

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. V. No. 5.

FRITZ KREISLER

He faced the music
(See Page 15)

FEBRUARY 2, 1925



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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. V. No. 5

February 2, 1925

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

¶ The President signed the first appropriation bills to come to him from Congress. The first was the Emergency Deficiency bill carrying \$159,000,000, of which \$150,000,000 was for tax refunds and \$3,500,000 for the completion of Dam No. 2 at Muscle Shoals. The second was the Treasury Post Office Appropriation bill carrying \$760,000,00.

¶ From Hutchinson, Kans., started one Vada Watson, 19, blue-eyed, slender, beautiful, who won a beauty contest at the inaugural ball of Governor Ben S. Paulen. She took with her a sack of wheat—wheat harvested by Warren G. Harding on a Kansas farm less than two months before his death. She bore it to Calvin Coolidge.

¶ The second State reception of the season opened the doors of the Judiciary. Two thousand guests, headed by the Supreme Court, the sub-judges and their ladies filed by, shaking the hand which rules the Nation.

¶ On the usual week-end cruise on the Mayflower, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge were accompanied by Hiram Bingham, new Senator from Connecticut, and James Williams, editor of *The Boston Transcript*.

¶ Presidential Secretary Sloop, on the eve of retirement and a two weeks' vacation in the South, bade farewell to White House correspondents. Said he:

"I think the newspaper men could do a public service by relieving the thought that appears to be in the public mind that when a man is elected to the presidency it is some form of suicide. Mr. Coolidge weighs eight pounds more than when he came here, and I am in better health. We have gone through a nominating campaign, a general election and everything else, including investigations, so that the public ought to feel that when work goes on here it is not attended with the terrific

physical strain that everybody seems to think necessarily goes with the office.

"President Coolidge trains for the work of his office as a prize fighter trains for a fight. He has his breakfast at 7, his luncheon at 1 and his dinner at 7. He takes his exercise regularly in the morning and late in the afternoon, and he retires early. The drive is not 24 hours long.

"The real day's work is between 9 and 1 o'clock. After that, the President's time is his to do with as he pleases. He can study, he can pore over state papers, he can have me make some engagements for him for the afternoon or he can rest. That is the secret of our President's good health."

¶ Mr. Coolidge unveiled a tablet in the Central Presbyterian Church of Washington commemorating the laying of the cornerstone of the present edifice by Woodrow Wilson, then an elder. Mrs. Wilson was present.

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Published weekly by TIME, Incorporated, at 236 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y. Subscriptions, \$5 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.

THE CABINET

Revenue

The Bureau of Internal Revenue reported on the income of the Treasury from July 1 to Dec. 31 last. This was the period in which the effect of last spring's tax reductions was first felt. The following table gives the internal revenue collections in millions of dollars as compared with the same period a year earlier:

	1923	1924 Decrease
INCOME TAXES	\$821	\$780 \$41*
MISC. TAXES	518	451 67†
TOTAL INT. REVENUE	\$1,339	\$1,231 \$108

There were only a few classes of miscellaneous taxes which brought increased revenue: Tobacco taxes increased from 162 to 171 million dollars; club dues taxes increased slightly.

Pines and Palms

Quietly, at the State Department, Secretary Hughes signed an agreement with Dr. De Graeff, Minister from the Netherlands, agreeing to arbitrate a controversy with Holland over the possession of the Isle of Palmas, a map-fleck near the Philippines.

Meanwhile, in the Senate, the treaty over the Isle of Pines near Cuba—a treaty submitted to the Senate by John Hay, Secretary of State to President Roosevelt, over 20 years ago, continued to produce an unprofitable rumpus. The island was not specifically mentioned in the post-war treaty with Spain at the end of the last century. Various real estate companies sold much land on the island to Americans, with the understanding that it was U. S. property. The State Department has never taken this view, holding—and in this supported by the Supreme Court—

*Represents the flat reduction of 25% made in last year's tax payments.
†Represents the reduction of some taxes and abolition of others.

National Affairs—[Continued]

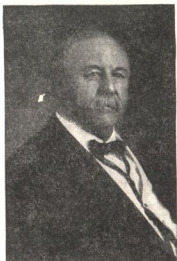
that the island is territorially a part of Cuba (TIME, Dec. 22). The Senate, however, has never ratified the treaty, submitted to confirm Cuba's sovereignty over the island. Last week, it was up for consideration in the Senate. There were speeches for and against ratification. Senator Borah believed that the treaty must at least be modified. Senator Swanson of Virginia believed in ratification, and Senator Ralston, with old-time sentiment, exclaimed:

"Have we lost the American spirit that fought Great Britain? Nor would I have my government—the best there is in the world—forget what compulsory expatriation means to an American citizen. We shall refuse to desert 10,000 American citizens who relied on the word of our Government. As for myself, I shall refuse to palter with conscience, I shall refuse to be a party to the abandonment of American citizens."

President Coolidge, however, made known that he believed the treaty should be ratified. Finally, the junior Senator from New York, Dr. Copeland, announced that the Senate had, during the 20 intervening years, lost the original copy of the treaty. At once a hunt for it was organized.

Tokyo) to be Ambassador to Japan.

¶ Ratified treaties with Santo Domingo confirming the recent evacuation by American troops and the



SENATOR RALSTON
He will not palter with conscience
(See column 1)

manner of refunding the Dominican debt of \$25,000,000.

¶ Heard Senator Borah champion the U. S. policy of foreign debt collections. (See Page 3.)

¶ Passed a bill to authorize the coinage of special half dollars to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, Vt. (Went to House.)

The House:

¶ Passed a bill appropriating \$1,250,000 for a new embassy and consulate to house U. S. representatives in Tokyo. (Went to Senate.)

¶ Passed a bill to give men who served on the battleship *Maine* at the time of her sinking at Havana, and to their dependents, the same pension benefits as to Spanish War veterans. (Went to Senate.)

¶ Adopted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to restore the Robert E. Lee Mansion in Arlington Cemetery as nearly as possible to its pre-Civil War state. (Went to Senate.)

¶ Passed a bill to provide \$950,000 toward the completion of the U. S. topographical survey. (Went to Senate.)

¶ Passed a bill creating a commission to select and sell such models from the Patent Office as are not likely to be of historical value. Care of old models has cost the Government about

\$200,000 in the last 30 years. (Went to Senate.)

¶ Passed a bill to promote the production and encourage the conservation of helium gas. (Went to Senate.)

Missourian Colloquy

All things have their endings, even scandals and congressional investigations. Last week, the Senate wrote *finis* on its investigations of Secretary Fall, of naval oil leases, of all that appertained thereto, filthy or clean.

Before the Senate were two reports. One was a majority report of the Public Lands Committee headed by Senator Walsh, reviewing the evidence taken last year, denouncing Secretary Fall, condemning Secretary Denby for negligence criticising both the manner and the general policy of leasing the Government's reserves to private operators. The other was a minority report signed by five Republicans (Senators Spencer, Smoot, Stanfield, Cameron, Bursum), which upheld the Harding Administration's policy in regard to the oil reserves vindicated Denby, condemned Fall.

The minority report was voted on first. Senator Spencer undertook to defend it while the Democrats laid down a barrage of sarcasm. The vote was 42 for rejection and 28 for acceptance. The Democrats without exception voted for rejection. So also Farmer-Laborite Shipstead. The Republicans voted for acceptance with these exceptions: Insurgents Brookhart and Frazier (LaFollette and Ladd being absent); semi-insurgents Norris and Norbeck who, as members of the committee, signed the majority report; Obstructionist Hiram Johnson; the Independents Couzens and Borah.

A vote was then taken on the more drastic majority report, which was adopted 40 to 30. Notable was the attitude of Senator Couzens who, for some reason, voted against both.

The debate over the reports brought a sharp colloquy:

"I rise to congratulate the State of Missouri upon possessing a representative so amiable and innocent that, like the three Japanese apes, he sees no evil, he hears no evil and he speaks no evil, and consequently is duly qualified to defend all evil—an innocent abroad, in the intellectual and political world, who finds virtue in every act and with unflinching confidence can defend every infamy.

"I recall, moreover, that when the country was startled by the story of Newberry's bribery and corruption, when a shiver of horror went over the land, the distinguished Senator from

THE CONGRESS

The Legislative Week

The Senate:

¶ Adopted the conference report on the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill carrying \$763,000,000. (Went to House.)

¶ Debated ratification of the Isle of Pines Treaty negotiated more than 20 years ago, which would formally acknowledge Cuba's sovereignty over that Island.

¶ Adopted the majority report of the Public Lands Committee condemning the leasing of naval oil reserves to Messrs. Sinclair and Doheny, first having defeated the less drastic minority report.

¶ Passed the Naval Appropriations Bill carrying \$290,000,000, having defeated an amendment to provide for increasing gun elevation on older battleships, and having approved an amendment asking the President to call an international conference for further limitation of armaments. (Went to conference.)

¶ Adopted a resolution calling on Secretary of State Hughes to furnish the Senate a copy of the Paris reparations agreement signed a fortnight ago (TIME, Jan. 26).

¶ Confirmed the nomination of Edgar A. Rancourt (already serving at

National Affairs—[Continued]

Missouri saw no evil, heard no evil, spoke no evil.

"I recall, how he stood then in the defense of Denby, seeing no evil, hearing no evil, thinking no evil, and yet I recall that Denby was forced from office and yielded his resignation."

Thus spoke James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri. But he was not congratulating his State on having himself for a Senator; he was referring to his Republican Colleague, Senator Selden Palmer Spencer.

When Mr. Reed had done, Senator Spencer rose:

"I want to make one statement. Somewhere in the Good Book I think it is written that 'when a man speaketh first, his cause seemeth just; then cometh his neighbor and searcheth it.'"

To this Mr. Reed rejoined:

"The Senator is fond of the Scriptures, devoted to the Holy Writ; and let me say to him he reminds me of a passage, as I consider him in connection with his minority criticisms: 'Deal gently, for my sake, with the young man Absalom.'"

"Some day we will erect a monument to him that will be of the purest white marble and inscribed on it the legend of the culprits he has defended on the floor of the Senate; and we will proclaim the new doctrine, 'not that there is nothing new under the sun,' but 'there is nothing wrong under the sun.'"

...

Borah Remarks

One January afternoon, William E. Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, rose in the U. S. Senate and began an address with these words:

"The press dispatches from Paris carry this morning the account of a speech made in the Chamber of Deputies by Louis Marin (see Page—) on the subject of the French debt. It seems to express the view not only of the distinguished speaker but the view of the Chamber of Deputies and I presume in a large measure the view of the French people. . . .

"We are regarded as to some extent playing the role of a Shylock, exacting the last cent or the last pound of flesh; and it is particularly to that phase of the controversy that I wish to address my remarks today.

"The United States is not in the attitude of an exacting creditor, and has displayed none of the qualities of an exacting creditor."

With these prolegomena, he launched into the discussion of the terms we have offered to debtor nations. He



SENATOR SPENCER

"Sees, hears, speaks no evil"
(See "Missourian Colloquy")

told how we had lent money to the Allies during and following the War at 5% interest, then considered a fair rate. He told how the British debt at the time of settlement amounted, with interest, to \$4,600,000,000. In settling this account, we agreed to accept interest at the rate of 3% and 3½% during 62 years while the principal was being paid up. Meanwhile, the U. S. which borrowed the money to lend to Britain, is paying a greater amount of interest on its own obligations. The following table shows the comparative amounts of interest on the 62 year payment plan 1) which the British will actually pay, 2) which the U. S. Government is paying on the same debt, 3) which the British would have paid at the original 5% rate of interest:

	Interest
British pay	\$6,505,965,000
U. S. pays (assumed at 4½%)	8,172,665,000
British would have paid (at 5%)	10,304,920,000

In brief, we reduced the total interest almost four billion dollars, and the U. S. Government actually will receive about one and a half million dollars less than it pays in interest on the same debt.* The same liberal terms are open to the French.

Mr. Reed continued:

"If this stood alone as the only item in the results growing out of the War it would not be, perhaps, so striking; but it is constantly argued that, in settling the debts we must take into consideration, as M. Marin says, all the facts and circumstances, all the con-

*As a matter of fact, the U. S. has been refunding its original 4½% debt at lower interest and has prospects of avoiding most, if not all, of this loss.

ditions and sacrifices of the War, and, I presume, all the gains and advantages of the War."

He summed up the material gains of the War:

¶ U. S. No territory; no natural resources; no rights of exploitation; no indemnity.

¶ Great Britain. Exclusive of Persia, 1,607,053 square miles of territory with 35,000,000 inhabitants—more territory than there is in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas; valuable natural resources; destruction of her only great rival, both naval and commercial, on the sea.

¶ France. Territory 402,392 square miles in extent and inhabited by 4,000,000 people; petroleum reserves; the coal beds of the Saar Valley, worth from \$150,000,000 to \$500,000,000; recovery of Alsace-Lorraine; a large share of \$6,500,000,000 paid already in reparations by Germany.

"There have been some strange arguments advanced from time to time in regard to this French debt," Mr. Borah pursued. "We are not only advised by the French people, but we are advised by a certain class of our own people to a limited extent, that we ought to forgive the French debt because the French practically forgave the debt which we incurred during the American Revolution. As a matter of fact, the United States paid every dollar of the debt incurred at that time. I have the statement of the facts and figures furnished me by the Treasury Department, where the records are, disclosing a full settlement and a higher rate of interest than we are now proposing."

Here Senator Bruce of Maryland interrupted to defend the services of the French to us in our Revolution, concluding:

"Does the Senator believe that Lafayette, the able young man who left the side of his bride, was actuated by anything in the world but a surge of knightly chivalry for our people to come to this country?"

