FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

DWIGHT F. DAVIS

War's hypothecator

(See Page 24)

VOL. IV. NO. 24

DECEMBER 15, 1924

A SPECIAL PLEADER

THE advertising writer is the exhorter of old, tamed to a drawing-room manner by the culture of his day.

However, with all his verbal grace he must retain the fervor of persuasion. From this combination comes the success of the work of James Wallen.

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. IV. No. 24 December 15, 1924

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

¶ One of the heaviest duties in the White House office was the selection of names for ratification by the Senate as candidates for many posts. A list of several hundred postmasterial nominations was sent to that body.

¶ The same day that Congress was hearing his message from the lips of its clerks, Mr. Coolidge and his wife left Washington for Chicago to attend the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. They traveled both ways in a drawingroom of an ordinary pullman car, and ate in the diner. (Cost of a special train $6,000; a private car $2,200. Estimated cost of the journey to the party $500. The saving is to the Government since cost is paid out of the President's expense account.) Comment: 1) "Good example of economy." 2) "False economy; public travel too dangerous."

¶ In Chicago the President telephoned and asked the health of General Charles G. Dawes. At luncheon in the Drake Hotel he spoke to the Commercial Club saying: "We cannot hope indefinitely to maintain our country as a specially favored community, an isle of contentment lifted above the general level of the average standards of humanity." After luncheon the President attended ceremonies commemorating the 250th anniversary of the day when Père Marquette landed at Chicago. Then he proceeded to the stockyards, saw herds of blooded stock and crowds of enthusiastic people. At dinner in the evening, he spoke at Stock Yards Inn on the post-War troubles of livestock raisers. Fourteen hours after arriving in Chicago, the Presidential party started back for the Capital.

¶ On the return trip, B. & O. officials split the President's train in two at Willard, Ohio, and the through cars went ahead in a special section arriving two and a half hours ahead of time. In the dining car, the steward asked: "Is your coffee all right?" "Delicious," retorted Mrs. Coolidge. "What did you think was the matter with it?" demanded Mr. Coolidge—and another myth was started.

¶ The President signed a deficiency bill for $126,000,000 carrying funds for the soldier bonus.

Children

In Marion, Ohio, the fellow townspeople of a late President were interested in a boy and a girl, the grandchildren of a late widow of that President, who have inherited a considerable fortune. The children are George Neely DeWolfe, 12, and Jeanne DeWolfe, 15. They live with their mother and their stepfather, Roscoe D. Mezger, a grocery salesman. Their father was Marshall Eugene DeWolfe, a son of Mrs. Harding by her first marriage. The greater part of Mrs. Harding's estate, estimated at $500,000, was left in trust for them. But never were they guests at the White House.

THE CABINET

Mellon's Report

The report of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, if it came entirely from his own hand, would convict him of being nearly as prolific a penman as H. G. Wells. His report contained 350 printed pages and much information.

RECEIPTS FOR 1923-24 IN PERCENT
(1% = about $40,000,000)

Income Tax	45.92%
Other Internal Revenue	23.75%
Customs	13.60%
Foreign Debt Payments	5.53%
Income from Securities	2.59%
Sale of Surplus Material	1.17%
Trust Fund Receipts	.76%
All Other	6.68%
	100.00%

Total, $4,012,044,701

EXPENDITURES FOR 1923-24 IN PERCENT
(1% = about $35,000,000)

Interest on Debt	26.82%
Other Debt Retirements	13.06%
Veterans' Bureau	11.67%
War Department	9.94%
Navy Department	9.48%
Pensions	6.51%
Refunds	4.21%
Highways	2.56%
Indians	1.33%
Trust Fund Investments	1.10%
All Other	13.32%
	100.00%

Total, $3,506,677,715

He did not ask Congress to alter the tax laws, but he listed faults of the laws, chief of which were the surtaxes which he believed should be lowered from 40% to 15% or 25%. He held that the higher rates result in loss of revenue. He also declared that the maximum inheritance tax, 40%, is too high and that the publicity feature of the tax law should be repealed.

* * *

Market Day

The Secretary of the Treasury went into the public marketplace crying a ware: "For sale, $200,000,000 worth of U. S. promises to pay back in 30 years conjoined with four one hundredths of the total every year in the meanwhile. Buy, good folk! These wares grow rare: five years ago, $25,000,000,000 of U. S. promises to pay with interest were in your hands. Now there are only $21,000,000,000 of them left. Buy!"

But he had no need to finish his call. The attractiveness of the first long-term issue of Treasury bonds since 1922 overcame the purchasing public. They turned to the Federal Reserve Banks; within two days the issue was so heavily oversubscribed that the subscription books were closed.

Some of the same bonds were also offered (exclusive of the cash offering) in exchange for Third Liberty Loan

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National Affairs—[*Continued*]

4¼% bonds due Sept. 15, 1928, and Treasury 4¾% notes and 4% certificates maturing Mar. 15, 1925. These exchanges were not closed as was the cash subscription book, for good reason. By the exchange: 1) The heavy debt maturities in 1928 are lessened, 2) this reduction of maturities is achieved at par although Third 4¼'s are selling at a premium, 3) interest on the Third 4¼'s exchanged is reduced ¼% for the next three years nine months. One of the biggest buyers of Government Bonds, the First National Bank of New York, nevertheless considered it the better part of profit to exchange $50,000,000 of the Third 4¼'s (for its own account), in order to be sure of having a large block of government bonds for the next 30 years.

The oversubscription in cash was so extraordinarily heavy that all subscriptions of over $10,000 were declined. Subscriptions up to $1,000 were allotted in full. Subscriptions up to $10,000 but not less than $1,000 were allotted 65%.

. . .

Wallace's Report

Henry Cantwell Wallace, gone now some two months, is not forgotten. Last week, his successor, Secretary Howard M. Gore, Governor-elect of West Virginia, transmitted to the President the report of the Department of Agriculture for 1923-24. He said in doing so that, although Mr. Wallace had never seen the final draft, he had superintended the gathering of the material and it was believed to represent his opinions.

The report told of the great, although somewhat uneven, recovery which agriculture had made: wheat, the great gainer; corn, hogs, cotton, livestock, holding their own; dairy and poultry products somewhat behind. But it looked forward to a farm income of 12 billion dollars for 1924-25, as compared to 11½ billion dollars the year previous, and 9½ billion dollars in 1921-22. It suggested that coöperative marketing might disappoint those who have very great hopes of it, and expressed the opinion that, in aiding the movement, the Government's assistance would be of most value if confined to the indirect services of advice and information. The farmers must be left in complete control of their coöperative enterprises.

. . .

Work's Report

In the complete edition of his annual report, Secretary of the Interior Work invited Congress:

1) To create a permanent Oil Commission to study conservation of oil deposits, its membership to include the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior and Commerce. Last year, his department was called upon to supervise the production of nearly 40,000,000 barrels of oil from the public lands, nearly 8,000,000 barrels of which (valued at about $12,000,000) went to the Government as royalty.

2) To place Government activities in Alaska and Hawaii entirely under one Department in the interests of efficiency and to prevent duplication of effort.

3) To create a new National Park in the East, somewhere in the Southern Appalachian Region. (A committee appointed to select a site for such a park is soon to report.)

. . .

Stone's Report

Attorney General Harlan F. Stone presented his report for the last fiscal year, although he has been in office only about three months of the period.

He reported that:

1) The criminal law business of the Government has increased 33% since 1920, more than 500% since 1912.

2) The civil law business of the Government has increased 100% since 1920.

3) The Federal prohibition law has put a "staggering" load on the courts. Pending at the end of the year were 22,339 cases, although 46,609 cases had been terminated, nearly 4,000 cases more than the previous year.

4) Convictions under the prohibition law increased by 3,114, with fines increasing from $5,832,389 to $7,487,235, and the average jail sentence imposed increasing from 21 days to 34.

He recommended that:

1) Section 140 of the Criminal Code (which makes it a crime to assault or wound an officer serving a process) should be extended to include the killing of such an officer—an act against which there is now no Federal Law.

2) It should be made punishable to send through the mails letters threatening life or property—an act now punishable only if such threats are used to defraud or for extortion.

3) A law should be passed to permit the presence of a stenographer in grand jury rooms—a point on which there is now a difference of judicial opinion.

4) It should be made a crime for a single individual to defraud or attempt to defraud the Government—it is now a crime to conspire to defraud the Government.

5) Various improvements should be made in the bankruptcy laws.

. . .

Davis' Report

James John Davis, Secretary of Labor (and hence executive head of immigration activities) presented *in absentia* his report to the President. He proposed three major changes in our immigration laws:

1) That immigration from Canada, Mexico, Central and South America should be placed under quota restrictions such as now apply to immigration from the rest of the world. At the present time, we have placed no immigration restrictions on our colleagues of the Western Hemisphere. As a result, a flood of immigration pours in over northern and southern borders. With quotas it is hoped to cut down the legal as well as the illegal inflow.

2) That the President be empowered to provide for temporary increases and decreases in immigration quotas to conform to periods of labor shortage and unemployment in this country.

3) That naturalization laws be amended to provide for an annual enrollment of resident aliens. This would help to prevent undetected immigrants from coming in by illicit means. Coupled with it would be a plan for educating aliens in U. S. "customs, language, ideals, institutions."

. . .

Independent Bureaus

Some of the nine important executive agencies outside the Cabinet to make reports were:

¶ The Veterans' Bureau, which spent $415,138,398 during the last fiscal year—$28,000,000 less than the year previous. The reduction was largely due to a decrease in the number of veterans requiring vocational training. Veterans receiving medical care from the Bureau at the close of the year numbered 22,610.

¶ The Interstate Commerce Commission, which asked that Congress make workable Section 28 of the Merchant Marine Act which would authorize reduced railroad rates on products shipped for export. The report declared that: 1) Few railroads were earning the 5¾% return on investment allowed under the railway act; 2) some $11,000,000 has been reported due the Government under the recapture clause by which the Government takes one-half of what the railways earn over 5¾%—and most of this amount is still in controversy; 3) the valuation of railroad property had reached a point where 3.3% of railway mileage was completely accounted for and a much larger portion tentatively valued; 4) the estimated amount still due to railways from the Government following Wartime operations was about $28,000,000.

¶ The Tariff Commission, which reported that its activities were likely to be curtailed seriously by cuts in its appropriations made by the Budget Bureau; also that certain sections of the Tariff Law, ineffective or contradictory, needed revision.

National Affairs—[*Continued*]

THE CONGRESS

A Message

No pomp and no excitement marked the presentation of Mr. Coolidge's official message to Congress. The Senate and House assembled in their respective Chambers; and, at the same hour, the clerks of those bodies read.

The reading took about one hour. In the Senate, there was no applause, just listening. In the House, William Tyler Page read the message with great gusto, producing some smiles. Once the Democrats laughed when the message mentioned a commission which is considering the means of conserving the oil reserves of the Navy. At the conclusion, all the representatives rose and applauded.

The President's Major Recommendations:

1) Repeal of the publicity clause of the income tax law.

2) Eventual reduction of income surtaxes with a view to securing greater revenue and reducing the burden on business.

3) Flood control on the Mississippi and Colorado Rivers; construction of navigable waterways from the Great Lakes to the Gulf; agreement with Canada on the St. Lawrence waterway; development of the Mississippi Basin; Federal purchase of the Cape Cod Canal.

4) No price fixing for agriculture; farm relief in accordance with plans submitted by the special commission which he recently appointed.

5) Sale or a long term lease of Muscle Shoals to private enterprise with guarantees of nitrate production for agriculture.

6) Railway consolidation in accordance with a flexible plan and, as much as possible, by voluntary action; no changes in railroad labor laws unless the public be represented as an interested party in all settlements.

7) Reorganization of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation so as to restrict the Shipping Board to its original duties as a semi-judicial, policy- and rate-making body and to segregate in the Emergency Fleet Corporation the business of operating the Government merchant fleet.

8) Authority for the Supreme Court to select and reject cases on its docket for consideration in accordance with their importance, in order to overcome the increasing congestion of the Supreme Court docket; authority for the Supreme Court to make rules improving and reforming the procedure in Federal Courts; appointment of a commission to reform and expedite procedure under the criminal code.

9) Strengthening of the Navy to the full allowance of the Limitation of Armaments Treaty.

10) No cancellation of foreign debts.

Points that received lesser mention:

¶ Extension of time on payments should be granted to distressed farmers on Government irrigation projects.

¶ Election laws should be reformed to equalize the privileges of all Parties.

¶ Reformatories should be built for first and youthful offenders of both sexes in order to preserve them from contact with hardened criminals in Federal penitentiaries.

¶ It would be advantageous to enter the World Court with reservations.

¶ Other Governments have proposed a conference in Europe to extend the scope of the Limitation of Armaments Treaties; but the U. S. should not participate if it restricted her freedom of action.

¶ The movement to outlaw war should be assisted so far as is consistent with safeguarding U. S. liberty.

Pronouncements of the Message:

GOVERNMENT DEBT AND TAXES. "The costs of our national and local Governments combined now stand at a sum close to $100 for each inhabitant of the land. A little less than one-third of this is represented by national expenditure . . . It is an ominous fact that only the national Government is reducing its debt. Others are increasing theirs at about $1,000,000,000 each year. . .

AGRICULTURE. "It is estimated that the value of the crops for this harvest year may reach $13,000,000,000, which is an increase of over $3,000,000,000 in three years. It compares with $7,100,000,000 in 1913; and, if we make deduction from the figures of 1924 for the comparatively decreased value of the dollar, the yield this year still exceeds 1913 in purchasing power by over $1,000,000,000; and in this interval there has been no increase in the number of farmers . . .

"The crop area of this season is estimated at 370,000,000 acres, which is a decline of 3,000,000 acres from last year and 6,000,000 acres from 1919. This has been a normal and natural application of economic laws."

MUSCLE SHOALS. (Additional excerpts from the message will be found under WATERWAYS. See Page 4.)

Adjectival Comment:

SENATOR CURTIS (Rep. Leader): "Very strong."

SENATOR LADD (Insurgent): "Very good."

SENATOR OVERMAN (Dem.): "Nothing brilliant."

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE (Rep.): "Splendid, magnificent, masterly."

SENATOR BUTLER (Rep.): "Most excellent and thorough."

SENATOR SMOOT (Rep.): "Chock full of common sense."

SENATOR HEFLIN (Dem.): "Very well in some particulars, woefully weak in others."

SENATOR STERLING (Rep.): "All sound and wholesome."

SENATOR MOSES (Rep.): "Good stuff."

REP. LONGWORTH (Rep. leader): "Eminently statesmanlike."

SPEAKER GILLETT (Rep.): "Interesting, suggestive and wise."

REP. FINIS J. GARRETT (Dem. leader): "As expected."

REP. CONNALLY (Dem.): "Up to the Coolidge standard."

* * *

The Legislative Week

The Senate:

¶ Heard the President's message (see this page).

¶ Elected to committees in accordance with the desires of the party caucuses: for the Republicans, Borah, Chairman of Foreign Relations; McLean and Edge, Foreign Relations; Phipps, Chairman of Education and Labor; Hiram Johnson, Chairman of Immigration; Willis, Chairman of Territories; Cummins, Chairman of Judiciary; Butler, Judiciary, Naval Affairs, Patents; Means, Claims, Immigration, Judiciary, Mines; Metcalf, Education and Labor, Library, Naval Affairs, Patents. For the Democrats: George, Banking and Currency; Ashurst, Irrigation and Reclamation.

¶ Discussed the administration bill for spending $10,000,000 a year for five years on adequate Housing for Government offices in the Capital; given up when Senator Fletcher offered an omnibus building bill as an amendment.

¶ Took up discussion of Muscle Shoals.

¶ Confirmed the appointment of Howard M. Gore to be Secretary of Agriculture.

¶ Appointed a joint committee to arrange a Woodrow Wilson Memorial Service, to be held in the House of Representatives on Dec. 15.

¶ Passed a deficiency bill (providing funds for the soldier bonus) which was left on the calendar since last June when, in the closing minutes of the Session, Senator Pittman talked it to death because it did not include an appropriation of $500,000 for the "Spanish Springs immigration project" in which he was interested. This appropriation was included in the

National Affairs—[Continued]

budget estimates for the Department of the Interior for next year, and Senator Pittman allowed the deficiency bill to pass. Then he heard that the Appropriations Committee of the House, in reporting the Department of Interior supply bill, had stricken out the Spanish Springs project again. Again his ire was aroused. He announced that the Interior supply bill would never pass the Senate unless Spanish Springs were included, and prepared to renew his fight.

The House:

¶ Heard the President's Message.

¶ Received the President's budget recommendations.

¶ Adopted a resolution limiting the Christmas recess to one week, Dec. 20 to 29. (Went to the Senate.)

¶ Adopted a resolution providing for a joint session of Congress in honor of Woodrow Wilson, on Dec. 15.

¶ Received from committee the Department of Agriculture supply bill, carrying $125,000,000, of which $80,000,000 would go toward road construction. The total is $59,000,000 greater than that of last year; $61,000,000 of this increase is for roads.

MUSCLE SHOALS

Spotlight Again

The first order of business in the reconvened Senate was the settlement of the perdurable question: "What shall we do with Muscle Shoals?"

Of the suggested answers, one of the most prominent—"Sell it to Henry Ford"—was largely out of the question because Henry Ford withdrew his bid for the plant last October.

There remained a substitute answer: "Let the Government run it," offered by Senator Norris of Nebraska.

In his message to Congress, President Coolidge called attention to the question thus: "The production of nitrogen for plant food in peace and explosives in war is more and more important. It is one of the chief sustaining elements of life. It is estimated that soil exhaustion each year is represented by about 9,000,000 tons and replenishment by 5,450,000 tons. The deficit of 3,550,000 tons is reported to represent the impairment of 118,000,000 acres of farm lands each year.

"To meet these necessities, the Government has been developing a water-power project at Muscle Shoals to be equipped to produce nitrogen for explosives and fertilizer. . . . It could by no means supply the present needs for nitrogen, but it would help; and its development would encourage bringing other water powers into like use.

"Several offers have been made for the purchase of this property. Probably none of them represents final terms. Much costly experimentation is necessary to produce commercial nitrogen. For that reason, it is a field better suited to private enterprise than to Government operation.

"I should favor a sale of this property or long-time lease under rigid guarantees of commercial nitrogen production at reasonable prices for agricultural use. . . ."

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OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD

He created a flexible scheme

The situation at Muscle Shoals is this: The Government is completing a water-power plant, built at an expense of some $160,000,000. The electrical power there generated will soon be available in quantity for any use to which it may be turned. Because we have been dependent in large measure for nitrogen on imports of nitrate of soda from Chile (there occurring as a natural mineral *caliche*), it has been suggested that the power of Muscle Shoals be devoted to the manufacture of nitrogen compounds from the free nitrogen of the air. This free nitrogen is an inert element and has to be forced and cajoled to enter into compounds with other elements—and only in these compound forms is it usable as fertilizer or in the manufacture of explosives. There are several methods of getting this nitrogen out of the air and into compounds—none of them entirely satisfactory. With experiment, these methods should be improved.

