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VOL. IV NO.

## *From Another's Pen*

THE hand that paints many a successful picture develops a slight tremor when it attempts a self-portrait. Romney never finished the "portrait of himself."

So I give over this page to James L. Woolson, the eminent advertising counsel of Young & McCallister, Inc., printers, of Los Angeles.

"JAMES WALLEN, Esq.,  
EAST AURORA, N. Y.

### *'PICTURES THAT SWAY'*

"Just a word, Mr. Wallen, to tell you how inspiring I found your advertisement for the American Photo-Engravers in Ben Franklin magazine.

"To me you have set new standards, new ideals in the field of advertising. No longer does the old criticism hold—that 'advertising has not developed a new idea in the last ten years.'

"Quite the contrary. It has taken courage and imagination to do the things you have done so well, and I most heartily congratulate you upon the achievement.

"No matter what the line, no matter if the subject is dry-as-dust and technical as hell, when facts are presented, naked, clean and shining, men's minds are influenced to prefer that which is set forth so sincerely and so truly.

"Your work is both convincing and persuasive, and in that combination lies success!

"With all good wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

JAMES L. WOOLSON,  
Advertising Counsel"

## JAMES WALLEN

NEW YORK STUDY:  
VANDERBILT HOTEL

STUDY:  
EAST AURORA, N. Y.

*Correspondence to East Aurora*

# TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. IV. No. 8

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENCY

#### Mr. Coolidge's Week

¶ An airplane soaring overhead writ silently in the sky over the Capital, "Keep Coolidge," and then, as if to make the point doubly strong, writ again "Keep Coolidge."

¶ The President wrote to Mr. and Mrs. James N. Cooke of Morrisville, N. Y.:

"My good friend, John A. Stewart, has written to me of your long life together, telling me that you have within a few days celebrated the sixty-fifth anniversary of your marriage. This is a most interesting and impressive record, and I cannot refrain from writing to congratulate both of you, and to extend my earnest hope that you may be preserved to celebrate many more anniversaries.

"Most sincerely yours,  
(Signed) "CALVIN COOLIDGE."

¶ The day after he had made his speech accepting the Republican nomination, the President, Mrs. Coolidge, their son, John, newspapermen, secret service men and concomitants set out for Vermont. The President traveled in the private car *Ideal*, the same car which, it happens, was used by Warren G. Harding, speech-making in 1920. At 3 a. m., the special train drew into Ludlow, Vt. The Coolidges breakfasted before disembarking at 7.00 a. m. before a silent crowd of meditative Vermonters. In automobiles the party drove the twelve miles to Plymouth. A stop was made at the grave of Calvin Jr., freshly covered with flowers, which Mrs. Coolidge has been sending at frequent intervals from Washington. At the Coolidge house, the secret service men had to keep away the crowd of tourists who flocked in increasing numbers. Colonel Coolidge has kept a guest book; when the President arrived, it already held 26,732 signatures. The only work which the President took with him was the report of the Tariff Commission on sugar. Nevertheless, temporary executive offices were prepared in a sort of dance-hall-lodge-meeting-room over the village store. It

contains four desks, two telephones, four kerosene lamps and one piano. The room directly adjoining it is the room where the President was born, at a time when his father kept the store. C. Bascom Slemph hurried around gathering human interest material. One of his finds was a picture taken of a Sunday school picnic which includes Calvin Coolidge at the age of ten, his sister, now dead, his father, several elders, other children and an organ.

Coolidge weather kept the visitor near the "chunk stove." When he did go out it was to help drive posts for a tent the Secret Service men erected near the house, to stroll up the road with Mrs. Coolidge to watch son John pitch horseshoes with the neighbors.

To the reporters who lolled about, the visitor said nothing.

### THE CAMPAIGN

#### Cheers

The arrangements for the formal notification of President Coolidge of his nomination required that the actual address of acceptance be made within Memorial Continental Hall, the building of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which stands only a couple of blocks southwest of the White House.

At six in the evening, crowds began to assemble. About 2,000 admission tickets had been issued. Some 10,000 people gathered in the park opposite the hall and listened "by amplifier."

The audience watched eagerly for celebrities. Secretary Hughes was spied. He had landed in Manhattan that morning, on his return from Europe; had hastened to Washington for the ceremony. He and the other members of the Cabinet were accommodated with seats on the platform; all wore white trousers and blue coats with the exception of the two new members—Attorney General Stone and Secretary of the Navy Wilbur—who were in formal dress.

Shortly after eight, Mrs. Coolidge, hatless and in white, accompanied by her son, John, and by Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns, entered a box, and was received with applause. A moment later, Calvin Coolidge appeared on the platform. The audience, standing, applauded again.

A moment later, Chairman Butler of the Republican National Committee opened the proceedings; the band played *The Star Spangled Banner*. A prayer was offered; and then Mr. Butler introduced Frank W. Mondell, Chairman of the Notification Committee, onetime Representative from Wyoming and Chairman of the National Convention. He spoke briefly, making the formal notification. Then Mr. Coolidge came forward to make his speech. A fat little man in the front row (name unknown) appointed himself cheer-leader and led the applause at appropriate in-

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## National Affairs—[Continued]

tervals, waving handkerchiefs in both hands. At the close, Secretary Hughes, inspired by the moment to abandon his reserve, came forward, waved his hands and called on the audience for three cheers.

Although the meeting was held in the Hall where President Harding had opened the Limitation of Armaments Conference in 1922, no mention was made of his name in either of the speeches.

...

### Candidate Coolidge

Mr. Coolidge in his speech accepting the Republican nomination, gave first a condensed review of conditions as they existed in 1921. This he followed with a rehearsal of the same matters as they appear in 1924, then he turned to a more detailed discussion of specific issues.

**Notification.** "Deeply conscious of the high honor it [the Party] confers and the responsibility it imposes, I accept its nomination for President of the United States. . . ."

**Conditions in 1921.** "It is easy to forget, but the impression which the condition of our country in March, 1921, made upon the people was so vivid, so alarming, that it will not soon pass away. . . . We were still technically in a state of war. We had no diplomatic relations with Turkey, Greece, Russia, Colombia or Mexico; and the Far East was causing grave apprehensions.

"An enormous debt had been contracted, then standing at about \$24,000,000,000, of which more than \$7,000,000,000 was in short-time obligations without any provision for payment. Government bonds were far below par. The high wartime taxes still burdened the people.

"Demobilization and liquidation remained to be completed. Huge accounts with the railroads were still unsettled. Transportation was crippled. Over \$11,000,000,000 of unliquidated debts were due to us from foreign countries. The whole people were suffering from a tremendous deflation. Our banks were filled with frozen assets, and everywhere acute financial distress existed. Interest was high. Capital was scarce.

"Approximately 5,000,000 people were without employment. No adequate provision had been made for the relief of disabled veterans and their dependents. There was an avalanche of War-worn peoples and

suddenly cheapened merchandise impending upon us from foreign lands. The great Powers were still engaged in burdening their people by building competitive armaments.

"This staggering array indicates some of the major problems of this Administration. . . ."

**Republican Record in 1924.** "We have ratified separate treaties of world-wide importance with Germany, Austria, Hungary, Colombia and Mexico. Forty-two other treaties have been approved by the Senate and six treaties are now awaiting its action. Friendly intercourse has been resumed with Turkey and Greece. . . . Our foreign relations have been handled with a technical skill and a broad statesmanship which has seldom, if ever, been surpassed.

"In the domain of finances, a budget system was promptly enacted and put into operation, resulting in tremendous savings.

"The public debt now stands at about \$21,250,000,000, which is a reduction in three years of about \$2,750,000,000 and means an annual saving in interest of more than \$120,000,000.

"More than 40% of the amount of debts due us from foreign countries has been liquidated and will provide funds for the retirement of about \$13,000,000,000 of the principal of our National debt in the course of 62 years. . . ."

"The Army and Navy have been reduced to a low, peace-time basis. . . . Hundreds of millions of accounts have been settled with the railroads. . . . A great revival of industry took place, which is now spreading to agriculture. Complaint of unemployment has ceased, wages have increased. . . ."

Most generous laws for the relief of disabled veterans have been enacted and the Veterans' Bureau established. More than 71,000 men and women have been rehabilitated, of whom over 38,000 are earning more than they earned before the War. . . . Forty million dollars has been provided for hospital facilities. . . ."

"To preserve American standards for all our inhabitants, whether they were the descendants of former generations residing here or the most recent arrivals, restricted emigration laws were passed. I should have preferred to continue the policy of Japanese exclusion by some method less likely to offend the sensibilities of the Japanese people. I did what I could do to minimize any harm that might arise. . . ."

"By means of a protective tariff

we have saved American agriculture, labor and industry from the menace of having their great home market destroyed through the dumping upon it of a flood of foreign products. . . . As a source of revenue the tariff surpassed all expectations in producing an annual return of the unprecedented sum of about \$500,000,000. . . ."

"The people have never come to a full realization of the importance of the Washington Conference. It produced the one effective agreement among the great Powers in all the history of civilization for relieving the people of the earth from the enormous burden of maintaining competitive naval armaments. . . . A policy was adopted which was more than revolutionary. It was sublime. . . ."

**Honesty in Government.** "There are those who would disregard all this for an undertaking to convince themselves and others that the chief issue of this campaign is honest government. In all my studies of political history, I cannot recall an Administration which was desirous of a dishonest and corrupt Government that, for the purpose of checking extravagance, ever undertook to introduce a budget system, to cut down taxes, to purge the payrolls, to make enormous reductions in the public debt and to lay firmer foundations for the peace of the world. . . ."

"Individuals charged with wrongdoing are being prosecuted. . . . If the evidence warranted, those suspected of crime have been indicted; and without favor, but without malice, they will be tried on the charges returned against them."

**Mr. Coolidge's Principles.** "I believe in the American Constitution. I favor the American system of individual enterprise and I am opposed to any general extension of Government ownership and control. . . . I believe in a reduction and reform of taxation. . . . I am in favor of protection.

"I favor the Permanent Court and further limitation of armaments. I am opposed to aggressive war. I shall avoid involving ourselves in the political controversies of Europe, but I shall do what I can to encourage American citizens and resources to assist in restoring Europe, with the sympathetic support of our Government.

"I want agriculture and industry on a sound basis of prosperity and equality. . . . The domestic affairs of our country appear to me to be



## National Affairs—[Continued]

by far the chief concern. From that source comes our strength."

**Foreign Policy.** "The foreign policy of America can best be described by one word—peace. . . . We have sought to promote peace not only by word but by appropriate action. We have been unwilling to surrender our independence. We have refused to ratify the Covenant of the League of Nations. But we have cooperated with it to suppress the narcotic trade and promote public health. . . ."

"We have observed with sympathy the continuing difficulties of Europe. . . . The Reparation Commission appointed a committee of experts of which three were Americans, one of whom, Charles G. Dawes, was chosen Chairman. A report has been made which received world-wide approval and has been accepted in principle by the Governments interested. . . . I believe the substance of the plan ought to be adopted. . . . If Europe should agree to this proposal, then a private loan should be made by our citizens to Germany for the financial support of this undertaking. . . . In my opinion such action, by stabilizing Europe, would result in improving our own economic condition. . . . Our country has always been against aggressive war and for permanent peace. Those who are working out detailed plans to present such a policy for consideration have my entire sympathy. . . ."

"We helped the Government of Mexico protect itself against domestic violence. . . . We also indicated the adoption of a policy of making it worth while for a Government so to conduct itself as to merit our recognition."

**Protective Tariff.** "America opposes special privilege for anybody and favors equal opportunity for everybody. . . . The Republican Party supports the policy of protection as a broad principle, good alike for producer and consumer."

**Agriculture.** "I confess that my inheritance and personal experience have bred in me a keen interest in the welfare of agriculture. . . . As many as 15 laws have been passed to assist and support this fundamental industry. Through the War Finance Corporation it has been extended credits of between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000."

"In addition to this, Government activity provided about \$50,000,000 from private sources for the relief of the cattle industry; and, in the early Spring of this year, a \$10,000,000 corporation was formed, which, it was estimated, could furnish \$100,

000,000 for diversification and financial relief in the Northwest. The Intermediate Credit Banks have loaned over \$86,000,000 to individuals and cooperative marketing associations, which assisted directly and indirectly over 500,000 farmers. . . ."

**Labor.** "Under the policy of protection and restrictive immigration no deflation of wages has occurred. While the cost of living has gone down, wages have advanced. The twelve-hour day and the seven-day week have practically been abolished."

**Tax Reduction.** "The bill which I signed will save the people about \$1,000,000 each day. I want further tax reduction and more tax reform. . . . Our first thought should be to maintain unimpaired the activity of agriculture and industry. That tax is theoretically best which interferes least with business. Every student knows that excessively high rates defeat their own purpose. They dry up that source of revenue and leave those paying lower rates to furnish all the taxes. . . . Good business is worth more to the small-income taxpayer than a considerable percentage of tax reduction. Only about 3,500,000 people pay direct income taxes. The remainder pay, but pay indirectly, in the cost of all purchases—from a pair of shoes to a railroad ticket. This country has at least 107,000,000 of these indirect taxpayers. I am not disturbed about the effect on a few thousand people with large incomes because they have to pay high surtaxes. They can take care of themselves, whatever happens, as the rich always can. What concerns me is the indirect effect of high surtaxes on all the rest of the people. . . ."

**The Political Campaign.** "Economy should be practiced scrupulously in the conduct of a National campaign. . . . I can perceive no reason why the budget system should not be beneficial in a campaign, as it has proved to be in government. It is to be tested by our Committee. . . . There should be no relaxing of resolute endeavors to keep our elections clean, honest and free from taint of any kind. Only the closest scrutiny, both of the sources of contributions and the character of expenditures, can accomplish this laudable purpose. For the first time, this has been provided for the coming campaign through the appointment of a competent Senate Committee vested with ample authority. . . . The statutes provide for publication of the names of contributors and of amounts contributed. But a deficit at the end of the campaign in part defeats this. The budget will cure that defect. So far as

the Republican Party is concerned, I have made an absolute requirement that our campaign shall live within its means."

"I would make clearly and definitely one other requirement—that no individual or group of individuals may expect any governmental favors in return for party assistance. . . ."

**Our Institutions.** "The Constitution is the sole source and guarantee of National freedom. We believe that the safest place to declare and interpret the Constitution which the people have made is the Supreme Court of the United States. . . ."

"We believe the people of the Nation should continue to own the property and transact the business of the Nation. We harbor no delusions about securing perfection. . . . That system is best which gives the individual the largest freedom of action and the largest opportunity for honorable accomplishment. Such a system does not tend to the concentration of wealth but to the diffusion of wealth. Under our institutions, there is no limitation on the aspirations a mother may have for her children. This country would not be a land of opportunity . . . if the people were shackled with Government monopolies. . . ."

"Under our institutions, success is the rule and failure is the exception. We have no better example of this than the enormous progress which is being made by the Negro race. . . . They are doing a great work in the land and are entitled to the protection of the Constitution and the Law. It is a satisfaction to observe that the crime of lynching, of which they have been so often the victims, has been greatly diminished; and I trust that any further continuation of this National shame may be prevented by law. . . ."

**Prohibition.** "Our country has adopted prohibition and has provided by legislation for its enforcement. It is the duty of the citizen to observe the law; and the duty of the Executive to enforce. I propose to do my duty as best I can."

**Child Labor.** "Our different States have had different standards, or no standards at all, for child labor. The Congress should have authority to provide a uniform law applicable to the whole Nation which will protect childhood. . . ."

**National Defense.** "I am in favor of National defense, not merely as an abstract state of mind, but as a concrete mode of action. I favor not merely talking about it but doing something about it. . . ."

"These, Mr. Chairman, are some of the beliefs which I hold, some of the principles which I propose to support."

## National Affairs—[Continued]

### A "Notification"

In Washington, with small pomp, a delegation from the American Federation of Labor approached Senator La-Follette and notified him, not of his nomination, but of his endorsement by the Federation. The chief part of the unceremonial ceremony was a speech by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A. F. of L. Said he:

"We are instructed by the Executive Committee of the Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee of the American Federation of Labor to bring to you this personal and official notification of our action as detailed in the report adopted by the A. F. of L. Executive Council in Atlantic City.

"We present to you for yourself and for Senator Wheeler that document.

"We are instructed, also, to say to you for President Gompers that we are for you and for Senator Wheeler, that we are for you without restriction, and that so far as the 1924 Presidential tickets and platforms of the two old parties are concerned, we have burned our bridges. The fight is on."

### Internal Struggles

John W. Davis spent the week following his notification struggling with party organization in Manhattan and preparing his later speeches and his itinerary. At best, a national political campaign in America is but a temporary alliance of local units. The only permanent political organizations are the local ones. National party organizations give an appearance of permanence, but in reality partake rather of the nature of a loose federation which, to a certain degree, is brought into a closer union at election time.

It is an open secret at present that the Democratic National organization is weak, uncoordinated. Mr. Davis' selection of Clem Shaver of West Virginia as Chairman of the National Committee did nothing to improve this condition. Mr. Shaver is not only shy and inexperienced, but as yet he has failed to exhibit traces of the dynamic, directing energy which is necessary to knit the local organizations into a great unit for the purposes of a national campaign. Many of the local units are strong, but they remain largely uncoordinated. The difficult task of altering this condition, therefore, rests largely on the candidate himself. He has been overtaken by a host of necessary conferences, of campaign appointments, of arrangements for raising adequate campaign funds. His duties are doubled. He has Herculean labor ahead.

There is one respect in which his trouble is diminished. The Democrats

are usually faced with more difficulties in raising campaign funds than are the Republicans. This is evidently going to be the case this year. In spite of the misfortune for Mr. Davis which has risen from the fact that he has been labeled "a lawyer of the big business interests," the fact remains that these



© Paul Thompson

CLEM SHAVER

"Shy and inexperienced"

same interests seem more inclined to contribute to the Coolidge than the Davis campaign chest. But a report came out of Washington that, at President Coolidge's orders, the Republicans are going to limit their campaign expense to 2½ or 3 million dollars. This is less than half the amount which the Republicans spent in 1920, and offers the Democrats an opportunity of coming nearer parity with their opponents in the matter of campaign funds than they have been in many years.