To this Mr. Borah replied:

"All honor to Lafayette. But Lafayette had to steal away. The French Government tried to arrest him while he was going. He had undertaken to to fit out a ship. He was deprived of the opportunity of taking it and stole away like a criminal from the French Government which was so deeply in sympathy with America.

"Not only that, but the time came when the Congress of the United States compensated Lafayette; and I have

National Affairs—[Continued]

upon my desk now the statue which we enacted paying him for his services and deeding to him a large tract of land. The United States met every obligation and she did not plead at that time, as it is pleaded now, that the war was fought upon her territory and therefore we should not pay the debt. She did not plead that France came into the war late, after the battle of Saratoga, and, therefore, we should not pay the debt. She did not plead that it was a common fight for liberty and therefore she should not pay the debt.

"The French War debt now in principal and interest amounts to above 4,000,000,000. No part of the principal has been paid, and no interest has been paid at any time."

LABOR

Abandoned Hope

In order to live and become part of the Constitution, the proposed Child Labor Amendment must be ratified by three-quarters of the States. By last week's action, the score of ratifications and rejections was:

RATIFIED—Arkansas, California, Connecticut—8; Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Delaware, Oklahoma, Kansas.

It is said that 28 States will reject it, although only 13 standing against it would be enough to prevent its ratification. Theoretically, States which have rejected it may still ratify it but practically the amendment seems doomed. (See LETTERS, Page 26.)

Senator Shortridge of California, sponsor of the amendment in Congress, declared:

"The matter is out of the hands of Congress. I agree that there is very little hope for ratification of the amendment. Five more states added to those which have disapproved it, would be sufficient to defeat it. All the circumstances indicate they will be obtained readily."

KU KLUX KLAN

In Herrin

The little mining town of Herrin aroused the whole U. S., not many years since, with the story of a mining massacre perpetrated in the course of a strike. Intermittently since then it has been the scene of strife and of murder, until the world has begun to wonder whether Herrin will not soon be as uninhabited as the table where

the late gingham dog and the onetime calico cat sat.

Again, last week guns spat. Four bodies were carried to the undertaker's. Deputy Sheriff Ora Thomas, who left Herrin last fall, after an affair in which six were taken to the undertakers, gave notice that he was going to return to town. According to reports, S. Glenn Young, his feud enemy, Ku Klux Klan leader in a number of dry raids, paraded the streets all one day waiting for Sheriff Thomas; with him were a dozen supporters; towards evening, Thomas met Young at the European Hotel; someone—said to be Young—opened fire. Young, Sheriff Thomas and two others were killed outright; three others went to the hospital. These details of different reports varied greatly.

Young was formerly an officer of the Government who made a specialty of capturing desperate animals. He was said to have killed 20 or 30 men, was a specialist in gun play. He lived to be 44.

NEGROES

Lynched

In 1916	58
In 1917	50
In 1918	67
In the year of grace, 1919.....	83
In 1920	65
In 1921	64
In 1922	60
In 1923	28
In the year of especial grace, 1924	16

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People furnished these figures. Accompanying them was a paragraph from the report of the House Committee on the Judiciary (68th Congress—i. e., the present):

"Lynchings, according to the reports reaching the public, have been decreasing in the last four or five years. Some would have us believe that this is due to causes that make action by the Congress unnecessary. We do not agree with those. We believe that the decrease is due to the publicity given this crime and the fear of a law by the United States, providing for punishment for those who participate and are responsible for lynchings. The American people, generally, have been for the first time told the truth regarding lynchings, and that they are not caused by the commission of heinous crimes, except in a small part of the total number lynched."

RAILROADS

Costs

Last week, the U. S. Director General of Railroads, James C. Davis,* rendered a report to President Coolidge. Although the books are not yet closed, he was able to make an estimate of the final cost to the Government of operating the railways during the War. The tabulation:

Excess of expenses over receipts during 26 months of Government operation, \$1,123,500,000.

Cost to the Government of guarantee of earnings to railways for first six months after their being turned back to private owners, \$536,000,000.

Damages of \$768,003,274 claimed by the railways for under-maintenance, etc., settled for \$243,647,196.

Due short-line roads for deficits sustained because of Government operation of main lines, \$15,000,000.

There are also pending 6,000 or 7,000 private suits for damages against the railroads under Government operation, but the cost of settling these cannot be great comparatively.

Against these expenses, the Government secured \$193,072,295 from the railways for expenditures in excess of requirements; this, with other items, brings the estimated total cost to the Government down to \$1,674,500,000.

Such was the expense to the Government of taking over for its War time needs property of estimated value of \$19,000,000,000, a business with about 2,000,000 stock and bond holders and the same number of employees, with equipment consisting of 366,197 miles of track, 2,408,518 freight cars, 66,070 locomotives, 55,939 passenger cars, 532 separate railways (exclusive of some 855 short line railways, not taken over) and 25 coastwise and inland steamship lines, with terminals, floating equipment, elevators and other essentials.

With the exception of the private suits for damages, the entire settlement was made without a single lawsuit.

*James Cox Davis, not to be confused with either of the last two Democratic candidates for the Presidency, is a native of Keokuk, Ia. Once he was mayor of that city; later became general attorney for Iowa of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. When the Government took over the railroads, he became first General Solicitor of the "Northwestern" and then general counsel of the Railroad Administration. In March, 1921, he was appointed Director General of the railways to settle the controversies arising out of returning the roads to private ownership. Now in his 60's, bald, white fringed, quizzical, he is completing the task. For 20 years he has carried a rabbit's foot.

National Affairs—[Continued]

WOMEN

Miriam Amanda Moves

There is nothing harder on a woman than moving. For a man, it means signing a lease or something of that kind and perhaps hiring an expressman. But a woman has to see that her china is packed so that it won't break, see that her clothes are all properly packed in trunks, see that a thousand and one things are accommodated in boxes, see that everything is properly disposed of at the destination, see that closets and floors and woodwork and corners are cleaned. There isn't any fun in it at all for her. Naturally, she cannot regard it as much of a celebration.

For example, Sam Houston—moving never bothered him. At 13, he moved to Tennessee from Virginia where he was born in 1793. As a lad he spent much of his time with the Cherokee Indians. At 20, he began moving on his own account. He joined the Army and served in the War of 1812. At the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, serving as an ensign, he was shot in the thigh with a barbed arrow. He ordered a soldier to pull it out, but the man couldn't, so he drew his pistol and threatened: "If you don't pull it out, I'll shoot you." When it was out he rushed back into the fray.

At 25, he resigned from the Army, studied law for six months, was admitted to the bar. Soon he moved to Washington as a Congressman. At 33, he was elected Governor of Tennessee. Two years later, married, but soon after, his wife left him. He resigned and went to Arkansas to live with the Cherokees; there he married a half-breed. In 1832, President Jackson sent him on a mission to the Indians of Texas. Jackson remarked: "Thank God, there is one man at least in Texas who was made by the Almighty and not by a tailor." Indeed, Houston looked it: 6 ft. 3 in. in moccasins, straight as an arrow, with deep, flashing eyes, high forehead, dressed like a frontiersman in leggings, hunting shirt and coonskin cap.

He was not a man to worry about moving. Texas was on the point of revolution. He attended the Convention of San Felipe in 1835 (where he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Texan Army), and dominated it with his eloquence. Word came that Santa Anna, the Mexican General,

had invested the Alamo. In an hour, Sam Houston was leading a force to relieve the fort; but before he could do so it had fallen and its garrison



©Keystone

"OLD SAM JACINTO"
His bedtime was nine o'clock

had been massacred. But he met the Mexican Army at San Jacinto, routed it and took Santa Anna prisoner. Before the captive, Houston took a gnawed ear of corn from his pocket, saying: "Sir, do you ever expect to conquer men who fight for freedom, when their General can march four days with one ear of corn for his rations?"

"Old Sam Jacinto," as they called him, advanced from Commander-in-Chief of the Texas army to President of the Republic of Texas. After Texas was admitted to the Union, in 1845, he was sent to Washington as Senator. There he went, moving once more, but going with his tiger-skin vest, his shoulder blanket and his sombrero. He would sit in the Senate all day whittling sticks, occasionally rising to deliver an oration. In his bedroom at the hotel, he hung signs saying, "My bedtime is nine o'clock."

He married a third time and had eight children, four sons and four daughters.

Finally, in 1859, he became Governor of Texas, kissed the little Bible that was offered him and went courageously on his way. But within two years came the Civil War. He was loyal to the Union. Said he of Jefferson Davis: "He is as ambitious as Lucifer and as cold as a lizard." When the legislature sent the Lieutenant Governor to demand his official papers, he demanded scornfully, "What is your name, sir?" But his

fighting days were done. He retired, and died in 1863, heartbroken, they say.

After all, a man of such temper must have taken the disposition of his household goods very lightly.

...

Perhaps moving is a more serious business in the life of Miriam Amanda Ferguson. Perhaps the thought of it made her so grave, last week, when the park of artillery before the Texas Capitol saluted with 17 guns; and, on the arm of Governor Neff, she squeezed down the crowded aisle of the House of Representatives. Governor Neff was smiling; so was Mr. Ferguson, her two daughters, her son-in-law, her little grandson perched on his father's arm; so was the roaring, jubilating crowd of 1,000 which for three hours had been awaiting her coming in the chamber. Mrs. Ferguson was very solemn.

The "Old Grey Mare" Band struck up a tune to which Miss May Peterson, onetime singer in the Metropolitan Opera Company, now returned to her native Texas and clad in cowboy costume, trilled:

*Put on your old gray bonnet
With the blue ribbons on it,
And hitch old Dobbin to the stage;
For from Gulf to Coston,
Folks are bound for Austin,
For Ma's inaugural day.*

At this a little page rushed up and presented Mrs. Ferguson with a great bunch of red roses. She debouched to the Speaker's platform in a black satin gown with grey fur trimming, imported from Manhattan. Her hat was brown with a downturned rim and black goose feathers. The hall echoed with acclamations.

First the ceremony of changing Lieutenant Governors was gone through. The Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court then read the oath of office and Mrs. Ferguson repeated the oath after him, phrase by phrase, swearing that she had never fought a duel with deadly weapons, that she would be a good Governess to Texas, all without a smile. Then she kissed a little, worn Bible, the same that Sam Houston had kissed in taking office in 1859, the same that her own husband had kissed in taking office ten years and one day before.

Next, Mr. Pat Neff, until that moment Governor, stepped forward to

National Affairs—[Continued]

make his farewell. Golden oratory flowed from his tongue:

"If in my hands at times, the white plumed flag of public interest went down in defeat, it was never dragged in the dust of dishonor."

"I am retiring to the sylvan shades of private life. I am going back to take my place in the rank and file of the people, where the great heart of humanity beats."

"I have left three things in the Executive Office for you. One is a portrait of Woodrow Wilson, the next is a white flower and the third is an open Bible."

"The flower is a white rose, symbol of purity. . . . The Bible is opened to the 109th psalm, 105th verse: 'Thy word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path.' . . ."

"May the God who guides the migratory birds in their flight, and who holds within the hollow of his hand the destinies of men, guide and guard you, and keep all Texas aright."

Next Mrs. Ferguson came forward. Her inaugural speech was less than seven minutes in length. Quoth she:

"By the decree of our Supreme Court we women have been recognized and admitted into all the rights and privileges of citizenship.** Many women will be invited to take an active part in this Administration. Let us give to Texas the best there is in us. Let us render full service, not so much because we are women, but because we are citizens, who are now equal to stand side by side with men for equal rights and equal justice to all."

"With love for all, with malice toward none, trusting in God, I consecrate my life to Texas."

A guardsman in a window signalled to the artillery without. Within there were shouts, applause. Mrs. Ferguson began to smile. People rushed up to shake hands with the Governor. Flowers were piled upon her. She was inaugurated.

That night, there were three great balls and a reception to amuse the thousands who congested the city. Mrs. Ferguson was kept up late. Mrs. Ferguson and her consort with

*It was suggested that this was a reference to Mr. Ferguson, said to be the only Governor of Texas ever impeached.

†The Fergusons opposed Woodrow Wilson's policies.

**When Texas rejected the 15th Amendment, the Fergusons joined in the opposition. Mr. Ferguson, in his forceful vernacular, told just what he thought of women who wanted to vote.

their grandson led three grand marches.

Next morning, the Governor and her husband arrived at the Executive Office together. Mrs. Ferguson took the Governor's chair, her husband took a small desk at her right.



©International

Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT
"The white race must disgorge"
(See below)

"Governor," declared Mr. Ferguson, "I think you first should consider the matter of extending the parole of the penitentiary convict, Sylvester Montalbano."

"You look over the papers in the case and tell me what you think about it."

Mrs. Ferguson made answer. The parole was extended.

Mrs. Ferguson spent only the morning at her office and then went home to superintend the moving of her things into the Executive Mansion. Mr. Ferguson stayed behind to take care of things at the office, moving over to sit in his wife's chair.

Conference

A week's listening, a week's thinking, a week's speaking and the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, held by nine women's organizations in Washington (TIME, Jan. 26), was over. Although there was much talk, the chief effort of the conference was to find expression—effective means of expressing in action a will to peace. First, by lecture and debate, the causes of war were considered. Next, the cures were considered. Finally came resolutions.

The more important events:

¶ Judge Florence Allen of the Ohio

Supreme Court declared that mankind's conviction that war is necessary must be changed, that the maxim "the state can do no wrong" must be changed to "the state shall do no wrong."

¶ William S. Culbertson, of the U. S. Tariff Commission, proposed an international conference on the distribution of raw materials and the conservation of national resources.

¶ Prof. Warren Thompson of Miami University (Ohio) asserted that overpopulation is the chief cause for war, and that the only cure for it is birth control.