The Muscle Shoals power, while a nitrogen-fixing industry is developing, will probably be considerably greater than is needed. But, if Muscle Shoals plants were eventually called upon to furnish all the nitrogen compounds necessary for domestic agriculture and industry, they would probably fall short of the demand for lack of power—they certainly would at the present stage of development. On account of the many "ifs," "buts" and uncertainties, whatever disposal is made of the plant must be reasonably flexible in its provisions.

To solve this knotty problem Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama began work on a new bill. If he was to succeed he must have the support of the Administration. He called on the President and, by inference, he got a substantial endorsement of his plans. That the Administration was so favorably impressed was in itself a tribute to the Alabama Senator. His tact, his pleasant personality, his ability long ago won him the respect of his Republican opponents. His 20 years of service in the House, culminating in his leadership in that body, his nine years in the Senate have won him a large place even in Republican eyes. Not so brilliant as Harrison, nor so brilliant as Heflin, not so witty as Caraway, nor so downright as Robinson, his prestige is as great as that of any of them. Muscle Shoals lies in his own state. Heflin, also from Alabama, has done an almost endless amount of talking about it. Underwood sent out to find a practical settlement.

If the Underwood Bill should pass it would be a triple feather in the Senator's cap—for solving a knotty problem, for exercising tact as well as ability, for taking a problem out of the hands of the majority and arranging such a settlement that it won them to his support.

His plan, in brief, provides: 1) That the Government shall retain ownership of Muscle Shoals; 2) that at any time the Government may take over the plant on five days' notice for the manufacture of nitrates for war purposes; 3) that the operators of the plant are to produce 40,000 tons of fertilizer annually after the fourth year and sell it at a profit of not over 8%; 4) that the Secretary of War is to lease the plant for 50 years to a private enterprise, on these conditions and on others concerning the disposal of surplus power, etc.; 5) that if the plant has not been leased by July 1, 1925, a Government corporation is to be organized—its stock to belong to the U. S., its bonds (at 5% and not exceeding $50,00,000 in total) to be sold to the public, all profits after deductions for improvements, payment of interest, reserve, etc., to go to the U. S. Treasury.

WATERWAYS

Miles and Miles

In his annual message to Congress, the President turned to the question of waterways and laid out in broad

National Affairs—[*Continued*]

outline some of the major projects now in view:

"Provision should be made for flood control of such rivers as the Mississippi and the Colorado and for the opening up of our inland waterways to commerce. Consideration is due to the project of better navigation from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. Every effort is being made to promote an agreement with Canada to build the St. Lawrence waterway.

There are pending before the Congress bills for further development of the Mississippi Basin, for the taking over the Cape Cod Canal in accordance with a moral obligation which seems to have been incurred during the War, and for the improvement of harbors on both the Pacific and the Atlantic Coasts."

He went on to say that such works are productive of wealth and in the long run reduce the tax burden. The Federal Government is improving some 375 channels, not to mention others that are private or state-owned. Some of the major projects:

The Mississippi Basin. A 9-ft. channel is open up the Mississippi River to Cairo, Ill., continuing with 8-ft. depth to St. Louis. There are plans for continuing a 6-ft. channel as far up as St. Paul. A host of tributaries to the Missouri River are either being made navigable or are being considered. The Missouri, running over a thousand miles northwest from St. Louis into the heart of Montana, is now used for regular navigation only in a few stretches—and those, strangely enough, in its upper portion. Illinois is building a connecting link from Chicago to the Mississippi to complete a Great Lakes to Gulf waterway. The Ohio River is likewise being improved by a great series of dams from Pittsburgh down.

The Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Waterway. This project, long dear to Middle Westerners, can only be undertaken in concert with Canada; for a large part of the project is to makes the St. Lawrence navigable to ocean vessels as far as Lake Ontario. The Welland Canal is at present being improved by Canada. The lakes themselves are easily navigable to sea-going ships; it is the bottlenecks between them and the harbors which must be made so that the whole of this section of the Middle West can reduce its freight rates to Europe.

Boston to Key West. There is a project for a continuous semi-inland waterway from Boston to Key West, off the coast of Florida. Parts of it are in existence, other links are missing. Its route would be through the Cape Cod Canal, Long Island Sound, the Delaware and Raritan Canal, the Delaware River, through a canal now being built to Chesapeake Bay and a canal from Norfolk, Va., to Beaufort, N. C. There is a gap thence to Georgetown, S. C., from where coastwise channels extend to Miami, Fla.

© *Keystone*

HERBERT HARTLEY

He captains a ship which cannot capsize

Gulf Waterway. A sheltered channel now leads from Mobile, Ala., to Lake Ponchartrain and thence to the Mississippi at New Orleans. From New Orleans all the way to Corpus Christi, Tex., it is proposed to build a channel, parts of which are already functioning.

Hudson. Plans are being made for a 27-ft. channel for ocean vessels up to Albany to connect with the New York State Barge Canal, successor of the Erie Canal.

Pacific Coast. Deep water channels to both Sacramento and Stockton are considered. The Columbia River, now navigable to Portland and somewhat farther, is also waiting its turn from improvement.

There is an infinity of lesser undertakings and projects, more especially in the Mississippi Basin and on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, where the topography is most favorable. Sooner or later many of them will have their time.

SHIPPING

Storm

Man has conquered the sea. Complex steel engines, 900 ft. in length, 54,000 tons in capacity, plow across it, 600 miles a day or more, over the same spots where, on the ancient maps, great monsters with fluctuating tails engulfed the early mariner, across the same areas where great storm gods with puffing cheeks emerging from the cloud in bas relief blew the chill blast of sudden death upon lost adventurers. The mystery is gone. And the danger?

Hardly a full day out from Cherbourg, churning her white wake westward into the seas of the leviathans, steamed the only *Leviathan* remaining. Her skipper, Captain Hartley, leaning into the wind upon the bridge, had had his last night's sleep within his bunk for he did not know how long. Into a towering gale, momentarily increasing, swept the vessel. Great seas pounded her. Within her thin steel walls reposed a freight of notables. David Warfield, the actor, returning from sojourn abroad; Julius Fleischmann, the yeast millionaire, turned race-horse breeder in his post-marital retirement; two baseball teams, the White Sox and the Giants, homing from winter play abroad; Charalambous Simopoulos, the new Greek Ambassador to the U. S., and his Secretary C. Diamantopoulos; a Manhattan cloak and suit dealer with two diamonds set in his teeth; and many souls humbler, but equally divine, from steerage to first cabin.

Against these all the great storm broke. A wave slapped the tall ship's side, burst in a thick glass port, flooded a cabin and swept a man reclining in security out of his berth, wrenching his shoulder out of place. The gale increased. At times it blew 100 miles an hour. More ports were driven in—eleven ports in all. On three successive days, green water rolled over the boat deck, 90 ft. above the keel. Two stewards were thrown down a companionway and broke their arms. The expansive panes of the windows protecting the promenades and staterooms were shattered. The roll of injuries rose to 32. In one day, the *Leviathan* progressed a bare 200 miles. Captain Hartley never took off his clothes. Beneath the buffeting, the ship heeled over 20° to port.

But, in the end, the man-made *Leviathan* steamed into Quarantine, 6 days and 14 hours out from Cherbourg. The timorous passengers smiled and rolled across the solid earth upon their sea legs. The timid questioned whether ever again they would go to sea, questioned whether the sea were conquerable, asked in their hearts whether some day or other some such man-made Leviathan might not succumb to the demons of the ancient deep. Indeed, it would be a serious question for the Shipping Board, or any other shipping agency, if one of its great ships should ever sink before the onslaught of the storm.

What is the chance of such a sinking? Is it impossible? The grizzled

National Affairs—[*Continued*]

mariner would shake his head. Nothing is impossible. In two ways may a ship be sunk—by being crushed, by being capsized. Naval architects are not hired to design ships that a storm could crush. Such a feat would yield neither profit nor honor. But capsize? Everything that floats, or nearly everything, can be capsized. A ship that rolls easily is best, for she knows how to right herself. Of course, she is less comfortable for passengers than one who keeps an even keel in ordinary weathers; but by and large, she is the more seaworthy. The temptation to build ships that would not roll—in order to gain passengers at the expense of safety—is old, however. The Germans followed that line a while before the War. But the old temptation has fewer followers nowadays. With steam vessels, the foremost part of seamanship is to keep them headed into a storm. What danger then? Very little, unless the captain be drunk—or unless her driving force go bad, her propeller shaft be broken, her engines stop in their ceaseless grind. In these days of several screws and several turbines, even that danger is minimized. The leviathans may flout the sea until some day—who can tell?—the unpredictable, the improbable, may turn itself into a fact.

SUPREME COURT

Attorneys General

Nine justices in black robes held high court in the Capitol. A few feet to the north in another, larger chamber of the same building, were assembled the Senatorial group of the lawmakers of the Nation. The question before the court was: "Where do the powers of our legislative neighbors end?"

Specifically, the case was that of the United States versus Mally S. Daugherty. The history of the case had only a few salient points. The Senate had appointed a committee to investigate the conduct in office of Harry Daugherty, Attorney General. Believing that evidence which had a bearing on the case might be obtained, the committee issued a subpoena for Mally S. Daugherty, brother of the Attorney General, to come before it bringing certain books and papers. He refused. Meanwhile, the Attorney General resigned. Shortly afterwards, the Senate ordered Mal Daugherty arrested for failing to answer its subpoena. The Southern District Court of Ohio held that he was unlawfully arrested and discharged him. The Government took an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The question before the high court was: Has one of the Houses of Congress power to compel the attendance of witnesses; and if so, has it the power to compel witnesses in such an investigation as this? A. I. Vorys and John B. Phillips represented Mr. Daugherty. They argued that the Senate is a legislative body; its power to force witness is restricted to impeachment cases, election contests and cases in which attempts are made to expel members; if there was power to compel witness to testify with a view to gaining information on which to base legislation, it rested in both Houses, not in either one alone; but the investigation of the Attorney General was not conducted with the avowed purpose of finding a basis for future legislation. The power of making such an investigation did not lie in Congress; Congress was in fact usurping the functions of the judicial and executive branches of the Government.

For the Government appeared the erstwhile Attorney General, George W. Wickersham, acting as a special Assistant to Attorney General Stone. He argued that Congressional investigations could legitimately make investigations as a basis for legislation, and that it was to be presumed, without avowed statement of purpose, that the Senate had made its inquiry for legislative ends; the investigation was entirely proper and the power to compel testimony resided in the investigating committee.

The justices in black robes asked many questions and then retired to meditate before delivering an opinion that will have an important bearing on future Congressional inquiries.

BUDGET

For 1925-26

The President sent to Congress the budget estimates for the fiscal year of 1926 (July, 1925—June, 1926) with the usual message explaining and amplifying the recommendations. Said he:

"We have before us an estimated surplus of $67,000,000 for the next fiscal year. If we continue the campaign for economy, we will pave the way for further reduction in taxes. This reduction cannot be effected immediately. Before it is undertaken, we should know more definitely by actual operation what our revenues will be under our present tax law."

The estimates of expenditures for 1926 as compared with the present fiscal year of 1925 are:

	1926	1925
Public debt (interest)	$830,000,000	$865,000,000
Public Debt (reduction of principal)	484,000,000	471,000,000
Post Office Dept.	637,000,000	613,000,000
War Department	338,000,000	347,000,000
Navy Department	289,000,000	313,000,000
Interior Department	267,000,000	294,000,000
Treasury Dept.	163,000,000	180,000,000
Agriculture Dept.	140,000,000	78,000,000
Commerce Dept.	22,000,000	25,000,000
Justice Dept.	24,000,000	22,000,000
State Dept.	16,000,000	16,000,000
Labor Dept.	8,000,000	8,000,000
Veterans' Bureau	405,000,000	484,000,000
Shipping Board	24,000,000	30,000,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	4,000,000	4,000,000
Tariff Commission	721,000	683,000
Federal Trade Commission	950,000	1,000,000
Vocational Education Board	8,000,000	7,000,000
White House Executive Offices	439,000	441,000
Senate	2,000,000	2,000,000
House	6,000,000	6,000,000
District of Columbia	32,000,000	30,000,000

ARMY & NAVY

Guerdons

The War Department has recommended, and Congress is planning, suitable guerdons for the hardy fliers who recently circumaviated the earth. A bill before Congress proposes making the Lieutenants, Majors; the Sergeants, First Lieutenants; giving each $10,000 and a Congressional Medal of Honor.

• • •

The War Department, announcing a list of belated citations for gallantry in the Spanish American War, named Lieut. John J. Pershing (now General retired) to be honored with a silver star.

• • •

The frigate *Constitution*, several times near destruction, saved once by Oliver Wendell Holmes' *Old Ironsides*, is suffering from the decay of age. Rear Admiral de Steiguer made it known that Secretary of the Navy Wilbur meditates calling on the children of the Nation for pennies to save her again.

POLITICAL NOTES

Dawes

The Vice President-elect was once (1897-1902) Comptroller of the Currency. His brother Henry M. Dawes now holds that post and has for 18 months. Another brother, Beman G. Dawes, is President of the Pure Oil Company. The Dawes's are to be shuffled again. Henry M. offered his resignation to the President last week. He is to take the Pure Oil presidency, and Beman is to be Chairman of the Board of Directors.

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Refunds

Mr. Andrew Mellon reported to the Speaker of the House on all refunds made by the Treasury to taxpayers up to this year.

	Millions
Up to July 1, 1920	$29
1921	12
1922	7
1923	4
1924 "and prior years"	83
	$137

It is presumed that the 1924 refunds include those made on account of the 25% reduction in income tax for 1923.

The list of refunds was in eight books of about 10,000 pages each. The revenue act requires that such a report on refunds be made.

FOREIGN NEWS

REPARATIONS

The Salary

When Seymour Parker Gilbert Jr. left the shores of the U. S. to become Agent General of Reparations (TIME, Oct. 20), his salary was unfixed.

Upon his arrival in Paris, newspapermen asked him if it were true that he did not know the amount of his pay. Replied Mr. Gilbert: "That is a small matter."

Last week, the Reparations Commission published the Agent General's stipend. It was almost two-thirds of the President's salary, more than double the amount paid to America's highest paid Ambassador, nearly five times the average salary of a State Governor, more than six times the pay of a Congressman. Precisely, it was $47,500 per annum.

INTERNATIONAL

Prizes

The modern peace problem, like its predecessors, is international; but, unlike them, it is idealistically positive in nature; that is, it aims at maintaining a world equilibrium on the basis of an international code of ethics, which is ultimately to bring sanity into international conduct and thus eliminate war. To encourage this idea among men, many institutions have been formed and are operative.

Woodrow Wilson Foundation. Last week, it distributed its first annual prize of $25,000 "for meritorious service of a public character tending to the establishment of peace through justice." The money is from the income of about $800,000 raised by popular subscription.

The Davis who is not the defeated Presidential candidate, not the Secretary of Labor, not the Assistant Secretary of War, but the Davis whose given names are Norman Hezekiah, descendant of Snead Davis, a Revolutionary soldier, and who was Under Secretary of State in the Wilson Administration—this Mr. Davis announced that the $25,000 had been awarded to Edgar Algernon Robert, first Viscount Cecil of Chelwood (Lord Robert Cecil), third son of the third and greatest Marquis of Salisbury.

Lord Cecil was first put in swaddling clothes 60 years ago. As a young lad, clad in grey trousers, black coat with its pointed back, a vast expanse of white collar, and a tall, shiny "topper," he entered Eton. He left the famous school without having achieved distinction, went to University College, Oxford, dressed in the tight, long trousers and flowing coat that was a peculiar product of the Victorian Age. He entered the service of his august father, as

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DAVID STARR JORDAN

Ichthyologist, educator, prize-winner

had his four brothers, known merely as a Cecil.

It was at the age of 22 that he became a practical as distinguished from an Oxford politician. In a variety of positions, many of them important, he has served his country and served it well. Since the War, even during it, he lent his weight and experience to the problem of international peace. In 1923, his King, in recognition of his great services to humanity, made him a peer of the realm and he became Viscount Cecil of Chelwood.* Now, in the 39th year of his public service, a distinguished U. S. jury—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard; Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court; Dr. James R. Angell, President of Yale; Authoress Dorothy Canfield Fisher; Publicist Raymond B. Fosdick; David F. Houston, member of Wilson's Cabinet; Financier Thomas W. Lamont; Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar; Authoress Ida M. Tarbell—appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Wilson Foundation, has unanimously selected him from 100 nominees to receive a prize.

Specifically, the award was made because:

1) "For five years he has carried on the ideals of Mr. Wilson."

2) "In the Italo-Grecian crisis a year ago, he fought for peace, for mediation, for a fair settlement with an honesty and a rightness which could not be denied."

3) "He was instrumental in gaining statehood for Albania, thereby tending to assure peace in the Balkans."

4) "He has aided in the development of an international conscience in the matter of mandates—'the sacred trusts of civilization' dreamed by Woodrow Wilson."

5) "He has been a pioneer for control in arms traffic."

6) "He has been unceasingly active in behalf of racial, religious and linguistic minorities."

The Foundation cabled to Lord Cecil, informed him of the award, received the answer: "Deeply gratified by award . . . which gladly accept." It was then given out that he would arrive in Manhattan in time for a dinner on Dec. 28, birthday of Woodrow Wilson, at which the award is to be presented to him. Lady Cecil, a daughter of the late Earl of Durham, is to accompany him.

Nobel Peace Prize. Last week the Nobel Prize Committee of the Norwegian Storthing (Parliament) decided not to award the Peace Prize this year. Apparently no deserving person could be found. Even to Washington the Norwegians looked in vain.

Since 1903, the following have received the Nobel Prize for Peace†:

1903	Sir William Randal Cremer (English)
1904	Institute of International Law
1905	Baroness Bertha von Sultner (Austrian)
1906	Theodore Roosevelt (American)
1907	Ernesto Teodoro Moneta (Italian) Louis Renault (French)
1908	Klas Pontus Arnoldson (Swedish) Frederik Bajer (Danish)
1909	August Marie Beernaert (Belgian) Paul H. B. B. d'Estournelles de Constant (French)
1910	International Peace Bureau (Switzerland)
1911	Tobias Michael Carel Asser (Dutch) Alfred Hermann Fried (Austrian)
1912	Elihu Root (American)
1913	Henri LaFontaine (Belgian)
1914	No award
1915	No award
1916	No award
1917	International Red Cross of Geneva
1918	No award
1919	Woodrow Wilson (American)
1920	Léon Bourgeois (French)
1921	Hjalmar Branting (Swedish) Christian L. Lange (Norwegian)
1922	Fridtjof Nansen (Norwegian)
1923	No award

Herman Prize for Peace Education. Last week, $25,000 offered by Raphael Herman of Detroit, for an educational plan calculated to foster world peace, went to Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor Emeritus of Leland Stanford University.

Mr. Herman, born in Germany, made a fortune manufacturing steam power

*Previously he was "Lord Robert Cecil," the complimentary title betokening a marquisal ancestry.

†The Nobel Prizes are for Peace, Literature, Medicine, Physics, and Chemistry. The awards are made on Dec. 10, anniversary of the death of Alfred B. Nobel who bequeathed a vast fortune (the interest on the original capital was about $9,200,000) to endow five prizes. The value of the prizes is about $35,000 each; much of the money is absorbed by taxation and the upkeep of Nobel Institutes.

