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From the Book of Remembrance

FOR many years I have had the heartening encouragement of E. E. McCleish, Vice-President and Editor-in-Chief of Wm. Elliott Graves, Inc., Financial Advertising, Chicago.

Recently he sent me a letter as cheering as a casement thrown open on a sun-drenched garden.

My Dear James:

"Even looking back to the early days on the *Buffalo Express*, when Jim Greene, a Dana of public service, and John Koine, the most gifted of news editors, greeted your visits in behalf of your various clients with this comment—a measured judgment by great newspaper men, heard so often, it can never quite be forgotten: 'There's the one man in the advertising business who can write English.'

"I have prized every hour of contact with you and every delightful hour of association with you through the printed page. I do not know a more stimulating writer in advertising. I know no man who has done more to lift the business of advertising into the dignity of an art and a science, making what remains very clumsy bricklaying on the part of thousands of copy writers, the persuasive voice of ordered intelligence and revealing in each diamond-bright phrase, the master of his profession.

E. E. MCCLEISH,
Vice-President and Editor-in-Chief
WM. ELLIOTT GRAVES, INC."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

President Coolidge issued an executive order waiving the civil service examination necessary to give a position in the post office at St. Louis to one Michael B. Ellis. The reason: Ellis—formerly Sergeant Ellis—had received, after the War, a Congressional Medal of Honor with this citation:

"... for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Exermont, France, Oct. 5, 1918, while serving with Company C, 28th Infantry, First Division.

"During the entire day's engagement, he operated far in advance of the first wave of his Company, voluntarily undertaking most dangerous missions and, single-handed, attacking and reducing machine-gun nests. Flanking one emplacement, he killed two of the enemy with rifle fire and captured 17 others. Later, he, single-handed, advanced under heavy fire and captured 27 prisoners including two officers and six machine guns, which had been holding up the advance of the Company."

The President wrote to a convention of the American Electric Railway Association in Atlantic City: "It is gratifying to know that the executives of the urban and inter-urban transportation companies are grappling so vigorously with the entire set of problems . . ."; declared to the delegates of the Third National Radio conference: "It [radio] should bring to the fireside large contributions toward entertainment and education"; asserted to delegates attending a joint conference of the American Civic Association, American Institute of Park Executives, American Park Society: "The movement which you represent demonstrates again that our Government belongs to the people and functions for the people"; wrote to the Republican Voters' League (ex-service

men) in Los Angeles: "I feel perfectly confident that now, when the Constitution is in danger . . . the service men will resist all such proposals"; spoke by radio to 10,000 employees who were dining in 77 cities, celebrating the 55th anniversary of the H. J. Heinz (pickle) Co.; was quoted by the Hampton-Tuskegee Institute's Endowment Fund as saying, in a statement issued to it: "The principle represented by the two schools [for Negroes] is in its essence the American philosophy . . . 'as a man works, so he is'."

Mr. Coolidge received Prof. Timothy A. Smiddy, Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. S. of the Irish Free State, who exclaimed: "To my country, this occasion is of deep and historic interest"; Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, who advised him not to appoint "a Dawes commission of agriculture" (TIME, Sept. 8), until after election, for fear it might become involved in political

brawls; Ezra Meeker, 93, pioneer, who went out on the Oregon trail in 1851 in an ox-wagon and came back in 1924 in an airplane; Senator Shepard of Texas, introducing the Fort Worth baseball team, champions of the Texas League; A. G. Carter, Texas publisher, bringing the key of Fort Worth; Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of baseball, paying his respects; John Hays Hammond, of Manhattan; Silas Strawn, of Chicago, and other travelers bringing sanguine impressions fresh from Europe.

Numerous letters and telegrams came to the White House, urging the President to invite the Washington baseball team to a banquet at the White House. Wired a man from Allentown, Pa.: "Feel it highly deserved and furthermore would be one of the finest political strokes in history."

The President and Mrs. Coolidge saw the sixth and seventh games of the World's Series (baseball) with the final triumph of the Senators. Afterwards the President, tintured by the ecstasy of the Capital, issued a statement:

"Of course, I am not speaking as an expert or as a historian of baseball, but I do not recollect a more exciting World's Series than that which was finished this afternoon. The championship was not won until the twelfth inning of the last game. This shows how evenly the teams were matched. I have only the heartiest of praise to bestow upon the individual players of both teams. "Naturally, in Washington, we were pleased to see Walter Johnson finish the game pitching for our home team and make a hit* in the last inning that helped win the series . . ."

*The President's description was inexact. Mr. Johnson made no "hit." It is true that he reached first base in the last inning after striking the ball with his bat. But Shortstop Jackson fumbled the ball; and the play was scored as an "error" for Shortstop Jackson—not as a "hit" for Mr. Johnson. Baseball enthusiasts the country over had reason to agree with Mr. Coolidge that he is no student of the game.

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National Affairs—[Continued]

THE CAMPAIGN

Alarums and Excursions

The progress of another week's campaigning brought all candidates seven days nearer to the election.

Calvin Coolidge sat tight and held his peace.

Charles G. Dawes continued his tour from Duluth southward and westward through Minnesota, Iowa, Wyoming, Nebraska. He continued to hammer demagogery and the LaFollette proposal that Congress should have the power to override the Supreme Court. He exclaimed:

"If this is a man of straw, he has a pretty good punch. Don't tell me that this is not an issue. It is the whole issue. If it succeeds, it means chaos. Let even there be the first intimation of success and see what it does to that confidence upon which all prosperity is based."

John W. Davis turned his attention to corraling the 45 electoral votes of New York. Following a speech at Albany, he went on to Syracuse and Buffalo. He attacked the "impotence" of the Administration's foreign policy, the "failure" of the Administration to wipe out corruption, the protective tariff and the Ku Klux Klan. Then he retired for a brief rest on his estate at Long Island, only to set forth once more into the Middle West, first into Indiana, speaking at Richmond, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Evansville. . . . He planned then to swing across Illinois to St. Louis, and return East by way of Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio.

At Indianapolis, he expounded the difference between the Republican and Democratic Parties:

"I should like to point out the difference of \$2,000,000 in the profits that Doheny and Sinclair hoped for from their oil leases, which they never would have gotten under Democratic rule; a difference of \$30,000,000 in the condition of the American farmer and the value of his holdings, a difference of \$750,000,000 in the proposed ship subsidy; a difference of not less than \$2,000,000,000 in excessive prices to consumers imposed by a Republican tariff; and a difference between wholesale and widespread corruption and administrative honesty."

Charles W. Bryan left home on his first real speaking tour of the campaign. He made six speeches in Kansas. He vouched that:

"Every measure passed during the eight years of Democratic reign was

in favor of placing man above the dollar, while every measure passed since that time has had for its purpose the placing of the dollar before the man."

Then he swung into Oklahoma where, aside from getting stuck in the mud while driving in an automobile with Governor Trapp, he made speeches:

"You know what has happened at Washington. I don't have to outline in detail what has taken place there, but it has done more harm than all the farmers and wage earners in the United States would ever create. The brains of the Republican Party have been spilled all over the West with the junior Senator of Iowa [Brookhart] throwing not only the monkey wrench but the whole machine shop into the machinery."

"Why have these Progressive Republicans refused to support the Administration? Because the Republican Administration has almost destroyed agriculture and has refused to put into effect any measure for its relief."

Then he swept into Texas.

"Hurrah for Mal!" he echoed a voice in the crowd. "Texas is the place where popular Democratic majorities are produced."

He traveled then into New Mexico and Colorado, warning the voters: "This is no time to sit down!"

Robert M. LaFollette plunged into the fray for the last and chief drive of his campaign. From Rochester, N. Y., where he set forth his program in detail, he swung south to Scranton where, on the basis of a report that the Republicans were trying to raise \$600,000 for their campaign fund in Pennsylvania, he charged them with trying to raise a huge "corruption" or "slush" fund to buy the election.

Next he turned east to Newark, declaring that following the War: "The railroads, the banks, the Steel Trust, the Coal Trust, most of all, the Munition Trusts, laid their hands on the Government and the people and extorted from them such tribute as privilege for carrying forward the War. The Democratic Party lost its last vestige of democracy. The Republican Party lost its last semblance of freedom. Both the old parties became private things, palsied agencies of the popular will."

Once more stepping into his Seven League boots, he went overnight to Detroit. He reiterated his charges about the Republican corruption fund.

At Cincinnati, he attacked the Ad-

ministration's foreign policy and promised if he was elected to inaugurate a foreign policy based on: 1) open diplomacy; 2) no profiteering in case of war; 3) paying for war out of current revenues so that there will be no after debt; 4) no annexation of territory; 5) referendum on declaring war; 6) cooperation of all nations to reduce all armaments to defensive proportions; 7) no dollar diplomacy.

At Chicago, scene of the Loeb-Leopold murder case, he challenged:

"You cannot convict a hundred million dollars in the United States."

"You cannot punish a millionaire as a poor man would be punished, no matter how revolting or inhuman his crime may be."

"I offer this challenge to all those who regard judges as the sole defenders of our liberties. Show me one case in which the courts have protected human rights; and I will show you 20 in which they have disregarded human rights to protect property."

Burton K. Wheeler toured down the Pacific Coast from Seattle, "showing up" Calvin Coolidge and Charles G. Dawes. He accused Coolidge as Governor of Massachusetts with having favored a bank whose head had subscribed \$6,000 to his campaign, and Dawes of impropriety in regard to the Lorimer bank case. He inveighed:

"Will not some of the good Republican brethren, in the interest of the Republican Party and in order that the Constitution may be preserved, call upon the silent man in the White House to explain his connection with Max Mitchell's crooked bank deal and Mitchell's campaign contribution to the Coolidge Campaign Fund in violation of the laws of the State of Massachusetts and, if he does not explain his part in this transaction, ask the Republican Party to withdraw his name from the race?"

"It probably is too late to do any good, for the people themselves will on Nov. 4, permanently retire both of these candidates from active service in the Republican ranks and thereby help to purify the once Grand Old Party of Abraham Lincoln."

Isolated Grandeur

Senator Borah opened his campaign for reelection. The Republicans had been praying him to give them strong support. LaFollette had asked him to follow Brookhart

National Affairs—[Continued]

into the Progressive fold. The reason both wanted Borah was because, with the possible exception of LaFollette, politically he is the strongest man west of the Mississippi. And it is a good guess that the reason for his strength is that he does not do the kind of thing they asked him to do.

Borah has the strength of isolation. In ordinary men, isolation is a weakness. It is always a limitation. But coupled with a certain moral grandeur it is also a power. Senator Borah has that power. It is that rather than rhetoric which makes him the only orator of the Senate who can pack the galleries with people who come for the sheer glory of hearing him. Washington—cynical, politically overfed Capital—hangs, not on his words, but on the power of his convictions. In the Senate, Borah weighs, not because he is the leader of an insurgent group like LaFollette, not because he is part of a powerful machine, not because he is witty, not because he is shrewd, but because he is Borah. He has neither followers nor leaders and he needs none.

The opening speech of his campaign at Idaho Falls was typical of his attitude—prepared to give everyone (devil, fool or soton) his due, and to take his constituents' votes—for Borah.

His Supporters. "I have been nominated by two parties. My nomination at the hands of the Progressive Party was generous, unanimous and free from pledges. I have no words adequate to express my appreciation, my deep sense of obligation, for their expression of commendation and confidence.

"The Progressive Party in this state is made up very largely of farmers and workingmen from whom, for 20 years, I have had the most constant and unselfish support . . . I am greatly honored by their gracious approval. I offer no apology for their endorsement; on the other hand, I point to it with the utmost satisfaction."

His Policies. "I am not unmind-

ful of the feeling upon the part of many of my political associates that I am indifferent to party ties.

"It is claimed by many that I am not a party man. This feeling arises, I presume, out of the fact that there are times when I vote and express views out of harmony with supposed,



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BORAH

"I do not take positions thoughtlessly or indifferently"

or temporary, party policies. It would be insincere upon my part to apologize for the past. It would be sheer deception to lead you to expect anything different in the future.

"I claim the right as your Senator to oppose any measure by whomsoever proposed which I believe to be injurious to the public interest or unwise in Government. I claim the right to support any measure by whomsoever proposed which I believe to be in the public good and in the interest of sound government. This states the whole thing.

"This is the sum total of my offending, if I have offended. I wish my position understood, as I wish to leave no voter in doubt. I do not take positions thoughtlessly or indifferently."

Coolidge. "It was not long after Calvin Coolidge was made President of the United States until he an-

nounced he must have economy and then more economy.

"It was not long until he announced that, so far as the building of bureaus was concerned, his opinion was that it ought to cease. To my mind it made one of the great issues of the 20th Century and it presented a problem of government that no other President—and I do not wish to speak disparagingly of those who have gone before—had the courage to rise and stand upon. He vetoed bill after bill, popular bills, bills which might have drawn to him hundreds of thousands of votes, bills which, as a mere politician, he would have signed. He vetoed them because he proposed to stand between the people of the country and those who were attempting to make unjust and unnecessary demands upon the people.

"And whatever you may do in this campaign you cannot take that issue away from Calvin Coolidge."

LaFollette. "In 1912, one in whose leadership I had great confidence, one for whom I had almost unbounded admiration and whose friendship I enjoyed, left the party and sought to organize a third party. I declined to follow. I thought it would prove a mistake and that we could accomplish far more for liberal principles by remaining within the party.

"Now another man, whose friendship I have also enjoyed and for whose sincerity of purpose and ability I have great admiration, heads a third party. I entertain no doubt as to where I can be of the most service if I am to remain in public life. I propose to fight for clean economic government, for progressive principles inside the party. I believe I can be of vastly greater service to the people of the state—if I am to serve them at all—by remaining in the party. I would rather have you believe that I will stand by the Constitution against its hordes of wreckers (often in the name of party), that I will be loyal to the underlying principles of our Government, than to have you honor me again by your suffrage. If I can justly win that opinion from the people of my state, my years of public service will be gloriously compensated. If such were not true, I would have betrayed you and cheated myself."

National Affairs—[Continued]

Campaign Notes

¶ "Uncle Charlie" Patton, 85, of Marion, Ohio, minus a piece of ear since the Civil War, and White House gardener since Warren G. Harding first took up his residence at the Executive Mansion, resigned his job. The LaFollette publicity department fairly bellowed the news: "Uncle Charlie is going back to Marion to vote for LaFollette."

¶ Senator LaFollette has been accused of proposing to do many terrible things to the Constitution; already he has brought about a condition in his home state which its Constitution never foresaw.

The Constitution of Wisconsin provides that, in the absence of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall act in his stead; and, in the absence of both these gentlemen the Secretary of State shall be Acting Governor.

Last week, Secretary of State Zimmerman had left Wisconsin, campaigning for LaFollette. So had Lieutenant Governor Cummings. Then, suddenly, Governor Blaine decided to do the same. Result: Wisconsin, sans Governor, sans Acting Governor, sans everything.

¶ Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of President Roosevelt and devoted brother-worshiper, exclaimed in a political speech (in favor of "my nephew," Teddy Jr.) in Manhattan: "My brother said of LaFollette in 1915 that he was a sinister influence working against Democracy and in 1912 he worked tooth and nail against the Progressive Party. He has not asked for the support of the Radicals today, but they are following him; and, for contrast, I wonder whether you think Theodore Roosevelt would have allowed any unsolicited followers to wave the reg flag over his head?"

¶ The LaFollette publicity department told a good story to this effect: In the Capital, a Democratic rally was staged. A labor leader was invited to speak. He was expected, of course, to praise Davis. Instead he began: "I myself am a LaFollette man and I don't care who knows it." Promptly the amplifiers on the rostrum were turned off, and of the large crowd only a few in the front row could hear.

Whether the story is true or publicity, it suggests great possibilities for the use of the invention. By it, the alert campaign manager can not

only shut off such unexpected attacks, but can silence any unpremeditated indiscretions of his own candidate.

¶ Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes marched into Indianapolis on the heels of Candidate Davis, stepped to the lectern of Cadle Tabernacle, discoursed in part as follows:

Third Party. "When Senator LaFollette talks of what he will do when he is elected President, he may manage to keep a straight face, but he cherishes no such hope. . . . The campaign of Senator LaFollette is not to elect himself but to control the election and elect Mr. Bryan. . . . Was there ever a more miserable pretense than this talk of restoring the government to the people? . . . It is Coolidge or Bryan. It is Coolidge or no election."

Davis and Bryan. "The first and most significant act of the Democratic candidate for President was to select Mr. Bryan as his running mate. It was an act which shook the confidence of the country in Mr. Davis as a political leader. . . . If, for the sake of political expediency, the Democratic candidate for President was willing to put this country at the risk of having Mr. Bryan as its President, where would he stop? . . ."

Answering Mr. Davis' declaration that there had been more bank and business failures in the last three years than in the three years prior to 1921, said Mr. Hughes: "Extraordinary statements. . . . The serious conditions which arose in 1920 and 1921 were due to the unwise financing of the Democratic Administration. . . . They tried to hold us responsible for the debris."