### THE CABINET

#### "Wild Bill"

Attorney General Stone selected a new assistant. He wanted a man to succeed Earl J. Davis, of Michigan, who resigned as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division.

As a successor to Mr. Davis, Attorney General Stone chose "Wild Bill" Donovan, a man who was a pupil of his 20 years ago, when the Attorney General was a professor in the Columbia Law School. Colonel William J. Donovan, a Buffalo man, was U. S. Attorney in the Western District of New York until his ap-

pointment. He is now only 41. During the War he served overseas, was thrice wounded. He is one of two men who received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal. Recently he has been known to the public as a prosecutor of boot-leggers and dope vendors.

### Ditch's Birthday

The Panama Canal celebrated its tenth birthday. On behalf of the War Department, Colonel Meriwether Walker, Acting Governor of the Canal Zone, observed the day by issuing a statement summarizing the Canal's work.

During the ten years, 28,100 vessels traversed the Canal, 25,600 of them commercial vessels. The cost to each vessel averaged about \$4,000, or the cost of operating six days at sea in preference to the several weeks which it takes to go around the Horn. They carried an aggregate of 110 million tons of cargo at a cost of about 90 cents a ton in tolls. Aggregate tolls have been \$100,000,000. During the last year, tolls have been \$2,000,000 a month, and the net operating profit about \$17,000,000 or an equivalent of 4½% on the \$400,000,000 cost\* of the Canal.

## CONGRESS

### Death

Lebaron Bradford Colt, 78, U. S. Senator (Republican) from Rhode Island since 1913, Chairman of the Senate Immigration Committee, died at Bristol, R. I., of heart trouble and nephritis. A Yale graduate, class of 1868, he was appointed U. S. District Judge for Bristol by President Garfield in 1881. In 1884 he became a U. S. Circuit Court judge, in 1891 (the year of its founding) a judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Samuel Colt, an uncle, was the inventor of the revolving bullet chamber. Ethel Barrymore, actress, married and divorced Russell Griswold Colt, a nephew.

## NEGROES

### A Primary Difficulty

"The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude"—thus reads the 15th Amendment to the Con-

\*In the July 28 issue of TIME, it was erroneously reported that the Panama Canal cost four billion dollars.

## National Affairs—[Continued]

stitution as ratified in 1870.

People say: "Oh, yes, that is the Constitution, but the Southern States get around it by 'grandfather clauses' in their Constitutions prohibiting any one from voting if his grandfather did not vote." As a matter of fact, there is no such clause in the Constitution of any Southern State at the present time. Other and equally, if not more, effective means have been found to keep Negroes from voting.

Frank R. Kent, in his recent book, *The Great Game of Politics\**, lists seven checks now applied to the Negro in politics:

- 1) The "white" primary;
- 2) Educational qualifications;
- 3) The poll tax;
- 4) The selfishness of white Republican leaders;
- 5) The strength of white public sentiment against Negro participation;
- 6) The habit of not voting;
- 7) The futility of voting.

The first of these, the white primary, was recently put on the statute books of Texas. A law was passed prohibiting Negroes from taking part in Democratic primaries in the State. Inasmuch as the Democratic Party is practically supreme in Texas, the Democratic primary, as far as importance goes, really takes the place of the election. The new Texas law is about to be tested in the courts to see whether it conflicts with the Amendment above quoted. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is undertaking the fight. It announced in a recent bulletin:

"The N. A. A. C. P. fight is being undertaken against a new law which was enforced at the recent primary of July 26.

"At that election, Dr. L. A. Nixon, a colored citizen of El Paso, and a regular Democrat of many years' standing, who had voted in previous Democratic primaries, presented himself at the polls and was denied the privilege of casting his ballot.

"Dr. Nixon has brought suit for \$5,000 damages against election judges C. C. Herndon and Charles Porras. Dr. Nixon's attorneys being F. C. Knollen, a member of the local N. A. A. C. P., and Robert J. Channell."

Louis Arensberg, of Uniontown, Pa., was elected to succeed Gaylord M. Saltzgeber, of Van Wert, Ohio, as National Commander; Grand Rapids, Mich., was chosen as the site of the 59th encampment next year; the legislative committee was instructed to



RUTH HALE

"Mr. McCarl went off half-cocked"

present a bill to Congress giving all Civil War veterans \$72 a month, the disabled \$100, and the totally disabled \$155. But the main feature of the encampment for these men, now averaging 82 years of age, was the opportunity of marching together once more.

When the day for the Grand Parade came, rain began to fall. Assembling in the downpour, 1,350 veterans marched the 21 blocks over the scheduled route; 2,500 more followed in automobiles. All of them might have ridden if they had cared to, but most of them preferred to march, rain or no rain.

General Pershing and Governor Cox, of Massachusetts, reviewed the parade of the veterans. While rain fell, continuously, heavily, old men marched, marched.

## WOMEN

### Anti-Feminist McCarl

The U. S. Government has denied diplomatic recognition to the Lucy Stone League. A nurse in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, was married last May. The hospital changed her name on its rolls. But the nurse refused absolutely to sign

her married name to the payroll, had her lawyer notify the authorities that she wished to retain her maiden name.

This, naturally, disturbed Secretary of the Interior Work. Besides, it complicated the payroll of the hospital, which is under the Interior Department. Mr. Work asked Comptroller General John R. McCarl for an opinion on the case—Mr. McCarl having authority, since he watches over payrolls and all other disbursements from the public purse. Mr. McCarl consulted his legal advisers and decided against the nurse's maiden name. Said he:

"The law in this country, that a wife takes the surname of the husband, is as well settled as that the domicile of the wife merges in the domicile of the husband. A wife might reside apart from her husband, but so long as she remains his lawful wife she has but one legal domicile and that is the domicile of the husband. So it is with the name. She may have an assumed name, but she has but one legal name. The separate legal entity of the wife is not so generally recognized as to accept the maiden name rather than the surname of the husband. It is today the main distinction between a single woman and a married woman, and such fact in the past has appeared upon the payrolls. There appears no valid reason why it should not so continue, and the payroll should state the fact accordingly."

To this Mrs. Heywood Brown 2nd, alias Ruth Hale, a member of the Lucy Stone League, made answer:

"Mr. McCarl's statement is not true. If Mr. McCarl would look into the matter he would find abundant court decisions in this country and England that the name a woman chooses to use is her legal name, and that her baptismal name is accepted on contracts.

"Mr. McCarl went off half-cocked. It is true that the legal domicile of a married woman is that of her husband; but when he made it an analogy with a married woman's legal name, he showed he did not know the facts. He said, in effect: 'As it is with the domicile, so it is with the name.' But so it is not with the name."

### "Me For Ma"

In Texas, a novel situation has arisen in regard to the sex of the next Governor. There has never been a woman Governor before, but

## ARMY & NAVY

### Encampment No. 58

The Grand Army of the Republic met once more, for the 58th reunion and National encampment in Boston. Some business was attended to: Dr.

\*THE GREAT GAME OF POLITICS—FRANK R. KENT—Doubleday (\$2.00).

## National Affairs—[Continued]

Texas stands a good chance of having one next year.

Texas has two Democratic primaries. In the first of these, it is fairly easy to get on the ballot. In the second, only the two leaders in the first primary contend for the nomination. Texas is solidly Democratic, so that the second Democratic primary generally is equivalent to an election.

This year there were nine candidates in the first primary, held in July. One of them, Judge Felix D. Robertson, nominally sat on the Klan fence, although the Klan endorsed him. The others were all more or less openly opposed to the Klan. Among these candidates was Mrs. Miriam Ferguson, wife of ex-Governor James E. Ferguson, who, in 1917, was impeached while in office, on ten counts, one of them charging that he used the State funds to pay a personal debt of some \$5,000.

In the first primary, Judge Robertson ran first. In a close contest, with much counting long-drawn-out, Mrs. Ferguson ran second. In the final primary, she and Judge Robertson will contest, practically, for the Governorship. "Ma" Ferguson, as she is known, is chiefly sitting at home while her husband does most of the campaigning. The inference is that, if she is elected, he will also do most of the governing.

Some local genius has invented the slogan, "Me for Ma", which has gained considerable vogue. If the vote, which in the first primary was split among the eight so-called anti-Klan candidates, centres upon "Ma" Ferguson in the second primary, it will be hard to stop her election.

Meanwhile, the Klan, being unwilling to attack a woman, is driving chiefly against her husband. The Klan papers call him "buzzard", "yaller dog", "old skunk", "he-viper".

### POLITICAL NOTES Tinkered With

Secretary of State Hughes on his return from Europe—his 32nd voyage abroad—met reporters with few remarks, except that he received most "hospitable treatment everywhere." This was no shock to reporters, but the Secretary's whiskers were. A Parisian barber had tinkered with them.



JAMES E. FERGUSON  
"Old skunk", "he-viper"

### War Spoils

In the last Congress, a number of eager Congressmen tried to secure for their constituencies a number of captured German cannon and other war spoils to stand about in public places as tokens of the bravery of our sons in arms—and of the enterprise of our sons in Congress. The matter was compromised by passing a general bill for dividing the War spoils of all kinds among all the States. These trophies are now cluttering up storage space and the War Department must get rid of them.

So it has notified the Governors of the several States just what trophies they are offered; it is a case of "Take all we offer you or nothing." The list of articles being offered is tremendous and varied.

Besides cannon, the list includes: thousands of "Gott mit uns" belt buckles, of steel helmets; hundreds of sabers, of rifles, of cartridge cases, of canteens; and also horse collars, paper aprons, body armor, hand grenades, lances, machine guns, artillery maps, gas masks, trench pick-axes, badges, feed and saddle bags, ball bearings, curb bits, paper cloth, tug chains, tea, coffee, and food-tins, trench cups, paper wagon-curtains, wire cutters, sack fillers, forks and spoons, burlap halters, holsters, mess kits, fur-covered knapsacks, canvas knapsacks, saber knots, trench lanterns, flame-thrower nozzles, ornaments, sweat pads, tent pins, tent poles, a paper rein, ropes, saddles, saws, shovels, spurs, straps, stirrups, sur-

cingles, paper tape, torches, traces, a paper whip, wagons, carts, other vehicles, empty shells.

### Surprise Party

Last week, the Treasury Department put a surprise in its employees' pay envelopes. It put a silver dollar in each—not as an addition to their pay, but as part of it. What the employees said is not known.

In the West, these cartwheels are still in considerable circulation, but the East has manifested a decided preference for the paper silver certificates. It happens, however, that it costs the Government about 3% a year for the upkeep of paper bills—replacement, washing, etc. The actual silver coin is much cheaper to keep in circulation. Some 30 million silver cartwheels are in the Treasury and may be put in circulation. The Government decided to be economical and pass them out instead of paper money.

### Booze Palace

According to a report, displayed as the most noteworthy news of the day by *The New York Herald-Tribune*, the oft-heralded floating bar has at last appeared on the Atlantic Coast. The report declares that it is a ship of 17,000 tons, nameless, flying the English flag, carrying the silver and linens of the former German liner *Friedrich der Grosse*. The location of the ship was 15 miles off Fire Island, a long narrow strip of land protecting the southern shore of Long Island.

Launches plying to the vessel charge about \$70 per person for the round trip. The fee to go on board is \$5. A Negro jazz orchestra, a ballroom, a dining room, a bar for both sexes, movies after midnight, stairwells for spending the night and a miniature reproduction of the Statue of Liberty are provided. With the exception of the ballroom and the Statue of Liberty, the use of everything costs extra. The prices for drinks include:

Scotch highball, \$1  
Dry gin rickey, \$1.50  
Silver fizz, \$1.50  
Holland gin drinks, \$2  
Sloe gin buck, \$2  
Champagne, \$15 a qt.  
Sparkling Burgundy, \$20 a qt.  
Rye highball, \$2  
Mint julep, \$2

An evening on board costs about \$150 or \$200, according to one's taste and capacity. The reporter who wrote the account declared that there were about 50 "guests", with double that number over week-ends. But he got the impression that the ship was losing money.



# FOREIGN NEWS

## INTERNATIONAL

### "New Era"

End. The International Conference in London, called by Premiers MacDonald and Herriot in June (TIME, June 30) and started in July (TIME, July 28), was at last satisfactorily concluded.

**Hand Salutes.** The ending of the all-important parley, held in order to fix the terms upon which the Experts' Plan is to be operated, was no milk and water affair. Statesmen puffed out their chests, sighed with relief; then a highly dramatic incident recharged the air with electrical emotion. The delegates had signed the final protocol of the agreement and were somewhat sheepishly regarding one another with a "that's that" expression on their faces, when Premier MacDonald started the electricity by shaking hands all round. The paw of Chancellor Marx he held long and earnestly, led its owner to Premier Herriot of France, seized the right hand of the latter and affectionately pressed it into that owned by Wilhelm Marx. German and Frenchmen's hands tightened in a cordial hand salute while Premier Ramsay smiled benignly on.

**Words.** In every Capital of the World, the new international agreement was acclaimed with gusto. Statesmen, politicians, officials, simple dignitaries, multifarious in political complexion, and too numerous to mention, hailed the accord as "the opening of a new post-War Era." Excerpts from a few speeches and interviews:

**A "White House spokesman":** "The President believes that this is the most important result which has been accomplished since the armistice. . . . It looks as if the end of the War had come at last and as if the beginning of an honorable and, we hope, lasting peace is at hand."

**Ambassador Kellogg:** "I may be too much of an optimist, but I believe this settlement is the dawning of a new day of hope for millions of people and the revival of industry and prosperity so necessary to the happiness and progress of mankind. . . ."

**Premier MacDonald:** "It is the first negotiated treaty since the War. It is the first peace treaty, because we sign it feeling that we have turned our backs on the horrors of war and on the mentality of war. . . . We have a long way to go before we reach the

goal of peace and security, but we are on the right road."

**Premier Herriot:** "We now see the dawn and we hope to work till daylight is reached."

**Chancellor Marx:** "We hope that in the future the spirit of peace and reconciliation which has inspired this Conference will remain unimpaired."

**Away.** The Conference ended at 9 o'clock in the evening. Within a few hours, practically all the delegates had quitted the capital of the Commonwealth. Premier MacDonald left at midnight for his native Lossiemouth in Scotland. The French caught the night packet for France. The Italians were gone by the first train in the morning. The Germans were found at Harwich in the early hours of the morning boarding a boat bound for The Fatherland. London became deserted overnight.

**Results.** The protocol, which set the seal of international approval on the decisions of the Conference, was accompanied by four annexes, designed to make the Experts' Plan effective. The content of the annexes was practically the same as the substance of the agreement reached by the Allied and Associated Powers before the arrival of the Germans (TIME, Aug. 11). The major distinction was that the Germans had approved the proposals and made the agreement international and effective by signing with the Allies.

**Ruhr.** Germany, with the unexpressed but self-evident sympathy of the U. S., Italy and Britain, was anxious to have the French and Belgians evacuate the Ruhr as soon as the Experts' Plan had been put into effect.

Originally, France and Belgium had demanded a period of two years in which to effect the desired evacuation; both had insisted that a nucleus of French and Belgian railway workers should be left in the occupied territory in case it should become necessary to resume economic control. In the face of fiery German opposition, it was subsequently agreed to evacuate the Ruhr within a maximum period of one year and to drop the demand relative to the railway men. Providing, therefore, that the Germans loyally cooperate in the working of the Experts' Plan, the Ruhr must be evacuated by the Franco-Belgian troops before Aug. 16, 1925.

**Evacuation.** The last exchange of letters between French, Belgians and Germans was of considerable import-

ance. In order to allow the Germans to meet their Opposition with concrete advantages obtained from the Conference, MM. Herriot, Theunis and Hymans wrote to Chancellor Marx: "At the moment approaching the close of the London Conference, which marks an important effort to establish a régime of international concord, the French and Belgian governments, desirous of giving immediate and spontaneous proof of their will to peace and their confidence in the engagements freely entered into, decide that they will order, on the day following the definite signature of the London agreement, the military evacuation of the zone of Dortmund and the territories outside of that of the Ruhr occupied since Nov. 15, 1923. . . ."

Chancellor Marx made formal acknowledgment.

On the morrow of the day following the signing of the protocol France ordered the evacuation of the towns of Offenbourg and Appenweiler in Baden.

**Commercial.** Another of the impediments to the smooth running of the conference was concerned with commercial treaties. In return for concessions granted to Germany in respect of the Ruhr, France desired to obtain solid commercial advantages for herself, particularly with reference to an extension of the Alsace Agreement, incorporated in the Versailles Treaty, by which Alsatian produce is admitted duty free into Germany. In light of a coming era of renewed commercial activity Britain and Italy were also anxious to conclude new commercial treaties. The whole matter became so complex that it was decided to hold a special conference in Paris during October to deal with the problems and draw up the treaties.

**Future.** As Ramsay MacDonald pointed out (see above) success has not yet been achieved. What has happened is rather that the tangled skein of international wool (misunderstandings, etc.) has been unravelled. The Protocol and annexes have yet to be ratified by the respective Governments, failure to do which might well leave the world where it was before. Germany has to pass the laws necessary to the operation of the Experts' Plan, and to do so must pacify the Monarchists in order to secure a two-thirds majority. Looming in the future are dangerous rocks around which the Governments of the world must steer. Besides the Commercial Conference a conference on international war debts and another on security, demanded by the French, have yet to be held.

## Foreign News—[Continued]

### COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

#### Sudan Shocks

In Egypt. Declaring that Khedive Abbas Hilmy Pasha, dethroned ruler of Egypt, was seeking to foment trouble in the country, the Egyptian Government massed troops at various Egyptian ports. Widespread uneasiness ensued.

In the Sudan. About the same time, cadets at Khartoum declined to give up their rifles on returning to barracks. British troops were forced to surround and arrest them.

At Athara, an Egyptian railway battalion mutinied, attacked British troops with bricks and other implements. The British fired upon their assailants, causing 19 casualties. The mutiny was allegedly accompanied by pro-Egyptian demonstrations.

At Port Sudan a minor disturbance took place.

At London. With grave faces, three arrived at the British Foreign Offices Field Marshal Viscount Allenby,\* High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan; Major General Sir L. O. F. Stack, Governor General and Sirdar (Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-Egyptian troops) of the Sudan. For several hours they conversed with Premier MacDonald.