Foreign News—[*Continued*]

specialties in Detroit. Dr. Jordan, author, ichthyologist, educator, has long been a patriarchal figure in world peace associations of the U. S.

Unlike the Bok award, the Herman specifications did not involve legislation or a referendum but called for the best method of conscripting the world's educational forces for peace. More than 5,000 plans were submitted. Dr. Jordan's:

"Let the world's school teachers cooperate under the supervision of the World Federation of Educational Associations.

Let 12 committees be appointed: to work with foreign educational groups; to work with peace societies; to investigate the teaching of history, of patriotism, of world amity; to encourage international athletics; to consider the creation of a "Peace Council" in the U. S. State Department; to study military training and "preparedness" in the schools, incentives to war, and the theory that war is a "cosmic necessity." Finally, a committee to investigate the relations of the League, the World Court, The Hague Court, to international education.

Bok Prize. Edward W. Bok, retired editor, offered a prize last year (TIME, July 9, 1923, Nov. 26, 1923, Jan. 7, Feb. 11) for a practical plan to promote peace. The prize was $100,000, $50,000 to be paid on selection, $50,000 to be paid when a referendum in the U. S. shows sufficient popular support. Dr. Charles H. Levermore of Brooklyn, ex-president of Adelphi College, won the prize, received $50,000, but is still waiting for the second instalment.

Filene Prize. Early in the year Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant prince, offered a series of prizes amounting to $50,000 for the best peace plans submitted in Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy.

THE LEAGUE

Council Meeting

In Rome in the Doria Palace—lent by Prince Doria, descendant of the famed Genoa Admiral—containing 1,000 rooms with accommodations for 6,000 troops, assembled the Council of the League of Nations.

Among the 40 agenda the Council was particularly concerned over:

1) Discussion of the Protocol to the Covenant of the League (TIME, Oct. 13).

2) Explanation of the recent happenings in Egypt (TIME, Dec. 1 et seq.) by the British member.

Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, scurried from London. At Paris, he found time to put in a sound half-day's work. At Rome, he was enthusiastically received, became a cynosure.

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

German Treaty

One piece of the week's news was out of all proportion to the space given it in the daily newspapers. Brief despatches told of the signing of an Anglo-German Commercial Treaty; few hinted that it was one of the most important events of this postbellum decade.

The Treaty, yet to be ratified, is for a period of five years and is between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Republic of Germany. Until Sept. 1, 1926, the component nations of the British Commonwealth have the right to adhere to the terms of the Treaty, or negotiate new treaties.

Chief among the terms:

1) Both nations to receive most favored nation treatment in all matters of trade.

2) Reciprocal engagements to regulate the status of nationals, companies, shipping and goods in both countries.

3) Reduction of present list of prohibited imports.

4) Tariff adjustments where different grades of the same article are adversely affected by a reduction of duties. (Protection for the Lancashire cotton mills).

The significance of this Treaty is that it hampers the much-mooted coalition of German coke and Lorraine ore, as under the most favored nation clause whatever privileges Germany may extend to France she will automatically extend to the United Kingdom. It also means an end of discrimination against the Germans in Britain, for they will, under the Treaty, be allowed to deal in non-ferrous metals, to reopen banks, to serve in the merchant marine on the same terms as other aliens. Moreover, fishing rights have been made reciprocal. Apart from its significance, the *raison d'être* of the Treaty was the expiration on Jan. 10 of the trade protective clauses of the Versailles Treaty.

* * *

Philatelic

King George is a philatelist and crippled ex-Sergeant F. W. J. Winter knew it.

It happened this way. King George drove to Windsor Castle. Alighting from his auto, the King perceived the ex-sergeant sitting in a hand-propelled chair in the Park and immediately went to have a chat with him.

During the conversation, the ex-sergeant asked the King if he would accept a half-penny stamp with the watermark placed sideways. His Majesty inquired if he had a duplicate and, upon receiving an affirmative answer, he accepted the gift and departed.

A few days later, Winter received a small registered packet. Inside were eight valuable stamps and a letter:

> Dear Sir: The King wishes me to say that he was pleased to see you and that he has placed the used half-penny stamp with the watermark sideways in his collection with an unused pair of this variety which he already has. As you are a philatelist, His Majesty hopes that you may find the enclosed stamps of some use for your own collection.

King George has a collection of stamps said to be worth $750,000. King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy is a collector of coins (numismatist) and is the author of *Corpus Numorum Italicorum*, a massive work on coins in eight volumes.

* * *

Entente Cordiale

Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, screwed his eyeglass more firmly into his eye and left the Foreign Office to journey to Rome.

At Paris, a capital with which he was well acquainted, the British Foreign Minister stopped off for a chat with Edouard Herriot.

Behind the gray walls of the Quai d'Orsay the two statesmen conducted an unusual conference. There were no witnesses, and none was needed; not even an interpreter, for Mr. Chamberlain speaks French almost as well as M. Herriot. But the walls of the Quai d'Orsay are not so thick that they do not have chinks, the windows are not so dirty that they are opaque and the doors are not so made that they have no keyholes.

Accordingly, it was bruited that France and Britain, cognizant of the danger from Bolshevism in the East and Near East, would henceforth work hand in hand in a spirit of complete understanding. It seemed likely that new divisions of the world were discussed with a view to resisting the machinations of Moscow.

GERMANY

Anti-Semitic

It has been a favorite pastime, down the ages, whenever anything went wrong to blame the Jews. Thus, in Germany, the Jews are responsible for losing the War, responsible for the Republic, responsible for the peace terms and responsible for many other things. Anti-Semitism runs high throughout the Teutonic land.

Not long ago, Theodor Fritsch, Editor of the anti-Semitic *Hammer*, called Max Warburg, head of the Hamburg banking house of that name, a "Secret Kaiser"; accused him and one Dr. Karl Melchior, together with Jewish financiers in general, of sacrificing patriotic interests for their own gain.

The matter came to court when Herr

Foreign News—[Continued]

Warburg sued Editor Fritsch. In his evidence, Max Warburg declared that individual Jews had everywhere won influential positions through their ability, but that none exercised or sought to exercise any super-Government control

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FELIX WARBURG
—through ability

Continuing, Herr Warburg said: "My brothers Paul [onetime head of the Federal Reserve Bank] and Felix [financier, member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Manhattan] are American citizens. Paul holds an office in America equivalent to the presidency of the Reichsbank. Throughout the whole War, he never once saw President Wilson and, therefore, could hardly have controlled the United States Government.

"I myself have always followed the interests of our Government in all financial transactions. I warned the authorities against signing the Versailles Treaty. At the Peace Conference, I served only as an expert, declining to be a member of the delegation. Naturally, the Jews have acted as advisers to statesmen, as, for instance, Bleichröder did for Bismarck.

"But the international dictatorship of Jewish high finance can never be proved because it does not exist."

The court gave a decision for the plaintiff; the judge sentenced Fritsch to three months imprisonment.

. . .

As You Were

The second General Election of the year was held.

Issues. As it has been in the past, and as it is likely to be in the future, the overshadowing issue was whether Germany is to continue a Republic or revert to an imperial régime. The Experts' Plan played some part, but, generally speaking, only the extreme elements opposed it.

Parties. In Germany there are seven main parties and a number of "mushroom" parties of little or no significance.

Republicans include: Social Democratic Party, moderate Socialists representing the working classes; the Democratic Party, liberals representing the bourgeoisie; Centre or Catholic Party.

Monarchists include: German People's Party, representing the big industrial interests; Nationalist Party, representing the landowners and farmers; German Popular Party, led by General Erich von Ludendorff, who is opposed to the Experts' Plan.

Bolsheviki. The Communists are against everything, except Bolshevism, which they seek to impose by means of an armed revolution.

Results. Provisional returns showed that the extreme Parties (Bolsheviki and Ludendorffites) had been decisively defeated and that the Social Democratic Party had made equally decisive gains; otherwise, taking into consideration the increased vote, the position remained the same.
Almost complete returns:

Party	*Seats*	*Gain*	*Loss*
Social Democratic	130	30	0
Nationalist	114	8	0
Centre	68	3	0
Democratic	32	4	0
German Peoples'	50	6	0
Popular	14	0	18
Bavarian Peoples'	19	3	0
Communist	45	0	17
Other Parties	17	0	0
Totals	489	54	35

Elected. Most conspicuous of those elected was Grand Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, conspicuous for his appearance because of his famous snow-white beard, which reaches his chest in two magnificent and cylindrical cascades; conspicuous for his intellect because, if ruthless, he proved himself a good sailor and has since had the common sense to vote for the Experts' Plan.

In the same class were elected Prince Otto von Bismarck, grandson of the Iron Chancellor, and Oskar Hergt, until recently leader of the Nationalists.

Among others were: Chancellor Marx (Centre), Foreign Minister Stresemann (German Peoples' Party), ex-Chancellors Scheidemann and Wirth (Social Democratic), General Erich von Ludendorff (Popular Party), Count zu Reventlow (Popular Party), Count von Bernstorff, ex-German Ambassador to the U. S. (Democratic), Fräulein Ruth Fischer (Communist).

Significance. The acceptance of the Experts' Plan last summer involved amendments to the Constitution, which in turn involved the securing of a two-thirds majority. A two-thirds majority of the Reichstag was 314; the Government could command, with the Socialists, about 260. It was clear that the Monarchists had to be won over. On the promise by the Government to give them four seats (later cut to three) in the Cabinet, about two-thirds of the Monarchists voted for the Government and the Experts' Plan legislation was enacted.

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ALFRED VON TIRPITZ
He kept his seat

However, when the time came for carrying out its promises, the Government met with unforeseen difficulties (TIME, Nov. 3), and was finally forced to ask for new elections.

Elections over, the Parties are in about the same position. The Government coalition still lacks a majority. There is this difference: The

Foreign News—[*Continued*]

Government Parties, excepting the Democrats (who declined to work with the Monarchists), can now rule with the Monarchists and thus stay in power. Failing an agreement with the latter, it would seem that the Government must resign. The situation, therefore, in its broad outlines, is a case of "as you were."

FRANCE

Debt Bubble

In Washington, the World War Debt Funding Commission started to discuss the French War Debt to the U. S., which amounts to more than $4,000,000,000.

In Paris, Premier Herriot thought the whole affair was taking on a too serious complexion, so he issued a statement:

"The talks which have taken place in the last few days between the French Ambassador to Washington and the American Secretary of the Treasury . . . should . . . be considered only as . . . simple semi-official exchanges of views." The atmosphere became chilly.

In London, however, a storm of indignation broke at the mere idea of France discussing her debt with America before making some pronouncement of her intentions regarding the debt of nearly $3,000,000,000 which is owing to Britain. *The Morning Post*: "If Germany had won the War, the American Congress, instead of laying down terms according to which France and Great Britain were to pay, would be discussing ways and means for paying an indemnity, a pretty fat one, to William Hohenzollern."

. . .

Red Week

The expression "I see red" was given another meaning in France. First, the French saw Red Ambassador Leonid Krassin arrive; second, they witnessed the arrival of Red Captain Jacques Sadoul; third, they saw the Reds in various parts of France chastised.

Krassin. In the station, several thousand Communists raucously greeted him. One Comrade Doriot proclaimed from the housetops: "Krassin has reached Paris; the revolution has begun." On every side, impressionistic Frenchmen shouted: "Vivent les Soviets!"

After his arrival at the Embassy, Ambassador Krassin issued a statement wherein he stated his pleasure at being in Paris. His first task would be, he said, "to establish normal relations," to solve "all questions of mutual interest." A loan would be asked for later, he inferred.

Sadoul. But the greatest news of the day, for Frenchmen at least, was the arrest of Jacques Sadoul. Once the member of a French Mission to Russia, Captain Sadoul had become so enamoured of Bolshevism that he deserted to the Bolshevik ranks. In 1919, a Paris court martial condemned him to death in absense for treason.

The return of Sadoul was attributed to a desire to cause a sensation on the day of the Bolshevik Ambassador's arrival. Had he waited a few weeks, he would have benefited from the amnesty law recently passed by the Senate (TIME, Dec. 1). But no, he came back to claim a retrial.

Red War. The simultaneous arrival of Messrs. Krassin and Sadoul had its effect. Communists everywhere became as busy as bees in an overturned hive.

In the morning following the day of his arrival, Ambassador Krassin paid his respects to Premier Herriot. One hour later, the latter's stentorian tones were heard in the Chamber of Deputies: "The Government is well aware of its duty and will take action against these foreign Communists."

The same afternoon, police started a round up of Communists. Seventy foreigners—not one of them a Russian—were arrested and held pending deportation. Twenty police commissioners and more than 700 men were engaged in different parts of France in the search; and it was alleged that a revolutionary plot had been "nipped in the bud."

RUSSIA

Again

Since the late lamented Comrade Nikolai Lenin announced his New Economic Policy for Russia there has been a growing need for its modification; and, from time to time, according to necessity, it has been modified. Each time the critics have carped: "Bolshevism is failing." Last week, it failed again. Comrade Dzerzhinsky "the terrible," President of the Supreme Economic Council,* said state aid must be withdrawn from trade and applied to industry and that trade must be financed "carefully" by private capital.

. . .

Smaller Army

At a plenary session of the Red War Council in Moscow, M. Frounze, who appears to have superseded Léon Trotzky as War Lord of the Red Army, stated that all forces of the Red Army and Navy had been reduced from 610,000 to 562,000 men. These figures show that Russia has an Army and Navy numerically inferior to the Army alone of France, which amounts to 690,500 men (figure for 1923).

Another major decision of the Council was to abolish dual commandership in the Army. Hitherto, each commander had attached to him a political commissar, or "archangel," as Comrade Krylenko, onetime Chief Commander of the Russian forces, called them. An order of a commander was invalid until countersigned by the commissar; but such is the state of things in Russia that the Moscow autocrats can now trust their officers and are, incidently, enabled to raise their pay.

. . .

Royal Arrival

Upon the good ship *Paris* arrived in Manhattan Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Victoria Feodorovna, cousin of King George of Britain, younger sister of Queen Marie of Rumania, wife of Cyrille Vladimirovitch, self-ordained Tsar of all the Russias (TIME, Nov. 24).

Because it was feared that some impetuous Bolshevik might attempt her life, the authorities sent a bevy of policemen and detectives to meet her. On the journey from the wharf to the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, where the Grand Duchess was staying, another bevy of motor-cycle bobbies clattered noisily in front, beside and behind her. Two detectives of the Bomb Squad were detailed to guard Her Imperial Highness throughout her U. S. visit.

Such precautions, while necessary, were none the less an act of courtesy from the U. S. Government, which does not recognize the Bolshevik régime in Russia.

Pestered by pressmen, the Duchess smiled, waved a long narrow hand, refused to talk about politics. She was in the U. S., she said, merely as "a grateful woman." The Monday Opera Club, an organization which provides titled guests for wealthy U. S. hostesses, arranged entertainments for her. On her first night in town, there was an informal dinner in her suite—the guests including Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Princess Cantacuzène-Speransky, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Henry H. Rogers. After dinner, the party went to the Jolson Theatre—minus Mrs. Vanderbilt, who rushed off, apologizing. Later, the Duchess beamed at a school of wriggling débutantes at the Colony Club. The Colonial Dames of America gave a party for her in a Park Avenue Hotel. The engagement pad of her visit recorded leading hostess in New York, Philadelphia, Washington.

*This is *not* the same as the all-highest presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee, of which Kalinin is Chairman; nor is it the same as the Union Council of Peoples' Commissars (corresponding to a European Cabinet) of which Rykov is President.

Foreign News—[*Continued*]

AUSTRIA

Misericordia Domini

In Vienna, Karl Jaworek faced judge and jury to answer for attempting the assassination of ex-Chancellor Ignaz Seipel (TIME, June 9). To the court was read a penitent letter from the accused to his victim. The minimum sentence is usually five years hard labor.

Then Dr. Seipel appeared to give evidence. In his breast was the bullet which Jaworek fired; in his soul was *misericordia Domini*. In the space of four minutes, this ascetic, pale and nervous priest said that his illness following the attack was in part owing to diabetes and that he felt for the prisoner "in a spirit of forgiveness." Jaworek sobbed. The jury found him guilty; the judge, taking into consideration his mental inferiority, sentenced him to three and a half years hard labor; and he was ordered to fast one day in every quarter.

ITALY

Star Turn

Benito Mussolini, indefatigable Premier of Italy, did his star turn again. Having secured a vote of confidence on his foreign policy from the Deputies (TIME, Nov. 24), another on his domestic policy (TIME, Dec. 1), having told the Fascisti that there must henceforward be "silent work, perfect discipline, and no individual or collective violence," and having received the taciturn acceptance of his commands in the spirit of "disciplined silence," Benito went to the Senate.

Of late, Benito has been a milk-and-water politician, giving the minimum of offense and overlooking much abuse. In the Senate, however, he became himself, fire-eating, bellicose, pugnacious. He had come to obtain a vote of confidence and bluntly he told the Senators: "If you have confidence in me, say so; if you have not, vote against me and I will bow and go."

But it was clear that Benito meant that he would only quit the Senate and not the Premiership. He let it be known, by an attack on Senator Albertini, Editor of the *Corriere della Sera* (a Milanese paper which recently reached a daily circulation of one million copies), his bitterest enemy, that he would be uninfluenced by a noisy minority opposition. Affirmed he: "It has been said that I wish to remain in power at all costs. That is not true. I have always bowed to his Majesty the King's powers. If, at the end of this sitting, the King were to tell me to go, I would spring to attention, salute him militarily and go. This I would do if his Majestiy Vittorio Emanuele of Savoy should tell me to. But when 'his majesty the *Corriere della Sera*' tells me, then I say 'No.'"

With his head thrown back defiantly,

© Keystone

ALBERTINI

His Majesty the Corriere della Sera!

his white face in startling contrast to his flashing eyes, he declared:

"Don't be led astray by the idea that Fascismo is approaching its end. We may pass through a crisis, we may have some dark moments, but a party like the Fascist Party, which has such a wonderful history of vitality and pugnaciousness, cannot die. If you think it can, you are wrong, and history will prove it to you."

Then, with a change of tone—a tone of kindly exhortation instead of domineering challenge—the Premier enunciated his peroration: "The hour is grave, and you know it. But you will be equal to the gravity of this moment, because your minds are illuminated by the thought of the King and of the destinies of our country, now and in the future."

The Senate showed confidence in the Premier by 206 to 54 votes. Thirty-five Senators abstained from voting.

YUGO-SLAVIA

Iron Fist

Premier Pashitch showed once again his formidable "iron fist."

By order of the Government, the three Yugo-Slavian Universities were nationalized. Trouble started when several Croat professors at the Croatian University at Zagreb (Agram) were pensioned off. Students went on strike. A few days later, students of the Ljubliana (Liabach) University struck. In the capital, at Belgrade University, a strike was also declared. A gun fight ensued between the students and the gendarmes—10 of the former, five of the latter were wounded.

In the western limits of the Kingdom, a mighty shout went up from Croat and Slovene throats, a shout which demanded autonomy and republicanism. But Nikolai Pashitch is over 80 years of age and very deaf.

