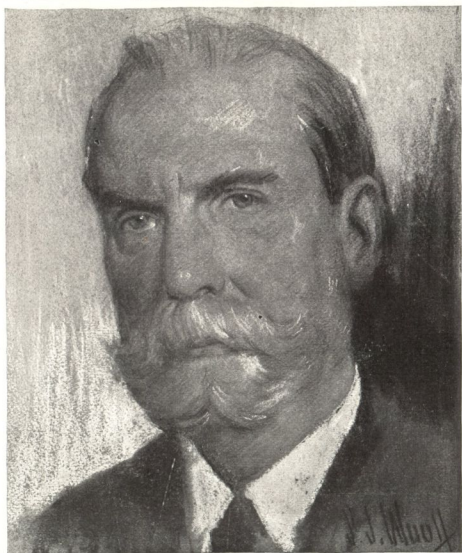


FIFTEEN CENTS

# TIME

*The Weekly News-Magazine*



MR. SECRETARY HUGHES

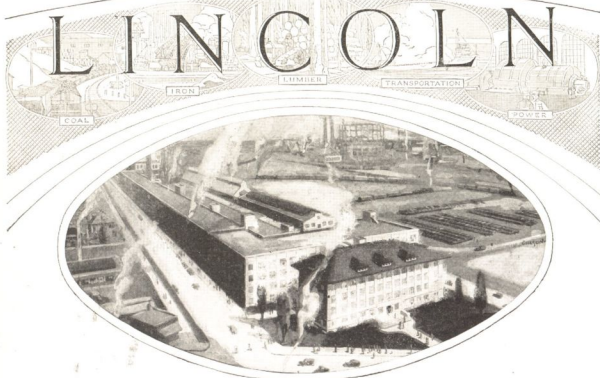
*"—looking westward toward the East"*

(See Page 2)

VOL. IV. No. 26

DECEMBER 29, 1924

# Ford Resources behind the



## What this means to the Public

TO the building of the Lincoln car were brought, three years ago, the unparalleled resources of the Ford Motor Company. Today the fundamentally fine design of the 60 degree eight cylinder Lincoln motor remains the supreme achievement of automotive engineering skill. But to this have been added a precision of workmanship, a quality of materials, and a thoroughness of inspections and tests that is unequalled.

All of the talent and material things commanded by the far-reaching Ford organization

have been available to Lincoln production. Ore, coal and timber from Ford sources of supply, transportation and power; furnaces, foundries, machinery, laboratories and an engineering staff famed for its accomplishments—these have contributed to the development of the Lincoln.

They have made it possible to build a motor car which for faultless performance, enduring service and luxury of riding comfort admits of no superior throughout the world. It is recognized and accepted as the undisputed leader for high value among fine cars.

LINCOLN MOTOR COMPANY  
*Division of Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan*

LINCOLN

# TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. IV. No. 26

December 29, 1924

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENCY

#### Mr. Coolidge's Week

☐ The President appointed Joseph W. McIntosh of Illinois to succeed Harry M. Dawes (brother of Charles G.), resigned as Comptroller of the Currency.

☐ John Coolidge, father of the President, decided not to go to the White House for the holidays.

☐ In the White House grounds, Mr. Coolidge spoke to delegates to the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety called by Secretary Hoover. Said the President: "If the death and disaster that now fall upon innocent people through the year and over our country as a whole were concentrated into one calamity, we would shudder at the tremendous catastrophe. The loss is no less disastrous because diffused in time and space."

☐ The President transmitted to Congress a recommendation approved by the Budget Bureau for an emergency appropriation of \$50,000,000 to pay tax refunds between now and Mar. 1.

☐ On Aug. 3, 1923, Calvin Coolidge took oath as President of the U. S. The event took place in the thriving metropolis of Plymouth, Vt. The first child born in Plymouth after the oath was named Calvin Coolidge Rogers. Master Rogers was born last week.

☐ Will H. Hays, cinema tsar and onetime Postmaster General, dropped in at the White House. The President invited Secretaries Weeks and Wilbur to come over for a consultation. Subject: Aircraft purchases for the Army and Navy. Mr. Hays, when a member of the Cabinet, had worked over the Air Mail Service in its infancy.

☐ The first state dinner of the season was given to the Cabinet. Mr. Coolidge saved the Government some money by having it prepared by the White House chef instead of by the usual caterer. There were 46 guests, including all the members of the Cabinet and their wives except Mr. and Mrs. James J. Davis, who are in South America (TIME, Nov. 17).

Senators Warren, Borah, Wadsworth, Butler, Curtis; Representatives Snell, Sanders (Ind.), Madden, Longworth; Colonel George Harvey, Director of the Budget Lord, John Hays Hammond, C. Bascom Slemple were included. Most of those who had wives brought them. Some of the unattended ladies were Representative Mae E. Nolan, Mrs. Eugene Hale (mother of Senator Hale of Maine and widow of Senator Eugene Hale), Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant (daughter-in-law of the famed General), Mrs. Edward B. McLean (wife of the Washington publisher), Fiddler Albert Spalding and Tenor Ralph Errolle gave a musicale afterwards.

☐ Three memorials to the late Calvin Coolidge Jr. are to be erected at Mercersburg Academy, his preparatory school: 1) A cross in the new chapel, given by Mrs. Coolidge; 2) a "sunshine corner," consisting of a

series of bird baths, a sundial, benches, flowers, shrubs, etc., suggested by Mrs. Coolidge for the campus; presented by the school; 3) a portrait of Calvin Jr. to be painted by an artist as yet un-named.

☐ Representative Hays B. White of Kansas explained to the President the purpose of the Norris-White resolution (a proposed amendment to the Constitution) which would bring a President into office and a Congress into session within two months of their elections. (At present, a President takes office four months after an election; and a Congress does not meet until 13 months later unless called in special session.)

☐ A delegation from the National Ski Association, including Senator Norbeck (S. D.), Representative Knutson, Kvale and Wefald (Minn.) and Minister Bryn of Norway, called at the White House and presented Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge each with a pair of skis. Out behind the White House office, they tied them on and were photographed.

☐ The weekend on the *Mayflower* found Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge entertaining Secretary of Agriculture Gore, Eugene Meyer Jr. of the War Finance Corporation and four editors and their wives: William Allen White of the *Emporia Gazette*, G. Logan Payne of the *Washington Times*, George Harvey of the *Washington Post* and David Lawrence of the *Consolidated Press*. The amusements, besides the cruise on the Potomac, consisted of a cinema show, concerts by the Navy Band, conversation.

☐ Mr. Coolidge telegraphed to Mrs. Julius Kahn (see Page 7): "Your husband's death has caused mourning wherever his splendid services to his country were known. It was his fortune to possess the talent and the opportunity to do an incomparable work in connection with our country's participation in the World War."

☐ The President wrote a letter and had four copies made of it. The copies were addressed respectively to the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Commerce (Weeks, Wilbur, Work, Hoover—see Page 5).

### CONTENTS

National Affairs .....	1-7
Foreign News .....	8-13
The Theatre .....	14
Books .....	15-16
Music .....	16
Cinema .....	17
Art .....	17
Education .....	18-19
Religion .....	19-20
Medicine .....	20-21
Science .....	21
Law .....	22
Press .....	23
Business & Finance .....	26-27
Miscellany .....	28
Sport .....	28-30
Milestones .....	30, 32
Point with Pride .....	32
View with Alarm .....	32

Published weekly by TIME, Incorporated, at 216 East 97th Street, New York, N. Y. Subscription, \$3 per year. Entered as second-class matter February 28, 1923, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## National Affairs—[Continued]

### THE CABINET

#### Policy and Precedent

Charles E. Hughes sat at his desk, enjoying his judicio-diplomatic calm. The world was spread out before his mind's eye. Before him was the western hemisphere; and the eastern hemisphere (on account of the peculiar arrangement with which the perplexing thing was made) stretched both east and west of the western hemisphere. To a less keen, less perceptive mind that arrangement would have seemed disfounding.

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, deliberately rolled his mind's eye, looking westward towards the East. It encountered strange architecture, temples sloping up to Heaven like pine trees; strange garments, gentlemanly petticoats and lady-like pantaloons; strange people with yellow skins and almond eyes; strange temperaments, gifted with power of emotion and inscrutability and the capacity to live by obscure philosophies. And the westward-looker pondered how best to win the amicable regard of these strange temperaments in curious bodies.

At that moment, an Emperor of the East was lifting a distinguished gentleman of an ancient oriental family to the high rank of Ambassador, was sending him to the U. S. to cope with the problem of how the East may understand the West. The U. S. Secretary of State pondered, for it rested with him to make the stay of this new Ambassador in a Western country a success in point of amity—a greater success than the mission of the oriental Ambassador's predecessor, who had blundered badly by using threatening language to the Senate of the U. S. Yes, really, better relations with Japan must be established through this new Ambassador.

Suddenly, a discordant sound impinged upon the Secretary's calm. In the House of Representatives, a member (Britten of Illinois) was rising to present a resolution calling for a conference of the "white nations bordering upon the Pacific" for unity of action against the aggression of Japan. To be sure, the House did not take the matter seriously; and several members condemned the proposition; but words once uttered go to the echo and come back. The Secretary was perturbed, beneath his calm, at the thought of that echo in Japan. He determined on a friendly action without delay. But what?

The only pretext for a profession of friendship at that moment was apropos of the appointment of the new Japanese Ambassador to the U. S., who had not yet left Japan.

But precedent had placed an imaginary blindfold over the Secretary's eyes, saying: "Hear nothing of a new Ambassador, see nothing of a new Ambassador until he has brought his credentials in person to the President. Till then, he is invisible, intangible, nonexistent."

Then the Secretary of State had an idea. What better exhibition of friendship, what better proof of amity, what better gauge of good will, than to break a precedent?

The newspapermen trooped in and crowded about the Secretary's desk. Mr. Hughes gazed at them solemnly above his well-combed beard and dictated:

"Not only is Mr. Matsudaira [the new Japanese Ambassador] a diplomat of most distinguished service, but Japan has paid us a signal honor in selecting, as her Ambassador to this post, a man who, through himself and his wife, represents two of the most important and historically famous families of the Empire. I am convinced that we can look forward now to the most cordial relations with Japan and that these relations will be greatly facilitated by the mission of Mr. Matsudaira."

As the devil goes up in a cloud of smoke when the sign of the cross is made, so vanished precedent at these words. They echoed much more gaily in Japan than anywhere and came back from the mouth of Ambassador Matsudaira himself:

"I am very appreciative of the kind statement of Secretary of State Hughes welcoming me to America. I feel that it is another proof of the sincerity of the American Government to maintain most friendly relations with Japan, which reflects the true sentiment of the American people toward this country."

#### Opéra Bouffe

Filipino politics like the dramatic gesture; and if it be a bit strained or ridiculous on the occasion, it is no matter to them. At home, they have found that the open sesame to election and reelection, to political preferment and profit is to declare for Philippine independence above all things else. And if the declaration profits them little before the Secretary of War at Washington, they are not greatly put out.

Independence is a good thing, but it needs to be approached with circumspection, else in the capturing it yields and entirely vanishes. But many—a great many—Filipino politicians are not concerned with independence, for the advocacy of it gains their ends; and to

achieve independence would deprive them of their easiest road to office. So they play with the independence idea and, with a true gift for the dramatic, dress it in a thousand garbs and adorn it with a thousand gestures.

Now they squabble with the Governor General; now they send themselves a-junketing to Washington; always they play with the 1,000,000 peso "Independence Fund" voted annually by the legislature, from which they replenish their pockets without rendering account.

This year for Christmas they thought they would dramatize independence in a new yuletide comedy for their electorate. So they gathered their best minds together and with pen, ink and paper indicted a letter to the League of Nations' International Labor Bureau. They asked how they might join the Bureau and said that they hoped someday to join the League. Critics who like the Filipino people better than Filipino politicians picture the latter strutting before their constituencies with a New Year rodomontade: "One step more and we shall be a full-fledged member of the family of nations. We shall slap France upon the back, raise our hat to England—with a touch of hauteur to show we are her equal. We can be a trifle patronizing to our late, fortune-fallen master, Spain. As for this overbearing U. S., we shall cut him dead!"

#### Paying Up

The Treasury Department well knows that the U. S. Government, with some 21 billion dollars of national debt on which it is paying interest and from time to time refunding and retiring principal, would find itself fiscally in a much better condition if its War debtors would pay up.

The Department announced that the repayment of about half of our Government loans to other countries has been arranged for. As a result of these arrangements, the following sums were received last week:

FROM	INTEREST	PRINCIPAL
Great Britain...	\$68,655,000	\$23,000,000
Finland .....	134,325	45,000
Hungary .....	14,833	9,600
Lithuania .....	90,450	
	\$68,894,608	\$23,054,600

#### Another Hoover

Hoover is a name in high standing at the Capital—side the Secretary of Commerce, side the chief doorkeeper at the White House. But there is a younger Hoover than either of these—



## National Affairs—[Continued]

a man only 30, gifted with an unusually accurate and comprehensive memory, who is also winning prominence. Attorney General Stone picked him out and promoted him, last week. Now the chair that was Flynn's and the chair that was Burns' is the chair of Hoover—the chair of the Director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

John Edgar Hoover, born in the District of Columbia, was graduated from George Washington Law School; a member of the District bar, he was called upon seven years ago, when only 23, to be a special assistant to the Attorney General. That was in the day of a Democratic Administration. Working under Attorney General Palmer, young Hoover handled the legal arrangements of the cases by which the Government secured the deportation of Emma Goldman, of Alexander Berkman, of Ludwig Martens (the "Ambassador" of Soviet Russia).

Later, he was transferred to the Bureau of Investigation where his remarkable memory was a great asset. When William J. Burns resigned as Director of the Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Hoover was made Acting Director. Attorney General Stone, casting about for a new Director, decided that he preferred a man trained in the Government service rather than one of the great private sleuths who have usually been given the place.

So, last week, John Edgar Hoover was sworn in, given the job.

## THE CONGRESS

## The Legislative Week

## The Senate:

☛ Gave most of its attention to the Muscle Shoals Bill, passing on amendments and debating them at length.

☛ Approved the terms for settling the War debts of Poland and Lithuania to the U. S.

☛ Passed a bill extending the life of the Foreign Debt Funding Commission for two years more (it was to have expired Feb. 9). (Went to House.)

☛ Agreed by unanimous consent to take up the veto of the Postal Pay Increase Bill at the conclusion of routine business on Jan. 5, to limit debate, to dispose of it before 4 p. m. the next day.

☛ Set aside Monday, Jan. 19, for memorial services for the late Senators Lodge, Brandegee, Colt.

☛ Adopted unanimously a report of the subcommittee which had been appointed to examine into an editorial which had been published in Hearst papers attacking Senator Underwood and his Muscle Shoals Bill. Said the report: "No evidence was submitted, nor was it claimed that any evidence

existed, that in any way reflected upon the integrity, or honor or character of Senator Underwood. Your committee, therefore, presents to the Senate its condemnation of the editorial and the complete exoneration of Senator Underwood in the matter."

☛ Passed a bill providing \$100,000



© Wide World

WILLIAM GREEN

—a Mason, an Elk, an Odd Fellow  
(See Column 3)

for the eradication of a European chicken pest which has infected poultry in a number of states and giving the Department of Agriculture power to fight all contagious diseases of poultry. (Went to House.)

☛ Adjourned until Dec. 29.

## The House:

☛ Passed a bill prohibiting the sending of firearms through the mails. (Went to Senate.)

☛ Approved the terms by which the debts of Poland and Lithuania to the U. S. are to be funded.

☛ Refused to act on the Senate bill extending the life of the Foreign Debt Funding Commission on the grounds that it was financial legislation and therefore should constitutionally have been initiated in House.

☛ Passed an omnibus pension bill left over from last session. (Went to President.)

☛ Debated and passed the appropriation bill for the Navy Department, carrying \$300,000,000. (Went to Senate.)

☛ Passed a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to maintain in operation all the present air-mail routes. (Went to Senate.)

☛ Received from committee the report on the supply bill for the Treasury and Post Office Departments carry-

ing an appropriation of \$763,000,000—the largest peace-time supply bill ever presented. The sum is divided \$127,000,000 for the Treasury, \$636,000,000 for the Post Office.

☛ Passed the Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 to fight the chicken pest. (Went to President.)

☛ Adjourned until Dec. 29.

## LABOR

## Successor

They laid Samuel Gompers to rest in a grave in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Tarrytown, beside the Hudson. As the coffin was lowered, the white lambskin apron of a Master Mason was dropped upon it. There they left him, not far from the earthly remains of Andrew Carnegie, William Rockefeller, John D. Archbold.

Candidates. Next day, in Manhattan, the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor met and chose a successor to serve out Mr. Gompers' term. There were three candidates: James Duncan, for 30 years Mr. Gompers' lieutenant; Matthew Woll, President of the International Photo-Engravers Union; William Green, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, a man but recently come into prominence. All were Vice Presidents of the Federation and hence of the Executive Committee which chose the President.

The reason advanced for giving the office to Mr. Duncan was that he, aged 67, was a veteran who deserved recognition before his retirement. It was never contemplated that if he were chosen by the Executive Committee he should be given the office again at the annual convention next fall. Friends of Mr. Woll pointed out that he was youthful, that of all the candidates he had been closest to Samuel Gompers. It was known, further, that Mr. Gompers had wished that Mr. Woll should succeed him, although the latter belongs rather to the radical wing of the organization. William Green was the candidate of the mine workers and the carpenters, the two largest groups of the Federation. He belongs rather to the conservative wing, although not to the extreme conservatives.

President Green. Before the election was held, its result had practically been determined. Besides the support of the miners and the carpenters, Mr. Green had that of seven of the ten members of the Executive Committee.

When the meeting opened, Mr. Duncan suggested that, by virtue of

## National Affairs—[Continued]

his long service, he himself deserved the Presidency to round out his career. Then someone nominated Mr. Green, saying that it was necessary to choose a man who might be re-elected by the convention of the Federation. No other nomination was made; and eight votes were cast for William Green (he and Duncan offered his resignation as Vice President, saying that he intended to retire.

William Green, native and resident of Coshocton, Ohio, son of English and Welsh parents, a miner at 16, active in the miners' organization since that time (except for four years in the Ohio Senate), is ruddy, big-chested, broad-shouldered, medium in size. Moreover, he is only 51. He has six children, five of them girls.

He is a Mason, an Elk, an Odd Fellow, a Baptist, a Democrat. For over ten years he has been Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers. He is quiet and rather retiring. His policy is nearer to that of Mr. Gompers than is that of Mr. Woll, Mr. Gompers' own protégé. He does not favor a third party or labor party. He has been active against communist propaganda and the extreme radicals in the labor movement. He has leaned to the progressive group in promotion of a Workers' Educational Bureau and in support of Government ownership of railways. But, on the whole, he is in the middle ground with a leaning toward the conservative wing.

## SUPREME COURT

### Advisory Opinions

The Pennsylvania Society of New York, desiring to convey an honor, invited U. S. Solicitor General James M. Beck to be its guest. It was incumbent upon Mr. Beck to make a speech, and he spoke on the Supreme Court.

"Once again," he asserted, "the Supreme Court has survived a real crisis in its existence. A distinguished Senator, leading a new party movement . . . In short, he recounted the history of last fall's campaign and declared that 28,000,000 voters supported the Supreme Court and 4,000,000 turned against it. He explained at length why he believed the Supreme Court has been "of all features of our Government . . . the most successful." He emphasized the importance of public confidence in the Court—and then made a proposal:

In accordance with the theory of the division of Governmental authority into Executive, Legislative and Judicial

branches, each entirely separate from the other, the Supreme Court makes a practice of rendering no decisions and giving no opinions except in legal cases brought under specific laws and involving specific points. As a result, Congress, when it passes a law of dubious



© Paul Thompson

JAMES M. BECK  
*He made a proposal*

constitutionality, is obliged to step out boldly into the dark.

The Constitution does not impose the duty of rendering advisory opinions upon the Court. Neither does it specifically forbid such opinions. When Washington was President, he inquired of the Court whether a treaty made with Louis XVI of France was binding after the Revolutionary Government had taken over that country. Chief Justice John Jay declined to have the Court furnish an opinion because it was not a litigated case. Later, Virginia and Kentucky passed resolutions of nullification; and Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton appealed to the Supreme Court for a decision. Again it refused to speak. A third appeal was made by President Monroe who asked, apropos of the Cumberland Turnpike Bill, whether Congress had authority to appropriate money for improvements wholly within a state. Then, for the first and only time, did the Supreme Court render an advisory opinion. It authorized one of the justices to notify the President of the Court's opinion—which was favorable.