After the conference, it was reported that the British Government, in view of Egypt's pretensions to the Sudan (TIME, Apr. 28, 1923) had taken a

serious view of the disturbances, demanded that seditious elements from the Egyptian Army in the Sudan be eliminated to preserve the peace. Warships and troops were sent to the Sudan. Lord Allenby and Sir L. O. F.



ALLENBY

*He was the proper person*

Stack, who were in England on leave, were reported to have returned, the former to Egypt, the latter to the Sudan.

A little more than a century ago Egypt conquered the Sudan, which the Arabs call *Belad-es-Sudan*, "country of the blacks." Under purely Egyptian rule, the Sudan became a den of iniquity in which inefficiency, slavery and corruption ran rampant. The population dwindled and the country, instead of providing a source of income for the Egyptian Government, became a tremendous financial burden.

In 1881 occurred the rise of the Madhi, "Guide of Islam," whose policy was to evict the Egyptians. Then followed the defeat of the Egyptians, the murder of General Gordon, the campaign under Field Marshal Lord Wolseley and later that by an Anglo-Egyptian force under General Sir H. Kitchener (later Field Marshal Lord Kitchener).

Following the latter campaign, which ended in 1898, an Anglo-Egyptian condominium to rule the Sudan was established. Britain declared at the time, and has never deviated from her contention, that the Sudan, "having been reconquered by joint military and financial efforts of Great Britain and Egypt, claims by right of conquest to share in

the legislation and administration of the country." That is why the Sudan is known today as the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

#### Their Lordships

Although women may vote in Britain and may sit, if elected, in the House of Commons, the House of Lords still remains the *Sanctum Sanctorum* of lordly males.

For many a long month, the ladies of the land, led by the estimable Lady Rhonda, have sought to soften their lordships' hearts, but in vain.

During the past week, Viscount Astor, husband of the famed first woman M. P., championed the ladies' cause. When a bill to permit peeresses in their own right to take their seats in the House of Lords was introduced, Astor exhorted their lordships thus:

"Fewer than two dozen peeresses will be affected by the bill. The House of Lords ought to reflect more accurately the opinion of the 8,000,000 women voters in the country. On a large number of questions there is a woman's point of view; many men differ from it, but that there is such a point of view is unarguable. Besides, in the House of Commons women have proved an enormous success, and one woman, Miss Margaret Bondfield, occupies a seat on the Treasury bench."

Lord Banbury, embittered anti-feminist, exclaimed as he moved rejection of the bill:

"I have never met anyone, except members of the Labor Party, who does not regret that we have women in the House of Commons."

"Hear, hear," interposed Lord Birkenhead, whilom "Galloper Smith."

Continued the irrepressible Banbury, whose nickname is "the Banbury bun":

"One of the ablest members of the House of Commons said only this year of the including of women in Parliament: 'What we have lost in dignity we may have gained in efficiency.' For ages, this House has been regarded as the ideal of all Parliaments. Are the noble Lords to sacrifice the dignity of this House on the chance of gaining a little efficiency?"

Then up spake the erstwhile Judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, Lord Darling, a learned man famed for his ironic wit. Said he:

"The age of chivalry is passed, when women watched the ancestors of the noble Lords tilt in the lists. In this age we watch cow-girls at a tournament. So why should not women sit in this House? Would their presence

\*Field Marshal Lord Allenby stands out as one of the most successful British Commanders of the War. He is 63 years of age, a man of large proportions, "every inch a soldier." Forty-two years ago he joined the Inniskilling Dragoons, saw much service in Africa. At the beginning of the War, as a Major General, he commanded the British Third Army. As a General he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force and conducted the Holy Land Campaign. At the conclusion of hostilities he was made a Field Marshal, created a peer and awarded £50,000 by the British Parliament. Apropos of the Holy Land Campaign, a story is told about the surrender of Jerusalem. The city first surrendered to a British private who did not understand what it was all about. He reported the event to an officer with the result that a Brigadier motored to Jerusalem and accepted the keys of the city. During his absence, the Divisional Commander was advised of what was going on. "Stop the Brigadier," roared the General. "I will accept the surrender of Jerusalem." So the keys had to be sent back and the Divisional Commander went to Jerusalem and received them. When he came back he informed the Army Commander that Jerusalem had surrendered to him and he had the keys of the city. "Take 'em back," raved the irate A. C. "I myself will take the surrender." Back went the keys and Jerusalem surrendered again. Then the Army Commander telephoned the then Sir Edmund Allenby, Commander-in-Chief, told him of "Jerusalem" and came stern voice over the wire, "I am the proper person to take the surrender." Thus, a few days later, Jerusalem surrendered. Of the fifth and last time to the Commander-in-Chief, and the only British Flag that was to be seen was that which flew from the radiator of the General's automobile, so considerate of his enemy's feelings was Allenby.

## Foreign News—[Continued]

detract from its dignity? If I were to say what I think—"

Then smiling at their lordships under his 74-year-old eyebrows, he added: "But I won't," and sat down.

### At It Again

Eamonn de Valera, New-York-State born Irishman, recently released from prison (TIME, July 28), harangued a crowd at Ennis, where, about one year ago, he was arrested by Free State troops (TIME, Aug. 27, 1923).

Mr. de Valera's speech was much the same as many another he has uttered. He advocated an Irish Republic, independence and unity of the Irish people. There was this difference, however: he failed to incite the crowd to violence; he committed himself to a peaceful policy of establishing the republic by the power of the vote; he expressed himself as forever faithful to the "Sinn Féin Constitution." Said he:

"I shall be as faithful to that Constitution, in letter and in spirit, in the future as I have been in the past."

In common with his supporters, both in Ireland and abroad, his antagonism to Britain has become an hysteria, properly lacking rhyme and reason, dependent for its thesis on distorted facts, grotesque imagining.

There is, however, this much to be said in defense of de Valera's agitation for a republic. Britain herself, by a long series of unimaginable blunders and appalling procrastination, forced the Irish people to look to republicanism as the savior of their ancient liberty so long denied to them. But Britain, with unquestioned sincerity, despite unfortunate complications, has given proof of her desire to atone, as much as is in her power, for the past, by granting unfettered autonomy to the Free State as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and by showing determination in conforming to her treaty obligations.

But Mr. de Valera and his followers, a noisy minority, cannot see the wood for the trees, and they continue to advocate an Irish Republic—possibly because such advocacy has become a habit. For the same reason he possibly continues to hate England. Thus, always playing on the same string, he stirs wild enthusiasm in the bosoms of those who think as he does. His speech:

"So long as England lays claim to any right of exercising any authority whatsoever in or over Ireland, or any part of it, so long will there be need for the organization of republicans to oppose it. The need for this organization of opposition, the need for asserting our right to and demand for recognition of our full sovereignty and



© Paul Thompson EAMONN

*He expressed himself*

independence is particularly urgent at the present time.

"By national efforts, from 1917 to 1921, the peoples of the world have been educated to understand the scope of our national demand. The moment England by threats had secured Irish signatures to her so-called treaty, the organs of English propaganda throughout the world were concentrated on making it appear that our national demand was conceded and Irish national aspirations were fully satisfied.

"To illustrate the effectiveness of this propaganda, I need only to point to the speech of John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, when he recently spoke of Ireland as 'having shaken off her long subjection.'"

"That friends of Ireland throughout the world, and particularly in America, may not be deceived and may not be tempted to relax their efforts in Ireland's behalf until real freedom is achieved, let us send forth this plain message:

"The so-called treaty that has been imposed upon them by threats of force and purports to deny their sovereignty and to partition their country, is not accepted by the Irish people, and is not regarded and never will be regarded by them as binding either on their honor or conscience."

## FRANCE

### Notes

If France has a bull-fighting enthusiast as President, she must surely have a bull-fighting arena in the

Capital. At any rate, "a large corporation" of Paris was reported to have thought so, for it was announced that work on an arena was to be started in September and finished in time for the great Paris Exhibition, which is to be opened next Spring.

Mlle. Lallemand is a crystal gazer who, since she successfully predicted the future of Gaston Doumergue, President of France, has enjoyed boundless popularity. Her landlord objected to her fame when it began to wear out the carpet on the stairway of his house. He asked her to go. She refused. He sued her because of so many "comings and goings." She defended herself. The judge ruled that she could not be evicted since her stream of visits was made "by most honorable personalities in the most faultless manner."

Monsieur le chirurgien Georges Gelly, who performed many a successful operation on the faces of wounded poilus, had his right eye blown out by an accidental explosion in his experimental laboratory. Dr. Gelly, a leading dental surgeon in Paris, well-beloved by ex-servicemen, had his home flooded by anxious enquires.

A baby-trafficking combine was discovered by astute French police. Mrs. Dinorah Galou, alias Comtesse de Presles, said to have been born in California, acted as a receiver of unwelcome children of unmarried mothers and erring wives, and disposed of them in some unknown way; supposedly, she sold them. Mme. Galou's activities were said to have extended over all Europe, the U. S. and South America. The police were unable to discover the whereabouts of her "adopted" children.

## ITALY

### New Party

Since Benito has been trying, so far without much success, to effect a rapprochement between the Vatican and the State, the *Partito Popolare*, or Catholic Party, has had a hard road to hoe. (See page 18.)

Under the leadership of the ardent English and the French are different, and in a way complementary to each other. We are both free peoples and strong peoples, and ought to be united, but we have reached liberty by different routes; the French by principles and proclamations, the English by the gradual extension of the rights of the individual—which is, after a fashion, the way their people



## Foreign News—[Continued]

express in public life their love of comfort."

*The Spectator* (London), independent Conservative weekly, contained this statement: "This is a new reading of English history, under which Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights become simply the public expression of the Englishman's dislike of discomfort and inconvenience—not by any means an unattractive reading!" priest, Don Sturzo, the Party professed undying hostility to Benito; but, because the Premier was trying to conciliate the Catholics, many members of the Party sympathized with him, seceded, became political nonentities.

To regularize this situation, the seceders met at Bologna, home of the sausage of that name, founded the Italian National Centre Party, with a program identical to that of the *Partita Popolare*, except that it was decided to support the Fascist Government.

Benito beamed, encouraged the new Party, hoped that it would knock edgeways the adherents of little Don Sturzo.

### Found

At a wooded spot, somewhere between the villages of Scrofano and Andriano, a dog howled dismally, became excited, started to scratch furiously.

The master of the dog peered into a culvert at his foaming canine, started, peered more closely, drew back, crossed himself, exclaimed: *Santa Madre di Gesu Christo*, rushed off for the Carabinieri.

To the spot swaggered three gorgeous Carabinieri, capes a-flowing, swords a-rattling, hearts a-thumping. Near the thicket their pace slowed down. Once the dog moaned, his master prayed fervently. Once the wind tipped the trees and they shivered; the sun hid itself behind a cloud. All the time the master of the dog prayed and crossed himself repeatedly. Carabinieri stopped, hesitated, went on.

In the culvert the Carabinieri saw a decomposed body, a file sticking in its breast. The corps was pulled out, and by the contour of a specially treated gold tooth, the shape of the head and the high cheekbones, the Carabinieri knew it was the body of Deputy Giacomo Matteotti, reported murdered some two months ago (*TIME*, June 23 et seq.).

The finding of the body followed the discovery of a bloodstained gray jacket pierced by daggers, with one sleeve



"CHIEF"

Envoy Moore was familiar

missing. The missing sleeve was later found. It was the coat worn by Matteotti on the day he was murdered.

Official confirmation of the find was lacking, but most of the Rome newspapers stated positively that the body had been discovered and identified. The Public Prosecutor stroked his mustacios and ordered the transportation of the corps to Rome for an official autopsy.

## GERMANY

### Notes

The German and Spanish Governments concluded a commercial treaty which was expected to work greatly to the disadvantage of the export trade of the U. S. and Britain with Spain. No details were published, but it was stated that the surtax on German imports was removed by the Spanish Government and that the German Government agreed to revalue the paper marks held by Spanish business houses.

As gasoline is \$2 a gallon in Berlin, fat chauffeurs are taboo, owing to the fact that their weight increases running charges. The wealthy now advertise for "short, slim chauffeurs, about the size and weight of jockeys."

Princess Hermionie, who, if "Bill of Doorn" had remained Kaiser of

Germany, might have been Kaiserin, has rheumatism and is obliged to hobble about on crutches. In this state she hobbled off to Baden-Baden to take the cure, her husband's physician in attendance. It was reported that her step-children ignored her presence in Germany.

## SPAIN

### A Luncheon

In the Royal Palace at Santander, a luncheon party was given by King Alfonso. Among the notables invited to lunch were the Duke of Alba, General Primo Rivera, U. S. Ambassador Alexander P. Moore.

During the conversation, in which the King spoke on internal affairs, it was duly noted that Ambassador Moore called the King "Chief" and the Duke of Alba "Jimmy." Alfonso responded to such familiarity by saying that he and Mr. Moore understood each other.

It is an unwritten law—not always, however, unvoiced—that royal utterances shall not be directly quoted. What King Alfonso has to say about Spain was therefore placed conveniently in the third person. If the account had been quoted in the first person it would have revealed Alfonso's *sans froid* to a marked degree and would have appeared thus: "The rumor of a coming crisis has been spread by Spanish newspapers which do not like the present régime because it has cut off the subsidies allowed the Press by the former Government. There are 70 dailies and 3,000 other periodicals in Spain, and I interpret much of their opposition to the Directorate to a desire to see the reestablishment of a régime which would restore the subsidies. Personally, I oppose such a system as leading to corruption, whereas one of the objects of the present Spanish Government is to have in Spain a system of independent newspapers such as exists in the United States."

"Several Madrid journals published a statement that General Primo de Rivera was going to fight a duel with another General, a member of the Directorate. Observe, gentlemen, that both Generals are present at this luncheon and on best terms."

"It is not proposed to abolish the system of representative parliamentary government in Spain; it has been suspended as the most efficacious means of reforming conditions, which is the purpose of the new régime. I

## Foreign News—[Continued]

think great strides have been made toward giving Spain a clean Government. There is no intention of superseding Primo de Rivera; on the contrary, I am sure that the Dictator will remain in power until conditions have been made safe for the return of parliamentary government, and I think this will take at least another year.

"The Government is making great progress toward rooting out government graft, including padded pay-rolls. As an example of what has been accomplished, look at the budget of the city of Valencia, which has had a deficit of 2,000,000 pesetas. Without curtailing the public service, this has been converted into a favorable balance of 1,000,000 pesetas. The Government has gone ahead with the good roads program and the extension of the common-school system.

"But the big job of the new régime is to give clean government to Spain, and from what I have heard from the people, I feel confident that Primo de Rivera has popular approval. I may say that it is wrong to call the General a Dictator, since Spain is really being run by a directorate of ten men, and not by one man."

As was truly remarked, the King is unafraid of his enemies, who represent the throne as crumbling.

## Tomb News

That intractable foe of the Spanish ruling house (Prof. Don Miguel Unamuno) recently wrote: "The Moroccan debacle will be the tomb of the Habsburg-Bourbon dynasty in Spain and the tomb of the monarchy."

The past week's news from the "tomb" was as dismal for Spain as might well be expected.

Not long ago, Director Primo Rivera, as he must now be called, withdrew several thousands of Spanish troops from Spanish Morocco. With the aid of the famed Moorish Chieftain, Raisuli, with whom Primo is now on excellent terms, a non-aggressive policy toward the Moorish rebels was adopted. The rebels were, however, quick to take advantage of the new order.

During the past week, the rebel forces attacked the Spanish positions, won many victories, captured several villages. Spanish native troops and those under Raisuli deserted in large numbers to the enemy. The Spanish position was serious. Primo had, perforce, to rush several battalions from Spain to the "tomb."

## RUSSIA

*"In for It"*

The British Commonwealth of Nations is "in for it," to use a colloquialism, if Grigori Zinoviev, fierce Bolshevik spirit, is to be believed. Said he in Moscow: "England is now the chief task of the Communist International. If we succeed in creating a mass Communist party there, half the European victory will have been achieved. We must not set too low a value on what is going on in England. We must organize a daily Communist paper and create a left flank of trades unions. We must set to work in the British colonies."

## RUMANIA

*Broke*

Jon Bratiano, paunchy Premier, sorrowfully told his Cabinet that he had been unable to raise a foreign loan. It was doubtless because of the recent passage of the mineral laws (TIME, July 7). Rumania must remain broke.

## ALBANIA

*Wilson*

Premier Noli of Albania made a sweeping change in the country which he governs. In honor of the late ex-President Woodrow Wilson, the port of San Giovanni di Medua, one of Albania's four harbors, was rechristened Wilson. The Premier said that Albanians feel that the U. S. President prevented the Powers from carving up the country in the peace year of 1919.

## AFGHANISTAN

*Must Die*

In that turbulent country ruled over by Amir Amanullah Khan, was sentenced to death an Italian engineer. He became implicated in a brawl in Kabul, the capital. The police tried to arrest him. The engineer defied them. The police persisted. The engineer shot, killed a Bobby. Finally, the engineer surrendered, was tried, was condemned to death.

Although attempts were being made to patch the matter up by payment of "blood money," in accordance with a tribal custom, members of the Italian colony became irate, declared that the engineer had not had a fair trial. Some of them became disgusted, left the country.

## ETHIOPIA

*Homebound*

Ras Tafari, Crown Prince of Ethiopia and virtually Regent, concluded his European visits, started many weeks ago (TIME, May 12). According to newspapers, when the swarthy Prince left Marseilles for his native heath he was "buried under a mountain of gifts." Thirty tons of luggage had he, most of which consisted of gifts ranging from dogs to clocks.

## CHINA

*Floods, Famine*

Floods in China made millions of people homeless, drowned some 50,000 persons, submerged tens of thousands of villages. So ran a report from Shanghai.

Famine, affecting some 10,000,000 people, was reported by U. S. Minister to China Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman. According to the Minister, the situation was serious: Spring crops were destroyed by drought; Fall crops were destroyed by flood; Winter wheat cannot be saved because of the water which lies like a lake over the land.

## JAPAN

*Rocked*

Tokyo, Eastern Capital, was rocked 15 times by the heaving breasts of mother Earth. General alarms were sounded; people fled to the wide, open spaces. There were no casualties; little damage to property was sustained.