¶ Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the Conference, suggested that a new Cabinet post, "Secretary of Peace," be created. She declared that the Army and Navy must "continue to be honored and respected until a safe and sane substitute is found." Race and religious prejudices must be abandoned, she asserted, and concluded: "The white race must disgorge. The lands we stole from the yellow and black races at the point of the sword must be returned ere there can ever be peace on the earth."

¶ Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard placed hope in the League of Nations.

¶ George W. Wickersham, one time Attorney General, faced the Conference, affirmed that some wars are righteous and that therefore all wars should not be outlawed—wars of defence, wars in which a country goes to the aid of a weaker nation oppressed by a strong one.

¶ Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr. left the conference before its conclusion but sent a letter to Mrs. Catt which was read:

"Here is a question to which, as a mother, I crave the answer:

"How can one best build up in the hearts and minds of children a resistance to war that will carry them through war epidemics in the future? Do we not need to instill in them not only a horror of war as futile and cruel but a sense of justice and tolerance toward races and nations not their own, which will deepen their love of humanity to the point where they will be willing to make sacrifices for the common good? In this method I feel we must persist, even after we have joined the World Court and the league and codified the laws. Isn't it our only way of making them permanent?"

(Signed) "ABBY A. ROCKEFELLER."

¶ In a closing speech, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt urged peace among the peacemakers. Let no one plan be singled out by each group but rather let them join in a common cause.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE LEAGUE

Poppy Talk

Dissention, altercation, prevarication, ire and other manifestations of temper uncontrolled were the order of several days' poppy talk in the halls of the League of Nations at Geneva, where some Nations of the world continued their long conference on the opium question (TIME, Dec. 22).

The nations that were most interested in the opium subject were the U. S., Britain, France, the Netherlands. The reason for this is not remote; the U. S. has the Philippines, Britain has India, France has large interests in the Orient, the Netherlands administer an empire in the East Indies. In all these countries, the opium evil is felt to a great extent, and a sincere desire is felt in common for a satisfactory eradication of one of the world's greatest scourges; but differences of opinion arose on the means by which a scotching of opium production is to be realized. These differences were capitalized by the U. S. delegation (headed by Representative Stephen G. Porter) and the British delegation (generally by Lord Cecil of Chelwood, who recently received the Wilson plaque for his good work in promoting peace). France and the Netherlands, both being confronted by common difficulties, ranged themselves behind Britain. Mr. Porter, joined by the Irish Free State, conducted a desperate fight.

The U. S. proposal for ending the opium trade is contained in two seemingly simple proposals:

1) To control production of opium by forbidding the cultivation of the deadly poppy, except for medicinal and scientific uses.

2) To suppress progressively within ten years the opium-smoking habit by decreasing proportionately the importations of the drug. After the tenth year, importation and production, except for medicinal and scientific needs, are to be entirely prohibited.

Lord Cecil's comment (subsequently indorsed by France* and the Netherlands) on the U. S. plan was, in effect, "Impossible! The time's much too short." Briefly, the noble lord wanted 15 years in which to suppress opium smoking, but he did not want that period to begin "until a date on which the effective execution of measures taken by China to suppress the growth of the opium poppy has reached such a stage as to remove the danger of opium smuggling from China into those territories."

He further suggested that a commission appointed by the League should decide when the danger of opium smuggling in China is passed;

for, in his lordships opinion, it was useless to deal in half measures—all production in the drug was to cease immediately. It would then be possible for a 15-year period of gradual suppression of opium production to begin.

So far, so good; but his lordship allowed his irritation to rule his Salisbury head. He accused the U. S. of using more opium and narcotic drugs than the people of India, whose sacred rights he was also representing.*

Such absurd charges all but broke up the conference. Mr. Porter took the earliest opportunity of rising to confront Lord Cecil with his black slander on the U. S. A situation had undoubtedly been created that called for diplomatic handling. Mr. Porter was anything but suave, he fell in Lord Cecil's error, replied angrily that the charge was a false and vile slander. Once Lord Cecil arose to withdraw his statement, but Mr. Porter would not yield the floor. Said he: "You can reply later." He went on to defend the U. S., quoted figure after figure, and ended with a transposition of James Russell Lowell's famed phrase: "Let us put Right on the throne and Wrong on the scaffold!"

Lord Cecil rose immediately, apologized: "I accept absolutely Mr. Porter's figures and regret I have been misled." But inwardly he was furious, was constrained from departing then and there to England.

Mr. Porter arose once more, made a concession; said that the U. S. would agree to a 15-year period for the elimination of the opium scourge, would permit individual Governments to carry out the terms of the proposal; but he would not agree to wait until China had suppressed her opium production to an extent that would remove the smuggling danger. Upon that rock, the conference bumped its battered bows.

After two more days of storm and stress it was agreed to refer the U. S. plan to a committee of eight (suggested by Finland's representative), composed of the U. S., Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, Italy, Persia, Poland.

Lord Cecil calmly commented: "At Geneva there is a spirit of agreement without victory."

Notes

The Republic of Costa Rica, for no known reason, gave the prescribed two-year notice of its intention to resign from the League. This is the first

resignation that the League has received. It was presumed that the cause for this action was that the Republic was severely criticized last fall for failing to pay regularly its dues. A check for \$18,677 was sent to pay for four years' back dues (about \$5,000 a year).

Walter D. Hines of Manhattan accepted from the League the directorship of the Commission for Investigation into the conditions of the Danube* and the Rhine.† The Commission is to report on the means of relieving the stagnation of river trade which has been caused by difficulties arising from the creation of new frontiers along the Danube's banks. Major Brehan B. Somervell, U. S. A., was granted five months' leave of absence to accompany Mr. Hines as his principal engineering advisor.

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

With Davy Jones

As the sun was shining with full splendor upon the sea which surrounds the Scilly Isles, a flight of airplanes soared into the air from their sea-going carriers. For several miles they whirled their way through the morning stillness to a spot where H. M. S. *Monarch* bobbed like a bottle on the rippling swell. As each machine passed over, a large, fat bomb was dropped; for the *Monarch* was to be sunk in accordance with the terms of the Washington Arms Treaty.

After the airplanes had returned home to roost, the light cruisers *Carysfort*, *Caledon*, *Curacao*, *Calliope* and the destroyer *Vectis* pounded the

*Two mountain streams trickle through the Black Forest, unite at Donaueschingen, about 20 miles from the Swiss border and 40 miles from the French frontier, and the Danube (German, *Donau*) begins its 1725-mile flow through Württemberg, Bavaria, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania to empty itself into the Black Sea.

In volume, the Danube is the most important river in Europe, although it is 675 miles shorter than the Volga. It is the 23rd longest river in the world. Others before it: Amazon (4,000), Nile (2,700), Hoangho (2,600), Amur (2,500), Paraná (2,450), Volga (2,400), Mackenzie (2,300), La Plata (2,100), Yukon (2,000), Madeira (2,000), Arkansas (2,000), Rio del Norte (1,800), St. Lawrence (1,800), Sao Francisco (1,800).

There is a project in hand to cut a canal between the Rhine and the Danube in Bavaria, called the Ludwigs Kanal. It is expected to be completed in 1932 and will open a navigable watercourse of over 2,500 miles from Rotterdam in Holland to Sulina in Rumania—from the North to the Black Seas.

*France's proposal differed in that she was willing to permit China two years in which to grapple effectively with the opium problem before the 15-year period was put into effect.

*In India, opium is not smoked but eaten. A proposal that was still in committee is to deal with the eating of the drug. Undoubtedly, Lord Cecil had this in mind.

†Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne.—The Present Crisis.

Foreign News—[Continued]

Monarch with their barking 6-inch guns; but the condemned ship's 11-inch steel gun protection withstood bravely the clattering shells.

Next into the fray came the majestic dreadnoughts *Hood*, *Repulse*, *Ramillies*, *Royal Oak*, *Royal Sovereign*, *Resolution*, *Revenge*. From a distance of over ten miles, their 15-inch guns belched their destructive salvos of heavy shells, and at the end of the ninth hour, the *Monarch* lay riddled in Davy Jones' locker.

A U. S. journal ignorantly made comparisons. It told how U. S. Army bombers had sent the *Ostfriedland* to the bottom "in much less time" but how, on the other hand, the sinking of the *Washington* last December (TIME, Dec. 8) had taken three days.

The question of sinking the ships in record time does not enter into the picture. First of all, the attacked ship is made as difficult as possible to sink by closing the bulkheads, etc. Second, shells fired contain reduced charges of explosives, because they are mainly intended to pierce and not to explode. Third, results of the shooting are carefully recorded and this requires time, especially when the stricken ship has to be visited in order that the effect of armor-piercing shells can be accurately ascertained.

Earl of Oxford

On the advice of Premier Stanley Baldwin, King George V bestowed the dignity of an earldom upon the Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, Premier of Great Britain and Ireland from 1908 to 1915—the longest period of time that the office has been held by one man since the Ministry of Lord Liverpool (1812-1827). The new peer chose the historic title of Earl of Oxford*, and His Majesty's sanction for the revival of that title was obtained.

Several times before a peerage had been offered to Mr. Asquith, but he resolutely refused the honor; for to enter the House of Lords' powerless

debating chamber, would have been to commit political suicide. At the age of 73, however, and with the fortunes of the Liberal Party at their lowest ebb, the barrier to the Lords was obviously removed. Were it not that he was opposed in principle to accepting honors for himself, the matter might rest there; but, as London club talk had it, his last scruples were overcome by his dynamic wife.

The heir to the earldom is Lord Oxford's grandson, Julian Asquith, only son of the earl's eldest son, Raymond Asquith (killed in France in 1915). This young man will now be known as the Hon. Julian Asquith.

Herbert Henry Asquith was born in Yorkshire in 1852 of "old Puritan stock." When Herbert was eight, his father died and the family moved to Huddersfield, where it lived with the widow's parents.

A few years later, little Herbert was shipped to London, where he attended the City of London School and was early taught "to fend for himself." This incident has given rise to the fiction that he was penniless. His allowance was extremely small, because his family believed in young men making their fortunes unaided, but his father was comfortably off and the maternal grandfolds were rich.

While in London he worked hard, practiced the art of oratory, was "a constant votary of the play." At the age of 17 he won a scholarship at Balliol and from then on the whole of his "varsity life was literally one honor after another. Small wonder that his contemporaries predicted great things for him. But, though he was successful at Oxford, his success at the bar, while not so swift, gave him the surest foundation for his political career. As a young barrister he reached the pinnacle of his fame in his able management of the great case between *The Times* and Parnell (1888-1890). A year later, he "took silk" (became a Queen's Counsellor, a sort of Elder Barrister).

It was about this time that Gladstone formed his fourth and last Ministry. Asquith at that time had been a Liberal M. P. for East Fife for six years. Gladstone plucked him greedily, made him Home Secretary; and his wisdom and faith in the young man's ability was amply rewarded; for many agree that Mr. Asquith made the best Home Secretary with which Britain was ever blest.

Two years later he married "Margot," his second and present wife. This was a happy match, for Mrs.

Asquith not only adored the ground upon which Herbert walked, but was possessed with a superabundance of energy motivated by her ambitions for her husband. Mr. Asquith's fortunes daily grew brighter.

After the fall of the Balfour Cabinet in 1905, which closed a decade of Conservative dominance, the ministry of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was elected, and Mr. Asquith became his chief's first lieutenant in the capacity of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Within two years, however, Campbell-Bannerman was dead and Mr. Asquith at last became Prime Minister.

During his quarter of a century in active Ministerial offices, he ever strained at effective reform of social, labor and industrial conditions. If his great measure, the Factory Bill, was subsequently passed by a Conservative Government (and that in itself was no mean compliment), his Old Age Pensions Act and his fight with the Lords which culminated in the Parliament Act of 1911 remain unique monuments to a life of splendid service to his country, for which he has at last consented to accept a high honor from the people through its cherished embodiment, the King.

It is a strange irony of fortune, however, that finds the Earl of Oxford a member of the House of Lords which he did so much to deprive of its effective powers.

Notes

As the pound sterling soars upward on its triumphant return journey to parity, Canadian financiers forecast an early return to the London money market. For some years, Canada has done much of its financing in Manhattan, although there was a decided lull in 1924. With sterling at par, Canadians would be able to borrow less expensively in London where, before the War, they did most of their financing.

A newspaper reporter ignorantly inferred that Queen Mother Alexandra, wife of King Edward VII, had started a veil craze by allowing the publication of a photograph which shows her wearing a veil with her toque. Her Majesty has long worn a veil, as most good Victorians did, and has not infrequently been photographed in one. The new veils, continued the newspaper, are "of the harem variety, covering only the eyes." In point of fact, veils worn by harem ladies cover the face from the eyes downward.

Premier Stanley Baldwin addressed the Press Club in Salisbury Square,

*The Earldom of Oxford was first conferred upon the illustrious family of de Vere in 1142. It first fell into abeyance in 1763, upon the death of Aubrey de Vere, the 20th Earl, who died without issue. It was, however, revived by Queen Anne in 1711 in favor of Robert Harley, a great Tory leader of the late 17th and early 18th Centuries, and First Lord of the Treasury (position nearly equivalent to the then unknown premiership). In 1853 it again fell into abeyance but he revived now in favor of H. H. Asquith, who doubtless chose it owing to his close connections with the great university.

Foreign News—[Continued]

twitted them upon the use of cross-word puzzles as an educational medium:

"There is now hardly a woman, man or child in the country who is not familiar with the name Eli.

"The fact that Asa was King of Judah can be concealed now from none. Ninety per cent. of the people believe there was only one Roman Emperor and his name was Nero.

"They have learned there is one mysterious bird in a far country of three letters and one snake of three letters. They have learned the Latin word for 'sun' and learned the French for 'and.'

"These are foundations on which a great deal can be built."

The journalists roared heartily, presented the Premier with "the finest pipe in the world." Mr. Baldwin thanked them, confessed that he had never spent more than three shillings (approx. 75c) on a pipe.

