportunistic. During dull Summers, attendance in the Stock Exchange and in investment and commercial banking circles during July and August is notoriously slim. This Summer, however, the usual vacations are not being taken. Million-share days on the Exchange have reappeared. Railroad mergers are not merely being discussed but being effected. Utility propositions are to the fore. The long-suffering bond salesman is coming back into his own again. Despite the sweltering heat, executives and traders arrive early and leave late. Not since the Summer of 1920 has there been the activity in the financial centre that has been witnessed during the past month.

Frequently in the past, activity in





**El profesor**  
(El señor García)

**Los discípulos**  
(Los señores Pablo, Nicolás, Elena y Luisa)

1.-el alfabeto  
2.-la letra  
3.-la mano  
4.-el dedo  
5.-el profesor  
6.-el discípulo

7.-yo

8.-el ojo  
9.-la oreja  
10.-la nariz  
11.-la boca  
12.-el dedo  
13.-la pierna  
14.-el pie

15.-el libro  
16.-la pluma  
17.-el profesor  
18.-el alumno

19.-tengo  
20.-tienes  
21.-tiene  
22.-tenéis  
23.-tienen

24.-el  
25.-la  
26.-los  
27.-las

28.-el  
29.-la  
30.-los  
31.-las

32.-el  
33.-la  
34.-los  
35.-las

profesor tiene 1 (un) libro. Los discípulos tienen 4 libros. El profesor tiene 1 (una) pluma. Los discípulos tienen 4 plumas.

4. ¿Cuántas letras tiene el alfabeto? El alfabeto tiene 26 letras.

5. ¿Cuántas manos tiene Pablo? Pablo tiene 2 manos.

6. ¿Cuántas piernas tiene Nicolás? Él tiene 2 piernas.

7. ¿Cuántos dedos tiene Luisa? Ella tiene 10 dedos.

8. ¿Cuántos libros tienen Pablo y Nicolás? Ellos tienen 2 libros.

9. ¿Cuántos libros tienen Luisa y Elena? Ellas tienen 2 libros.

10. Yo tengo 1 libro y usted tiene 1 libro, ¿cuántos (total y por) tenemos 2 libros.

11. ¿Tiene Pablo 2 manos? Sí.

12. ¿Tiene Pablo 2 brazos? No, él tiene 2 brazos.

13. ¿Tiene Nicolás 2 brazos? No, él tiene 2 brazos.

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Wall Street would presage general business activity to come from three to nine months afterwards. While this is by no means an invariable rule, still merchants in New York who are somewhat disgustedly conducting very languid "Summer clearance sales," are wondering if they, too, may not look for livelier trade this Fall and Winter.

## Steel

One of the favorite barometers by which to judge business conditions is the iron and steel industry. Just now, however, while such factors favorable to recovery as easy money and liquid stocks are present, the slump in iron and steel gives little sign of pronounced improvement. It is perhaps the uncertainty in Pittsburgh more than anything else which makes business forecasters hesitate to predict marked prosperity in industry and trade just ahead.

## Reserve Rate Cut

Apparently one of the chief ambitions of the New York Reserve Bank is to surprise Wall Street. The character of its actions is usually forecasted in the financial centre correctly enough, but no one can ever tell ahead of time when they will occur. Usually changes in the rediscount rate are made Wednesday, yet Aug. 6 came and went without developments. Then the next day the Bank quite unexpectedly cut its rediscount rate from 3½% to 3%.

The new rate is more in line with the open market rate on acceptances of 2 to 1½, and call money at 2. It has also been surmised that the new rate indicated that the Bank sought to expend its loans to earn more money, and that it indicated that the Reserve authorities did not expect higher money rates this Fall to any considerable extent. This latter conjecture is important if true; a sudden rise in money rates would not only prove a real shock to security traders, but interrupt much foreign and domestic financing, including perhaps several railroad mergers now under discussion.

At present New York's rediscount rate at 3%, is the lowest in any of the world's money markets. This will serve, in the long run, not only to repel foreign capital from this country, but to send our own capital to the more profitable foreign money markets. America's career as a genuine international centre of finance has begun.

## Nickel Plate System

All last week the indefatigable Van Sweringen brothers (of Cleveland) labored, and not in vain. In their bulging bag of railroads reposed the Nickel Plate, Erie, C. & O. and Hocking Valley, and they continued to gun for the Pere Marquette. Chairman E. N.