Correction. In the Oct. 13 issue of TIME, it was mentioned that Ida M. Tarbell had "announced that she would vote for Coolidge." This was an error. Miss Tarbell announced that she would support Davis.

Candidate Senators

On Nov. 4, 33 U. S. Senators will be elected. With the completion of all nominations, a full list of the chief candidates is as follows (names in italics are those of men now in the Senate):

STATE.	DEM.	REP.
Ala.	<i>J. T. Heflin</i>	
Ark.	<i>J. T. Robinson</i>	
Cal.*	<i>Wm. B. Adams</i>	<i>L. C. Phipps</i>

*Regular six-year term. This seat is now occupied by Senator Phipps.

STATE.	DEM.	REP.
Colo.**	<i>M. Shatross</i>	<i>R. W. Means</i>
Del.	<i>J. M. Russell</i>	<i>T. C. du Pont</i>
Ga.	<i>W. J. Harris</i>	
Ida.	<i>Frank Martin</i>	<i>W. E. Borah</i>
Ill.	<i>A. A. Sprague</i>	<i>C. S. Denen</i>
Iowa	<i>D. F. Steek</i>	<i>S. W. Broabhart</i>
Kan.	<i>J. Malone</i>	<i>A. Capper</i>
Ky.	<i>A. G. Stanley</i>	<i>F. M. Sackett</i>
La.	<i>J. E. Ransdell</i>	
Mass.	<i>D. J. Walsh</i>	<i>F. H. Gillett</i>
Mich.	<i>M. E. Cooley</i>	<i>J. Cozzens</i>
Minn.	<i>J. J. Farrell</i>	<i>T. D. Schall</i>
Miss.	<i>Pat Harrison</i>	
Mont.	<i>T. J. Wales</i>	<i>F. Linderman</i>
N. H.	<i>G. E. Ferrand</i>	<i>H. W. Keyes</i>
N. M.	<i>S. G. Brattan</i>	<i>H. O. Brewster</i>
N. J.	<i>F. W. Donnelly</i>	<i>W. E. Edge</i>
N. C.	<i>F. Simmons</i>	<i>A. A. Whitener</i>
Neb.	<i>J. J. Thomas</i>	<i>C. W. Norris</i>
Nev.	<i>J. C. Walton</i>	<i>W. B. Pine</i>
Okla.	<i>M. A. Miller</i>	<i>C. L. McNary</i>
Ore.	<i>C. L. Blease</i>	
S. C.	<i>U. S. G. Cherry</i>	<i>W. H. McMaster</i>
Tex.	<i>M. Sheppard</i>	
Tenn.	<i>L. D. Tyson</i>	<i>Judge H. B. Lindsay</i>
R. I.*	<i>Gov. W. S. Flynn</i>	<i>J. H. Metcalf</i>
W. Va.	<i>W. E. Clifton</i>	<i>Guy D. Godd</i>
Wyo.	<i>Judge R. R. Rose</i>	<i>F. E. Warren</i>
Va.	<i>C. Glass</i>	

THE CABINET

Leave Season

Secretary Hughes has been kept busy giving charges and conferring with his Ambassadors and Ministers, a great many of whom are now on leave in this country.

¶ Edgar A. Bancroft, newly appointed Ambassador to Japan, recently left Washington after having received his parting instructions.

¶ James R. Sheffield, new Ambassador to Mexico, was in the Capital for the same purpose a day or two after Mr. Bancroft.

¶ Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France, went to Washington for final conferences before returning to his post in Paris.

¶ Alanson B. Houghton, Ambassador to Germany, dropped in at the State Department while on leave.

¶ Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador to Italy, recently arrived on two months' leave.

¶ Albert H. Washburn, Minister to Austria, is also back.

¶ Peter A. Jay, Minister to Roumania, has been holding conferences at the State Department.

¶ John D. Prince, Minister to Denmark, has been at home on leave.

¶ Arthur H. Geissler, Minister to Guatemala, is here and, incidentally, has been entertaining the Señoritas Concha and Leonor Orellana, daughters of the

*Term expires Mar. 4, 1927. The seat was made vacant by the death of Senator Nicholson. Senator Adams, who occupies the seat temporarily by appointment of the Governor, is contesting with Senator Phipps for the long term.

**Farmer Labor Candidate, Magnus Johnson, holds the seat at present.

†Contested in for both the short term expiring Mar. 4 next (vacant by death of Senator Colt) and for the regular six-year term beginning when the short term expires.

National Affairs—[Continued]

President of Guatemala.

☛ Robert W. Bliss, Minister to Sweden, is spending two months' leave at Washington.

☛ Fred M. Dearing, Minister to Portugal, is at home in the Capital.

☛ Jacob G. Schurman, Minister to China, is on his way home.

In Panama

In Washington, Secretary of War Weeks announced that Colonel Jay J. Morrow, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, had resigned his post in order to engage in private practice as an engineer. In accordance with established policy, President Coolidge appointed as Colonel Morrow's successor Colonel M. L. Walker, the Canal Engineer of Maintenance. Ever since Major General George W. Goethals, the Canal builder, retired in 1916 as the first Governor of the Canal Zone, it has been the custom to follow each retirement by appointing to the Governorship the Engineer of Maintenance, who is an assistant to the Governor and conversant with Canal affairs. In this manner Brigadier General Chester Harding succeeded General Goethals; Colonel Morrow succeeded General Harding; and now Colonel Walker succeeds Colonel Morrow—continuing an unbroken line of experienced administrators.

SOLDIER BONUS

Tardy

It is scarcely credible, after the great to-do which was made to pass the soldier bonus through the Congress at its last session, that ex-soldiers are now slow in applying for their boni. To be sure, no insurance certificates will be issued until Jan. 1; and no cash payments made until Mar. 1. Nonetheless, with 4,500,000 veterans theoretically standing in line, it would seem that each would be anxious to have his application early on the list.

Last week, Major General Robert C. Davis, in charge of the work of the War Department in receiving and checking bonus applications, announced that so far only 1,300,000 veterans out of 4,500,000—less than one-third—have applied.

LABOR

Servants of the People

Samuel Gompers sent out a mass of circulars to organized Labor.

*Bonus application blanks may be obtained at post offices and sub-post offices.

They declared:

"Before the last Congressional election in November, 1922, there were not more than 50 pro-labor and forward-looking Congressmen. Labor and Progressive Republicans and Democrats threw themselves into the primary and election campaigns



© Paul Thompson

GOVERNOR MORROW

"An unbroken line of experienced administrators"

and elected 170 members of the Nation's House of Representatives. These are distributed among the various parties as follows: Democrats, 105; Republicans, 63; Farmer-Labor, 1; Independent, 1; total, 170—an increase of 120 Congressmen in one election. The reelection of these 170 and the election of 80 more Congressmen representing the people will bring the people a safe working majority of 250 out of a total of 435 members.

"The election of 50 such Congressmen (less than half the increase of the last election) would give the people a bare majority.

"Not one measure opposed by Labor was enacted into law by the present Congress. Among the most reactionary of those defeated proposals were the schemes of Secretary Mellon and President Coolidge and the consolidated interests to untax the rich and tax the poor. Among other vicious proposals were the sales tax, efforts to hush scandals that have been partly uncovered in Government departments, the veto of the postal employees' wage bill and the veto of the soldiers' adjusted compensation.

"Eleven measures that were approved by the American Federation of Labor and in favor of which representatives of the American Federation of Labor appeared were passed by both Houses and enacted into law."

POLITICAL NOTES

The Dead Crusader

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson approved last week the plans of a marble sarcophagus in which the remains of the President are to lie.

At present, Woodrow Wilson's body lies beneath a six-inch slab of concrete and a three-inch slab of marble in one of eight catacombs in the crypt beneath Bethlehem Chapel of the unfinished Washington Cathedral.

For some time, Mrs. Wilson has been consulting with Cram & Ferguson, architects of the Cathedral, on the design of the sarcophagus. Recently, on a motor trip through New England with her brother, she called on the architects at their Boston office and accepted the final plans—a very simple marble tomb with a crusader's sword lying in relief upon its cover.

The sarcophagus is now under construction in Boston. When completed, it will be taken to Washington and erected in Bethlehem Chapel. It is expected that the President's body will be moved to its new resting place in about a month.

The Franchise

The desirability of the franchise, its evolution and its decline, are strikingly illustrated by statistics prepared by Arthur M. Schlesinger and Erik McKinley Eriksson, and published in *The New Republic*. The following table gives a graphic summary of their findings:

YEAR	POPULAR* VOTE	ELIGIBLE* VOTE	% OF POPULAR VOTE TO ELIGIBLE VOTE
1856.....	4	5	83.51
1860.....	4	5	84.19
1864.....	4	4	84.85
1868.....	5	7	79.42
1872.....	6	8	74.90
1876.....	8	9	85.84
1880.....	9	11	81.51
1884.....	10	12	80.92
1888.....	11	13	82.46
1892.....	12	15	77.85
1896.....	13	17	80.75
1900.....	13	18	76.39
1904.....	15	19	68.00
1908.....	14	21	68.93
1912.....	15	24	61.95
1916.....	18	28	65.10
1920.....	21	26	52.36

*Last six figures omitted, i. e., the figures given represent millions.

FOREIGN NEWS

REPARATIONS

In Effect

When the White Star liner *Homeric* steamed out of New York harbor, there were on board Seymour Parker Gilbert and wife. Mr. Gilbert was en route to relieve Owen D. Young of the arduous duties of Agent General of Reparations (TIME, Sept. 15).

About the same time, a small group of men assembled in the Governor's rooms of the Bank of England and signed an important contract. Chief among the men present were the Rt. Hon. Montagu Collet Norman, Governor of the Bank of England; J. P. Morgan, representing U. S. underwriters; Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank; and Dr. Hans Luther, German Minister of Finance, representing their Fatherland.

The contract was for the 800,000,000 gold marks (\$200,000,000) loan to be advanced to Germany by the world under provisions of the Experts' Plan (TIME, Apr. 21). The U. S. will take \$110,000,000; Great Britain £12,000,000 (\$54,000,000); the remaining quarter will be divided among France, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Italy.

The bonds mature in 25 years, are issued at 92 and bear interest at 7%. The total yield over the period is about 7½%.

After the Bank of England meeting, J. P. Morgan made a few points:

"The essential coöperation of Continental markets has been assured; and confidence is expressed as to the success of the issue. The contract under which the loan of 800,000,000 gold marks is to be issued for the German Government, as provided under the Plan, was signed this afternoon. . . .

The contract for the issue becomes effective upon receipt of official notification from the Reparations Commission that it has completed its action subordinating present reparations claims against Germany to the lien of this loan and that it has taken the necessary action for putting the Dawes Plan completely into effect."

The Reparations Commission met later, announced that all the guarantees for floating the loan had been secured, that the Experts' Plan was legally in effect.

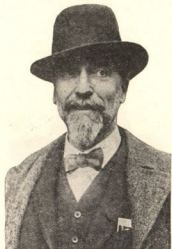
COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Disseolved

Great Britain entered the throes of the third general election in two years.

Sedition. Last August it was



© Wide World
MONTAGU C. NORMAN
He signed the Reparations
(See Reparations)

brought to the attention of St. Patrick Hastings, Attorney General,* that the *Workers' Weekly*, Communist journal, had printed a seditious article (TIME, Oct. 13), the headlines of which ran:

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AIRMEN!
WILL YOU KILL YOUR MATES?
REMEMBER—YOU ARE WORKERS!
THE BOSSES ARE YOUR ENEMIES.

DON'T SHOOT SINKERS! THEY ARE WORKERS LIKE YOU. THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR A DECENT LIVING FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR WOMEN AND KIDS. IF THE PROFITEERING CAPITALISTS, THROUGH THEIR AGENTS—YOUR OFFICERS—TELL YOU TO MURDER BRITISH WORKERS—DON'T SHOOT.

Prosecution. Sir Patrick frowned beneath his wig. His strong features hardened as he came to a decision: The article was seditious and under a law passed during the reign of George III the editor must be prosecuted.

Discharge. J. Ross Campbell, American-born, was acting editor and

*In Britain, the duties of the Attorney General's office are not unlike those of the corresponding office in the U. S. The Attorney General represents the Crown (meaning Government, in its widest sense) in all legal questions, advises the government departments when called upon. In addition, he has wide control in matters relating to criminal prosecutions, etc.

Sir Patrick Hastings, present incumbent of the office, receives a salary of £7,000 plus fees which usually amount to anywhere from £10,000 to £25,000. He is 44 years of age, started life as a mining engineer. When the South African War broke out, he joined up and served until 1901. Home again, he devoted himself to journalism, studied law at the Middle Temple, was called to the Bar in 1904. In 1919 he took silk—i. e., became a King's Counselor.

upon a fine August morning he appeared at the Bow Street Police Court to answer to the charge of inciting His Majesty's forces to mutiny. The Public Prosecutor, acting upon instructions from Attorney-General Sir Patrick, sent his representative to say that the article was after all only a criticism of a State for using armed force to quell industrial disputes. The Magistrate declared that there was no evidence to hold Campbell and accordingly discharged him.

Attack. There the matter might have ended but for an article in the *Workers' Weekly*:

"The Political Bureau of the Communist Party desires to make it clear that no effort was made by Comrade Campbell to provide a defense. Arrangements had been made to ask for an adjournment in order that Mr. MacDonald, the Prime Minister, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Clynes and several others would be subpoenaed as witnesses for the defense. . . . We wish to state that the withdrawal of the charge was made on the sole responsibility of the Labor Government. . . .

"The Communist Party claims that the withdrawal of the charge is a victory for the workers, but at the same time one that will arouse the vicious hostility of the reactionary elements within and without the Labor movement."

This subtle attack was backed with blunt words. The Communist journal declared that the Labor Government "for the first time since taking office had been compelled to act as a Labor Government should," that "it had definitely responded to the Labor movement as a whole."

Politics. A cry went up from the Conservatives and Liberals. In the words of *The Times* of London, the Government's withdrawal of the charges against Campbell was "an act of unwarrantable interference on the part of the executive with the course of justice."

Defense. Questions were asked in Parliament. Sir Patrick Hastings, tall and slender, his jet black hair giving him an almost youthful appearance, took his place in the front bench to "give the House every available detail of the Campbell case." He read from a voluminous mass of briefs, stated that he had found that Campbell had a good war record, had been wounded, and was engaged only as acting-editor of the *Workers' Weekly*. "What sort of a figure would I cut," he demanded, "in prosecuting for sedition as a dangerous Communist a man who could hardly hobble into the dock?" Then in his peroration he asked: "What have I done wrong? I will answer any ques-

Foreign News—[Continued]

tion put by any member of the House." But the fears of the Opposition were not calmed. Conservatives gave notice of a motion of censure on the Government. The Liberals offered an amendment to the Conservative motion calling for a Parliamentary inquiry.

Premier. Before the Premier had stepped into the House of Commons, a general election was almost certain. At Queen's Hall he had declared: "We will surrender nothing of the rights of Government. If there is to be an election, the responsibility is not ours."

Defeat. After a whole day of debate, which T. P. O'Connor, "Father of the House," characterized as "a miserable tempest in the tiniest little teapot that was ever introduced into political life," a vote was taken for decision on which motion—Conservative motion of censure or Liberal amendment motion—a vote should be taken. By 359 to 198 the House decided to vote on the Liberal suggestion that Parliamentary inquiry be held. The vote on this measure resulted in the defeat of the Labor Ministry by 364 to 198 votes—only twelve Liberals voted with the Laborites.

Critics. It had not been expected that the Labor Ministry would fall on the legal issues arising from the suspended prosecution of James Ross Campbell. Political observers felt that their fate was to be sealed at the conclusion of the debate on the Anglo-Russian Treaty, scheduled for November. After the vote, they swore by all their gods that the Government had virtually fallen on the Russian issue and that the trivial issue of the dropped edition charge had been seized upon because it was favorable to Liberal and Conservative election interests.

Palace. Dressed in frock coat and top hat, Premier Ramsay MacDonald called upon King George at Buckingham Palace, conversed with him for a whole hour, departed, and later announced to the House of Commons that the King had granted his request for a dissolution.

Royal Power. When a ministry is defeated, the Prime Minister* must either resign with his Cabinet or request the King to dissolve Parliament. In the first case, he and his ministers deliver up the seals of office—emblems of their authority without which they cannot transact the business of the King's Government. It is usual for the out-

going Premier to advise His Majesty on the choice of a successor.

Legally the King can refuse to accept Cabinet resignations. He can instead command the Premier to form a new Cabinet. He can disregard the advice of a retiring Premier and can charge a man of his own choice to form a new Cabinet. Likewise he can refuse to dissolve Parliament. In the legal sense, the conception of Blackstone, famed 18th Century jurist, is still true; the king is the fountain of honor, of office and of privilege.