FRANCE

Vatican Relations

Debate began in the French Chamber of Deputies on whether or not credits for the French Embassy to the Vatican are to be suppressed.

Premier Herriot is intent upon withdrawing the Embassy to the Pope, in accordance with his election promise. This policy is being opposed by Alsace and Lorraine Deputies in particular and French Catholics in general.

The Government, inherently anti-clerical, bases its policy on the fact that the Vatican Embassy serves no useful purpose; moreover, it is against the interference by the clergy in the affairs of state, which the continuance of an embassy would seem clearly to vindicate.

The question is mainly sentimental. There can be no doubt that the French Catholics as a whole desire to be represented at the Holy See; and what they want the Government must sooner or later give them. There is equally no doubt that many French Catholics abhor clerical interference in State matters as much as the anti-clerical Government; and it is thus apparent that there is no conflict of interest in maintaining national representation at the court of the Pope and denying Catholic clergy in France the right of playing politics.

In the midst of a burning debate on this subject arose Aristide Briand, seven times Premier of France, to plead with Premier Herriot to recede from his position before it was too

late and to warn him that he ran the risk of uniting all French Catholics against him. He told the Premier that it was often difficult for small countries to reach the Papal ear; and if France were no longer at the Vatican, it would be next to impossible. "We can play the part of Big Brother



ARISTIDE BRIAND

"We can play the part of Big Brother without much cost"

without much cost and with great profit," he continued, "but if we leave, they will seek other friends to lay their case before the Vatican."

Communist jibes came that "these little brothers were the small borrowing countries of Central Europe."

Retorted M. Briand: "But that (borrowing) is just what your Moscow friends have done and want to do on an even larger scale" That silenced the Communists.

M. Briand went on to say that there were three great international organizations in the world: The Communist Internationale, the League of Nations, the Roman Catholic Church. He continued:

"You have just opened relations with the first; you are doing very well with the second; why break off with the third? All of them in a measure are distinct from temporal power. They are three doctrinal internationals." (Cheers.)

Finally he wanted to know why France should not be represented at the Vatican at a time when the U. S., Brazil, Japan and other countries were seeking entry. (Prolonged cheers.)

Premier Herriot, his lame leg rest-

"The U. S. State Department averred that ex-Premier Briand must have been misquoted.

ing bandaged upon a stool, fidgeted, looked uneasy. The following day, he roundly assailed the Vatican, repudiated M. Briand's advice, said that he had made a decision and would stick by it. (Tremendous applause from the Left benches.)

Five Hour Speech

In the Chamber of Deputies one Louis Marin, Deputy, made a five-hour speech. Some of the things he said in urging that France had a counterclaim against her creditors:

"Must we pay now for the tunics and rifles of the 350,000 men who fell between the time of America's declaration of war and the first entry of her troops into action? . . .

"Are lives and limbs lost on the battlefield of less value than money loaned? . . .

"Are the terms of the peace treaty insisted on by America and never ratified not worth some compensation? . . .

"While war still raged, statesmen in every country appealed in the common cause. Some gave their ships, some munitions, some the lives of their sons, some money and today only those who gave money come saying to us: 'Give back what we loaned.'

"Yet, during the War, money was munitions. It was not more valuable than the lives given by 1,450,000 Frenchmen who died on the field and 300,000 who died of their wounds.

"On which side does the real debt lie? Let us speak the truth. Our Anglo-Saxon friends like that, and there are many who share our opinion. France isn't pleading her cause. She has given her signature and she will respect it, but she demands as her right and not as an act of grace that there be taken into account in the settlement her side of the balance sheet. . . .

"France is not afraid of an accountability which takes note of her dead and wounded. She is not afraid of an accountability which takes note of the causes which hastened or retarded the final victory. One in six of her mobilized men and one in twenty of her population died and more than 4,000,000 were wounded.

"That is not all. There are 800,000 young women compelled to sterility because 800,000 young men have died. There are suffering and sickness and the loss of millions of frontier population to be estimated. . . .

"Was the Marne worth nothing? Could Verdun not be estimated in cash value? . . .

"But where are those compact guarantees? All that is left to us is the

Foreign News—[Continued]

sacrifice we made to obtain them.

"In the Treaty of Versailles are many clauses placed there at the sole demand of the United States. But the United States Senate refused to ratify the treaty as was its right. But does not that refusal give France the right to other compensation?"

"France is not alone among the debtors of nations of the world. There are half a score of others waiting her lead and her effort to show the world that gold is not the only thing that counts."

"It will be an injustice to the whole world if those who today are the richest demand from those exhausted in the effort for the common victory that there cannot be compensations."

"If in this world the power of gold has so much influence on the policy of nations, then farewell to justice and farewell to the power of conscience and the high influence of the great heart of humanity."

The Chamber throughout the speech enthusiastically applauded the speaker and in the daily press of Paris approval was hardly less clamorous.

But the speech embarrassed the Government. It was, in effect, a bold statement for repudiation of France's debts on the score of having borne most of the material brunt of the War. The Government had previously engaged itself to pay the debts of the country and had loudly scouted the base insinuations that it had any intentions of following a policy of repudiation. Consequently, although Premier Herriot had previously described M. Marin's speech as "a most impressive appeal to the cause of justice of the Allies," it took an early opportunity of disavowing the speech as a national expression on the Nation's debt attitude. It likewise denied those persistent callers of *affichage* (printing and posting of the speech throughout France) their tumultuous request.

For the reception of M. Marin's speech in the U. S. Senate, see Page 3.

In the U. S.

Arrived in the U. S. with his wife and two daughters, Georges Henri Emile Daeschner, new French ambassador to the U. S. (*TIME*, Oct. 27) in succession to M. Jules M. Jusserand, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington.

He declined to discuss politics beyond stating that "the general impression is that France will pay her debts, as she has always done in history. The only question is the way to do it. France must have time. There was discussion on the debt question when I left Paris, but a week has elapsed and I am not acquainted with what has occurred since then."

GERMANY

"Gott sei Dank"

Drum fire sounded in the Reichstag as debate upon the policies and approval of the new Luther Cabinet opened. Political howitzers fired large, explosive insults, while the smaller guns kept up a din of hissing. Now and again a single rifleman let fly with a derisive snarl. Rarely has a more turbulent session been seen in the historic debating chamber, which was literally filled with growls, gnarls, mutterings and other verbal abuses.

Dr. Breitscheid (Socialist) opened debate against the Government. He mentioned in the course of his speech that a tariff war between Germany and France would be fatal for Premier Herriot.

"Is your speech paid for by France?" came from Major Henning, satellite of Ludendorff. (Mixed cheers and boos.)

Retorted Breitscheid with heat: "That is a soundly thing to say!" Cries of "Barmat!" (Reference to an impending trial of Barmat Brothers, bankers, scandals involving whom are said to implicate several leading Socialists.)

Continued Dr. Breitscheid, turning his attention directly to the Government: "Germany is now on the road toward the restoration of the old regime."

A nationalist cried fervently: "Gott sei Dank!" (Thank God!)

The Socialist speaker turned furiously to where the voice came from: "Nothing could characterize the new German Government better than your exclamation. The Luther Cabinet is certainly a stage on the road toward monarchy." (Howls, cheers, jeers.)

Count Westarp—fiery Monarchist—rose to make the surprising statement that his Party was resolved to support the Experts Plan: "Every German Government is bound to carry it out and we Nationalists realize quite clearly that we must cooperate in so doing. Now that we Nationalists have entered the Government, there can be no talk on Germany's part of breaking the agreements which have been concluded."

When Chancellor Luther stood up to plead support for his so-called Non-Partisan Cabinet (actually it is predominantly Monarchist), a Communist yelled: "You henchman of Morgan!"

At one period of his speech, he said: "We have unanimously decided that the form of the German State is not to be altered." (Loud, ironical laughter.) Continued the Chancellor: "This

matter is really too serious for me to adopt the standpoint of those who laugh about it."

All through the Chancellor's speech there were constant interruptions, slamming of desk-lids, rude calls. At one point, the Chancellor was forced to halt by the indescribable racket of Government supporters and Opposition as they vainly and vocally tried to shout one another down. Herr Luther looked pleadingly toward the President's Chair, but Herr Doktor Loeb was not there; he had left the Chamber for a snack of Frankfurters and beer. The Acting President, Herr Riesser, much preoccupied, suddenly became aware that the Chancellor was not speaking, looked up, caught Herr Luther's eye, jumped up in a fury, spotted Herr Schwartz (Communist), who was outshining his comrades in his vociferous bombulations, ordered him to leave the chamber. Herr Schwartz sat down, refused to budge. The Acting President suspended the session for five minutes and at the end of that time was able to say:

"Herr Schwartz has left the hall. He is forbidden for a period of eight days to enter the Reichstag. Had I found him still in his seat when this session resumed, he would have been suspended for 20 days instead of eight."

Chancellor Luther resumed his speech to a low, monotonous rumbling. He began to go over the individual members of his Cabinet. Eventually he came to Count von Schlieben, Minister of Finance. Count von Schlieben is a *Johanniter* (member of the Order of the Knights of St. John, which to Republicans means all that is Hohenzollern and Monarchical). Said the Chancellor: "The Johanniter order is merely a benevolent organization." (Ironical hilarity from the Left.)

Eventually, the Reichstag approved the Cabinet by 246 to 160 votes. The division of the voting made it quite clear that the Government was entirely dependent upon the support of the Catholic Party, which has expressly reserved its liberty of action in supporting Chancellor Luther at this critical juncture.

Academic Victory

Before the War, Germany was a Confederation of States under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia as German Emperor. Since the enactment of the Constitution of Weimar in 1919, Germany is a Federated Republic, much the same as the United States. Prussia, however, retains her old supremacy and the proceedings of the Diet which rules that

Foreign News—[Continued]

State, apart from affecting the greater portion of German territory, have an enormous influence in the 17 other States (Bavaria, Württemberg, Saxony, etc.).

Recently, the German People's Party (semi-Monarchists) withdrew its two members—Herr Richter, Minister of Finance, Herr Doktor Boelitz, Minister of Education from the Socialist Government of Prussia, headed by Herr Otto Braun, Premier Braun took over the vacant portfolios.

Such was the position during the past week. The Monarchists were not slow to take advantage of this situation and they, aided and abetted by their faithful henchmen, the members of the German People's Party, planned an attack.

The Communists, surprisingly enough, led the attack by presenting a motion that the Government lacked the Diet's confidence. A vote resulted in 221 ayes, 221 nos.

A motion was then introduced declaring that Premier Braun, as Minister of Education, lacked the Diet's confidence. Voting resulted 220 for the 217 against. Loud cheering from Monarchists, People's Party and Communists, who declared that the Government must resign. Herr Bartels, Socialist Speaker, was of a different opinion. He declared that a vote of no confidence required an absolute majority of the 450 Deputies that form the Diet (226); this number they had failed to obtain.

A vote on motion expressing no confidence in the Premier, as Minister of Finance, was taken, resulted 221 in favor, 218 against. The Speaker again voiced his objections to a Government resignation.

As a last effort, the Monarchists called for a vote on a motion to withdraw confidence from all Socialist members of the Cabinet. This vote resulted in 223 ballots against the Cabinet. The Speaker once more ruled that the Government was not obliged to resign, and such caterwaulings broke out that he was forced to suspend the session.

Soon after, the Cabinet, evidently convinced that the absentees would join the Opposition and defeat it on the first possible opportunity, resigned; and the Diet was adjourned until Feb. 3.

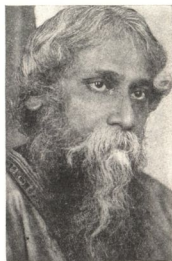
ITALY

Financial Improvement

If Fascism has frequently indulged in pyropolitics to its moral discredit, it has at least vindicated itself on the practical side of its policies.

Finance Minister Signor de Stefani

recently published a few facts and figures concerning Italian finances. Since July 1, the internal debt shows a reduction of 1,175,000,000 lire* and a reduction of 25,007,000,000 lire since the Fascisti seized power. The internal debt now stands at 91,968,000,000



RABINDRANATH TAGORE

"Europe lacks love"

(See below)

lire and liquid funds at disposal of the Treasury have been increased during the same period by 300,000,000 lire.

For the first semester of the current fiscal year (July 1924 to June 1925), receipts have exceeded budgetary estimates by 679,000,000 lire, but a deficit was shown of 183,000,000 lire against 700,000,000 lire for the corresponding period of 1923. The budget for 1925-26 is expected to produce a surplus of 198,000,000 lire.

Mystic

Rabindranath Tagore, Indian poet-philosopher, arrived in Milan to tell the Italians that Europe is troubled with a lack of love, that peace is something spiritual that grows in the heart and cannot be forced by command. At Turin his arrival was anticipated with much joy, but the hopeful *Romani* were bitterly disappointed; for their municipal authorities (which of course means Premier Benito Mussolini) declared that Tagore's doctrines smacked unwholesomely of Communism.

*The lira is worth approximately .0412 dollars at present.

RUSSIA

Japanese Recognition

Protracted negotiations, inaugurated in 1921 between Russia and Japan, were at last brought to a successful close on the first anniversary of Lenin's death by the signing at Peking by Bolshevik Ambassador Karakhan and Japanese Minister Yashizawa of a treaty of recognition.

By this treaty, Japan agrees to resume diplomatic relations with Russia and, although she was not granted all the demands that she first made, the successful conclusion of the treaty negotiations was hailed as a great Japanese victory. Actually, Russo-Japanese relations will not be resumed until ratifications have been exchanged.

Main provisions of the treaty:

1) Expression of sincere Russian regret for the massacre of Japanese at Nikolaevsk in 1920.

2) Lease to Japan of 50% of oil concession in Northern Saghalien for 45 years, Russia to receive a royalty of 10 to 15% on the output (45% if gushers are brought in).