Brown of that road tactfully refused to sacrifice pleasure for business and remained absent on vacation. In his stead the Seligmans, bankers for the Pere Marquette, have expertly held out for the most favorable terms obtainable. There have been conferences, rumors, more conferences and more rumors. Stockbrokers have been no losers through the continued uncertainty.

Finally a "semi-official statement" of the consolidation plan was given to an anxious world by parties unnamed. It provided for the creation of a brand new company (the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.) to acquire and hold the stocks of the old "Nickel Plate" (the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.), the Erie, the C. & O., the Hocking Valley, and the Pere Marquette. The new company will have two classes of stock, common and 6% preferred, which will be exchanged in varying ratios for the stocks of the several roads going into the merger, on terms apparently favorable to all concerned. On the basis of 1923 earnings of the several roads involved, the new Nickel Plate would earn its fixed charges nearly twice, its preferred dividends almost four times, and its common dividends at 6% over twice. The Nickel Plate Railway system will have total assets of about \$1,500,000,000, total trackage of 14,357 miles, and be the fourth largest trunk line railroad system between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, ranking after its chief competitors—the New York Central, the Pennsylvania and the B. & O.

The new system, according to ex-

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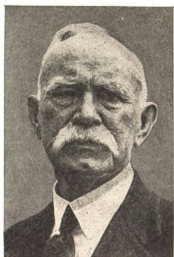
perts, will be sound from a traffic as well as from a financial standpoint. Pere Marquette will serve to collect local traffic, and to distribute coal from the C. & O., Erie and Nickel Plate and Erie systems between them provide an excellent fast freight line into New York from the West. The Hocking Valley serves to connect the mileage of the C. & O., Erie and Nickel Plate. The consolidated system will touch New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Peoria, Newport News, Toledo, Detroit, Buffalo. The old Erie gives it one seaboard outlet on the Atlantic at New York, the C. & O. another at Newport News.

One weakness much commented on in stock market circles lies in the fact that the new Nickel Plate system will not touch Pittsburgh. This means a heavy loss of valuable freight, and for some times rumors have been afloat that the Van Sweringens would also acquire the Pittsburgh & West Virginia road to strengthen their system. Some Cleveland parties, unknown, have purchased 40,000 shares of this road from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., with an option on 34,000 shares more; this is about a quarter of the total 300,000 shares of the road. When the Van Sweringens are asked about this, they smile and change the subject.

## SPORT

### Loud Noise

Laurel wreaths having gone out of fashion, the U. S. welcomed its victorious athletes on their return from the eighth Olympiad with noise—loud noise



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COL. THOMPSON

*He corrected a bad impression*

—emitted through the natural national mouth, Manhattan.

As the S. S. *America* steamed up from Quarantine, the heroes and heroines heard a sudden vast cacophony of factory whistles, ferry-boat hooters, tug sirens, automobile horns.

Docking at Hoboken, they were confronted by an attentive swarm of U. S. Customs men, who opened, rummaged, scrambled the baggage with all that suspicious efficiency which is ordinarily accorded to millionaires, screen queens or famed pugilists.

At the Battery, "cheering thousands" awaited. There were "salesladies," stenographers, clerks, bond-salesmen, commuters, street sheiks, idlers, "bummers." There were "representatives of 23 organizations"—chiefly athletic clubs and life insurance companies. The heroes and heroines sailed across from Hoboken. The Fire Department Band struck up the National Anthem. All sang, all cheered, all marched to the City Hall. Mayor Hylan's Reception Committee was there and Mayor Hylan himself, with a typewritten speech clutched firmly in his damp and clammy hand.

Mayor Hylan read his speech, placing tactless emphasis on minor unpleasanties the Americans had suffered in France. Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Chairman of the American Olympic Committee, corrected this bad impres-

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sion before the Mayor distributed his City's largesse among the athletes in the shape of gold medals for one and all. That gesture completed the welcome, save for a beefsteak dinner up-town, to which all rushed hungrily.

One "color" account in the newspapers described lower Broadway at this moment: "The terra cotta canyons was visited by a blinding, whirling mass of paper, stock tickertape, torn newspapers and shredded telephone books which were hurled from the thousands of windows that overlooked the street."

## Basking

Wembley Stadium and some 60,000 Britons basked beneath a cloudless August sky. Out in the centre of

the arena, on a platform hedged with ropes, a creature with a "splendidly white skin and a figure that would suggest a Greek god to a woman novelist," lay flat upon the canvas and basked with them.