The refusal of the King, for example, to accept the resignation of a Ministry defeated in Parliament would have serious effect, but Parliament could not legally force the Cabinet to retire. It would be powerless to legislate, for the King's consent is necessary to each Parliamentary bill before it can become law. All it could do, short of causing a revolution, would be to refuse to vote supplies, thereby depriving the Government of money with which to conduct its business; or to decline to pass any measures framed by the Government, thereby deadlocking the legislature.

Alongside the laws which govern the King's powers (chiefly those of the settlement of 1689—Declaration of Rights) are extra-legal rules cemented by precedent and the disuse of the King's prerogative, or what Maitland called "constitutional morality." This means that the King, in order to prevent a clash of laws or arouse public opinion against him, is compelled to do what his predecessors have done. He therefore usually accepts the advice of his ministers, dissolves Parliament when requested, gives his assent to laws.* But it remains an incontrovertible fact that he is legally within his right to undertake an independent action.

Prorogation. After the Premier had informed the House of Commons that Parliament was to be dissolved, the King's speech proroguing† Parliament was read.

Dissolution. At a meeting of the Privy Council, presided over by the King, the royal proclamation dissolving Parliament was signed, sealed and delivered. The fifth Parliament of King George V and the second Parlia-

ment of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was at an end.

Election. Premier MacDonald announced that the general election would take place on Oct. 29. In the Lords, Lord Buckmaster asked with amazement: "What is the explanation of this extraordinary haste?"

The Lord High Chancellor replied: "We are assured that it is the desire of the commercial community and the general community to get rid of the election as fast as possible."

But the real reason was that the three great political parties have been preparing for an election for months and were, as subsequently proved, ready to start the campaign within a day's notice.

Onus. Who was responsible for calling an election that is generally unpopular with the public? The Laborites declared that it was the Liberals, who, by joining the Conservatives, had deliberately turned them out of office on a trivial issue. The Liberals contended that the Labor Government was to blame, because it refused to "face an impartial inquiry into the circumstances which led to the withdrawal of the prosecution" against Editor Campbell. The Conservatives most heartily concurred with the Liberal contention. *The Times* of London said:

"Mr. MacDonald is quite sensible that the dissolution which he has obtained is sure to be highly unpopular. He did not court it, he did not want it. . . .

"But he forgets that up to the very latest moment before the division he had in his own hands the power to avert the necessity of an election at all. Mr. Asquith almost invited him to make understood that if only the Prime Minister would consent to an impartial investigation of any kind, as members of his own party and, it is understood, colleagues in his Cabinet desired him to do, the Liberals would have smoothed his path.

"But Mr. MacDonald was adamant. He would not hold out the least hope of an examination into circumstances which, in the face of that, would throw an imputation of the gravest character upon his Administration. He has assigned no tenable or plausible grounds for this attitude."

Cabinet. Until the sixth Parliament of King George is opened next January, the Cabinet of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will continue to govern the country. If Labor wins the election, which is hardly likely, the Cabinet will probably carry on. If the Labor Party

*The Premiership is not an office and the holder has no legal power over his fellow members. Until 1905 the position was unrequited, but in December of that year King Edward VII signed a royal warrant granting Premiers of Britain precedence next after the Archbishop of York, or twelfth in the table of precedence.

*The last time a sovereign of Britain refused assent to a bill was in 1707, when Queen Anne withheld assent to the Scotch Militia Bill.

†Prorogation of Parliament means the ending of a session without dissolution.

The Parliaments of King George:

1st	Liberal	ended 1915
2nd	Coalition	ended 1916
3rd	Coalition	ended 1922
4th	Conservative	ended 1923
5th	Liberal	ended 1924

Foreign News—[Continued]

is defeated, the Cabinet can do two things: 1) stay in power and meet its fate in the new Parliament upon a vote of no confidence; 2) resign at any time after the elections.

Campaign. The campaign, which promised to be bitter, started within 24 hours after the proclamation of dissolution had been promulgated. What were the issues upon which the three Great Parties were to base their campaigns? Broadly summarized: Socialism.

The general feeling in Britain is that the Labor Government had set a proud record in foreign politics with the single exception of the Anglo-Russian treaty. In domestic affairs, it had failed utterly to carry out its last election promise to alleviate unemployment. Hence, with no basis for attack on foreign policy, the election campaign promised to be fought over purely social issues.

Labor. The Labor Party, led by MacDonald, Snowden, Thomas, Wheatley, Clynes, etc., goes to the country on its nine months' record in office plus a program of which the following are the chief points:

- 1) Bulk purchase and distribution at standard prices by the Government of principal commodities
- 2) Nationalization of the mines
- 3) Nationalization of power production
- 4) Continuation of the tax on land values
- 5) Acceleration of public works to provide employment

Liberal. The Liberal Party, whose leaders are Asquith, Lloyd George, Masterman and Sir John Simon, stress the risk which the tax-payers might be subjected to by the imprudence of the Labor Government's proposal to guarantee Russia a loan.

The main planks in the Liberal platform embrace temperance reform, industrial peace and questions dealing with education, housing and unemployment. Free trade is mentioned to remind the electorate that the last election was fought over a protective issue. Great stress is placed on Lloyd George's "coal scheme":

"The Liberal policy is to make coal the great national asset by empowering the State to acquire all mineral rights and to provide State assistance and direction in the building of super-power stations.

"By a levy on the purchase price at which the mining royalties are taken over by the State, fund will be provided for rebuilding and bettering the mining villages."

Conservative. The lone star upon the Conservative Party's horizon is ex-Cabinet Minister Winston Spencer Churchill, who is now a full-fledged Conservative. It was said that never before has the Party been so short of able leaders. Ex-Premier Stanley Bal-

win is, however, the de jure leader of the Party, although the signs and portent were that "Winnie" was fast becoming the de facto leader.

Mr. Churchill's policy, now also that of the Conservative Party, was summed up by him in a recent and characteristic speech:

"The foundation of our Constitution was the good sense of the majority of the nation. The three-party system implied that we should never have majority rule. The idea that three parties should be firing at each other in a triangular duel, and that Government could thus effectively be carried on, was founded on a hopeless fallacy. . . . We must escape from that system and reestablish in its place some broad, solid and substantial foundation by which the King's Government can be carried on, not for a session, but for a full Parliament. . . ."

Previously he had said that those who were not with Socialism were against it. His was an invitation to the Liberal Party to coalesce with Conservatism against Socialism, which he thought would ruin the country and destroy the greatness of the Commonwealth.

The main planks of the Conservative Party as contained in its election manifesto:

Anglo-Russian Treaty: Round condemnation: "Under that treaty, the rightful claims of British subjects are whittled down to an undefined extent, and Parliament is to be asked to commit itself in the eyes of Russia and of the world to the principle of guaranteeing that the British tax-payer shall repay the Bolshevik loan if the Bolsheviks, in accordance with their practice, should fail to repay that loan."

Foreign Policy: "Coöperation in all matters admitting of common action with the United States for the support and strengthening of the League of Nations on practical lines."

Defense: Careful scrutiny "in conjunction with the Dominions, the far-reaching commitments and implications of the scheme recently put forward at Geneva."

Imperial Preference: "We shall steadily keep [it] to the front."

High Prices: A royal commission to inquire into the high price of foodstuffs.

Irish Bill

The House of Lords did not send the Irish Bill (TIME, Sept. 29 et seq.) back to the Commons. An amendment was proposed by Lord Carson; but, reminded by Lord Salisbury that it would be unfortunate to enter into

conflict with "another place" (stock phrase of the Lords for the House of Commons), he withdrew the motion and the bill was passed.

The Speaker of the House of Commons was thereupon summoned to the House of Lords to hear the Royal Assent given to the bill, the full title of which is the Irish Free State (Confirmation of Agreement) Bill. The measure became a law of the land, a law by which the Government at London is empowered to appoint a commissioner for Northern Ireland on the Boundary Commission.

At Belfast, Sir James Craig, Premier of Northern Ireland, sounded an ominous note when he declared, in a speech, that, if the decision of the Boundary Commission were unacceptable to the Ulster Parliament and no other honorable solution could be found, he would resign, place himself at the head of the people as their chosen leader to defend any territory which the Boundary Commission might wish to filch from them.

Wales Again

Having visited his ranch in Alberta and disported himself over the face of Canada, Lord Renfrew (Prince of Wales) returned to the U. S. after an absence of only a few weeks.

« Ten thousand people of Duluth stood in drizzling rain for hours waiting the arrival of the young Baron, en route from Winnipeg to Chicago. As the train steamed in, pipers played in his honor, many youngsters waved the Union Jack. Renfrew told Mayor Snively: "I am delighted with the reception I am receiving everywhere in the United States, and especially with this tremendous crowd that waited out in the rain."

« In Chicago, the Baron was raucously acclaimed. Louis F. Swift, meat man, whose guest he was, introduced the British Heir Apparent to the capital of the Middle West. Chicago proceeded to show him the town, with emphasis on the Stock Yards and the Saddle and Cycle Club.

« Long after midnight the wheels of the train had taken the world's most popular man away and were rolling him toward Detroit, where for one whole day he was the guest of Henry Ford.

« Renfrew was then scheduled to return to Canada, visit Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, return direct to Manhattan, sail on the *Olympic*, Oct. 25.

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

No Hissing

Eleven German workmen entered Paris. They had been invited, yet no sooner had they arrived than shooting began. The Germans defended themselves, shot back with great accuracy. Three of their shots found a mark—the goal of a French workmen's soccer team. The German goal, at the other end of the field in the Buffalo Velodrome, came off unscathed. It was the first Franco-German sporting event (outside the Rhineland) since the Armistice. Said despatches: "Ten thousand Frenchmen cheered the winners. There was no hissing."

In the Gard

Regretting that he came to his home department attended by a Premier, surrounded by Ministers and followed by a troupe of Generals, President Gaston Doumergue spoke to "les enfants du Gard" on the value of peace at home and abroad.

The simple people of the Department of the Gard (South France) apparently did not understand the speech, but they were glad to see their dear, smiling "Gastonnet" once more and loudly they cheered him. Said Gastonnet to them, alluding to the Alsace-Lorraine religious dispute: "Long experience has taught me that ideas never gain ground by being either spread or defended with violence. Violence adds nothing to their virtue when they have any; and it serves only to hide their appeal, to prevent their diffusion and sometimes to make them highly objectionable. Ideas which have need of violence to attain diffusion and become accepted never lead to happiness, liberty or lasting peace and they never produce a very high or very human civilization."

SPAIN

Royalty Attacked

Those who know would hardly say that Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, was in any way a ruler endowed with remarkable gifts of kingship. Yet it remains an incontrovertible fact that he is a most amiable person and a sportsman of sterling qualities. As sovereign of Spain, he is undoubtedly in a most difficult position. His democratic leanings are well enough known. In principle, he agrees with the British conception of monarchy; but, unfortun-

nately, Director Primo Rivera and his satellites are masters of the situation and, willy-nilly, the King must bow to the inevitable and accept for the time being a military dictatorship for his country which has for its avowed pur-



IBANEZ

"Alfonso must go!"

pose the purging of a corrupt political system.

Whatever the King's personal character may be, he is at least entitled by the rules of the game to fair play. Under him, Spain may weather the anxieties of the moment and emerge triumphant, bearing the banner of democracy on high. His downfall, while it would relieve him of onerous duties, would certainly spell a prolonged period of political anarchy for Spain, in which the force of corruption would be let loose. He is the figurehead through which progress can be made; without him Spain must go the way of the Spanish republics, the way of endless revolutions.

Thus when Vicente Blasco Ibanez, a writer of ability, but of little depth, attacks the King of Spain, his plot is doubtless fodder for the cinema kings. Beyond that it need not be taken seriously. The attack was delivered and much was made of it in the daily press. Said Blasco:

"Never has history shown a monarch more deceitful and less powerful than the cruel and faithless puppet of the Spanish throne. Men are judged by their company. Alfonso's greatest friend is the only man who surpasses him in ignominy, if not in stupidity—Primo Rivera. He is a

companion in the King's debauch and has dirtied the uniform in every kind of adventure and every haunt of vice.

"The time has come to put an end to the new era of the inquisition; and for that accomplishment Alfonso must go. I will know no rest until the country is free. I know the dangers I run. My family will be persecuted and my property seized, but I shall not falter. Whatever reputation I have acquired in literature and all my strength are at the service and for the deliverance of Spain."

The New York World, champion of Liberalism, apparently could not see the woods for the trees. It declared that "Don Blasco is too intelligent not to be a republican. The King business has been a bad business for Spain." The "King business" is a favorite expression of *The World*. Because the Prince of Wales is "entirely composed of prestige"—a statement far from the truth—the "King business" ought to be wound up. Because Ibanez is seen as "the greatest of all Spaniards"—an absurd contention—the "King business" in Spain ought to be wound up. A critic said: "Such childish logic disfigures Liberalism with bigoted reaction. Republicanism may fit new countries; but, for those with hundreds of years of tradition behind them, it is utter folly. Compare Germany, Austria, Russia, Hungary. Think of the suffering France has gone through to achieve republicanism."

Expelled

Prince Luis Fernando Maria, 35-year-old son of the Infanta Eulalia, aunt of King Alfonso, was, last week, ousted from France without reason by order of the French Minister of the Interior.

Said he at his quarters in Paris: "Persecution! The Radicals want to make themselves disagreeable to Spanish royalty and picked on me. What did I do? I went to a house one night where, I suppose, one ought not to go; but I had been there before in excellent company if I cared to name it—the kind of place American tourists, anxious to see something they shouldn't, go to in large numbers.

"I was recognized; they tried to blackmail me. I refused, called for the police and now I am singled out for expulsion. I go. I exile myself, though I am more Parisian than most, as I spent my childhood here.

"I have given to Parisian charities even beyond my means. I, a neutral Prince, cut myself off from my German and Austrian relatives out of sympathy for France and now I am ex-

Foreign News—[Continued]

pelled . . . I am going to England for a few weeks. . . . Then I probably shall visit America. I know many charming American ladies and for several years have been planning to visit them."

In Madrid, the blue blood of King Alfonso, of whom Don Luis is a cousin, went black with rage. In a decree calling attention to the Prince's undignified behavior, the King deprived him of all honor due to a Prince of the blood.

GERMANY

Houghton Speaks

Alanson B. Houghton, U. S. Ambassador to Germany, home on leave, spoke at Chicago about Germany. The burden of his speech was that the Experts' Plan stood between Germany and utter ruin. He stressed the importance of the loan to Germany (see REPARATIONS).

"Today, we find in Germany and elsewhere a frightful lack of available and active capital. The factories are there—the men, the management; but the capital to put these forces at work is not there and must in some way be provided if Germany is to have an opportunity to function normally.

"For three years in Germany, I have watched the almost superhuman struggle of the German people to make their way through adversity. I know they want to work and that they will work. . . .

"It is not to be denied that a rehabilitated Germany will make for the prosperity of our own people. The successful operation of the loan will affect America, in particular, because it will very likely increase the ability of Germany once again to buy in our markets. Germany before the War was our second best customer. . . ."

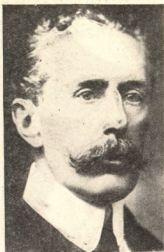
Crisis Growing

The political sea mirrored the black, ugly reflections of scurrying war clouds. The surface was agitated by violent ripples. It was feared that the storm would break; that, for the second time this year, the country would be driven to the polls.

The growing crisis centred around the question of reorganizing the Cabinet in conformity to promises made to the Monarchists by the Government at the time when the Experts' Plan legislation was passed (TIME, June 16).

Chancellor Marx declared that he was willing to permit Monarchists and Socialists to join his Cabinet providing:

- 1) that they recognized the inviolability of the German Constitution; 2) that they supported the Experts' Plan; 3) that they endorsed the present Government's interior and exterior policies;



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SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN
He stole a phrase
(See Russia)

- 4) that they sponsored Germany's entrance into the League of Nations.

Centrists and Democrats did not object to the entry of the Monarchists and Socialists into the Cabinet on these terms. The People's Party, champions of the Monarchists, agreed to the inclusion of the Socialists if they would accept these terms. Monarchists and Socialists agreed to the terms "in principle" but did not accept them; and it was thought that they would not do so.

RUSSIA

Rebuff

The *Deutsche Zeitung* (Berlin daily) exclaimed: "Another of them gone, over whose grave Germany will shed no tears." The "another" referred to the Rt. Hon. Sir George W. Buchanan, last British Ambassador to the Court of the Romanovs. The Germans charged him with having been the "first to recognize the Provisional Government before the Emperor even had abdicated," and, by so doing, with having "paved the way for the Bolshevik revolution." It was also stated that he had kept the wavering Tsar true to the Entente.

Then from London up spoke a sound,

corporeal Sir George. Stealing a phrase from Mark Twain, he said that reports of his death had been much exaggerated. In answer to the Germans, he replied:

"In the first place, the Emperor never wavered in his loyalty to his allies, but remained true to them up to the day of his death. In the second, it was the American Ambassador [David R. Francis], and not I, who first recognized the Revolution. I only did so nine days after the Emperor's abdication and after his Majesty had himself, in his last proclamation to his Army, commanded it to render obedience to the orders of the Provisional Government."