There are some striking disadvantages in the practice of the Court in rendering decisions only in litigated cases. In 1820, Congress passed a law, the Missouri Compromise, which provided that all new states admitted to the Union

west of Missouri and north of 36° 30' should be free. Later—37 years later—the Supreme Court nullified that compromise in the Dred Scott case which helped to precipitate the Civil War. Many other laws have thus hung in the balance between constitutionality and unconstitutionality for years at a time, always with the possibility of their being overruled after much mischief, perhaps, had been done by the belief that they were valid.

So Mr. Beck proposed that hereafter when Congress wishes to pass a law which the Supreme Court might overrule, it shall request the Supreme Court by a joint resolution, signed by the President, for an advisory opinion—or really an advance opinion. The Supreme Court in such a case would have a right to refuse. It could refuse if it believed it was being drawn into a partisan controversy. But, in uncontroversial questions, it could render great assistance. There would be no need to pass a new law to accomplish this, as there is the precedent established by President Monroe.

The courts of the states of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Florida, Colorado, South Dakota, as well as the courts of many European countries already render such opinions. Why not the Supreme Court of the U. S.?—asked Mr. Beck.

## ARMY & NAVY

### Naval Inquiry

There are two distinct schools of belief in regard to U. S. naval strength. One holds that the Navy is practically adequate—needs a bit of repairing and some incidental building, but should be viewed with no alarm because of weakness. The other holds that our Navy is outraged, outweighed, outtailed by the British and, in no small measure, by the Japanese. The holders of the first opinion include the Administration. The holders of the second are more scattered. They have been represented in particular by William B. Shearer, onetime U. S. naval expert (TIME, May 12, 19, Nov. 24).

In the course of a number of speeches and statements designed to show the inadequacy of our Navy, Mr. Shearer has quoted letters alleged to have been written by naval officers who gave secret data\* from the files of the Naval

\*This data was not particularly startling. One letter given out told that an enlisted man of the U. S. Navy had been aboard a British ship during practice two years ago and had seen the British ships firing at ranges of 30,000 yd. by flooding their blisters. Another told of a war game conducted by the Board of Strategy at the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., in which a miniature British fleet sank the entire miniature U. S. fleet.

## National Affairs—[Continued]

War College.

Last week, Secretary of the Navy Wilbur appointed a Board of Inquiry to investigate how this secret information escaped into the press. If the Board so recommends, court martial proceedings will be instituted.

Proposals to hold an investigation of the strength of the Navy by committees of the House and Senate, although pressed by a few members, appeared to have been sidetracked by wish of the Administration.

## Annapolis

It was during the year 1845 that George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy under President Polk, decided that there must be a school for training naval officers. So he went to the War Department and got it to sign over to the Navy the land on which had stood Fort Severn, at Annapolis, Md., and there on Oct. 10 of that year the U. S. Naval School was opened with Commander Franklin Buchanan as Superintendent. Five years later the school was reorganized and rechristened "The U. S. Naval Academy." There, where it first took root, the Academy has flourished ever since, save during the Civil War when it was temporarily transplanted to Newport, R. I.

Last week, Secretary of the Navy Wilbur announced the appointment of the 27th Superintendent of the Academy, Rear Admiral Louis McCoy Nulton, who is to succeed Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, the present superintendent, who retires on Feb. 25.

The appointment to the Academy is generally reckoned a very good one and is well liked by naval officers. It is generally good for two or three years in pleasant surroundings and, although the post carries no extra pay, the Navy Department pays the expense of entertaining official visitors.

Rear Admiral Wilson, the retiring commandant, is a man of unusual charm. Under his superintendence the midshipmen at the academy have been allowed considerable more liberty than during previous régimes. Under previous Superintendents, midshipmen, except first class men, were not allowed to go into "town" or to smoke. Admiral Wilson has also allowed more holiday recesses. One of his contributions as Superintendent has been a great improvement in the grounds of the Academy.

Rear Admiral Nulton, a man of 55, a good disciplinarian, with a record of service in many branches of the Navy, is to step into Wilson's place. The new Superintendent was born in Winchester, Va., was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1889. At three periods since then he has been assigned to duty at the Academy. The last time, 1915-



REAR ADMIRAL NULTON  
—good disciplinarian

18, when Admiral Eberle (then Captain) was Superintendent, he served as Commandant of Midshipmen.

## PROHIBITION

## Cost

How much does Prohibition cost the Government annually? So asked Congressmen when the Treasury Department Appropriation Bill came up. The cost was computed in this wise:

Prohibition Enforcement.....	\$10,216,880*
Anti-Rum-running activities	
of Coast Guard .....	9,097,257
Total .....	\$19,314,137
To this may be added Department of Justice Prohibition Costs .....	8,305,940
Grand Total .....	\$27,620,077

## TAXATION

## Lessening

The Treasury Department gave out the revenue receipts for the first five months of the present fiscal year (July 1 to Nov. 30, inclusive). They are here given (in millions of dollars) as compared with the same months of last year:

Income Tax, 1923.....	\$484	
Income Tax, 1924.....	453	
Decrease .....		\$31
Other Taxes, 1923.....	\$442	
Other Taxes, 1924.....	375	
Decrease .....		\$67
Total decrease .....		\$98

By so much, the public purse is thinner; and private purses fatter. The falling off in income-tax revenue was principally due to the 25% flat reduc-

\* This includes a minor appropriation for suppressing narcotic drug traffic.

tion put in effect last spring. The decrease in revenue from other taxes was mainly owing to the removal and cutting down of miscellaneous taxes by the new revenue law (whose income-tax rates do not become effective until Jan. 1).

## OIL

## Seven Reasons

President Coolidge wrote a letter to the public and addressed it to four members of his Cabinet—Secretaries Weeks, Wilbur, Work and Hoover. The substance of his announcement:

1) WHEREAS, the present method of producing oil is wasteful because it is impossible to conserve oil in the ground if a neighbor desires to take oil from his property;

2) WHEREAS, oil is a prime military necessity in so many ways that it may determine the supremacy of nations;

3) WHEREAS, a shortage of fuel and lubricating oil, let alone gasoline, would be disastrous to industry;

4) WHEREAS, we have rather an oversupply than an undersupply of oil from our 300,000 wells, and, whereas, oversupply produces cheapness and cheapness, waste;

5) WHEREAS, oil, of which the supply is limited, is rapidly taking the place of coal, and, whereas, coal, the supply of which is comparatively unlimited, cannot take the place of oil;

6) WHEREAS, the Government is one of the largest holders of undeveloped oil reserves;

7) WHEREAS, the oil industry might be trusted to work out its own problems according to the laws of supply and demand but that the welfare of the industry is so closely linked with industrial prosperity and national safety—

The President, therefore, deems it proper to appoint a Federal Oil Conservation Board consisting of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior and Commerce to consider all phases of the problem with representatives of the industry and with the assistance of the commission appointed last March to investigate the limited problem of the future oil supply of the Navy.

Messrs. Weeks, Wilbur, Work, Hoover knitted their brows and thought: "Now the public knows what we're supposed to do."

## WOMEN

## Mrs. Villard

To do homage to an octogenienne, the Women's Peace Society of the Western Hemisphere summoned the representatives of half a dozen organizations to luncheon in Manhattan. The luncheon was in honor of the 80th birthday of the Chairman of the Women's

## National Affairs—[Continued]

Peace Society, Mrs. Henry Villard, née Fanny Garrison.

Distinction comes to her naturally, not only in her own person but as a daughter and a wife. For her father was William Lloyd Garrison, the famed abolitionist, who at 22 was editing the first prohibition paper in the country (the *National Philanthropist*), who at 24 (in 1829) was joint editor of *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, published weekly in Baltimore. He went to prison for failure to pay a fine of \$50 for libel when he had referred to a ship carrying a cargo of slaves from Baltimore to New Orleans as engaged in "domestic piracy." Poet Whittier appealed to Henry Clay (slaveholder) to pay the fine for Garrison's release; but Clay was forestalled by a Manhattan philanthropist after Garrison had been in jail for seven weeks.

Afterwards, he considered establishing an anti-slavery paper at Washington but finally decided on Boston instead. At Boston, no church would lend him a place to lecture, so he lectured in the meeting place of a body of "infidels" and there, in 1831 (at 26), established the *Liberator*. He went twice to England on behalf of the cause, founded the American Anti-Slavery Society, was mobbed in the streets of Boston and put in a cell to preserve his life—but he continued to publish the *Liberator*.

He allowed women to join in his cause, denounced the Constitution and those who took oath to support it—because it supported slavery. He opposed all government as based on force and bloodshed and became an advocate of non-resistance. The Constitution, he declared, was "a covenant with Death and an agreement with Hell."

This attitude split the abolitionists into two groups—a Garrison or "moral" wing and a political wing which supported the Constitution. But, when the Civil War came, Garrison supported the Government. He saw at 60 the achievement of the cause which he had championed since he was 24. In 1867, he gave up publishing the *Liberator* but lived on in an honored old age till 1879. Such was the father of Mrs. Villard.

Her husband had a less stormy but even more eventful career. He was born at Speyer in Bavaria in 1835 and baptized Ferdinand Heinrich Gustav Hilgard. At 18, he had a disagreement with his father, who was a Justice of the Supreme Court of Bavaria. Young Hilgard ran away to the U. S.—and changed his name to Villard. He knocked around in Ohio and Illinois for a time, attempted to start a German "free soil" colony in Kansas. At 21, he became editor of a German paper in Racine, Wis., and afterward was associated with other papers. He became



© Keystone

MRS. VILLARD  
—her father was William Lloyd Garrison

a War correspondent for *The New York Herald* and *The New York Tribune* during the Civil War, then started his own news agency. At 31, he was correspondent for *The Chicago Tribune* in the Prusso-Austrian War. After that he undertook railroad financing, progressing from President of the Oregon & California (which he finished building) five years later. At this time he bought *The New York Evening Post* and *The Nation*, of which his brother-in-law, Wendell Phillips Garrison, was Literary Editor. Such was Mrs. Villard's husband. Her son, Oswald Garrison Villard, is at present Editor of the *Nation*, now a pinko-political weekly.

And Mrs. Villard herself? A leader of the Women's Peace Society of the Western Hemisphere, ardent supporter of woman suffrage, philanthropist, grown to the ripe age of 80, she faced a gathering of her admirers, last week. The Peace Society presented her with a silver vase with the wish that "all battleships might be turned into vases for flowers."

A speaker for the Society said: "This family has, for generations, stood for emancipation. With the abolishment of slavery for which her father worked for years, Mrs. Villard passed the first milestone of her life. With the gain of woman's suffrage, for which she fought from the beginning of the movement, Mrs. Villard passed the second. With the approach of peace, for which she, her father and her son have so long worked, she is nearing the third."

Mrs. Villard countered with a saying of her father's: "No man in his lifetime can expect to see the result of his labors."

## POLITICAL NOTES

### In Wisconsin

There is nothing duller in the Senate's business than the approval of the long lists of postmasters periodically nominated for office by the President. Yet the knowing were very much interested by a block of 40 postmasters whose names the President submitted last week.

All 40 were from Wisconsin. More than that, all 40 had been selected with the approval of Senator Irvine L. Lenroot of that state; and still more, neither Senator LaFollette nor the Representatives of the state (all Republican insurgents, save one Socialist) were consulted. So was the patronage club leveled at the heads of the insurgents. Senator Lenroot is the only Wisconsin member in either House of Congress who approaches regularity.

The event seemed to mark the end of the policy of trying to appease and mollify the insurgents—a policy of which Mr. Harding was the chief proponent. It seemed to mark an attempt on the part of regular Republicans to dethrone rather than to seek an alliance with Mr. LaFollette who has long been the political emperor of the state.

The action is further aimed as a direct attack on the future politics of Wisconsin. Senator Lenroot was once a lieutenant of Senator LaFollette. He, like most of the latter's lieutenants, eventually broke with his captain. In Mr. Lenroot's case, the break came over Mr. LaFollette's War policies. Mr. LaFollette does not forgive defection, although himself many times forgiven by the Republican Party. Ever since the break, Senators LaFollette and Lenroot have been antagonists. In 1920, Mr. LaFollette made vigorous efforts to bring about a defeat for Mr. Lenroot, who was up for reelection. Only the Harding landslide reflected the latter. But, in 1926, there will be no Presidential election to save Senator Lenroot; and it is thought that LaFollette's machine looks forward to retiring him in favor of someone who would do its leader's bidding. Taking patronage away from the LaFollette group, however, not only weakens it but puts the entire patronage of the state in Senator Lenroot's hands—a great aid to his reelection.

The campaign of Mr. LaFollette and his followers against the Republican national ticket forced President Coolidge and William M. Butler to acknow-



## National Affairs—[Continued]

ledge that the insurgents had seceded from the Republican Party. So the Party has turned to attack them.

### In Connecticut

When the underworld freezes over, the chances of snowballs will be improved and likewise the chances of Democrats in Connecticut. The Democrats have carried Connecticut. They did it in 1876, in 1884, in 1888, in 1892, in 1912. But in the last 30 years, the majorities against them (barring 1912) have grown steadily.

Last week, there was an election in Connecticut. It was to fill the seat left vacant by the late Senator Frank Brandegee. Once more the Democrats had hope. Once more their hope came to naught.

The Democratic candidate was Hamilton Holt, onetime editor of *The Independent*; the Republican was Hiram Bingham, explorer and former Professor of Latin American History, now Lieutenant Governor and also Governor-elect. Mr. Bingham won by 40,000. He will become Governor for a day or two before going to the Senate about the middle of January.

### Gone

If one should ask a military man, one might well get the answer that Julius Kahn had saved more lives than any other man in the U. S. Last week, Julius Kahn himself died, died at the age of 63, died at his home in San Francisco of a cerebral hemorrhage. When word of his death was telegraphed then, his colleagues, 3,000 miles distant, ceased their labor in his honor.

Julius Kahn was a Representative in Congress from the 4th California district (San Francisco). He had served in the House ever since 1899, with the exception of two years. Only six members of the present House were his seniors in point of service. Earlier than that he had been an actor, playing with Joseph Jefferson and Edwin Booth. He carried not a little of histrionic art into politics with him.

Mr. Kahn was a Republican. Therefore, during the Wilson régime, he was of the Opposition. In 1917, he was ranking Republican member of the House Military Affairs Committee. When Woodrow Wilson presented his War program and asked for a universal draft act, Chairman of the Committee Dent, although a Democrat, opposed the measure. It remained for Mr. Kahn, a Congressman who, incidentally, had been born in the enemy country, at Kuppenheim in Baden, to lead the fight for

the draft bill, to force its passage. He did.

In more than 125 years, the U. S. had gone through several conflicts



JULIUS KAHN

"—saved more lives than any other man in the U. S."

without learning the lesson of the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of voluntary recruiting methods in wartime.\* In 1917, when the U. S. entered the World War, some degree of system and efficient planning was started first of all by the passage of the draft bill. The result was the saving of the lives of some hundreds of thousands of men by the shortening of the conflict.

Besides his great service in the passage of the draft act, Congressman Kahn, time and again, was called upon to defend and to carry out the War program of the Wilson Administration. After the Armistice, as Chairman of The Military Affairs Committee during the 66th and 67th Congresses (1919-1923), he performed hardly a lesser service in reorganizing the Army for peace.

### How to Make an Outlaw

Satirists and cynics make meat of a certain fact of human nature—the difference between a man's opinions before taking office and after. But that difference is a natural thing. For a man's opinions before taking office are likely to be a compound of his desires—his desire for office and his desire for what he believes should be done; and his opinions afterward are likely to

\*During the Civil War, although the Confederate Army enforced conscription from the first, the Federal Government did not make use of the draft until 1862.

be determined by the exigencies of office, by the pressure of responsibility and by the restrictions of practicability.

So the Philadelphia Forum assembled, last week, with interest to hear the opinions of the new Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—Senator Borah. No one expected him to have changed much, for he is not the kind of man to assume opinions lightly. Nevertheless, he had played a lone part in politics; in his new post, he cannot be quite so lonely, quite so unique in his tenets, because the form, at least, of leadership is thrust upon him.

On this occasion, his subject was the outlawing of war, and his formula was:

1) "The creation of a body of international law," the reduction of international relations to "established rules of conduct."

2) "The establishment of an independent judicial tribunal with compulsory jurisdiction over international law and treaties"—not necessarily a new World Court, but one entirely divorced from "international political institutions."

3) "The said body of international law shall declare war a crime and no longer recognize, in any way or at any time, war as a legitimate institution for the settlement of international disputes. In other words, if war comes, it must be without the shield or sanction of law, but in violation of it as a piracy, or slavery, or peonage or murder."

### 1,000 Guilders

Rats!

Great rats, small rats, lean rats, brawny rats,  
Brown rats, black rats, gray rats, tweny rats,  
Grave old plodders, gay young friskers,  
Fathers, mothers, uncles, cousins,  
Cocking tails and pricking whiskers,  
Families by tens and dozens,  
Brothers, sisters, husbands, wives—  
Lead most Bubonic plaguey lives.

Accordingly, the Treasury Department requested Congress for \$275,000 to be used to destroy an outbreak of plague among rats reported at New Orleans. Trapping, watching, fumigating are to be resorted to to suppress the disease among the vermin and prevent any chance of its spreading to humans. Presumably Congress will accept the Treasury Department bid, although it is somewhat higher than the Pied Piper's flat rate of 1,000 guilders\* an extinction.

\*The old German guilder varied with the time and place. The pre-cent-day guilder is a Dutch coin worth about 40¢ (exchange is nearly normal); and 1,000 guilders would be, therefore, about \$400.

# FOREIGN NEWS

## INTERNATIONAL

### Debts

Following the uproar that was caused by the tentative French inquiries in Washington concerning the terms upon which their War debt to the U. S. could be funded (*TIME*, Dec. 15), it was made known that France would make no further advance in that direction until the success of the Experts' Plan was more definitely assured.

Simultaneously came the news that the French Government intended to seek an early opportunity to effect a settlement of its debt to Britain. It was evident, however, that there was no intention of operating the settlement until after similar negotiations had been concluded with the U. S. Government. The mooted overtures to the British Government were undoubtedly designed to fix the total\* that Britain would demand of France in order that the latter might know definitely the total of her Anglo-American obligations.

## THE LEAGUE

### Business

At Geneva, the Secretariat of the League of Nations, under the able direction of Secretary General Sir James Eric Drummond, concerned itself with the following:

**Albania.** A petition was received by the Secretariat from Albania protesting against Yugo-Slavian encouragement to armed bands of revolutionaries within the country (see Page 12).

**Philippines.** The Philippines sent a note to the International Labor Bureau, a secondary organ of the League, asking for information upon the procedure necessary to become a member of that organization with a view to becoming a full member of the League (see Page 2).

**Iraq.** The League commission that is to decide the delimitation of the Iraq-Turkish frontier must have been happy in the knowledge that a paternal Secretary General was looking after its interests.

It was announced from Geneva that an insurance policy—the first ever to be taken out by the League—on the lives of the personnel of the commission had been underwritten by Lloyds. The premium cost \$70,000. Lloyds, how-

ever, would insure only against murder and death by sickness in \$200,000 policies; they would not touch accidents, sickness, burglary and flying risks; and if they would not, no other insurance company will.

The chief members of the Commission: Herr Wirsén, Swedish diplomat; Count Paul Telcki, former Premier of Hungary; Colonel Poullis, retired Belgian Army officer.

**Arabia.** Britain, as mandatory Power for Iraq, Palestine and Kerak (Trans-Jordan), informed the Secretariat that those countries objected to paying the proportions of the Ottoman Public Debt assigned to them by the Treaty of Lausanne. An arbitrator to be appointed by the Council of the League was suggested.

**Germany.** Germany signified her intention of participating in the conference on the control of traffic in arms which is to be held at Geneva on May 4, 1925.

Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann of Germany had delivered to Sir James Eric Drummond a note which requested further information concerning the admission of Germany into the League. Special mention was made of Germany's anxiety to avoid military commitments in any form.

## COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

### Parliament's Week

**Chamberlain's Speech.** Fresh from visits to Paris and Rome (*TIME*, Dec. 15), Foreign Secretary Austen Chamberlain told the House in a speech lasting 85 minutes how favorably the League of Nations had impressed him. With regard to Russia, Mr. Chamberlain said that there was no shadow of a doubt but that the Zinoviev letter (*TIME*, Dec. 1) was authentic. He did not think it was opportune at present to negotiate with Russia and he declined to discuss the matter further.