Had this creature's eyes been open he would have seen airplanes circling in the heavens, gay flags and bunting flying from the Stadium flagpoles. He would have heard a vast roar of many voices in the grandstands. But his eyes were tight shut. His ears heard nothing. He was not conscious. The basking man was Jack Bloomfield, onetime light heavyweight boxing champion of Europe, knocked horizontal by the hammering face, rib and head blows of Tom Gibbons, of St. Paul, Minn., in the third round of what had been scheduled as a 20-round fight. The winner surveyed his handiwork, returned to his dressing room, ate ice-cream.

Gibbons, the "phantom" who lasted 15 rounds against Dempsey last summer at Shelby, Mont., received \$10,000 for seven minutes' work. Basking Boxer Bloomfield was given \$6,000.

## 201 vs. 183

Jack Renault, Canadian heavyweight boxer, stepped on the scales in Brooklyn, registered 201 pounds. Bartley Madden, 183-pound Manhattanite, watched aghast. The two proceeded to the ring of Queensboro Stadium, where Renault battered Madden about with both his great hands and won the judges' decision.

Renault will now be touted vigorously as a target for Champion Dempsey, second in line only to the winner of the Firpo-Wills lambasting match in Newark on Sept. 11.

## Gay Bachelors

At Springfield, Mass., amateur oarsmen stripped off their clothes, put their shells in the Connecticut River, stepped their sweeps, held the 52nd national amateur rowing regatta. When they unstepped their sweeps, lifted out their shells, put on their clothes, the Bachelors' Barge Club of Philadelphia had won the Barnes trophy for the club championship.

Of all the gay Bachelors, W. E. Garrett Gilmore was the gayest. Not only had he contributed heavily to his club's point total by winning the Association singles sculling event and finishing second in the senior quarter-mile clash. He had also become National single-sculd champion, for there was none to meet him in the challenge event.\* Last year, at Baltimore, a Buffalo policeman, Officer Edward McGuire, and a Lake Ontario fisherman, Hilton Belyea, were on hand to challenge Paul V. Costello, 1922 champion. The police-

\*Only former winners of the Association singles may challenge for the national championship.

man, a burly man, won. This year he stayed on his beat in Buffalo.

Algeron E. Fitzpatrick, of the Malta Boat Club of Philadelphia, Gilmore's conqueror in the quarter-mile race, trailed three lengths behind over the mile-and-a-quarter stretch. Gilmore's time, a new Association record was 6 min., 46½ sec.

Eight stalwarts from the New York A. C. kept the national eights title in this country by nosing past the Lachine Rowing Club crew, of Quebec.

## In England

At Stamford Bridge, England, British women outleaped, outran, outthrew their French, Belgian, Czechoslovakian, Swiss and Italian sisters in an international track meet. World's records went splintering on every hand. Mary Lines, "Paddock Feminine," who starred for England in the first Women's Olympiad at Monte Carlo in 1922, won three events. Her countrywoman, Miss Trickey, won the 1,000-metre run. A French giantess won the discus throw and shot-put. Italy's alibi for finishing last was that four of her most active athletes were halted at the Italian border.

## Tennis

**Davis Cup.** Not by Jiu-Jitsu but by Zenzo Shimizu, Japan shunted Canada out of the Davis Cup play, at Montreal. "Shimmie," Captain of the Nipponese, baffled both members of the Canadian team, Willard Crocker and Jack Wright, in singles matches. Okamoto did likewise, the Canadians' only win being the doubles, against Okamoto and Harada. Score—Japan 4, Canada 1.

At Baltimore, the Australian team—Gerald Patterson, Pat O'Hara Wood, Norman E. Brookes—brushed an ineffectual Mexican contingent aside.

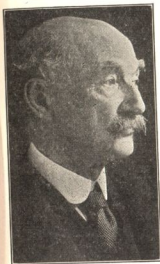
Australia and Japan thus faced each other in the finals of the American Zone. The winner will play France, European Zone winner, and the winner of that match will gain the right to compete against the U. S. in Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 12, 13.

Satisfied that tennis officials now regard him as an amateur, William T. Tilden II, accepted the U. S. L. T. A.'s invitation to play No. 1 on the American Davis Cup team. "Little Bill" Johnston said he would be second racket. The ban on "Big Bill" Tilden for writing about tennis as well as playing it, would not become effective until Jan. 1, 1925 in any case, but his being invited and his ready acceptance indicate that the furor is over permanently.