Peretous

"Peretous," the nom de plume of a writer of the Moscow *Izvestiya*, gave the lie to rumors of the impending entry of Bolsheviks into the League of Nations:

"Soviet Russia," he scoffed, "could never agree with the fundamental aim of the League to consolidate the present status of State borders; and we would never permit the League to compel us to submit to arbitration the vital interests of the Soviet Union, as there cannot exist impartial arbitration between the Soviet economic system and capitalist society."

Reminding his readers that the Soviet Government has its own world program, the writer continued:

"Time works for us; and Russia can afford, without alarm, to watch calmly the League of Nations, which she fears is a Colossus with feet of clay."

Lenin's Will

One Krumm Heller, a writer on international affairs, presented the world with some hitherto unpublished excerpts from the will of the great Lenin, founder of Bolshevik Russia. The excerpts, which may be authentic but are probably false, read:

"Kamenev is hesitating and unstable; he is an uncertain man who should be observed and spied upon constantly.

"Zinoviev is a talentless individual, but he is an ambitious man who constitutes a great danger for our Party and should be closely watched in all his movements.

"Stalin is a silly sort of person. This man aims at being dictator of Russia—a thing which would be a catastrophe if it were to happen. My successor should never allow, in any case, that this man be appointed Secretary of the Communist Party.

"Bucharin is just as much of a booby as Stalin; he does not possess the

Foreign News—[Continued]

slightest notion of dialectics, but he delights in writing, although he does it so badly.

"Trotzky possesses considerable talent, but he is addicted to posing; he is the only one who is destined to become leader of the Communist Party, because he knows how to make himself respected and to maintain discipline."

Education

Commissar Lunacharsky, Minister of Education, spent three whole hours in Moscow last week, impressing the Central Executive Committee of the urgent need of the intellectually starved masses for education.

Since 1922, he said, a great decline in the general level of education has set in. Before the War, Russia had 62,000 elementary schools and 4,500,000 pupils. Shortly after the 1917 Revolution, there were 76,000 schools and 6,000,000 pupils. But, in 1922, there were only 49,000 schools and 3,500,000 pupils. He drew a like picture of the secondary schools.

In the rural districts, he said, schools are sparsely attended because the buildings are badly equipped and unheated, and because parents are too poor to buy shoes for their children to walk to school in and too poor to buy text-books, etc.

The Central Executive adopted a 21-point resolution calling for higher wages for teachers and the consolidation of elementary and secondary schools.

THE HEJAZ

Gone

Curious heads along the curious streets of Jeddah, port of Mecca, craned to see Husein, abdicating King of Hejaz* and Calif of Islam (TIME, Oct. 13). It was announced that Husein would sail away—none knew whither.

In Mecca, Ali, the son of Husein, strove to keep the crown in the Hashimite family by stout resistance to the raids of the Wahabi tribesmen. Heading the Wahabis, Ibn Saud, Sultan of Nejd, harried Ali's forces, then slipped in between Jeddah and Mecca, isolating the port and cutting Mecca off from the sea.

Ali offered peace. His letters were torn up; his messengers detained. Many Meccans left their city. Bedouins were reported to have sacked the Royal palace. From Tranjor-

dania, 700 "volunteers" set off to help Ali raise the siege of Jeddah, whence came a plea for British intervention from Mohammed Bey Tawall, head of the Jeddah Council of Notables. Said Mohammed: "Surely Britain has some responsibility—she put Husein upon his throne."

Here follows a description of the present King of Hejaz* by Lowell Thomas (see next column):

"Ali, the eldest son, is a small, thin, well-groomed prince. He has delightful manners, great personal charm, and is an accomplished diplomat. He is deeply religious, the essence of generosity, and a martinet on all questions of morality. Like the other members of his family, he has far-reaching views and aspirations for his country. But he has no personal aspirations beyond the Emirate of Mecca, to which he will, in all probability, fall heir at the death of his father."

He has not had to await the death of his father for the Emirate of Mecca. As King of Hejaz, he is automatically Emir of Mecca and retains his old title of Emir of Medina, the place to which the Prophet of Mohammed fled from Mecca to escape his enemies, where he died and where he is buried.

HUNGARY

Russian Treaty?

Premier Count Stephen Bethlen of Hungary announced in the National Assembly that the Government, influenced by the great Powers who were one by one recognizing Russia, had decided to conclude a treaty of amity and commerce with the autocrats of Moscow. There would be no military provisions in the treaty, said he.

CHINA

The War

So many and so varied were last week's despatches relative to the Chinese civil war (TIME, Sept. 8 et seq.) that they passed comprehension. Bloody fighting in the North and bloody fighting around Shanghai took place without decisive result. Losses were heavy. A rumor persisted that many of the Peking Government's troops had gone over to the enemy. One report stated that Super-Tuchun Chang of Manchuria was advancing on Peking; the rest that he was retiring on Mukden, his capital. The only report that all were agreed upon was one describing the opening by Chang of his own private Foreign Office.

LATIN AMERICA

Jap-Mexican

The Governments of Mexico and Japan concluded a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation.* The main features of this agreement are that the nationals of one country may, by accepting the laws of the other country, "travel, rent, purchase and in general devote themselves to commerce and industry in the territories of the other." Another feature is that neither of the two countries will make the other responsible for damages sustained by its nationals during times of civil war, etc.

Thus Japan, denied a foothold in the north and centre of the North American continent, is compensated in the south.

NEW BOOKS

The following books, economically, politically, historically or biographically related to Foreign News, have recently been published in the U. S.:

Uncrowned King

WITH LAWRENCE IN ARABIA—Lowell Thomas—Century (\$4.00). This is an age when romantic adventure is supposed to be dead. Yet, not ten years ago, Thomas E. Lawrence, young Oxford graduate, archeologist and poet, entered Arabia on leave from irksome military duties in Cairo and left that country some years later—the "uncrowned King of Arabia." For sheer romanticism, coupled with history-making events, surrounded by names which moved the whole world not so long ago, the story that Mr. Thomas has written about Arabia and Colonel Lawrence has not been surpassed during the present century.

At a time when recent events have shaken Arabia from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf (see THE HEJAZ), the publication of this book cannot alone be described as apposite, but as an extremely useful exposition of Arabia's fight for independence which brings the reader virtually to the door of yesterday's events.

Lies Refuted

LA BELLE PAMELA—Lucy Ellis and Joseph Turquan—Brentano's (\$6.00). According to the authors, Pamela was the daughter of the notorious Mme. de Genlis and the Duc de Chartres. She afterwards became Lady Edward Fitzgerald and later Mrs. Pittcairn. Historically, the volume is of some interest.

*The new treaty abrogates a treaty that was the first to be concluded by Japan upon a basis of complete equality with an occidental nation.

*Hejaz or Hijaz is classical Arab for barrier; hence in its geographical significance it denotes Judaism and Christianity in Palestine and Mohammedanism in Arabia.

BOOKS

Sherlock Holmes*

An Author Tells of War, Murder, Spooks, Disease

The Student. Conan Doyle was educated under the iron rod of the Jesuits. Said one of his masters, hearing that he proposed to be a civil engineer: "Well, Doyle, you may be an engineer, but I don't think you will ever be a civil one." He was perpetually in scrapes, liked to fight. Later, at Edinburgh University, studying medicine, he met a bearded barrel of a man, original of "Professor Challenger" in *The Lost World*. There, also, was Joseph Bell, surgeon, whose specialty was diagnosis through observation and deduction. Bell was the original Sherlock Holmes.

The Voyager. Now a physician, Doyle spent seven months on an arctic whaling trip. He ended the expedition an experienced hand with the harpoon. The following year found him sliding down the west coast of Africa in a tiny steamer. Ensued storm, narrow escapes from shipwreck, fire at sea, native savages, blackwater fever, swimming in shark-infested waters, curious fish, all the relentless cruelty of "the great, sullen, brown Continent."

The Doctor. Medical practise he began as assistant to a formidable creature, half lunatic, half genius, half doctor, half quack, who later turned against him and cunningly contrived to leave him stranded practically penniless in Portsmouth. A minute practice and an occasional short story kept him alive. At about this time, the Sherlock Holmes stories began to be written.

The Sleuth. The creator of Sherlock Holmes was bombarded with problems for solution by the methods of his best-known character. Many of these he tackled, with varying degrees of success.

The Warrior. Doyle's first experience with war was on the banks of the Nile, following a health trip to Egypt which involved him in various forms of desert adventure. The Boer War brought him to South Africa as an army surgeon, gave him a good taste of the unpleasantness of conflict, including work in a hospital improvised during an enteric epidemic. The town could be smelt rather than seen. The Great War found him roaming about the front-line trenches—French, Australian, Italian. After the Boer War and



© Paul Thompson

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE
He has dabbled in everything

during the Great War, Doyle devoted a good deal of time to propagandist writing. He has been at all times greatly interested in war and the waging of it.

The Lecturer. His interests in spiritualism brought Doyle on several trips to the U. S., spreading the gospel of the psychic. He enjoys lecturing.

The Spiritualist. Spooks were always among Doyle's chief interests. The later years of his life have been almost wholly devoted to studying psychic phenomena and broadcasting his conclusions. He assures the reader that he has chatted with spirits, held their hands, smelt ectoplasm, seen prophecies fulfilled, seen heavy objects flying about, heard supernatural whistling and singing.

The Sportsman. Big, powerful, restless, Doyle is first of all a man of action. He is proficient at most games. Brilliant cricketer, masterly billiard player, fisherman, footballer, horseman, skier, first-rate boxer (he was asked to referee the Johnson-Jeffries fight), golfer—he has at least dabbled in everything.

Sherlock Holmes. All stage impersonations and drawings of Sherlock Holmes, his best-known creation, are, says Doyle, very unlike his original idea. The detective had, as imagined by Doyle, "a thin, razor-like face, with a great hawk's-bill of a nose and two small eyes, set close together on either side of it." But the original illustrations, done by the late Sidney Paget, were posed for by the artist's handsome younger brother. Future illustrators have

followed Paget. The name of the character was originally planned as "Sherriford Holmes." Dr. Doyle has always felt that the popularity of the Holmes stories has obscured the value of his other more pretentious works.

The Politician. For a while, Dr. Doyle planned for himself a political career. He stood twice for Parliament.

The Book. These memories are simply and effectively told. They consist largely of anecdote, to which the author's unusually stirring career lends itself. On almost every page we find him defending frail beauty with his fists, dodging shrapnel, seizing would-be suicides on the Thames embankment, solving—or attempting to solve—criminal mysteries. Of the intimacies of his life—his mental career—he says relatively little, save for occasional discussion of the psychic phenomena which are his chief interest.

Two-Fisted Passion

QUEEN CALAFIA—Vicente Blasco Ibanez—*Dutton* (\$2.00). Ibanez has had excellent motion pictures made from at least two of his romances. The shadow of the silver screen is never lifted from this one. The plot is based on the legend of an Amazonian queen who loved her bitter foe. In modern Madrid, Conchita Douglas, a woman of spectacular proportions who did not hesitate to demolish bare-handed a sinewy gentleman who caused her annoyance, fell in love with the son of an old enemy. Realizing that she was too old for him, she resolved to sacrifice herself, told him (falsely) that she was his mother, and projected him disinterestedly into the arms of young and charming Consulito. The whole is a swift, colorful story, roaming over several continents and not very relevantly embodying most of the early history of California. It ought to be better in the pictures.

For the Young

DOCTOR DOLITTLE'S CIRCUS—Hugh Lofting—*Stokes* (\$2.50). The Doctor Dolittle stories are for children or grown people or both. Hugh Walpole calls one of them "the first real children's classic since *Alice*." Doctor Dolittle is probably the only man in the world who talks animal language—in all dialects. His adventures are varied—one of the most entertaining being his connivance in the escape of Sophie, the trained seal. The good doctor's intimates are all with him—Jip, the dog; Dab-Dab, the duck; Too-Too, the owl; Gub-Gub, the pig; Matthew Mugg, the Cat's meat-man. The book is excellent propaganda for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

*MEMORIES AND ADVENTURES—A. Conan Doyle—*Little, Brown* (\$4.50).

John Buchan He Has Three Ambitions

The author of *Greenmantle*, *Midwinter*, *The Three Hostages* (one of the finest romances of modern times) was in Manhattan the other day for a few hours. Lieutenant Colonel John Buchan is a short, quiet-spoken, modest English author. In those characteristics, he is like Walter de la Mare and W. Somerset Maugham, our other English visitors of the moment. They arrived without blaring of trumpets—and both Buchan and Maugham departed quietly, after seeing a few things at the theatre and saying "how-do-you-do-goodbye" to a few friends.

When I met John Buchan the other day, I said to him: "How I should like to find time to read your *History of the Great War*." His reply was: "Well, there are a million words of it!" He is not only a writer of stirring romantic novels, but the best historian, so far, of the recent War. In fact, two talents—literary and historical—became evident early in his career; for he won prizes in both subjects while at Oxford, where he was educated after preliminaries at Glasgow University.

He was born in Scotland, in 1875, at Perth, of an old Border family. His mother was a cousin of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Buchan regards writing as his avocation. He was called to the English bar in 1901. He has seen duty in South Africa—both worked and shot big game there. He has collaborated in writing a legal textbook on taxation of foreign income. He is partner in Thomas Nelson & Sons, one of the largest publishing houses in the world. Nor has he escaped politics; he once stood for his county as Unionist candidate for Parliament. His War career was brilliant, progressing from newspaper correspondent, intelligence officer in active battle to Director of Information under the Prime Minister (Lloyd George) and the War Cabinet.

A man of many interests, and one of action—thoroughly admirable. I like this recent statement of his ambitions: "I regard business as my profession, writing as my amusement; and it looks as if some kind of politics was going to be my duty. I have three ambitions in each sphere: To write a full Life of General Robert E. Lee; to make the best literature accessible to the poorest purse and in any language; and to do a little to help bring about the full understanding of America and the British Empire, which I regard as the biggest thing that can come out of the War and the main guarantee of the future."

J. F.

Anatole France Philosopher, Artist, Skeptic, Sage

The last of the sages, he has been called. An old man in a grey dressing-gown and scarlet skull-cap, with the face of a wise old goat, sitting amid a splendor of antiques and *objets d'art*, with his disciples about him, in his home on the Avenue du Bois, Anatole France expressed his opinions on life, people, literature, always with kindly irony, a gentle skepticism. It was thus that the people of France came to think of the author of *Thais* and *The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard* and *The Red Lily* and *The Rotisserie of Queen Pédauque*—a philosopher, an immortal symbol. Now, in the 80th year of his life, Anatole France is dead.

Jacques Anatole Thibault was born on the Quai Malaquais, brought up on the Quai Voltaire. "No one," he wrote, "can be commonplace who has lived on the quais." His father was a royalist, a book-seller, a devout Catholic. The father's comrades in the guard of Charles X used to call him "le père France." The name stuck to him and was inherited by the son who has made it famous.

With a book in one hand and a sword in the other, Anatole France served through the Franco-Prussian War of 1870; tried, aged 70, to enlist during the Great War. After the War, he was for a while a champion of communism, but later changed his mind.

At the time of the Dreyfus affair, France flung himself into the defense of the persecuted Jew with tremendous fervor, side by side with Emil Zola. Later, an Officer of the Legion of Honor, he hotly opposed the expulsion from that body of Victor Margueritte, author of *La Garconne*.

Shortly before his death, in order to encourage the old man, one of his physicians told him that there was nothing really the matter with him—he would be all right. "Then, said France with a feeble smile, 'for goodness' sake give me some sort of illness, so that it may end quicker!'" Those were almost his last words.

His death marks the passing of one of the most dignified and distinguished figures in the world of letters. He was perhaps the best-known and most highly respected literary artist in the world at the time of his death. There is no one to take his place.

As Anatole France died, an audience at the Paris Opera was listening to the closing lines of a performance of *Thais*, France's story set to Massenet's music.

Dying as he did with the French Parliament not in session, M. France was not accorded a national funeral, though the simpler obsequies planned were to be paid for by the Government.

J. A. T.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Tarnish. When \$70,000 changed masters for the screen rights to Gilbert Emery's play, savants of the celluloid wondered. What would the censors say?

The film is out; and the censors are silent. So discerning was the craftsmanship that most of the original weathered the storm. The story, in case one's memory has blind spots, tells of an earnest youth whose wild oats flourish forth at the feet of his fiancée. The moral is that all men are tarnished; it is woman's task to select a husband that cleans easily. May McAvoy and Marie Prevost occupy themselves to good effect as the fiancée and the wild oats. The picture is to be recommended, but not with banners and hysteria.

The Navigator. Buster Keaton is like President Coolidge. You either like him or you do not. If you are one of the latter, you will stay away from the box-office polls. Otherwise, you will watch him on shipboard, attacked by cannibals, prodded by swordfish. You will continue happily in his constituency.