* * *

Affaire de Coeur

The details were hazy; but it was alleged that Anna Ousoupaitais was talking earnestly with Henry Dayton, U. S. Vice Consul at Belgrade, capital of Yugo-Slavia, in the latter's home. The young Vice Consul told Anna that their friendship must cease; Anna remonstrated, but in vain.

The next scene found Anna dead, a bullet hole in her head, and the Vice Consul mortally wounded, three bullets having passed through his neck. Police removed him to the hospital where he later died.

It was first thought that the girl had committed suicide, after shooting her lover, as both her wrists had been cut. Later, Belgrade police avowed themselves mystified.

EGYPT

Going

At Khartum, three officers connected with the recent mutiny in the Sudan (TIME, Dec. 1, 8) were shot by order of a general court-martial. A fourth was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. In Cairo, as a result of a Zaghlulist petition to the King, dissolution of Parliament was considered certain.

LATIN AMERICA

Pershing

Upon the eve of the anniversary of the Battle of Ayacucho, Peru's Independence Day, and shortly before the arrival of special U. S. Ambassador and Envoy Extraordinary General John J. Pershing, a revolution broke out in Chota, a town near Cachapoyas.

The revolt was allegedly designed to embarrass President Leguia; but the President is not easily embarrassed. Soldiers put down the uprising ruthlessly, killed 130 of the insurgents, captured many. Execution of the ringleaders followed.

Lima, dressed in gala attire, festooned with myriads of electric lamps, sporting a liberal number of triumphal arches, and holding a jubilant populace, showed not a trace of anxiety over the nugatory revolt. And when Ambassador Pershing arrived, his genial smile was mirrored in the faces of tens of thousands. "December 9th" was celebrated.

BOOKS

Invisible Woman*

Is Herbert Quick the Howells of Middle America?

The Story. Iowa was no Elysian field about 1890. A third generation still labored to smooth out the social and economic rough-hewing of the first settlers. The graces and sensibilities of the populace were those of thrifty corn-and-cattle men, of boom-town merchants and lawyers and journalists. Politics seethed with hot conflicts between the farmers and the railroads, the people and the state political machine. Woman's influence was just becoming visible.

A tornado sweeps the story on its way by uprooting pretty Christina Thorkelson from her father's farm and depositing her as a secretary in the law offices of Creede, Silverthorn and Boyd at the county seat of Monterey. Creede is one of the state bosses; working under him Christina learns enough of political mechanics to revolt against them and insert a monkey wrench unexpectedly at the state convention. Oliver Silverthorn, Creede's partner, whom Creede sought to sidetrack in the circuit court, is the beneficiary of Christina's thrust and they marry in the end rather perfunctorily.

Through Christina's life there moves the shadow of her mother's youth. Magnus Thorkelson, Christina's father, married Rowena Fewkes, an ignorant squatter girl, the day after she bore a son to her seducer, Buckner Gowdy, now the millionaire landowner of Monterey County. Christina is keenly sensitive to the stigma of this half brother, Owen Gowdy. But Owen wins his standing in society—and a rich patrimony—by dint of a somewhat startling genius for land economics, and the aid of Christina's employers.

A residue of comic relief collects about Uncle Surajah Fewkes, who emerges from the poor house into ludicrous wealth via a patented self-opening farm gate.

The Significance. *The Invisible Woman* completes a trilogy of the Middle West, of which *Vandemark's Folly* and *The Hawkeye* were the first two parts. The whole work, no less this third part than the others, verges upon the heroic, as to both quality and proportions. The Middle West has been chronicled by Hamlin Garland, but not without streaks of sentimentality to blur what might have been the strong lines of his large frescoes. The Middle West has been photographed—by the bitter-brilliant young egotist, Sinclair Lewis, at close range under a leaden sky; and more mercifully, more delicately, by Willa Cather. Booth Tarkington has written Middle Western idylls, often tinged with gentle parody. Vachel Lindsay has chanted and shouted, Carl Sandburg has mourned and exulted over parts and phases of the Middle West. None of these has ever contrived its epic.

Nor is the epic yet, in Mr. Quick's trilogy. Mr. Quick has something less the building power and much less the veiled iconoclasm of W. D. Howells, New England's classic figure. But of Howells' power for wide and accurate scrutiny, he has enough to warrant a proximate parallel if not an analogy. The Quick trilogy burgeons forth, out of a mind well rooted in human and literary sub-soil, as the richest, most comprehensive fiction that has yet appeared against the Middle Western historical background.

The Author. John Herbert Quick was born to his destiny "near Steamboat Rock, Grundy County, Iowa." After living most of his life in Iowa he is now, at 63, a large-landed resident of West Virginia. His interest and energies—as schoolmaster, lawyer, editor, author—have been intense and abundant, centering chiefly on history, politics and the lot of the farmer. His public service has ranged from counsel for the Citizens Committee of Sioux City, when he "prosecuted boodlers" in 1894, to membership on the Federal Farm Loan Board (1916) and head of the Far East Red Cross Commission (1920). Besides his fiction, Mr. Quick has written much of a practical nature—on agricultural problems (*The Real Trouble With the Farmer*), on rural education (*The Brown Mouse*), on American inland waterways.

* * *

Black feelings

THE QUAINT COMPANIONS — Leonard Merrick—*Dutton* ($2.50).

To find Leonard Merrick treating of miscegenation is something of a shock, like seeing an amiable young lepidopterist drop his butterfly net and go in for heavyweight pugilism.

Elisha Lee was a large black English Negro. His big soft tenor voice made him rich, enabled him to smoke fat cigars, wear silk socks, fur overcoats, diamond rings, roses. But Elisha Lee was lonely, both as animal and artist. He wanted a white woman to love him. And when he obtained pretty Ownie Tremlett for his wife it was only because she could not resist vulgar luxury in the face of frowsy widowhood in Brighton. They soon hated each other bitterly and a weakling mulatto baby was the core of their hate. Lee drank and died. Ownie reverted to a frowsy lodging house and dyed her hair.

Then the tale begins again with the mulatto weakling, David Lee, in whom the soul of a poet grew. His poems won him the love of a deformed little country mouse, Hebe, who painted pathetic pictures, wrote him beautiful letters and cowered from his sight for shame of her crumpled body. He cowered from her sight for shame of his color, and all the more so when she impulsively sent him a picture of her lovely sister, in place of her own likeness. When Hebe discovered David's secret, she loved him notwithstanding. When he discovered hers, his bitterness was vile. He recovered, but without much grace, and this second climax is shaky. The baseless sentimentality with which it breaks off, cannot, however, alter the validity of the black Elisha.

* * *

More Moore

CONVERSATIONS IN EBURY STREET—George Moore — *Boni, Liveright* — ($2.50).

From the library edition of his works Mr. George Moore withdrew his book of criticism, *Impressions and Opinions*, substituted the present volume of conversations "to revive a form in which criticism can be conducted more agreeably than in the essay." To 121 Ebury Street, London, he invites his friends: Walter de la Mare, John Freeman, Granville Barker, Edmund Gosse, many others. Graciously, in the candlelight, by his comfortable hearth, he spins for them the shining web of his prose. Hardy is damned; Balzac exalted; one learns that the writing of George Eliot is "without pleasure," that boiled chicken has never appeared on the table of George Moore, that the Lady of Shalott, is the one poem whereby "poor Tennyson" justifies his existence, that shad, the finest of all fish, has not been eaten in London in the last fifty years. "I cannot write," says Mr. Moore. "I have lost my taste for reading; I can only think." Someone recently stated that Mr. Moore had pimples on his soul. That, though not easily demonstrable, may very well be. There are none, however, on his intellect, and he thinks in singularly clear and beautiful English.

*THE INVISIBLE WOMAN—Herbert Quick—*Bobbs Merrill* ($2.00).

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THE THEATRE

New Plays

The Harem. David Belasco received from the French Government the cross of the Legion of Honor for distinguished contributions to the advancement of Art. A few days later, he produced one of the cheapest plays of his career. The critics wrote vaguely favorable reports, possibly thanks to the Belasco tradition, possibly thanks to the popularity of Lenore Ulric.

The piece is a water-color replica of *The Guardsman* with strident coloring where subtlety was essential. A husband works busily at his amours through a yellow satin bedroom scene and discovers that the masked lady is his wife. Against a bedroom background that would rouse envy in the heart of Cecil DeMille, Miss Ulric displays extensively what Percy Hammond deftly dubbed her "creamy torso." Details of domestic intimacy are dealt about in handfuls. It is all completely artificial, like a luxuriously frosted cake with tasteless layers. Miss Ulric's playing in a part widely afield from he gamineries of *Kiki* is as engaging s possible under the thankless circumstances.

Alexander Woolcott—"A perfumed and bawdy farce."

Gilbert W. Gabriel—"About as much delicacy as the Mann Act—farce laid on in broad and loosely-stitched strips."

• • •

Close Harmony. Dorothy Parker is known chiefly for her satiric agility in verse (*Hate Songs,* etc.). Elmer Rice is variously familiar as the author of *On Trial* and *The Adding Machine.* Together they have turned out a telling transcript of existence as it is endured in the suburbs.

Ed Graham has a wife whose querulous goodness is an echo of a middle-class marriage which has been running twelve years and needs winding up. Next door lives Belle Sheridan, former chorus girl struggling with a shaky husband. Ed and Belle fall in love through the course of one expertly edited afternoon alone. They are about to run away. At the high point of their adventure, Ed's offensive little daughter is kicked in the stomach by a neighbor's urchin. Ed loses his grip and reenters his domestic temple of despair, psychologically renovated by the crisis.

The complacency of small minds is the maddening target against which the play is driven, but poor dramatics often veer the strident arrow of philosophy from its course. Interesting, it may not be popular.

Stark Young—"All compact with parallels and full of grim gaiety, domesticity and dull fates."

• • •

Music Box Revue. Down in the dingy dance halls of the Bowery there lived and made his living a certain waiter. Between trays of beer he stepped to the smoky center of the floor and sang ballads of the day. Some inner impulse set him to fingering the yellow keys of the piano. He manu-

IRVING BERLIN

Down in the dingy dance halls—

factured tunes. The strummer-boy era was just opening. He manufactured *Alexander's Ragtime Band* and put aside his trays of beer. Last winter, he manufactured *What'll I Do,* to many the most appealing popular song ever written. Last week, he produced *The Music Box Revue,* called by Alexander Woollcott the greatest he has ever seen. Who is this singing waiter? Who but Irving Berlin?

Detailing a revue is like explaining why the Henderson's dinner was good or bad. There are always the customary courses. In the *Music Box,* the quality is inevitably excellent, the chefs competent and the distributors expensive. The outcome is this year, as usual, a tidy and entertaining feast.

A scene of waving fans against a black velvet background, an Alice in Wonderland interlude, a live bear, a shift of lights which turns the cast from white to black, the pantomime of a ballet dancer's home, Fannie Brice, Grace Moore, Bobby Clark, Oscar Shaw, Ula Sharon are in the picture. The music of the erstwhile waiter is the light that lightens it.

Badges. To a nation of puzzle-probers, this ingeniously deceptive combination should obtain an ample hearing. To unweave the plot before your eyes would require several assistants from the circulation department and a committee of subscribers to appear and certify that the narrative implements are without trickery. Therefore let it be said that detectives, stolen bonds, an accused woman, some terrible crooks, shots in the dark and all the rest of the black devices of the melodramatists are in action. Tempered with a fine supply of humor, the proceedings should suffice to interest all but the hardest hearted. Chiefly responsible is the amiably helpless Gregory Kelly. The halting awkwardness, the small cracked voice and all the multiplication of mannerisms he employed in *Seventeen* are pleasantly in evidence. He plays the graduate of a correspondence school for detectives. Does he find the bonds? Did you ever hear of a correspondence school detective on the stage who didn't?

Percy Hammond—"Another of those trick melodramas with a trick bottom."

• • •

Paolo and Francesca. Stephen Phillips, late master of prose and blank-verse, is probably much better beneath the library lamp than he is in the harsh white spotlight of production. This poetic version of the old, old story enlisted the activities of some of the best of our players, was mounted in discerning luxury and presented to the population for special matinees. It dragged.

Old brother Giovanni marries lovely Francesca. Young brother Paolo falls in love with her. With all due tragedy the lovers finally die. Claude King made rather a cardboard character of big brother. Little brother Paolo glowed under the touch of Morgan Farley but never quite caught fire. Phyllis Povah was miscast. Helen Ware as the acid confidant of old brother gave the most complete interpretation.

• • •

The Student Prince. A large male chorus swings steins in the air and opens the college drinking chant. The prince in disguise falls in love with a waitress. Excellent voices, elaborate scenery, a seasoning humor and easily audible music are comfortably combined.

• • •

The Little Clay Cart. That curious little back alley theatre, the Neighborhood Playhouse, pushed its memorable *Grand Street Follies* out of the way to do a Hindu play. A Hindu play sounds formidable, clogged with dead bodies floating down the Ganges and that sort of thing. As a matter of fact, most of the *CART* is comic. There are courtesans and kings, several scenes, no dramatic pyramiding as we know it.

Rare colorings and scents of strange philosophies mingle swiftly with the laughter. Altogether a shrewd and sensitive experiment.

. . .

Princess April. One small and exceptionally amusing young lady, Dorothy Appleby by name; one prima donna of established repute, Tessa Kosta; one chorus that could dance; two or three tunes designed for repetition; and an exceptionally futile book. This is the sum of *Princess April*. So leaden a liability is this same book, so halting the hilarity, that the production is of doubtful destiny.

. . .

Lady, Be Good. When two or three people such as Fred and Adele Astaire and Walter Catlett are gathered together in the name of entertainment, the entertainment must be worthy of the name. *Lady, Be Good* is very good INDEED. Assisting the leaders is Cliff Edwards, who makes the simple ukelele an instrument of violent versatility, an agile and pictorial chorus, brilliant settings by Normal Bel-Geddes and music by George Gershwin. And, as if this weren't enough, the producers broke nearly all precedent and bought a large stock of new and most amusing jokes. "You're so beautiful," says Mr. Catlett to a certain lady, "that there have been complaints about you."

. . .

The Man in Evening Clothes. When a good idea falls to pieces like a human character suddenly crumbling, the spectacle is decidedly distressing. Such was the fate of a good idea in Henry Miller's production. In the first act, the bailiff gave the impecunious count only one suit from all his belongings. He chose his evening clothes and set out to find his fate. Of all the amusing whirligigs of drama that might have come tumbling out of this conception, few were employed.

. . .

Cornerstone

Last week, Governor Smith of New York journeyed down the Hudson to Manhattan to lay one of the numerous cornerstones for which the gubernatorial trowel is thought appropriate. It was the cornerstone of a theatre, a new home for the New York Theatre Guild, paid for by the Guild's $500,000 bond issue without the aid of any rich "good fairies." Six years ago, the Theatre Guild consisted only of a few theatre enthusiasts with $500 in cash and a desire "to produce plays of a character not ordinarily given a hearing by the commercial managers." Many a movement has had more initial assets, few have had less. In Manhattan, a movement of this kind in dramatics has usually become invisible after six years.

The Theatre Guild grew out of such a movement, to wit, the Washington Square Players, who led a desultory corporate existence and disbanded at the War's outbreak. Some of the Players came together in 1919, started afresh as the Guild, began producing in the Garrick Theatre. Theatreland cocked its eye at *John Ferguson* by St. John Ervine, the Guild's second offering; kept the eye cocked when Masefield's *The Faithful* and Ervine's *Jane Clegg* appeared the next year; declared that the "art theatre" had achieved new and notable dimensions in the U. S. when the Guild gave *Heartbreak House, Mr. Pim Passes By* and *Liliom* among other plays of its third season. With *He Who Gets Slapped, Ambush, Back to Methuselah, R.U.R., Peer Gynt, The Adding Machine, The Devil's Disciple, Fata Morgana* and still others the Guild continued its conquest of an ever-growing public that looks to it for all that is broadly and deeply discerning in U. S. stage production.

The Guild's Board of Managers, responsible for its choice of plays and general policy, consists of "a banker, a lawyer, an actress, an artist, a producer and a playwright"; that is, in the same order, Maurice Wertheim, Lawrence Langner, Helen Westley, Lee Simonson, Theresa Helburn, and Philip Moeller. Of these, Theresa Helburn, tireless and ubiquitous Executive Director and Mrs. Westley, an accomplished actress of vigorous originality, were the pair chiefly accountable for the birth and rise of the Guild. Finding the theatre "frankly commercial," the Guild has never posed as a society of pure artists.

. . .

Some years ago, wealthy, public-spirited Manhattanites sought to create a theatre similar to that which the Guild has become. They called their project the New Theatre and spent much money. The New Theatre has languished, but one of its backers was among those who made speeches over the Guild's cornerstone. This was Otto H. Kahn, Manhattan Mæcenas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera Co. Said he of the Guild Theatre: "It is impressive . . . eloquent . . . that this building was erected not by the munificence of a rich man or the support of the municipality, but by the confidence, the loyalty and the eager interest of those whom you have made your patrons."

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Romola. There was a general readjusting of critical values after the advent of *Romola*. It began to be admitted publicly, and by great men, that Lillian Gish is the best of all the picture actresses. True, she does not twang the public heart strings as loudly and as often as Gloria Swanson. Yet she has undoubtedly the most distinguished record of the sisterhood—*Birth of a Nation, Broken Blossoms, Way Down East, Orphans of the Storm, The White Sister*. There are those who say that, with David W. Griffith and Charles Chaplin, she completes the trio of the only true artists of the screen.

The Florence that George Eliot found in Italy and fashioned for her novel *Romola* has been recaptured by the camera. Amazingly beautiful photography of the strange old sleepy city on the Arno is, next to Miss Gish's playing, the feature of the narrative. Opening with a galley-slave ship scene, the escape of the villain, his marriage with the blind Bardi's daughter, his betrayal of her, his denial of his aged father, his death, follow the outline of the story.

. . .

Greed. Eric Von Stroheim is the boy that used to do the dirty work, the villain. He acts no more. As a director, he still believes in dirty work. *Greed* is taken for Frank Norris's gold-digging story, *McTeague*, and reeks with realism; Von Stroheim relies on reeking pictures. He makes an actor pick his nose. Von Stroheim relies on reeking pictures. The No. 1 actor is a brute (Gibson Gowland) married to a grasping wife. The final episode of death in the desert carries a brutal film to a brilliantly brutal climax.

. . .

North of 36. Like *The Covered Wagon*, it is a Western story; like *The Covered Wagon*, it employs Lois Wilson and Ernest Torrence for two of the leading players. Unlike *The Covered Wagon*, it employs cattle instead of prairie schooners; and again, unlike that extraordinary film, it fails notably to mix history and drama in the right proportions. The play is a saga of the cattlemen, a panorama of miles of prairie where trailed the endless herds of long horns. A villain—you know he is the villain because he shot an Indian girl while she was bathing in the creek—is in the competent hands of Noah Beery.

. . .

Circe the Enchantress. Mae Murray has only one point in life after all, and that is to wear gowns. Certainly she is not an actress. Certainly the story, even if Ibanez did write it specially for her, is the worn-out stencil of the wild woman fascinating the solemn, godly hero. Anyway, Mae Murray wears gowns.