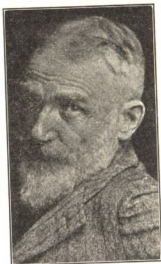
**Southampton.** Society milled about the Meadow Club, at Southampton, L. I., babbled on the verandah,



# "Hardy is the greater man"



HARDY



SHAW

"I CAN think of no social or political problem that is any nearer its solution because of any illumination given by Mr. Hardy. . . . Mr. Shaw has had the most enormously salutary influence in his day. . . . I do not believe that the young people of today could have borne the war, and this changeling that has been slipped into the cradle of the new Europe instead of peace, had it not been that Mr. Shaw had been proclaiming in their ears all their youth long that life was of course a muddle but that there is no sport like reducing muddles to order. Incontestably a great, a very great man. Nevertheless, I am sure that Thomas Hardy is the greater man."

Rebecca West, in a masterly piece of criticism, defends this thesis, in the current issue of

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clinked its iced drinks, watched leading amateur netmen exert themselves for the Meadow Club Bowl on courts of greenest grass.

The first real cynosure came in the fourth round when Norman Everard Brooks, aged Australian wizard, took the front court against Harvey Snodgrass, of California. Though valiant to the last, Brooks plainly showed that his 47 years hung heavy upon him. Snodgrass crumpled him up 6-1, 4-6, 6-4, later crumpling Robert Kinsey in the semi-final.

But there was another of these California Kinseys in the running—Brother Howard, who had run off with the Seabright tournament two weeks ago. For two sets of the final, the impetuous Snodgrass controlled him with McLaughlin-like smashes and net-rushes. Then Howard, steady of eye, hand and purpose, forged slowly ahead, wore Snodgrass to a nervous frazzle, won 3-6, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3.

This Howard Kinsey might need a new trunk for his Bowls, were it not that both the Seabright and Meadow Club punch receptacles are brand new, their antecedents having been worn permanently last year by "Little Bill" Johnston and Vincent Richards, respectively.

**Women's National.** Into the Forest Hills, L. I., tennis stadium went the country's 59 leading women players to contest the national title held by tall Helen Wills of California. Helen had been on the grounds since her return from Olympic triumphs, practicing daily against men only. Her strokes seemed surer, stronger, faster, more polished than ever.

Experts thought that the greatest obstacle confronting Helen was not Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, from whom she won her title last year; nor Mrs. George Wightman, her Olympic doubles partner; nor Eleanor Goss nor Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup, other members of the American women's team that went to Wimbledon and Colombes; nor Mayme MacDonald, national clay court champion. Experts scrutinized a lithe figure that appeared from secluded practice courts in upper New York State, recognized Miss Mary K. Browne of California, national champion in 1912, 1913, 1914.

Turning from tennis to golf in 1914, Miss Browne picked up her racket again in 1917 and toured the country for the Ambulance Fund. She reappeared in 1921 in the national finals against Molla Mallory, vanished again until two weeks ago at Seabright. In that tournament she flashed through a winner in the singles, doubles, mixed doubles; showed her early brilliance undiminished.

Mary and Helen were both seeded in the lower half of the draw, seemed likely semi-final opponents.

## Long Island Open

At St. Albans, L. I., gaunt of frame, seamed of face, James Maiden,

professional of the Nassau Country Club, plugged along under a scorching sun and won the Long Island open golf championship. Starting with a dazzling 68, he slipped up ten strokes that afternoon, ran second to young Francis Gallett, Laurelton professional, at the end of the first day. Seventy for his third round helped, 74 for his fourth won the championship by two strokes. Gallett, whose huge drives and tiny putts scampered astray too often, took second money with 292.

## Sodden

The winds arose and the rain fell and the Sokie River flooded forth over the Onwentsia Golf Course at Lake Forest, Ill. The draggled women who were playing there for the Western Championship cleaned out their lockers at the clubhouse, bundled their powder puffs, dry stockings and extra hairpins over to the Shore Acres Club, farther up Lake Michigan, held their second and third round matches on its higher ground.

Onwentsia's tees and greens having emerged from the angry waters, the surviving players trooped back to finish the tournament. Miriam Burns, defending champion, took dangerous Dorothy Klotz in hand and shot the sudden first nine in 37. Coming in against a north wind, Miriam was 45. This round, the lowest of the meet, was keen enough to subjugate Dorothy, 3 and 2. Edith Cummings, whose third match had been a 5-and-3 win over well-seasoned Mrs. Dave Gault, of Memphis, took the measure of Mrs. Lee Mida, another of golf's warhorses, and became the other finalist.