Roaring Rails is virtually a flashback. It returns to the days when all that was necessary for a vast success was a good train wreck and a knock-down-drag-out fight (in which the villain was knocked and dragged). There was also a girl and, usually, a dynamite job under the canyon bridge. *Roaring Rails* has all of these plus a small section of the World War. The hero is a locomotive engineer. People who are burdened with deep intelligence are cautioned not to ride behind him.

Dangerous Money. Bebe Daniels has been projected into another orgy of spending. She starts in love and poverty, inherits a fortune and goes away to an "exclusive school for young ladies"—one of those magnificent cinema schools where the girls wear curls down their backs and continually wander about bearing tennis rackets. From there, she shifts to Italy and is learning to drink just as her Irish sweetheart, who has left his construction gang to save her, arrives and orders beer.

The Story Without a Name. Reeking of radio, rum and romance, this production defied baptism. Tony Moreno offers a flowing tie and horn-rimmed spectacles as evidence that he is the inventor of a death ray projector. Immediately he is put upon by the devious treachery of foreign agents.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

The Saint. Stark Young (of *The New York Times*) is a critic of the Theatre whose penetrating observation has long been a tonic to our stage. Much to the distress of his admirers, he has attempted to embody the rules and measure of his wisdom in the heart and beauty of a play. Mr. Young has built up the fabric of a well-made drama; he has strengthened it with a fancy thread of beauty; and he has wholly failed to fill it with the air of sound reality.

His hero deserts the priesthood for the stage. It is the shabby stage of Tip Thompson's variety show on the Texas border. In its centre is Marietta, girl of his seminary village. She deserts his studious quietness for the more flagrant physical attractions of Dedaux, the Knife Thrower. "The Saint" has lost his girl and lost his God.

Leo Carillo impersonated "The Saint" with stretches of good acting and lapses that were not so good. The best performance was contributed by the old woman who trained pigeons—Maria Ouspenskaya, late of the Moscow Art group.

The New York Times—"A play of lofty aim. . . Moments of beauty. . . it came to life only in flashes."

Percy Hammond—"Neither art nor entertainment."

The Crime in the Whistler Room gallantly attempted to be introspective and exceedingly modern and succeeded in being dull. It is the opening production of the season by the group of young and thoroughly intelligent persons of whom Kenneth MacGowan, Robert Edmund Jones and Eugene O'Neill are the leaders. Unhappily, they selected as a starter a complex and over-worded play.

The crime is a spiritual slaughter of a highly charged barbarian who is being educated in the current unworldliness of a wealthy home. She seeks solace from the daily burden of propriety with a drink-dissevelled author. Then she dreams.

She dreams in a modernist manner, reminiscent of the weird episodes in *The Adding Machine*. She dreams in terms of revolt against her cloister of convention. She dreams that she has fought her way free. She wakes up.

None of the acting is very good and none of it very bad. Most of it is accounted for by Mary Blair, E. J. Balantine and Edgar Stehli.

The play will prompt in low-brows the gnawing of baffled discontent. They will want to know what it is all about. The so-called intellegenzia will find in it

flashes of finesse and faithful beauty. The rest is rain and thunder of a very cloudy evening.

Alexander Woolcott—"A dauntless production . . . which will probably remain at best in the limbo reserved for distinguished aspirations."

The Grab Bag. ed wynn, Ed wynn, ed wynn, ed Wynn, ed wYnn, ed



ED WYNN

Everybody laughed

wYnn, Ed wynn, ed Wynn, ed wYnn, ed wYnn, ed wYnn, ED Wynn, ed WYnn, ed WYnn, ed wYNN, ED WYnn, ed WYnn, ed YNN, ED WYnn, ed WYnn, ED WYnn, ED WYnn, ED WYnn.

Alan Dale—"Stout women, stout women, thin men, thin women, ushers, hangers-on—everybody laughed."

Bide Dudley—"He could tell that old poke about the chicken crossing the road and take six encores and three bows on it. That's how funny Ed Wynn is."

Percy Hammond—"The most efficient executive in current tomfoolery."

The Fake. Frederick Lonsdale is known locally for neat and witty social comedy (*Spring Cleaning*; *Aren't We All?*); A. H. Woods for bedrooms; and Godfrey Tearle because he is brother to Conway, famed cinema actor. Together these three have rolled up a murder in a plain wrapper and presented it to the public. When the wrappings were ripped off the opening night, the public gratitude was only so-so.

A pretty and accomplished young lady (Frieda Inescort), who is continually referred to as "that superlative

creature," is married to a drink and dope addict. Her strong, silent friend (Tearle) takes the addict down to the seashore and kills him with a heroin and whisky cocktail. Returning, he vilifies the lady's father who has made the match and watched it smoulder because of his own ambitions toward the peerage. The girl falls, as planned, into the arms of a more agreeable matrimonial prospect.

The narrative argues that the murder is admissible because the strong, silent one had no selfish motive. The fake is the father. As played by the suavely English Mr. Tearle and by Orlando Daly, these parts protrude above the pleasant capabilities of a British cast.

Percy Hammond—"If you believe in noble assassinations, you will be especially attracted."

The Red Falcon. Jekyll and Hyde in the luxurious suitings of 16th Century Sicily are here revived for your attention. In the heart of a young priest burns the conflicting fires of piety and pillage. The latter he has inherited from a bandit father who has seduced a certain Mother Superior; the former, from that same Mother's upbringing.

Needless to say, the bandit urge predominates; and he leads in revolt a band of peasants against his crafty uncle, who has killed his father. Finally, a Trappist monastery—and the rest is silence.

To infuse blood into the purple veins of this invention McKay Morris was engaged. One of the better U. S. actors, he dealt in satisfying manner with the contradictory romance of his Red Falcon.

Percy Hammond—"A pretentious narrative, verging at times on the ridiculous."

Quinn Martin—"If you ask me quick . . . I should say this is not a very good drama."

The Farmer's Wife. Eden Phillips takes you casually by the hand and bids you meet Samuel Sweetland of Devonshire. He bids you meet Mr. Sweetland in that interesting period of later life when he is seeking a wife. He introduces you in passing to the several single ladies of Mr. Sweetland's acquaintance who he believes will promote his placid happiness. For reasons that seem neither good nor sufficient, these ladies one by one give Mr. Sweetland what is vulgarly described as "the air." In the end, Mr. Sweetland's comely housekeeper gives him her promise true.

Mr. and Mrs. Coburn are chiefly concerned as Mr. and the prospective Mrs. Sweetland. They play with an unerring touch for quiet comedy. Summoned

to their assistance is a large assembly of deft and balanced capabilities.

The play will not interest the jaded theatregoer who is out for blood. Neither will it amuse the earnest seeker after incontinence, sordid or suave. It has, however, a quality of ease and atmospheric entertainment that commends it amiably to attention.

Percy Hammond—"I had a comfortable time at *The Farmer's Wife*. Almost every character delighted me."

Alan Dale—"Rattling entertainment for those whose ideas of rattle are not concerned with doors and bedsteads."

The Best Plays

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

Drama

WHAT PRICE GLORY?—The great U. S. War play. Marine and mud and cognac.

CONSCIENCE—A searching performance by Lillian Foster as the girl who buried her morals when her husband went to prison.

WHITE CARGO—Grim disintegration of a man who sentences himself to loneliness among natives of Africa.

THE MIRACLE—Religion put up in wholesale lots by the master chemist of stage spectacle, Max Reinhardt.

RAIN—Jeanne Eagels proving that the ways of God to woman cannot always be justified.

COBRA—A sounding melodrama, recalling Eve and the snake, which is not made for those demanding subtlety.

Comedy

THE SHOW-OFF—Amusing exposure of the futility of the great loud speaker.

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

FOUNDATIONS FOR DIVORCE—A thin comedy of infelicity made to sit up and take nourishment by the staccato brilliance of Ina Claire.

THE FARMER'S WIFE—Reviewed in this issue.

MINICK—A microscope on middle-class life which insists that youth and age are incompatible.

THE WEREWOLF—Exceedingly Continental collection of infidelities. Made palatable by a distinguished cast.

Musical

Connoisseurs are choosing the following items of girls and gaiety for their diversion: *The Grab Bag*, *Kid Boots*, *Rose-Marie*, *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Grand Street Follies*, *I'll Say She Is*, *Scandals*, *Ritz Revue*, *The Dream Girl*.

"Loudest and Funniest"

The Comedians Are Coming

The musical comedy and revue season in Manhattan is fast becoming a laughing matter. No matter where you go, you run into a lot of crazy comedians. Long ago, it used to be the girls that sold the singing shows; later, it became the music, even the singing itself now and then; for the past few years, it has been the dancing. Currently, Broadway is flawed with wise cracks, opening everywhere to emit their little jests of joy. With the few inevitable exceptions, every great comedian we have will be winter-quartered in Manhattan.

At the risk of receiving infernal machines by mail, this department nominates Al Jolson as the big pet of joy, in fact as the geyser of gaiety. After an endless wandering in *Bombo*, he is preparing to go into action in *Big Boy* at approximately 9 p. m. every evening of the winter except Sunday.

Ed Wynn and Eddie Cantor emit almost as much cubic laughter per evening. Wynn exploded last week in *The Grab Bag*. Cantor will function most of the year in *Kid Boots*.

Let your correspondent fail to mention the Marx Brothers in the same breath and thereby commit critical suicide, he it noted that they continue in *I'll Say She Is*. Joe Cook and James Barton, further favorites of the erudite commentators, are with us in the *Varieties* and *The Passing Show*. W. C. Fields, last year's most ribald recruit for the comedian championship, returns later in a show of his own writing, *The Old Army Game*. Most everyone knows that Will Rogers is in the *Follies*.

Raymond Hitchcock, after a period of metropolitan inactivity, is in eruption with the *Ritz Revue*. Associated with him is the elongated Charlotte Greenwood, than whom there is no more foolish female unless it be Fanny Brice, who is among the natural phenomena of the forthcoming *Music Box Revue*. In the same *Box* are Robert Benchley and the ridiculous Clark and McCullough. In *Dutch* is the Gallagher and Shean trade-mark. Leon Errol will fall on his face as Louis in *Louis*, the *Fourteenth*.

Fred Stone, commanding exponent of clean fun, is just leaving. Jack Hazard entangled himself with a failure called *Bye, Bye, Barbara*, but will probably be back. Other vacant niches are labeled: Sam Bernard, Lew Fields, Frank Tinney. Yet their absence cannot discourage the general jet of joy. It seems that louder and funnier theatricals are inevitable. In fact, loudest and funniest.

W. R.

ART

Rackham

"He introduces his art to America via Cashmere Bouquet Soap," reads the headline in an advertising pamphlet issued by Colgate & Co. Arthur Rackham, distinguished British artist, has painted an advertising series in the interest of national cleanliness and fragrance.

No longer will it be necessary for admirers of this eminent painter's queer, gnarled and gnomish trees and ladies in old-fashioned caps and flounces, to seek his work in the Luxembourg Museum in Paris, the Tate Gallery (London), the Municipal Collections of Vienna and Barcelona. They may be found wherever soap is likely to be sold or advertised.

The incident is curiously paralleled by the episode of the use of *Bubbles*, a painting by Sir John Everett Millais, famed Englishman, for advertising purposes by the Pear's Soap Co. Millais, however, did not connive at the commercial use of his art. On the contrary, it was done without his knowledge; and his wrath knew no bounds when he discovered it.

According to Colgate & Co., Mr. Rackham was induced to become a commercial artist by a persuasive young woman who was able to point out to him the splendid facilities offered by the soap interests for the introduction of his work to the U. S.

The precedent is probably a wholesome one. U. S. commercial art has been a little behind that of the leading continental countries.

Will Sell

The Hermitage Art Gallery in the Winter Palace, in Petrograd, founded by Peter the Great, enlarged by the Empress Catherine, is one of the greatest of its kind in Europe. It is announced that 4,000 of its most valuable art objects and numerous paintings will be sold at auction in Moscow in December. The Bolsheviks guarantee that purchasers will be permitted to leave Russia unhindered—no export duty to be charged. Proceeds are to go to the Communist Government.

G. B. S.

George Bernard Shaw arose, last week, before a gathering of Art students in London. Said he: "The King of England is obliged to go to the Goodwood races, to the football cup ties and to shake hands with the players. But he is not expected to go to the Royal Academy. It would be a nine days' sensation if he made a practice of shaking hands with artists."

MUSIC

EDUCATION

Blind

One day last week a blind violinist played in the street in front of the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh. Blind musicians have doubtless played there before—they are not infrequent. A music lover, goaded to desperation, will from time to time resort to bribery to make them stop. Thus they escape out their precarious livelihood. In this case, strange things happened. Men, hurrying past, paused, listened, stayed. A crowd gathered. An occasional car was strained to catch the excellences of an unexpected technique. For two hours the crowd stood, respectfully attentive to the program of classical favorites—Schumann's *Trauerlied*, the prison scene from *Traviata*, the Intermezzo from *Cavalleria*. Then the violin was silent again. A buzz of surprised admiration from the gathered audience; a collection on the spot netted more than \$50 for the sightless wanderer with the magic gift.

Sixteen years ago, a new star was heralded on the horizon of music. A young Dutch violinist, Peter van der Meer, late of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, gave a violin recital in Carnegie Hall. His interpretation of Paganini's *Concerto in D Major* met with especial acclaim. But soon Van der Meer was forgotten. In 1915, he became blind, after a long illness. He spent six years in the Bellevue Hospital, Manhattan. Recently he was pronounced cured—but his sight had left him forever.

Peter Van der Meer, who enthralled a street crowd in Pittsburgh, has gone on his way southward, the magic violin under his arm. Where he is going he knows not. He has no money other than the gifts of casual hearers.

On Tour

Geraldine Farrar has a new way of doing *Carmen*. She has eliminated most of the scenery and the choruses. The interest is centred entirely on the two principal characters, all superfluities being carefully eliminated. Her version was first used when she began her tour, Sept. 26, at Portsmouth, N. H., and was pronounced a success.

Prior to Oct. 15, she had visited: Pittsfield, Mass.; Schenectady, Syracuse, Batavia and Rochester, N. Y.; Toronto and Hamilton, Can.; Detroit, Jackson and Lansing, Mich., for one-night performances. Future bookings include: Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland (Ore.), Seattle, St. Paul, Madison, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville.

Amazed Audience

George Meader, tenor, arrived in Manhattan after singing with Mme. Ganna Walska (Mrs. Harold McCormick) at the Mozart Festival she financed in Paris.

"It was the most embarrassing thing that ever happened," said he. "I was



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MME. GANNA

"... a beautiful and gracious woman"

paid to sing and sang. Mme. Walska also sang."

"But can Mme. Walska sing?"

"She is a beautiful and gracious woman."

"But can she sing?"

"Some day," he said, "if she has the proper trainers, she should have a nice, small voice."

"And how was she received at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées? Was there any truth in the report that the audience threw things?"

"No. Nothing was thrown. The audience tittered and chuckled. It seemed amazed."

Aida

The Metropolitan Opera Company (New York City) will open its season on Nov. 3 with *Aida*. This opera, an old standby for opening nights, has been chosen as a good medium for the introduction of Tullio Serafin, the new Italian conductor. It had previously been expected that *Fedora*, a favorite with Maria Jeritza, would be the first offering.

Heads

At Washington, the Jesuit community of Georgetown University sat down to its dinner. With it sat the Rev. Charles Williams Lyons, S.J., onetime President of Gonzaga College (Washington, D. C.), of St. Joseph's College (Philadelphia), of Boston College, and latterly head of the Boston College Philosophy Department. Dinner over, the Rev. John B. Creeden, S.J., Georgetown's President, introduced Father Lyons to the Georgetown faculty with the simple explanation that Father Lyons would succeed him at once as their President. In accordance with the Jesuit custom of simplicity, no further ceremony marked the induction. In the morning, Father Creeden took the first train for Boston. There he assumed the philosophical duties relinquished by Father Lyons.

Father Creeden was "one of the most popular Presidents" in Georgetown's history. Reason for his departure was seen in the fact that he had served six years—the longest time allowed a man to hold one office according to the Jesuit rules; and in the fact that Father Lyons is "renowned as a developer of colleges and was the leading influence in the recent Boston College drive." Funds are already in the gathering for "Greater Georgetown." Father Lyons had been called to supervise.

Born and educated in Boston, successful as a young man in the wool business, Father Lyons was ordained in 1904. His administration of Boston College during the War days "won him the admiration of all New England." He served on the Massachusetts State Military Commission (1915), was last year chosen to deliver the historic Fourth of July address in Faneuil Hall, "Cradle of American Liberty."*

At Austin, Tex., a slender, active man of 41 completed his first month's work as the new President of the University of Texas. Before accepting office, this man had asked his friends to refrain from seeking the appointment for him, had said: "I never aspired to the presidency of the University of Texas because I believed the position to be the most important post... probably the most responsible public office in Texas." Notwithstanding, the office commandeered the man.