**Egypt.** Answering the criticism of Mr. Trevelyan, ex-Minister of Education, on Egypt, Mr. Chamberlain reiterated Britain's solemn determination to "regard as an unfriendly act any attempt at interference in the affairs of Egypt by another power, . . . to consider any aggression against the territory of Egypt as an act to be repelled with all the means at her command."

He said there was no desire on the part of His Majesty's Government to terminate the Anglo-Egyptian condominium of the Sudan. He denied that there was anything in the Covenant of the League which either required or suggested that Britain should refer the

matter to that body. He had been prepared at Rome, he said, to answer any question that a member of the Council might put to him; but no questions were asked. On the contrary, in private conversation, many foreign statesmen had congratulated him upon the British action in Egypt. "To hear a really anti-British declaration," he challenged, "have to come to the British House of Commons."

**Allied Debts.** The Foreign Secretary contented himself with saying that he had not discussed interallied debts, but in saying it he seized the opportunity of driving home a friendly dig at his colleague the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill:

"I permitted myself to recall a proverb which I begged them not to mention lest it should create a slight coolness between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and myself. But, as I have mentioned it to him today, I may perhaps repeat it to the House. I said to those with whom I talked: 'We have an English proverb: Why bark yourself when you keep a dog?'"

**A Maiden Speech.** Alfred Duff Cooper, known under the pseudonym of beautiful Lady Diana Duff Cooper's\* husband, made his first speech in the House:

"If the League were to decide against us and say we must withdraw in favor of some other country, then the British people would refuse to recognize the ruling of the League; and that would be the end of the League forever.

"If the League is consulted on Egypt, how could France refuse to refer to it the question of Morocco; and Italy the question of the League of Nations the United States, which at present stands outside. But do you suppose that the United States would consent to join the League if she realized that one of the first questions to be submitted to it would be her own position in the Philippines?"

**Empire Trade.** Premier Stanley Baldwin made a declaration of his economic policy to the House. The main points were:

1) General protection against unfair foreign competition, owing to lower wages, longer hours or depreciated currency, to any industry which can prove itself substantial and efficient.

2) General imperial preference with a Government subsidy of \$4,700,000 to be considered by an imperial economic committee which would inquire into the possibility of preparing for market and marketing, within the United Kingdom,

\*Lady Diana Duff Cooper is a daughter of the Duke of Rutland. She is better known as Lady Diana Manners, famed beauty and actress.

\*The French debt to Britain is, in round figures, \$3,000,000,000. Britain has intimated her intention of collecting from Germany and her debtor Allies only a sum sufficient to cover her War debt of more than \$4,000,000,000 to the U. S. This would have the effect of cutting the French debt to Britain by about two-thirds—provided that Germany pays up. The French are anxious to ascertain, if possible, the definite limit of her obligation to Britain.

## Foreign News—[Continued]

food products of the overseas parts of the Empire, with a view to increasing the consumption of such products in the United Kingdom in preference to imports from foreign countries and to promote the interests both of producers and consumers.

**Adjournment.** The House adjourned until Feb. 10 for the Christmas holidays.

## Irish Impasse

At Geneva, the Secretariat of the League of Nations published a note received last month from the British Government, the most significant part of which was:

Since the League covenant came into force, His Majesty's Government have consistently taken the view that neither it nor any conventions concluded under the auspices of the League are intended to govern the relations *inter se* of the various parts of the British Commonwealth.

The note was a protest made at the registration, last summer, by the Irish Free State of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921, afterwards incorporated into the Irish Free State Agreement Act, which established the Free State within the coasts of Erin.

Thereupon was injected into the League the whole question of the international status of the British Dominions. Britain contended that the Treaty is a domestic concern between two component nations of the British Commonwealth. Ireland contended that it was an instrument between two separate nations and entitled to registration under Article XVIII of the Covenant\*.

Although questions of important policy are involved (such as playing into the hands of the Irish Republicans by admitting that the Crown is no link between the Dominions, or permitting the Free State to appeal to the League over the Boundary Commission's decision, which is expected to be unsatisfactory), the real issue is, so far as it concerns directly the League, Is Britain one nation or seven?†

If she is one, then the Treaty is a domestic concern and the Free State had no business to register it with the League. But, in this case, the British nation has several votes to the one possessed by each of the other nation members, a manifestly unfair situation which the British have hitherto declared

did not represent the facts of the case.

If it is seven nations, it would appear that the Free State acted within its rights. But the question is far, far deeper. The Commonwealth is bound together by a common bond represented by the Crown. Dominion Status within the Commonwealth does not legally empower any member to undertake any action which shall or may in any way undermine government by King, Legislature and Executive.\* The mere registration of the treaty seems in no way to invalidate this conception of government, but it implies the right of the Free State, if the Boundary Commission fails to settle the Boundary Question between Northern Ireland and the Free State (TIME, May 5 et seq.), to appeal to the League for arbitration of the difference instead of to the Privy Council for final settlement. It thus becomes clear that there is within the Commonwealth a power greater than King, Legislature and Executive, that functions outside the Commonwealth.

Undoubtedly, this difficulty in Imperial relations will have to be overcome by a new Imperial Conference. Meantime, at Geneva, members of the League wonder if there are really two kinds of membership—one for ordinary nations, one for the British Commonwealth. In London, Colonel Amery, Secretary of State for the Colonies, after stating that the Government intended to accord to the Dominion High Commissioner in London the same privileges enjoyed by Ambassadors to the Court of St. James, said:

"The outside world will gradually have to learn that the British Empire is both a league of free and independent nations and an individualistic unit."

## To Rule

"For nearly a century your State has been under our administration. Today it is handed over to you well organized and prosperous. Your education, your record as a soldier and the diligence with which you have studied to prepare yourself for the work of governing your State, fill me with confidence that you will think more of the duties and responsibilities of your office than of its privileges.

"The noble response of the people of your State to the call of arms during the War constitutes a claim to the best effort that you can put forward for the amelioration of their condition."

With these words the British Raj†

\*A law passed or a treaty negotiated by the Dominions which is repugnant to a law affecting the Dominion and passed by the Parliament at Westminster is void to the British rule or sovereignty, from the Hindi verb *raj*, to reign; cf. *rajah*, a prince.

turned over the State of Savantvadi—small State south of Bombay on the west coast of India—to Bapusahab Bhosic, Indian Prince educated in England, who henceforth becomes the Sardesai (Ruler) of Savantvadi.

## FRANCE

## Red Terror

PARIS SEES RED

*French Army Trains Guns Against Reds  
RED TERROR PERIL SENDS COLD CHILL  
UP FRENCH SPINES*

Such were some of the headlines last week of stories in U. S. newspapers describing Communist revolts and rumors of Communist revolts. In France, opposition newspapers carried similar headlines. They announced the imminence of a Reign of Red Terror.

Premier Herriot, confined to his bed by illness, read these headlines, waxed impatient and finally angry. He decided to receive the ever-waiting army of journalists in his bedroom. To them he said:

"I was anxious to see you because the country is passing through a panic crisis which must be combatted. The falsest reports are circulating. Yesterday it was a raid at Amiens, where no raids were made. Today it is a story of stolen machine guns at Longuyon, equally untrue. What is serious is that this neurosis is spreading daily. Foreigners are growing anxious.

"Yet the situation in no way justifies such fears. The situation in France is excellent. In Morocco all goes well. Our relations with England are most cordial. The budget is practically balanced. Why these anxieties?"

Then, sitting up in his bed, he read to them a statement in which he categorically proved that the opposition newspapers had either exaggerated the importance of Communist activities or had fabricated reports to cause panic among the people. He drew a long and dismal picture of the disastrous effects which such scare news was causing: withdrawal of money from banks, runs on provision stores, expropriation of capital, etc.

Sénateur René Renoult, Minister of Justice, announced that the Government had taken action against *La Liberté* for printing untrue reports of a Red plot to seize the city of Amiens. Further and energetic action, he said, would be taken against offenders. The Government was also considering the expulsion of foreign correspondents who have been sending home to their newspapers "lurid reports of revolutionary activities."

The effect of the Premier's policy was

\*"Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding unless so registered."

†Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, Irish Free State, extent to which it is repugnant.

## Foreign News—[Continued]

to raise a storm of criticism about his cars. Practically the whole of the Opposition and its press attacked the Premier. At Pré Saint Gervais, where Socialists Millerand and Briand had, 30 years before, harranged the people, the "storm troops" of the Communists stood shivering in the cold, warming their souls from the fiery heat of their leader's oratory.

### Fog

Some of the gaiety was taken out of the French Capital by a sudden and unprecedented fall from the sky of what was graphically described as a "pea-soup fog."

The Prefect, who is nabob of the *sergents de ville*, or policemen, ordered his force of men to guard the street corners in the busiest sections of the city. Automobile drivers were told to honk frequently, to use the full power of their headlights. The only effect was to light up the fog without penetrating it and to cause such a din by the honking as to force the usually voluble French into an exhausted silence. Note the less, only a few minor accidents from collision were reported.

### Dinner

Around a lavishly decorated board, were seated U. S. Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, Emile Daeschner (recently appointed Ambassador-designate to the U. S.), le maréchal Foch, Jules Cambon (onetime Ambassador to Germany), General Gouraud (Military Governor of Paris), Sheldon Whitehouse (U. S. Counselor of Embassy) and Mrs. Whitehouse, U. S. Consul General and Mrs. Robert Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelt of Manhattan, and many another.

The occasion was a dinner given by Ambassador Herrick to his brother Ambassador, M. Daeschner.

### Amnesty

The Amnesty Bill, as amended by the Senate (TIME, Dec. 1), was passed by the Chamber of Deputies, 365 to 120 votes. The original Bill was passed by the Chamber several months ago (TIME, July 21). This makes amnesty absolute, *inter alia*, for ex-Premier Joseph Caillaux, originally convicted for endangering France's alliances, and for ex-Minister of Interior Louis Malvy, found guilty of communicating with the enemy during the War.

## GERMANY

### Cabinet Crisis

The German Cabinet cross politics puzzle (TIME, Oct. 13) which has defied solution for many months, was laid

aside over the Christmas holiday. The horizontal lines were forever upsetting the vertical lines and no sense could be made out of any of the words.

Chancellor Wilhelm Marx tendered his resignation to President Friedrich Ebert, who accepted it and asked the Chancellor to carry on *pro tempore*.

**Stresemann's Failure.** The President then summoned Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann, leader of the German People's Party, bosom friend of Monarchy men. Herr Stresemann accepted the Presidential mandate to form a new Cabinet. He tried; but because Dr. Marx would not come to his aid with 68 Centrists faithful and true, the Foreign Minister gave up the task.

**Marx's Failure.** The President then called to him Chancellor Marx, leader of the Centre or Catholic Party, asked him to form a new ministry. Dr. Marx tried; but because Herr Stresemann would not help with his 50 men, who were firmly attached to the Monarchists, Dr. Marx told the President that he had failed to form a Cabinet.

The President, exhausted, decided to let the crisis wear itself out. Chancellor Marx and his Government are to stay in office until Jan. 5, when the Reichstag convenes.

**One Proposal.** Interest in the ultimate solution of the Cabinet puzzle was not lacking in Reichstag circles. Among the many proposals was the suggestion that ex-Chancellor Hermann Muller, leader of the Social Democratic Party, should form a Cabinet composed of Social Democrats, Centrists and members of the German People's Party. This plan, however, was thought likely to end in failure as had Chancellor Marx's identical attempt.

**Another Proposal.** A more practical suggestion was contained in the proposal that Dr. Gessler, Democrat and present Minister of Defense, should head a Cabinet composed of members of all the Reichstag parties.

### Goose-Flesh

For the past two weeks, Germans throughout the length and breadth of Germany have taken an absorbing interest in their newspapers. Supercilious *Frauen* would adjust their thick pinenez, glance at the headlines, shudder, read something else, return to the headlines, shudder again, put down the paper, go away, come back, look at the headline once more and again shudder, then plunge into the story.

*Fraulein*, with minds as sticky as chewing gum, giggled and gasped and choked and exclaimed aloud in horror.

Sensitive *Jüngling* had chronic attacks of goose-flesh. At a certain beer garden in Berlin, a fat, elderly man was seen to order a stein of beer and forget it in the excitement of reading the evening shocker.

All this commotion was caused by the trial of a monster—Fritz Haarmann, charged with the murder of 27 persons. After a trial exciting the horror and disgust of the whole nation, Haarmann and an accomplice named Hans Grans, who aided in one of the murders, were sentenced to death. Haarmann was found guilty of 24 murders. Said he upon hearing the verdict:

"I accept the sentence fully and entirely, though I am innocent of some of the murders attributed to me."

## SPAIN

### Ibanez vs. Alfonso

The feud between Vicente Blasco Ibanez, Spanish author living in France, and King Alfonso (TIME, Oct. 20 et seq.) went on.

In Madrid, the Public Prosecutor presented to the President of the Supreme Tribunal an indictment against Ibanez for publication and distribution of pamphlets, constituting *inter alia*, the crime of *lese-majesty*. The author was then summoned to appear within 15 days before a military judge in Madrid, to give testimony in his defense.

Somewhere in France, somebody informed Ibanez of the summons. Roared he in hearty laughter: "I would just as soon take refuge on a cannibal island or throw myself into waters inhabited by crocodiles or famished sharks as to confide myself to the government of bandits now ruling Spain."

Meantime, at Paris, rumors tripped nakedly around whispering: 1) that Ibanez was to be deported; 2) that he was to be sued by the French Government under an obscure and unquoted law. There was probably no truth in these reports.

### Royal Voice

King Alfonso sold to a phonograph company a monopoly on the sale of a record of one of his patriotic speeches. He announced that the proceeds of the sale would be used for buying New Year's gifts for Spanish troops in Morocco.

### Duel?

Señor Benigna Varella, editor of the Madrid royalist journal *Monarquía*, challenged Author Vicente Blasco

\**Lese-majesty*—literally, "injured majesty," with the connotation of "sovereign power." A term of law.



## Foreign News—[Continued]

Ibanez to a duel for attacking King Alfonso. The challenge was addressed to the author in four languages (English, Spanish, French, Italian) in the form of an open letter.

Editor Varella, "one of the cleverest duellists living," declared that he intended to go to France, slap Ibanez's face in a public place, force him to duel.

In France, famed Author Ibanez, himself no mean duellist, although "he has never yet succeeded in killing anyone," received the challenge. Said he: "Spanish has always been my people's language, unlike the Habsburg who now sits on the Spanish throne. Varella doesn't need to say in four languages that he will slap my face to induce me to fight. I am ready to meet him at any time."

## RUSSIA

*Blunt Words*

Georg Tchitcherin, Bolshevik Commissar of Foreign Affairs, went to his office, strutted and fretted, took him a pen and wrote big words full of sound and fury, signifying little.

He protested to the U. S. against the "repeated entry of American war vessels into the territorial waters of the Union of Soviet Republics without permission."

Specifically, Russia did not like the fact that the U. S. Coast Guard cutter *Bear* had taken magnetic observations in her territorial waters. It was also brought to his attention that upon a rock on Chukotsk Peninsula, in Emma Bay, Cape Pusino, Bering Strait, had been found a brass plate with the inscription "United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Magnetic Station. For information write Superintendent, Washington. For disturbing this mark, \$250 fine or imprisonment."

When Commissar Georg heard this, he penned:

"I must emphasize that the erection of the foregoing plate and the threat to Soviet citizens inscribed on it constitute a gross violation of the sovereignty of the Soviet republics.

"Emphatically protesting to the United States Government against such lawless acts by their officials, obviously unable to distinguish where their own State territory ends and another sovereign country's territory begins, I am obliged to notify you that such violation of the legitimate rights of the Union of Soviet Republics, if repeated, will be sternly repressed by the Soviet Government."

In the language of diplomacy, even a declaration of war is written with due observance of the amenities. A Govern-



GEORG TCHITCHERIN  
—stern and firm and impolite

ment may be stern and firm but it is always polite. Hence "sternly repressed" had an ugly ring. The justice of Russia's case, if true, is evident; but, as no previous protest had been made, the note seemed unnecessarily blunt.

But, insofar as could be judged, Washington took the view that His Britannic Majesty's Government took with reference to the Zinoviev letter (TIME, Dec. 1.)—that the Government of the U. S. cannot consent to "receive" the note addressed to it by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

## ITALY

*New Elections?*

When Charon ferried the soul of the assassinated Socialist Deputy Matteotti over the Styx (TIME, June 23), the people of Rome became as excited as when, over two thousand years before, Marcus Antonius had stirred their forebears to the burning indignation of the Ides of March, following the assassination of Julius Caesar.

Matters came to a head, apparently, in the *Camera dei Deputati* last week when, in consequence of a charge that he had incited Fascisti to acts of violence, that terminated in the assassination, Deputy Giunta offered to resign the Vice Presidency of the Chamber in order to stand trial.

While Premier Mussolini rested a glowering face against podgy hands, a lively debate began between Fascisti and Opposition. Whilom Fascisti, now Lib-

eral, Deputy Boeri was emphatic in stating that the Vice President's resignation ought to be accepted. From the Fascist side of the Chamber were leveled at him all manner of insults. He was reminded that he entered Parliament because of Fascist votes; was it not plain, therefore, that his resignation rather than Giunta's was at stake? "If you refuse Giunta's resignation," he challenged, "I shall consider it an honor to resign."

At this moment the inanimate form of Benito became charged with energy. Standing up, his eyes blazing with fury, he pointed a manicured digit at Deputy Boeri and boomed with suppressed emotion:

"Resign!"

Retorted Boeri, amid scenes of inelegant anger: "When I entered Parliament on the Fascist ticket, I did not know I was assuming any penal responsibilities."

The Chamber then voted to reject the Vice President's resignation by a solid Fascist majority. Ex-Premier Salandra, hitherto a faithful ally of Benito, voted for acceptance of the resignation; after the decision of the vote was announced, he, joined by the followers of ex-Premiers Orlando and Giolitti, left the Chamber as a protest.

Mussolini came with a jerk to the end of this tether. Deserted by the ex-combatants, by many of his own party and by several leading allies, he still had enough loyal Fascisti to hold the fort of Government. But outside the Parliament, the sea of the Opposition's discontent was running dangerously high, dark clouds scurried across the political sky driven by a shrieking wind, while angry darts of lightning flashed from the tongues of orators to be followed by the thunder of the press. Dare Mussolini face the storm?

The alternative was to show the people that Fascism was fearless by allowing members of the party to stand trial for alleged offenses. But, if he were thus to pander to the demands of the Opposition, he would cause a mighty schism within the ranks of his followers; for, if he were to expose his comrades to the just demands of the law, he would also be denying the right of revolution. Evidently, justice was on both sides of the fence.

For two days, Benito turned a problem over and over in his head. For three days, the Opposition press fulminated against the Government, declaring that it had no longer the confidence of the country, that it was maintaining itself in office by virtue of its iniquitous electoral law (TIME, July 2, 1923).

On the third day, just after Finance Minister de Stefani had finished presenting the budget estimates, Premier

## Foreign News—[Continued]

Mussolini rose to announce that he had presented a bill to modify the present electoral law\*, that on Jan. 3, after the Christmas recess, the Chamber would be reconvened to discuss his bill.

Astonished Deputies on both sides of the Chamber gasped in amazement. What did this new move token? As one man they grasped its significance: Parliament was to be dissolved, new elections on the old laws were to be held. As one man they scrambled to their feet and on all sides hissing, cat-calling, whistling, booing, insults, challenges, gave way to thunderous applause. In an undertone, like the wailing of the motif in the grand finale of an opera, the *Savage* or reactionary Fascisti chanted:

*Giovinezza, Giovinezza,  
Primavera de Bellezza,  
Nel Fascismo alla salvezza,  
Della nostra libertà.*

### EGYPT

#### Notes

The turbulent situation in Egypt arising out of the murder of Sir Lee Stack (TIME, Dec. 1 et seq.) was sufficiently ameliorated to warrant the release of 23 men arrested after and in connection with the above outrage. Approximately 25 were still in prison pending inquiry and subsequent exoneration or trial.

Ziwar Pasha, Premier of Egypt, declined to have Parliament summoned by King Fuad, preferring, apparently, to trust to the rising tide of his popularity in elections allegedly soon to be held.