In the finals, Miriam, gripped (literally) beyond endurance by ptomaine poisoning, was no match for Edith, faded away before perfect golf, 12 and 10.

## New World's Records

Established at the Women's International Track Meet, Stamford Bridge, Eng.:

250-metre dash: Mary Lines of Great Britain, 34 3/4 sec.

1,000-metre run: E. S. Trickey of Great Britain, 3 min., 81.5 sec.

120-yard hurdles: Mary Lines of Great Britain, 17.3-5 sec.

High jump: Elise Van Truyen of Belgium, 4 ft. 1 1/2 in.

Discus throw: Violetta Morris of France, 98 ft., 9 in.

Javelin throw: L. Grosliemend of Switzerland, 156 ft., 3/4 in.

660-yard relay: Great Britain (Palmer, Gamble, Edwards, Thompson), 1 min., 18.3-5 sec.

Two-thirds of a mile bicycle sprint: Alex McBeath of Australia, at Newark, N. J., 1 min. 9.4-5 sec.

## MISCELLANY

"TIME brings all things."

### "Do Not Gamble"

At Ville Platte, La., one Euzebe Vidrine, about to be hanged for murder, asked permission to make a speech to the spectators, began in English, stumbled, went on for 30 minutes in French. Said he: "Do not gamble. Do not drink whiskey."

### Grey From Fright

At Galveston, Mutt, a black and tan Airedale terrier, chained on the running board of a car, was missing after the car had been wrecked and its occupants killed, was found near his home with his coat turned grey from fright.

### Learns to Swim

At Newport Beach, Cal., one Edward Dillinger sat on the sands with his fiancée. He could not swim, was afraid of water. She taunted him, ran into the surf, was carried out, began to drown. Edward leaped to his feet, plunged into the Pacific, "suddenly learned to swim several hundred feet," fished out the taunting fiancée, escorted her home.

### "Good Pictures"

Near Liberty, N. Y., Joseph and Seamore Kline, Max Silverman, Charles Tipple, ranging from 15 to 18, piled rocks on the railroad tracks, sat near with ready cameras waiting "to get good pictures of a wreck," were thwarted by track-walkers, arrested.

### Drank Kerosene

At Bayonne, N. J., John Lewko, 2, was thirsty in the night, arose, went to the sink in the dark, poured himself a drink from a kerosene can there, emptied it at a gulp, was carried screaming to the hospital in his mother's arms, died.

### Cracked Rib

At Detroit, one Mrs. S. Billman visited her son. He escorted her to the station when she left, hugged her with violent affection, cracked her rib.

### Circumambulation

A Dutchman, one Takkenberg, entered the city of Paris. He wore a heavy leather coat, leather gloves, and a cushion on the back of his neck. He had taken just eight months to reach Paris from Holland and had just six months more in which to reach Marseilles in order to win a wager. He travels about five miles a day. His method of progression is to put his hands on the ground, lift his feet, turn a neat somersault, repeat the process *ad infinitum*.

## Summer Food-sense

Ask your doctor and he will tell you to eat cereals, green vegetables and fresh fruits in summer. It means freedom from many ailments and lots of pep and vim for the hot days. The perfect cereal for summer is

## Shredded Wheat

Cut out meat, potatoes and eggs and get back to Nature's simple, nourishing diet and see how much better you feel. Two Biscuits make a nourishing meal and cost but a few cents

Made by

The Shredded Wheat Company

Niagara Falls, N. Y.



## FRENCH, SHRINER & URNER MEN'S SHOES



### Sport Shoes

- that keep their shape,
- that add to the smartness of your costume,
- that bring relaxed ease to your feet.

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Monroe Bldg.

Other stores in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City. Dealers throughout the country.

Superiority Built in Not Rubbed On.



## SCIENCE

(Continued from Page 20)

gave a demonstration of his apparatus for dissecting microorganisms with a glass needle, made by drawing out a glass tube into a very fine point, much finer than any steel needle.

¶ Professor William McDougall discussed scientific materialism, which he believed was passing. Said he: "Atoms are gone, matter has resolved itself into energy; and what energy is no man can tell, beyond saying it is the possibility of change, of further evolution."