Dr. W. M. W. Splawn is the name—Splawn of Wise County. He has grown up with Texas; knew the prairies when cowboys trailed flaming kerosene-soaked lariats over it for miles to burn off dead grass and shrubbery that their cattle might eat in the

*First made July 4, 1783.

spring. He saw the farms come, land go up, towns spring into being. He attended Decatur College, Decatur, Ill., refused an appointment to West Point and entered Baylor University, at Waco, Tex.

After Baylor came Yale; then a law practice* in Fort Worth. Then the University of Chicago, where he became a Doctor of Philosophy. Then teaching at Baylor and at the University of Texas. Last July, he was nominated by the Democrats to succeed himself as Railroad Commissioner of Texas, to which position he was appointed by Governor Neff in 1923.

Now, in "the most responsible public office," Dr. Splawn can work more effectively than ever for his dream. This is his dream: "Some day the vast stretch of country along the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico may develop a civilization surpassing that of the countries along the Mediterranean when they were at their peak of splendor and grandeur. Texas and Texans should lead in the development of this greater civilization; and the most potent influence should be that which comes from the University of Texas."

And whom did Dr. Splawn succeed? Dr. Robert Ernest Vinson, President of Texas University these seven years. And what of Dr. Vinson? Well—

At Cleveland, Western Reserve University had a busy day. It dedicated a new School of Medicine, Dr. Harvey W. Cushing, Professor of Surgery at Harvard, delivering the speech. And it inaugurated the seventh President the University has had since its foundation in 1826. Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of Cornell University, spoke at a dinner celebrative of both the dedication and the inauguration.

But this seventh President—he was none other than Dr. Robert Ernest Vinson, erst of Texas. President Emeritus Charles F. Thwing saluted him; and Dr. Vinson replied: "... We already have more facts than we have assimilated. Our knowledge has already outrun our moral and spiritual development. Our chief duty now is to bring the ethical and spiritual character of the Nation up to the point where its intellectual development will be in safe hands. ..."

A Southerner (South Carolina), a scholar (Hebrew, Philosophy), a clergyman, Dr. Vinson was warmly welcomed in Mr. Thwing's salutation. Dr. Splawn, down in Texas, may well have noted these phrases about his former chief: "In Austin, he fought with political beasts from almost the beginning to the close of his illustrious career. He overcame them by wisdom, persistence, high idealism and personal charm. The qualities which won in the

Southern give great promise of a like winning in the Northern field."

Amalgamate?

The new President of Western Reserve was not without work on his desk. The day after his inauguration, the Cleveland Foundation, an organization founded in 1914 for "civic, educational and philanthropic work," reported on a survey it had lately completed. This report dwelt on Cleveland's higher educational needs, recommended the formation in Cleveland of one large new university through an amalgamation of Western Reserve University and the Case School of Applied Sciences.

Western Reserve—in whose history and upbuilding such men as John Hay, U. S. Secretary of State under Roosevelt; Rutherford B. Hayes, 19th U. S. President; Myron T. Herrick, U. S. Ambassador to France; Newton D. Baker, onetime U. S. Secretary of War; and Samuel Mather, Cleveland coal and iron man have figured—has specialized principally in the liberal arts. The Case School is chiefly scientific. Where the two overlap, waste motion is now seen. The proposed amalgamation would leave each institution separate autonomy under unified control, would, by extension of their activities, try "to lead higher education out of the sequestered academic grooves into the common life of all the people of the community." A business school, with a "downtown" extension was one proposed departure.

In Michigan

The State of Michigan is regarded as having highly developed laws on education. Statutes have not only provided an admirable public school system, but have also elevated the standards of instruction in private and parochial schools by providing state supervision. Seeking to control non-public schools still further, Michigan politicians have, of late, proposed an amendment to the State Constitution whereby children "under the ninth grade and under 16" would be compelled to attend the public schools. Should this amendment become law, private and parochial schools in Michigan would be deprived of a good two-thirds of their patronage.

Naturally, such bodies as the Michigan Association of Private and Church Schools and the Diocesan School Committee have been objecting strenuously. Last week, Frank Cody, Superintendent of Detroit public schools and President of the State Board of Education, addressed a letter to the objectors: "I see no need for the proposed school amendment. . . . The existing school laws are adequate. . . . I do not believe in the spirit of the proposed amendment. It is un-American in character. . . ."

Anonymous

There lives in Detroit a person, presumably wealthy, who admirably combines an appreciation of the arts with practical generosity. Three years ago this person, name unknown, endowed Michigan University with a fellowship in Creative Arts. Whereupon, Robert Frost, Vermont poet, lived at Ann Arbor for two years, writing, teaching. This last year, Robert Bridges, British laureate, has lived at Ann Arbor, writing, teaching.

Last week, many people recalled these facts when Dr. Marion L. Burton, Michigan's President, announced that the anonymous person in Detroit was continuing the fellowship; that Robert Frost, having grown fond of Michigan during his two-year visit, had accepted a permanent membership in Michigan's Literary Faculty, beginning next year, when he will leave his present position on the staff of Amherst College.

For Adults

At Katonah, N. Y., Labor went to college. "About 50" was the enrolment, this year, of Brookwood, "the only resident trade union college" in the U. S. Many applicants had to be turned away for lack of facilities. One third of those admitted were women. A dozen industries and international unions were represented; anthracite and bituminous coal miners from Illinois and Pennsylvania had increased in number since last year; foreign workers were present from England, Denmark, Belgium, Japan; were expected from Mexico after the fall meeting of the Mexican Federation of Labor.

What little endowment Brookwood enjoys is Labor money. The college was opened in 1920, as an experiment in adult education, under the supervision of two committees—one composed of the heads of state labor groups (chiefly in the garment-workers' unions), which raised the money necessary and determined upon a curriculum appropriate to the labor movement; the other, chiefly advisory, composed of college professors from Columbia, the University of Pennsylvania and Amherst, which planned the actual instruction methods.

The course covers two eight-month terms. The curriculum includes History of Civilization, Economics, Statistics, English Literature, Grammar (for the needy), Debating, Labor Problems, Journalism.

*Say Splawn's friends: "He never lost a case."

RELIGION

The Salvation Army

Simultaneously with the arrival of its English General upon this Continent, there was published last week



© Paul Thompson

GENERAL BRAMWELL

He reported new advances

the findings of an investigation into the Salvation Army. Reading this report and reviewing the life of his immediate family, General W. Bramwell Booth might have noted the following:

Origin. General Booth's father, William, left the Methodist ministry in 1865 in order to succor the lost sheep of London's East End. Thirteen years later, William and his wife Catherine* whipped their missions into a military organization. Their Army grew phenomenally as it advanced from post to post. The conquest of the U. S. dated from 1880.

Scope. Under the general direction of its London headquarters, the Army is fighting in 61 countries. Its personnel numbers nearly 85,000 officers and men, not including 28,150 brass bandmen. The Army's morale is fed by 80 periodicals in 35 languages; and its annual victories over Sin range from 225,000 to 275,000.† Its financial resources are not correspondingly great. The Eastern territorial division

*Ever since Catherine's day, women have had equal rights with men, although they draw \$1 per week less pay. Thus, a male colonel—the highest rank—draws \$29.50; a female colonel \$28.50. But since both husband and wife may rise to colonelcies, the family income may conceivably total \$58.

†Converts are usually persuaded to join some recognized Protestant church. Besides the Army's fight against drink, its greatest success has probably been with unfortunate women. It reports annual reform of 7,199 women.

of the American Army, for example, lists 18 millions of assets against seven of liabilities; its headquarters building in the wholesale district of Manhattan represents 15 of the 18 millions of assets.

Trouble. The Army has advanced with remarkably little internal friction. It has not, however, been easy to conduct the American campaign from the London headquarters. In 1896, Bramwell Booth's brother, Ballington, and his sister-in-law, Maud Ballington Booth, held sway on this Continent. They seceded, forming the Volunteers of America. Most of the Army officers, however, remained loyal to the London Commander-in-Chief, who promptly appointed his sister Evangeline to the difficult American command. Now Evangeline is a very great woman. She began her career by peddling copies of the *War Cry* and has done all the unpleasant jobs associated with slumming. She has even impersonated beggars and other wretches that she might the better understand them. She has been stoned and thrown into jail. She rides, swims, sings, pianofortes. She does not dance, card-play, theatre or movie-go.

Evangeline became an American citizen and, during the War, an American heroine. The London dominance of brother Bramwell began sometime after to pinch. Rumors that General Bramwell would oust Commander Evangeline have been almost annual. The latest item of debate is an interpretation of a London rule which, some say, would prohibit Army officers from joining such "secret" societies as the Elks or Masons. Interviewed on the S. S. *Homeric*, General Booth declared there was no such rule. The trouble, it appears, lies deeper.

General Booth proceeded to Canada to conduct conferences at Toronto and Winnipeg. There he was congratulated on the completion of 50 years service, the marks of which he bears with dignity—snow-white hair and snow-white sideburns. He reported new advances of his Army into Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Africa, and expressed himself eminently pleased with Commander Evangeline's conduct of the campaign in the U. S.

94 Bishops

Mexico. When must a church refuse to obey the civil law? As a point in practical churchmanship, this question faced 94 bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Manhattan, in solemn session assembled in Synod Hall of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The bishops were considering

Mexico, particularly in regard to electing a missionary bishop for that country. Bishop George H. Kinsolving of Texas rose to present a report on the situation, then two resolutions, then an argument. He reported that the new Mexican constitution prohibits foreigners from propagating religion and holding property in connection therewith. He asked that it be resolved that no bishop be elected until October, 1925, and that further investigations be made. He argued:

"While the bootlegging of whisky into the United States from Mexico is an easy undertaking, the bootlegging of religion into Mexico is a harder task. And when it comes to ecclesiastical bootlegging, I draw the line. Under the present Mexican Government, no foreign school teacher or clergyman can go in there to teach or preach. I do not think our church ought to go into that Republic as an outlaw."

The rebuttal to this argument was easy. It was made by Bishop Hiram R. Hulse of Cuba. Since when had



© International

COMMANDER EVANGELINE

She rides, swims, sings

missionaries stayed out of heathen lands at the behest of sovereigns? He added: "The Apostles did not inquire whether it was in accordance with the laws of the Roman Empire when they went there to preach Christianity."

But Bishop Kinsolving's resolutions were adopted, 43 to 42. The church will not bootleg religion.



The boy you want him to be

A "REGULAR FELLOW"—healthy, active, brimful of vitality—a good sport in work and play—that's what you want your boy to be. The first requisite, then, is a sound, well-nourished body.

Malnutrition is the great handicap which keeps millions of children today from developing into vigorous, sturdy men and women. On an average, one child out of every three is suffering from the menace of undernourishment.

If your child is underweight—if he is listless, cross or finicky—you should at once regard it as a danger signal. Make sure first through your doctor that your child has no actual organic defects to be overcome. The correction of malnutrition then becomes largely a matter of selecting the proper food—food that is rich in nourishment, easily digested, and that your child likes.

Eagle Brand does much to fill this need. It is a familiar food that you know is pure and safe. Extensive experiments with Eagle Brand for undernourished children have proved beyond a doubt its new usefulness in combating malnutrition.

Give your children this corrective food regularly, every day. It is easiest to serve diluted, as a drink—2 tablespoonfuls to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of water. This daily ration taken between meals will build up the underweight child of any age.

Tempting the finicky child who does not eat readily

Food that your child likes will do him twice as much good as food he is fussy

about. That's why Eagle Brand is doubly effective in overcoming malnutrition. It supplies all the nourishment and energy a growing child needs, and at the same time appeals to the most finicky appetite.

Even the child who is captious or indifferent about his food will enjoy Eagle Brand. For it can be served in a variety of attractive ways that will tempt his appetite and arouse his interest in good food.

Once this interest has been aroused, new energy is developed. New energy in turn leads to greater interest and better appetite for wholesome food.

Ways to serve Eagle Brand

If your child does not want always to drink plain diluted Eagle Brand, you can vary it in any number of delightful ways. Serve it one day in the form of a delicious little baked custard. Another day made up in an eggnog, or flavored appetizingly with chocolate. Pour it liberally over a big dish of cereal in the morning. Children love it, too, served with all kinds of attractive gelatine desserts.

The form in which it is given is of minor importance. The principal fact to bear in mind is that the child should have at least four tablespoonfuls of Eagle Brand every day. If he takes it undiluted, be sure he drinks plenty of water.

You will find a great variety of recipes and suggestions for serving Eagle Brand—including the dishes pictured below—in *Menus for Little People*, one of the 3 Little Books you should write for today.

Mothers must fight MALNUTRITION

6,000,000 children in our country—out of every three you see—are victims of malnutrition. If malnutrition were a contagious disease, not a school could remain open.

And there lies the danger of malnutrition!

Malnutrition is invisible, insidious. You notice it only in its advanced stages, when underweight and lack of energy become very apparent. Long before that time malnutrition may make serious inroads on your child's health—effects that last a lifetime.

Underweight is one of the most easily recognized

symptoms of malnutrition. Weigh your child and find out if he is up to normal for his height and age. Complete authoritative height and weight charts are given in the 3 Little Books, published by the Borden Company.

Unless you are sure your child is perfectly normal in weight and health, do these four things now: (1) Order Eagle Brand from your grocer and start feeding it at once. (2) Check up his health habits—cleanliness, sleep, fresh air, exercise and diet. (3) Take your child to the doctor for examination. (4) Send for the 3 Little Books—they tell you all about malnutrition.

Use the coupon for the 3 Little Books

In the 3 Little Books you will find full information about malnutrition and what to do for it—its cause, effects and treatment; important height and weight charts; diet and health rules; menus and recipes; caloric and vitamin tables, and records of the Borden experiments with malnourished children.

Menus for Little People, one of these three books, is full of interesting menus, recipes and suggestions

that will prove a real boon to mothers faced with the problem of feeding children.

Send for the 3 Little Books at once. Nowhere else can you get this information. Nothing like the 3 Little Books has ever been written before. Fill out the coupon and mail it today. The Borden Company, 346 Borden Building, 350 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.



Stewed prunes—the good old standby—become suddenly popular when served with Eagle Brand.



A foamy eggnog, flavored with vanilla, makes Eagle Brand seem like a real grown-up drink.



Any cereal—hot or cold—disappears more readily with Eagle Brand poured over it.



He'll be delighted with a little golden-brown custard—baked just for himself—with Eagle Brand.



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Please send me the 3 Little Books at once.

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LAW

14th Amendment

In New Orleans, a suit has been filed in the Federal District Court to oust Walter L. Cohen, Collector of Customs of the Port of New Orleans. Mr. Cohen is a Negro, and the petition, filed by Edwin H. Both of Washington, D. C., and Carl E. McHenry of New Orleans, alleges that he obtained his appointment in the U. S. revenue service by subscribing to an oath that he was a citizen of the U. S., when, as a matter of fact, he was "of African descent and, therefore, incapable of becoming a citizen of the United States." The basis of this contention is that the 14th Amendment to the Constitution was never legally ratified by three fourths of the states. It was submitted, it is charged, by a Congress from which the Southern States were excluded. Also, it is said, the six Southern states which ratified it did so "under compulsion" and New Jersey and others withdrew their ratification.

The validity of the 14th Amendment has frequently been discussed as an academic question. This suit, however, marks the first time it has ever been before the courts. Said *The New York Tribune*: "... an engaging attempt at nothing less than the juristic revision of the Civil War. . . . The confidence of these two Southern gentlemen in the Supreme Court is monumental. Not even Mr. LaFollette ever charged that it could remake history."

De Luxe

In Manhattan, "the most expensive private litigation ever known" continued in its eighth year. Referee James A. O'Gorman sat four hours daily listening to depositions in the tangle of suits and counter suits that stand between the seven heirs of the late Jay Gould.

Lawyer William Wallace, counsel for the estate of the late George Gould, arose to protest a duplication of documentary evidence; stated that the case was costing the Goulds \$2,500 an hour.

A statistician for *The New York World* made computations. Said he: "Every time one of the serried array of learned counsel . . . clears his throat or blows a bugle call on his proboscis, a cost of 69.4 cents is imposed on the estate, assuming that indulgence in either of these forensic flourishes consumes a single second of time."

"The mumbling of a question . . . an expense of \$10.46 . . . if only 15 seconds."

"The cost of reading a single typewritten page . . . \$82.32 and \$124.98, in inverse proportion to the pace of the reader."

"The late Jay Gould . . . succeeded in getting together and holding money . . . at the rate of \$2,500,000 annually, which amounts to \$285 an hour. His

children and their children . . . are discharging it nine times as fast as he made it."

"Of course there is a catch in these figures. . . . His heirs are limiting their law suit de luxe to three four-hour sessions weekly."

SCIENCE

Radio Congress

Herbert Hoover, Tsar of radio, called his Duma together. From far and near came radiocasters to the Third National Radio Conference at Washington. Mr. Hoover calls these conferences, invites those present to make suggestions for alterations and additions to the radio code. On the basis of their recommendations, the Department of Commerce from time to time draws up and recodifies the laws of the other.