. . .

Christine of the Hungry Heart. A simple story pointing a moral usually gets utterly lost in Hollywood. Too many tears and a bathing party normally indicate simplicity and the moral. *Christine*, dealing in sincerity, is an exception. It argues the old theme of a man's work and a man's wife, and how much time he should give to each. It takes *Christine* (Florence Vidor) three husbands to reach her decision.

MUSIC

Jenufa

For the first time in the U. S., *Jenufa*, opera by Leos Janáček, Czecho-Slovakian composer, was given at the Metropolitan. Grand were the persons of the cast; gorgeous the scenery; the music clever, racy, innocent of melody. In the title rôle was yellow-haired Maria Jeritza; Mmes. Margaret Matzenauer and Kathleen Howard and Messrs. Rudolf Laubenthal and Martin Ohman supported her. A grand house applauded. Critics commended.

Plot. In a Moravian village lived Jenufa, the prettiest girl in the countryside, in whose grey glance lodged witchery. She was loved by Stewa, village stew, and by his brother Laca, an honorable gaffer, who deplored the low-lived ways of Stewa. Without virtue himself, Stewa appropriates Jenufa's. Months go by. She gives birth to a difficulty. Jenufa's stepmother pleads with Stewa. Will he not make Jenufa an Honest Woman? No, he will not, for Laca, in scorn and spite, has slashed Jenufa's cheek with a knife that her beauty may be blemished and his brother find her fair no longer. Stew Stewa falls in love with another lady. Laca calls on the stepmother. He would marry the girl himself, he says, but damme, he cannot stomach the child. Whereupon the stepmother, on a black winter's night, drugs Jenufa, steals out hugger-mugger into the dark and drowns the bastard in an icy brook. On the day of the marriage feast, the ice thaws, peasants discover a disfigured bundle in the sedge. Stepmother is led off to jail, but iron bars make no cage for her. Her daughter is an Honest Woman.

Composer. Leos Janáček composed this opera in 1901. It was first performed in Brünn in 1904; received its first recognition when it was produced in Prague in 1916. Janáček, now a celebrity, abhors saccharine melody in opera.

"Madame Jeritza, in the title rôle, a picture of fresh, rustic loveliness, acted and sang with never-failing variety and vitality" (*The New York World*). According to *The New York Times*, her Jenufa is "undoubtedly one of her finest accomplishments."

Janáček, the composer, and Jeritza are compatriots. **Jeritza was** born and brought up in Brünn, the little town in Czecho-Slovakia where Janáček has spent the greater part of his life. She made her operatic début in Olmütz, from there she went to the Vienna *Volksoper* (People's Opera) and thence to the *Hofoper* (Imperial Court Opera). She would **have** come to the U. S. in 1914, but the War intervened and her Metropolitan **début was** postponed to 1921. Out of a potential repertoire of some fifty-odd rôles—including German, French and Italian operas—she has appeared in ten at the Metropolitan. She is especially lauded for her Elisabeth in *Tannhaüser*, Elsa in *Lohengrin*, Tosca in *Tosca*. Jenufa is now added to the list.

© *Elzin*

MARIA JERITZA
A compatriot of Janacek

* * *

Bells

On Christmas day in the morning, bellringers spit on their hands; they catch hold of the ropes that go up into rimed steeples. "Ding dong," goes the first faint and shaken bell; swallows leap out of the belfry. "Ding, dong," peals the carillon, its notes dropping into the air like stones into water.

The poetry of bell effects has always appealed to composers for the piano. In Borodin's *Au Couvent*, a bell tolls for 18 measures, silvery, gentle, relentless; Debussy composed an intricately sophisticated pattern for bells in his *Japanese Temple Gongs;* stern bells crash and roll in Tschaikowsky's *1812 Overture;* sleigh bells jingle like hard, gay laughter in his *Troika* (Op. 37, No. 11); bells happily pious tinkle in the *Celeste* of Korngold's *Die Tote Stadt;* the profound and icy-hearted Kremlin bell booms in Rachmaninoff's *Prelude* (Op. 3, No. 2). Many are the other great composers who have written bell-music.

To play these movements adequately is a difficult technical feat. It requires an attack now crisp as frosty air, now heavy and lingering to catch the humming overtone of a big bell's voice. On Christmas day, in grey cathedral closes, in the belfries of State Houses, many bells will sound that are too heavy to be swayed by any bellringers, no matter how much they caper or warm their fingers. Biggest of all was the great bell of Moscow, cast around 1734, now used as the dome of a chapel. Other big bells are those of Burma, weight, 260,000 lb.; Peking, 130,000 lb.; House of Parliament, London, 30,000 lb.; Montreal Cathedral, 28,560 lb.; Notre Dame, Paris, 28,672 lb.; St. Peter's, Rome, 18,600 lb.; St. Paul's, London, 11,470 lb.

* * *

Verlaine

Paul Verlaine, famed French poet, loved a girl "with a long, pale face, a lisp and a threat of embonpoint." She had, he said, a capacity for incurable grudges. When Verlaine, jugged for drunkenness, lay in prison in Paris in 1870, she brought him a meat pie. He ate, praised. She had always understood, she said, that rats made savoury eating if a man were hungry. Verlaine divorced her.

Long before this untoward incident, he had loved her truly, had written for her a group of deathless love poems, *La Bonne Chanson.* One of these, a lover's serenade in the dawn, which begins *"Avant que tu ne t'en ailles,"* was set to music 23 years ago by C. M. Loeffler, an Alsatian-American. It was played by the Boston Symphony in 1902, revised, played again by the same orchestra in 1918. Last week, in Manhattan, it was performed by the Philharmonic under the direction of Willem Van Hoogstraten. Once more the marvelously skilful orchestration, the beauty of the music, cold as the fires of Verlaine's "pâle étoile du matin," was lauded by critics.

* * *

Szymanowski

In Carnegie Hall, Manhattan, the Philadelphia Orchestra gave a concert. Leopold Stokowski, a detached and patrician figure with a perfect back, lifted his eyebrows at the audience, his baton at the orchestra. Unrivaled is the popularity of the Philadelphia Orchestra this year; unapproached the position of Conductor Stokowski. Novelty of this concert was the playing, for the first time in the U. S., of a violin concerto by Karol von Szymanowski which the composer dedicated to *"mon ami,"* Violinist Paul Kochanski. *Ami* Kochanski was there himself, chin on instrument, to play the solo part.

* * *

Toti Dal Monte

Last week, at the Metropolitan Opera House, Manhattan, Mme. Toti dal Monte, Venetian soprano, made her début. Because of the liberal praise accorded her when, with the Chicago Opera Company, she made her first U. S. appearance a month ago, critics

regarded her interestedly. As Lucia di Lammermoor, ever-distressed lady who goes mad in her attempt to sound like a flute, Mme. Dal Monte cadenzaed, bravuraed, languished, trilled, palpitated. Her hands were expressive, her figure squat, her voice limpid. Loud, long was the applause. "Cordial," the critics termed it, reserving their other adjective, "unprecedented," for dead débuts, for débuts to come.

. . .

In London

In London, the Royal Philharmonic Society gave its first concert of the season. Wilhelm Furtwängler, famed German who will fill a guest engagement with the New York Philharmonic this year (TIME, Dec. 8), was the conductor. Old is the Royal Philharmonic Society. When it opened its season 100 years ago, Beethoven's *Piano Concerto in C Minor* was played for the first time in England.

. . .

Offer

To the U. S. Government an offer was made last week. Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge of Manhattan and Pittsfield, Mass., said that she would give $60,000 for the erection of a small auditorium "for the encouragement of chamber music," to be attached to the Library of Congress. She further offered to make an endowment to increase the music resources of the Library. Herbert Putnam, transmitting Mrs. Coolidge's offer to Congress for consideration, declared that, if accepted, it would fill "a long-felt need."

ART

In Jerusalem

In Jerusalem lives Mr. Abel Pann. He paints pictures, he reads the Bible. His works are hung in the Luxembourg, the Chicago Art Museum, the National Museum of Jerusalem. His thoughts are in the Holy Land. Long has he cherished in his brain the images of the kings and prophets of his people in the old time: Absalom's body, slim as a spear, twisting from the bough on which his dark hair tangled; Moses listening rapt to the voice of God. Unlike that nameless artist who exhibited a blank canvas, declaring that it showed the Israelites Crossing the Red Sea—the Sea pushed back, the Israelites just passed over, the Egyptians not yet come up—Mr. Pann of Jerusalem paints the pictures that his heart perceives. He has set himself the task of illustrating the Bible. Already he has finished 125 pictures, covering Genesis and the beginning of Exodus. Said he:

"I have always felt it a reproach that almost every nation has produced its painter of the Bible except the one whose genius created that wonderful Book."

RELIGION

Federal Council

As it does every four years, the brain and sinew of the Protestant communions of the U. S. came all together as the Federal Council of

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SAMUEL PARKES CADMAN
"The hour has struck"

Churches of Christ in America—this year, in Atlanta, Ga.

Officers. Robert E. Speer, retiring President, opened the convention: "The last four years, in spite of doctrinal discussions, have witnessed a steady advance in the coöperative action of the churches. . . . There is no difference in view in the churches as to their main and central business of bringing human life under the lordship of Christ."

In behalf of the delegates, a Near East Relief worker presented Dr. Speer with a gavel. The worker declared this gavel had been made by children of Nazareth in a little shop across the street from the site of Joseph's carpenter shop.

The new President elected was Samuel Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn.

An Englishman, son and grandson of Methodist ministers, Dr. Cadman devoted his scholarly efforts at Richman College, London, to Philology and the Classics. He was ordained at 26, after study at Illinois Wesleyan. In his handling of his second pastorate (at Yonkers, N. Y.), he exhibited a genius for organizing that lifted him high and brought under his hand four Manhattan churches. The Brooklyn call came in 1901, to the Central Congregational Church. He is known as a pulpit orator, widely read, hard of head, a man whose breadth of information (his specialty is the Oxford Movement) keeps abreast of his breadth of interest (his hobby is collecting antique chinaware and furniture).

Reports. The Council's Committee on Policy made its recommendations:

"The need of a great evangelistic upheaval is undeniable. Why should it not come now?"

The functions of the churches "to meet great human emergencies in their own name" had been resigned to other hands. Was this well?

The educational and research efforts of the Council should be heightened.

The coming four years would call for constant study of "the relations of our American evangelical churches to the churches of other lands"—Asia, Latin America, Europe, The East.

The place of women in the work of the Council should be studied.

The Administrative Committee reported on its plans for a great national conference on the Christian way of life. Said Dr. John M. Moore of Brooklyn: "The idea has crossed the sea" (reference to England's conference at Birmingham last spring on Christian Politics, Economics and Citizenship known as Capec).

Addresses. The delegates lent their ears to the addresses that occupied six days of sessions, morning, afternoon and night.

¶ Sir Willoughby Dickinson: "We must be ready to fight, pacifist though we may be. We have got to attack war as a sin . . . It is to the simple, God-fearing people we must appeal."

¶ Professor Plato C. Durham, President of the Atlanta Christian Council: "We propose to wipe out the Mason Dixon Line from the Kingdom of Heaven. We shall Christianize our race relations."

¶ Bishop Warren A. Candler of Atlanta: "Evangelistic Christianity is the surety of our country and the hope of the world."

¶ Cyrus E. Woods, onetime U. S. Ambassador to Japan (in a letter): "The Japanese Exclusion Act was an international disaster of the first magnitude."

¶ The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer of Cairo: "Christianity and Islam face each other as rivals for world domination."

¶ Rev. Dr. Adolf Keller of Zurich, Switzerland, and Professor Julius H. Richter of the University of Berlin ascribed the poverty of European Protestantism to disestablishment resulting from revolutions and depreciation of currencies.

¶ Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court: "War must be outlawed if humanity is to survive."

¶ Rev. Thornton Whaling of Louis-

ville, Ky., moderator of the Southern Presbyterian Churches: "Christ is the solution of all moral and spiritual problems. . . . Social reforms are the results and are truly secondary to the spiritual mission of the churches."

¶ Governor William E. Sweet of Colorado: "The most urgent question before the nations of the world today is the establishment of universal peace."

¶ Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, chief of the National Council of Congregational Churches: "The growth of secret organizations confessing Christian purposes and seeking to effect them by un-Christian methods and so defeating their purpose, is a nemesis upon the free churches of America resulting from their failure to realize their essential unity."

Dr. Cadman, in his "official sermon" to the Council, said that, some time in the "far future," all forms of Protestantism and Roman and Greek Catholicism would be "sublimated in one great faith." . . . "The hour has struck," said he, "for the condemnation of war."

Came also William J. Bryan, made a masterly denunciation of war, submitted a peace plan.

. . .

Union

Union Seminary, largest theological workshop in the U. S., famed for recondite scholarship and "heretics," has been seeking an endowment of four millions. Lately, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, noted Unionite, returned from a swing around the country bearing with him a goodly portion of the sum, including the munificence of Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburgh. A fortnight ago, Mrs. Louise Carnegie, widow of historic Andrew, added $100,000 to the total.

Ecclesiastically free, situated in one of the world's most densely populated centres of study (Upper Manhattan), sworn to a liberal policy and proud of a liberal tradition, Union has directed its appeal to "thoughtful and liberal-minded people . . . at the moment when theological education is receiving the most severe criticism within our memory."

MEDICINE

In Denmark

When a man, ridden with an incurable malady, begs his doctor to kill him, no medical man can administer this last, inexorable and most gentle medicine without risking prosecution for murder, for manslaughter. Last week a bill was introduced into the Parliament of Denmark to permit medical Danes to prescribe death "if the action is undertaken in order to release a hopelessly sick person from severe and inevitable suffering."

Fact is, many poor folk in many countries fear that if they go to the hospital they will get the "black pill."

Fact also is, that in Scandinavia and in Germany it is common custom to administer fatal doses of morphine when two or more physicians agree that a case attended with extreme suffering is incurable. But a bill to legalize this practice failed in Germany three years ago.

. . .

Voiceless Speech

Before a gathering of skeptics, members of the Baltimore Medical Society, stood three voiceless men. They had been brought there by Dr. J. E. Mackenty of the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital to demonstrate an invention of his whereby, he claims, the voiceless may speak. These voiceless ones had been operated on for cancer of the throat; their larynxes removed. They were unable to breathe through their noses. Instead, they obtained air through holes cut in their necks. Over these air-holes they wore pads invented by Dr. Mackenty, from which tubes went up to mechanisms made in the simulacrum of the human vocal cords. A stubby tube like a pipe-stem in the mouth of each mute man enabled him to modulate the curious articulations made possible by the apparatus. The mutes addressed the skeptical surgeons. Audibly, precisely, they droned commonplace words in unearthly monotones. Dr. Mackenty claims that his invention would save the lives of many who yearly refuse to undergo operations, that might save their lives, for fear of losing their speech. The surgeons, astounded, were still skeptical.

. . .

Trachoma

Trachoma is an inflammatory disease of the eye. For centuries, it has been prevalent in different parts of Asia, especially in China and the Malayan Archipelago; in Egypt and other parts of Africa; in the Balkans, Austria, Hungary, Germany and other parts of Europe. Such is its character that the man who suffers from it burrows in darkness, and lives out his life (for the disease is generally incurable) in dread of the light. Any brightness scars the nerves of the brain like molten metal. Great efforts have been made to keep the disease out of the U. S.; it has nevertheless crept in. Over 70,000 Amerindians are reported to have it. It is most common in the Alleghenies, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois. Last week, it was suggested that trachoma be made a subject of special research at the Wilmer Institute for Diseases of the Eye, now being built by the Johns Hopkins Hospital and Medical School, Baltimore, Md. Said Dr. John McMullen, trachoma expert: "It is a dreadful disease. I saw a girl once who had kept her arm over her eye for 18 years—so long that it was rigid in this position, and could not be moved."

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EDUCATION

Symposium

Because a foreigner might well mistake the football stadium for the fortress or temple of U. S. education, the editors of *The New Student*, intercollegiate clip-sheet, published a symposium on the stadium's significance.

The editors asked of excitable Henrik Willem Van Loon, whilom college professor. Said he: "It is really quite useless, my writing upon this subject. Whenever I open my mouth and say something about football, the answering chorus is, 'Oh well, but how could we expect a poor foreigner to understand our national game?' . . . I have nothing against the stadia (or stadiums or stadiumses, or whatever you wish to call them in an un-Greek age). This is a free world. Go ahead and build all the stadiums and hooch-factories and bawdey-houses you wish, but do not build them on the campus . . . Of course I know the usual answer; the cheering crowds, the gay sights, the strong virile he-men, idolizing the even stronger, more virile he-coach, the grand young future before the boy that makes the winning punt, admitted straightway to a prominent position as bond-chaser in Lee Higginson's well-known counting-house . . . They [the s. v. he-men] are fed warmed-over editorials by Doc. Crane about 'Jesus on the Bleachers' and 'Saint Paul on the Field of Battle,' and this may account for the fact that they cheat with a sort of early-Christian simplicity which is almost touching . . ."

The editors asked of Coach Zuppke, football teacher of Illinois University and the famed "Red" Grange. Said he: "'Why should men play football?' To learn 49 Dont's which develop control of self and to develop 51 Do's which develop controlled initiative guided by the above 49 Dont's. To learn when to express oneself with abandonment and to get the habit of finishing after one has made the start. To realize as soon in life as possible that everything has its price."

Said a typical young graduate: "Football is a product of our youth as a people. It gives us an outlet for our animalism far less injurious than war. I need and enjoy that outlet . . . "

Said Heywood Broun, journeyman, in ruminations after the rainy Harvard-Yale game of 1924: "The game must have become tied up in the minds of many with some precious symbol. Attendance was a rite. To stay away would be heretical, to leave before the end would smack of infidelism. At the moment I can think of no other activity in America, religious, social, or political, which could possibly induce so large a crowd to endure so much suffering and discomfort. . . . It is extremely useful to the world to have recurring proof that 70,000 people can all get excited about something at the same time . . ."

Said the *Amherst Student* in an editorial: "The college is at best but the reflection of the society which created it. . . . The tentacles of materialism have by imperceptible degrees come to encircle the Nation. As a phase of this change, into the college inevitably came men who had been reared in the new code. They tended to scoff at the intangible benefits of learning . . . In their own interest they altered the college . . . founded social clubs, enlarged athletic activity, fired the publications with renewed vigor, evolved elaborate regulations for managerial appointments, stressed competition . . . It was the era of organization . . . A return to the standards of the past century is urged . . . But first the country must change. In the meantime, to attempt to arrest natural courses is vanity. . . . Yet all things pass, even materialism."

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JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL
Diplomatic chief

. . .

Addressing himself to Yale Alumni in Rhode Island, James Rowland Angell, diplomatic chief executive of Yale University, assured his hearers that a new era was at hand in which universities would not concentrate upon the development of the student's mind to the exclusion of his other capacities. "No man has greater influence over a larger number of students than the football coach or coach of crew," said Dr. Angell; then marked the necessity for having in these spots at Yale "men of the same high type that we select as members of our academic faculty."

. . .

Duke

Suddenly from the picturesque valley town of Charlotte, N. C., came one of the most amazing announcements in the history of education, and, indeed, of philanthrophy.