## LATIN AMERICA

*"Menocal or Death"*

Gen. Menocal,\* onetime President of Cuba, was nominated by the Conservative Party for the Presidency in opposition to President Zayas, whose partisans were urging him to stand for a second term of office.

Excitement was high. The Conservatives, with iron resolution, adopted the slogan "Menocal or Death"—but failed to specify who was to die. Presumably it was their

\*Marta Garcia Menocal, Cuban-born (1867), was educated in the U. S. at Cornell University, was admitted to Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity (strong nationally and strong at Cornell). During the Spanish-American War he functioned as a fiery guerrilla leader. Then Sugar Co. took charge of the largest sugar estate on the island. In 1912, he was elected President of Cuba on the Conservative ticket. He was reelected in 1916. "Unemotional, quiet, determined, honest, economical, friendly to the U. S.," say friends of Menocal.

enemies, since they were reported to have arranged to keep all delegates within range of "sawed-off shotguns" in case any of the latter should try to suspend the Convention.

### Mexican Discord

On one sultry August afternoon, the denizens of Mexico City were startled by the clatter of horses and the tramp, tramp, tramp of feet. With curious eyes, they watched detachments of police, armed with shining Mauser rifles, surround Congressional Hall.

Inside the building, there sat, as the Electoral Congress, the Permanent Commission and the Deputies unopposed at the last election (TIME, July 21). They were there to examine the credentials of the newly-elected Deputies.

The parade of armed force was necessary, according to the civil and military authorities, because of much high feeling between the adherents of President-elect Gen. P. Elias Calles and those of Gen. Angel Flores on the one hand; between the Agrarians and Laborites, both supporters of Gen. Calles, on the other.

The Floristas admitted that they were beaten in the polling, but charged that the Callistas had broken ballot boxes and prevented them from voting. There was a possibility, it was said, that the Floristas might form a small Chamber of Deputies of their own for the purpose of calling upon President Obregon and upon the public for fair play in the matter of selections by the Electoral Congress.

The trouble between the Agrarians and the Laborites was that they were both trying to put their own candidates into office, both claiming the honor of having made the election of Calles possible. This factionalism split the Callistas and gave rise to expectations of riotous demonstrations.

### Brazilian Rumors

☛ The Brazilian Federals crushed the revolt which recently raged around Sao Paulo (TIME, July 14, et seq.).

☛ The revolt spread to the State of Amazonas. A state of siege was declared.

☛ Federals cleared the State of Paraná of rebels.

☛ Rebels retreating from the State of Sao Paulo smashed water tanks to hinder pursuit.

☛ Casualties in the recent siege of Sao Paulo were officially numbered at 1,106.

## MUSIC

### A New Metropolitan?

The Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House, Manhattan, is at least realizing what is self-evident to every visitor from Toledo and Akron: that the structure which now houses the "greatest opera company in the world" is woefully inadequate—a small, dingy, undistinguished, badly-located building. Otto



O. H. KAHN

*He'll talk to the other directors*

H. Kahn, khan of music-patrons, said as much. "The Metropolitan is antiquated. It has no room for the thousands who cannot pay high prices of admission. It is in a congested district of the city. We should have a modern, more beautiful, more commodious structure, located in another section. . . . Will we ever get or build a new Metropolitan? . . . Well, I'll talk to the other Directors about it."

### Strike

The musicians who toot and twiddle in Chicago's theatres are now paid salaries which range from \$57.50 to \$87.75 per week. Seven hundred of them, the musical personnel of 35 theatres, have decided that this is not enough money. They want an increase of 10%. Through their union, they demanded the boost. The

theatre owners proposed a compromise on a 5% raise. The musicians shook their heads, issued an ultimatum, stood pat, scheduled a strike to begin on Labor Day unless their demands are met in full.

### Sistine Again

Last year the Sistine Choir, sweet singers of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican, turned their faces west from the Holy City, traversed the Ocean's watery floor, came to sing their lauds and hallowed canticles in the U. S. The tour, as everyone knows, was financially a success, artistically a triumph. This season the Sistine Choir will again visit the U. S. Among those who will be heard are:

Luigi Golinelli, giant white-haired basso, whose locks are snowier than the fleeces of Sharon, whose voice could shake the walls of Gaza; Spartaco Morgia, dramatic tenor, with barrel chest and amber voice—a man like a hog'shead of honey; Attilio Boschi, young baritone, who, it is declared, is destined to be "the second Scandiani"; the Rev. Antonio Grimaldi, basso at the Sistine Chapel for 16 years, a famed authority on ecclesiastical music; Eugenio Andri-selli, adult male soprano and assistant organist at St. Peter's. In all, there are twelve singers. Their programs will include selections from the religious music of the sedate Palestrina, operatic numbers and folk-melodies of Southern Italy which, it is said, have never before been heard in the U. S.

### St. Louis & Atlanta

St. Louis has recently become the scene of a successful musical experiment. In a cup-shaped auditorium seating 10,000, opera, grand or comic, has been given nightly. The principal singers and comedians are imported; the choruses are local talent—St. Louis boys and maidens, trained throughout the Winter months. Velvet Summer twilights in St. Louis thrill to the strains of Verdi, Mascagni, Gilbert and Sullivan; the moon, that vision of still music in the sky, looks down upon declaratory stars in tinsel and brocade.

Atlanta sent a scout, one C. B. Bidwell, over to find how it was done. On the first evening of his visit, rain deluged the city at seven o'clock. At eight, he went to the auditorium, found 5,000 people there, heard the light opera *The Lilac Domino* finely performed. The scout returned to Atlanta and reported to his chief, Asa G. Candler, Coca-Cola man. The latter was astounded by the revelations he received.

Now he has announced that in future Summers the citizens of Atlanta are to be an open-air auditorium, to hold many as the inhabitants of St. Louis. A municipal opera is planned, with imported stars, local choruses; there is to be an open-air auditorium, to hold 8,000.

## In Paris

Deems Taylor, clever American music-maker, has written a score for the cinema (TIME, Aug. 4). The innovation has been duplicated in France; Darius Milhaud, one of the leaders of Paris's younger set of tonal wits, has composed the musical accompaniment to the new picture *L'Inhumaine*, which features Mme. Georgette Leblanc.

Darius has defended his new venture as follows: "The cinema interests the musician through its rhythmic life, full of an intensity and a complexity, which in the picture *L'Inhumaine* becomes mysterious and spiritual. The poetry of machines is effectively interpreted through fantasy and an absolutely new technique. Much research and work has made this film the achievement of a poet. It is an artistic effort which has, at last, been realized; and the cinema becomes, as Jean Cocteau says, 'the tenth muse'."

Several streets in Paris have been renamed, two of them after composers. Rue Henri-Martin has become Rue Massenet; Rue St. Charles is now Rue Saint-Saëns.

## Music, Cigars, Woolworth

A great "temple of art," having been sold to a cigar store corporation, will eventually be turned into a five-and-ten-cent store. Aeolian Hall, Manhattan, bought two weeks ago by the Schulte Cigar Stores for \$6,000,000 (TIME, Aug. 11), has been leased to the Woolworth Co. for a term of 63 years. Says the official announcement:

"The ground floor (the present concert hall), which will be occupied by the Woolworth Co., will probably represent the most important store in their large chain of approximately 1,350 five-and-ten-cent stores, including stores in England and Canada. The deal emphasizes the tremendous growth of this company, which started about 40 years ago with one small store at Lancaster, Pa."

The structure will probably be retained by the Aeolian Co. until May 1, 1929, on which date cigarettes and cheap cutlery will oust Art from the premises. Meanwhile, five more seasons of concerts will be heard inside the 43rd Street entrance, and for five years talking machines, radio apparatus and electric pianos will be sold from

the 42nd Street side. Then the five-and-ten will raise its scarlet standard, and the tobacco company will begin to profit on its \$6,000,000 outlay.

Woolworth will pay a rental of \$400,000 a year for the first 21 years. A graduated rental scale has been arranged for the second and last periods. These three periods have doubtless been fixed to correspond to Beethoven's famous "three periods," out of respect for the composer's shade, which undoubtedly haunts the hall. The rent for the entire 63 years will amount to the neat little sum of \$27,500,000. In addition, the tenant has agreed to pay taxes, insurance and running expenses.

## "Mash Mash Mash"

An earthenware tablet, long buried in the Middle Eastern section of the Prussian State Museum, has been found to contain the musical notation for a religious hymn. This notation has been deciphered by Dr. Kurt Sachs, Curator of the Collection of Instruments at the Berlin High School for Music. The tablet comes from ancient Assur, capital of Assyria, and was inscribed in cuneiform characters about the year 800 B. C. It contains three columns: The first is the mysterious music; the second, in archaic Sumerian, an account of the creation of Man from the blood of the gods; the third, a translation of this into Assyrian.

Prof. Sachs first figured out what the ancient notes were called. Here are the first four lines he deciphered: ME ME KUR KUR

A A A A A  
KU KU LU LU  
MASH MASH MASH MASH

Finally, he discovered the modern musical equivalent of each of these syllables. He concluded that the Assyrians, like the Chinese, had a scale consisting of five different notes, giving much the same effect as that which is produced when one plays on only the black keys of a piano. The tune of this particular hymn turned out to be rather "Chinese" in character, monotonous and plaintive. It was played on a harp which had 21 strings and was probably very popular with the old priests and cut-throats of Assyria.

# CINEMA

## The New Pictures

**Empty Hands.** Readers of the novel by Arthur Stringer, from which this film was fashioned, hold that its chief interest lies in the development of the devices by which the man and the woman existed and finally made themselves comfortable in a hidden wilderness. When they arrived, via a gorge of rapids, the woman had no standard equipment at all (her bathing suit had been torn off by the torrent's claws) and the man had only a coat, trousers, undershirt and a hunting knife. Before the rescue, a good many weeks later, they were living in a log bungalow with a full line of cooking utensils, clothes and toilet articles. Manufacture of these things did not interest the producers (quite properly). They were forced for reasons of dramatic necessity to stress the wickedness of the young lady (Norma Shearer) before she reached the purifying atmosphere of loneliness. Indeed, if her mother's ghost had not walked at just the right moment, she might have run off with a married man. Instead, her father whisked her away to the open spaces, where a heartily disapproving young engineer (Jack Holt) went to her rescue down the rapids. The opening phases of the film are struck off with the old rubber stamp. There was even the midnight bathing-party, at which everyone got drunk and hurled the fat guest into the pool for comedy. But comedy ceased when the man and the woman were hurled into the canyon rapids. From that point forth, the adventure gained in entertainment values.

**Fools in the Dark.** Every now and then some producer reaches the absolute end of his dramatic rope and decides to make a melodrama on the theory that old things are best. Accordingly, he stirs up daggers, skeletons, an avalanche, death traps, mystery yachts, a Hindu villain, an airplane rescue. In the present instance, a death ray was included to give that natty modern touch. No matter how often you have been to the cinemas, the incoherent multitude of these manufactured thrills serves a sure purpose. There is an inevitable, if factitious, reaction. Matt Moore and Patsy Ruth Miller assist materially in making the discerning spectators feel like fools in the dark for enjoying such arrant debris.



## BOOKS

## Africrescendo\*

## Mr. Powys as a Mumbo-Jumbo-Brummel

This book takes no text; it employs no plot to give it body, no characters to give it blood and spirit. Its subject is the continent of Africa; and its strangeness proves once more the truth of an ancient apothegm concerning truth and fiction. Written in the manner of a novel and cast in the pattern of a travelogue, it belongs to that obscure hinterland of literature that W. H. Hudson visited in *Green Mansions* and Defoe, to a certain extent, in *Robinson Crusoe*.

Africa is a harsh nursery for receptive natures. The author had to reconcile his to the task of keeping in order some sheep and some natives—a task which included counting, shearing, ear-marking, castrating the former; humoring, doctoring, whipping, burying the latter. This was itself taxing for a young and literary Englishman—a Beau Brummel in khaki pants and red shirt, exiled from home because of ill-health. There were compensating novelties. For instance, on the night of his arrival he lay shivering through the white hours in a disused woodshed while a lion drank from a reservoir outside his door; later, he put down a native riot, shot a hippopotamus, trapped a lion, was hoodooed by a witch-doctor, barely escaped being trampled by a herd of wild elephants.

At another time Mr. Powys had accused an African "Man of God" of stealing goats and had been heartily cursed in return. That night, as he lay in the dark, he heard a ghastly laugh, he writes, "long and loud, whining and wailing up from the forest, up from the gully, so I judged. I tried to reassure myself. Surely it was the howl of a hyena feasting on the remains of the dead buck? But even as my mind was suggesting this, my subconscious self knew that it lied. That criminal human outcry, it could issue from no animal throat. . . . Somewhere out where the hispid branches swayed, I knew there was a man with white canine teeth giving vent to BLACK LAUGHTER! . . . A long time passed . . . then gradually I began to realize that the room had become filled with an extraordinary odor, an odor of putrifying blood and rotting flesh, the odor and breath of a hyena." When day comes he looks out and sees "stamped in the dust of the threshold, two indents—one the footprint of a man; and the other the padded dog's spoor of an erect hyena. I knelt and

examined them both closely. There was no mistake about it. One foot was a foot with toes; the other a foot with claws!"

Such experiences as this have a novel ring, but they are not totally unfa-



AUTHOR POWYS  
Now he lives in New York

miliar; others have undergone them, written about them, cinematized them. The difference between these people and Mr. Powys lies in the fact that the latter is an artist. His book is informed with the spirit of Africa as with a sensible presence, is haunted with the shadow of that jungle in whose twilight incredible beasts wage their clueless wars and come down by night to drink from the river-pools under the swinging constellations of the Cross—constellations that see, here and there, man's fugitive campfires, how dwarfed in that illimitable waste! Reading, one can almost detect an odor, acid, animal, exciting—the smell of Africa.

**The Significance.** It is in this quality of primitive reality that the book is original and profound. Questions are always being subtly provoked that are easy enough to answer at a dinner table within hearing of a hotel orchestra—not so easy when one can catch far off, as it were, the challenge of the ageless cataracts of life and death thundering forever in the dark places of the world. In one passage, Mr. Powys recounts talking with a Kikuyu who asked him solemnly if he were aware that elephants had once been men: "He looked so serious

when he asked the question that, on my soul, I was half inclined to believe him. I tell you in that darkening forest with the rustling of the tropical leaves about me and the indefinable stir of the oncoming night audible everywhere, it seemed more than possible that I was about to hear the authentic story of the origin of man." This may serve to illustrate, in a small measure, the eerie quality of a book that bids fair to do what W. H. Hudson's work has done for South America—include another Continent in the Empire of English Letters.

**The Author.** In 1914, Llewellyn Powys went to Africa, where his brother had a farm, to avoid dying of consumption in England. He returned in 1920, published *Ebony and Ivory*, which won him instant recognition. Now he lives in New York.

## Africalamity\*

Brave, boyish Janet Rawley and her brutishly neuroasthenic spouse, Jack, are about to plunge into African shrubbery on a safari for game and gold. Capt. James Antrim, of the King's African Rifles, splendid fellow that he is, cannot bear to see such ill-mated tenderfeet wandering loose among the lions, thirst and loneliness. He turns in his steamer ticket from Mombasa to England, takes command for and of the Rawleys, gets the safari past the usual vile German agent and as far as a highland camp, three weeks from nowhere. Here fever, whiskey, manslaughter, flies and love descend upon them. Rawley indulges in the first three and then loses his unpleasant self in the ample countryside. Janet and Antrim stagger home, black-lipped and full of British guilt. After the decent British interval, they marry. A ghostly negroid smell haunts them nightly, requiring Antrim's return to Africa to lay the ghost of Dingaan, a black he sent to find the strayed Rawley. Two skeletons come to light in an abandoned game-pit, clearing Dingaan of a murder he might pardonably have committed.

Mr. Young's African smells, sights and sounds are indubitable. He can occasionally strike off action, too. His motivation, however, is vague, unaccountable, spasmodic. His emotions plod in circles. His temper the generous will call wholesome and dignified, others cold and muttonish.

\*WOODMOORE—Francis Brett Young—*Dat-fon* (\$2.00).

\*BLACK LAUGHTER—Llewellyn Powys—*Har-court, Brace* (\$2.50).

## Grindell-Mathews

*What Use to Write Books,  
Poems?*

Zona Gale, novelist, poet, playwright, always comes to my mind when a discussion of pacifism arises, because the accomplishment of World Peace with her is so impassioned a crusade. She is the sort of person who does not eat meat or wear furs because she believes it is wrong to kill animals for the luxury of mankind. I should like to have her meet Prof. Grindell-Mathews, famed inventor of the death-ray (TIME, Apr. 21, SCIENCE) as I met him the other morning, and to see the motion picture of his experiments. What would she have to say to him, I wonder; for he is a quiet, shy, slight Englishman, just as shy and as quiet as she is, and he claims to be a devout advocate of World Peace, advocating fighting war with its own instruments. Yet when I had seen two reels of his dreams, there seemed nothing to say. He went out of the room, and none of the newspaper people who had chanced to see the picture spoke to him. There was absolutely nothing to say.

A beam of light shoots from a projector. It seeks out a mouse in its cage. The mouse blinks, surprised, into the glow. A switch is turned. Terrible energy flies along the beam. The mouse jumps into the air, quivers, is dead. So, in the future, Prof. Grindell-film such prophetic visions—the death ray will sweep whole armies into oblivion, whole cities into bleak, smoldering ruins, explode bombs in mid-air, blow up ammunition dumps from great distances; in a word, make existence for those who do not possess its mysterious secret impossible, and, so he says, end war.

This is a dream worthy of H. G. Wells; but too long thinking about it will send anyone of imagination into a mood of depression. What use is it writing books, or poems, or discussing them, when radios bring the human voice and human events themselves into the back parlor of the remote farmhouse, when the motion picture offers more of a thrill to the simple mind than any written romance ever could? What time will anyone have for reading?

Ah, well, what I saw the other morning was, after all, only a shy little Englishman trying to put across an invention, just as scared, doubtless, as the youngest Eugène trying out her first speaking line on Broadway. The human comedy is just as amusing, just as pathetic, just as worth playing and writing as ever; and Death, whether by death-ray or automobile accident, just as cruel, kind and inevitable as ever—just as inevitable as bad novels and good novels coming in a steady stream across my desk. J. F.