### BULGARIA

#### A-Courting

Announcement was made by way of Paris that Tsar Boris of Bulgaria is about to make the annually projected courting tour of Europe in search of a bride. Courting has a special sense for him; it means a round of the courts to court some eligible young princess.

The young Tsar, nearly 31 years of age, son of long-nosed Ferdinand (who abdicated in 1918) intends to travel first to Belgrade, capital of Yugo-Slavia, where there are no princesses, but where he may meet Rumanian Queen Marie's youngest progeny—Princess Ileana who, how-

\* The present electoral law gives to the party obtaining a plurality of the votes two-thirds of the seats in the Chamber. This law had the advantage of securing to the country a stable Government; it had the disadvantage of transcending representative government. The old law was based on proportionate representation and *scrutin de liste* (method by which the people vote for as many deputies as the electoral district has to elect), the majority party assuming control of the government.



KING BORIS

—Princess Maria is just turned ten

ever, is not yet 16 years old. Thence he will go to Rome where Princesses Mafalda, Giovanna and Maria grace their royal father's court. Unfortunately, the affections of Princess Mafalda (aged 22) are reported elsewhere engaged, while Princess Giovanna is but 17 and Princess Maria is just turned ten.

From the Eternal City, the Bulgarian Monarch will travel to Paris, where is a fair sprinkling of comely princesses from the exiled houses of dethroned sovereigns. But, allegedly, he is not interested in the daughters of crownless heads. So will he depart to England, which for him will be a barren land.

### HUNGARY

#### Károlyi's Treason

At Budapest, the Hungarian Supreme Court confirmed the finding of a lower court—namely, that Count Michael Károlyi (TIME, July 16, 1923) was guilty of high treason (TIME, Nov. 3, 1924). The Supreme Court also upheld the previous sentence of confiscation of all his personal and entailed property, amounting to many millions of dollars. All that was allowed from the estate, before it became State property was \$42,000 for legal fees to Károlyi's attorney.

The report on the findings of the Supreme Court was obviously incomplete; no mention was made of the Count's defense that he entered into communications with Hungary's enemies on the request of Emperor Karl. In the main, he was charged, like

Caillaux and others in France, of endangering Hungary's alliances, aggravated in his case by entering into communications with the enemy during a time of war.

Without any question Count Károlyi is, in the light of unbiased legal evidence, guilty of high treason. Nothing is surer, however, that he acted with the best of intentions; nothing more certain than that he was always the good friend of the Allies and that he ought, therefore, according to the terms of the Versailles Treaty, to be immune from the sentence confirmed by the Supreme Court. But in Hungary, as in most other places, courts of justice are established to carry out the letter and spirit of the law without reference to mitigating sentimental evidence.

### JAPAN

#### New Envoy

Sitting in solemn conclave, the Imperial Japanese Government decided to appoint Tsuneo Matsudaira, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be the Emperor's Ambassador to the U. S. in succession to Masanao Hanihara, who resigned following the passage of the U. S. Immigration Act last spring.

After having received confirmation of his important appointment, Ambassador-designate Matsudaira said:

"I wish to convey my respects to your President and your countrymen, for with their friendship and sympathy I shall labor for the furtherance of good understanding between our countries."

"In this, I fully expect the support of my countrymen, because every Japanese knows that the prosperity of the Empire depends upon the peace of the Pacific, which, in turn, depends upon maintenance of friendly relations between Japan and America."

"This is a matter of patriotism for us. So, like every patriotic Japanese, I shall work for it. I sincerely hope that your people will believe me when I say that I mean what I say and say what I feel."

It was understood that he and Mrs. Matsudaira, lady-in-waiting to the Empress, would arrive in Washington in time for the inauguration ceremonies of President Coolidge on Mar. 4.

The Ambassador-designate is the third Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs to be appointed to the Washington Embassy—his two predecessors being Baron Shidehara and Masanao Hanihara. Both Mr. Matsudaira and his wife speak English perfectly, the latter better than any lady in the far-flung lands of the Rising Sun.

Tsuneo Matsudaira is 48 years old and is known as one of the ablest diplomats in Japan. In 1918-19, he acted as High Commissioner to Siberia when the

## Foreign News—[Continued]

U. S. and Japanese occupied Vladivostok. Two years later, he acted as Chief Secretary of the Japanese delegation to the Washington Conference.

Having appointed its Ambassador to the U. S., the Imperial Government, as is customary, instructed Japanese Chargé d'Affaires Yoshida at Washington to inquire of the U. S. Government if M. Matsudaira were *persona grata* to it. The result of this inquiry was to break all diplomatic precedent. Usually a Government makes an affirmative or negative reply; and that answer is transmitted to the Government concerned, often without the public being any the wiser. U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes did not wait until the Imperial Japanese Government had received the information that he was *persona grata*. He told the world, last week, that the U. S. welcomed both Mr. and Mrs. Matsudaira and expressed his unbounded faith that the mission of the Japanese Ambassador would strengthen Japan-American relations (see Page 2).

### Wanted to Talk

Into the American Embassy at Tokyo walked a young Japanese of pleasant appearance. He explained that he was Bunkai Arikawa, aged 22, the son of a priest in the Prefecture of Gifu. He asked to see Ambassador Bancroft.

He asked not once but a dozen times. He would not take no for an answer. Finally the attendants had him arrested. In his pocket was a picture of the Ambassador; also a short dagger.

"Why did you want to see the Ambassador?" they asked him.

"I wanted to talk to him about the Immigration Act."

### NEW BOOKS

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

#### Napoleonic Sextette:

NAPOLEON and JOSEPHINE, THE RISE OF THE EMPIRE—Walter Geer—Brentano (\$5.00).

THE DIPLOMACY OF NAPOLEON—R. B. Mowatt—Longmans (\$5.40).

NAPOLEON—Elie Faure—Knopf (\$3.00).

NAPOLEON AND HIS COURT—C. S. Forester—Dodd, Mead (\$4.00).

NAPOLEON, AN OUTLINE—Brigadier General Colin R. Ballard—Appleton (\$5.00).

THE MANUSCRIPT OF ST. HELENA—Translated by Willard Parker—Appleton (\$2.00).

Written by one American, three Britishers, one Frenchman and a great Corsican, printed, bound and delivered to an unsuspecting public by five U. S. publishing houses, this small Napoleonic



© Keystone

TSUNEO MATSUDAIRA

—Charles E. Hughes did not wait (See Japan)

library represents the first half of the season's output on the first French Emperor since Lothaire, grandson of Charlemagne.

In truth, as a library or as a mere collection, it is the smallest of drops in the largest of buckets. The splash is, therefore, proportionate in size. But why did the drop make the splash in the bucket at this particular time? The only satisfactory answer that can be vouchsafed is that this is the 155th anniversary of the great Emperor's birth, or the 103rd anniversary of his death. If neither of these answers is correct, the drop must have dropped not by any conscious coöperation of the publishers, but simply because it dropped.

The one extraordinary thing about Napoleon is the perpetual interest which his name evokes. Let anything from a horse's hoof to a pyramid be found that has the remotest connection with him—and the daily press gives it a place of honor on the front page; and the Sunday editions immediately put on weight. Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Charlemagne and one or two more of the better known empire-builders—where are they compared to the great Buonaparte? Dim and distant figures. Time may be responsible for this inequity in interest. But not even the Duke of Wellington, who was born in the same year as Napoleon, nor George Washington have ever attained that universality of fame which belongs to the Little Corporal. Hence, because many millions of words have failed to say all that is to be said, Napoleon continues, and will long continue, to make the ink flow, the typewriters clatter and the printing-presses hum.

The first of these books is concerned principally with an impartial review of Josephine's life. Because it really is impartial, it is a book of intense interest, leaving the Empress, on whom the world has lavished a fair share of sympathy, a startling contrast to other imperial ladies and a strange mixture of vices and virtues.

The second is a scholarly and critical account of the methods—passing under the euphemism of diplomacy—whereby Napoleon gained his ends. Few books on Napoleon are as engrossing.

The third is strikingly written and is an attempt to justify Napoleon's ends by his means. While often despising his ends, M. Faure certainly believes that his subject has a reserved seat in the sun. "... the most significant personality, I think, since Christ," says he.

The fourth, quite the most insignificant of the sextette, is chiefly reiteration and somewhat flippant reiteration at that—a good journalistic summary, nothing more.

The fifth from the start assumes that Napoleon was a great man and a great actor and, in a series of sub-headed paragraphs, gives amazingly well a poignant outline of his life. The observations are keen, the style pleasing, the treatment intelligent. Considering its scope and the fact that it is written from a semi-military standpoint, the book is an excellent piece of work, easy to read, easy to digest.

The sixth and last book is allegedly by the Great Man himself. Written, as the title hints, at St. Helena, the book is virtually Napoleon's confession of his faith; and his faith was something not to be measured by known standards. It was primarily his faith in himself. It is a story of an Imperial Ego in which the Egoist describes the events of his reign "because his character and his intentions may be strangely misrepresented." They probably are, have been, and will continue to be. Napoleon proceeds to set matters right. The task is not small; his book is, however, too small to save him from the misrepresentations he feared. In the main, he tells alike of his successes and his failures, his love for Josephine, the reason for his escape from Elba, etc. The sentences are short, sometimes overbearing, sometimes modest—a perfect tally with Napoleon's character. If the manuscript is a forgery—this is unlikely, for, as the translator remarks, Napoleon "went out of his way" to disavow it—it is only possible to congratulate the forger on his vicarious celebrations.

## THE THEATRE

### New Plays

**The Mongrel.** Rudolph Schildkraut is known generally as a distinguished German actor and specifically as the star of the malodorous *God of Venice*. The Theatre Guild has never kept its promise to bewitch him as Lear. In the interim, he picked upon a dreary Continental comedy about a dead dog. A formidable forester kills a roadmender's (Mr. Schildkraut) one-eyed, friendly little Sniffy. He mourns. He tries to strangle the murderer's daughter. A motley group of assistants were cast to further Mr. Schildkraut's playing. Neither they nor the play sufficed. The star's performance chiefly incited the audience to prophesies of the great time to come when someone found a part to try his talents.

*Alexander Woolcott*—"A fine gifted, resourceful actor, this elder Schildkraut, who wandered lonesome through an old comedy."

**The Sap.** Manhattan, which turns up its long round nose at the rest of the theatrical sphere, had to wait. A season and a half it waited for Raymond Hitchcock without music. After a gross or more of hamlets and several cities had seen the gutteral comedian in *The Old Sock* and *The Sap*, Manhattan caught its glimpse. Manhattan took one look and decreed that comedy unsmiling becomes him thoroughly.

Comedy is, of course, a relative term, particularly in *The Sap's* case. For a whole act, there is little but domestic wrangling because the Sap dislikes earning a salary. One of the objectors embezzles money and excitement surges to the rescue. The Sap flows silently out of town with \$50,000 additional embezzlement, flows back with a fortune, saves everybody.

The producers were so perfectly sure Raymond Hitchcock was good that they didn't bother with the rest of the cast. They bought a pretty cheap imitation of *The Show-Off* for a play. Except for Mr. Hitchcock, the proceedings were somewhat deflected. Except for Mr. Hitchcock.

**Quarantine.** The Helen Hayes controversy is at large again. Critics proclaim her one of the greatest of the young actresses. Certain private observers, of advertised intelligence, insist that she is nothing but a fluffy personality done up in a bundle of mannerisms. Popularly, she is a magnet of considerable importance. The controversy will not be stilled until the Theatre Guild proves somebody wrong by thrusting upon her the responsibilities of Shaw's *Cleopatra*. In the interim, her performance will probably keep Henry Mil-

ler's Theatre in *Quarantine* for several weeks.

Miss Hayes plays a pert and pleasant child who elopes in another



HELEN HAYES  
—pert & pleasant

woman's place. The elopement ship is segregated owing to a whisper about bubonic plague. The girl and the man, unmarried, are further segregated in a little bungalow. Comes the night. Eventually, it develops that she was in love with him all the time and substituted for the other woman to win herself a husband.

This genial parable is told in the lightest mood. Thin ice is skillfully avoided. Subsidiary characters are drawn and played adroitly. Sidney Blackmer is the male in the matter, giving his best performance since *The Mountain Man*. Like many light entertainments, the piece is quick enough to catch the auditor's approval.

*Gilbert W. Gabriel*—"The bacillus of good humor has no trouble multiplying."

*Stark Young*—"Got nowhere entertainingly, said nothing engagingly and ended to rounds of applause."

TIME, The Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Britton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried (National Affairs), John S. Martin (Books), Thomas J. C. Martin (Foreign News). Weekly Contributors—John Farrar, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klein, Peter Mathews, Wells Rod, Preston Lockwood, Niven Busch. Published by TIME, Inc., H. R. Luce, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; B. Hadden, Secy-Treas.; 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rate, one year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 235 E. 39th St., New York City. New England representatives, Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen, Vol. IV, No. 26.

### The Best Plays

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

#### Drama

**THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED**—The Italian grape-grower of California who summons by mail a wife to grace his rural opulence. But he had white hair, while his hired man was young and handsome. Pauline Lord obliges with the greatest performance of the season.

**S. S. GUENCAIN**—The Eugene O'Neill cycle of one-act plays moved up from Greenwich Village. Powerful primitives of our first dramatist.

**WHITE CARGO**—Eight companies are explaining to the U. S. and England just what happens to a white man who lives too long among the blacks of Africa.

**SILENCE**—The old crook contrivances rearranged to make a taut evening. H. B. Warner is the man who escapes the electric chair.

**DESIRE UNDER THE ELM'S**—One young bride, one old husband, his grown son. All this cut from New England flint by the biting edges of Eugene O'Neill's dramatic implements.

**CONSCIENCE**—Prominent for the poignant performance of the hitherto unknown Lillian Foster. Returning from jail, the husband finds his wife reduced, through poverty, to prostitution.

**WHAT PRICE GLORY?**—Stripping war of its medals and mockery. All the ironic bitterness of the muddy fronts of France in flawless production and performance.

#### Comedy

**THE SHOW-OFF**—The only worthwhile comedy survival of the past season. A man who believes that words speak louder than actions.

**FOUNDATIONS FOR DIVORCE**—The incisive, yet elusive, personality of Ina Claire in a Continental comedy of divorce and domesticity.

**THE FARMER'S WIFE**—Certain hilarious experiments by a farmer-widower in persuading almost any one of his eligible acquaintances to be his bride.

**MIXICK**—America, middle class. The grinding jealousy of little things when an old man comes to live with his daughter's family.

**THE FIREBRAND**—Gaudy irreverence toward the days and nights of Benvenuto Cellini, famed and garrulous goldsmith.

**QUARANTINE**—Reviewed in this issue.

#### Musical

From the lists of levity and song the following selections are counted steady winners: *Lady, Be Good*; *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Dirge to Broadway*, *Kid Boots*, *I'll Say She Is*, *Rose*, *The Grab Bag*, *The Music Box Revue*.



## BOOKS

## Bedlam Blasted\*

Author Hecht, *Cursing, Burrows Morbidly through the Loams of Illusion*

**The Story.** Mr. Winkelberg, a paunchy Dutch biped, sold cheap jewelry in Chicago. In the hairy bulb between Mr. Winkelberg's shoulders was accumulated a small mass of miscellaneous garbage which Mr. Winkelberg called his opinions, his beliefs, his reasons, his god.

There were many Winkelberg relatives, all the same. The whole city, lusting and pulsing in greedy dark animalism, was a city of Winkelbergs. There were a million such Winkelberg cities, a world full of them, a Winkelberg mankind. Every dawn, when the red sun bowled up over the earth, all the Winkelberg bulbs stirred in a blind organism known to the Winkelbergs as a day of life. Personified, this day was a disheveled mania, a Humpty Dumpty in streaming cheesecloth toga, bawling fresh tidings from Bedlam down the winds of the earth.

So, at least, it all seemed to Kent Savaron, Hechtic mooncalf from Wisconsin. He rocketed into Chicago, impelled by a desire to write. Glutted with his boyhood, gorged with reading, he feasted immoderately on the profuse externals of the city. As he fed, self-consciousness awoke and fettered tickled and whetted his emotional appetites. These he celebrated with loose living and brilliant adjectival bombinations, in print and conversation. As he became conscious of the Winkelbergs, their repulsiveness deepened his subjectivity into fiercer and fiercer hunger for experience, a hunger that consumed life and fed, most gruesomely, upon itself. When he married Stella Winkelberg it was largely to inflict a wound upon the body Winkelberg and to revel in the gradual perversion of one of its members.

Stella inevitably revenged her kind by plunging Savaron down the abyss of sex. Writing his autobiography afforded him a ledge to cling to temporarily. Then that crumbled and he dreamed dizzily of himself as imprisoned by the Winkelbergs, craning out of a lopsided tenement window in a nightcap, blowing kisses into infinity. He left Stella, struggled a while to brake his racing thoughts, then blew his tired brains out.

**The Significance.** The tree of life has roots as well as branches. Shelley shinned to the topmost twig, sway-



AUTHOR HECHT

—kind to dogs

ing above sanity with piercing cries of joy. Savaron, cursing brilliantly, burrowed down through the loams of illusion to the last dark rootlet of which words can tell. Psychologically, the book is a faultless exposition of the destructive approach to supermanhood. It would be restless reading for maiden aunts, a dangerous typhoon for souls without some windward anchor of faith or stupidity.

**The Author.** It may seem surprising that Author Hecht is not notorious as a violent madman. This intelligently savage Savaron biography is an improvisation upon his own. But Mr. Hecht, though dark, shaggy and demonical of mien, managed to continue for 13 years as a trusted employee of *The Chicago Journal* and *The Chicago Daily News*; he is now at large in Manhattan as press agent for Joseph Schildkraut in *The Firebrand*. Aged 31, he has a wife and two children. He is kind to dogs, children and old people. From this it would appear that his state of mind, however uncomfortable it may be when he writes, is not without some solace. So far, it has made of him nothing more fearsome than the journalistic James Joyce of America.

Born of Slavic parentage at Racine, Wis., Mr. Hecht punctuated his career in Chicago with *Eric Dorn*, "most arresting novel of 1921." *Humpty Dumpty* is a replica of that book, with new characters and an amplified concatenation of philosophical firecrackers. Other Hechtiana: *A Thousand and One Afternoons in Chicago* (sketches), *Gargoyles* (flaying journalistic and

juridical hypocrisies), *The Florentine Dagger* (a mystery novel, alleged to have been written in 24 hours, on a bet), *Fantazius Mallare* and its sequel, *The Kingdom of Evil* (studies in the elephantiasis of carnal lust, for the first of which Author Hecht, being poor, was temporarily imprisoned) and *The Egotist* (played by Actor Leo Dietrichstein).

## America of the Fifties

**THE LETTERS OF FREDERICKA BREMER—**Edited by Adolf B. Bronson—*The American-Scandinavian Foundation* (\$2.00). In roaring, lynching, razzle-dazzle, hell-for-leather '49, when men went mad for gold in California, when Longfellow wrote poetry in Cambridge and carpenters got 16 dollars a day; when Choctaw Indians came to Christ and dying John Calhoun, his eyes like fetch candles, stood up to speak in the U. S. Senate, there came to these shores a middle-aged Swedish spinster who had written novels. Her friend Hawthorne said that she was worthy of being the maiden aunt of the whole human race; at all events her name, Frederika Bremer, forgotten now, was then known in every house. Here and there she visited, met most of the famed people in the U. S., observed the quaint customs of the land, described it all in letters to her sister back in Sweden. Her letters were published soon after and widely read. Now they have been reissued.

Her novels—*Hertha*, *The President's Daughter*, *The Home*, *The Neighbors*, *Nina*—were never trim enough to make the passage between Today and Yesterday; lugubrious galleons, in that gulf they foundered. But time has preserved her letters in their own sharp salt; and the lapse of this half-century has bred in them a charm, a pathos they could never have had in the beginning—the charm of the ingenious, the pathos of the unaware. Here was a little lady looking at a country sick with dysentery, fever in its veins and the drums of war tapping. She observed with the keenness of a cocotte and wrote with the freshness of a nun. Thinking herself at a garden party—as indeed she was—she perfectly described the setting for one of the bloodiest trials of history. Great people walk absently through her pages. Emerson, whose soul she compares to a glass of water; Washington Irving, "a man with large, beautiful eyes"; James Russell Lowell, "brilliant, witty, gay"; Henry Clay uttering his battle-cry "California"; "the last syllable of which he pronounced in a peculiar way"; Amos B. Alcott, advised to drink milk to make his transcendentalism less foggy; farmers, slave holders, Abolitionists, preachers, pale brides, dark chivalrous gentlemen, all brought strangely back in the letters of this little old maid, out of a dead world, out of a lost time.