James Buchanan Duke gave $40,000,000.

This sum is in trust. Each year 20% of the income must be returned to the trust until the total amounts to $80,000,000.

The remaining income is to be distributed according to the following percentages:

Duke University	32%
Hospitals	32%
Orphans (white, black)	10%
Methodist Churches in North Carolina (building)	6%
Methodist Churches (maintaining)	4%
Preachers' pensions	2%
Davidson College (Presbyterian)	5%
Furman Univ. (Baptist)	5%
Smith Univ. (colored)	4%
	100%

There is now no Duke University. If Trinity College at Durham, N. C., will change its name to Duke, it will get the money. If not, there will be a new university in North Carolina.

The Carolinas are the beneficiaries of the trust, for there was the cradle of the Duke tobacco fortune.

Excerpts from the statement announcing the trust:

"I have selected Duke University as one of the principal objects of this trust because I recognize that education, when conducted along sane and practical lines as opposed to dogmatic and theoretical lines, is, next to religion, the greatest stabilizing influence.

"And I advise that the courses at this institution be arranged first with special reference to the training of preachers, teachers, lawyers and physicians, because these are most in the public eye and by precept and example can do most to uplift mankind. And, second, to instruction in chemistry, economics and history, especially the lives of the great earth, because I believe that such subjects will most help to develop our resources, increase our wisdom and promote human happiness."

A unique specification of the trust (which will be administered by a self-perpetuating body of fifteen, composed at first of relatives and friends) is that the $40,000,000 shall be kept, as far as possible, invested in the Southern Power System. Mr. Duke:

"In my study of the subject I have observed how such utilization of a natural resource which otherwise would run into waste in the sea and not remain and increase as the forest would, both gives impetus to industrial life and provides a safe and enduring investment for capital."

. . .

Gloomy?

The contest, John Jay Chapman *vs.* "The Aggression of Rome," continued.

John Jay Chapman, graduate of Harvard, resident of Manhattan, author and publicist, is a man of intensity, energy. What he believes, he believes passionately. His right arm is off at the elbow. Few have the exact reasons for this, but it is commonly believed that, for having struck a friend (or teacher), Mr. Chapman did penance by thrusting his right arm into a blazing furnace.

Last month, Mr. Chapman addressed an open letter to Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, calling the attention of the latter to phrases employed by Car-

SCRIBNER HOLIDAY BOOKS—A VARIED LIST

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By JOHN GALSWORTHY

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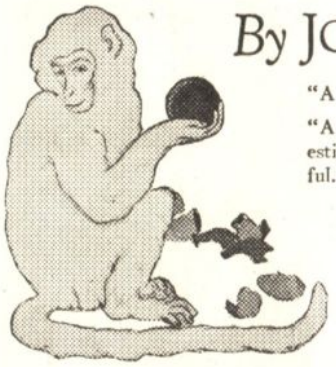
—HARRY HANSEN in the *Chicago Daily News.*

"I like 'The White Monkey' unreservedly. It's my notion of a novel for anybody and everybody. It is a good story, an excellent story, easy to read and . . . worth reading."
—FANNY BUTCHER in the *Chicago Tribune.*



"A delightful novel."—*New York Tribune.*

"A fascinating story, exquisitely done, engaging, interesting, and, as is usual with Mr. Galsworthy, thoughtful." —*New York Evening Post.*

"The White Monkey" is Mr. Galsworthy's first novel in three years. A book which is being read and discussed throughout the English-speaking world, it is hard to conceive of a novel which would be more acceptable as a gift. $2.00

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THE NEEDLE'S EYE — By ARTHUR TRAIN

A prominent critic says: "He has taken the rich material furnished by the families of J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller (chiefly) and has welded all that is most characteristic in a harmonious whole—the Grahams of New York. . . . These Grahams of 'The Needle's Eye' are a gorgeous collection, and one can no more leave them after making first acquaintance than one can refrain from reading his morning newspaper. . . . Great stuff, Mr. Train!" $2.00

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MATTRESS

dinal O'Connell of Boston in dedicating a Catholic church near the gates of Harvard University. The Cardinal had said: "Some centuries ago, some of the great schools of Europe, like Oxford and Cambridge, forgot their duty to their mother." Of Harvard, the Cardinal had said that, if she "had the old faith of Christ for which she was sup-

© *Paul Thompson*

JOHN JAY CHAPMAN
He rebuked a Cardinal

posed to have been erected, her influence would be tremendous, and we [i. e., the Roman Catholics] would be the first to gather round her. . . . This temple of God represents the whole truth, the real truth. . . . Life can dispense with every other sort of half truth. So much for Harvard's boasted advantages."

Mr. Chapman called the Bishop's attention to "the customary silence with which such statements by Roman prelates are received in America. It is thought unkind and subversive for any Protestant to resent the claims made by the Roman curia, or even to call attention to them. The outspoken purpose of the Roman Church is to control American education." Later in his letter, Mr. Chapman referred to the election, some years ago, of a Catholic (James Byrne, of Manhattan) as one of the seven Fellows of Harvard. "Under present conditions of Protestant speechlessness, the presence of a Roman Catholic on the governing board of a non-Catholic college or school makes it impossible to discuss the great issue frankly."

With one exception (Owen Wister, of Philadelphia), the Harvard Fellows demurred at Mr. Chapman's identification of their colleague with "the outspoken purpose of the Roman Church." Ralph Adams Cram, Boston architect, Protestant, wrote to Mr. Chapman: "Will you . . . state explicitly where and when the Roman curia, or any other official body of the Roman Catholic Church, has declared it to be its 'outspoken purpose' to control American education? . . . I do formally challenge you to show cause for making your amazing statement. For my own part, I deny it explicitly."

Last week, Mr. Chapman answered Mr. Cram: "I refer you to the history of the papacy. . . . Let us look about us. We see the Roman Catholic Church in every branch of its discipline, whether in its universities, seminaries, schools, monasteries, convents or in the parochial commands that are read aloud in its churches, openly drilling its adherents into contempt for American institutions and especially proclaiming its intention to control our education . . . With regard to the Board of Fellows of Harvard . . . I call your attention to the fact that Bishop Lawrence has not yet noticed my letter."

. . .

Westerners

At Kansas City, Mo., Henry L. Doherty, public utilities man, speaking of selecting new executives for his extensive enterprises, declared: "I don't know why it is, but we always have better luck with Western men. Once in a while an Eastern university graduate makes good, but not so often. Approximately 90% . . . are products of the schools of the Middle West or West."

. . .

At Columbia

To the Biological Department of Columbia University, Manhattan, at the opening of the fall term, came a new teacher. Her last name was Rockefeller. Pressmen investigated, wrote stories about her, for it was found that she was Miss Isabel Roockefeller, grandniece of John D. Rockefeller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Rockefeller, of Manhattan.

. . .

"Anarchy"

Patrolman Patrick Powers, of Madison, Wis., found a man on his back porch at midnight. The man ran; Patrolman Powers cried, "Halt!", took a shot in the dark, killed Peter M. Posepny, Wisconsin University undergraduate. A jury acquitted Patrolman Powers of murder. Thereupon, the *Daily Cardinal*, Wisconsin undergraduate paper, published an editorial allegedly written by one Wesley Dunlap, of Salt Lake City. "We should like to see the police force tremble in its boots at the approach of a student. We should like to see terror thrown into their hearts when the word 'student' is mentioned."

There was trouble. Leaders of nine campus organizations declared the editorial misrepresented student feeling. The *Cardinal* board went into conclave. The Rev. Pastor Hengell of the university chapel declared that atheism and anarchy were abroad in the university and this was but an outcropping thereof. It was the kind of writing that led to the assassination of President McKinley, thought Pastor Hengell. Said he: "May it not lead some youthful student with a grandiose complex of mock heroics, to assassinate a Madison policeman?"

Millions

George Eastman, Kodak King, distributed his stock holdings in the Eastman concern, retaining only enough to enable him to participate actively in its management. The aggregate worth of these shares ($15,000,000) he divided as follows:

To Rochester University, $8,500,000.

To Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M. I. T.), $4,500,000.

To Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, $2,000,000.

Said Mr. Eastman: "I am now upward of 70. I would like to see the results from this money within my remaining years."*

LAW

Badger Game

At London in the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division, before Lord Justice Darling and a special jury composed of men and women, was heard a case legally described as Robinson v. Midland Bank, Limited. It was a civil action, but such were its ramifications that it involved the nephew of Lieutenant General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratrap Singh, Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, a single state in the northernmost part of India. Said *The Times:*

> Great writers have sometimes sought to paint the underworld. Not the most daring among them put upon canvas scenes more revolting or more despicable in the cold-blooded and sordid vices they display than several which the evidence in this case has depicted. The cynicism of most of the characters in the drama provokes laughter, but it is laughter of amazement and of scorn. There is something ludicrous in this naked parade of greed and of obscenity; and the predominant impression it leaves in minds not squeamish over common frailties is that of unmitigated repugnance and disgust.

Some time in 1919, the Maharaja of Kashmir decided that his nephew, Raja Sir Hari Singh, should go to Europe for a visit. To pay his expenses, nearly $4,000,000 was given to him.

Upon this European trip, Sir Hari took with him his aide-de-camp, one Captain C. W. Arthur, whose duty was to safeguard him from danger in all its forms. This position, virtually an appointment by the British Raj, calls for a man of incorruptible honor with the highest sense of duty.

The visit to the Royal Family over, Sir Hari remained in London for a short time before crossing over to Paris to disport himself. In this brief interval, he succumbed to the wiles of a certain bewitching Mrs. Robinson. Apparently, however, the Raja did not treat his lady-love with the liberality that she had expected. Therefore, according to the evidence given at the trial, she became implicated in a plot.

In a certain bed, in a certain hotel, in a certain part of Paris, Sir Hari and

*Mr. Eastman's public benefactions already include $5,000,000 to establish the Eastman School of Music at Rochester University, a total of $11,000,000 to M. I. T., the donation of a complete dental infirmary free to everyone in Rochester (TIME, March 31, MUSIC.)

William Allen White

has written "the most readable biography of the fall . . . Relentless, vigorous and penetrating; as absorbing as a novel," says the *Boston Herald* of his

Woodrow Wilson

Have You Read
History of the American Frontier
Frederic L. Paxson

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"Maudie" Robinson were comfortably settled when who should burst into the room but a man who said he was Mr. Robinson—and, as Gilbert said, "here's a pretty how d'y'do." The upshot of the incident was that the young Raja, frightened out of his life, as Lord Darling put it, was forced to part with two cheques for about $750,000 each in order to prevent divorce proceedings which would most certainly implicate him as corespondent and have incalculable repercussions back home in Kashmir.

Later, upon the advice of his solicitor, Sir Hari stopped payment on one of the cheques, but the other was cashed. One Hobbs, a reprobate solicitor, received the unstopped cheque and deposited it in the name of Robinson in a London Branch of the Midland Bank. Later, he withdrew the money, gave Robinson $125,000, divided the remaining $625,000 among the plotters.

In this year of grace, Robinson sought to recover all the money which had been deposited in the Bank, suing that institution for negligence in turning over the money to Hobbs without his authority upon the authority of two forged cheques. Alternately, he claimed damages. But the Bank affirmed, and was upheld by the Court, that Robinson to them was merely a fictitious name and that it was, therefore, entirely within its rights in returning the money to the depositor who represented himself to be Robinson. Furthermore, the Bank declared that, in point of fact, as the money belonged to a certain Eastern Potentate and was forced from him by duress, Robinson's claim could in no way be maintained.

At this juncture Lord Birkenhead's bleary eye caught the words "Eastern Potentate." As Secretary of State for India, he knew the name of this man, realized the significance of its publication, and, acting well within his rights, he asked the court to withhold the Potentate's name. The Potentate then became "Mr. A" throughout the proceedings of the case.

LORD DARLING

"Since the fall we are none of us innocent"

It developed during the trial that Captain Arthur, the aide-de-camp, was a party to the plot, that he had sold his birthright for $200,000. Hobbs, the man who had handled the money, retained for his share another $200,000 for "professional services rendered." One Newton, who had impersonated Robinson in the bedroom scene because Mrs. Robinson had a very low opinion of her husband's physical beauty, also received $200,000. A Mrs. Bevan who "decoyed" the aide got $25,000 and the Robinsons received $125,000, which the male Robinson paid over to the female, and started divorce proceedings. It was at first represented that $125,000 was all that had been received; this sum was also divided among the six plotters. Sir John Simon, K. C., acting for the defense, suggested that $25,000 was Mrs. Robinson's share, inferring sarcastically that she was the most deserving.

Lord Darling here interposed: "But do the deserving always get most money?" (laughter).

Lord Halsbury, who conducted the case for the plaintiff, Robinson, was forced into a difficult position. As Lord Darling outlined in his summing up, Robinson was not a party to the plot, but, once the conspiracy had taken place, he claimed "all the benefits." Said the learned Judge: "I cannot conceive a tribunal of the King's Bench, above all, allowing him to come into court and claim a part of the proceeds of a theft."

But Lord Halsbury declared, during the argument about costs, that "Robinson is entitled to say he has been found innocent."

Retorted witty Darling, so often censored by his colleagues for his levity: "You are never found innocent, but not guilty. People use words so loosely. Since the fall we are none of us innocent."

Judgment was entered for the defendant (Midland Bank) with costs amounting to about $150,000.

The case was over, but the sequel had yet to be written. The case was such that the Public Prosecutor could not possibly wink his eye at it. Several arrests were made: Captain Arthur, who had fled to Paris (he fought extradition on the ground that the plot had taken place in Paris and that the British Courts had no jurisdiction over him); Hobbs, the solicitor, whose trial began; several others, unnamed. The Robinsons and Newton were put under police surveillance.

But at this point the Home Secretary bumped his nose, legally speaking, against a brick wall. It would be impossible in a case conducted by the Crown to conceal further the identity of "Mr. A." Lord Birkenhead, not without some pressure, was finally persuaded to sanction the publication of Sir Hari Singh's name.

* * *

"Lazy Judges"

In New York, the legal world has been exercised by the statement of one Meier Steinbrink, that "many of the Supreme Court judges in Brooklyn and Manhattan are lazy." Mr. Steinbrink, in a published interview, went on to say that many of the judges were "not worth $1,700 a year as law clerks instead of the $17,500 they are receiving as judges." It was at once proposed that the Brooklyn Bar Association investigate these charges, but Edward J. Byrne, its president, stated such an investigation would be futile as "laziness was a relative term and nobody was competent to determine what laziness was."

* * *

Hours of Labor

Pending an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, the twelve-hour day is said to be practically eliminated from the railroads of the country as a result of a decision just handed down in Chicago by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals of the Seventh Circuit in a test case brought by the Government against Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. The case was brought on the complaint of the yardmasters that the twelve-hour day for yardmasters was contrary to the Hours of Service Act limiting the hours of railroad employes to nine.

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SCIENCE

Conclave

For the 45th time, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers assembled for its annual meeting. The place was Manhattan. The attendance was composed of a group of the most eminent engineers in the country. The object was the exchange of ideas, discoveries and criticisms which each of these scientific minds had been maturing privately during the past year.

The Federal Government was present. The Government is interested in mechanical matters. Only a few years ago, war turned the entire Government into a great mechanic. Now for both war and peace aims, the Government keeps in touch with mechanical progress. So its liaison officer, Assistant Secretary of War Dwight Filley Davis, the man whose special function it is to foresee and mechanically to forearm for war, was on hand to open the session on National Defense. He set forth the two basic ideas of the War Department: 1) industrial preparedness as assurance against war; 2) the apportionment of its burdens in accordance with prearranged plans, so that the burdens might be equalized and provision made for their efficient carriage. Said he:

"If the War Department had even laid down a definite program before our entry into the World War and had computed approximately its munitions requirements under the program, our effective entrance into the European conflict would have occurred months sooner than it did; and the consequent saving in lives and money would have been enormous. In the item of leather goods alone, we estimate that $200,000,000 could have been saved.

"We have recently appointed 15 commodity committees to which have been assigned the task of getting together the total requirements of all supply branches for certain assigned commodities. Having ascertained the total requirements, the committee submits them to a designated supply branch. It is the duty of this branch to maintain contact with the industry and to make a plan for procuring the commodity in time of emergency. This plan is then cleared by the commodity committee and, when satisfactory, becomes the procurement plan for the War Department for the commodity."

Thus spoke War's hypothecator, pledging the nation's resources, in case of need, to war—preparing peaceful plans for future emergencies, enlisting scientists—peaceful scientists—in the interests of national defense. It was perhaps one of the last things one would have expected 25 years ago of the tall, good-looking, young Missouri tennis-player, who, then at Harvard, offered the trophy afterwards to become famous as the Davis Cup, who for two years defended it in person, who sailed boats, played polo, who became Park Commissioner of St. Louis and started the Municipal Athletic League. His turn towards the field of industry in war came in 1921 when he was made a director of the War Finance Corporation, from which post he came to be the Assistant Secretary of War in 1923.

The scientists listened and fell to their deliberations on many subjects.

ALEXANDER KLEMIN
He is the helicopter's prophet

Some of the main topics:

Dr. Julian D. Sears of the Geological Survey warned the engineers that they must find more economical means of producing, refining and using petroleum and predicted that the 1924 production of crude oil would fall 32,000,000 barrels behind the demand.

Prof. Alexander Klemin, in charge of the School of Aeronautics of New York University, discussed the problems and development of the helicopter. Only a day or two before, Thomas A. Edison, in an interview in *Collier's Weekly*, had declared that the next great invention would be a practical helicopter. Prof. Klemin explained the requirements of a successful helicopter and foresaw its future development, not as a rival to the airplane but as a supplement adapted to special purposes such as rising and descending vertically and hovering over one spot.

Henry Zoelly, a Swiss engineer, declared that the steam locomotive is lagging "pitifully" in scientific progress and foresaw the development of a turbo-locomotive.

Colonel Tracy C. Dickson of the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army told of the development of a 280,000-volt X-ray apparatus to take pictures through three inches of steel. The use of the apparatus is to detect flaws in castings, thus preventing gun explosions.

Dr. William LeRoy Emmet of the General Electric Co. told of the development of the mercury vapor turbine, explaining that he believed it would prove 40% more efficient than the steam turbine.

The principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Society was Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of Cornell University, who deplored the loose thinking which characterizes the American people.

All the addresses, with few exceptions, were extremely technical, which was what the engineers desired and understood. They also understood the less technical language of Dwight F. Davis.

. . .

Relatives

Recently, Dr. James H. Jeans delivered a paper before the Royal Astronomical Society (London). It so aroused Prof. Henry H. Turner of Oxford that he reverted to the venerable English pastime of "writing to the *Times*" about the "remarkable occurrence." Unlike so many letters written to the *Times*, Professor Turner's letter was taken up by the press on both sides of the Atlantic, reprinted and headlined and garbled until a small but respectable portion of the earth's inhabitants had been instructed that the Einstein theory had led scientists to believe that other suns than ours (i. e., some stars) had planetary systems of their own, which might well harbor life.