The Secretary of Commerce presided over the conclave and welcomed it with a speech in which he said:

"It is our duty to consider the possibilities and potentialities of interconnection as a regular daily routine of the Nation. Unless it be systematically organized, we cannot expect its continuation. I realize that this matter, except in so far as it may be fostered and encouraged, does not lie in the Government. It would be unfortunate, indeed, if such an important function as the distribution of information should ever fall into the hands of the Government. It would be still more unfortunate if its control should come under the arbitrary power of any person or group of persons. It is inconceivable that such a situation could be allowed to exist."

"I believe that the quickest way to kill broadcasting would be to use it for direct advertising. The reader of the newspaper has an option whether he will read an ad or not, but if a speech by the President is to be used as the meat in a sandwich of two patent medicine advertisements, there will be no radio left."

"I do not believe there is any practical method of payment from the receivers. I wish to suggest for consideration the possibility of mutual organization by broadcasters of a service for themselves similar to that which the newspapers have for their use in the press associations, which would furnish programs of national events and arrange for their transmission and distribution on some sort of a financial basis, just as the press associations gather and distribute news among their members."

Then the delegates got down to

business. Radiocasters are divided chiefly into two classes—the big fish and the small fry. Between them the same rivalry exists as between the large department store and the neighborhood shop. The matters taken up:

Super-Radiocasting. David Sarnoff, Vice President and General Manager of the Radio Corporation of America, declared that his company was ready to erect a great "superpower" radiocasting station near Manhattan, and later link it up with a series of such stations if the experiment proved successful. The smaller radiocasters were afraid of interference, and a compromise was finally reached for permitting experiments with superpower radio under close supervision.

Radio Relays. Proposals for linking radio stations for simultaneous broadcasting of one program was considered. The technical method of so doing would be by wire, a system developed by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., or by short-wave radio relaying, a system which the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. is developing. A continuing committee to deal with the problems of relaying was recommended.

Wave-Lengths. The ether was thoroughly overhauled and new bands or groups of wave-lengths allotted. The manner of classifying radiocasting stations was also changed. The net result was to obtain less interference by a different allotment of wave-lengths, give more ether room for marine signals, and at the same time obviate the interference of these signals with regular programs.

Censorship. Any supervision of the programs of radiocasting stations was condemned and the Department of Commerce policy of non-interference recommended to be continued.

Length

Engineering added a temporary milestone to its faith when one Benjamin B. Odell, a former Governor of New York, drove a rivet. He completed the longest single span in the world. The great span, borne on 18-inch cables, is 1,623 ft. long, and dangles 155 ft. over the Hudson River about six miles north of Peekskill, between Anthony's Nose and Bear Mountain. With its approaches, it cost \$6,000,000 and will be open after January as a toll bridge. Except for the railway bridge at Poughkeepsie, it is the only vehicular bridge across the Hudson south of Albany.

But it will be only a temporary milestone. In 1926, a bridge will be completed across the Delaware from Philadelphia to Camden, whose main span is to be 120 ft. longer. *Sic transit gloria longitudois.*



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THE PRESS

"Hairless-Browed"

Said *Newspaperdom*, a journalistic trade sheet, in an editorial:

"Time, the news weekly, looks down rather disdainfully on the New York *News*. We never have been able to understand why. They both have much in common. Their size is not radically different; both run pictures; and the purpose of each is to condense the news of the world in the smallest possible space and here and there through it all glancing little seeds of thought from which great ideas will grow and make this a happier place for all of us. They differ only in the selection of the community class they have decided to serve.

"Time's frequent reference to the *News* as 'the gum-chewers' sheet' undoubtedly brings a smile from Dr. Marvin [acting President of Rutgers University] and his kind; but it is as nothing to the giggle that would sweep Manhattan if the *News* would forget its manners and frequently brand the readers of *Time* as 'hairless-browed mutants.'"

"Both of these publications will succeed financially according to the leadership they supply in their particular fields. From the standpoint of leading the world upward, the leadership of the *News* is much more important than that of *Time*. There are many more persons in the community the *News* has selected; and it is in greater need of leadership.

"The *News* has started by leading its community class to read regularly; and after that its following is going to think. The *News*, in the meantime, will continue financially successful so long as it maintains leadership. Permitting itself to be led, *Time* might step in and take its circulation."

Equivocal

The purposes of a newspaper headline are: 1) to summarize, 2) to attract attention. Reputable papers stress summarizing. Sensational sheets seek attention. Both kinds, however, limit their headlines to facts within their stories.

As a rule. Not always. Now and then there will be a "possibility," a fact suggested, but not contained, in a story, which the headline can imply or actually express yet not be lying. For example, last week *The New York Telegram* headlined: CANADA JURY ACQUITS FORD ON LIQUOR PIRACY CHARGE.

"Acquits Ford? Henry Ford?" exclaimed the reader. No, it was Captain Samuel Ford, the story explained. Henry Ford's name was nowhere mentioned. Yet what more natural that

"High brow," the definition implied by *Newspaperdom*, is a loose, archaic slang-word, absurd in its application to the normal, intelligent people for whom *Time* is written. *TIME* is a digest of fact. It professes to have no bias. It professes it is not trying to "lead" anyone anywhere.

one should think of him? There had been no prominent series of stories on the case. What Fords other than Henry and Edsel are well known?

A more obvious example of equivocal headlining appeared last week in *The New York Times*. Wrote a *New York Times* reader to the editor of that daily:

"Not being interested in sports, I do not read that section of your paper. . . . Today, however, . . . a headline in your issue of September 9 caught my eye and held my incredulous attention. The headline was: CHRIST WINS GOLF TITLE . . ."

"No doubt your caption writer considered his use of the winner's name an amusing one. That the phrase should have been allowed to stand shows an unpardonable carelessness, at the least, in your editorial department.

"Revolting . . . sensational papers . . . grieved . . . screaming headlines . . . you guilty of such a breach of good taste . . . such irreverence. One looks to the *Times* for dignity, poise, restraint."

MEDICINE

Rat Blood

If a man be ridden with a great weight of sleep, as one who has tasted mandragora, so that his eyes glue themselves together, and all his functions are dried up in drowsiness, the blood of a rat poured into his veins may avail to remove the curse and call back the soul into his body.

This is not a quotation from an archaic book on medicine. It is a theory put forward by Dr. W. H. Taliaferro of the University of Chicago, who has been experimenting with rat blood as a cure for sleeping sickness. "Rats are immune to sleeping sickness," says he. "There are evidences that they produce certain immune bodies in their blood which will have an important bearing on the eradication of the disease."

Eye-Grafting

Countless newspaper reports relative to the possibility of transplanting the eye have aroused a controversy among physicians and surgeons which finds expression in issues of *The Journal of the American Medical Association* for Oct. 4 and 11. Prof. Joseph Imre Jr., head of the Department of Diseases of the Eye in the State University of Pecs in Budapest, pointed out (Oct. 4) that he considers it his moral duty to relate the results of investigation in this connection. His studies have shown him that Dr. Koppányi (*TIME*, June 18, 1923)—who incidentally is not a physician—performed experiments on rats and rabbits in attempts to find out whether or not an animal with a transplanted eye could see. According

to Prof. Imre, Dr. Koppányi cut the muscles and tissues around the eyeball and left the eye in place. There was no proof that the optic nerve was cut in every case. He said, furthermore, that in every case witnessed by physicians in which the eyeball was removed from its place, there never was any other result but complete destruction of the eye.

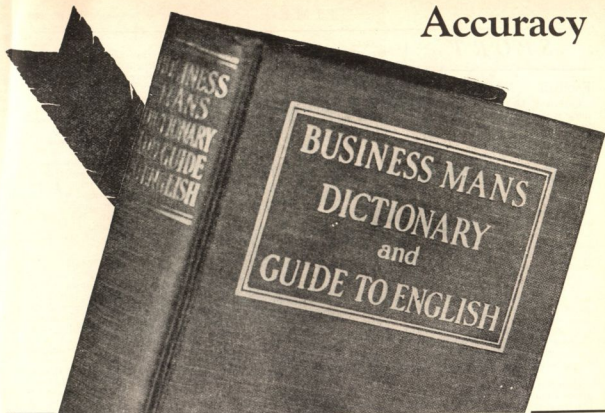
Prof. Imre advanced as his opinion the statement that even if the optic nerve could grow again—which has never been established—and even if there were a possibility of transplanting a complete eye from one man to another, the question could not have any practical importance, because no physician should be allowed to, and no physician with any conscience would, remove an eye with good vision for making a rather uncertain experiment.

Prof. A. J. Carlson, of the Department of Physiology in the University of Chicago, replied (Oct. 11) to Prof. Imre's attack on Dr. Koppányi, testified as to the scientific status of Dr. Koppányi's work. Prof. Carlson pointed out that Dr. Koppányi has been on the research staff of his laboratory in the University of Chicago since January, and that such newspaper stories as have appeared have not been authorized either by Dr. Koppányi or by the laboratory. Experiments have been made on spotted rats; and the transplanted eyes have undergone varying degrees of change from complete destruction to mere cloudiness of the tissues. Most of the cause for failure is believed to be secondary infection. In the most successful experiments, the transplanted eye appears normal in size; the cloudiness clears up; and, so far as the scientists have been able to determine, there may be some return of vision. Prof. Carlson has controlled Dr. Koppányi's work and believes that it demonstrates definitely that transplantation can be carried out with at least partial success on the spotted rat. He pointed out that it remains to be seen whether such results can be duplicated in the dog and the monkey; and, if this is achieved, there still remains a very high percentage of complete or partial failure which must be converted into success before anyone would be justified in attempting any such operation on man.

Supplementing the letter of Prof. Carlson, Dr. Koppányi declared (Oct. 11) that the charges of Prof. Imre are not true. He denied that he gave unwarranted publicity to his work. He said that the return of vision is possible, but admitted that the optic nerve was not cut in his eye transplantation experiments.

The actual facts seem to be that experimental work of interest and value is being done; but there does not appear to be the slightest reason to believe that it will be possible for many years to transplant a human eye successfully.

Accuracy



Is The Equipment of Your Desk For Accurate Work Up-to-Date?

Why not give yourself, or your secretary, a modern dictionary and desk-book?

Besides being an up-to-date dictionary containing twenty thousand words (including new words recently added to our language) this book also contains a complete guide to:

punctuation
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SPORT

Football

Cornell's high-powered, underslung appallant had, up to last week, trundled through three seasons and two games without lurching. Then along came Williams—in particular Left End Ide of Williams. The Big Red appallant took a lurch, a swerve, a jolt on the thank-you-ma'm, and lumbered off the road 7 to 14. Ide, scion of Troy, N. Y., collar-makers, scored both Williams' touchdowns, one by whisking up a fumble, one by fastening on a pass. Cornell, fast and brawny, fumbled five times; Williams, fast and brainy, worked smoothly.

At Annapolis, another capsizing occurred. Marquette cruised all the way from Milwaukee and blew the Navy out of water, 21 to 3. Navy led until the second half, when the Milwaukeeans took turns scampering to the Navy goal. Skemp scampered 45 yards, McCormick 65, Dilweg 75.

Princeton had little joy of her guests from Lehigh. Large fellows, they kept their goal line inaccessible and would have crossed Princeton's had Right End Burke not stepped out of bounds on a longish run. The scoreless tie made it obvious that Princeton could neither drop-kick nor punt.

Had it occurred to Quarterback Moore of Georgia to drop-kick from the 17-yard line in the last period, Yale might not have squeaked through 7 to 6. But Moore forgot or disdained or just did not know. He passed, was beaten. The Georgia running attack was superb. For Yale, Halfback Cottle passed, plowed, scored.

Harvard's game with Middlebury was reminiscent of the 6-to-6 tie that stuck in the Crimson crawl last year. Captain Kleveland, of the Vermonters, missed his try for goal, however, and Rogers and Gherke gathered belated points for Harvard. Score: Harvard, 16; Middlebury, 6.

During Dartmouth's 38-to-0 seige upon Vermont, Halfback Oberlander transported the ball for a total of 200 yards, scored four of six touchdowns. When he runs, Oberlander puts 197 pounds in rapid motion.

Syracuse roughed and tumbled about with William and Mary, won 24 to 7, but lost the services of Halfback Bowman, the fleet "Chet" Bowman who ran for the U.S. in Colombus Stadium last July. Tackled violently, Bowman left the field "indefinitely," his neck and shoulders damaged.

From behind a forward wall which clicked into side formations at a signal, Chicago smashed and smashed at Brown, rammed home 19 points to 7 with straight football. A blocked kick led to Brown's score, but a flight of passes failed to add to it. This was the first "big intersectional game."

In the one Western Conference game of the week, Ohio State and Iowa spent an afternoon bunting, barging, bucking, kicking, passing—and the score was 0-0. Michigan University and the Michigan Aggies seemed about to come to a like conclusion when, as dusk came down, a 33-yard pass shot into Aggie territory, a Michigan end touched down.

Illinois pulled herself together and swamped Butler 40 to 10, Halfback McIlwain looking almost the man his captain, Red Grange, is. Grange played 16 minutes, scored 12 points.

Northwestern and her lusty Ralph Baker took 42 points from Cincinnati.

On the Pacific Coast, where football championships are celebrated by burning up great pyramids of pine trees, California set about her season by letting Pomona off at 28 to 0. Oregon was even gentler with Pacific, 20 to 0.

Washington State amassed the week's largest total, 55 points gathered to the acute discomfort of Whitman.

Southward, Vanderbilt wrenched this way and that at the Quantico Marines but could not break a 13-to-13 tie. Alabama descended vigorously upon Mississippi, 51 to 0. Virginia, a promising combination, subdued Randolph-Macon, 26 to 6.

Louisiana journeyed up to Indianapolis and trailed behind Indiana throughout a featureless first half. Then she rose in her strength, burst through, won 20 to 14. This was another "first big intersectional game."

At Latonia

Faster, faster, faster they went. Around the turn, along the back stretch, faster, faster, faster. Fifty thousand people rose to watch them finish, those eight swift-galloping horses, seven of America's best against the best of France. Into the home stretch they swept, brown and black bodies, flashing colored silks, rising, falling, tearing through their own mad dust-cloud.

Up to the grandstand, past the judges' stand they thundered, and it

was seen that Sarazen led all the rest. A length and a half behind Sarazen, a nose ahead of brown Mad Play, came Epinard, runner-up a third time in the international races for which he crossed the Atlantic. Came Altawood, Princess Doreen, Little Chief, My Play, Chilowee, The scene was Latonia, Kentucky; the distance run, a mile and a quarter.

When the prizes were distributed, Mrs. William Kissam Vanderbilt II could not restrain a smile, several smiles. Horse Sarazen was her horse. Pierre Wertheimer smiled too, but a bit grimly. His Epinard had failed him again, for second money does not become "the finest horseflesh of France."

British Golf

An obliging young woman is Miss Joyce Wethered. She spent last week going around and around the Cooden Beach golf links in Sussex, England, demonstrating to her countrywomen that she, aged 22, is by far the ablest golfemale whom great Britain—and perhaps the world—possesses. It was the third time in as many years that Miss Wethered had made this ladies' championship demonstration. In her six 18-hole matches this year, she permitted none of her opponents save Miss Cecil Leitch, semi-finalist, to survive beyond the 14th green. Miss Leitch reached the 15th. In the 36-hole final, Miss D. R. Fowler walked back to the clubhouse from the 29th.

World's Series

Telegraph wires hummed as if war were declared. Thousands and thousands and thousands of people jammed into automobiles, street-cars, subways and onto sidewalks, honking and shouting and pushing their way. The New York "Giants" and the Washington "Senators" continued their exciting argument over the baseball championship of the planet.

Fourth* Game. At the Polo Grounds, Manhattan, long, lean George Mogridge uncoiled his snake-like left arm, sore these several weeks, and with it manipulated a ball so quaintly for seven innings that the Giants could make but two runs while the Senators made five. In the eighth inning, the arm began to tire and one "Firpo" Marberry relieved Mogridge, holding the Giants safely. Score: Washington 7, New York 4. The series was even, two games apiece.

Fifth Game. Still in Manhattan, "Good Old Walter" Johnson sought a second time to pitch a winning World's Series game. But Giant batsmen found his swift throws rare sport to bat about. They crashed 13 of them safely, circulated freely

(Continued on Page 28)

*For accounts of the first, second and third games, see TIME, Oct. 13.

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BY
RUSSELL H. CONWELL

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BUSINESS

Current Situation

The past week has gone the way of its predecessors—significant in its promises of important future events, yet drab and colorless in its own actual happenings.

Corn and Wheat

Corn is regularly the biggest crop in the U. S. although wheat and cotton attain more prominence in the headlines through their political significance.

This year, corn prices have risen with the rest of the cereals; and the corn belt's main worry has been as to the size of the current crop. Preliminary estimates as of Oct. 1 by the Department of Agriculture indicate a crop this year of 2,459,000,000 bu., compared with an actual crop of 3,046,387,000 bu. in 1923. Whether the higher price per bushel will compensate the corn-belt for its fewer bushels this year, remains a difficult problem.