¶ Professor Frederick G. Donnan, of London, suggested that as a future source of fuel we may use water-power to obtain chlorine from salt, the gas to be used as a fuel. Jerome Alexander countered with a proposition to use water-power to break up water into hydrogen and oxygen for use as fuel. By these means it is proposed to make great savings in transmitting power.

¶ Professor William W. Watts, President of the Geology section, declared that we are probably passing our peak of oil production. He suggested that in the future we may tap the internal heat of the earth as well as coal and water-power. This may be done by deep

mines or by taking heated gases from volcanic areas as is now being tried in Italy.

¶ Professor Herbert E. Roaf expressed his belief that it will be possible to correct color-blindness or "hypochromatic vision" by wearing over one eye a color filter or colored eyeglass.

¶ Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, of the National Museum at Washington, read a paper arguing that human beings first came to this continent about 10,000 years ago across Bering Strait. He asserted that they were of yellow-brown races, and believes that the first to come were ancestors of the Mayas, Toltecs and early Peruvian tribes, these being followed in turn by Aztecs, Shoshone-Algonquins, and Atabascans.

¶ Sir William H. Beveridge told that the birth-rate of Europe, aside from Russia, had fallen off about 20% since 1880, although no falling-off was known in the human race prior to that period. He declared that this was no gradual trend toward decreased fertility, but the result of an increase in birth-control knowledge. He declared that the decline of the birth-rate coupled with the decline of the death-rate would change the complexion of England by 1940, because much older people would dominate the country. Incidentally, he asserted that coincident with the growth of birth-control the number of marriages is decreasing.

## COMING & GOING

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

On the *Homer* (White Star)—ex-Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison; E. G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; Mrs. Molla Mallory; Lois Wilson, cinema actress; Rosamond Pinchot, famed nun.

On the *Berengaria* (Cunard)—H. P. Shedd, of Marshall Field & Co.; Mae Marsh, cinema actress; Everett Haynes, U. S. jockey.

On the *Baltic* (White Star)—The three sons of Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the U. S.

On the *America* (United States)—270 members of the victorious American Olympic teams (see Page 25).

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

On the *Aquitania* (Cunard)—Glenn H. Curtiss, airplane man; Frank C. Munson, steamship President.

On the *Presidente Wilson* (Cosulich)—Albert Henry Washburn, U. S. Minister to Vienna.

On the *Deutschland* (Hamburg-American)—General Plutarco Elias Calles, President-elect of Mexico (see Page 11).

## MILESTONES

**Married.** Albert B. Gatling, grandson of Dr. Richard Jordan Gatling, inventor of the famed gun, to Miss Helen Ryan, cinema actress; in Manhattan.

**Married.** William Wilkinson, 76, "Bishop of Wall Street," to Mrs. Pauline Travilla MacNab, 74; in Manhattan. Dr. Wilkinson's notum figure is a familiar sight to noonday crowds in Manhattan's financial district, where he preaches open-air sermons from the curb.

**Married.** Lillian Scharman, No. 4 on U. S. ranking tennis list for women (1923), to one William Van Anden Hester Jr., of Brooklyn; in Paris.

**Married.** Miss Elza Heifetz, sister of Jascha Heifetz, famed violinist, to one Harold Stone of Manhattan; in Greenwich, Conn.

**Died.** Andrew S. Anderson, 54, Democratic nominee for Governor of South Dakota, near Beresford, S. D.: gored to death by an enraged bull on his farm.



## POINT with PRIDE

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

Photographs of 20 actresses. (P. 15.)

...

Free buffaloes. (P. 5.)

...

"Shredded telephone books," hurled from thousands of windows. (P. 26.)

...

The West—"where men are men and not black-face comedians." (P. 17.)

...

Loud noise, emitted through the natural national mouthpiece. (P. 25.)

...

A Poet Postman, unique Man of Letters. (P. 17.)

...

"Splendidly white skin and a figure that would suggest a Greek god to a woman novelist." (P. 26.)

...

Mr. LaFollette living Benjamin Franklin-wise. (P. 4.)

...

A correction of a bad impression created by a tactless Mayor. (P. 25.)

...

A Mexican, mentally as hard as nails. (P. 11.)

...

Four columns of new plays. (Pp. 15, 16.)

...

A wise woman with fine clothes to strut. (P. 18.)

...

Women who outleaped, outran, out-threw their competitors. (P. 26.)

...