## THE THEATRE

## New Plays

**Dancing Mothers.**—The first play of the season will irritate a lot of people considerably owing to its insistent cheapness and will impress them none the less by its aggressive drama and abnormal ending.

For two acts, the people act just about as all people act in the first two acts of a flapper comedy. The daughter of the



HELEN HAYES

*Her moral passages were clogged*

house enters carrying a high alcoholic content acquired at a Manhattan bachelor's apartment. The father of the house philanders with females of whom his wife, up to the time her good friend Mrs. Mazareen tells her about it for her own good, knows little. Thereupon the wife lights a cigarette and starts out to plug the domestic puncture by proving that she can be the gayest of the household.

In the process, she unfortunately falls in love with the svelt bachelor who has been clogging her daughter's moral passages with cocktails. The bachelor is further complicated by a somewhat inexpensive lady, who is also tangled into the husband's past. The whole combination assembles and there follow two acts.

Helen Hayes is, curiously enough, the featured player, although the play obviously belongs to the mother part. Mary Young accounted for the latter with flashes of distinction. To the cast and the twisted ending (the dancing mother marries the bachelor), the play owes its claims to serious attention.

*The New York Telegram and Evening Mail*—"It trips the light satire—and slows down to a grand march away from *Home, Sweet Home*."

*The Sun*—"One of those recurrent

comedies written in a state of considerable agitation over the way folks are carrying on these days."

**Easy Street.**—This particular wife started dying at an early age because, after she told her grandfather that she had sat on his silk hat, he spanked her. One thing led to another and by the second year of her married life she was telling her husband she had been home all day when she really had been to Manhattan and that hats cost eight dollars when they really cost twenty. The husband was stupid but he finally caught up with the parade of prevarications. Thereupon he produced a pistol and waved it around for the better part of an act until he had separately threatened everyone in the cast and all but the upper boxes in the audience. Ralph Kellard, as the husband, brought to this part as full an assortment of plain and fancy sound and fury as it is the misfortune of most witnesses to recall. Finally he did not shoot any one at all and took the wife back to their little paradise-on-the-installment-plan, because he could not order ice and milk. She was a good woman. And had she been as sensible as she was good she would have fanned him with a short, blunt instrument and gone off to live with the other man.

*The New York Herald-Tribune*—"Abounding in banalities and bromides."

*The Sun*—"One of those forlorn, home-made pieces which the powers behind the American theatre feel it best we should see and dispose of early in every season."

**Marjorie.**—When Andrew Tombes comes to town in a new musical show, it is an occasion for bonfires and public dancing in the streets. Suspicion has been growing of late that he is one of the Big Ten comedians. In *Marjorie*, Mr. Tombes is not endowed with any such happy material as his famous cinema burlesque in the "Follies," but there is much, none the less, to be thankful for. He plays the press agent of a famed actor and rewrites a "sap's" play because he loves the sister. The sap and the sister were played by Skeet Gallagher and Elizabeth Hines, respectively. Mr. Gallagher (no, it's a different one) plays a smooth blond part with a certain amount of contributory laughter. Miss Hines is as gracefully

attractive as ever, though it was remarked in the audience that she had lost control entirely of her left shoulder. Then there was Roy Royston playing the famed actor with a distinct Cockney accent. And an amusing little tough child by Ethel Shutta. Probably not very much will be written about the music a hundred years from now, yet it sufficed for all those lacking too precise a memory. Laughs and the dancers agitated happily. Casting up accounts, the visitor will find that he has received well above normal value for his admission ticket.

*The New York American*—"It has little originality or novelty, but it does all the old things well."

**No Other Girl** is a perfectly harmless injection of the usual musical comedy ingredients made interesting by the presence of Helen Ford and Eddie Buzzell. Playing the "weakest feature of the weaker sex in Quakertown," the latter hits upon a good advertising scheme, takes it to New York, finally acquires dollars to the general extent of a million. Meanwhile, she has been waiting for him. This seemed a serious error in construction on the part of the authors, since any libretto which eliminates Helen Ford from an entire second act can hardly be called flawless. There were one or two able melodies in the proceedings and many players of moderate reputation and ability. John Meehan, who long stood at the right hand of George M. Cohan, staged the piece and inserted welcome wedges of Cohan dancing. By and large, the entertainment is only mildly invigorating.

*The New York Herald-Tribune*—"All the ingredients which one has come to expect in polite musical comedy."

*The New York Times*—"Plenteously comic."

**Dr. David's Dad.**—Somewhat the report got around that this play was the *Abie's Irish Rose* of Germany and people assembled to malign the effort mentally and laugh themselves sick on the side. Unhappily, the things that aroused hilarity in Germany did not sound so funny in the U. S. The translation sounded like a literal rendering of German grammar exercises by one of the least intelligent members of the class. The plot bestirs itself about a haughty family who think their daughter could have done a lot better than marry that young doctor. The young doctor's old father takes the second act pretty much into his own hands and creates a lot of disturbance by meretricious advertising in the papers, fake patients, and what not. Egon Brecher, the German who did the title rôle, was rumored to be considerable of a comedian. After the performance critics stated that the rumor was unfounded. The play survived four nights.

## Definitely Hungarian

### *The Dominant Note in the Coming Theatrical Rhapsody*

Not so very long ago Hungary was, to the happy masses, simply a place where wars started. Even such tiny fragments of the masses as detached themselves temporarily for cultural adventuring in Europe seldom penetrated the interior as far as Budapest. With London they were theatrically acquainted, with Paris, with Berlin, and even to a slight extent with Vienna and Moscow. The barrier of distance plus the barrier of language, almost insuperable except to the penetrating student, blocked cultural roads to Budapest. Then some wandering prospector struck dramatic gold, *Liliom* was produced, and Hungary became the cynosure of caravans of U. S. theatre men hurrying across the wastes of Central Europe in covered wagon-lits.

Show-cases of the opening season will contain a formidable array of nuggets found in the Hungarian fields.

Molnar dominates the list. There is currently a good deal of controversy over his first name. He is expected in Manhattan this season and presumably the Local of the Back Slappers' Union is determined that he shall feel at home. Dissension has arisen in their ranks as to what to call him. Originally, he was discovered as Franz; later it became Ferenc, and there is a distinct movement afoot at present to simplify it to just plain Francis. But that is one of those problems that must simply be left to work themselves out in their own way. At any rate he will follow his great successes *Liliom*, *Fashions for Men* and *The Swan with the Red Mill*, in which Belasco will star Lenore Ulric. The Theatre Guild will blend the brilliant abilities of Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontaine into a production of *The Guardsman*. Gilbert Miller has acquired *The Roman Feast* and there is talk of reviving *The Phantom Rival*. Explorers abroad report that Molnar's latest is *The Glass Shoe*, to be produced presently in Budapest.

Ernst Vajda will arrive to see four of his plays presented, counting *Fata Morgana* which the Theatre Guild now has at the Garrick. Ina Claire and Bruce McRae are rehearsing *Grounds for Divorce*; Belasco has *Harem*, described as a recklessly risqué farce; and Gilbert Miller a piece termed at present *The High C*.

Lajos Biro has contributed two

diversions popular in Europe: *The Highwayman* and *The Yellow Lily*. *Antonia*, a recent play by Melchior Lengyel, is charted for production by the Frohmans. *The Tragedy of Man*, a noted Continental classic, is also confidently expected.

Among the younger Hungarian dramatists whose wares will come to Broadway are Ladislav Fazekas with *Four Gentlemen in Dress Suits*; Attila Orbok with *The Comet*; Ladislav Fodor, whose *Marguerite of Navarre* will be called *Successful Despite Himself*; and Nicholas Vitez in whose *Where Is the Drama?* Leo Dietrichstein will star.

Inspection of this list enlightens us as to what extent Budapest has stolen the spotlight from London and Vienna.

## The Best Plays

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

### Drama

**CORBA**—A very fine young man, like Adam, is vigorously deceived by a distant daughter of Eve. No child's play.

**THE WONDERFUL VISIT**—H. G. Wells and St. John Ervine wistfully intent on indicating that fallen Angels hit the Earth with a dull thud.

### Comedy

**EXPRESSING WILLIE**—A comedy deftly designed to illustrate the incompatibility of "temperament" and business life.

**BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK**—Roland Young divulged with searching satire the futility of the Bigger Business complex.

**FATA MORGANA**—Hungarian comedy in which the country pumpkin bumps abruptly into one night of love.

**THE SHOW-OFF**—He talks, and talks and has only begun talking; no one wants to listen but himself.

**FASHION, OR LIFE IN NEW YORK**—The Provincetown Players have rolled the Theatre back 80 years to present in serious and, therefore, burlesque revival a tale of evil counts, innocent maids, forging financiers.

**SWEENEY TOOD**—He slices up his enemies for the filling of meat pies. Of old, audiences shuddered; currently, they are laughing.

### Musical

Epicures are selecting the following dishes from the musical comedy menu: *Kid Boots*, George White's *Scandals*, *Charlot's Revue*, *Innocent Eyes*, *I'll Say She Is*, *Keep Kool*.



## ART

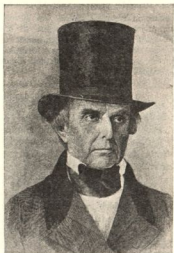
## 13c Worth

A project is well under way for building a great new marble bridge across the Potomac at Washington. The plans are made, the project has been authorized by Congress. It remains for Congress to appropriate the \$15,000,000 necessary for its construction.

The proposed bridge would cross the Potomac from the west end of the Mall near the Lincoln Memorial, via Columbia Island, to Arlington. Several kinds of sentimental attachments are in the project. It would reunite the North and South. It would connect the Lincoln Monument with the home of General Robert E. Lee on the Virginia shore. It would furnish a direct route from the Capitol to the National Cemetery at Arlington. It would extend the city's Mall across the Potomac to the grave of Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, the Frenchman who designed the Capitol city.

The project is not new; Andrew Jackson, Daniel Webster,\* President McKinley favored it. And whoever is President in 1929 or 1930 may have the opportunity of seeing it opened.

The bridge, a concrete structure completely covered with white marble, is to be more than a mile in length. At its entrance, Columbia Island, and at the Arlington shore are to be great plazas. At each end will be two monuments, each 40 feet high. On Columbia Island will be two columns, each 166 feet high, one representing the South, the other the North, on each a statue of Victory. Eagles will decorate the piers. Forty statues will rise along the balustrade



© Paul Thompson

DANIEL WEBSTER

He favored it

at the bridge head. All this is to be secured at a cost of about 13 cents apiece to each inhabitant of the United States.

## EDUCATION

## "Frothy Utterances"

On and on and on went the Williamstown Institute of International Politics (TIME, July 28 et seq.)

¶ To start the third week, the Experts' Plan for Germany's restoration was lodged into Chapin Hall. The members hunched forward in their seats to hear what Dr. Moritz J. Bonn, financial oracle to many a Berlin ministry, would say.

Dr. Bonn approved, with minor reservations; said the Plan had removed one or two of the larger flies from the Versailles Treaty ointment. Sir James Arthur Salter, chief of the League's financial section, in his turn likened the Experts' job of work to the bridging of many gulfs. John H. Fahey, a major fixture in the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, skimmed over the high points of a world trade revival that he and other business men had envisioned springing all golden from the Experts' forehead.

¶ Dr. Harry A. Garfield, host of all present, introduced Yusuke Tsurumi, young Japanese Liberal: "There is every reason to evidence to every Japanese within our portals that the

Congress of the United States sometimes makes mistakes."

Said Yusuke, every inch the diplomat: "The recent Immigration Bill . . . has had and will continue to have 'grave consequences.' . . . To grow angry about it is like growing angry at storms and earthquakes. . . . America and Japan, on the opposite shores of a vast ocean, stand now upon the threshold of a new era—the Pacific era."

¶ Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Pan-Americanist, suggested the League as a counterbalance, if not a substitute, for the Doctrine of James Monroe.

¶ General Henry T. Allen, famed Ruhr occupant for the U. S., fanned up some academic excitement by revealing that the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments (1920) almost initiated an association of nations. General Allen was demonstrating that the World Court idea was "the legitimate child of a Republican father and a Democratic mother," neither of whom should contemplate infanticide.

¶ And so to Exhibit B of the week. Sir Arthur Salter's round table had been pouring over the League of Nations for days. There had been dissension. Now the debate was brought out into Chapin Hall, where the Army and Business (pro) locked epithets with the Navy and miscellaneous interests (con). Rear Admiral John A. Rodgers, outspoken mariner, "shocked" a Britisher, was hissed by a woman. The tumult over, Sir Arthur obliged by answering League questions, dubbing the U. S. "Arcadia," to keep his remarks free from improprieties.

¶ Said the *Boston Transcript*, irritably: "A marvelous testimony to American good nature and American patience is the Williamstown Institute of Politics . . . frothy utterances . . . foreign meddling during a Presidential campaign."

## A Profession

Hear Superintendent W. F. Webster, of the Minneapolis Vocational High School:

"The American women have decided for themselves that they want bobbed hair . . . The new style . . . has created a new demand for a particular kind of service. This demand is as real as is the demand for dress-makers or milliners. Thousands of young ladies are taking courses throughout the country to train themselves as beauty specialists, particularly in hair-dressing and manuring. . . The en-

\*Said Webster on July 4, 1851: "Before us is the broad and beautiful river, separating two of the original Thirteen States, which a late President, a man of determined purpose and inflexible will but patriotic heart, desired to span with arches of ever-enduring granite, symbolical of the firmly established union of the North and the South. That President was General Jackson."

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vironment is not of the best. It is a profession. There is no reason why the schools should not teach the profession to these girls and young women. . . . It is just as important as machine work and manual training."

Mr. Webster was urging the establishment in his school of a beauty specialists' course. More than 50 would-be bobbers and manicurists having registered, there was every indication that the Board of Education would bear him out, even at an estimated expenditure of \$10,000. The course's chief opponent was A. P. Ortuist, President of the Board. Said he: "It is criminal to spend the taxpayers' money to teach girls to bob hair and clean fingernails."

Said a minister: "It is the function of the schools to train young folks to earn a livelihood."

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## RELIGION

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### Benito a Christian?

More than any other ruler of modern Italy, Benito Mussolini has been friendly to the Vatican. What is his religion?

Benito's father was a freethinker of the most virulent, nationalistic, anti-Papal sort. Benito was not baptized. His mother was devout. In his *Diary of the War*, Benito reminisces as follows:

"I went to mass. That Christmas is still vividly remembered. Very few did not go to the Christmas mass. My father and a few others. . . . I remember I followed my mother. In the church there were many lights and on the altar, in a little flowered crib, the Child born in the night. It was all picturesque and it satisfied my fancy. The odor of the incense alone disturbed me so that sometimes it gave me unbearable discomfort. At last the notes of the organ closed the ceremony. The crowd swarmed out. Along the street was a satisfied chatter. At midday there smoked on our table the traditional and excellent noodles of Romagna."

But Benito was still a young man when he went to atheistic Lausanne (Switzerland) and debated with a Protestant clergyman the proposition: "God does not exist—religion in science is an absurdity, in practice an immorality and in men a disease." Benito upheld the affirmative before a huge Socialist audience.

At middle age, Benito wrote a book: *The Real John Huss*. Huss was one of the first of the Reformation martyrs, and Benito praised him passionately. Benito was, at this point, a protestant but not a Protestant.

Came the War. Benito caught fire of d'Annunzio, and in 1919 he said: "I yearn for a paganizing people, loving

life, struggle, progress, not blindly believing in revealed truths, nay despising miraculous pharmacopoeia. It has no room in an intense movement of minds and activities for formulae, parties and men monopolizing divine 'specifics!'"

Three years later, Benito was Dictator. As he shed Socialism, so he shed anticlericalism. In Parliament he rose. Said he:

"I affirm here that the Latin and imperial tradition of Rome today are represented by Catholicism. If, as Mommensen said, 25 or 30 years ago, one cannot stay in Rome without a universal idea, I think, and affirm, that the only universal idea which today exists in Rome is that which radiates from the Vatican. I am very uneasy when I see national churches being formed, because I know that there are millions of men who will no longer look to Italy and to Rome. For this reason, I offer this hypothesis: If the Vatican were to definitely renounce its temporal dreams—and it already seems to have started on this path—profane, lay Italy should furnish the Vatican with material aid; those material facilities for schools, churches, hospitals and so forth, which a lay power has at its command. For the development of Catholicism in the world, the increased millions of men who throughout the world look to Rome should be a matter of profit and pride to us who are Italians."

Still irreligious, he became an ally of the world's greatest religious organization. Is this a first step towards a true profession of religious faith? Piero Chiminelli, in *The Christian Century*, asks the question and leaves it unanswered.

### Protestant Saints

The suggestion that Protestants, after the manner of Roman Catholics, should get them a Calendar of Saints, whereby they may remember their great dead, has often been mooted. The suggestion was revived recently by one A. S. Collins in *The New York Times*.

General discussion of hagiology has appeared of late in every section of the religious press. It is, of course, apropos of the announcement that 252 new saints may shortly be added to the Catholic calendar as a result of investigations into Roman Catholic martyrs during the English Reformation—investigations originally begun by Henry Cardinal

Manning, ecclesiastical genius of the 19th Century\* (*TIME*, July 21).

It is contended by some that the veneration of saints is a noble and excellent means for bringing the Christian nearer to that communion of saints towards which Christendom presses. By others, beatification is denounced as a "survival of the pagan apotheosis of the departed" and as heretical, since there is only one who is holy, even God. Here tradition and temperament divide.

Remains, however, the practical consideration that a Protestant Church is always in danger of becoming like a country without heroes, or, at least, without local heroes such as may be found in Catholic parishes.

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## LAW

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### Japanese Commission

There arrived in the U. S. a Japanese Commission, established to examine the trial-by-jury system of the Occident. Among the members were M. Minagawa, Attorney General of Japan; M. Toyomizu, Justice of the Court of Appeals of Tokio, and M. Iwamura, Councillor and Secretary to the Minister of Justice. After leaving the U. S., the Commission will proceed to Britain, France, Germany and Italy, to conduct further investigations into the application of trial-by-jury in the courts of those countries.

In the land of the Empire of the East, the Judge is the all-powerful factor in the courts. He decides the guilt of a prisoner and sentences him according to the law, no matter if that sentence be one of death.