\* HUMPTY DUMPTY—Ben Hecht—Boni & Lieber (22.00).

## Edith Wharton

*France, Newport, Henry James*

For years, Mrs. Wharton, American novelist, has chosen to live in France and to write of the U. S. from that vantage point. That she should stay in America in order to keep her local color fresh is absurd; for by birth and training her material is so a part of her that she could scarcely err when she writes of American society. If all of our social customs should change overnight, Mrs. Wharton would, by instinct, know the change. Yet she has not always written of the frills and furbelows of life. Her *Ethan Frome* stands as one of the first stories of our literature and it deals with grim and simple life, with plain people. Her latest published work, *Little Old New York*, a collection of novelettes, contains *The Old Maid*—another story worthy to rank with *Ethan Frome*. Her new novel is appearing serially in *The Pictorial Review*. It is called *The Mother's Recompense*.

Mrs. Wharton was born Edith Newbold Jones. Her family tree is rich with names such as Newbold, Stevens, Schermerhorn, Rhinelanders. She was, as a child, much in Europe. Both there and in the U. S., her education was entirely in the hands of private instructors. She lived in Newport or New York when in the U. S. Married at 23 to Edward Wharton, of Boston, she widened her habitat by living for a time in the summers at Lenox.

Now she spends practically all of her time in France, where she has two houses. During the War she worked nobly for the French cause and was awarded the French Legion of Honor. *The Marne* and *A Son at the Front* are both excellent War books, particularly the latter.

Perhaps no sketch of Mrs. Wharton, no matter how short, should fail to mention her friendship and admiration for Henry James. That her work has a resemblance to his is apparent to the most casual reader. Yet her warm characters are a sharp contrast to his chilly creations.

Mrs. Wharton did not publish her first book until she was 37. Her progress has been steady since then and, with increasing age, she loses none of her vitality or her magnificent ability to characterize. Only one or two of her long line of books have failed to please her critics. She is an artist in words, a writer of great distinction. If her detachment from the U. S. has made possible her splendid and sometimes ironical vision of the U. S. aristocrat, then her definite joy in living away from us may be forgiven. Perhaps others should follow suit; but few others would have by birth and inclination that somewhat impossible to define but nevertheless definite "American Tradition."

J. F.

## MUSIC

## Harp

In shadowy halls and at the gates of cities, under thatch, under rafters or with no roof but their caps between them and the gaping pocket of night, men played the harp—princes, captains, jongleurs, beggars. Their fingers wandered the strings, their heads bent to their music.

Last week, the harp was played in Chicago. Enrico Tramonti, harpist of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, was permitted by Conductor Frederick Stock to play a solo on his instrument. Widor's *Chorale et Variations* he played. It is a good piece of music, well adapted to harp and orchestra. Chicagoans listened with interest to this novelty. Sweet were the strains they heard, filled with all the dreaming melancholy, the tender elegance, of another day. Yet they were glad when Conductor Stock led something else. For sentiment cannot long garble truth; the viol, the violin, the pianoforte are all superior to the harp; nor can that gracious instrument any longer move men as it could long ago when jongleurs played, by candlelight and firelight, in shadowy halls.

## Lute

At the Musical Academy of Stockholm, Sweden, a poet gave a recital. He was Evert Taube, troubadour, who makes music with his lute to the words of his poems. Of gods and heroes he sang, of knights and demons fighting by waters black with ice, of flaxen-haired princesses. Ever, meanwhile, his lute spoke underneath, sadly, gayly, wildly. Loud did Swedish people in the Musical Academy applaud Poet Taube, last of the troubadours. "He is a second Bellman!" they said.

## Hell in Boston

When Peter Ilyitch Tchaikowsky, the Russian composer, was about 37, a critic told him that he was past his prime. In his mind, at these unkind words, he heard the dwindling strophe of the heart's small drum, tapping into silence up an empty street. He sat down to write his tone-poem, *Francesca da Rimini*. Down in Hell's gilded street, the phantoms jostle; winds squeal like demented fiddles; ghosts squeak like dismal flutes; and lonely in the company of lovers who have sinned for love and have been damned for their sin to remember forever the joy of love's delight, Paolo and Francesca embrace in

\*Karl Miksa Bellman was a Swedish poet of the 18th Century, a colossal bronze of whom adorns the public gardens of Stockholm. When the god was about to visit him, in the presence of his admirers, he would shut his eyes, take his lute, improvise music and words in praise of love and wine.

pangs and torment. But Tchaikowsky believed that he had lived his best years; his hand faltered. The music twists and tumbles, witless in anguish. Hell is peopled with platitudes. The cruel critic was right. The piece marks the first faltering of Tchaikowsky's genius, and for this reason, it is not often played by the great orchestras.

Last week, M. Koussevitsky, conductor of the Boston Symphony, played it in Boston. Superbly he conducted; magnificently the orchestra responded.

## Blue Train

To London came the famed Russian Ballet of M. Diaghilev, gave there its grand and curious dance—*The Blue Train*.

Most bizarre of ballets is this *Blue Train*. It was invented by Jean Cocteau, to the music of Darius Milhaud. It has nothing to do with a blue train. The scenery was painted by a sculptor, Henri Laurens; it shows a saffron smear of beach before a casino, bath-houses. Music strikes up; a mixed chorus enters in bathing suits; to ribald strains they splash and squeal, duck one another, swan-dive, back-flip, swim on their bellies and back, all in dance. A Bright Lad chases a certain Perleuse into a bath-house. A female tennis champion, in a costume by Chanel, dances with an Anglo-Saxon golfer. Perleuse sneaks out of her bath-house, partially covered, "cuts in," dances with the brawny golfer. As the curtain falls the entire company is playing ring-around-a-rosy with the Bright Lad as Rosy.

In Paris, this opus evoked cheers and applause. It was not part of the program of the Diaghilev dancers when they appeared in the U. S. in 1916-17.

## Composer-Conductors

In Manhattan, Composer Henry Hadley conducted a concert. Rachmaninov, Hadley, Rimsky-Korsakov—they were the composers whose works he interpreted. His own piece was his tone-poem *Salome*, composed in 1905, in the same year that another composer of even greater fame, Dr. Richard Strauss, composed an opera, *Salome*. Both of these compositions frankly owed their birth to the fact that Oscar Wilde had produced in Paris a play with the strikingly similar title of *Salome*. Mr. Hadley has since declared that he knew nothing of Dr. Strauss' opera until after his own work was finished. He doubtless spoke the truth. For Mr. Hadley is a capable and a truthful man.

To the Manhattan audience which affably listened to his *Salome*, it was plain to whom this daughter of Hadley and Herodias owed her skirling witch-

ery—as plain as if the shaggy countenance of Richard Wagner had leered all evening over the shoulder of the composer.

In Vienna, the name of Pietro Mascagni is the name of a god, elsewhere famed for having composed *Cavalleria Rusticana*. Long revered, applauded by the Viennese, Composer Mascagni last week agreed to appear in a guest engagement at the Staatsoper as a conductor of Italian opera. Further, no opera not Italian will be conducted by Composer Mascagni. He will open with Verdi's *Un Ballo in Maschera*.

## An Answer

Last Fall *The New York Evening Post* imported Ernest Newman, eminent London music critic, to do its reviewing for a season. Last week the press agent of the Metropolitan Opera House wrote to Mr. Newman jocosely complaining "that you have spanked us good and hard since you arrived in America. Mr. Newman printed the letter in full and then made reply, saying:

"You ask us to take into account your internal difficulties and troubles. With all possible sympathy, we cannot. Neither the press nor the public has anything to do with the private difficulties of an artist or an artistic institution.

It is your business to face the difficulties and overcome them. If you will not face them, or having faced them fail to overcome them, and the artistic results are bad, you must not blame the critics and the public for noticing that they are bad. It is not a matter of ill-will on their part; it is merely a matter of good eyesight.

"There was once a Scotch parson who said in a sermon. 'And now, my brethren, we come to a vary deefcult passage; and having looked it bowldly in the face, we will pass on.' His talents were wasted in the Church. He should have gone in for operatic management."

## ART

### Zuloaga

In the middle of the yellow arena, with a blue arch of sky above, dressed in black and scarlet, stood a slim amateur matador. The bull charged. That matador took a single deliberate step aside. The bull hammered past. Into his path again stepped the matador. He danced, he mocked, he swung his scarlet cloak. But this bull was a thief, as they say; he "knew Latin." Drumming hoofs, a broken shout, a thud. "Maria. He is dead!" gasped the onlookers. So ended the last bullfight of Ignacio Zuloaga, famed Spanish painter.

But he was not dead; and when that bull—his 18th—gored him, he left the sport, which was his casual pastime, to



© Keystone

SEÑOR ZULOAGA

"I don't paint that kind of a portrait"

devote himself to painting, which was his vocation. Last week, he set foot in the U. S. bringing with him 45 canvases which he is to exhibit in this country.

America's first view of him—hitherto his fear of sea-sickness kept him in Europe—was of a hearty man, with great gusto and joy of life, keen enough to dodge political questions about Ibanez, "I don't paint that kind of a portrait" King Alfonso, Primo Rivera. No, indeed; he would talk about the popularity of Belmonte, Spain's great bullfighter now in Peru and coming soon to the U. S., Belmonte whom he has painted three times. He would say tactful things about U. S. art, such as: "Your artists have more talent than you think." Again, he exhibited a shrewd appreciation of the international Babbitty—although he does not know the word—saying:

"I may do a few portraits. That is, when I find those who know that a portrait is a painting. Sometimes it is hard to make them understand. They think there must be the kind of a mouth they have, or that the eyes must be exactly of such and such an expression. Then the whole family must get together and be glad about it. I don't paint that kind of a portrait."

Having successfully matched his wits against the gentry of the press, in their own tongue, he slipped away into the artistic group which was awaiting him, less appreciative perhaps of the deliberate moving, mellow-voiced, robust man than of the greatness of his works.

Like Goya, he is an artist close to the bull ring. He loves lean people whom adventure has brightened and bloodied, who wear a jewel in their eyes. Gypsies from the hills, Gitano dancers, wild wandering singers, toreadors. These are his friends. But Zuloaga's conception

of his art is less dramatic in spirit, less passionate and more pictorial. Much of his work is portraiture but of a type that, allowing for differences of technique, is more like that of Velasquez than of Goya in vividness. The U. S., during the ensuing weeks, will have the opportunity of analyzing the Zuloaga genius in detail.

## CINEMA

### The New Pictures

**Argentine Love** is another of those tense little international affairs with Ricardo Cortes in this corner representing the Argentine and James Rennie in that corner representing the U. S. The prize is Bebe Daniels. Stiletto fights, dark Spanish threats and flat silk hats are dealt out to the performers by Director Alan Dwan. Follow six rounds of pretty hot going. Kid Cortez is finally killed and Kid Rennie marches back to the U. S. with the prize under his arm. Witnesses call it a good fight.

**Love in the Wilderness.** At the angles of this triangle stand a husband, a childhood hero and Corinne Griffith. Since the impression is rapidly spreading that Corinne Griffith is the most beautiful female in the films, there is virtually no point in saying the doings are dull. Watch her head against the pillow of a hospital cot; see her escape from the very jaws of a greedy alligator; follow her through the thunder storm on the convict island. Do all this and be satisfied. The direction of Robert Z. Leonard and the terrible titles will not wholly flatten the effect.

**So This Is Marriage** is one of the most curious hybrids that the pictures have produced. Right in the middle of a prosaic history of a young wife who spent too much money, is introduced an elaborate Biblical adventure in luxurious color film. David and Bath-Sheba, battles and beads, dancing girls and the annoyance of the Lord threaten are profusely painted in. They illustrate the villain's attempt to justify to the wife her proposed seduction by himself. Very properly the bewildered girl burst into tears and went downstairs to her husband. The picture proves that travel talks on sin are unwise at critically unmoral moments.

**Sandra.** Barbara La Marr—she of the expansive figure—plays a woman with two souls. The first was faithfully domestic, the second cruel and ecclesiastical. She followed the second to Europe, to the arms of many lovers, to the edge of the Seine. Then, in one of the prize "blah" endings, she came home—and her husband took her gently in his arms. One of the most arrant bits of tawdry of the season.

\*Pronounced Ig-mah-thi-o Thoo-low-ah-ga.

## EDUCATION

### Balm

For Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, Lafayette of college presidents, there is balm in Galesburg, Ill. Last week, the young men and women of Knox College stuck placards about their campus, issued a statement: "We believe Mr. Meiklejohn to be the exponent of the liberal college and believe he is indispensable to Knox if Knox is to maintain the leadership of liberal colleges which she has attained through the activities of preceding administrations."

In other words, undergraduate Knox wanted Dr. Meiklejohn for her President when her present head, Dr. James L. McConaughy, departs after Jan. 1 to become President of Wesleyan University.

It seemed doubtful, however, that Dr. Meiklejohn would be more than flattered and gratified by this informal invitation. Aroused to action by the losing fight he fought in 1923 when, as President of Amherst, he sought to put in effect there his liberal principles of education (TIME, June 25, 1923 et seq.), Dr. Meiklejohn has been planning an "independent" university of his own (TIME, Sept. 15).

### "Dream Fulfilled"

A century ago, the guest was the aged French general, the Marquis de La Fayette. Last week, the guest was the aged French ambassador, M. Jean Jules Jusserand.

The trowel used was the one with which President Washington laid the cornerstone of the Capitol.\* The rites observed were those colorful Masonic ones which were just being formulated in Washington's day.

After they had laid the cornerstone—and it was for George Washington University's† new law school building, in Washington, D. C.—they commemorated the university's first commencement exercises with a centennial ceremony, including the dedication of a Lafayette memorial alcove in the university library.

William Mather Lewis, George Washington University's President, declared the day notable.

Ambassador Jusserand declared that the great university of which George Washington dreamed is now realized in the school which bears his name.

Dr. William Bruce King, of the board

of trustees, reminded his hearers that one-tenth of all U. S. law students are



© Keystone

WILLIAM MATHER LEWIS  
He declared the day notable

assembled in Washington, that the new building, Stockton Hall,\* is to be the largest law-school building in the country.

### Dream

Ten years ago, one Mrs. Theodate Pope Riddle, Farmington, Conn., architect, dreamed a dream. Having capital and tenacity, she now beholds the scenery a-building to make her dream come true.

This was the dream of Mrs. Theodate Pope Riddle: Some 2,000 acres of meadow and rough woodland just west of Hartford, Conn., cut by boiling trout streams, bordered by the Farmington River. Built thereon, a rough-hewn stone village, copied after old Colonial villages, with heavy-timbered gables, hand-joined by wooden pegs; with split-oak roof-trees, slate-slatted roofs and other backwoods atmosphere. In this village, a population of hardy schoolboys, citizen-students of Avon College (a school and junior college, preparatory to universities).

The citizen-students would cultivate their own fields round about the settlement, would work in carpenter shops, smithies, the village bank and in their own autonomous village government, including a Council of Seven (seniors only) of executive authority, and various stewardships for public safety, welfare, health, etc. A citizen-student

\*Named for the late Rear Admiral Charles Herbert Stockton, president of the university from 1910 to 1918.

prosecuting attorney would cross-examine malefactors brought before a citizen-student judge by citizen-student policemen, defended by a citizen-student public advocate.

Two years of compulsory Latin and a gallery-full of modern paintings would make the village a cultural centre. The hardy life would "make the boy of 12 self-reliant, the boy of 14 resourceful, the boy of 16 persevering."

In spite of the rather lavish plan, tuition would be kept down to that of other preparatory schools. The whole would be a memorial to Mrs. Riddle's father—the late Alfred Atmore Pope of Farmington, Conn.

Last week, it was announced that the buildings at Avon College were rising rapidly. It was announced also that Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, approved the whole idea as "a bold and far-looking experiment." The new school would "revive the colonial spirit."

### Introspection

It is in the air. It is everywhere.

No one is satisfied with anyone, except, now and then oneself. The educational world is introspective and the criticism of the day is a criticism of impatience. Uneasy folk upbraid one another for not achieving that which the demon of an age of externals longs for but will never achieve—a cultured calm, a philosophical detachment.

At Ann Arbor, Mich., restless with the knowledge that something is a-gley in undergraduation, President Marion LeRoy Burton of Michigan University called to him Robert C. Angell of the Sociology Department. He sent Dr. Angell on a quest. Last week Dr. Angell returned, after talking with many another uneasy educator, and many young men and women, earnest no end and either utterly complacent or sadly worried over themselves. Dr. Angell wrote a report: "College is no longer a place for those who wish to become cultured. It is a social practice ground. Men and women come here to make friends and to carry on mutual undertakings that require a certain amount of polish. . . . What with athletic practice, committee meetings, play and musical rehearsals, moving pictures, dances, intercollegiate games, and—what is worse—hours and hours of idle talk about these and other diversions, little time is left for the principal purposes of college study. . . ."

"Three forms of achievement are coveted which give immediate and obvious glory—places on athletic teams, editorships of student publications, presidencies of student organizations. These are sought with unflagging zeal and scholarship is relegated to a subordinate position. . . . The evil influence of many alumni in glorifying the less important features of college life is well known. . . . Many a father holds

\*On Sept. 18, 1793. The interior of the original building was destroyed by fire in 1814 when the British occupied Washington. The building was restored and completed by 1827. The House and Senate extensions were completed in 1857 and 1859 respectively.

†The University has an enrollment of nearly 5,000 students drawn from all parts of the U. S. and from foreign countries. Besides the College of Liberal Arts, it has a Graduate School, Colleges of Engineering, Medicine, Pharmacy, Law, a School for Nurses and a Teachers' College.



forth upon his son's performances at college exactly as he would upon those of a promising young three-year-old in his stable.\*

Concerning which, said *The Michigan Daily* (undergraduate newspaper): "Many University students ought to be seriously jolted. . . . It is impossible to deny these indictments."

Said *The Daily Princetonian* (Princeton's daily): "The explanation for this state of affairs can be perhaps partially explained by the viewpoint which many college men hold, as expressed by W. H. Cowley, a former member of Dartmouth's student committee on the curriculum: 'Our professors stand on platforms like little gods and speak in pale blue voices, and when blue book time comes, we regurgitate. . . . Phi Beta Kappa scholarship is all pure memory work, parrot education.'"

"Both men protest too much. . . . But both statements have a basic foundation of truth. We must admit that a large part of American college life consists of charm collecting."

At Madison, Wis., the unrest took a particular form. Scott H. Goodnight, dean of men at the University of Wisconsin, spoke recently to the sophomore council: "A tradition is being established outside of Wisconsin . . . that we are a bunch of cake eaters.\* Does not our record of parties and dances go to substantiate this tradition? There are 80 fraternities and sororities on the campus that put on a dance or party on the average of once a month. There are ten fraternities that have an average of two dances a month and one . . . an average of three."

Wisconsin undergraduates agreed. Said an undergraduate press correspondent: "Many of the men blame co-ed ideals for the plethora of social affairs."

Said a woman student, allegedly "a leader of the Intellectuals": "The mothers regard the university as a good matrimonial bureau, and accordingly they send their daughters here."

At Middletown, Conn., the unrest appeared turbulent in the report of an intercollegiate conference held last month at Wesleyan University. This report, issued last week, coolly estimated that from 40 to 60% of the college students of the day are morons. The word "dumb-bell"† was also used.

Over this estimate, Prof. Charles Gray Shaw, of New York University, mused skeptically: "As a matter of fact," said he, "the students have more avidity for knowledge than their teachers can boast. . . . If they do not learn, it is because they are not taught. The conversation of students is often of the low grade. So is that of their

teachers." Prof. Shaw declared that the student of the day inclines to the unemotional attitude of Leopold and Loeb, Chicago perverts; that Phi Beta Kappa, hierarchy of U. S. scholarship, is as useless as its emblem, a watch key.

In the December *American Mercury*, the unrest became drastic. Prof. Richard Burton, of the University of Minnesota, took *Why Go To College* for a text and preached the exclusion from seats of learning, not only of the "cake eater" (see above), but also of that "monument of misapplied energy" and "machine-like assiduity," the dig, grind, poler, swatter, the "young man or woman of mediocre or worse calibre who lacks initiative, personality, creative energy. . . ." Prof. Burton, a man evidently conversant with culture in many forms, was scornful of that form which is "a sort of contagion; you get it by being exposed to it."