3) Recognition by Russia of the Portsmouth Treaty which terminated the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05.

4) Military evacuation by Japan of Northern Saghalien by May 15.

5) Debts and treaties, other than the Portsmouth Treaty, to be discussed at a future conference.

6) Propaganda by either nation in the country of the other to cease forthwith.

The settlement shows that both parties compromised on their original demands. Russia, in that she consented to negotiate before recognition was accorded (the reverse method with Britain and France has been a failure as regards the first country, and is likely to be so as regards the second). Japan, in that she consented to receive a simple apology for the Nikolaevsk massacre, the word of Russia to cease propaganda (she had demanded adequate guarantees) and a reduction of her concession demands.

JAPAN

Harmony

To the Imperial Diet, Baron Shidehara, Japanese Foreign Minister,* said ancient Japanese-U. S. relations; "We regret the discriminatory

*Overtime (1919-23) Japanese Ambassador to the U. S.

Foreign News — [Continued]

clause against Japanese in the Immigration Act of 1924. The question still remains unsettled. It should, however, be remembered that a law cannot be modified except by a law; and that under the constitutional system of the United States, the Legislature is entirely independent of the Executive. It is obvious that continuance of discussions between the two Governments at this time will not in itself serve any useful purpose. What is really important in the final analysis of the question is that the American people shall have come to a correct understanding of our people and of our points of view. An impetuous mood or an impassioned utterance will not conduce to an international understanding.

"There is no doubt that the same love of justice that kindled American independence still continues to inspire the minds of the American people. The day will come when this fact will be fully demonstrated."

Such friendly sentiments toward the U. S. evoked a chorus of disapproval in the Lower House of the Diet. Representative Nakamura interpellated Foreign Minister Shidehara with reference to U. S. Naval maneuvers in the Pacific:

"An international treaty becomes a scrap of paper when a weak nation is oppressed by a stronger nation. In international politics, the spirit rather than the wording of the treaty should be adhered to. America is conducting gigantic naval maneuvers, threatening the peace of the Pacific.* These maneuvers are a menace to us. If America had not undertaken these maneuvers, the Pacific Ocean would remain true to its name."

Baron Shidehara replied:

"The American naval maneuvers are not our business and I desire to refrain from commenting on this question. The maneuvers do not violate the spirit of the Four-Power Treaty."

Pandemonium ensued and such remarks as "Shut up!" and "Are you the American Foreign Minister?" pierced the din.

Swelled Nose

H. I. H. Prince Hirohito, Regent of Japan, attended the Army maneuvers near Takama, caught cold. That was last November. Since then, the Prince's nose has been growing larger and larger.

During the past week five persons

stood around the Prince's bed in the Akasaka Palace, Tokyo. One was Dr. Kikuchi, Surgeon to the Imperial



©Keystone

HIROHITO

His nose grew larger and larger

Household; one was Dr. Irizawa, Court Physician; another was Count Chinda, Grand Chamberlain; two were nurses. An operation had been performed on the Prince's nose. He was reported to be recovering rapidly.

LATIN AMERICA

In Chile

A detachment of young Army officers appeared suddenly on the steps of the Moneda Palace, headquarters of the Junto* Government which seized power last September and drove President Alessandri from the country (TIME, Sept. 22), entered unbidden. Shortly afterward the Junto of elderly military men resigned. A Junto of

young military men was formed. There was no noise, no ungentlemanly scuffles.

The new Junto took prompt steps to recall President Alessandri from his travels in Italy. It announced a policy of "neutrality in politics," accused the old Junto of having "betrayed our confidence and maliciously deviated from our program."

Identifying itself with the former military coup, the new Junto proceeded: "... we are again at the initial point of our movement. We shall call upon the free majority of the country to reorganize Chile under the direction of the constitutional President, guarded by our swords. When Señor Alessandri resumes his post... he will convocate the constituent Assembly to carry into effect our program as soon as the new powers of the State are constituted."

When President Alessandri heard the news he enthused not. Replied he, with due and necessary caution:

1. Will you form immediately a Civil Government?
 2. Will you permit me to use my full constitutional powers?
 3. Will you convocate at once the Constituent Assembly?
- Unless these things immediately were done President Alessandri said he would not return.

Honduran Decency

The past year saw the Republic of Honduras twice in revolt against its Government (TIME, Feb. 11 et seq., Aug. 11 et seq.). Bloody ructions occurred; the U. S., in February, severed diplomatic relations in accordance with its policy of frowning upon Latin-American revolts.

The Honduran house has now been swept, dusted, tidied. A fortnight ago the National Assembly met and, without the discharge of a single gun or the drawing of knife, elected Señor Miguel Paz Barahona, President of Honduras; Señor Presentacion Quesada, Vice President.

U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes dictated a note to Lawrence Dennis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires at Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras:

"The Government of the United States is gratified that it has been possible to reach a solution of the problem of establishing in Honduras a constitutional government. . . . The Government of the United States contemplates with pleasure the resumption of formal relations with the Government of Honduras upon the inauguration on Feb. 1 of the new constitutional authorities."

*Next June, the U. S. Fleet is to hold maneuvers in Hawaiian waters, after which 12 battleships, 4 cruisers, 36 destroyers will journey to Samoa, New Zealand, Australia and back to Hawaii in a two month's cruise. (TIME, Dec. 1.)

*Junto is an incorrect form of Junta, which means properly a legislative assembly or council. Here junto connotes a military clique exercising the functions of government. This difference in meaning is usually implied by the respective uses of the two words.

BOOKS

Barren Leaves*

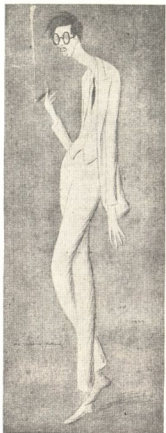
Mr. Huxley Capitalizes
Self-Consciousness

The Story. Mrs. Aldwinkle was proud of Italy. The fauna, the climate, (was it not the best in the world?), the music, the mandolins of Sorrento, the bells of Capri—even the stars that tremoled with tender, operatic passion in the black night-sky—all belonged to her. She had bought them, it seemed, when she bought the palace of the Cybo Malaspina which perched—a splendid example of baroque architecture—on a hill above the little town of Veza. Ah, Italy! The boot fitted; she had put it on.

Mrs. Aldwinkle saw herself as a princess, surrounded by a court of poets, artists, philosophers. She desired that beautiful women should swim through her great salons and gardens, glowing with love for the men of genius who might be found lounging there. Among the beautiful she had collected at Veza were an Aldwinkle niece, one Irene, who preferred composing her own chemises to hemming her own sonnets but did the latter to please Mrs. Aldwinkle; Miss Mary Thriplow, novelist, who wanted to be "simple and deep" and whose efforts to please made her, at last, a hypocrite even to hypocrisy; among the men of genius, Tom Cardan, three-bottle philosopher with a face that had two sides—one glowering, the other lifted in perpetual satire, as if stretched in infancy by an enormous monocle; Lord Hovenden who, for all his 21 years, pronounced the "th" in "thingumabob" as a "v," but had a wonderful physique and a motor car; Mr. Calamy, by inclination a minor prophet, by fate an amorist, whose talent for meditation incessantly scuffled with his genius for seduction; Falx, Guild Socialist, who was amazed and deeply shocked at the characters, at the conversations of these people.

Adjacent to the Malaspina palace was a lofty tower from which one could get a bird's-eye view of the whole country by climbing 208 stone steps. One of Mrs. Aldwinkle's guests climbed these steps every day. He did it to get away from Mrs. Aldwinkle.

He was Francis Chelifer, a poet of no mean ability (as Mr Huxley's verses testify), vacationing in Italy



AUTHOR HUXLEY*

"—better than any man since"

from his duties as editor of *The Rabbit Fancier's Gazette*. One afternoon, while he had been swimming in the Tyrrhenian, the prow of Mrs. Aldwinkle's sailboat had knocked him unconscious. The lady had thereupon made him her guest and, convinced that by conveying him to the palace in her Ro-Ro she had saved him from drowning, had fallen in love with him.

Brilliantly, beneath the flamboyant ceiling-piece of the banquet hall, on the terrace under the tremolating stars, the company conversed. They spoke of man's relationship to the Absolute, of the art of Correggio, contraception, the difference between *amour* and *amore*, hypocrisy (it gangrenes gallantry), religion, cats. Little by little, they split off into pairs, these beautiful women, these men of genius. Irene became engaged to Hovenden despite his lack of dental fricatives; Calamy gave

himself to Miss Thriplow and made her regret it; Mrs. Aldwinkle, rebuffed by Chelifer, went off to Monte Carlo.

Significance. As may be inferred from the above account, the story does not matter, God the Father in a tunic of blue crêpe-de-chine, throned among his squadrons on the ceiling of Mrs. Aldwinkle's best bedroom, does not matter, for Aldous Huxley has made these people, not in the image of the Omnipotent, but in his own. It is the unquiet imp of his own self-consciousness that squirms in each. He capitalizes self-consciousness as a literary idea. Like Jehovah, and better than any man since, he understands the implication of that famed formula, *I am*. His writing is a gallery of many mirrors, variously awry, each reflecting the pale and sharply smiling image of the weariest young man of a too brilliant century—a young man who beholds with urbane derision his many reflections, and laughs for the pleasure of seeing his laugh contorted from glass to glass.

The Author. Aldous Huxley, an admirer of Charles Dickens, a nephew of Mrs. Humphrey Ward, educated himself at Eton and Balliol. For two years during his boyhood he was stricken with partial blindness but learned to read Braille embossed type. Now 30, he is the author of nine books *The Burning Wheel, The Deaf of Youth, Limbo, Leda, Chrome Yellow, Morial Coils, Antic Hay, Young Archimedes and Other Sketches, Those Barren Leaves*.

* * *

Songs, Sighs

LOVES AND LOSSES OF PIERROT—William Griffith—Dutton (\$2.00). The prose of this age is positive in spirit, like the prose of the 18th Century; the verse is negative, like the verse of the mid-17th Century poets whose inspiration was the English countryside rather than England. The main current of prose sweeps with the sweep of the times; its movement is, if not heroic, at least large; whereas verse slides, rebellious and cunning, against that heavier tide, like an eddy coiling back from a cataract. To find fault with contemporary lyricists because they make no attempt to reproduce on their melodious halmas, their tinkling clavicords, the surge and thunder of the Odyssey is an error in criticism. They do not belong to the period the less by being in reaction against its stridenties. Among the more capable halma players is William Griffith. His note is small, facile; it has the grace of not taking its grace too seriously. Of Pierrot the poet he sings, and of Pierrette who is beauty; their loves and losses, songs, sighs, their tears that fall like spangles in a snow storm by Debussy.

*THOSE BARREN LEAVES—Aldous Huxley—Doran (\$2.50).

*FROM MAX BEERHOLM'S *THE NEW AND THE OLD*—William Heinemann, London (\$6.00). †Gutter Italian for Rolls-Royce.

THEATRE

The Best Plays

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

Drama

WHAT PRICE GLORY?—Mainly a memory of mud, cognac and a French girl, which were the be-all to so many of the U. S. marines. The great U. S. War play.

WHITE CARGO—A morbid fable of the mixture of the races which occurs when white men are left too long alone in the waste places of the earth. The mixture is with the black; the place Africa.

SILENCE—Severely exciting crook play of the formula variety, assisted by a handy flash of novelty and garnished by the precise appeal of H. B. Warner's personality.

DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS—A cruel tale of the old man, the young man and the old man's bride carved by Eugene O'Neill from the granite strata of lonely New England life.

S. S. GLENCAIRN—Further plays of O'Neill. These are the earlier sea stories, written when his talent first began to stir and stretch its salty vigor in the Theatre.

OLD ENGLISH—George Arliss pulls an unimportant play by Galsworthy into the list of the essentials by his brilliant interpretation of the indomitable English gentleman.

THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED—Pauline Lord gives an even better performance than she gave in *Anna Christie*, as the San Francisco waitress who married an aged Italian farmer by mail.

PROFESSIONAL—One person in ten persons likes it; to him it is one of the great things of the season. An American expressionist experiment in which nothing matches, but in which the sum adds up impressively.

Comedy

QUARANTINE—A thin section of run-away farce in which Helen Hayes, the runaway, is responsible for most of the laughter and most of the patronage.

THE GUARDSMAN—The smart comedy highlight of the season. Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. The attempt of a great actor to seduce his own wife.

ISABEL AND SHALL WE JOIN THE LADIES?—Margaret Lawrence and a costly company spreading the polished humors of the drawing-room, and the mysterious tremors of Barrie's dining-room enigma.

CANDIDA—A new dress for one of the Shavian standbys. Katherine Cor-

nell adds her usual brilliant personality to a consistently capable cast.

THE SHOW-OFF—The glorification of the American hot-air merchant which has made Manhattan merry for almost a year.

THE FIREBRAND—Middle Ages, tights and swords—all jumbled jauntily together in modern farce form, with amiable results. Benvenuto Cellini (Joseph Schildkaut) is the central figure.

MRS. PARTRIDGE PRESENTS—Blanche Bates and some other worthy people chat amusingly over the impossibility of a mother's planting effective signposts along the path of her offsprings' destinies.

Musical

The most dependable song-and-dance ratings can be purchased under the following trade-marks: *I'll Say She Is*, *Kid Boots*, *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Rose Marie*, *The Grab Bag*, *The Music Box*, *Lady Be Good*, *Chauve-Souris*, *Big Boy*.

...

New Play

China Rose. For no assignable reason there was a lull last week in the Theatre. *China Rose* was the only opening. *China Rose* made the lull complete.