Speaking of the trial-by-jury system, M. Minagawa said: "Our first impression of the system is that cases cannot be tried as quickly before a jury as when a judge is the only one before whom the facts are placed. Then, too, the emotional appeal of the case is emphasized much more than we are accustomed to seeing. However, we sat through several

\*"Manning was now an old man. . . . The square and stately form, the head, massive, enucleated, terrible, with the great nose, the glittering eyes, and the mouth drawn back and compressed into the grim rigidities of age, self-mortification, authority. . . ."  
—LYTTON STRACHEY.

cases in San Francisco, and in each instance we agreed among ourselves that the juries' verdicts were the same as ours would have been, if any one of us were acting as judge."

## New Books

THE DRAMA OF THE LAW,\* by Judge Edward Abbott Parry. This is a study of the human instinct which fascinates the public with news of sensational crimes.

WHEN THE COURT TAKES A RECESS,† by William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate of New York. This is a series of essays reprinted from the *New York Evening Post*.

Both books are written primarily for the laymen.

## MEDICINE

### Uncommon Sense

"For whooping cough, pass the child nine times over and under a donkey from left to right." That is a prescription of the 17th Century. For the same complaint, 100 years ago, a doctor would have shaken his head, stroked his beaver, written *Pil. Quin. Sulph.* on a brown pad, and the mother would have thought she had a cure-all. Today medicos do not always find it necessary to fortress their ignorance with esoteric metaphors; many can talk, some can even write, of their calling refreshingly, candidly, in simple words. An example is Dr. S. M. Rinehart, who has written *The Common Sense of Health*.\*\*

He writes about all the familiar plagues and problems of the body—from catching cold to cancer; nor is there any trace of sickroom smirk nor of professional "strut in the way he does it. His style, in fact, is colored with a richness of literary allusion. For instance: "Do you remember Joe, the fat boy at whom Mr. Wardle was always shouting 'Joe! Damn that boy, he's asleep again?' Joe had an overpowering predilection for meat pies and mutton and roast beef. He is a humorous character, in

fiction. In real life, he would be Tragedy personified, because Joe was the victim of chronic poisoning."

Later he paraphrases a celebrated classic to illustrate the sequence of disease transmission:

"This is the germ of the bubonic plague.



DR. RINEHART

"Do you remember Joe, the fat boy?"

"This is the rat that had the germ of the bubonic plague.

"This is the flea that bit the rat that had the germ of the bubonic plague.

"This is the man who got the flea that bit the rat that had the germ of the bubonic plague."

In discussing that familiar patient, the t.b.m., Dr. Rinehart takes occasion to define a medical term: "One day, after a good dinner followed by one or two of his favorite cigars, he is seized with a pain. And such a pain. It is a stabbing through the chest as by a sword-thrust. It runs down his left arm and at the same time there is a tightness round the chest walls like the constriction of an iron band. He would scream if he could, but he cannot. Will he live to draw another full breath? Cold sweat is on his forehead; every muscle of his body tense; his face pallid; his pulse racing at an incredible speed. That is angina pectoris."

Dr. Rinehart, now known to the medical world as a specialist in tubercular trouble, took his degree at the Allgemeine Krankenhaus, Vienna. He began his medical practice in Pittsburgh, where, in 1896, he mar-

ried a trained nurse, Mary Roberts.\* During the War, he was in charge of the tuberculosis work at Camp Sherman, and afterwards of all the U. S. Army tuberculosis hospitals. This is his first book, but he once helped to write a play, *The Avenger*, which was published in 1908.

## School Statistics

Last week the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association made public the present status of medical education in the U. S. The number of medical students has been reduced from 28,142 in 1904 to 12,930 in 1919, although the number in better-equipped colleges was increased from 4% to 88%. Since 1919, better-trained students have been increasing at the rate of more than 1,000 each year, the total enrollment for 1924 being 17,728, of whom 95% are in Class A medical schools. Since 1919, with the exception of the War class which graduated in 1922, the number of physicians graduating each year has been rapidly increasing. This year there were 3,562 graduates, of whom 94% were from the better-equipped colleges.

During 1924, there are 954 women studying medicine, or 73 less than last year. The percentage of women to all medical students is 5.4. In 1906 there were 162 medical colleges in the U. S., of which 130 were non-sectarian, 19 homeopathic, 8 eclectic, 3 physiomedical, 2 nondescript. The numbers have been gradually reduced so that in 1924 there are 73 non-sectarian, 2 homeopathic, 1 eclectic, 3 nondescript. Of the nondescript colleges, two are intimately connected with osteopathy, and one intimately associated with the notorious diploma-mill ring which was the subject of recent exposure.

The tuition charges for medical students vary greatly—12 colleges charging \$125 or less per year; 30 between \$125 and \$225; 29 between \$225 and \$325, and 8 above \$325.

Five hundred and thirty-four free scholarships for worthy students are available in medical schools, and a great many medical schools also have loan funds for the use of worthy students who have not sufficient money to complete the course.

\*Now a novelist.

\*THE DRAMA OF THE LAW—Edward Abbott Parry—Scraper (\$5.00).

†WHEN THE COURT TAKES A RECESS—William McAdoo—Dutton (\$2.00).

\*\*THE COMMON SENSE OF HEALTH—Dr. S. M. Rinehart—Doran.

# Ben Boswell scans the summer

The advertising pages of *TIME* are frequently used by Brentano's, Boni and Liveright, Doubleday Page, Harcourt Brace, Harpers, Houghton Mifflin, Knopf, Little Brown, Macmillan, Oxford University, Putnam, Scribners, to bring their new books to the attention of the readers of *TIME*. These publishers sent us, last week, notices of books on their late summer lists. We take pleasure in passing on to the readers of *TIME* these notices. Orders for any of these books may be sent to Ben Boswell, *TIME*, 236 E. 39th St., New York City. He will give them prompt attention. Books will be forwarded at once, post free.

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Shaw's new play, with its lengthy and provocative preface, is one of the important literary works of the season. \$2.25

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*Glady Knight*

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*S. Calvin Smith, M.D.*

Here is exact medical knowledge presented with a tonic and companionable informality that make the pages fly while valuable information sticks in the mind. \$1.75

## Doubleday, Page

### SO BIG

*Edna Ferber*

The story of Selma Peake and her life among the Dutch farmers of the Middle West and of her son "So Big," who becomes a popular member of Chicago's North Shore Set. \$2.00

### THE OLD SOAK'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD

*Don Marquis*

In his inimitable style the Old Soak tells us what the motivating causes really were behind most of the great events in history. \$1.75

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*George Allan England*

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*Anne Douglas Sedgwick*

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*Dorothy Canfield*

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### PAPINI

*The Life of Christ*

An important book which is still being discussed. \$2.50



# lists of leading Publishers

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*Rupert Hughes*

The story of Betty Jumel, America's most famous adventuress. A book which has been widely acclaimed by both public and critics and is now setting a new fashion in historical novels. \$2.00

### TALK

*Emanie N. Sachs*

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### BALISAND

*Joseph Hergesheimer*

This is Mr. Hergesheimer's first novel in some years; it will not disappoint his many thousands of admirers. The Virginia of Washington and Jefferson, the century-old struggle between politics and patriotism live again in the life, loves and death of Richard Hale of Balisand. \$2.50 net

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*Carl Van Vechten*

Here is a serious, thoroughly original and perfectly true picture of American provincial life a generation ago. Van Vechten's work has lost none of its charm and cunning. The Tattooed Countess deserves the attention of all who care for the serious American novel of today. \$2.50 net

### WINGS

*Ethel M. Kelley*

A study of a man who is almost a genius, and three women—the one he married, the one he loved, and the one who should have been his wife. \$2.00 net

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*Dale Collins*

A study of modern sophisticated people in an environment of elemental savagery and naked passions. \$2.50

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## Oxford U. Press

### THE EVOLUTION OF MAN

*G. Elliott Smith*

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### LETTERS TO THREE FRIENDS

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(Mark Rutherford)

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*Arthur Weigall*

Since the days of Plutarch, this is the first study of the fascinating Egyptian Queens to be written in the light of truth and history. Mr. Weigall has constructed a picture of the romantic life of Cleopatra, far more realistic and charming than any of the traditional conceptions. It is a fascinating and tragic tale with the leading roles played by Caesar, Marc Antony, Octavian and a little Queen who was a good mother, a shrewd politician, a fine linguist and a great lady. \$3.00

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Mr. Belloc sees the daughter of Maria Theresa as the victim of circumstance and a fate cruel before she was born, in the corruption that honeycombed the court of the Sun King. From the day she entered Strasbourg as the bride of a stupid, sickly, royal boy, until the moment she mounted the scaffold like a common criminal, her story moves with the rapidity and interest of a fine novel. \$5.00

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Orders for any of the above books may be sent to Ben Boswell, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York. They will receive prompt attention; books will be forwarded at once.

## SCIENCE

### Voices from Heaven

The attempt to radiocast a diver's voice from the seabottom having been successfully carried out in Philadelphia (TIME, Aug. 11), the Radio Corporation of America last week radiocasted the voice of an aeronaut, a mile above the earth.

An Army airplane from Mitchell Field, L. I., flew above Central Park, Manhattan. The airplane carried a sending and receiving set and a similar set was erected in the park beneath. An officer in the sky then chatted with an officer on the ground. The receiving station on the ground amplified the aeronaut's words and the entire conversation of both men was sent by wire to the radio casting station of WJZ in Aeolian Hall, three miles away, and there put again on the air for radio fans to hear.

### Road Safety

In France, a new type of safety device has been developed for automobile traffic. It was tried out at two dangerous crossings on the outskirts of Bordeaux, and in several weeks there was not a single accident at these places where accidents had previously been frequent.

The device uses a plate set in the pavement. When an automobile passes over this, it makes an electrical contact. A large sign "DANGER" over the roadway is automatically lighted, giving the motorist a chance to slow down. A similar sign on the cross-street also lights up to warn cross-traffic.

### A Close Look

Those astronomers who specialize in planetary lore are enjoying a treat since Mars is now at its closest point to the earth. The actual date of nearest approach is Aug. 23. At this time the planet is only 35 million miles away as against a possible distance of about 63 million miles when the two planets are at opposite sides of their orbits. These approaches, such as the present, occur every 26 months or so, but there is a variation of some 2 million miles in the nearness depending on what part of their elliptical orbits the two planets may be at the moment of juxtaposition. When the two planets are "in opposition," as this is called, in last August the very best opportunity for observation is offered, although at that time only the south pole of Mars can be seen.

As usual the flood of newspaper buncombe about Mars and its inhabitants appears. The actual knowledge of the planet is considerable, as astronomical knowledge goes, but the amount of con-

jecture, most of it baseless, is 10,000 times greater.

Mars is the planet whose orbit lies just outside that of the earth. Its mass is about one-ninth that of the earth. Its atmosphere has probably less than one-seventh the density of that of the earth. Because of its smaller mass, its gravity is much less and objects on its surface weigh only about one-third as much as the same objects would on the surface of the earth. It has also distinct polar caps, which increase and decrease with seasonal variations. It has also no marked clouds in its atmosphere. It has no surface elevations probably not over 2,000 or 3,000 feet in altitude. It has no oceans. Its year or period of revolution is close to 687 days; its day is about 24 hours and 37 minutes. It has two satellites, very small, and very close to the planet, one of which rises and sets twice a day, one every other day. Because of the structure of its orbit there is a difference of about 40% in the amount of solar heat received by the planet in Summer and in Winter. Aside from this, on account of its light atmosphere, its temperature variations are great.

And then there are the canals. The presence of the major canals are fairly well established by a number of observations. The late Prof. Percival Lowell at his observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., claimed the discovery of as many as 885 canals. Some of these are doubted as optical illusions. These supposed canals were estimated at 30 to 100 miles in width and Prof. Lowell believed them to be belts of irrigated country close to canals. He believed further that they were supplied with water by the melting of the polar caps, and thought he detected changes in the darkness and color of the canals indicating the coming and going of the water and its effect on vegetation. The whole supposition that there is animal life on Mars rests on the fact that the alleged canals are absolutely straight, running along great arcs of the planet's surface. "How," it is asked, "could these canals have been made unless by intelligent beings?"

Those who doubt the existence of life on Mars are skeptical of the existence of the canals which Prof. Lowell so carefully mapped, and they point out that the light atmosphere, the extremes of heat and cold, the comparative absence of water (even if the polar caps consist of snow—and it is suggested that they may be congealed carbon dioxide—it is estimated that there is less water on Mars than there is in one of the larger of the Great Lakes) make life such as we know it impossible. But like the argument for "life," the argument against "life" is not conclusive.

This year astronomers are given an opportunity for an unusually close look, and we may hear new wonders.

## MISCELLANY

"Time brings all things."

### Baby Chick

At Chicago, 500 poultrymen attended the ninth annual convention of the International Baby Chick Association at Edgewater Beach Hotel, received reports from nine affiliated State Baby Chick Associations, unanimously approved the formation of Accredited Hatcheries, unanimously authorized their officers to eliminate dishonest chick advertising, watched baby chick motion pictures at a baby chick dinner, took bus rides, danced, bathed, presented their retiring President, Prof. Harry R. Lewis, with a handsome watch and Mrs. Lewis with an enormous bouquet, voted to hold their tenth convention at Atlantic City.

### "Extraordinary Deed"

At Newburyport, Mass., one Mrs. Effie M. Beal received a letter from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, concluding: "We therefore wish to present to you, in the name of our society, its medal as a token of our admiration and high regard for this extraordinary deed of humanity."

Mrs. Beal did her deed last January. Stedding through the woods in Maine, her husband came upon an old mother bear, shot her, discovered a tiny cub between her paws. Mrs. Beal cried: "Just like my own baby," snatched the cub to her breast, took it home, suckled it with her own infant, reared it until it became large and troublesome.

Said Arthur Brisbane, Hearst Editor: "Romulus and Remus, upside down."

### Spartan

At North Adams, Mass., Josephine Luczynski, 68, caught her finger in an electric washing machine, extricated the mashed digit, trimmed up the jagged edges of the second joint with her scissors, poured disinfectant on, bound it, attended to her housework.

### Doubtful Dog

In Chicago, Bim Elbert, dog, was reported as being paid quarters and dimes for tidying the Elbert premises, for minding the Elbert car, for carrying the Elbert market-basket, for going to bed promptly, for not whining or barking or "playing with other dogs." He was said to go to the bank with his weekly savings, deposit them with the teller, wait for his pass book, trot home. His balance was "\$68 with no withdrawals." He was saving "against the infirmities of age."

# Celebrated M. P.'s Advice—

## Father of House of Commons Tells How to Succeed in Life

Today's Great Opportunity For All Who Wish To Double Their Efficiency And Earning Power

THE "Father of the House of Commons," Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., strongly urges everyone who wishes to increase his or her efficiency and earning-power to "take up Pelmanism."

"Not one person in a thousand but will find it a distinct benefit," he writes, "as many thousands have done before him. The Pelman System is not only unique in itself, but deserves well of the country and the world."

Pelmanism is fully explained in a most interesting book, "Scientific Mind Training," the new Edition of which is now ready. Readers can obtain a copy of this book **GRATIS** and **POST FREE**, by sending the Coupon printed below to The Pelman Institute of America, 2575 Broadway, New York City. Write for this book today.

### Topic of the Day

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

Wonderful Successes Brought About by Pelmanism

#### SECRET OF BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SUCCESS

Pelmanism is undoubtedly one of the topics of the day. Amongst the many celebrated men and women who are advocating Pelmanism is Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., the "Father of the House of Commons," and the most famous journalist of the day.

In Mr. T. P. O'Connor's considered opinion Scientific Mind-Training is the foundation upon which every man or woman should base his or her efforts to succeed, and Pelmanism gives to the average mind just that "little more" which is required to bring its possessor "out of the ruck" and into the fore-front in any line of life—Industrial, Political, Commercial, Social and Professional.

"Of two young men in business," he writes, "one takes the Pelman Course and the other does not."

"Other things being equal, the young man who takes the Course will quickly pass the one who has not availed himself of this advantage in the race of life.

"I have satisfied myself that the Pelman System is all that it professes to be, and have very little doubt in my own mind that not one person in a thousand who takes this Course but will find it a distinct benefit, as many thousands have done before him."

#### WHAT PELMANISM DOES

Everyone who has practiced it agrees that Pelmanism has the most wonderful effect in bringing out the mind's hidden powers and in developing them to the highest pitch of efficiency. It rapidly removes such defects as:

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Forgetfulness    | Mind-Wandering  |
| Brain-Fag        | Timidity        |
| Inertia          | Lack of System  |
| Weakness of Will | Procrastination |
- which interfere with the effective working of the brain, and it develops such valuable qualities as:
- Concentration
  - Observation
  - Perception
  - Judgment
  - Initiative
  - Will-Power
  - Resourcefulness
  - Organizing Power
  - Directive Ability
  - Self-Confidence
  - Self-Control
  - Reliability
- and a Reliable Memory

for figures, prices, names, faces, statistics, arguments and facts of every kind.

If therefore you wish—

To strengthen your will-power, to develop your powers of concentration, to develop initiative, to originate new ideas, to acquire a strong personality, to talk and speak convincingly, to win the confidence of others, to widen your intellectual outlook,

In short, to make the fullest use of the powers now lying, perhaps latent or only semi-developed in your mind, you should start today for a copy of the new edition of "Scientific Mind Training."

the famous editor, author and publicist, who strongly recommends Pelmanism to everyone who wishes to succeed in life. A copy of a book containing a full description of this wonderful system will be sent free to everyone who writes for it today to The Pelman Institute of America, 2575 Broadway, New York City.

*(Photo by Reginald Hailes)*

#### "I have Not Failed Once"

Company's Secretary's Tribute to Pelmanism

#### EIGHT EXAMINATIONS PASSED

"I have not failed once."

This phrase occurs in a letter recently received from a Pelmanist who, as a result of applying Pelman principles, has passed no fewer than eight Commercial examinations, and has not failed on a single occasion.