On Oct. 1, the Department also estimates the spring wheat crop at 266,000,000 bu., and the winter crop at 855,000,000 bu., or a total of 1,509,000,000 bu., compared with 1,299,823,000 as an actual crop in 1923. Thus the wheat farmer will not only receive a higher price per bushel, but he will have this year a larger crop to sell. Thus his prosperity this year is beyond doubt.

The estimated corn crop this year is lower than the actual crop harvested in any year since 1914. The total wheat crop this year, as estimated, is fourth largest since 1914, being surpassed by 1,592,740,000 bu. in 1917, by 1,549,303,000 in 1915 and by 1,538,124,000 in 1918.

Freight-Loading Records

While different industries enjoy varying degrees of prosperity, the traffic on the rails indicates that a large volume of business is being carried on. During the week ending September 27, five new high records were hung up by freight loadings in this country.

The total for the week of 1,087,447 cars, to begin with, is the highest for this year and third highest in the history of the country. Grain loadings at 69,289 cars constituted a new high record for all time. Loadings for miscellaneous freight at 405,436 is another such record; and merchandise loadings at 258,458 cars is a third. Lastly, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1,013,184 loaded and empty cars were handled.

Yet, as in 1923, this extraordinarily heavy traffic has been handled without confusion, delay or breakdown. Facilities and equipment have apparently at all times been entirely adequate. The huge purchase of equip-

ment by the roads in the last few years, coupled with large sums spent on maintenance of way, have made this record possible.

Cotton Estimate

The 1924 cotton crop is now ceasing to be entirely conjecture and beginning to become history. The crop is being picked and soon the ginneries figures will begin definitely to indicate its real amount. However, the period of conjecturing and estimating is not yet over. The Department of Agriculture has announced, as its estimate for the current crop on Oct. 1, 12,499,000 bales of 500 lb. each. This is a reduction of only 97,000 from the estimate by the same source for Sept. 16. The Department was almost equally reassuring as to the condition of the crop, which as of Oct. 1 it placed at 53.5% of normal, compared with a rating of 55.4% a fortnight earlier. Very evidently, at any rate, this year's crop will considerably exceed that of 1923, which was only 10,139,671 bales.

Texas is easily the premier cotton state, with an estimated crop this year of 4,255,000 bales; next comes Oklahoma, with 1,272,000 bales; and then Georgia, with 1,118,000; Mississippi, with 1,113,000; and Arkansas, with 1,068,000. No other state promises to have a million bale crop this year, although the next state in order, Alabama, is set down for 959,000.

Industrial Stocks

vs. Rails and Utilities

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(Continued from Page 24)

on the bases. Freddy Lindstrom, 18-year-old Giant third baseman, gained loud applause by making four hits and numerous fielding demonstrations. Jack Bentley, Giant pitcher, propelled the ball as well from the plate as toward it, getting a home run with two men on base. Score: New York 6, Washington 2.

Sixth Game. Scene: Washington. Cast of Pitchers: Arthur Nehf of New York, J. T. Zachary of Washington. (Zachary is called "Zack the Giant Killer" by facetious friends. His full name is Jezebel Tecumseh Zachary.) They duel. Immediately, enter Young and Kelly of New York. Each singles. Young scores. The duel continues. Enter Roger Peckinpaugh of Washington, who singles; Muddy Ruel, who sacrifices; McNeely, who walks. Enter Manager Bucky Harris. He stings a single over third, scoring Peckinpaugh and McNeely. The duel continues, fiercely. Toward the end of the action Peckinpaugh's leg caves in. He is carried off the field. Cheers offstage, including a few quiet ones by the President of the U. S. The duel ceases. The series is tied again. Score: Washington 2, New York 1.

Seventh Game. After three innings, Manager Harris of Washington hit a home run. In the sixth, the Giants countered with 3 runs. In the eighth, Manager Bucky Harris, with two of his subordinates on bases, scored both by whanging another crucial hit over third base. Score tied; Series tied; everyone frantic. Pitcher Marberry having been taken out and also pitchers Ogden and Mordridge, there was none left to defend Washington but "Good Old Walter." Forth he came, bravely he pitched. Tenth inning: no runs. Eleventh inning, scoreless. Twelfth inning a liner from Muddy Ruel's bat screamed into left field. Muddy jubilated on second base. Then Walter Johnson reached first on an error. Whack! McNeely's hit toward third scooted low, hit a stone, bounded high over Lindstrom's head. Home streaked Muddy with Washington's first world's championship. Score: Washington 4, New York 3.

In St. Paul, the "Little World's Series" went the limit. Five victories were necessary to win. When the Baltimore "Orioles" and St. Paul "Saints" went westward after opening the series in Baltimore, the Orioles led 2 to 1. This lead was 3 to 1 after a fifth game.* St. Paul took the sixth with a fifth-inning rally, lost the seventh to Thomas' airtight pitching, then resolutely tied the series with two close games. The "twin cities" were, like Washington, ball crazy. Like the Senators, the Saints took the last game and the title.

*The third game was 6-6 tie.

Flight

Men burning leaves or breaking the ground on little farms in Jersey, on fields beside rutted lanes in Delaware where few travelers come, heard, one cool morning last week, a humming and a drumming in the sky, looked up, saw over their heads a great silver shape that flew south as the birds were flying, as the grey geese, the sleek ducks that leave their marshy beds and beat away with the frost at their backs. The *Shenandoah* it was, which had on that cool morning left its hangar at Lakehurst to start on the longest flight ever attempted by an airship.

On it went. Cities, under the arrowy path of its going, dropped behind like milestones—Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington; then colored country again, woods and fields, the brave and opulent lands of proud Virginia. All day it flew south through the shining levels of the air, and south still after the sun had gone down and the moonlight poured on its silver sides, dimming the lights that pricked out along the gondolas. At dawn it passed Atlanta, turned west, crossed the Mississippi at Greenville. Cotton lands and wheat lands, sage lands and deltas. As the sun was sinking again, it reached Fort Worth, where it was moored within half a mile of the only plant in the world which produces the helium that fills its belly. So was ended the first lap of the journey. The time was 34 hours. The distance was approximately 1,400 miles.

When it took the air next morning, its arrogant nose was pointed at the Rockies. The morning's flying was serene enough, over Texas to Tucson and Cochise, Ariz.; but in the late afternoon the mountains were reached, over which a wind was whistling jauntily. High in air climbed the dirigible, entering the Dragoon Pass; there was a great peak just as high that loomed out of the dusk, a black and ominous spike such as affrights the keels of lowlier boats, hard on the starboard side. "Left," signaled Commander Landsdowne on the bridge; the rudders turned, the *Shenandoah* paused, writhed, and came around, her propellers biting the wind. The peril was left behind; so also, for a moment, was the course. Then the little light of a freight train that labored along far below pointed out the way, which lay directly along the route of the Texas Pacific R. R. After midnight, the ship—that haughty ship that almost stubbed its toe on a mountain peak—reached San Diego and the Pacific.

ZR-3

Delayed by many small mishaps, the ZR-3, giant dachshund of heaven, built for the U. S. under the terms of

the Treaty of Versailles, at length left Friedrichshafen, Germany, for her long flight across the Atlantic.

Route.—Taking the direct route from Friedrichshafen, the big ship passed over the French Midi, over Bordeaux, along the Spanish coast of the Bay of Biscay, and out to the Azores Islands. Thence she was to have flown to Bermuda and thence west-by-south to Lakehurst. A "local tornado" encountered an hour west of the Azores forced her to slow down to 25 m. p. h., however, and when the storm had passed, she veered northwest direct for Manhattan, a missing engine tuned in again to help hit up her pace to 75 m. p. h.

Purpose. Unlike the *Shenandoah*, the ZR-3 is designed for commercial use, not warfare. She is 24 ft. shorter than the *Shenandoah*, but has 300,000 cu. ft. more gas-capacity and luxurious quarters for 32 passengers. Upon her arrival at Lakehurst, she was to be given over to the U. S. Navy for experimental work, the German crew and commander (Hugo Eckener) staying on to train a U. S. personnel.

The experiments will be conducted to ascertain the profitability of establishing commercial airlines between important U. S. cities.

Other Facts. The safe arrival of the ZR-3 was insured by Dutch and German companies for \$600,000. Some said her purpose in sailing direct to Manhattan was to aid the German loan, the securities of which were offered to U. S. investors just previous to the big ship's arrival. The only Americans on board were the four members of the U. S. Naval Commission, pictured by *The New York World* as sitting "like drummers in a Pullman car" playing cards in mid-air and mid-Atlantic.

U. S. receiving stations began picking up intelligible wireless messages from the ZR-3 soon after she passed "the top of the hill," as mariners call the half-way line between the two Continents. The first message ran: "Alles wohl an bord schiff" (All well on board ship).

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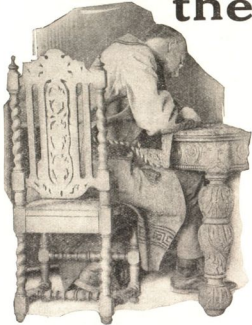
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Engaged. Gilbert W. Kahn, son of Otto H. Kahn, famed Manhattan banker, to Miss Anne Elizabeth Whelan, daughter of Charles A. Whelan, of East Orange, N. J., United Cigar Stores President.

Married. S. Parker Gilbert Jr., newly appointed Agent General of Reparations in Europe under the Experts' Plan, to Miss Louise Todd of Louisville; in Louisville. Raymond T. Baker, onetime Director of the U. S. Mint, was best man. Many dignitaries attended. The couple sailed for Europe.

Sued for Divorce. Alfred J. Kvale, the son of Rev. O. J. Kvale, U. S. Congressman from Minnesota, by the onetime "Billie Stanfield" of the Ziegfeld Follies; in Chicago. She charges that her husband—whose father was elected to Congress on his claim that he was "Drier than Volstead"—has been "drunk for a year and a half," which is the length of time that she has been his wife.

Died. Sydney E. Mudd, 39, U. S. Congressman (Republican) from Maryland; in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, from intestinal obstruction.

Died. Jacob Ellsworth ("Jake") Daubert, 39, Captain and first baseman of the Cincinnati National League baseball team; at Cincinnati, of appendicitis.

Died. Frank B. Brandegee, 60, senior U. S. Senator from Connecticut, in his Washington home; suicide by gas. Called by political writers "stern and rockbound Brandegee," he was one of President Wilson's bitterest opponents in the League of Nations struggle of 1919-'20.

Died. Dr. William Arnold Shanklin, 62, President Emeritus of Wesleyan University (Middleton, Conn.); in Manhattan, on the steps leading from the Grand Central Terminal to the Lexington avenue subway station, of heart failure. Under Dr. Shanklin's administration, Wesleyan University doubled in number of students, trebled in income.

Died. Laureus Clark Seelye, 87, President Emeritus of Smith College; in Northampton, Mass. He saw Smith's enrollment grow under his guidance from 14 girls in 1873 to 1,635 in 1910, when he retired. His definition of what a graduate of a woman's college should be was "intelligent gentlewoman."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP,
MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,
REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CON-
GRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Time, The Weekly News Magazine pub-
lished weekly at New York, N. Y., for Octo-
ber 1, 1924.

County of New York } ss.
State of New York }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the
State and county aforesaid, personally ap-
peared Henry R. Luce, who, having been duly
sworn according to law, deposes and says that
he is the Business Manager of Time, The
Weekly News Magazine and that the follow-
ing is, to the best of his knowledge and belief,
a true statement of the ownership, manage-
ment (and if a daily paper the circulation),
etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date
shown in the above caption, required by the
Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section
443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on
the reverse of this form to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the pub-
lisher, editor, managing editor, and business
managers are:

Publishers, Time, Inc., 236 East 39th St.,
New York City.

Editors, Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce,
236 East 39th St., New York City.

Managing Editor, Briton Hadden, 236 East
39th St., New York City.

Business Manager, Henry R. Luce, 236
East 39th St., New York City.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is
owned by an individual his name and address,
or if owned by more than one individual, the
name and address of each, should be given
below; if the publication is owned by a corpo-
ration the name of the corporation and the
names and addresses of the stockholders own-
ing or holding one per cent or more of the
total amount of stock should be given.)

Time, Inc., 236 East 39th St., New York
City; Robert A. Chambers, 55 Liberty St.,
New York City; Harry P. Davison, Jr., 4
East 66th St., New York City; Manfred Gott-
fried, 236 East 39th St., New York City;
William V. Griffin, 80 Broadway, New York
City; Briton Hadden, 236 East 39th St., New
York City; Edith Harkness, 4 East 66th St.,
New York City; Edward S. Harkness, 236
Broadway, New York City; William H. Har-
kness, 4 East 66th Street, New York City;
Louise H. Ingalls, 11808 Lake Shore Boul-
vard, Cleveland, Ohio; Robert L. Johnson, 236
East 39th St., New York City; Seymour H.
Knox, Marine Trust Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.;
Roy E. Larsen, 236 East 39th St., New York
City; Henry R. Luce, 236 East 39th St., New
York City; John S. Martin, 236 East 39th
St., New York City; Morehead Patterson, 15
East 66th St., New York City; Stanley Wood-
ward, 708 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees,
and other security holders owning or holding
1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds,
mortgages, or other securities are: (If there
are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giv-
ing the names of the owners, stockholders, and
security holders, if any, contain not only the
list of stockholders and security holders as
they appear upon the books of the company
but also, in cases where the stockholder or se-
curity holder appears upon the books of the
company as trustee or in any other fiduciary
relation, the name of the person or corpora-
tion for whom such trustee is acting, is given;
also that the said two paragraphs contain
statements embracing affiant's full knowledge
and belief as to the circumstances and con-
ditions under which stockholders and security
holders who do not appear upon the books of
the company as trustees, hold stock and se-
curities in a capacity other than that of a bona
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believe that any other person, association, or
corporation has any interest direct or indirect
in the said stock, bonds, or other securities
than as so stated by him.

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(Signed) HENRY R. LUCE,

Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd
day of October, 1924.

(Seal) James J. Duffy,
(My commission expires March 30, 1926.)

POINT with PRIDE

After a cursory view of TIME'S
summary of events, the Generous
Citizens point with pride to:

275,000 annual victories over Sin.
(P. 18.)

A group of young and thoroughly
intelligent persons. (P. 14.)

A bearded barrel of a man. (P.
12.)

10,000 employees dining in 77 cities,
celebrating a 55th anniversary. (P.
1.)

An unbroken line of experienced
administrators. (P. 5.)

The only man in the world that
talks animal language. (P. 12.)

A giggle that would sweep Manhat-
tan. (P. 22.)

A devoted brother-worshipper. (P.
4.)

"The most efficient executive in
current tomfoolery." (P. 14.)

A refusal to "bootleg" religion.
(P. 18.)

The blood of a rat. (P. 22.)

"A thin razor-like face, with a great
hawk's-bill of a nose." (P. 12.)

Five new high records in freight-
loadings. (P. 27.)

The first Franco-German sporting
event since the Armistice. (P. 9.)

A respectful crowd. (P. 16.)

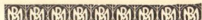
A scion of collar-makers. (P. 24.)

A high-powered appiecart. (P. 24.)

Horse Sarazen. (P. 24.)

A young man who was successful
in the wool business. (P. 16.)

Great pyramids of burning pine
trees. (P. 24.)



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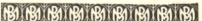
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VIEW with ALARM

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

A bugle call blown upon a proboscis. (P. 20.)

A Presidential statement that was inexact. (P. 1.)

A companion to a king's debauch. (P. 9.)

Zinoviev—"a talentless individual"; Stalin—"a silly sort of person." (P. 10.)

An audience tittering, chuckling. (P. 16.)

The kind of place American tourists go to in large numbers. (P. 9.)

"The tinniest little teapot that was ever introduced into political life." (P. 7.)

An obvious example of equivocal headlining. P. 22.)

A Colossus with feet of clay. (P. 10.)

Despatches that passed comprehension. (P. 11.)

The most expensive private litigation ever known. (P. 20.)

A damaged neck, damaged shoulders. (P. 24.)

TIME. The Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Britton Hadden and Henry L. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried (National Affairs), John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn (Foreign News), Jack A. Thomas (Books). Weekly Contributors—John Farrar, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemm, Peter Mathews, Wells Root, Preston Lockwood, Niven Bush. Published by TIME, Inc., H. R. Luce, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; B. Hadden, Secy.-Treas.; 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rate, one year, postpaid: in the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York; New England representatives, Sweetser Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. IV, No. 16.



Women's Whims Ruled Imperial Rome

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an adjoining apartment his Empress, Faustina, is conducting the wildest of pagan orgies. The loneliness of good characters in the midst of universal depravity grips our heart. The excitement of the many plots and counter-plots thrills us despite natural revulsions. It is a race drunk with luxury stumbling down to utter destruction.

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