The point of what Dr. Jeans had to say and which Professor Turner admired was this: that by virtue of the theory of relativity it was estimated that the sun and other stars were not millions of years old, but millions of millions of years. Dr. Jeans hypothecated that our planetary system was produced by the collision or close approach of another star to the sun. Knowing the distance of the stars from each other, their speed of travel, and having an estimate of the length of life belonging to stars and to our sun in particular, Dr. Jeans calculated the mathematical chance of the happening of such an accident as he believed produced our planetary system. The chance was so small as to make the event seem impossibly improbable.

Then, suddenly, Dr. Jeans revised his estimates of the lifetimes of the stars by many millions of years. This greatly improved the possibility of such an event's happening.

So, Dr. Jeans' mathematics no longer allows him to say that the chance of there being other planetary systems is inconceivably small. So far as his calculations go, there may be planets belonging to other stars, and if planets, why not life?

Of course, Dr. Jeans did not confine his consideration of relativity to the hypothetical existence or non-existence of other planetary systems. His other conclusions include: 1) that the universe is slowly expanding; 2) that stars, in giving off heat and light, diminish in mass (weight), that the sun, for example, loses about four million tons of weight a second; 3) that, as a star becomes smaller, its speed increases.

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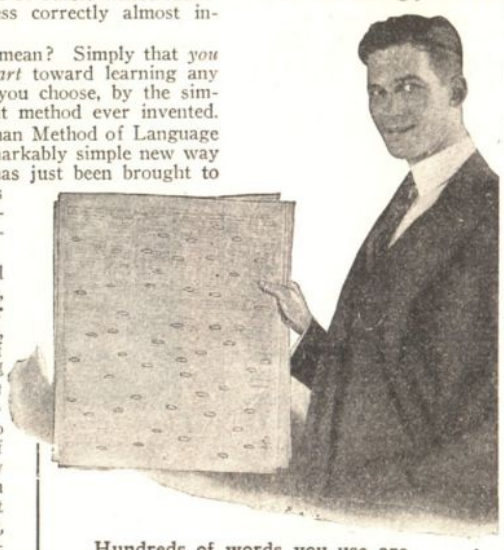

Hundreds of words you use are almost the same in French, Spanish and German

Here are over 40 from a page of a New York paper.

reaction	brutal
conservative	police
tendency	capitalist
illustrate	administration
contraction	inspection
theory	problem
absolute	commissioner
dictator	naturally
political	liberal
social	aspiration
ethical	aristocracy
practical	element
ignore	constellation
eminent	command
national	moral
class	revolution
energetic	conspire
industrial	conference
interest	delegate
organization	historical
department	consequence

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You will then find that unfamiliar words are made clear to you by the way they "fit in" with those you recognize instantly. In places where it is necessary, you get the meaning of new words from little pictures—but the principle of using words you already know, to teach you whole new sentences, works so well that you literally read the course from beginning to end *in French, and at sight*. Your interest is seized from the very start with all the fascination of a game.

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Another student enthusiastically says: "I have been over to France and have given your methods a thorough testing. I experienced no difficulty whatever and was able to enjoy many conversations with my French friends who do not speak English. On no occasion was I compelled to give up because of my inability to express myself—thanks to your excellent course."

Still another student sent this letter: "I have just returned from a voyage to South America, where I found that the amount of Spanish which the first and second booklets taught me was a very great help. I was given the opportunity of conversing in Spanish with some Spanish speaking passengers on the voyage home."

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

The Current Situation

On the Stock Exchange, heavy volumes in trading continue, along with a continued although somewhat irregular advance in prices. As yet, no signs of security inflation have appeared except in a minor way. Brokers' loans are stationary, and purchasing is still largely for cash. Declarations of new dividends, especially among the weaker railroads, already go to show that the autumn's "bull market" has not been a merely speculative movement, but caused by fundamental economic reasons.

The real puzzle is with industrial securities. They have appreciated along with the rails, but more uncertainly and subject to larger reactions. Moreover, securities of different industries have behaved quite differently. Industrial news continues to become more encouraging. Last week, the copper industry began to cheer up, as the iron and steel industry had already done. Yet prospects of any industrial boom are still far away, and the slowly rising market for most industrial securities seems to predict a powerful although quite gradual improvement in industry itself next spring.

. . .

Gold Exports

The large exports of gold recently made from New York in a single day ran to $12,000,000. It has been taken by some as marking the end of the danger of "gold inflation" in America. The exports of American gold were mainly occasioned by large foreign loans recently floated in this country. J. P. Morgan & Co., for example, in one day sent $5,000,000 in gold coin to the German Reichsbank, on account of the $110,000,000 German loan sold here this fall. This single gold shipment exceeds all exports of gold to Germany from New York since 1914.

Thus far, only an infinitesimal part of America's huge gold hoard has been drawn abroad. It is by no means certain that the movement will long continue; even if it should, it would take a long time to drain away the huge gold surplus now in the country.

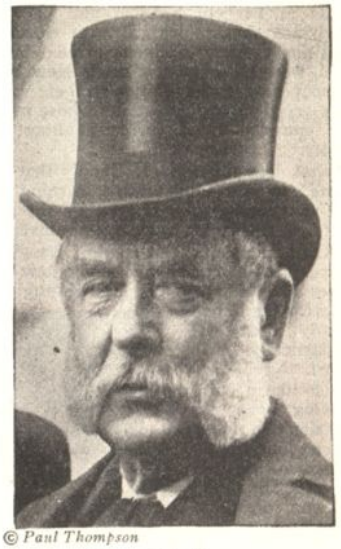
Foreign loans may lead to temporary gold exports, but interest and sinking fund payments later tend to draw even more gold back to our shores. Not until the trade balances are on a very different basis than at present, is it likely that considerable American gold exports will continue.

. . .

Baker's Speech

It was time for the Bond Club of Manhattan to give another luncheon. To George F. Baker, "the grand old man of Wall Street," said to be 10 times as rich as the original J. P. Morgan, went an invitation. He accepted. More than that, he said he would make a speech—the first of his life. Persuasive as a dinner horn that news blared; great men rallied to the luncheon. From 23 Wall Street came Thomas W. Lamont, Dwight W. Morrow, Junius S. Morgan Jr., George Whitney of J. P. Morgan & Co.; from 52 William Street came Mortimer Schiff, Otto H. Kahn, Jerome J. Hanauer of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; from counting houses and director's rooms came other notables: Charles H. Sabin, Chairman of the Guarantee Trust Co.; E. T. Stotesbury of Drexel & Co.; H. B. Thayer, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Banker Baker got up. "The hardest shell," people say of him, "the softest heart, in the U. S." Addressing him,



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GEORGE F. BAKER
He trembled

strong voices often shake. At his whisper, people say, the 20th Century Limited* would stop in its tracks. Yet, as he stood before the boys in the Bond Club, it was Baker's voice that trembled. His speech, reported in full (146 words) was as follows:

"Yesterday morning when one of my family read to me that I had promised to make the first speech of my life here today I really fell down. I was never educated in after-dinner or after-luncheon talking, and I cannot do it. I cannot put words together to express my feelings for your kindness, and I thank you all from the bottom of my heart.

"There is no organization that I know of in this country that stands higher for character and ability than this one; and if you continue to conduct your business and live your lives as you have been doing, to gain the respect and love of your fellows, you will accom-

*Some indication of Mr. Baker's power was given last spring (TIME, Apr. 14) when the New York Central R.R. waited for him to return from the South before it dared to elect a new president. Born in Troy, N. Y., in 1840, he dominates half a dozen railroads, several banks, scores of industrial concerns.

plish the best in life, and, withal most important, if you maintain that integrity for which you are all so noted, it will bring you greater happiness and joy than great wealth."

Pressmen, editors, bakermen all found profound this utterance. Said *The New York Sun* (owned by Millionaire Munsey):

"Mr. Baker, waiting 84 years to make one speech, says something which none who heard him will forget."

. . .

Gum to Gum

L. P. Larson, gum-maker, sued William Wrigley, ditto, for infringement of their patented name "Wintermint" in the Wrigley advertisements for "Doublemint" gum. A former court awarded Mr. Larson $2,860,000—profits on the sale of doublemint gum from 1914 to 1918. By a legal wriggle, Mr. Wrigley gummed Mr. Larson's claim, subtracting from his opponent's claim the advertising bill for doublemint gum in that period, reducing the total amount to $1,471,101.

. . .

Silkworth Convicted

In the winter of 1921-22 and the following spring, the strong rise in stocks very effectually put out of business a horde of "bucketshops" and crooked brokerage concerns. Among others was the firm of Raynor, Nichols & Truesdale, members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The courts, like the mills of the gods, have subsequently ground slowly. Only last week saw the final conviction against individuals involved by the Raynor, Nichols & Truesdale explosion.

William S. Silkworth, former president of the Consolidated Exchange, had become entangled in the firm's affairs, and was sentenced to a fine of $1,000 and 90 days in jail. The charge was defrauding through the mails. Mr. Silkworth was, however, admitted to bail pending the hearing of new motions.

So slow are the courts, and so overcrowded the court calendars, that speedy punishment of evil-doers appears impossible. Moreover, penalties imposed by the courts are out of all financial proportion to the scale upon which the public has been relieved of its funds.

. . .

Yellow Cab

The Yellow Cab Manufacturing Co., for the first time in its history, cut its dividend rates, from 41c. a share per month to 21c.—or from about $5.00 to about $2.50 per share per annum. Accompaying the announcement was an unusual statement from President John Hertz.

The Hertz companies had a very remarkable history in the Chicago stockmarket. The favorites of local speculators, many of whom became rich thereby, the shares of the Hertz companies sold at constantly higher prices. Frequently Mr. Hertz has declared that his stocks were selling too high, but speculators paid scant heed.

When the Yellow Cab and Yellow Manufacturing stocks were brought on to Manhattan and listed on the Manhattan exchanges, many expected to see a further rise in price. Wall Street, however, was not only unenthusiastic, but downright rude and subjected them to a severe drubbing.

Now Mr. Hertz abjures all this: "I have had a bitter lesson. I was pitchforked into the stockmarket; now I am going to pitch myself out of it. . . . I have done nothing for the last six months but worry over the stockmarket action of our securities. I had an eye glued to the tape most of the time and missed many a good night's sleep. I am through with this forever. . . . Surplus earnings from now on are going to be ploughed back into the company."

Mr. Hertz's own holdings of his stocks are now greater than they were a year ago.

. . .

Cotton Trading in Chicago

Chicago, long the world market for grain and livestock, has hitherto shown scant interest in cotton. This month, however, trading in cotton was for the first time in history inaugurated on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Production of cotton is more and more moving westward into the southwest; already Texas is overwhelmingly the leading cotton-producing state. Chicago brokers claim that the cotton market should accordingly move westward to Chicago. Yet the Chicago, like the New York, cotton market will presumably handle little actual cotton, and be primarily a "hedging" market in cotton contracts. Under these circumstances, nearness to the cotton fields is of minor importance.

The real significance of the move is the struggle of the Chicago Board of Trade for existence. The wheat market is moving from Chicago into Canada, despite the unusual Chicago activity this year. The cereal and meat business is already hag-ridden by Government interference and agricultural coöperation. The waning business on the Chicago Board in cereals and provisions may thus be supplemented by the newly undertaken business in cotton.

. . .

Bond Issues

Nineteen twenty-four will set a new high record in the issuance of new bonds. By Dec. 1, $2,127,823,688 of bonds had been issued, compared with $1,608,595,788 for the entire year of 1923, $1,675,131,561 for 1922, and $2,145,406,132 for 1921—previously the banner year for bonds. The present year, however, has seen on the average larger bond issues, since to Dec. 1 only 6,589 issues were sold, compared with 7,689 in 1923, 9,434 in 1922, and 7,227 in 1921.

One peculiar feature of the 1924 bond output is the large amount of state and municipal issues. It is expected that this year the new obligations of these

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Here is a selection of books of philosophic thought, rich and varied ranging from the ancient beliefs to the ultra modern, from the sublime to the deliciously absurd.

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Edited by the Rev. Sir James Marchant, K.B.E.

The various points of view of the Greeks, Egyptians, Indians, Hebrews, and Christians on death and the hereafter. There are also chapters on the Philosophy and the Ethical Basis of Immortality, Science and Immortality, and the Immortality of the Poets written by some of the most distinguished writers of the day. $1.75

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By Maude A. Royden

Miss Royden's work is the application of Christian faith to the problems of modern life. Her stimulating spirit and clear thinking will bring satisfaction to many in perplexity. $1.25

THE RIVER OF LIFE

By J. St. Loe Strachey

The memoirs of the Editor of the *London Spectator*, a fascinating record of thoughts, experiences, places and people in the life of a man who knows the most important literary and political figures of the day. $5.00

SITTING ON THE WORLD

By Heywood Broun

A collection of bright and witty essays by New York's most whimsical columnist. His own peculiar slants on politics, the theatre, literature and human nature. $2.00

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local governments will total about $1,400,000,000. This brings total state and municipal debt up to about the total railway indebtedness of the country. The net indebtedness of local governmental units is now estimated at $10,500,000,000 as against $8,679,000,000 and only $3,822,000,000 in 1912.

The constant rise in local American government securities is due to their attractiveness to large investors through their tax-exempt features. The result of their steady expansion is bound to be an increase in local taxation.

LETTERS

Herewith are excerpts from letters come to the desks of the editors during the past week. They are selected primarily for the information they contain, either supplementary to, or corrective of, news previously published in TIME.

Bryan's Picture

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

The State of Colorado
Executive Chamber
Denver, Colo.
Nov. 25, 1924

I desire to enter my protest against the publication of the picture of William Jennings Bryan in your issue of this week. If it were used apart from the critical articles that you publish from *The New York World*, no one would know whose picture it was.

The publication of this picture I consider as a despicable attack upon a man who, while you may differ from him vitally, does not deserve this sort of treatment at your hands. You received the picture from some other source but this does not excuse its publication by you.

This letter is not intended as a defense of Mr. Bryan's policies or his attitude in the recent election, but it is a plea for fair play on the part of your journal.

WM. E. SWEET.

The picture (TIME, Nov. 17) was one of the latest photographs of the Great Commoner. It is believed by others than Subscriber-Governor Sweet to be a good likeness.—ED.

. . .

Stuff

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

Minneapolis, Minn.

I quote from TIME of Nov. 24:

Who suddenly killed Cock Robin? "I did!" cried Minnesota.* *"I marked him sure. I wounded him sore."* Robin Red Grange, most brilliant of backs, took the field at Minneapolis with his fellow Illini and at once raced off around end for a touchdown. He started other races, but Minnesota ends *crashed him*, Minnesota secondary defense *heaped upon* him. In the second period, he was subdued. In the third, his arm hung limp, he left the field for the season. Meanwhile, Minnesota's offense plunged, pounded, plowed. Illinois sank back to third in the Conference standing. Score: Minnesota 20, Illinois 7.

Who writes this "stuff" for you? If this is a specimen of his sport news, better eliminate all of it. The phrases used are *entirely unjustifiable.*

I want to repeat that my subscription to TIME is canceled.

C. J. RATZLAFF.

That the Gophers did "wound" Red Grange, did "crash" him, did "heap upon him" no eye-witness will deny. Football is a rough game, but a casualty does not necessarily denote "dirty play."—ED.

. . .

Undignified?

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

Cokedale, Colo.
Dec. 1, 1924

As a reader of TIME since its 18th issue and as subscription representative may I enter my protest against your admitting such advertisements as carried on the next to the last page of Vol. IV, No. 21. Let MacFadden and his publications take such copy. Cure-alls are beneath the dignity of TIME.

(MRS.) S. C. BABSON

The advertisement in question was that of the Whole Grain Wheat Co. of Chicago. TIME's Advertising Manager (who thoroughly investigates the merits of each prospective advertiser) is not in sympathy with Subscriber Babson.—ED.

. . .

Little Fishes

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

New York, N. Y.
Dec. 6, 1924

As you may understand from what follows, I have a deep regard for your paper. In your issue dated Dec. 8, I was especially interested by a letter from Subscriber DuCloe regarding the existence of little fishes 6¼ miles below the surface of the sea. He points out that this is impossible because the temperature of the water there is only about 32° and the pressure 2½ tons per sq. in. He might have added to these common-sense objections the impossibility of obtaining food.

Irrefutable as these reasons may seem, they are not conclusive. Fishes are known to exist five miles down, where the temperature is about the same and the pressure almost as great. For a popular explanation of how these miracles are possible, one has only to refer to the chapter on "Cave and Deep-Sea Life" in Professor Richard Swan Lull's *Organic Evolution* (Macmillan, 1920).

I fear that some of your readers may have been led by your publication of Subscriber DuCloe's letter into discounting some of Nature's true miracles.

It would seem clear that the statements in the article did not exceed the bounds of Nature.

W. W. LOUGHBERRY.

*The italics are the ex-subscriber's.

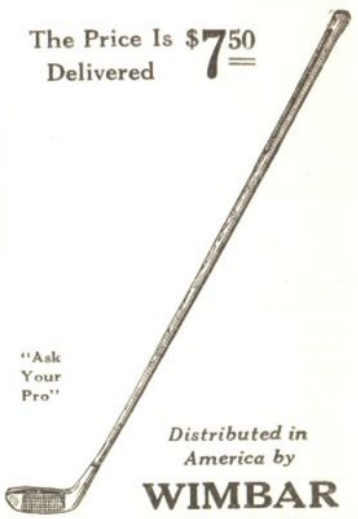
Give Him for Christmas

THE HUNTLY PUTTER

With the Grooved Handled Shaft

It Gives You That Irresistible Touch

The Price Is $7.50 Delivered



"Ask Your Pro"

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New York, N. Y.

SPORT

Football

The football curtain was rung up again for one or two encores. Chief of these was at Los Angeles, whither Syracuse repaired to try the mettle of Southern California. It was a dangerous thing to do. The Trojans' chests bulged under their shirts, their linemen bulged through the Syracuse line, their backfield bulged right past the Syracuse goal, twice. In addition, Trojan Hawkins kicked a field goal. The Californians clearly outdid their visitors. Only twice did they permit big John McBride of Syracuse to get near enough to try his toe at a field goal. And both these times big John was disconcerted. End Adams and Centre Cravath of the Trojans left few laurels for others. Score: Southern California 16, Syracuse 0.

• • •

Much-sung football alumni of Pennsylvania, including "Lud" Wray, "Heine" Miller, "Poss" Miller, Bert Bell, "Lou" Young (head coach of Penn's unbeaten 1924 Varsity) stepped out on Franklin Field to keep Penn in trim for her holiday game on the Pacific Coast. They intercepted a pass, they passed themselves, they surpassed the Varsity, 12 to 0.

• • •

Florida held another late-autumn reception at Jacksonville, sent Washington and Lee home chastised, 16 to 6. Florida's captain, Halfback Newton, did the honors. He needed no interference when plunging, his punts averaged 57 yards.

• • •

The Quantico Marines amassed 47 points at the inconvenience of the scoreless Third Army Corps.

• • •

"Most Valuable"

A committee of newspaper men last week voted Arthur Vance, pitcher on the Brooklyn "Dodgers," "most valuable to his team" of all players in the National Baseball League. In the American League, Pitcher Johnson of Washington was so voted (TIME, Sept. 22).