"The Examinations I have passed (he writes) are:

Chamber of Commerce Advanced Book-keeping and Accounts (Distinction),  
Royal Society of Arts Advanced Book-keeping,  
Royal Society of Arts Accounting,  
Royal Society of Arts Economic Theory,  
Royal Society of Arts Commercial Law,  
Royal Society of Arts Company Law,  
Chartered Institute of Secretaries, Intermediate,  
Chartered Institute of Secretaries, Final.

#### WON SILVER MEDAL

"In addition to passing the Exam, in Company Law, I have won the Society's Silver Medal for that subject."

"In working for these Exams I have applied Pelman methods, strengthened by a Pelman acquired power of concentration and desire to reach my definite aim (also a Pelman requirement), i.e., to become a qualified Company Secretary."

"Candidly, the results would not have been obtained had I not organized my mind under your tuition."

"I have written rather a long letter, but even now it does not give to the fullest degree the measure of gratitude I should like to express."

—Company Secretary (B. 24321).

Among those who agree with Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in recommending Pelmanism to every man or woman who wishes "to do better" in life are:

The Rt. Hon. J. M. Robertson  
Sir Harry Johnston  
Sir A. Quiller-Couch  
Sir Frederick Bridge  
L. Cope Cornford  
Granville Barker

The Baroness Orczy  
Lucas Malet  
Dr. Ethel Smyth  
Sir H. Rider Haggard  
Sir James Yorkall  
and others

Readers who would like to read what some of these distinguished men and women have to say about Pelmanism should write today for a copy of "Scientific Mind Training," the new edition of which is now ready.

#### Rise of \$3,850

Manager's Striking Success

\$5,000 a Year at 25

The following letter speaks for itself. It is from a MANAGER who writes:

"I took up Pelmanism in 1918. I was at the time suffering from a severe nervous breakdown due to war service, and I attribute my recovery entirely to the study of Pelmanism."

From \$1,150

"In 1919 I was able to resume my pre-war occupation (retail), but owing to my health, could not take on any responsible position. I was then in receipt of a salary of \$1,150 per annum. I persevered with the Course and gradually gained confidence in myself.

To \$2,000

"I obtained a better position as a manager at a salary of \$2,000 per annum, and within nine months I organized a sale on a scale which was considered stupendous in comparison with anything attempted by the firm before."

"At the end of the year, which occurred whilst this sale was in progress, I was presented with a cheque for \$500 with an expression of confidence from my employers."

Then to \$4,000

"A month later I accepted a position as joint manager of a large north country firm at a salary of \$4,000 and commissions."

Lastly to \$5,000

"After six months' service with my new employers I had my salary raised to \$5,000, and my age is thirty-three years, so I have a little way to go yet."

Here are a few more extracts from letters giving particulars of results received from Pelmanism:

A Clerk writes: "I have received 50 per cent increase in my salary."

A Shop Assistant reports that Pelmanism has enabled him to secure several increases in salary.

A Salesman reports an increase in salary of over 200 per cent during the last 18 months.

Thousands of similar cases could be quoted. But space forbids. More will be found in the book, "Scientific Mind Training," and the accompanying literature.

Mail the coupon, a postal card, or letter at once to The Pelman Institute of America, 2575 Broadway, New York City.

**FREE** The new edition of this famous book, "Scientific Mind Training," is now ready. It is fully illustrated and contains a complete description of the New Pelmanism. It also shows you how you can enroll for the Course on the most convenient terms, paying, if you like, by instalments. This book can be obtained absolutely **FREE**

by everyone who sends the following coupon to The Pelman Institute of America, 2575 Broadway, Suite 668, New York City.

Approved at a correspondence school under the laws of the State of New York.

**WRITE FOR YOUR FREE COPY TODAY**

THE PELMAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICA,  
Suite 668, 2575 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Please send me Free copy of "SCIENTIFIC MIND TRAINING."

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....



## BUSINESS & FINANCE

### The Bull Market Probable Duration and Extent

The averages of industrial stocks now show a rise of 10 points from the June low, when the Brookmire Economic Service advised the purchase of securities.

Is the advance nearly completed, or is there still an opportunity to make further profit by holding present commitments—is this the time to make additional purchases?

If you own stocks now—or are thinking of accumulating them at present levels—don't fail to read the latest Brookmire Bulletin which discusses these questions thoroughly. Free on request—now.

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Please send me your latest Bulletin TM-46 "The Bull Market," Free.

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## ARE STOCKS A SALE AGAIN?

In January and February we persistently advised the sale of industrial stocks.

Following a decline of twelve points on the average, the market has again advanced to its approximate high levels of early 1924 and 1923.

### SALES ADVISABLE?

Should the discerning investor take advantage of the return to peak levels of the last five years and sell? Or, do fundamental factors indicate a broad bull movement ahead, reaching materially higher levels?

These vital questions are discussed, and specific recommendations given, in an analysis of the general stock market and business situation, just prepared for our clients. A few copies are available for FREE distribution.

Simply ask for TM-425

### AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FINANCE

141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

### Current Situation

Trade, now in the depths of Summer slack, faces a double speculation as to the Fall. Seasonal recovery is of course to be expected, but how far it will go remains an enigma. The basic soundness of economic conditions is undoubted and is creating wide optimism as to the future. But merchants and manufacturers would like to see something more than rosy prospects, and soon they will become impatient unless definitely auspicious signs develop, however faintly.

The second gamble is politics, now on the threshold of a lively Presidential campaign. The tendency has been to disregard the LaFollette movement as insignificant and unimportant, and to hold that Coolidge will win rather easily over Davis. Yet those who have taken pencil and paper, and attempted to discover just how the Republicans will get the electoral votes necessary for victory are not so certain of all this. As yet there has been no barometer—except perhaps grain prices—to register political sentiment in the country.

### Shorter Hours

The completion of the first year since the twelve-hour day was "abolished" in the steel mills brought forth last week a number of surveys of the results. The conclusions arrived at, although different, of course, for different companies and localities, were roughly these:

- 1) That the twelve-hour day in the steel industry has almost completely disappeared.
- 2) That there are still a great many men, however, who work more than eight hours.
- 3) That the seven-day week is just as common as formerly, if not more so, especially where the eight-hour day has replaced the twelve-hour day. However, in most cases, the men are allowed to take one day off a week if they desire.
- 4) That the increase of personnel required and of cost has been slight, due to the superior efficiency of men working shorter hours.
- 5) That in many cases the same amount of production has been maintained with no increase of workmen, although hours are shorter.
- 6) That shorter hours have aided in improving morale.
- 7) That in some sections men complain because the amount of work offered is inadequate.

### Standard Oil Dividends

Much of the reverence long held for Standard Oil companies by the investing public bids fair to depart after the recent spell of omitting dividends. In rapid succession directors of Atlantic Refining and Standard Oil of

Kansas have decided to give nothing to stockholders, which goes to show that even Standard Oil companies are human and fallible.

Not so many months ago, some of these companies were very much under-capitalized. Atlantic Refining was a conspicuous example. Surplus was out of all proportion to capital on the balance sheet. Also, political liberals in Washington, about that time, began to demand a tax on corporate surpluses. To avoid such an unpleasant occurrence, generous stock dividends became the order of the day. Atlantic Refining, for example, declared a 900% stock dividend. No longer was under-capitalization so common among Standard Oil companies.

Unfortunately, conditions in the oil business got steadily worse, owing to over-production. Nor has this tendency yet been checked. For the week ending Aug. 9, production of crude increased over the preceding week 5,850 barrels daily. Stocks of both crude and gasoline have become unusually great. Not until these stocks can be reduced and higher prices secured will any lavish dividend policies in the oil business be generally witnessed.

### Record Loadings

One encouraging indication that business is not, on the whole, as bad as it is sometimes painted, was furnished by figures of freight car loadings for the week ending Aug. 2. The previous "peak" of freight traffic in this country for 1924, measured by car-loading statistics, had been during the week ending Mar. 1, when 945,049 cars were loaded. From that point, loadings declined until for the week ending July 5 they were only 759,942. From that point a great recovery has been seen. The next week the loading figure leaped upward to 910,415, and, after advancing steadily each successive week, established a new high record for 1924 of 945,931 cars in the week ending Aug. 2—an increase of 19,872 cars over the previous week. To date, loadings of revenue freight have totaled 27,658,938 cars—not far behind the sensational figure of 28,979,703 during the corresponding period of 1923.

Analysis of loadings for the Aug. 2 week discloses the fact that grain and grain products increased 6,741 cars over the preceding week to 56,702 cars; livestock was down 777 cars at 26,468; coal decreased 1,192 to 144,865; ore rose 121 to 54,644; forest products rose 1,137 to 66,812; and merchandise and miscellaneous freight increased 1,434 to a total of 239,804 cars.

Increased loadings were common to all districts, but southern and southwestern roads were alone in sur-

passing leading figures established at this time in 1923.

## Copper Mysteries

When copper producers were questioned last week about July output, sales and stocks of the red metal, a blank silence resulted. Previously these figures had been made available each month, and the new policy of concealment was therefore a drastic change from that pursued before.

Behind this reticence of copper producers as to the vital statistics of their business lies a grievance against the leading buyers and manufacturers of copper. The latter, it is claimed, have right along been unwilling to put their cards on the table by revealing their requirements, yet they have eagerly used the producers' figures. As long as a condition of over-production of copper existed, this unequal situation was greatly in favor of the manufacturers, who could use their knowledge of the non-fabricated copper market to obtain the lowest possible prices on all occasions.

Lately surplus stocks of copper have been considerably reduced, demand has improved, and the producer is beginning to be favored by economic forces in the industry. On the theory that every dog has his day, the copper producers apparently intend to secure highest possible prices for their output, and to meet mystery concerning the demand with an equally dense mystery about the supply.

## Costly Bread

While the wheat farmers in the Middle West are rejoicing over foreign crop failures and higher prices for wheat, the same news is creating an almost proportionate alarm abroad through the sharp rise in the price of flour.

In England, flour has been marked up in price four times in a single week. A sack of flour now costs \$3.25 more than before the rise in wheat started. Roughly every 75¢ advance on the flour sack means a penny more for a loaf of bread. Already the four-pound loaf has jumped from 16¢ to 19¢. First and last, it is estimated that the present increase in British bread will call for the payment by England of about \$90,000,000 to foreign wheat-exporting countries.

The anxiety of the British over the future price of breadstuffs is aggravated by the fact that already there are over 1,000,000 unemployed, and that exports stand a third below the pre-War rate. Some hunger may be felt in Great Britain as a result.

The effect in Central Europe will be even more serious. In Europe there are 300,000,000 bread-eaters, consuming about 550,000,000 bushels of wheat each year. France this year has a bumper crop and can feed herself.

## AERONAUTICS

### When Practicable

The Chief of Air Service has left the date of departure in the hands of the aviators themselves. They will start "when practicable." Weather-bound so far, they are marooned in a hotel at Reykjavik, Iceland, studying their maps, receiving a large mail from admirers in the U. S., and not at all worried. They feel sure they will get through and time is no object. In the meantime, the Navy has been cooperating in wonderful fashion. The supply ship *Gertrude Rask* finally broke through the ice to Angmagssalik, on the south coast of Greenland, but found the clear space in the harbor too small and ice-infested for the fliers to land there. A new base has been found in a bay some fifteen miles from Angmagssalik and the "gobs" are painfully transporting supplies through the icy and stormy waters in small row-boats. The sea between Reykjavik and the new base is patrolled throughout by navy ships.

Admiral Thomas P. Magruder is on board the flagship *Richmond* off Reykjavik in constant touch with the fliers; the torpedo boat destroyers *Billingsley* and *Reid* are stationed along the southern waters of Greenland; the cruiser *Richmond* completes the chain, being stationed as near to Angmagssalik as the ice permits. Planes from the *Richmond* flew to the new base and created a great sensation with the Eskimos, who had never seen such giant birds before. An Iceland historian has unearthed an old prophecy which states that giant birds will cross to Greenland before the month of August is out. This favorable omen is not being borne out by the weather which is stormy, gales of 46 miles an hour being reported along the route.

Lieut. Locatelli, Italian airman, reached Greenland, repaired his plane, called on Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, to whom he presented a letter from the American Air Attaché of the Embassy in Rome. This missive, 20 days old, was full of cordial greetings, hearty wishes; it brought smiles to the wind-burnt Icarians. Locatelli stated that he would fly to the U. S. with the homing planes of Lieuts. Nelson and Smith.

## THE PRESS

### Pictures

Wearry of the inaccurate photographic representation his father's countenance had received in the newspapers, the son of a U. S. Senator for a Western State sent *TIME* what he felt to be an adequate picture of his sire. He requested that *TIME* use this

## BOND BUYERS GET 7% WITH SAFETY

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Written from the knowledge gained from 59 years' experience in the first mortgage investment field without loss to a single investor, this booklet explains in clear, simple language the test to apply before investing in first mortgage real estate bonds. It shows you the way to increase your income by taking advantage of higher interest rates with absolute safety. Mail the coupon today for your free copy.

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exists for the man who wishes to be his own boss and the owner of a permanent ever-expanding, profitable merchandising service. It may start with \$100 capital, or \$10,000, but it can be started without capital. The degree of success has no reasonable limit. It has attracted to it and has today engaged in it, men who are conspicuous successes and of long and wide experience in merchandising, with capital abundant for all their requirements; and the other extreme of men and women with limited business experience and qualifications, and very small capital.

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

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

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

Address: Manufacturer, Care Motive Publishing House  
1937 Sunnyside Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
(The above is not merchandising books or magazines)

picture if and when it became necessary for the Senator to appear before the public eye.

Not every one is so far-sighted as this Senator's son. Nor if they were would they be by any means sure of having settled, once for all, what manner of face the public shall behold upon them. Not only do cameras, light and other physical circumstances vary. Journalistic ethics is a complex study, and editors, jealous of their "rights," guard their freedom to publish whatever picture of an individual best answers their paper's immediate purpose.

In a recent editorial, *Editor and Publisher* reported a decision of the Berlin Chamber Court, that a newspaper has no right to print a person's picture contrary to his will.

"The question has often been raised

in this country, but no rule has been set up. . . . The news picture is the best possible description of a person or an event in the news. . . . tells the story at a glance. . . . People who are unfortunate in personal appearance often object to picture publicity, and their wishes are respected. Pictures of deformed persons, or persons shown in distressing circumstances rarely appear, except when such publication is believed to be a genuine service. . . . as in the case of criminals."

Here, of course, is latitude. The case of Gaston B. Means and the *Daily News* (Manhattan gum-chewers' sheet-let) is in point (TIME, Mar. 24). Had Mr. Means, testifying before the Senate "Oil Scandal" probes, refused to pose for the *News* photographer, had he hidden his face as many do, the *News* editors could have performed what they "believed to be a genuine service" by captioning: "Means cowers." As it was, he fronted the lens four-square. They captioned: "Means scornfully facing camera."

More recently, in Manhattan, a "pie-bald" comedian, involved in a girl-beating scandal, smashed the camera of a *Daily News* photographer who had lain in wait for him at a cabaret door.

During the Democratic National Convention in Manhattan, the *New York Bulletin*, noisily behind Alfred E. Smith for the nomination, published a none-too-complimentary portrait of the other leading contender, captioned in boldest type: "Look at This Face!"

There was nothing libelous about this. Cameras are impersonal things, and though the negative of Mr. McAdoo's portrait might have been retouched, it did not appear that such was the case. The *Bulletin* was, ostensibly, merely calling attention to Mr. McAdoo's physiognomy as photographed, not cartooned.

Cartoonists pillory their victims more cruelly, and at a greater risk of libel, than the most unscrupulous of picture editors. Last November, TIME reproduced a damning pen sketch of W. E. D. Stokes, Manhattan realtor, done by Artist Marsh of the *Daily News* at the time of Mr. Stokes' divorce suit.

One of the most extraordinary cartoons ever published was one by Oliver Herford, in *Life*, representing Publisher Hearst as a terrible, glossy reptilian, crawling over the earth, nose to ground, its nine writhing arms stretched out to grasp as many State capitals.

Another was the travesty of Anthony Comstock, famed moral crusader, published in *The Masses* for June, 1915. A naked man, in the flabby paunchiness of inactive middle-age, suddenly exposed by the parting of curtains, shrank shamefully away to cover his condition. The title of the picture was: "The Nude Is Repulsive to This Man."

## Hubbub

¶ When a Greek meets a Greek they start a lunch counter.

¶ It requires one pillifer to take another into custody.

These things are axiomatic. To the



A MORAL CRUSADER

"The nude is repulsive to this man"

layman it seems also true that it takes a real go-getter to go get go-getters.

In journalistic trade sheets, advertising rises to truly heroic heights; mere ink and pulp perform prodigious feats. Boosters, hustlers, live-wires, pushers, thousands of miles apart, loudly shout or quietly whisper, hint, insinuate, brazenly state or solemnly propound their messages across the page.

On the front cover of *Editor and Publisher* for Aug. 16, the *Chicago Tribune* syndicate announced: "CHESTER GUMP IS GOING TO AUSTRALIA ALONE. . . . The pride of Andy and Min has gone to Australia to see Uncle Bim. . . . Children will look forward with unprecedented eagerness to the weekly page of Chester Gump's travels and adventures—the mysteries of the ocean liner, the Bim Gump castle, the pet kangaroo, the army of servants, the diamond mines and all the vast possessions of the rich and lonely Uncle Bim. . . ."

On Page 1, *The Sun* (Baltimore) exclaimed: "HORATIO ALGER IN 1924—Tattered Toms' play but a minor part in the distribution of the Sun-papers. We have newsboys in Baltimore—hustling kids with voices as loud as and with car-hopping agility equal to those of any other city. But . . . carrier circulation is the backbone of the Sunpapers—delivery directly into the home, not by the glorified newsboy of fiction, but by exclusive carriers, supervised by members of the Sun Route Owners Association, responsible business men who can glorify themselves after working hours and pay a good tailor for the glorification. . . ."

"Everything in Baltimore Revolves Around THE SUN. . . . Baltimoreans Don't Say 'Newspaper'; they say 'SUN-paper.'"

On other pages:

"First four months of 1924. Carried more Food advertising than any

other paper in the City. NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL."

"WHO, WHAT & HOW ABOUT LOS ANGELES? Are you getting the truth from this ridiculed, startling, impetuous city that claims it is out to become the world's greatest metropolis?"