Old and wizened attendants of the playhouses looked at each other and pinched their wrinkled ears. Had Fate suddenly peeled a quarter-century away and made them young again? Surely this was not a modern musical adventure, despite its stock of radio and crossword puzzle jests. It was, rather, a curio dug up from the old downtown days. It had a soldier named Bang Bang, an ingénue named Fli Wun, a prince named Cha Ming, bandits named Hi and Lo. It had a plot about a Chinese Princess who fell in love with a voice; the voice kidnapped her and turned out to be a prince. It had a very large chorus that shuffled about with very short steps. It had a scene in a bamboo forest.

It has one good song called *China Rose*, one gag where the comedian, desirous of cultivating a young lady he had just encountered, suggested they meet next noon in the revolving doors and start going round together.

Alexander Woolcott—"A pale carbon copy of all the musical comedies produced in this town between 1894 and 1910."

A R T

Exhibit's End

For a month, Zuloga, famed Spanish artist (Time, Dec. 29), has been in Manhattan; for a month, 52 of his paintings have been on exhibition in the Reinhardt Galleries, Fifth Avenue,

while he, slipping up and down the same thoroughfare, has lifted his eyebrows at the city's towering cubes, pulled his mustache at its effervescent hostesses, been courteous to ladies who adored Art and worshipped macaroons, graciously eaten his dinner in houses where the butlers were gentlemen, in houses where the guests were lackeys, in houses where the company was so perfect as to appal epigram. In Manhattan are other artists, less dined. These read, in the Metropolitan press, of Zuloga's feedings, of his exhibition. They read that 40,000 people had visited the exhibition, that \$100,000 worth of pictures had been sold on the opening day,* that the Governor-elect of Massachusetts had insisted on Mr. Zuloga's selling him a little picture for \$35,000, that the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh had bought another for \$15,000.

To the Reinhardt Galleries went these artists, beheld what hung upon the walls, announced that they pitted the future Governor, that the Pittsburgh society had their sympathy. They stood before the canvases, spread their legs into sententious V's, curled their lips. Others gazed, rapt, at the same canvases, like people brought before the face of holiness. A few, however, neither knelt nor mocked. "What," asked these, "are the virtues that have made Zuloga famous? What are the faults that have made him popular?" Coldly, they considered.

They saw in his pictures the work of one who, having inherited by birth a robust spirit, acquired by industry a technic, has seen no reason to believe that restraint is a healthier quality than courage, that tone is a better word than color, or that subtlety is a synonym for strength. "A picture," said the cold ones, "should be judged according to the terms of its own formula. Though his canvases, vehemently composed, daintily colored, win praise from people who might damn a better picture because it was subtle, restrained, they are not the less good art. A capable man, they said is this Zuloga, who may well preside in dignity at the banquets of modern artists, but will doubtless twiddle with his napkin if ever, hereafter, he finds himself sitting next De Goya."

Many were the portraits of famed people which the considerers surveyed before they passed their judgment:

El Duque de Alba, in the Royal uniform of Spain, leans on his sword in a palace garden. Upon the countenance of this titled guardsman is an

*Some sales made before the exhibition opened at all were doubtless included in this estimate.

†Zuloga has been called "the modern De Goya"; also "the modern Velasquez," "the modern El Greco," "the modern Valdes Leat."

expression at once arrogant, amused and sly, the result of a lifetime spent in listening to what blood will tell. A small dachshund straddles at his feet; the sooty face of this quaint and useless animal reflects, curiously enough, his identical expression.

La Duquesa de Alba, imperially slim, the incarnation of privilege erect against change, looks out of a cloudy canvas. A black mantilla frames her small face; beads hang from her wrist; she holds a fan.

La Marchesa Casati, a Venetian lady of great circumstance and eccentricity, is swathed, like a saint's effigy, in redundant robes and feathers. Ringed with smears of darkness, her eyes peer from her flesh as from a carnival mask, wild and unsteady, their speculation contracted in two furious needle-points. In the background clacks a windmill, mad as the Marchesa.

The Dwarf Gregorio, with hand on staff, lifts his resolute snout to the mountains. Behind him sleeps a hill-town.

Miss Margaret Kahn (daughter of Otto H. Kahn, famed U. S. banker) postures in a red scalloped frock and black shawl upon a wild Spanish terrain.

Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, as demure as a teacup, smiles between the bandages of a haughty mantilla.

Juan Belmonte, famed torador, is three times painted—once in gold, once in black once in silver.

Better Calendars

A winter brook trickling like varnish through cotton-wool snow under studio trees. . . . A young blonde in a blue calico bath-towel smiling greasily down at the legend "Golden Hours Return No More." . . . A single rose, a piece of sturgeon, a boiled potato grouped tastefully on a square of linoleum to show how still life can be when it is dead. . . . Such, in the past, have been "art calendars." Receiving one through the public mail, young housewives have made haste to send it down to Maggie, the cook. Now all this may be changed. Last week, Brown and Bigelow, St. Paul publishers of art calendars, announced a "Brown and Bigelow National Art Competition" for the purpose of raising the standard of their wares. Four prizes are offered—\$2,500 for the best picture, subject unrestricted, \$1,500 for the best story-telling picture, two prizes of \$1,000 each, for the best head of a young woman and the best mother and child subject. The judges are to be Gari Melchers, Joseph Pennell, Robert Macbeth, William E. Rudge, James E. Belden. Entries are received at the Anderson Galleries, Manhattan.

MUSIC

The Flonzaleys

Old King Cole, by his memorable request for three fiddlers, demonstrated to posterity that his knowledge of musical symmetry was lamentably deficient. Four is, and has always been, the correct number. The better in-



© Keystone

THE KREISLERS
They hurried to Passaic
(See column 3)

formed monarchs of today, care they to importune the music of sweet strings, always summon four and frequently, it is said, call for the Flonzaleys by name. There are few finer fiddlers than these quick-fingered gentlemen. Last week they gave a concert in Manhattan.

They played Haydn's Quartet in D minor, Brahms' Quartet in C minor; then, after a rest, they smiled among themselves, stroked the glossy wood of their instruments, began to play a strange composition. It was Ernest Schelling's *Divertimento*, for string quartet with piano obbligato. Schelling himself was at the pianoforte, for this was the first time that his composition (dedicated to the Flonzaleys) had ever been played. There were critics who instantly dubbed it a *tour de force*, a term which critics find invaluable and sometimes even apt; it was, at all events, a tour. In the *Evocation Catalane*, the Flonzaleys went to Spain; in the *Raga*, to Kashmir; in the *Ireland-*

aise, to Ireland; in the *Gazal*, to Persia. Clever, literary music it was, each division telling a story. The Flonzaleys told those stories with their fingers.

Kreisler

Some ladies in a play by William Congreve decided that they would elect to membership in their female club, for decorum's sake, one single man. They therefore enrolled two well-known dandies. Witty were these ladies; they knew, indirectly, something of the relationship of talent to genius. It takes, for example, many good fiddlers to make a great one. The Flonzaleys play excellently well, yet if the alacrity of their 40 fingers were compressed into a single hand, if the sweetness that shakes from their four wooden boxes were in a single tone, only then would their plural be equal to a certain famed singular. Recently, that singular got off a boat. He, Fritz Kreisler, "World's Greatest Violinist," had come to the U. S. for a concert tour.

On his itinerary were approximately 70 engagements; immediately he began to play. He went to Princeton, N. J., where the students of the University adjacent to the town refused to permit him to leave the stage, oliver-twisted "More, more," until at length a youth leaped to the platform and organized townspeople and scholars alike to better delivery of prolonged and spontaneous hurrahs. He hurried to Passaic, N. J. (a town brought to the attention of his manager by the fact that its high school basketball team won 150-odd successive victories), there performed before a great assemblage. He played in Providence, in Boston, in Manhattan, in Buffalo and Rochester. He went North to Canada, stopped in Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago. Next week, he is scheduled to fill another engagement in Manhattan, then he returns to the Middle West. He will tour the Northwest, play in California in March, in Honolulu in April, in Australia in May and June.

Few violinists, even had they the public to make possible such a schedule, would have the stamina to carry it out. Kreisler has the courage of his popularity. Urbane, well-built, his face framed with grizzled hair, he is famed for two characteristics—his impeccable courtesy, his freedom from mannerism.

Born in Vienna, in 1875, he began to play the violin as soon as he was strong enough to hold one to his chin.* He disliked practicing. When he was ten, however, he won first prize in the Conservatoire at Vienna; at 12, the Prix de Rome at the Paris Conservatoire; at 14, he toured the U. S. with Moritz Rosenthal, was hailed as a "wonder-

*Now he owns the famed del Gesù (1717) formerly used by Wilhelm; also one of the finest Stradivaris.

child." He returned to Austria for required general military service, returned to Austria again to sterner service in 1914.

When music lovers, whatever their patriotic allegiance, heard that he was serving as a Captain in the Austrian Army on the Russian front, they bitterly and justly reviled the implacable machine which held a famed violinist as of no more, no less importance than a butcher's apprentice of like military rank. Kreisler, on the other hand, found a method of using his musical knowledge for the benefit of the implacable machine. Hearing Death's orchestration booming, sputtering, whistling, mewing, he faced the music, inclined his ear. "Accustomed to the sound of deadly missiles," said he, "I began to make observations of their peculiarities. . . . I found that I could, with a trained musical ear, mark the spot where shells reached their acme, and so could give the almost exact range of the enemy's guns."

He suffered a wound in the leg, was mustered out, returned to the U. S. He played here and there, made money, gave it away. In Austria, 17 Russian, British, French, Italian artists he knew, were stranded, penniless. For three years he supported them, their families. He contributed to the U. S. Red Cross. Feeling against Germany, against Austria, was growing. People knew that he had served in the Austrian Army. Sometimes, when he played in U. S. cities, there were boos and catcalls jumbled with the applause; sometimes a disorderly hiss would interrupt his music. In 1917, he canceled a concert tour, losing contracts worth \$85,000. "I could not with self-respect accept U. S. money," said he. In an inimical country, he, an alien with a million friends, played only for charities until the War ended.

EDUCATION

At Harvard

"George Pierce Baker, Master of Dramatic Arts, stand." Thus parodying the formula of commencement exercises, spoke LeBaron R. Briggs, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University. Prof. Baker, founder of the 47 Workshop, famed dramatic school, stood. Around him sat old friends—actors, stage hands, scene painters, electricians, musicians, prompters, auditors, graduates of his course. They had come to hear him express his regret that he was, of his own choice, leaving them, going away to start a dramatic school at Yale, financed by the \$1,000,000 Harkness Fund (TIME, Dec. 8). They had just given him a farewell dinner; now they waited for him to give them a farewell benefit performance, free.

Leaning against a grand piano, Prof. Baker thanked them.

Pound Too

"Pound is going too." Thus spoke Harvardites who, going home a little melancholy after the farewell to Prof.



ROSCE POUND

Harvard is melancholy

Baker, discussed changes, strove to foresee what further excursions, alarms, awaited their University. Roscoe Pound, Dean of the Harvard Law School since 1916, had been elected President of the University of Wisconsin, promised a salary of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a year. He, after a conference with Miss Zona Gale, playwright member of a special Wisconsin committee, accepted the post. It is expected that he will remove to Wisconsin when President R. A. Birge, after over 30 years of service in that University, retires at the end of this year.

Dean Roscoe Pound was born in Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1870. He is an authority on Law, on Botany, has written much on each. Famed as a liberal, he opposed Attorney General Palmer's prosecution of the "reds" in 1919, pleaded for amnesty for political prisoners. Convention in law, unwieldy, useless, displeases him. He has suggested many judicial reforms. A Freemason, he once published a series of lectures on "The Philosophy of Freemasonry."

Empty Promises?

The destruction of the Louvain University in Belgium, particularly its magnificent Library—"that cradle of the finest religious and scientific thought from the earliest dawn of the Renaissance"—was part of the cost that heroic Belgium paid for

opposing the Germans in 1914. It was out of admiration for Belgium's brave stand that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, representing the people of the U. S., offered to rebuild and restock the Library.

The sum originally required was \$250,000. Dr. Butler and a National Committee of the U. S. raised twice the necessary amount. It was a generous response to a worthy appeal, but about 18 months ago the U. S. public stopped giving, although the amount was found to be insufficient for the work. Consequently the Library is not half finished and further work has had to be stopped for lack of funds.

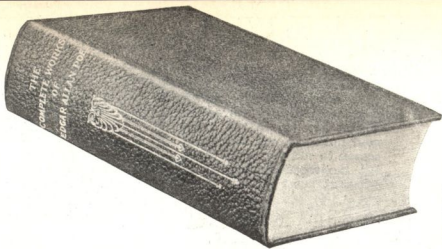
Dr. Butler explained this apparent failure on the part of the U. S. people by stating that the "rising costs and more elaborate plans for construction" had doubled the original estimates; thus it has become necessary to raise another \$500,000. Continuing, Dr. Butler said:

"It was the unanimous judgment of the committee that this additional sum could not be raised by a multitude of small gifts, but that resort must be had to a different method and that a relatively small number of large gifts must be sought. For this task the committee as earlier organized was no longer needed, since individual effort must be relied upon to secure these larger gifts."

"That individual effort is now being made by various persons, but it is not yet possible to announce any result of their efforts. It is hoped, however, that several gifts of \$50,000 and \$100,000 each may shortly be made in order that the library may be pushed to completion in season for the celebration in 1926 of the 500th anniversary of the establishment of the University of Louvain."

The fact remained, however, that the Louvain Library was not being built—and this fact was brought home to that good friend of Belgium, U. S. Secretary of Commerce Herbert C. Hoover, onetime food controller in that land, by Mgr. Ladeneux, Rector of the University. As the man who has never undertaken anything for Belgium that "has not been completed in the fullest sense," the good Rector appealed to Mr. Hoover for additional aid. Said he: "As you are aware, the construction of the new library was undertaken by an American group headed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler some four years ago. Unfortunately, the response to their appeals has proved only partially successful and less than one-third of the necessary construction has been completed."