Significance. Prof. Burton to the contrary notwithstanding, it is highly probable that Culture, the yearning for which seems to be the magnet in so many brains today, is a quality which is not painfully conscious of itself. It is an effluvia created by economic, political, historical conditions. It is commensurate with these conditions and, like piety or courage, cannot be truly heightened by exasperated talk.

## Barbers

Last month, freshmen at the University of Louisiana, their polls shorn clean by hilarious upperclassmen, descended upon the Baton Rouge (La.) High School, dragged forth students and lady teachers, scissored their hair from their polls "to get even" (TIME, Nov. 24).

Last week, inspired by their Louisiana contemporaries, upperclassmen at the University of Mississippi gave way to a similar passion. They pinioned freshmen, brandished scissors and razors, rendered nude 75 crania. Chancellor Alfred Hume ordered an investigation, expelled ten of the student-barbers for their quaint conception of discipline.

## RELIGION

### "Unholy Alliance"

Of late, the editor of *The Christian Century* has been swamped with letters—furious, enthusiastic and otherwise—passing comment on his magazine's editorial of Nov. 20, entitled, "Get the Churches Out of the Chaplaincy Business!"

Said an enthusiast: "I must write you about your editorial on the chaplaincy. You see, I was one, in the Navy, and it was terrible!"

Said one infuriated: "Having received warning of your true character

from Colonel John T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains, U. S. A., I wish to have nothing whatever to do with your publication."

Wrote Rev. Paul D. Moody, President of Middlebury College (Middlebury, Vt.): "The editorial . . . struck me as a curious example of scrambled misunderstandings."

Wrote a West Virginia Baptist: "I pray God that your fine courage may continue to inspire your pen on these vital subjects."

The gist of what *The Christian Century* editorial had said was this: The obvious place for organized religion to begin warring on war is at the point where the churches and the war system come together, i. e. the institution of the military chaplaincy. Instead of this warring, however, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America had a bill introduced in Congress last February, the effect of which was to increase the number of chaplains from one for every 1,200 officers and men to one for every 800. Generals Hines, Pershing and Martin endorsed this bill, citing the chaplains' "usefulness" in maintaining morale. Also, the Federal Council has sought to open the way for higher promotion of chaplains in military rank\*. The effect of such activity is "simply to tie the church to the chariot of Mars." It has been interpreted as an effort to "vindicate" the churches of pacifism, and the institution of chaplaincy has been used by the war system as a weapon to fight the churches' pacifism. "If the Federal Council meant its own words when it declared that war was the world's chief collective sin, it cannot find any apologetic for continuing the unholy alliance."

### "Most Influence"

Twenty-five thousand U. S. clergymen from every Protestant denomination voted; by their votes they decided who among them are the 25 most influential preachers in the U. S.

The names of the 25 who secured the most votes:

Charles R. Brown, New Haven  
S. Parker Cadman, Brooklyn  
Henry Sloane Coffin, Manhattan  
Russell H. Conwell, Philadelphia  
Harry Emerson Fosdick, Manhattan  
Charles W. Gilber, Chicago  
George A. Gordon, Boston  
Newell D. Hillis, Brooklyn  
Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, Malden, Mass.  
Lynn H. Hough, Detroit  
Charles E. Jefferson, Manhattan  
Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Pittsburgh  
Bishop Wm. F. McDowell, Washington, D. C.  
Mark A. Matthews, Seattle  
William P. Merrill, Manhattan  
G. Campbell Morgan, London, Eng., at present in Manhattan  
Joseph F. Newton, Manhattan  
Merton S. Rice, Detroit  
Frederick F. Shannon, Chicago  
Robert E. Speer, Manhattan  
John T. Stone, Chicago  
William A. Sunday, Winona Lake, Ind.  
George W. Truett, Dallas  
Ernest F. Tubb, Evanston, Ill.  
James I. Vance, Nashville

"In the Army, a chaplain may rise as high as a lieutenant-colonel. Doctors, dentists, veterinarians can become colonels.

\* "Cake-eater"—male equivalent of "Baper," derived from the species' penchant for, and dexterity at, mixed tea-parties.  
† "Dumb-bell"—One afflicted with an unfused mentality.

1864

## Security Safeguard Service

1924

**M**ANY people risk the loss of their securities by leaving them at home, in the office or elsewhere.

Your securities can be safeguarded by placing them in our care.

*Our service includes—*

- Collecting income promptly.
- Crediting or remitting collected income.
- Rendering regular statements of securities held and income collected.
- Advice in regard to securities.

Any of our officers will be glad to explain fully this complete service.

Send for booklet

*"Service in the Care of your Securities"*

*Acts as  
Executor  
and  
Administrator*

*Acts as Transfer Agent or Registrar*

*Acts as  
Trustee  
Under  
Mortgages*

## CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

PLAZA OFFICE  
Fifth Ave. & 60th St.

80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

42ND ST. OFFICE  
Madison Ave. & 42nd St.

*Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over 36 Million Dollars*

*Member FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM*

## MEDICINE

### Vivisection Films

A company of pallid medical students in an overlighted surgical theatre, peering round-eyed, in sadistic ecstasy, while an instructor surgeon, cowed and gloved, removed and lectured upon the guts of a tortured dog. This gruesome spectacle, set forth in all its horrid details in the pages of the more mawkish journals, has induced many a kind-hearted madame to weep into her breakfast dish of tea, has spurred many a feeling gentleman to dash off a letter of protest to an editor. Quite rightly. For however luridly exaggerated by popular imagination, the fact that it is occasionally necessary to cause suffering in one animal in order to save many men from like anguish is none the less to be deplored. Instructional vivisection is at best but a clumsy means of imparting surgical knowledge. The experiment can be followed by only a limited number of students; it must inevitably be somewhat hurried. Long have medical men sought for some instrument of instruction between a live guinea-pig and a lifeless diagram. Last week, in Paris, the cinema was turned to this purpose. Professor Lapique of the Paris Medical School presented a film featuring the vivisection of a dog. Medical students looked on, took notes, asked

questions. Announced in the press next day, the event gave rise to no lamentations, no letter-writings.

### Insulin Pills

There are few remedies for diabetes. What is perhaps the best known remedy is the injection of insulin into the veins. But injections are troublesome, expensive, often painful. Come Mendel, Wittgenstein, Wolfenstein, three wise men of Berlin, professors at the University there. They have made insulin into pills; not such pills as are wont to be taken by candlelight with a sob, a gulp of water and a lump of sugar. No, for insulin dissolves in the juices of the stomach and becomes virtuelless. These pills melt in the mouth like very sugar, but, unlike sugar, they melt into the body direct, are absorbed through the pores of the tongue. The effect is reported to equal that of injections. Thus may the diabetes-stricken fight their malady, at some future time, with lozenges.

### Plagues

Cancer, black plague of modern civilization, grows in the U. S.; tuberculosis dwindles. Thus reported the

Census Bureau last week, tabling medical returns for 1923. In a registration area containing 87.6% of the total population of the U. S., there were reported 86,754 deaths from cancer last year, an increase of 5,816 deaths over 1922. Tuberculosis deaths in the same area decreased from 97 to 93 per 100,000 population.

### Colds

Early in 1923, the U. S. Public Health Service worked out a plan for obtaining more facts than have been heretofore available concerning the common cold. Blank forms were furnished to some 13,000 persons in eleven different localities from Massachusetts to California. Each one of these persons was expected to report every two weeks as to whether or not he had had a cold; and to supply at the same time information concerning the climate of his locality, whether or not he had been exposed to dampness or changes of temperature, the type of clothing which he wore, and similar information concerning details which have previously been believed to have a definite bearing on the catching of a cold. A preliminary report covering the period from October, 1923, to June, 1924, has just been made available by those in charge of the investigations.

This report shows, first of all, a definite relationship of the catching of

a cold to certain periods of the year. A high incidence of colds in the latter part of October was followed everywhere by a decline which continued until the latter part of December; then a sharp rise occurred, which reached its highest point during the first part of January. During a five and one-half months' period, the number of colds averaged about two per person. It is not possible at this early date to make any definite statements concerning some of the other factors which seem to have a bearing on the catching of a cold; but, as the investigations are continued, this information will become available and, no doubt, will prove to be of real service in the control of this type of illness.

## SCIENCE

### Another "Outline"

People laugh at Sir Francis Bacon now-a-days because he said: "I take all learning to be my province." Yet, if anyone has in his library the series of "Outlines" published nowadays—*The Outline of History, The Outline of Science, The Outline of Literature, The Outline of Art*,\* he has set out rather definitely to follow Bacon's mindsteps.

The latest addition to this type of library is *A Popular History of American Invention* published in two volumes by Charles Scribner's Sons and sold for \$10. The editor is Waldemar Kaempffert, formerly of the *Scientific American*, now of *Popular Science Monthly*. A whole series of scientific writers contribute a whole series of articles, readable and comprehensive, profusely illustrated under five major headings comprising groups of special histories:

1) TRANSPORTATION: railroads, water-power, electric cars, automobiles airplanes; 2) COMMUNICATION: printing, typewriting, telegraphy, telephony, radio, photography, motion pictures, phonographs; 3) POWER: steam, electricity, illumination; 4) EXPLOITING RESOURCES: iron and steel, copper and "noble metals," oil, coal, lumbering, cotton, agriculture; 5) LABOR SAVING DEVICES: automatic tools, pneumatic machines, sewing machines, shoe-making machines.

### A Footnote to Politics

In 1834, a naturalist interested in fresh-water shells declared:

The lover of the grand and the beautiful in natural scenery, as well as the student in science, will here find abundant sources of interest. He will be delighted with a noble river, whose beautiful and numerous

\*THE OUTLINE OF HISTORY—H. G. Wells—Macmillan (2 vols., \$10.50; 1 vol., \$5.00).  
THE OUTLINE OF SCIENCE—J. Arthur Thomson—Putnam (4 vols., \$18.00).

THE OUTLINE OF SCIENCE—J. Arthur Thomson—Putnam (3 vols., \$13.50).  
Putnam (2 vols., \$9.00).

THE OUTLINE OF ART—William Orpen—Putnam (2 vols., \$9.00).



# PERSONAL STATIONERY



EMBOSSED LIKE DIE ENGRAVING  
(Not Printed)

### MONARCH SIZE

Distinctive  
Writing Paper for Men

YOUR name and address or Monogram Embossed, like die-engraving (not printed) on each sheet and envelope of our extra heavy fine grade of Strathmore Ray Bath Bond.

100 Sheets (10½x7¼) \$3.00  
100 Envelopes

Color of Paper—White only  
Color of Embossing—Blue, Black, Jade Green or Gold

Prepaid east of Mississippi—20c extra per box for western points, Canada and Island Possessions. Foreign countries 50c extra.

### SOCIAL SIZE

Meets the Demands of People of Refinement and Good Taste

YOUR name and address (in three lines) or your Monogram Embossed, like die-engraving (not printed) on each sheet and envelope of our extra heavy, fine grade of writing paper.

100 Sheets (5½x6½) \$2.00  
100 Envelopes

200 single sheets (100 embossed ½ and 100 plain), 100 envelopes

For embossing all 200 sheets add 50c. Color of Paper—White, Grey, Blue or Bique. Color of Embossing—Blue, Jade Green, Gold. Prepaid east of Mississippi—20c extra per box western points, Canada and Island Possessions. Foreign countries 50c extra.

DELIVERED IN ABOUT 5 DAYS—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

PERSONAL STATIONERY CORP. OF NEW YORK

175-T FIFTH AVENUE (Flatiron Bldg.)

NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE CALEDONIA 4360

islands are clothed with gigantic trees; whose high and undulating shore on the one hand is ornamented with thriving villages, and on the other spreads out an extensive alluvial rich in all the gifts of Ceres, or rises abruptly from the river a mural escarpment of carboniferous limestone, which reflects its blue and sombre aspect in the crystal waters at its base. Like many other spots, however, remarkable for their loveliness, the subtle messengers of death have chosen it for their abode, infusing the poison of their breath into the serenity of autumn, when the transparency of the air and the purity of the sky, together with the gorgeous scenery, present at first to the unconscious traveller sensations alone of health and enjoyment.

The subject of this discourse was what is now the fertilizer-hope of the farmers—know then (and now) as Muscle Shoals. The quotation was recalled last week by A. E. Ortmann of the Carnegie Museum in a letter to *Science* (a weekly for scientists). He made the following points regarding Muscle Shoals:

- 1) That it should be spelled Mussel Shoals instead of Muscle Shoals because it derives its name from the many kinds of fresh-water mussels (Naiades) found there;
- 2) That nowhere else in the world is there so large a collection of mussels. He counted 80 different species and varieties of 29 genera;
- 3) That the "beautiful islands" and other scenic features have been largely destroyed by the flooding of the bottom land following the building of Wilson Dam, and that the mussels are rapidly dying out;
- 4) That "the subtle messengers of

death" refers to mosquitos and malaria which even today are producing alarming conditions.

### Radio Feat

In Brazil, 1,200 miles up the Amazon, on the Rio Branco in Manaus in the miasmatic jungle, among promiscuous orchids, mid garlands of boa constrictors; in Brazil, where monkeys dangle with prehensile tails, where saurians slither in primeval slime and pigmies dwell naked; in Brazil, home of crossword armadillos, where winter is summer and summer is the rainy season which swells the River of Doubt—there dwells Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice, surgeon and explorer, with his companions and a 100-watt short-wave radio set. He studies tropical fevers and other pernicious diseases.


In the Bronx, outskirts of New York City, sat a youth, one Ellison Thompson, with a homemade radio set. For five nights in succession, he received messages from Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice in Brazil, 1,200 miles up the Amazon, on the Rio Branco in Manaus, in the miasmatic jungle. He also sent answers and received acknowledgements.

Radio fans proclaimed the day when all far-off explorers may be "in the heart of the jungle and the heart of the world."

## AD-WRITERS-IN-EXCELSIS!

Master craftsmen for almost years—getting up Mail Order and Direct Mail Copy; sales letters; follow-ups, booklets and house magazines. We also keep a literary man in captivity for prompt preparation of speeches and addresses to order.

DON MAGOON STUDIO  
4553 Emerson Avenue St. Louis, Mo.



**Tycos**  
Thermometer  
will help You  
conserve your  
Coal Pile.

If your Dealer cannot supply you, write to:  
**Taylor Instrument Companies**  
ROCHESTER, N.Y.  
Canadian Plant: Toronto, Ont., Canada  
There's a Tycos Thermometer for Every Purpose

Executives interested in advertising budgets will find "The facts about TIME," of very real interest.



Ask the Advertising Manager of TIME, 236 East 39th Street, for this booklet on your business letter head.

## MAGAZINE AGENTS

Do you know that TIME is the fastest-growing class magazine in America? Do you know that many of the best magazine agents are doubling their earnings by specializing on TIME? For full particulars write

Agency Division  
236 East Thirty-ninth Street  
New York

## LAW

### Advice

Guest of honor at a luncheon given in Manhattan by the students of the Fordham Law School was Max D. Steuer, famed "courtroom" lawyer. While the rapt students flicked ashes



MAX D. STEUER

"Few of us become Choates"

into their demi-tasse saucers, Mr. Steuer told them how to talk to a jury. Said he:

"Don't bring your papers into court in an expensive brief-case; bring them in an ordinary paper wrapping. Don't try to be important. Don't try to be a Joseph Choate. Few of us become Choates.

"Try to get a seat at a table near the jury and let the jury see what you are doing. . . . Have your papers open where the jury can see them; let anyone see them. You are not afraid to let others know about your case. Why should you? . . . Nine out of ten times your opponent has someone on guard. The jury sees the difference; and at once catches the suggestion that he has something to hide. . . .

"Lean on the table and look the jury in the eye. . . .

"If, while addressing them, you look at the other side of the room and the eyes of the jurymen follow you, then you have got them. . . .

"Don't use big words. The jury is made up of ordinary persons. Use, then, the same language that the jurymen would use in telling your story to his wife and children. . . .

"Try to get along without much eating during the recess of a trial. . . .

"There will never be a case tried, whether you win or lose, after which

you won't lie in bed and toss while you think of the things you could have done, the things you left unsaid."

\*\*\*

### A Record

Court proceedings, which began at Dedham, Mass., on Nov. 5, 1923, occupied 184 full days, involved 4,000,000 words of testimony and 954 exhibits, last week came to a close. To arrive at a decision the jury deliberated four days before giving a verdict for the plaintiff—a record case for the U. S.\*

Suit was brought by George F. Willett, Norwood manufacturer, against Robert F. Herrick, prominent Boston corporation lawyer, and the partners of the banking firm of F. S. Mosely & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co. for a conspiracy on the part of the defendant bankers and Mr. Herrick, their counsel, to get for themselves valuable manufacturing properties including the American Felt Co. and the Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co., belonging to the plaintiff and his partners.

Only eleven of the jurors impaneled for the trial decided on the verdict. The twelfth suffered a nervous collapse and was forced to leave the box, counsel agreeing to continue with a jury of eleven. Two of the jury were married during the trial. A special act of the Massachusetts Legislature gave the jurors extra compensation on account of the prolonged neglect of their business. Verdict was given for the plaintiff in \$10,534,109 damages.

As far as the size of the award goes, it is hardly more than one-third the amount assessed against the Standard Oil Co. by Judge Landis (\$29,000,000) at its dissolution in 1911. Of course, in the Standard Oil Case, a criminal case, the amount fixed was a fine and was set by the judge. In this case, a civil action, the \$10,534,109 was damages and was fixed by the jury.

The jury filed out of the court and presented a leather satchel to the judge and leather pockets to the court attendants. The attorney for the plaintiff rushed to the telephone and telephoned to his client, Mr. Willett. Mr. Willett was at home seriously ill with typhoid fever, but the family physician decided to let him know. "Ten million dollars!" he muttered, and tried to write it on a piece of paper.

Counsel for the defence prepared to appeal the case to the State Supreme Court. The judge granted them until June 1, 1925, to complete the preparation of their tremendous appeal.

\*The suit is comparable to the celebrated Tichborne trial in London in 1874, which lasted 183 days.

It is often said that the trial of such lengthy and complicated questions should not be before a judge and jury. In some states the statutes provide that when it appears that a trial will involve the examination of a long account the court has the power to send the matter to a referee who is authorized to hear and determine. The objection to this procedure is that it deprives the parties of their constitutional right to a trial by jury.



# THE PRESS

## An Adversary

In *The Nation* for Dec. 24, journalist Marc A. Rose discussed: "What will radio do to the newspaper?" Will it oust the newspaper as purveyor of the world's news to the public or will it ally itself to the newspapers?

The Associated Press, the great A. P., is nervous. Mr. Rose said: "It is on record through its board of directors as forbidding its members to broadcast, or to supply for broadcasting, any news belonging to the A. P."

The United Press, on the other hand, is not perturbed. Its President, Karl A. Bickel, is quoted: "No one can eliminate radio from the field. Whether we like it or not, it is here." "So," said journalist Rose, "the United Press is determined to play along with radio, study it, be ready to utilize it as its possibilities unfold."

With regard to the public, Mr. Rose differentiates between the intelligent reader and the headline readers of "trash"—the 800,000 "readers" of the *Daily News* in New York, in which there is nothing to read."

The intelligent reader must have all the facts. If he wants them over the radio, he must have plenty of spare time, which most men have not.

Trash readers, comic-strip fanatics, crossword puzzlers, gum-chewers are satisfied by the noises which may be transmitted to them over the ether. But even in their case, and though they delight in listening in on Presidential speeches, football games, ball games, jazzy funny-men, first aid lectures, bedtime stories and advice to mothers, their interest is thus aroused in their newspapers. They delight in reading what they have heard. Many of Mr. Rose's friends told him that radio has made them read the newspaper accounts more eagerly. More critically, too.

The author's conclusions, therefore, are that the ever-growing baby, Radio, will grow up to love its elder brother, Newspaper—"as the ally, not the enemy, of the newspaper."

## Golden Book

Among the Christmas magazines at the news-stalls there lay a newcomer, a monthly fiction magazine, with a creamy cover, a big golden moon, a golden skirted lady and gold stars. You stared at this magazine because there, beside the lady's golden skirt, in big red letters, the list of contributors looked so extraordinary. You had heard all the names before, but for a moment you could in no way connect them with a news-stall. It was like running across a bishop in a saloon or seeing your wife about to play quarterback for the "Varsity." "Hullo, what are you doing here?" you said, as you read: "Heine, Dumas, Kipling, Gaboriau, Tolstoy, de Alarcón, Anatole France, Robert Louis Stevenson...."