"Los Angeles is a D'Artagnan who has touched the imagination of the war-weary, strike-disgusted, politics-stuffed world. It is a city doing the impossible. Hundreds of thousands have come, are coming—the new type of pioneer. . . . Los Angeles dominates the old-world, has 1,050,000 people, ranks third place in building for 1923, leads in intercoastal shipping and has the most unique Little Theatre in America. If John Doe leaves your town for Los Angeles folks are far more interested in what he is doing than if he goes to New York, or Chicago, or New Orleans. SHERLEY HUNTER, Free Lance."

"THE PASSAIC DAILY NEWS leads in Classified, Local and Foreign Advertising in New Jersey's Fastest Growing City. Trading Population 167,395."

"By Crops, Livestock Products, Manufactures and Mining

WEST VIRGINIA produces annually about \$931,387,000. Of course that is not actual net income. As figures, they are misleading, but by matching them with such figures from other states and dividing by population. . . . etc."

"THE MILWAUKEE LEADER "Unawed by Influence and Unbribed by Gain".

"When you come to London, don't miss seeing how the mammoth weekly issue of JOHN BULL is produced within 48 hours and distributed throughout the length and breadth of the Land."

"The Greatest Force in British Advertising is

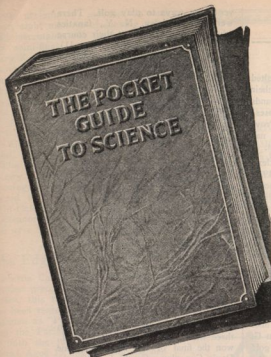
"THE TIMES  
"London, England."

"With Numerous Buying Resources  
"THE SOUTH

"Is An Excellent Market.  
"Cotton no longer holds the South in its power. Watermelons, cantaloupes, strawberries, grapes, peaches, tomatoes, apples and other fruits are bringing gold and silver into the banks of the South."

"Sweet potatoes, lettuce, cabbage, peas, corn and other Southern vegetables are selling the South in Northern markets."

"Get in touch with the newspapers listed on this page and become aroused to a genuine constructive selling campaign in the South."



INTO THIS one brilliant book of 280 pages have been condensed the outstanding facts that scientists have discovered since Aristotle, the father of science, dissected a frog to see what made its heart beat.

How often have you wanted to know about the wonderful discoveries in science that have so changed the world we live in . . . the secret of radium . . . the romance of the atom . . . the origin of the earth!

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THE POCKET GUIDE TO SCIENCE is not for sale. It is offered to you absolutely free with a 14 months' subscription to POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

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Is electricity a form of matter?  
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## SPORT

### Providence Hol

Golfing women of the U. S. consulted their professionals about form; their tailors about costume; their husbands or parents about travelling expenses; their time tables about trains for Providence, R. I., where the women's national championship will open Sept. 1.

From Atlanta, came word that Alexa Stirling, champion in 1916, 1919, 1920, was still too fragile after her recent appendicitis operation to enter the lists. The Fairfield (Conn.) Country Club arranged some pre-tournament mixed foursomes, wherein National Champion Edith Cummings, one-time Champion Glenna Collett (1922) and Marion Hollins (1921), and Mrs. Quentin Feitner, former Metropolitan champion (1920), reinforced by five bisques apiece, would tackle Champion Max Marston, onetime Champions Jess Sweetser (1922) and Francis Ouimet (1914), and French Champion John G. Anderson (all amateurs). Golden golf balls were dangled as prizes for the winning team.

There is but a single thundercloud darkening Champion Edith's horizon at Providence. The vigorous, accurate game she played in winning the Western title, a fortnight ago, would more than suffice to conquer Marion Hollins, even though the Metropolitan champion has played more keenly this year than since her 1921 championship. Alexa is sidetracked. Mrs. Vanderbeck, of Philadelphia, however steady, cannot withstand Edith in a fighting mood, as was demonstrated in the semifinals of last year's title play, when Edith battled her from dormie two to a win at the 20th. There are Mrs. Hurd and Mrs. Barlow of Philadelphia, Louise Fordyce of Ohio, and Miriam Burns of Kansas, but none of these looms really large. Barring a vagrant, unpredictable typhoon, the only disturbance charted is the dark little terror whose native haunt is Providence—Glenna. She is indeed a thundercloud, always has been, particularly for Edith. The two have met once this year—in the finals of the Buffalo invitation matches. Glenna won.

Than Alexa Stirling there is no finer mistress of golfing style in this country. Glenna, masculine of wrist, short of swing, comes next. Edith's game, while steady and dependable, is more loosely constructed than theirs, but she makes up the difference in temperament. Like brother Dexter, the intercollegiate champion, she is bursting with boyish energy and spirit. Her interests are not confined to golf alone.

### Night Golf

Children invent new ways to slide down the banisters. Grown men in-

vent new ways to play golf. There were the Ardsley, N. Y., fanatics who beat one ball about their course in 24 min., 51 sec. (TIME, Aug. 11). There was Rudolph Supan, of Cleveland, with his eight caddies and spare shoes, who ran between shots and played 257 holes in one day (TIME, July 16, 1923). There was Nicholas Morris of San Antonio, Tex., who teed off by moonlight, played 290 holes to beat Rudolph's record (TIME, Aug. 6, 1923).

Last week, at Houston, Tex., four super-enthusiasts teed their balls at night by a flashlight's glare, drove through an inky void toward another flashlight on the putting green. No penalty was levied for lost balls, of which the foursome had but three in their 18 holes. Each player had his ball marked in luminous paint for identification. Low score for the evening was 76.

### Davis Cup

Two great Anzacs battered down three little Japs at Providence, R. I., won the final of the American Zone Davis Cup play. Gerald L. Patterson won first for Australia by tantalizing Zenzo Shimizu with neat chops, then opening up his driving play and net smashes. Pat O'Hara Wood went five lively sets but finally pinned down slippery, stinging Sunao Okamoto. Wood and Patterson wore out Okamoto and Takeichi Harada in three tense sets of doubles. In two superfluous singles matches, Wood put by Shimizu, Patterson toyed with Okamoto.

Next week, at Boston, Australia and France will meet in the final round, the winner to challenge the U. S., present holder of the Cup. The Australian menace is felt to be more deadly than the French. The latter, winners of the European Zone tests, landed in Manhattan last week in the persons of René LaCoste, Jean Borotra, Jacques Brugnon and Alain J. Gerbault (famed rather for crossing the Atlantic last Summer alone in a small sail boat, than for his tennis).

### "Poker Face"

Peering intently from beneath her perky white visor, crafty Helen Wills, of California, kept track of every tennis ball that came whizzing her way at Forest Hills, L. I. When she had dealt firmly with the last one, she was still national singles champion and, with Mrs. George Wightman, of Philadelphia, national doubles champion.

Like Glenna Collett, pensive golfer, Helen masks her competitive ardors with a sphinx-like countenance. Sport writers have dubbed her "Poker Face." Also like Glenna, she has the wrist and fore-arm of a strongman.

Inscrutable, Helen forged through

three preliminary matches in one hour, eight minutes of playing time. Still inscrutable, she tussled through the semi-final against strenuous Mary K. Browne, ageless Californian, losing her one set of the tournament when a misunderstanding jogged her service rhythm on Miss Browne's set-point.

In the other semi-final match, burlly Molla Mallory planted herself far back by the base-line, pounded Eleanor Goss out of the tournament with solid, masculine drives.

The final was brief, 6-1, 6-3. As sinewy as Molla and much more cunning, Poker Face dealt out aces, forced set after shot off Molla's tight-clenched racquet.

Eleanor Goss and Marion Z. Jessup were the other doubles finalists.

### "An Edge"

Fertile California has yielded yet another precocious growth. Another Helen, this time sur-named Jacobs, has been reared on exactly the same regimen as "Poker" Wills. She has won the Pacific Coast championships in both the junior and girls' divisions. Aged 15, she is being coached for the national junior event in Philadelphia next month by the same man, W. C. Fuller, who primed Poker Face to win that title in 1921, also aged 15.

Said Coach Fuller: "In the majority of departments, Miss Jacobs has an edge on Miss Wills at 15."

Miss Carmen Tarilton, who has played and beaten both girls in their 16th year, concurred.

### Other Tennis

At Newport, a banished king put on something of his former splendor. This was "Little Bill" Johnston, holder of the national championship in 1915 and 1919. He deposed Harvey Snodgrass, 1923 winner of the Newport Casino invitation singles and, paired with C. J. ("Peck") Griffin (his former national doubles championship partner), seemed about to dismiss two other Californians, the omnipresent Kinsey brothers, from the doubles. That match had gone ding-dong for four sets and nine games when Robert Kinsey, on a stretching "get", was crippled with cramps, had to default.

At Chestnut Hill, Mass., tennis court-keepers put by their weeding-knives, rollers, mowers and white-wash carts. Out of the Longwood Cricket Club-house came many pairs of players in white shirts, white flannels, white shoes. Play began for the men's national doubles championships.\*

### Rivers

Can you locate the River Brisbane? It flows east into the Pacific Ocean out of the highlands behind Brisbane,

\*The national singles championships begin August 25, at Forest Hills, L. I.

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Australia. It often floods its flats, causing destruction in the low-lying suburbs of Brisbane.

What of this? Along its sluggish surface, one J. Padden, world's professional sculling champion, last week propelled himself and his slender shell fast enough to put six lengths between him and Alfred Felton, 1919 champion.

This race has never been held in the U. S. and only once in Canada. That was in 1901, on Rat Portage River. Favorite scenes since 1880 have been the Parramatta River, New South Wales (18 times); Thames River, England, (11 times); Wanganui River, New Zealand, (4 times).

## Midwicks

At Rumson, N. J., where fish-hawks nest on telephone poles and the ocean waves roar loudly, four hard-galloping Californians swooped down on four Rockaway riders and captured the national junior\* polo championship. Previously the Californians, who call themselves the Midwicks, had swooped upon a Meadowbrook team from Long Island. The Rockaway men had beaten an Army team in the other semi-final.

Mrs. Thomas N. McCarter, wife of the President of the Rumson Country

\*No player with a handicap of more than 6 goals may play on a "junior" polo team. The team's total handicap may be no greater than 20 goals.

Club, awaited the victors in front of the clubhouse. When they rode up, she presented her congratulations and a trophy to each of the following: E. G. Miller, A. P. Perkins, C. F. Burke, Eric Pedley, likely member of the U. S. "Big Four" (TIME, Aug. 11).

## Pat and Mike

Pat and Mike are the heroes of many a story, but not of the story of the 1924 Tailteann Games. The mighty Oisín and warlike King Cuchullin would have mourned the passing of their countrymen's valor had they been on the green at Croke Park, Dublin, to see U. S. athletes romp off with the Irish games with 6½ points. Ireland was second with 43½, Australia 16, South Africa 6, England 6, Canada 5, New Zealand 2, Scotland 1.

## Plowing

Filling the afternoon air with a droning roar, racing speed-boats plowed foamy furrows up and down the Niagara River at Buffalo. Chief plowhand was Commodore Gar Wood of Detroit. Guiding *Baby Gar IV*, he won three straight 50-mile heats and a leg on the \$5,000 Fisher-Allison Gold Cup. *Baby Gar IV*'s average speed for the 150 miles was 42.06 m.p.h. *Rainbow*, owned by S. B. Eagan of Buffalo, plowed home second; *Nick Nack*, owned by Humphrey Birge of Buffalo, third. *Nick Nack* finished second to *Baby Gar III* in 1922, at Hamilton, Ontario, and was awarded a protest that Wood's boat had an airplane engine. This year Wood's secret of success was carrying fuel enough for non-stop heats.

## Boxing

Pugilistic gentlemen the country over spent a lively week. Those whose hands were not busy administering cut lips and swollen ears, gesticulated in airy explanation, signed contracts, punched bags and sparring partners.

At Buffalo, hulking Homer Smith, Kalamazoo heavyweight, spent an evening knocking down Battling Siki, polygamist Sengalese. Next day, Siki's left eye was such a different color from the rest of his face, and of such an unusual shape, that he repaired to the New York Boxing Commission and postponed his encounter with Jock McDonald, scheduled for four days later.

In Jersey City, painters and carpenters swarmed about inside a great pine-wood saucer, patching, prinking and tidying. They were employed by the saucer's lessee, Promoter Rickard. He expects tens of

thousands of customers to go and sit in it on Sept. 11 to see 425 pounds of humanity in violent gyration—Harry Wills and Bull Firpo.

At Preston, Eng., a nervous wreck crawled into his bed, refused to communicate with newspaper reporters. This wreck was Maj. Arnold Wilson, promoter of the light heavyweight fight between Tom Gibbons, of St. Paul, and "Basking" Jack Bloomfield, of England, in Wembley Stadium (TIME, Aug. 11). Reasons for the Major's breakdown were that his balance sheet showed a loss of some £12,000; that Tom Gibbons, sailing for the U. S., had instructed attorneys to collect a missing £8,061 of £10,000 promised him by the Major and his friends.

## MILESTONES

**Reported Engaged.** Miss Ishbell MacDonald, daughter of England's Prime Minister, to Oliver Baldwin, son of Stanley Baldwin, onetime Prime Minister.

**Engaged.** Miss Beatrice M. Beck, daughter of the Solicitor General of the U. S., to one Pinckney Tuck; in Washington, D. C.

**Engaged.** Dora Goldberg Gressing Norworth Clarke Gordon Bayes (known to theatre-goers as Nora Bayes), blond vaudeville actress, to Lew Cody, cinema actor; in London.

**Died.** Mrs. Sarah Antoinette Warren Jefferson, 74, widow of Joseph Jefferson, famed actor; in Manhattan. Herself an actress, she met her husband when she was playing with the Boston Museum Company.

**Died.** LeBaron Bradford Colt, 78, senior U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, of heart trouble and nephritis; at Bristol, R. I. (see Page 5).

**Died.** Anna A. Heckscher, wife of August Heckscher, famed banker and builder; on the liner *Minnewaska*, of heart disease. She was renowned for her philanthropic activities. With her husband she gave \$4,000,000 for the formation of the Heckscher Foundation to support the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and to build the "Home for Happiness" on Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.

**Died.** Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, 65, wife of the famed lawyer; in Yonkers, N. Y., after a long illness, following a stroke of paralysis incurred



last Autumn. Known for her charities, she was also a patron of Art, Literature, Music. Her house in Yonkers ("Greystone") was the scene of many notable gatherings at which poets, artists and visiting celebrities were fed, entertained.

**Died.** Viscount Francis Knollys, 87, private secretary to the late King Edward and from 1910 to 1913 to King George; in London. He was the last survivor of a line of medieval courtiers who have served the Royal family since the 16th Century. "No man," the Archbishop of Canterbury once said of him, "knew so much and said so little."

## COMING & GOING

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

On the *President Harding* (United States)—Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes.

On the *Olympic* (White Star)—T. Coleman Du Pont, onetime U. S. Senator from Delaware; Tom Gibbons, U. S. light heavyweight pugilist.

On the *Majestic* (White Star)—Walter C. Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey; Otto H. Kahn, Manhattan financier; Francine Larrimore, actress.

On the *Celtic* (White Star)—The Jubilee Singers (Negro) of Fisk University, Nashville, from a concert tour of England.

On the *Minnevaska* (Atlantic Transport)—Members of the British International Polo Team.

On the *Paris* (French)—Myron T. Herrick, U. S. Ambassador to France; Irene Castle McLaughlin, famed dancer.

On the *Volendam* (Holland America)—50 eye, ear and nose specialists from a post-graduate course in Otolaryngology at Vienna.

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

On the *Majestic* (White Star)—Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Bank (Manhattan); Gen. Tasker H. Bliss; Prof. James T. Shotwell of Columbia; the Maharajah and Maharanee of Jind (Punjab, India) with H. H. the Lita Sahib, Princess Diamond and Princess Ruby.

On the *America* (United States)—Dr. Charles H. Levermore, famed winner of the Bok Peace Prize.

On the *Berengaria* (Cunard)—Larz Andersen, U. S. Ambassador to Japan under President Taft.

On the *Leviathan* (United States)—Rudolph Valentino, to get Spanish atmosphere for a new cinema.



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## POINT with PRIDE

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

Old men marching, marching. (P. 5.)

...

Ishbel & Oliver, if true. (P. 30.)

...

Cardinal Manning, "a great nose, glittering eyes and a mouth drawn back." (P. 18.)

...

No milk and water affair. (P. 7.)

...

A man like a hogshead of honey. (P. 12.)

...

A silent crowd of meditative Vermonsters. (P. 1.)

...

A weekly biography. (P. 31.)

...

Caravans of U. S. theatre men in covered wagon-lits. (P. 16.)

...

"A new post-War Era." (P. 7.)

...

Seventy-four-year-old eyebrows. (P. 9.)

...

Romulus and Remus, upside down." (P. 22.)

...

Visits made in the most faultless manner. (P. 9.)

...

A fat little man in the front row. (P. 1.)

...

A miniature reproduction of the Statue of Liberty. (P. 6.)

...

An ageless Californian. (P. 29.)

...

A home flooded by anxious enquiries. (P. 9.)

## VIEW with ALARM

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

The flea that bit the rat that had the germ. (P. 19.)

...

The Brisbane. It often floods its flats. (P. 30.)

...

A ghostly negroid smell. (P. 14.)

...

A father philandering with females. (P. 15.)

...

A nervous wreck who crawled into his bed. (P. 30.)

...

What the employees said. (P. 6.)

...

A Comptroller General half cocked. (P. 5.)

...

A baby-trafficking combine. (P. 9.)

...

A hysteria, dependent on distorted facts, grotesque imaginings. (P. 9.)

...

Typical go-getter statements. (P. 26.)

...

A naked man in the flabby paunchiness of inactive middle-age. (P. 26.)

...

Fat chauffeurs. (P. 10.)

...

A moaning dog, shivering trees, a hidden sun. (P. 10.)

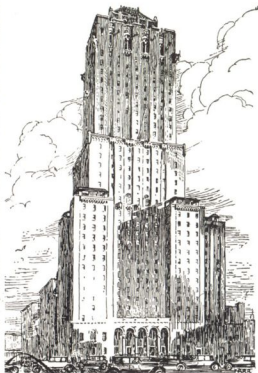
...

The first play of the season. (P. 15.)

...

Dishonest chick advertising. (P. 22.)

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