Said Mr. Hoover: "I am willing to make inquiries as to the possible support for a renewed effort."



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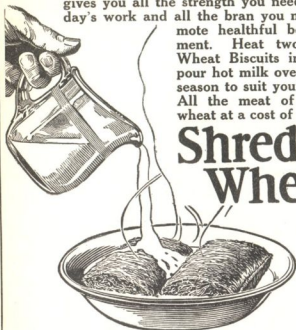
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Shredded Wheat

It's All in the Shreds

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Dick Turpin. Tom Mix displays his values in the present film with the aid of silk breeches, boots and a feathered hat. He plays the famed bandit who robbed to help the poor. Beside robbing, he fights bared-handed with the Bristol Bully, makes love, sticks up a bishop. A sense of comedy assists materially. Many critics noted that Tom Mix is acquiring agility, more resilient than that of Douglas Fairbanks.

The Golden Bed. Cecil B. De Mille is the man who made the marble bath tub and the towering music room symbols of riches and society. Silk sheets and aquatic revels in the garden were his stock in trade. He became one of the conspicuous cinema cheaters of truth. He prospered. This one is about a bed with an ancient history and how its influence affected modern characters. It has specimen splendor of the De Mille method. It is about as tasty as painted candy.

Excuse Me. Polite farce is seldom exploited favorably on the screen. It is so much easier to be funny, flinging pies. *Excuse Me* disturbs the tradition and manages to amuse considerably. The plot sets down in an

express train a couple who have not had time to get married because their honeymoon boat leaves so soon for Honolulu. Later, arrived an airplane to speed up the situation. Rupert Hughes was responsible for the plot; Norma Shearer and Conrad Nagel were the principal performers. Miss Shearer demonstrates that she can omit emotion and still impress the watcher as a leader of the younger actresses.

A Man Must Live is one of those anti-journalism diatribes in which the spotless hero is driven by his wicked editor to ferreting facts which wreck young ladies' and old mothers' lives. One of the young ladies he loves; one of them dies. The end is sweetness. Richard Dix plays the hero. The picture is not recommended.

The Last Laugh. The first of the German Ufa films has come at last. With Emil Jannings in the part, it tells the simple story of a hotel doorman who is dismissed because of old age. He dies of disappointment in the hotel lavatory and is abruptly brought to life in a regular Hollywood honey ending. The economy of effect, the brilliant play of detail, the simplicity make it a text book to U. S. directors. Unfortunately, even the performance of Herr Jannings cannot make the kindly character tragedy of deep dramatic interest.

SCIENCE

Three in Line

The Sun, the Moon, the Earth, traveling in their accustomed courses came, for a brief space of time, into a straight line. The Moon, being the middle member of the three, shielded parts of the Earth from the Sun's rays. Then the three moved out of line and the eclipse had passed.

Although the eclipse took the greater part of one day, the moving shadow of the moon tarried over no place on the earth's surface for longer than two minutes. In that brief time, scientists observed and recorded in mad haste.

The course of the eclipse was from northern Minnesota, across northern Michigan, Ontario, New York, southern New England and out over the Atlantic. In the west, conditions were not favorable for observations 1) because it took place very early in the morning, when the Sun could be seen but obliquely through a great quantity of the Earth's atmosphere and 2) because clouds blanketed the sky over the greater part of the country west of central New York. Eastern New York State and Connecticut had the best of the observing of the total eclipse, although a good portion of the Eastern part of the country had good atmospheric conditions for viewing the partial eclipse.

Unfortunately, it was an extremely cold morning, which meant that the Earth's atmosphere was dense and probably interfered with some of the finer scientific observations. It will be several weeks, if not months, before scientists have completely studied and correlated their photographs and observations and are ready to make public their conclusions. Only a few general facts could immediately be made known. These include:

¶ That the period of totality arrived some five seconds later than predicted.

¶ That, during the period of totality and immediately before and after, radio transmission was affected; short-length waves diminished in intensity and disappeared; long-length waves grew in intensity.

¶ That shadow bands—moving shadows seen on snow and other light objects—were very well observed; when a final analysis is made of all observations it seems probable that the theory will be confirmed that the shadow bands are caused by the Earth's atmosphere.

¶ That—according to reports based on the first photographs developed—there was a considerable number of prominences, or projections of the Sun's corona. This was unexpected, since the prominences are believed to be connected with sun-spot activity, which at present is small.

Four-Minute Essays By Dr. Frank Crane

of whom John M. Siddall (Sid) said:

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THE MAN WITH A MILLION FRIENDS



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Frank Crane

DR. FRANK CRANE was not known outside of a small circle of friends twelve years ago, when he began writing for one daily newspaper.

Today 50 of the great metropolitan newspapers publish his daily messages, and they are syndicated in 17 foreign countries, giving him a daily audience of over 20,000,000 readers.

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philosophy. These men and women who are doing the world's work look to him for inspiration.

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RELIGION

Gloriae Dei

Upon Morningside Heights, on the Island of Manhattan, is slowly arising a mammoth monument *Gloriae Dei*—the Cathedral of St. John the Divine (*TIME*, July 2, 1923).

In a city where there is many a fine towering pile erected to Mammon much has been made of the millions that have been spent and the millions that have yet to be spent in giving Manhattan what London, Aachen*, Paris, Reims, Wient†, Milano, Roma, Seville have long had—a magnificent Cathedral.

At the beginning of the past week, Bishop William T. Manning D.D., LL.D., sent out an army of Church workers into cold streets and hot offices of the great city. They solicited U. S. dollars and cents in the brave hope of collecting \$10,900,000 which is to complete the \$15,000,000 fund for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. To one division of the army, Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd said:

"Anyone who isn't keen to help build the Cathedral after seeing and hearing Bishop Manning talk about it doesn't know a good sport when he sees one The thing that I am afraid of is that somebody will think he is

doing God Almighty a favor by contributing to the Cathedral."

Canon Prichard, Acting Dean of the Cathedral, blessed the workers, said: "The time has come for us to give up letter-writing and telephoning and to go and get our men."

Who gave?
¶ Publisher Adolph S. Ochs of *The New York Times* wrote:

"My dear Bishop Manning—If it fits in with its architectural plan and would be acceptable to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, I should be pleased to contribute two seven-branched candelabra, to be in size and form a brave facsimile of The Menorah, which, as you know, was a feature of Solomon's Temple.

"I make this offer in the hope that it may be regarded as an appropriate gift from one of the Jewish faith who wishes to be among those contributing to the establishing your great Cathedral as a civic monument dedicated to the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and as an expression that spirituality has an abiding place in the great community.

"In addition to the gift of the candelabra, I shall be pleased to subscribe ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) to your building fund; and I also wish to assure you of the sympathy of *The New*

York Times and its purpose to aid enthusiastically in securing the \$15,000,000 fund.

"With best wishes for the success of your great and noble undertaking, I am,

"Yours faithfully,
(Signed) "ADOLPH S. OCHS."

¶ J. P. Morgan & Co., as a firm, donated \$20,000 (one-tenth of the Bankers' quota).

¶ Hermy Unglaub, age insignificant, sent three cents, his whole fortune, with a letter:

"Dear Bishop—I am a little boy and my name is Hermy. I want to send all me money to help build the big church.

(Signed) "HERMY UNGLAUB."

¶ A day later, Canon Jones announced a gift of \$5,000 that Hermy had "provoked." Spoke the Canon:

"An old friend read in the newspapers about Hermy's gift and told me that when she read it she felt that, if Hermy could give his all, she could at least give \$5,000."

¶ Amateur sportsmen held a special meeting, voted unanimously to provide funds for the erection of a nave which, as Bishop Manning had promised, would "represent all forms of amateur sport in the sculptured figures of runners, polo-players, wrestlers, tennis-players, golf-players, marksmen and others."

¶ Rabbi Stephen S. Wise gave his voice to this cause:

"I sincerely hope that the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will be built. I knew and loved the man in whose soul the Cathedral was born—the late Henry Codman Potter.

¶ Mayor Hylan of New York City (a Catholic) sent \$100 with a long letter.

¶ Governor Alfred E. Smith (a Catholic) gave \$100.

¶ Certain other Roman Catholics gave the movement a free knock. *America*, official organ of the U. S. Jesuits, declaimed: "No sane man would contribute in any way to the spread of disease in a community. Nor can any genuine Catholic contribute to the strengthening of any group or society pledged to teach heresy.

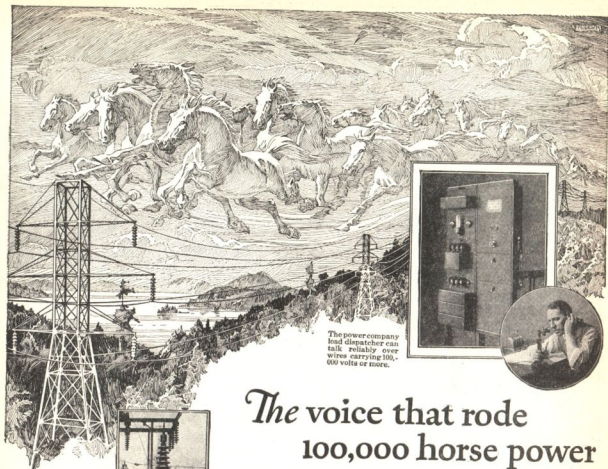
"What, it may be asked, is this Protestant cathedral for? A Catholic cathedral is the peculiar church of the prelate whom the Holy Ghost has chosen for a post of exalted dignity, trust and authority. It represents, and as far as may be possible, actually is a magnificent monument testifying to the divine origin of the Catholic faith. It is a mother of all the local churches. From its chair, the Bishop teaches, at its altar he pontificates. It is, then, the centre of religion and religious authority in the diocese.

"Heresy, ever 'the ape of God,' attaches a similar meaning to its cathedrals."

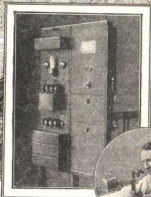
¶ George S. Silzer, Governor of New Jersey, sent a letter:

"On this side of the Hudson River

* Aix-la-Chapelle.
† Vienna.



The power company load dispatcher can talk reliably over wires carrying 100,000 volts or more.



The voice that rode 100,000 horse power

RIDING astride horse power enough to run an industrial city, came the voice over the wire, "Bad storm put Mill City line out of commission, tie in Springvale circuit."

Now electric light and power company operators can telephone over their own power transmission lines carrying thousands of horse power. Yet they talk and signal with ease with a few thousandths of a horse-power by the use of the Western Electric Power Line Carrier Telephone Equipment.

It is the most satisfactory means yet devised for communicating between the stations of companies which cover a wide area and where commercial telephone facilities are not available. It is an important aid in emergency and it helps maintain service twenty-four hours a day.

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Not a giant chessman. This coupling condenser gives the voice currents safe conduct from telephone instruments to power line.

On a cross country power line any station can talk with any other — with Western Electric equipment.

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SINCE 1869 MAKERS OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

we are deeply interested to see with what force the appeal for funds to complete the Cathedral has moved the people in all walks of life.

"Its sphere of influence, however, is not limited to the City of New York, and everyone in the nation should take pride in sharing in its erection and completion."

"GEORGE S. SILZER, Governor.

¶ An ex-convict sent one dollar—and a letter:

"Dear Bishop—Enclosed please find \$1, all I have, but it goes with my heart. Fourteen years ago I worked for two days as a plumber's helper at the Cathedral, and since I've always pointed out the Cathedral to my friends and said: 'I worked on that.'"

¶ Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt pledged \$100,000.

¶ Ralph Pulitzer, publisher of *The New York World*, vied with Publisher Ochs and gave \$10,000.

¶ The Guild of Christ Church, Amelia Court House, Va., sent \$7.25.

¶ Mrs. Laura C. Dunlap of Orlando, Fla., gave \$25.

¶ Millions poured into the Cathedral coffers; more dollars were on their way.

Day of Doom

Arose, many moons ago, Mrs. Margaret Rowen, prophet of the reformed Seventh Day Adventist Church,* to predict the world's end, saying: "My son will return on February 6, 1925. Proclaim it—proclaim it on the skies."

At Cleveland, in four small rooms at the rear of the Reformed Seventh Day Adventist Mission, middle aged women and young girls congregated to watch the unrelenting minutes burrow into the future. They wore no lace, no ornaments, not even their wedding rings; they painted not, neither did they powder; for, said one: "The gates of Heaven are not open to the gaudy slaves of fashion."

The Rev. Carl F. Woertz, pastor of the Mission, departed with some of his flock for California. All had disposed of their earthly belongings, except the clothes which they wore. Mrs. E. H. Frey, one of the departing flock, said: "The chosen—144,000—will be guided to California by a light. They will gather on a hill in the vicinity of Hollywood and there be saved."

Far away in the East, one Robert Reid of East Patchogue, L. I., sold his properties, his household effects, his Long Island potatoes and what-nots. He planned with his family to be at the top of a high hill at the appointed hour on the day of doom.

Israel

At St. Louis, met the biennial convention of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. More than

1,500 delegates represented 273 congregations at a session, described as "greatest in the history of the Jews in America."

Judaism. The session was held in the name of expansive Judaism, but the so-called problems of the Jews in the U. S. were not among the agenda. The slogan of the session was rather "keep the Jews Jewish," or, as Marcus Aaron, President of the Pittsburgh Board of Education, put it: "The Jews are to remain Jewish!"

Free Synagogues. Aaron Waldheim, Vice Chairman of the General Convention Committee, rose to advocate "free synagogues where there is no distinction between rich and poor."

Dignity. Rabbi Schillman of Chattanooga suggested that the name of Jew be dignified by changing the name of the Union to that of Union of American Jewish Congregations. Heated debate followed, but after several mild Hebraic expletives, his proposal was voted down.