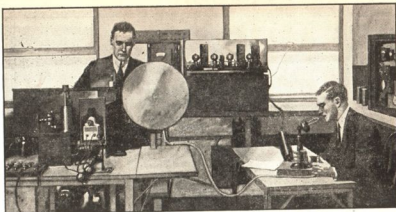
Dangerous Dorothy Klotz. (P. 28.)

...

200 girls, "all beautiful." (P. 13.)

...

The largest Jewish fraternity in the world. (P. 18.)



*In the Bell System laboratories speech sounds are recorded on the oscillograph with a view to their subsequent analysis*

## The service of knowledge

The youthful Alexander Graham Bell, in 1875, was explaining one of his experiments to the American scientist, Joseph Henry. He expressed the belief that he did not have the necessary electrical knowledge to develop it.

"Get it," was the laconic advice.

During this search for knowledge came the discovery that was to be of such incalculable value to mankind.

The search for knowledge in whatever field it might lie has made possible America's supremacy in the art of the telephone.

Many times, in making a national telephone service a reality, this centralized search for knowledge has overcome engineering difficulties and removed scientific limitations that threatened to hamper the development of speech transmission. It is still making available for all the Bell companies inventions and improvements in every type of telephone mechanism.

This service of the parent company to its associates, as well as the advice and assistance given in operating, financial and legal matters, enables each company in the Bell System to render a telephone service infinitely cheaper and better than it could as an unrelated local unit.

This service of the parent company has saved hundreds of millions of dollars in first cost of Bell System telephone plant and tens of millions in annual operating expense—of which the public is enjoying the benefits.



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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

**BELL SYSTEM**

*One Policy, One System, Universal Service*



## Mastering the Mulligatawny

Simeon J. Apthorpe, President of the Atlas Tweezer Company, had the heaviest mustache between South Lyme, Conn., and Perth Amboy, N. J.

He remained a bachelor until he was forty-two years of age. Then he married a lady of good family, and in the excitement following the wedding forgot to include his mustache-cup among the articles that were to serve him on the way to Niagara Falls.

Deprived of the utensil that had become a necessary part of his equipment, President Apthorpe's efforts to eat and drink might have brought disaster upon him if the bride had not come to his rescue.

This occurred upon the occasion of their second visit to the dining car. Mulligatawny soup was served, and President Apthorpe's attempts to find terminal facilities for his share of it were going badly when his wife, actuated by a happy thought, handed him a bunch of hairpins.

Thus the situation was saved.

## COLGATE'S RAPID-SHAVE CREAM

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

It makes shaving so easy that the mustache cup has become a mere "hairloom," and whiskers have almost disappeared from the face of man.

Later with Colgate's for shaving comfort. It makes even the toughest beard yield softly to the razor, and it leaves the face soothed and velvety.

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

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

Name.....

Address.....

## VIEW with ALARM

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

Concubinal cupidity. (P. 10.)

...

Oozing fritters drenched in the syrup of the happy ending. (P. 13.)

...

An angry editorial. (P. 9.)

...

A horny finger of scorn pointed at the U. S. (P. 10.)

...

The most offensive (to the censors) play that has ever appeared on the U. S. stage. (P. 16.)

...

Some of the beds which Prof. Lea-cock weeds. (P. 15.)

...

Sharp criticism and retort from formerly friendly lips. (P. 22.)

...

Greenland's icy mountains. (P. 22.)

...

An alleged punch in the eye at the hand of a piebald comedian. (P. 17.)

...

Faces pinched with arrogance, petulant with breeding. (P. 17.)

...

A double-breasted blue coat, tightly buttoned. (P. 1.)

...

A Countess who can neither act nor sing nor dance. (P. 17.)

...

The religious belief of the Hoopoo. (P. 15.)

...

A damp and clammy hand. (P. 25.)

...

A cruel stepfather. (P. 29.)

...

A spade called a "b—— shovel." (P. 8.)

...


"Rote, rut and rot." (P. 18.)

...

"A terrible story of love, licit and illicit." (P. 13.)

...

A few low-grade nouveaux riches. (P. 9.)



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## A paper with one subscriber and that one—you!

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TIME is not written for the masses, does not deal in millions of circulation. TIME is written as a very personal document for the active business and professional man of high intelligence and quick apperceptions.

FROM the magazine field Samuel Adams chose TIME to introduce his Public Affairs. Because he recognizes that readers regard it as their personal paper, because they rely on it to give them news on everything new and significant.

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