Vance, called "Dazzy" from the dazzling velocity of his pitches, was acquired by the New York "Yankees" in 1917 for a pittance paid a very minor league team. His arm, developed in boyhood by farmwork in Nebraska, went bad; he was released. In 1920, the arm recovered. In the past season, Vance won 28 games, lost but 6, struck out 262 batters. The "most valuable" vote brought him $1,000 from the National League.

From St. Louis came murmurs of surprise, dismay, annoyance, that the writers' second choice, Rogers Hornsby, second baseman of the St. Louis "Cardinals," had not been first choice.

Grind

The glaring lights of Madison Square Garden, Manhattan, never went out all last week. The seats of the great amphitheatre filled and emptied, filled and emptied as the days wore on. Still the lights burned steadily. Beneath them, around and around and around a broad wooden track, banked steep and high at the corners, a band of hunched-over bicycle riders ground their pedals up and down incessantly, circling lap after lap, mile after mile without leaving the ellipse. It was an international six-day race, for Distance against Time, for Money against Monotony. Tex Rickard, promoter, chewed cigars, watched the customers come and go, talked with his henchmen, went home and slept, came back again to chew, watch, talk.

Every so often a tired rider would wheel out of the pack or "jam," dismount, reach for food, seek his bed and sleep. His partner would be waiting, mounted, at the trackside, when he came; would pump off, catch the pack, then circle, circle, circle until hunger and fatigue brought his turn to lie down.

There was some excitement. Friends of the riders would come, bringing bands, flags, popcorn, whiskey, noise. Now and again an ambitious rider, chafing at the long grind, would flash forth and seek to lap the field with a burst of speed. The pack would leap out in pursuit, catch him, or he it, from the rear, then settle down again. Every few hours came compulsory sprints, for points. And bored spectators would sometimes get the announcer's ear, offer $20, $100, to the winner of a special sprint. Megaphoned to, the riders would tense, dart away, tear over the line, then drop into the slower, mile-devouring pace while the winner's partner collected the prize money.

Moons sank, suns rose. After six days, the winners: Reggie McNamara, Australian "iron man," and Pete Van Kempen, of Holland; 2,368 mi., 5 laps, 1,057 points for sprinting. Second place: Bobby Walthour Jr., of Georgia, and Franco Georgetti, of Italy. Third: Marcel Buysse and Alphonse Goosens, of Belgium.

• • •

Wild Beasts

"One hundred African lions, 40 Bengal tigers, 20 leopards, 100 pumas, 150 black bears, 1,000 buffaloes, 500 elk, 500 deer, 400 wild boars, 400 peccaries, 40,000 ring-neck pheasants, 10,000 Hungarian partridges, 5,000 bob-white quail, 400 wild turkeys, 400 wild pea-fowl, 400 wild guinea-fowl"—it was not the handbill of a bigger and better circus nor a page from Livy, but the proposed stock list of the Pacific Coast Sportsmen's Club, Inc., of Los Angeles. A fortnight ago, a director of that corporation declared it would fence off 50,000 Californian acres—20,000 for carnivorous creatures, 30,000 for milder fauna—and save U. S. sportsmen the trouble of trekking over the globe for exotic prey. There would be "annual

Uncensored Recollections Anonymous

"It should be tremendously popular," said Laurence Stallings in the *New York World* when this book of entertainingly indiscreet gossip first made its appearance. Mr. Stallings can take great credit as an oracle for the volume at once proved an International Sensation. It is the literary tid-bit of the season, for both Europe and America. King George, it is reported, has read his copy three times and this is not to be wondered at considering its piquant and racy revelations. Eight printings have already been necessary to meet the demand here and abroad. If you like sparkling indiscretions you will enjoy these for, according to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, "not even Margot Asquith presented social gossip and scandal, human simplicity and snobbery, as this writer does." Walter Littlefield of the *Times Book Review* sees in it "an important contribution to Continental biography, not overlooking that of London, New York and Boston." The *New York Herald-Tribune* agrees with both, finding it "the most entertaining volume of intimate memoirs the reviewer has read for many a season. Interminable gossip about personalities of international notoriety and fame, gossip and banter that are fascinating and thrilling to encounter, run through its pages like the swift flow of a swollen stream." In short, here's a book it would be a shame to miss.

If you're looking for a gift to please the particular, give this and be sure.

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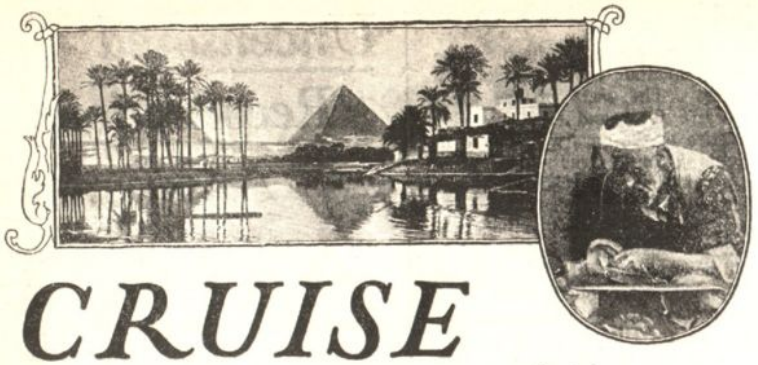

CRUISE
to summer skies

Halcyon days aship and ashore following one another in an ever-alluring panorama of beauty. Fascinating cities spread their treasures for the discerning eye. Superb ships offer the acme of comfort to happy voyagers.

In the Mediterranean

White Star liner *Adriatic*, sailing from New York, Jan. 7 and Feb. 26. Red Star liner *Lapland*, Jan. 17 and Mar. 8. Back in New York 46 days later.

Itinerary: Madeira, Gibraltar (Algeciras), Algiers, Monaco, Naples, Athens, Constantinople, Haifa (for Holy Land), Alexandria (for Egypt and the Nile). 12,164 miles.

In the West Indies

White Star liner *Megantic*, from New York Jan. 22 and Feb. 25. Returning in 30-31 days.

Itinerary: Havana, Santiago, Haiti, Kingston, Panama Canal, Cartagena, Curacao, La Guaira, Port of Spain, Barbados, Fort de France, St. Thomas, San Juan, Nassau. 6,492 miles.

For complete information apply to Cruise Department, No. 1 Broadway, New York, our offices elsewhere, or any authorized steamship agent.

WHITE STAR LINE · RED STAR LINE

buffalo hunts"; one would bag one's lion or leopard "between a game of tennis and a round of golf." Further details of so imaginative a venture were lacking.

. . .

Last week, the Izaak Walton League announced itself to be desirous of money offerings from U. S. sportsmen to make up a Christmas present to the elk herds of the Jackson Hole Region, Wyo. The present would be in the form of lands adjacent to Winter Elk Refuge and of an emergency hay fund, to supplement Federal and State appropriations in starvation winters. Said Dr. E. W. Nelson, Chief of the U. S. Biological Survey: "And a real present in the spirit of the Christmas season it will be!"

MILESTONES

Reported engaged. Lucio and Simplicio Godino, of Manila, P. I., Filipino "Siamese Twins," to "pretty Filipino sweethearts waiting for them at home." A Johns Hopkins surgeon once declared Lucio and Simplicio could be cut asunder and still live. They refused to be parted.

. . .

Married. Avery Rockefeller, 20, son of Percy A. Rockefeller of Manhattan, to Miss Anna Mark, daughter of Clayton Mark of Chicago; secretly, a year ago.

. . .

Married. Anna Pavlowa, Russian dancer, to M. Andre Darnide, her accompanist.

. . .

Married. Olivia James, of Beacon Hill, Boston, Mass., to Chanler Armstrong Chapman, of Manhattan, son of John Jay Chapman (see Page 20); at Boston.

. . .

Married. Miss Marion Choate, daughter of Joseph H. Choate, Manhattan financier, to Charles B. Harding, son of J. Horace Harding; in Manhattan. Miss Choate is a granddaughter of the late Joseph H. Choate, famed U. S. Ambassador to England; Mr. Harding a great-grandson of Jay Cooke, Civil War financier.

. . .

Sued for Divorce. Ted (Edward Harris) Coy, famed Yale football leader, by Sophie D'Antignac Meldrim Coy, daughter of General P. W. Meldrim, quondam President of the American Bar Association; in Paris. Said the *N. Y. Daily Mirror*, gum-chewers sheetlet: "If the romance of Jeanne Eagles [*Rain* star] and Ted Coy still thrives, there is good news for them."

. . .

Died. William C. Reick, 60, one-time owner of the *New York Sun*, *New*

York Evening Sun; in Manhattan after a long illness.

. . .

Divorced. Mrs. Beth Sully Fairbanks Evans, onetime wife of Douglas Fairbanks, cinema star, from James Evans, Pittsburgh broker.

. . .

Died. William Nelson McClintock, 21, heir to many millions; in Chicago, of typhoid fever. In a few days he was to have been married. Ushers became pallbearers; on the door of the house there was a bride's bouquet of pink roses; the cleric who was to have performed the wedding ceremony preached the funeral sermon. Owing to the similarly sudden deaths of other McClintocks, Chicagoans declare that a curse rides the family's wealth.

. . .

Died. Mrs. Edward H. Smith-Wilkinson, "most expensively dressed woman in the world"; in London, following an operation. She had thousands of gowns. When she traveled, she carried such vast luggage, feed porters so prodigiously, that her presence in hotel or railroad station meant that all others, no matter what their quality, must carry their own bags. One night she entered the Pré-Catalan, fashionable Paris night-club, wearing $2,000,000 worth of gems. On her head was a crown which had belonged to the Princess Xenia of Russia. About her neck were the famed Shrewsbury pearls, said once to have been the property of the British museum. To her gown were sewed 400 real diamonds.

. . .

Died. Gene Stratton Porter, 56, novelist and lecturer, author of *Freckles, A Girl of the Limberlost, Michael O'Halloran;* in Los Angeles, from injuries received when her motor collided with a street car.

. . .

Died. Cipriano Castro, 62, onetime dictator of Venezuela; in San Juan, Porto Rico, from hemorrhage of the stomach. In 1890 his neighbors sent him, part Negro, part Indian, to Congress. He bought him a pair of patent leather boots. Boots, however, were his abomination; and each time that he went to Congress he was wont to take them off and place them under his desk until time for leaving came around.

In 1899 he became dictator. In 1908, having long suffered from a serious illness, he left the country to undergo an operation in Germany. While on board ship off shore, Juan Vicente Gomez, acting head of the Government who has ever since been President, sent him a message telling him not to return—which injunction he always obeyed.

. . .

Died. Brian G. Hughes, bank president and practical joker, in Monroe, N. Y. Once he entered a ten cent tomcat in a national show, won a blue ribbon.

THE BEST BOOKS FOR GIFTS

SARD HARKER

A new novel *by John Masefield*

With jacket in colors by Anton Otto Fisher. $2.50

"Life has been poured into the pages of this book in beautiful prose in which Masefield has caught up the clash of human passion and the loveliness and fierce beauty of nature. He has told with simple felicity an exciting and adventurous story against the most picturesque setting. It is the dream romance told as a little epic."
—*New York Times*

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A NEW NOVEL BY

William Stearns Davis

"The most signal achievement of its kind in the year 1924. A book so sincerely written that one moves with it as though there were no printed pages between the reader's eye and the action of the plot."
Philadelphia North American $2.50

MARIA CHAPDELAINE

A new edition with many full page and marginal illustrations by Wilfred Jones. $2.50

by Louis Hemon

A beautifully made edition of a novel which has, in the two years since its publication, taken its place with the classics of literature. For those who know the story and have it in its simpler dress, this exquisitely printed and bound edition of it will be welcome, no less than to those, if there be such, who are not as yet acquainted with the limpid prose of its hauntingly beautiful story.

WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

His complete works in six volumes
Four volumes now published. $2.50 each

This is the first uniform and complete edition of the work of Mr. Yeats, Nobel prize winner in literature for 1923. The titles now ready include the following, to be supplemented by two additional ones later on:

Plays in Prose and Verse
Plays and Controversies
Later Poems *Essays*

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New Edition, bound in leather, illustrated with reproductions of masterpieces of art. Boxed, $3.50

Perhaps the most famous anthology in the English language is here issued, handsomely bound in leather, and with beautiful reproductions of famous paintings.

The Golden Treasury of Modern Lyrics

Selected and Arranged
by Laurence Binyon

Cloth $1.75
Leather Binding $3.50

Mr. Binyon carries on the work of the original Golden Treasury through the Victorian age and up to the present day, giving examples of representative British poets of the past hundred years.

The Best Books for Boys and Girls

The Island of the Mighty

by Padraic Colum

Many pictures. Hero tales of ancient Britain. $2.25

The Dream Coach

Written and Pictures by
Anne and Dillwyn Parrish

Unusual fairy Stories $2.25

Kak, the Copper Eskimo

by Stefansson and Irwin

Adventure with youngsters in the far north. $2.25

Popular Books on the Bible

The Modern Use of the Bible

by Harry Emerson Fosdick

Fosdick books are favorite Xmas gifts. The new 1925 one is the one to use this year. $1.90

The Little Children's Bible

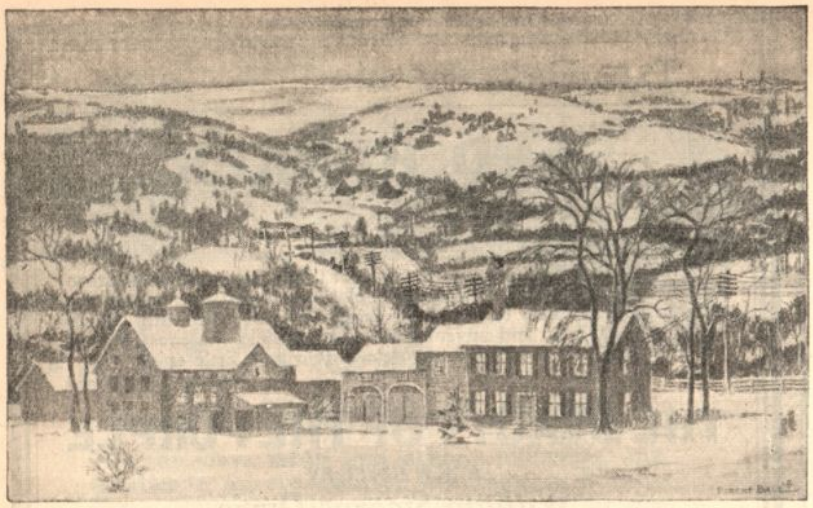
Illustrated. 128 pages. Big print. $.90

The Older Children's Bible

Illustrated. 288 pages. $1.50

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

New York Chicago Atlanta Boston Dallas San Francisco



NEIGHBORS

When Ephraim Crosby made a clearing far out on Valley Road and built his house, he had no neighbors. He lived an independent life, producing on the farm practically all that his family ate and wore. Emergencies—sickness and fire and protection of his homestead from prowlers—he met for himself. Later he had neighbors, one five and another eight miles away. Sometimes he helped them with their planting and harvesting, and they helped him in turn. Produce was marketed in the town, twenty miles along the cart-road.

Today Ephraim Crosby's grandchildren still live in the homestead, farming its many acres. The next house is a good mile away. But the Crosbys of today are not isolated. They neighbor with a nation. They buy and sell in the far city as well as in the county-seat. They have at their call the assistance and services of men in Chicago or New York, as well as men on the next farm.

Stretching from the Crosbys' farm living-room are telephone wires that lead to every part of the nation. Though they live in the distant countryside, the Crosbys enjoy the benefits of national telephone service as wholly as does the city dweller. The plan and organization of the Bell System has extended the facilities of the telephone to all types of people. By producing a telephone service superior to any in the world at a cost within the reach of all to pay, the Bell System has made America a nation of neighbors.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
BELL SYSTEM
One Policy, One System, Universal Service

POINT with PRIDE

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

A ha'penny stamp with the watermark sideways. (Page 8, column 2.)

. . .

A great day in the history of the Carolinas. (P. 18, col. 3.)

. . .

Lucio and Simplicio Godino of Manila. They refused to be parted. (P. 30, col. 3.)

. . .

The brain and sinew of the U. S. Protestant communions. (P. 16, col. 2.)

. . .

The only post-prandial address which TIME has ever quoted in full. (P. 26, col. 3.)

. . .

George Eastman, for results. (P. 21, col. 1.)

. . .

A proposal to legalize the stenographer. (P. 2, col. 2.)

. . .

Coffee with which nothing was the matter. (P. 1, col. 1.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

Carnage in two hemispheres. (Page 11, column 3.)

. . .

Jenufa's step-mother, stealing huggermugger to the brook. (P. 15, col. 1.)

. . .

"One hundred African lions, 40 Bengal tigers, 20 leopards, 100 pumas." (P. 30, col. 3.)

. . .

"The loose thinking which characterizes the American people." (P. 24, col. 3.)

. . .

"A perfumed and bawdy farce." (P. 13, col. 1.)

. . .

A little red bud in France. (P. 10, col. 1.)

. . .

Dairy and poultry products lagging. (P. 2, col. 1.)

Bush Terminal Printing Corporation, Brooklyn, New York

Women admitted now

For a full year women were not permitted to live at The Shelton, New York's largest and most beautiful hotel. Recently the management let down the stringent bars and extended all the privileges of the hotel to women. In less than six weeks an entirely new air of animation has invaded the celibate's haunts—hundreds of women have taken up their permanent residence in THE SHELTON. And the funny part of it is, more bachelors than ever have found their way there since the change of policy went into effect.

All the tremendous development of the Grand Central Zone and Park Avenue is at your feet—in the other direction is a fascinating picture looking out over the East River and its bustling life, far into Long Island, as interesting a study of New York as you can imagine.

ROOF GARDEN
A most wonderful panorama of New York from The Shelton Roof Garden

Society's latest fad

For the first time in the history of New York hotels men and women were permitted to swim together in the championship pool of The Shelton, the middle of last month. Already the pool has become one of the most popular gathering places of New York's young society—several large swimming and dinner parties have already been held and smaller gatherings of the kind are taking place each week in growing numbers. The introduction of mixed bathing was celebrated by a championship meet under the auspices of The Women's Swimming Association of New York, which attracted several women champions of national and Olympic fame. Among the contestants were Aileen Riggin, Helen Wainwright, Helen Meany, Agnes Geraghty, Ethel McGary and Mathilda Sheuwich. It was the first appearance in New York of Karin Nillson, a member of Sweden's 1920 Olympic team.

POOL
"The new swimmin' hole"

Just a block from Park Avenue
—a few steps from Grand Central Station

Offers you more than any other New York hotel

The SHELTON *has established new standards of hotel comfort and luxury. You cannot get more for your money.*

AND when your visit to the city is over you go home with the feeling that you have never enjoyed New York so much—*when you stop at The* SHELTON.

The rates for out-of-town guests are most reasonable. Lower than in any other first class hotel in this desirable neighborhood. Only $3.00 to $6.00 per room.

All guests of The SHELTON *are privileged to enjoy the Solarium, the gymnasium, the libraries, the swimming pool, the game rooms, the bowling alleys, the lounges, the roof garden. Every other service of a first class hotel is included, of course.*

The SHELTON
48th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York

Beacon Hill Books for Christmas Gifts

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MISCELLANEOUS

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