The magazine was *The Golden Book*,



No other hotel in the country provides so lavishly for the comfort and entertainment of its guests

The fine new championship pool at The SHELTON—open now to all its guests and friends, both men AND women

## "The best hotel in New York"

WITH one accord, that is the opinion of all visitors to the city who stop at The SHELTON. No wonder! No other hotel in New York offers so much in comforts and luxuries, and unusual hotel recreations. Unquestionably it has set a new standard of hotel values. Yet the rates for out-of-town guests are most reasonable—only \$3 to \$6 per day—astonishingly low when you consider carefully everything you get in return.

*The* SHELTON  
48th Street and Lexington Avenue  
NEW YORK

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

was published by the Review of Reviews Corporation. An editorial note explained: "The original *Libro D'Oro*, the Golden Book of Venice, was the official list of the Venetian nobility, who alone could vote or hold office in that remarkable republic of aristocrats." This *Golden Book*, then, was for a literary aristocracy, "not of birth, but of performance." It was a new monthly anthology of classic fiction, the sort of volume you might make up unconsciously by rummaging during a month of evenings among the master tale-tellers in your library.

The editors—Henry Wysham Lanier, of the *Review of Reviews*, assisted by

Dr. William Lyon Phelps, high priest of letters at Yale University, Stuart P. Sherman, literary editor of the *New York Herald-Tribune*, John Cotton Dana, Newark librarian, and Professor-Emeritus Charles Mills Gayley of the University of California—had made a profuse but neat collection of tales, poems and tag-end tid-bits from great writers of all ages. Pages of parallel quotations were entitled *Some Women I Have Met* and *How Men Make Love in Novels*. There was a Booklover's Calendar for the month. All this—100 pages of vivid and readable literary high spots for 25c the copy.

# The Complete History of 1924

THIS issue of TIME is the last chapter in the history of 1924. Within a few days the last fifty-two issues (January-December) of TIME will be bound in two volumes ready for distribution to subscribers. These two volumes constitute a unique publishing feat—a complete, accurate, fascinating story of the events of the past year published simultaneously with the year's close.

Additional copies of Volume III (January-June) have already been received from the binders. Volume IV (July-December) will be ready in a few days. While we have again set aside nearly 1,000 copies of each issue of TIME for this purpose we cannot guarantee to fill all orders. The two volumes may be ordered singly at \$1.65 or together at \$3.30. Applications will be filled in order of receipt.

## CONTENTS

Volumes III and IV of TIME constitute a complete history of the year 1924. The fifty-two issues contain:

A chapter for each week's events; a picture of every man and woman who has made an impression on the world during the year; the President's biography; an exact record of the Coolidge Administration since January 1, 1924; thence with swift logic and no words wasted the year 1924 in:

1. NATIONAL AFFAIRS
2. FOREIGN COUNTRIES
3. BOOKS
4. ART
5. MUSIC
6. THE THEATRE
7. MOVING PICTURES
8. EDUCATION
9. LAW
10. RELIGION
11. MEDICINE
12. SCIENCE
13. BUSINESS
14. FINANCE
15. SPORT
16. AERONAUTICS
17. THE PRESS
18. "PEOPLE"

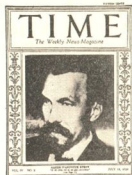
## TIME Indexed

Since the publication of the first issue of TIME there has been a steadily increasing demand from subscribers for an index. To those whose letters we have on file, to the countless other subscribers who have silently hoped for an index we are glad to announce that Volume IV has been, and succeeding volumes of TIME will be indexed. The Index will be bound with the bound copies of Volume IV. But subscribers desiring the Index only, may secure it without cost upon application.



# in Two Volumes — \$3.30

THERE are two application forms below for the convenience of subscribers. One will bring without cost the Index for Volume IV of TIME; the other will reserve copies of either or both of Volume III and IV. To ensure receiving your copies mail the applications at your earliest convenience.



*The Year is History!*

*Long Live the Year!*

The most important year since those of the World War is about to close. Event has followed event in rapid succession, in no regular order. News has come from a thousand fronts—news of politics, literature, business, science. TIME, the weekly news-magazine has caught it all week after week, recorded it briefly, systematically.

Succeeding issues of TIME will record the opening—the current days of 1925. For a fascinating perspective of the past year secure a copy of Volume III and IV of TIME. The supply of these bound volumes is necessarily limited. Mail the application form today.

## TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

236 East 39th Street

New York, N. Y.



### Application for Bound Volumes

TIME,  
236 E. 39th St.,  
New York, N. Y.

Send me, when received from the Bindery,

- ☐ A copy of Volume III (Jan.-June) of TIME.
- ☐ A copy of Volume IV (July-Dec.) of TIME.  
(Volume IV to include Index)
- ☐ I enclose (\$1.65) (\$3.30).
- ☐ Bill me for (\$1.65) (\$3.30).

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

### Application for Index

TIME,  
236 E. 39th St.,  
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Send me immediately upon completion the Index for Volume IV (July-December, 1924) of TIME.

Subscriber's Name .....

Address .....

## BUSINESS & FINANCE

### Current Situation

Students of business know that there are many kinds of business cycles. Some run their course quite quickly, others take several years for their completion.

The summer and fall of 1924 marked the transition from the first stage of easy money and dullness to the second stage of easy money, active stock-market speculation, stationary or declining bond prices and reviving industry. The sequence of these phases of the business cycle are familiar to all; the question thus is one of their velocity and probable duration. Moreover, no two business cycles have ever been exactly alike except in their general economic principles; and granted the whole business-cycle theory, elaborate analysis of each given industry still remains necessary.

The present cycle seems likely to endure for some time yet, because of its tremendous base of easy funds. Time money, it is true, has hardened up somewhat; but the disparity between long term investments and short term loans in yield is still too great for the "creeping bull market" on the Stock Exchange to halt sharply as yet. Moreover, industrial recovery, while genuine, is nevertheless slow because of surplus productive facilities. In 1922-23 and again in 1923-24, the business cycle was an annual affair, and quickly completed. But the cycle dating from last August in its secondary phase is very evidently an affair of larger proportions.

### Christmas Business

Post-mortems upon the Christmas trade this year are dangerous to make before all the figures are in. Yet evidence indicates this Christmas season saw all retail records smashed, for recent years at least.

Merchandising companies themselves are generally prosperous, with a stronger cash position and more working capital than ever before, and inventories of conservative size. The experiment of boosting prices was not overdue this year, while the weather has favored shopping. One noted feature of this year's Christmas trade was its early start—in the last week in November.

The year has been unusually favorable to mail-order houses. Sales of Montgomery Ward & Co. to Nov. 30 were \$142,570,298—over 19% above sales for the same eleven months of 1923. Sears, Roebuck & Co. showed distinct though less sensational improvement; its sales for eleven months ending Nov. 30 were only \$1,260,078 over the same period in 1923—less than 1%. Yet its sales for November this year exceeded those of last year by \$2,071,441, or over 10%.

Christmas is primarily a boon for in-

dependent retailers and department stores, although chain-stores and mail-order firms benefit by it somewhat. The latter organizations are less subject to seasonal influences than department stores, particularly, who must "clean up" during the Christmas and spring seasons to carry large stocks over the long summer months.

### Florida

The boom in Florida has apparently far from spent its force. The state is about as large as New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island combined, and has 20,000,000 acres of untouched fertile soil. The increase in value of all property in the state from 1912 to 1922 is estimated at 162.9%—a record second only to that of North Carolina, with 175.7%.

Population of Florida cities has increased swiftly in the last four years. Jacksonville has grown 36%, from 91,000 in 1920 to 125,000 in 1924; Miami 153%, from 29,000 to 75,000; Tampa 93%, from 51,000 to 100,000; St. Petersburg 110%, from 14,000 to 30,000, and Sarasota 365%, from about 2,000 to 10,000. The latter city last June had a population of only 3,500.

### 46 States Impose Inheritance Taxes

Besides levying such taxes on their own residents, many states impose them on certain personal property owned by residents of other states. It is possible that bequests of stocks and bonds, for example, may be taxed by the Federal Government, the state of the decedent's legal residence and, in addition, by one or more other states!


Our booklet, "The Inheritance Tax and Your Estate", explains these taxes in more detail and gives much information of value to all investors. Send for a copy, without obligation.

Ask for 1-2451

#### A.C. ALLYN & COMPANY

INCORPORATED  
71 W. Monroe St. Chicago 185 Deanshire St. Boston  
One Wall Street New York 119 Mason Street Milwaukee  
McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis

A fact in the head is worth two in print. TIME is interested not in how much it can include between its covers but in how much it can leave in the minds of its readers.



**Write  
for your  
Copy**

of this new Brookmire booklet—on one of the most important questions before American business men today. Do you know how European prosperity will affect business here? Can we plan for increased activity or will the United States be flooded with European goods and our price levels demoralized? The booklet answers these questions—points out that we have three periods to go through—shows the immediate and final results—and gives definite recommendations for present action. You can have a copy free now. Write today for Booklet TM-64

**BROOKMIRE**  
ECONOMIC SERVICE, INC.  
21 West 45th St., New York

### 1925 INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

**YOU** will find our new folder of January Investment Recommendations particularly valuable in planning your investments for the coming year.

It describes concisely a variety of sound securities—utility, municipal, railroad and industrial—yielding 4.25% to 8%.

Ask for booklet  
ED-279

**H. M. Bylesby and Co.**  
231 South La Salle Street, CHICAGO  
NEW YORK BOSTON  
111 Broadway 14 State St.



Realty sales in the State have run for weeks at \$1,000,000 a day, touching \$2,500,000 a day at times.

## Wheat

During earlier months, when wheat reached \$1 a bushel and began to climb above that figure, the claim was made that the wheat market was being manipulated by "Wall Street" to elect President Coolidge this fall. But after Mr. Coolidge's overwhelming victory, wheat kept right on upward. It passed \$1.50, next it passed \$1.75; and predictions now come from Chicago that \$2 wheat will again be seen during this winter.

The explanation, of course, lies not in a mythological Wall Street, but in the failure of wheat crops in most other countries this year. The final U. S. Government report states that the crop amounts to 873 million bushels, and the carry-over 102 million more, or 975 million bushels in all. Bread and seed requirements will take 650 million bushels of this; of the remaining 325 million bushels, 200 million have already been exported, and only 125 million remain in this country for export and carry-over until about July 1, 1925.

Moreover, there are in the whole world only about 415 million bushels of wheat available for export, while requirements are estimated at 350 million bushels. Thus the carry-over from this year's crop should be small when the next crop is planted; and prices are expected in consequence to remain high.

## Steel

The steel industry, in sharp contrast to its mood of last summer, now cheerfully faces the future. Prices of bars, shapes, plates and wire products have advanced under broadening buying, while the Steel Corporation has raised its prices on black sheets \$2 a ton, and on galvanized and automobile sheets \$3 a ton.

Activity of mills, despite temporary set-backs, continues to increase; and the whole steel industry is now approaching a more respectable hailing distance of its capacity. This fall, the lettings for structural steel have run about 73% of capacity. The sheet steel is running at about 80% of capacity. With the prospect of renewed railroad buying next year, as well as other important sources of demand, Pittsburgh is more sanguine now than at any time since the first quarter of 1924.

The lack of hysteria among steel producers at the return of fair production rates is due to the sharp lessons received in the spring of 1923 and again in 1924. On both occasions, demand suddenly appeared, prices rose and steel mills broke all records for production. This led quickly to swamping the market, decreased demand, dull activity and falling prices. The productive capacity of this country's steel industry is tremendous; demand for

steel, while wholesome and constant, is not sensational and may not be so in the future.

## KEY TO SUCCESS

Moore's complete Instruction Course in Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton. The acknowledged Supreme Authority. Equip you for SUCCESS. Insures you against LOSSES. Profits may be made in Wall Street by following certain simple methods. These are revealed in my 24-page booklet. Copy FREE on Request.

W. C. MOORE

Market Adviser Since 1890  
35 Wall Street New York

**DURING** the last four years we have taken more people from America to Europe in small, personally conducted groups than has any other travel agency.

Write us for information about tours to Europe and the Near or Far East, or about travel anywhere in America.

We can fit your desires and purse

## TEMPLE TOURS

Make Travel Mean More  
441-E Park Square Bldg., Boston, Mass.

## A Message to Men Who Earn Over \$5000

**M**OST successful men accumulate their estates through their use of investment knowledge. They know how essential is an understanding of fundamental conditions and they have learned how to strike the proper investment balance for their funds. If *your* money is to produce all it should this knowledge is vital to you, too. For years only a fortunate few could secure it, because the constant study required to assemble and digest the tremendous mass of facts occupied an amount of time most men could not spare.

## Then - - - BARRON'S

UNBIASED, published by an organization with unequalled facilities, Barron's receives data from correspondents in every important city in the United States and abroad. Barron's supplies you in easily readable, interesting form the all-important financial knowledge that means increased income from your money. Each week Barron's reviews the outstanding happenings. It gives earnings reports of important companies and in special articles deals with matters of current business and financial significance. An entire page

is devoted to answering investment inquiries. As a subscriber you can present *your* own individual problems for experts to solve.

Written for the man with money to invest, who wishes to build his principal, with an eye always to safety, but realizing that his money can be made to earn more money, Barron's has an outstanding record of accomplishment and a following of thousands of individual investors and great corporation heads who look to it as their financial guide. Barron's gives you invaluable financial facts in a non-technical way.

## Read About This Special Offer

**B**ARRON'S can help increase your income. Because we believe that you will see this at once we will make an unusual offer now—a copy of the next number sent to you *free* together with a new booklet just published under the title, "What is a Bull Market?" This searching analysis of the most important phases of stock market action is a noteworthy contribution to financial literature, yet the coupon mailed today will bring it to you without obligation.

### CLIP IT NOW

Barron's, 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.  
Please send free, by return mail, a copy of the next issue of Barron's and your new booklet, "What is a Bull Market?"

Name .....

Address .....

**BARRON'S**  
The National Financial Weekly



Oxford style; wing tips; heavy oiled leather soles. Pair \$12.00

## Men's Golf and Street Shoes

—your feet  
deserve them

Correct fit and perfect comfort — cardinal qualities of Spalding Street Shoes. They are as important in everyday life as Spalding equipment is on the athletic field.

*A.G. Spalding & Bros.*

105 Nassau St. 523 5th Ave.  
NEW YORK  
And all large cities

## MARTINI & ROSSI



Genuine Imported  
Non-alcoholic

## VERMOUTH

Both Dry and Regular

A good mixer at  
any party

Send for Recipes

Sole Agents for the United States  
**W. A. TAYLOR & CO.**  
22-24 Clarke St. New York City

## MISCELLANY

"Time brings all things"

### "Lafayette Mulligan"

In Boston, last summer, one "Lafayette Mulligan," unidentified joker, posed as Mayor Curley's social secretary, bestowed the keys of the city upon Edward of Wales. Last week, two dis-



© Paul Thompson

BOSTON'S MAYOR  
He'll wait

tinguished Manchurian citizens had an audience with Mayor Curley but came away without city keys. Asked if he had not forgotten something, said Mayor Curley: "No. . . not with all this competition from Lafayette Mulligan. I guess I'll wait till he dies before I give away another key."

### Buffoons

In Manhattan, on amateur night at the Chalonier Theatre, a young violinist stood playing in the spotlight, trying to please. Balcony buffoons listened, whispered, snickered, talked aloud, cat-called, bellowed out: "Send him a message!" Immediately, other buffoons released four pigeons. Straight for the shaft of spotlight flew the pigeons, down it, straight for the young violinist. One bird dashed into his face, stunned him partially, itself completely. The violinist picked up the prostrate bird, stumbled off the stage.

## S P O R T

### Johnson-Landis

Small boys fight with sticks and stones, with mud, spitballs, hard peas. Not so gentlemen who have grown great on the good meat of dignity, the drink

of influence. They well know that a tongue, derisively projected, cannot be readily wagged. Thus Byron Bancroft Johnson, President of the American (Baseball) League, and Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, baseball tsar, joined conflict without resort to the grotesque methods of adolescence. Yet loud has been their struggle. The facts:

Since the inception of the American League of baseball clubs, 23 years ago, Byron Bancroft Johnson has been its President. As long ago as 1910, he signed a contract to serve in that post for 20 years, at a salary of \$30,000 a year. For many, many years he was a sort of Grand Khan of the sport. He has fought many battles during his career as President of the American League, serene in the confidence of his own ability to deal properly and effectively with whatever situation might arise.

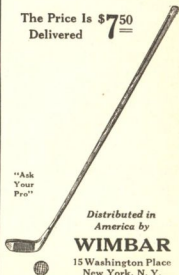
In 1920, the two major Leagues (National and American) made Judge Landis Tsar of baseball—an Advisory Council was created consisting of the Presidents of the two leagues and Judge Landis was named Chairman of the Council and later Commissioner over the whole sport. Soon friction developed. The Grand Khan resented the overlordship of the Tsar. The latest of these flare-ups took place this fall. Just before the close of the National League season two members of the New York Giants were accused of offering a bribe to a member of the Philadelphia nine to "throw" a game which would have au-

## THE HUNTLY PUTTER

With the Grooved Handled  
Shaft

It Gives You That  
Irresistible Touch

The Price Is \$7<sup>50</sup>  
Delivered



"Ask  
Your  
Pro"

Distributed in  
America by

**WIMBAR**

15 Washington Place  
New York, N. Y.

tomatically given the Giants the pennant of their league. The Philadelphia refused and reported the offered bribe. But the Giants won the pennant nonetheless. Judge Landis expelled the two players after a cursory investigation of the charges against them.

But Ban Johnson was not satisfied. He insisted that the scandal was a much more extensive affair, that it had not been properly investigated. He declared that the World Series should be called off, that there was crookery abroad. Commissioner Landis paid no attention to Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson called Commissioner Landis a "wild-eyed crazy nut."

Naturally there was not good feeling between the two.

Last week the 16 club owners of the American and National Leagues assembled in conference. Thrice during one day the conference was postponed while attempts were made to effect compromises. But Judge Landis would evidently not abate his terms one whit and the club owners, not less for the good name of their business than for the necessity of upholding their organization, were obliged to support Mr. Landis.

The conference was held at last, well along in the afternoon. It lasted nearly three hours. The upshot of it was that Ban Johnson was removed from his place on the Advisory Committee of three. Seven of the American League clubs (St. Louis excepted) reinforced this action by a pledge concerning Mr. Johnson:

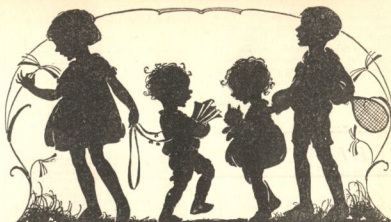
- 1) That his misconduct will cease or his immediate removal from office will follow.
- 2) That legislation will be adopted that will limit his activities to the internal affairs of the American League.
- 3) That any and all measures deemed advisable to secure the above will be adopted.

"Stripped of power," asked baseball writers, "how long till Ban Johnson resigns as President of the American League?"

## Martin-Goldstein

In Manhattan, two minute gamecocks stepped close, pecked, stepped out, ducked, strutted. They were bantams. Their eyes glared bloody for a golden prize—the bantamweight championship of the world. One was a Jewish gamecock from Harlem—Champion Abe Goldstein; one was an Italian gamecock from Brooklyn—Challenger "Cannonball" (Eddie) Martin. For 15 rounds the pecking, the strutting, went fiercely on. Then from 1,200 smoky throats a great shout went up. Bantam gamecock Cannonball Martin, he was champion.

Had it not been for that great shout, Referee Tommy Sheridan might have had good cause to shake for the safety of his own well-padded ribs. Never was a title awarded by a closer decision. Of the 15 rounds, six were indubitably Goldstein's, six as indubitably Martin's. In the dubious three, Goldstein was heady, agile, defensive;



# A GIFT THAT LIVES

## JOHN MARTIN'S BOOK

*The CHILD'S MAGAZINE for Children from Three to Ten  
Makes Good and Happy Children*

**JOHN MARTIN'S BOOK** is the voice of happy childhood. Once introduced into a home, it stays there until the little readers grow up to older magazines. It is the resource thoughtful American mothers have been seeking. More of a book than a magazine, it is carefully planned to answer the need of the active child mind. It requires no censorship, and may be relied upon to interest, companion, inspire, and instruct. Little John Martiners are normal, clean minded, interesting, patriotic little citizens.

**JOHN MARTIN'S BOOK** is printed in two colors on tough stock, and is so strongly bound that it is practically indestructible. It has a gay cover and there is a picture on every page. It covers the gamut of juvenile interest, from nonsense to Bible stories, from fairy tale to biography.

**IT IS NOT A LUXURY** for it dresses the child mind with humor, good taste, appreciation of the finest art and reading, wholesome wisdom, and a love of clean FUN. It feeds the child spirit with reverence, loyalty, honor, purity, high ideals and the fundamentals of character that make up the sum of a finer and happier man- and womanhood.

*Its price per year is \$4.00*

### SPECIAL OFFER TO THOSE USING THIS COUPON

#### JOHN MARTIN'S BOOK SHOP FOR CHILDREN

is a national center where the best books for children of all ages are sold with care and intelligence.

If you cannot visit the Shop, write to us and we will help you select your Christmas books from among the best of the old and the new.

*Our Holiday Catalog mailed to any one on request*

#### THIRTEEN MONTHS FOR \$4.00

JOHN MARTIN,  
33 W. 49th St., N. Y.

This offer expires December 31, 1924, and is for new subscribers only.

I am interested in your SPECIAL OFFER. Attached you will find \$4.00 (Foreign and Canadian \$4.50) for *Thirteen Months' Subscription to John Martin's Book (The Child's Magazine)*. Please send it to

Child's Name, .....

Address, .....  
(Street, City, State)

Donor's Name, .....

Address, .....

Martin eager, fresh, intrepid. Hard had Champion Goldstein pecked in the third and fourth, to no avail. His rights impaired Martin's jaw, failed to touch his spirit. Discouraged, Goldstein played safe, boxed, lost the decision. Yet not a few smoky-throated ones went home muttering that six of one and half a dozen of the other was a draw.

## 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 supplementally to, or corrective of, news previously published in TIME.

### Social Equal

Library, College of  
William and Mary,  
Williamsburg, Va.

Dec. 20, 1924.

TIME  
New York, N. Y.  
Gentlemen:

In your issue of Dec. 1, you have a disparaging reference to Charles Bellini, the first professor of modern languages in the College of William and Mary. The writer of the item gives the impression that Bellini was one of the vine dressers who accompanied Mazzei, under Jefferson's encouragement, to Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1775; and that after his failure to develop a successful vineyard, Jefferson raised him into a position of honor and vined to the position of professor of modern languages in the college of William and Mary. Carlo Bellini was a clerk in the office in Florence and accompanied his friend Mazzei as a social equal to Virginia. Mazzei was an Italian physician, who had been a merchant for a few years in Smyrna, and later in London, before coming to Virginia. After Mazzei's return to Europe from Virginia, he held various important positions, among others, financial agent for Virginia in Europe, and privy councillor to the King of Poland. The two friends corresponded for years on intimate terms. In the Library of Congress there is preserved the correspondence between Jefferson and Bellini, covering a period of 20 years. It does not seem that Jefferson would write long letters to Bellini on the political situation in Europe, or ask his advice as to the best translations of the Latin and Greek Classics into Italian, as these letters show, unless Bellini were a gentleman of considerable attainments and learning.

E. G. SWEM, Librarian.

That Dr. Bellini was a man of learning and attainments is obvious enough in that he was appointed Professor of Modern Languages at the College of William and Mary. That a man should at one time or another have tended grape vines is no cause for his friends to be ashamed. The popular Abel was a stock-breeder; Abraham Lincoln functioned as plough-man; King David tended sheep—as did Ramsay MacDonald; Cincinnatus was twice called from the plough to the Dictatorship of Rome—and twice returned to it; Rousseau was a son of a humble Geneva watchmaker; the famed Dr. Johnson was a son of a poor bookseller; Christopher Columbus helped his father to comb wool; Thomas Alva Edison started life as a newsboy; John Keats, before he became a medical student, used to help his father tend the horses at the Swan and Hoop livery stables; Mohammed was a lowly caravan conductor.—Ed.

### Not a Cripple

The Federal Council of the  
Churches of Christ in America  
New York, N. Y.

Dec. 15, 1924.

TIME  
New York, N. Y.  
Gentlemen:

My daughter, who is a diligent student of TIME (as I am also) at her school, writes regarding your issue of Dec. 8 with mingled gratification and consternation.

Your description of her father as a cripple moves her to wonder if she is needed to come and care for him.

I share her appreciation for your kindly expressions, but I am fearful about your description of my physical decrepitude in relation to my commission in the U. S. Army.

You see the examining surgeon, who is ordered to be very thorough, found so little evidence of what you have discovered that he sent back the papers without any qualifications and marked "Fit for active service with troops." This means occasional long and forced marches by the chaplain. I fear the surgeon will be court-martialed.

My boy also thinks I might as well hand in my commission as Field Scout Commissioner, because the Boy Scout program is pretty stiff; they do not furnish conveyances on their hikes and my knapsack and pack are a bit heavy for weak shoulders.

Well, bothers me is that I hadn't found it all out before. I must join the Life Extension Institute and get examined every month.

(REV.) CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,  
General Secretary

TIME intended no disparagement of Subscriber Macfarland's physique. He was referred to in an item proof-read by those whom TIME believed to be his friends as "stoop-shouldered, square jawed, limping a little."—Ed.

### Worried

Old Concord, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1924.

TIME  
New York, N. Y.  
Gentlemen:

I am worried. Twice verbally have I heard it and now I see it in a letter in black and white, published in your Dec. 1 issue, that there are some who do not like the expression "one Bill Jones" or "one Kahl Smith."

Please, Mr. TIME, don't change. How is one to ignorant as I to know when people are named and when not so if TIME does not tell me?

Other folks may complain about your style, but as for me and mine we will read TIME as we like your style and the only change we want to see is to make it more so. . . .

J. EDWARD STREIB.

### Sport News

New Britain, Conn.

Dec. 13, 1924.

TIME  
New York, N. Y.  
Gentlemen:

On page 29 of your issue of Dec. 15, you say, "Vance, called 'Dazzy' from the dazzling velocity of his pitches. . . ." This is incorrect. I was under that impression myself for a long time, but I understand now that he gives such a nickname because "dazzy" is, or was, one of his favorite adjectives. It seems to be a truly remarkable coincidence that his speed should be dazzy, too.

I note ex-Subscriber Ritzlaff's protest against your phrase relative to the Illinois-Minnesota football game. I agree with you that your terminology is justifiable. I don't know who writes what Mr. Ritzlaff calls your sport "stuff" for you, but I want to congratulate him on getting away from the everyday sport formulae of the newspapers and injecting a touch of whimsy and novelty into his items.

While I am on the subject of sports, I should like to defend our President's knowledge of baseball. After the World's Series, you printed a paragraph about his being glad that Walter Johnson had made a hit in the final game, and you pointed out that he was incorrect, as the opposing shortstop was given an error on the play. Johnson's hit to Jackson of the Giants was a very hard-hit ball and the scorer would have been justified in giving Walter a hit. It is President Coolidge, having no telegraphic arrangements with said scorer, was showing no ignorance by taking the other side in his doubtful matter.

K. E. PARKER.

## MILESTONES

**Born.** To Jackie Coogan, famed cinemischief, a baby brother, Robert Anthony Coogan (eight pounds); in Hollywood.

**Engaged.** Rupert Hughes, 52, novelist, cinema director, to Elizabeth Patterson Dial, cinema actress; in Los Angeles. His first wife, Adelaide Mould Hughes, last year committed suicide at Haiphong, Indo-China.

**Engaged.** Miss Emmeline M. Grace, daughter of Eugene G. Grace of Bethlehem, Pa., President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, to Captain Sir Michael William Selby Bruce, late of the Royal Artillery, who traces his descent direct to Robert Bruce, erst King of Scotland.

**Engaged.** Vance C. McCormick, onetime chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to Mrs. Gertrude Olmsted, widow of Representative Martin E. Olmsted of Pennsylvania.

**Married.** Ruth Chatterton, 28, famed actress, to Ralph Forbes, 24, Britisher now playing as her leading man in *The Magnolia Lady*.

**Married.** Miss Eleanor Sears, daughter of the late Commodore James H. Sears, U. S. N., to Baron Francesco Baraccò, in Rome. She is not to be confused with Miss Eleanor Sears, famed Boston sportswoman, national women's doubles tennis champion in 1915-16-17, national mixed doubles champion in 1916.

**Married.** Miss Abigail Victoria Harding, sister of the late U. S. President, to Ralph T. Lewis, real estate operator; in Marion, Ohio.

**Married.** John Drinkwater, famed British poet-playwright, to Miss Daisy Kennedy, violinist; in London. Mr. Drinkwater was divorced by his first wife on statutory grounds (TIME, Jan. 28).

**Separated.** Lieut. Osborne C. Wood, son of Major General Leonard Wood, from Katherine Thompson Wood. He is in Paris, she at her father's home in Greenville, Del. Said she: "We are separated and have been for several months. I shall start suit for a divorce." He recently achieved the attention of the U. S. press with stock operations by which he was reputed to have made \$2,000,000.

**Divorced.** Barney (Berna Eli) Oldfield, onetime racing-car driver, (Continued on Page 32)



# All Guy de Maupassant's Short Stories

*200 matchless masterpieces*

## Now in ONE Volume

**B**ROUGHT to America at last! All of the short stories of Guy de Maupassant! All the immortal masterpieces of the greatest master of the short story that ever lived. Two hundred genuine de Maupassant tales. Many of them never before published, except in rare editions now out of print! *And All In One Volume!*

Here at last is the full glory of this brilliant Frenchman's art of the short story—every sparkling gem from

his matchless pen. And every story absolutely complete, authentic and unexpurgated. A treasure trove of genius!

You know *some* of Maupassant. You know his marvelous power to lay bare, with a few vivid strokes of his pen, the intimate secrets of human hearts. You know his almost pagan frankness in describing human passions. But, if you know the real Maupassant, you know that while his stories are sensationally frank and do not evade the facts of life, he does not write merely to arouse morbid interest but as a true artist who paints life's pictures with surpassing skill.

### Everything in ONE amazing volume

Now for the first time you can know and enjoy *all* the superb short stories of Maupassant without repetition. What an amazing panorama of French life is in this priceless collection! Whether he writes of a simple peasant maid or Parisian coquette, of glittering boulevards or soft shaded by-paths, tale after tale holds us spellbound; each one different, unusual, enthralling, each one a flawless masterwork of literature.

Think of having the full two hundred of these unrivaled Maupassant stories in your library. And *all* in ONE single, extraordinary and magnificent volume!

*Featherweight India Paper*—that marvelous triumph of the papermaker's art—makes it possible. Paper of exquisitely fine weave—yet strong, white and opaque. The type is large and readable and of exactly the same size as in the original 19 volumes.

### Will you examine it FREE?

But why attempt to describe this marvelous volume? Only your own eyes can do it justice. Therefore, accept it **FREE** for a full week's examination. Do not pay a penny *unless* you are sure you want to keep it. Then only the small price named in the coupon—ridiculously little for such a de luxe volume, containing as much as *two* ordinary volumes. But no money now—just the coupon.

THE  
PLYMOUTH  
PUBLISHING  
COMPANY,  
Dept. 512

7 West 42nd Street,  
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Send me for free examination, your new one-volume edition of Guy de Maupassant's complete Short Stories, printed in large, clear type on Featherweight India paper, limp, bound in binding, gold title and gold top pages. I will either send you \$5.15 in full payment within one week or return the book at your expense.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

☐ Mark X here if you prefer your copy bound in Persian Morocco. Add \$1.50 to the price. Same approval privilege.



THE PLYMOUTH  
PUBLISHING CO.  
Dept. 512, 7 W. 42d Street  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

## SUPERB BOOKS

All that compiles education and culture is contained in these wonderful books. There is no group of Books of greater or more lasting value, and every home should possess a set of them.



### The Outline of Science

Edited by J. Arthur Thomson

All that science has uncovered since the world began, told simply and clearly with nearly 1,000 magnificent illustrations. In four volumes, each \$4.50, the set \$18.00.

### The Outline of Art

Edited by Sir William Orpen

A complete survey of the development of art through the ages, with critical studies of all the great masters. Illustrated with over 350 reproductions of famous works, past and present. In two volumes, each \$4.50, set \$9.00.

### The Outline of Literature

Edited by John Drinkwater

In this chronological story of the growth of literature, the reader gains a clear understanding and appreciation of the great writers and great books of all ages. Profusely illustrated. In three volumes, each \$4.50, the set \$13.50.

### Wonders of the Past

Edited by J. A. Hammerton

A pictorial reconstruction of the wonder cities of the ancient world and a description of the achievements of civilized communities down to the fall of the Western Empire. In four gorgeous volumes, with more than 1,500 illustrations. \$5.00 per volume; \$20.00 per set.



### The World of Today

The Marvels of Nature and the Creations of Man

Edited by Sir Harry Johnston and Dr. L. Haden Quest

Practically everything worth knowing and seeing in the life and world of today is included in this sumptuous work. It describes every country, its peculiar characteristics and achievements and all of nature's curious phenomena. With 1,000 superb pictures. In four volumes, \$5.00 each.

Descriptive catalogues will be sent free upon request.

At All Booksellers

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS  
2 West 45th Street New York

by Mrs. Rebecca Oldfield; in Los Angeles. Charges of desertion and infidelity were uncontested.

**Retired.** Sir Bertram Fox Hayes, 60, famed White Star Steamship captain. In Sussex, England, he will live ashore with his two sisters, write his memoirs. For 43 years he has commanded great ships. In the Boer War, on his ship, the old *Britannic*, he carried 37,000 men to Africa. As skipper of the *Olympic*, converted into a transport during the World War, he carried 30,000 troops and "never lost a soldier." He sank one submarine by gunfire, another by ramming its stern, for which exploits he was knighted. A famed Indian chief who crossed with him on the *Olympic* made him a chief also, conferred on him the title of Tah-nyadi-yes—"the man who crosses great waters."

**Died.** Julius Kahn, 63, Congressman from California; in San Francisco, of cerebral hemorrhage (see Page 7).

**Died.** Sir George William Buchanan, 70, onetime British Ambassador to Petrograd (1910-18) and Rome (1919-21); in London. Holder of many diplomatic posts, recipient of many orders, Sir George was the author of a translation of Goethe's *Faust* and, last year, of a book of memoirs.

**Died.** James E. Campbell, 81, onetime Governor of Ohio; in Columbus, of heart disease. He got his first education in a log-cabin school-house, served in the Civil War on the Mississippi gunboats *Naida* and *Elk*. He was elected Governor over Joseph Benson Foraker in 1889, causing a nation-wide sensation; was defeated for reelection at the end of his term by William McKinley who had just been dropped from the House of Representatives by a Democratic gerrymander\*. As leader of the Ohio delegation to the Democratic Convention in 1920, he is credited with having secured the presidential nomination for James M. Cox.

**Died.** Alvin Sherman Wheaton, 85, "one of the three surviving men who witnessed the assassination of Abraham Lincoln"; in North Cohocton, N. Y. The two witnesses who still survive are Hickson W. Field, and W. J. Ferguson, both of Manhattan.

\*Gerrymander (after Elbridge Gerry, onetime Governor of Massachusetts, and salamander) is an arbitrary redrawing of a state into voting districts, so as to break up the voting strength of the opposition party. Sometimes, in their zeal for suppressing the opposition, the politicians in power are obliged to allot the districts weird shapes; a district in Massachusetts divided under Gerry's régime was said to have had the shape of a salamander.

## POINT with

*After a cursory view summary of events, Citizen points with pride*

"The most significant per Christ." (Page 13, column 1)

"The man who crosses g (P. 32, col. 2)

Mr. Hatley—capable, tr 16, col. 3)

Pills that melt in the sugar. (P. 20, col. 2)

Brilliant adjectival lombi 15, col. 1)

A lambskin apron. (P.

A kind-hearted madame. 1.)

Maiden aunt of the whole (P. 15, col. 3)

## VIEW with A

*Having perused well th of the week, the Vigil views with alarm:*

"A curious example of misunderstandings." (P. 15)

Ring-around-a-rosy with Lad as Rosy. (P. 16, col. 2)

The guts of a tortured d col. 1.)

"Grave old plodders, friskiers." (P. 7, col. 3)

A paunchy Dutch biped. 1.)

Balcony buffoons. (P. 23)

Sticks and stones, mud, sp peas. (P. 28, col. 2)

A wife about to play quar the 'Varsity. (P. 23, col. 1)

# What TIME Does

## *A staff of news-specialists*

TIME'S staff of news-specialists read over 300 newspapers and magazines a week. From every important news source, from official and special services they gather the facts concerning events and progress of the week in every field of activity.

## *A corps of researchers*

TIME's researchers have access to thousands of reliable sources of reference and data. They secure for each news fact the essential background from which that fact emerges.

## *Writers—trained in brief, lucid style*

Equipped with complete information—details, background, comment regarding their subjects—TIME's writers condense, vivify, present the facts in brief, lucid paragraphs.

## *Checkers—to ensure accuracy*

Each paragraph is checked for accuracy and completeness before it goes into the printed page. Each page brings to the reader a final report on a whole world of news.

## *A report—neatly printed, systematically arranged*

At the end of each week in your report, each fact is found in its logical place in accordance with a systematic and convenient arrangement of all the news.

*Mail the coupon to-day*

*Your subscription will start at once*

ROY E. LARSEN  
Cir. Mgr. TIME  
236 E. 39th St., New York

Yearly subscription, \$5.00  
Canada, \$5.50; Foreign, \$6.00

Enter my subscription for TIME for one year. Start sending at once.

Name .....

Address .....

☐ I enclose \$5.00

☐ Bill me for \$5.00

# From Canterbury Tales To The Sidewalks Of New York

WITH NINE HUNDRED  
IMMORTAL  
POETS

Utopian  
Edition



## The Library of Poetry and Song

THE purpose of the Utopian Edition of The Library of Poetry and Song is to make it possible for everyone to own all the best verse that has come into existence in our language for the last six hundred years (that is, since the time of Chaucer).

Within the covers of this single work (in three ample but convenient volumes) you will start on a pilgrimage with Chaucer's immortal company: a Knight, a Clerk, a Sergeant of the Law, a Poor Person of a Town, wel nyne-and-twenty that toward Caunterbury wolden ryde. And conclude your adventure with our metropolitan folk-song "East Side, West Side, all around the town!" Between these two extremes lies every shade of emotion, every poetic thought and feeling of mankind—the work of over nine hundred poets!

### Generously Illustrated

Every detail has been attended to that will contribute to the advantages of these books. For example, in the Author's Index, after an author's name there appears in small type the country or birth-place and the biographical dates of that author. Such information is subordinated to the principal feature of the book—namely, the verse itself—but it is valuable and easily found when wanted. There are also countless views and portraits illustrating the three volumes.

This collection is the answer to the great questions: What poetry should I have? Where can I find the best poetry? The Library of Poetry and Song offers you the most complete assemblage of poetry in existence at a nominal cost.

### Free Examination

Because it is a new and greater conception and has a higher purpose than most books can have, it is believed by the publishers that every person who reads this announcement will want, at least, to see the books. You are respectfully invited to send for them for inspection. When The Library of Poetry and Song arrives in your home, if it does not positively capture you, if you do not feel compelled, nay eager, to own it—you may return the books within a week, and be under no obligation. Why not let us send them for your inspection? The coupon will bring them promptly!

**DOUBLEDAY, PAGE  
& COMPANY**  
Dept. P-4712  
Garden City,  
New York

### What our friends say—

"Save the Bible and Webster's Unabridged we think this book is destined to become the most popular ever published in this country."  
—*Christian Union*

"The most complete and satisfactory book of the kind ever issued."  
—*New York Tribune*

"We are impressed anew with its range, richness, and value."  
—*Literary World*

"Destined to be the favorite of every family circle."  
—*New Orleans Times*

"We know of no similar collection in the English language which, in copiousness and felicity of selection and arrangement, can at all compare with it."  
—*N. Y. Times*

"We have no hesitation in recommending it as the best compilation of its kind now extant."  
—*Syracuse Standard*

Doubleday,  
Page & Company,  
Dept. P-4712  
Garden City, New York

Gentlemen: Please send for my inspection The Illustrated Library of Poetry and Song—three volumes in sky blue covers containing a complete exhibition of the most inspired poetry for the last six hundred years. Within a week I shall return the set or else send you only \$1.00 first payment and \$2.00 a month until the special price of \$11.00 is paid. (Cash Discount 5%.)

Name.....

Address.....