Social Justice. A long program of social justice, proposed by Rabbi Wolsey of Cleveland, was passed in toto by the Union.

THE PRESS

Unfair Solicitation?

Millionaire Bernarr Macfadden, publisher of twelve magazines† and of the *New York Evening Graphic*, gum-chewers' supreme-de-fruit, watches as a zoo-man watches his charges that hydra-headed amphibian, the Public. He knows the meat upon which this beast and upon which he, Macfadden, may grow great together. Hence, when he saw people everywhere, in lowly hovels, in the great homes which he himself frequents, racking their brains over small squares of paper charted in black and white squares which gaped to be filled in, horizontally and vertically, with words of Egyptian, European and native derivation, he is said to have cried "Meat!" *The Graphic*, he announced, "will conduct the greatest cross-word puzzle contest ever inaugurated by a newspaper." The contest forthwith began. Prizes were announced to aggregate \$25,000.

Now in the Bronx (Borough of New York City north of the Borough of Manhattan) is published a sheet less widely known than the *Graphic*, but held in esteem by its readers. It is the *Bronx Home News*. Its editors are enterprising. They read of Macfadden's contest. They knew that

innumerable *Graphic* readers were doing likewise. They knew that these readers would puzzle long to fill in the checkered squares and would appreciate any information that would help them in so doing. Every evening, the editors of the *Bronx Home News* studied the *Graphic* puzzles. Every morning they published, for the enlightenment of *Home News* readers who might also be *Graphic* readers, of *Graphic* readers who might be induced to become *Home News* readers, the answers to Mr. Macfadden's puzzles. They did not call them answers. They would have been too positive. They called them "Probable Answers."

Into the offices of the *Graphic* began to pour solutions of surprising excellence. Judges shook their heads, astonished. Publisher Macfadden read a copy of the *Home News*, muttered, growled. Someone, he saw, was feeding his animal, the Public, between meals. He instructed his counsel to appeal for an injunction restraining the *Home News* from publishing answers. "Unfair solicitation of the customers and circulation of the *Graphic*." That was what Lawyer Schultz of the *Graphic* called the behavior of the editors of the *Home News*.

Affidavits were filed. A hearing was called. Justice James O'Malley of Manhattan listened to the eloquence of Lawyer Schultz. But no, said the Justice, there could be no injunction. The editors of the *Graphic* might well copyright their puzzles, but how could they copyright their answers, when the answers had never been published? Anyone, even the editors of the *Bronx Home News*, might guess at the answers.

Discomfited but unsubmitting, the *Graphic* published an editorial. In the first paragraph it declared the *Graphic* Cross Word Puzzle Contest was the greatest contest in the history of journalism; in the second it declared the *Graphic* Cross-Word Puzzle Contest was the greatest contest ever inaugurated by a newspaper; in the third, that the readers of the *Graphic* had a chance to win cash prizes for their answers; in the fourth, that the prizes were real cash; in the fifth, that the prizes were real cash. In the sixth paragraph it declared that it "wanted to be explicit about this." The eighth paragraph was as follows:

"There is no Foxy Grandpa behind *The GRAPHIC's* prizes. Every reader of this newspaper knows how many cash prizes there are in our contest. And, besides, *The Graphic* puzzles are the best in the country. They are prepared by an expert and not by a stupefied emu."

Graphic readers read this editorial, attacked the puzzles with renewed vigor, continued to copy their answers from the *Bronx Home News*, which continued to publish them.

†True Stories, Physical Culture, Fiction, Love, True Romances, True Delicacies, Radio Stories, Muscle Builder, Dream World, Dance Lovers, Modern Marriage, Your Car, Movie Weekly.

*Not to be confused with the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

BELOW PAR..?



"I WAS a wreck and I knew it. Although young, scarcely twenty, indigestion had taken a firm hold; my complexion was bad, vitality gone and life looked black. I had tried everything and yeast had been recommended to me. 'How absurd,' I mused. Yet if I only dared hope! At the end of a month my complexion was noticeably improved, my stomach working properly and my entire system rejuvenated. Miracles like this cannot happen in a day, but now I am the picture of health."

(Extract from a letter from Mrs. Arthur R. Pagnam, R. F. D. No. 29, Stamford, Conn.)



"At the age of forty I found myself slipping in health. I was troubled with indigestion, constipation and nervous debility. I had read about people taking Fleischmann's Yeast, and ordered some. A while later, in answer to a friend's inquiry, I was surprised to hear myself reply, 'I feel like a prize-fighter,' and realized then that I had not felt any sign of indigestion for some time, and was putting in ten to twelve hours' hard brain work daily. I knew I was back again."

(A letter from Mr. W. L. King at Washington, D. C.)



Yeast is especially delicious on toasted crackers or as a sandwich "filler" with jam or peanut butter.

"FIVE years ago I could answer to the description of the 'rundown, nervous, suffering woman' in the patent medicine ads. My sallow complexion was my greatest worry and I was always troubled with constipation. I had taken medicine for four years, but the doctor said that drugs could not effect a permanent cure. I learned to eat Fleischmann's Yeast. To-day I am frequently complimented on my fresh complexion and am told I don't look more than twenty-two. I hold the championship record for swimming and tennis in our club. I still have one incurable habit—half a cake of Fleischmann's Yeast daily with a glass of milk."

(Mrs. Ella Fitzgerald of Ypsilanti, Michigan)

from constipation, lowered vitality, skin and stomach disorders?

Boundless energy in this simple fresh food!

THESE remarkable reports are typical of thousands of similar tributes to Fleischmann's Yeast.

There is nothing mysterious about its action. It is not a "cure-all," not a medicine in any sense. But when the body is choked with the poisons of constipation—or when its vitality is low so that skin, stomach and general health are affected—this simple, natural food achieves literally amazing results.

Concentrated in every cake of Fleischmann's Yeast are millions of tiny yeast-plants, alive and active. At once they go to work—invigorating the whole system, clearing the skin, aiding digestion, strengthening the intestinal muscles and making them healthy and active.

DISSOLVE ONE CAKE IN A GLASS OF WATER
(just hot enough to drink)

before breakfast and at bedtime. Fleischmann's Yeast when taken this way is especially effective in overcoming or preventing constipation. Or eat 2 or 3 cakes a day—spread on bread or crackers—dissolved in fruit juices or milk—or eat it plain.

Fleischmann's Yeast for Health comes only in the tin-foil package—it cannot be purchased in tablet form. All grocers have it. Start eating it today! You can order several cakes at a time, for Yeast will keep fresh in a cool, dry place for two or three days.

Write for further information, or let us send you free copy of our latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Address: Health Research Dept. N-2, Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington St., New York.



"I WENT fishing up North, about 250 miles from Vancouver in the spring of 1920, and had an attack of boils in a very bad form, which lasted for one year and five months. A fisherman friend made me a bet that Fleischmann's Yeast would cure the boils if I took 3 cakes a day. He said he would buy the yeast cakes. In 10 days my boils began to dry up, in 4 weeks only the marks were left and no new boils coming. I lost the bet and paid for the cakes, but I have not been troubled with boils since."

(Mr. John Faulkner, Nanaimo, B. C.)

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

As January progresses, perhaps the most significant general occurrence in the business world is the continued ease of money. While this is natural at this time of year, yet the prospect of plenty of cheap funds is cheering to everyone except possibly the Federal Reserve Banks, which are at present frequently not earning their dividends. Credit extended by the Reserve to member banks at this time last year amounted to \$541,000,000; now it is only \$203,000,000 having fallen \$93,000,000 since Dec. 24, 1924.

Security and commodity prices, while apparently high, are growing firm on reactions, with the suggestion of advances likely to be continued. The barometric steel industry is steady without being hysterically prosperous. Output is at about 85% of capacity.

The controversy concerning French War debts to the U. S. has temporarily curtailed flotation of foreign loans here. On the horizon, however, the restoration of sterling to its gold par becomes clearer and clearer.

Freights

After the splendid freight movement of the past two years, many have wondered whether it would continue through 1925. Thus far, the prospect is encouraging. For the week ending Jan. 10, a new high record for loadings of freight at this time of the year was established, amounting to 932,807 cars.

Whisky Combine?

Rumor had it, last week, that the three great British whisky concerns—John Walker & Son, Buchanan-



© Keystone
LORD DEWAR
"Interested"

Dewar, The Distillers' Co.—with a total capital of nearly \$100,000,000, had merged. The firms concerned would neither confirm nor deny the report.

This amalgamation, if true, will probably send up the price of whisky; for, in spite of large dividends,

the distillers have complained bitterly of their small profits on home-consumed whisky. At present, whisky, with its heavy excise duty, costs in the British Isles about \$3 a bottle, while on the Continent it is possible to buy it as cheap as \$1.50.

Peers interested in the combine are Lords Dewar, Woolavington, Forteviot, Stevenson.

Wheat

Wheat has gone beyond the much-afflicted U. S. farmer's wildest hopes. Five grades of cash wheat here sold as high as \$2.10 a bushel, while futures have advanced 80 cents from the low point of 1924, and 18 cents during the past two weeks. Arthur Cullen, prominent speculator, and Julius Barnes, famed grain expert, both predict \$2.50 wheat before the new 1925 crop is raised—old grain traders declare they have never seen such a market.

Rumors of a corner in grain abound, and high prices may in some degree be due to an extended short interest. Yet the basic cause for soaring grain prices is the shortage of world wheat, due to crop failures abroad, and heavy consequent export laying. Foreigners have taken off the market of late about 10,000,000 bushels of Argentine and Australian wheat. Russia, formerly a grain exporter, is reported to have entered the market as a buyer of U. S., Canadian and Argentine flour, and of about 10,000,000 bushels of U. S. seed wheat. To date, Argentina and Australia are said to have sold between 75,000,000 and 100,000,000 bushels of their exportable wheat surplus at advancing prices. Yet the apparently insatiable foreign demand continues.

W. S. Gifford

In a Manhattan subway train, last week, some telephone girls sat together and giggled. They would bow their heads together over a newspaper, whisper for a moment, then fling themselves back, shaking and cackling, helpless with mirth. A man seated opposite eyed this performance. His face was at once sharp and bland; he had a wing collar, a bow tie, a blond mustache. Perhaps he knew that the girls were becoming hysterical because they had discovered in him a resemblance to the man whose picture appeared on the front page of their newspaper, whose name appeared on the front page of other sheets, thus: GIFFORD, 40, HEADS BIGGEST UTILITY COMPANY (New York Times); W. S. GIFFORD ELECTED HEAD OF A. T. & T. Co. (New York Herald-Tribune). If he knew this, it seemed to cause him neither amusement nor annoyance. He meditated, perhaps, on the fact that he had at his direct command more such girls than any other man alive. He was Mr. Gifford, new president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

It is said that he got his first job with the company by mistake. When



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he was graduated from Harvard in 1905, he wrote to the General Electric Co. asking for a job, misdirected his letter to the Western Electric Co. This story, which has been often told of him, ends with the words "He got the job." In 1908, he was transferred to the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., made chief statistician—a position which he held until 1916.

When, at that time, it became evident that the U. S. must enter the war, the National Consulting Board selected a corps of 240 experts from every branch of industry to make a survey of the country's resources. Theodore N. Vail, dynamic Dutchman, then President of the A. T. & T., recommended W. S. Gifford to head this corps. No one outside the electrical industry had ever heard of Gifford, yet on Vail's word he was appointed. When the corps had done its work, he was chosen Director of the Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense. Associated with him worked Daniel Willard, Bernard Baruch, Julius Rosenwald, Howard E. Coffin, Samuel Gompers, Charles M. Schwab, A. C. Bedford. Congress looked with suspicion at the Council of National Defense, jealous of its powers, exasperated by its efficiency. Mr. Gifford did not mind suspicion, but he did not permit interference. He did not hesitate to disagree with Secretary of War Baker over matters of policy, expenditure. He won every argument. One week after the Armistice was signed, he returned to the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The A. T. & T. is the largest utility corporation in the world—larger than the U. S. Steel Corporation in capitalization and stockholders and employing nearly the same number of workers. Its assets are over two billion dollars. It serves 16,000,000 telephone subscribers. Mr. Gifford is one of the youngest men ever picked to head any great utility. He succeeds dapper Harry B. Thayer, President since 1919, who will become Chairman of the Board of Directors—an office specially created for him.

Gum

When the stockholders of great companies meet, their action is often decided for them in advance. Thus it was announced, last week, that William Wrigley Jr., President of the \$35,000,000 Wrigley chewing-gum corporation, would resign at the next stockholders' meeting; that his son Philip K. Wrigley, 29, would take his place. William Wrigley Jr., who will be named Chairman of the Board of Directors, will occupy his leisure with the financial management of his two baseball clubs—the Chicago Cubs, the Los Angeles Angels. Young Mr. P. K. Wrigley has been working for his father's corporation since 1915. His name is hourly in the mouths of the innumerable chewers of the famed P-K Gum, which was christened for him.

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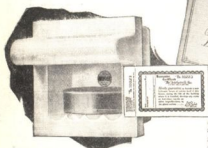
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LETTERS

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

Amendments

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

Meriden, Conn.
Jan. 21, 1925

In commenting on the Child Labor Amendment, in your issue of Jan. 19, you say, "If the amendment is to be defeated, ten other states must reject it."

Article V. of the Constitution provides that an amendment becomes valid when (no time limit stated) three-quarters of the states have approved it. There is no provision for "defeating" a proposed amendment. Isn't it a fact that any state, the legislature of which has disapproved an amendment, can reverse itself and be recorded in favor by the vote of some future legislature?

The proposed Wadsworth-Garrett amendment that "until three-fourths of the states shall ratify or one-fourth shall reject, any vote of a state may be changed" and "whenever one-fourth of the states shall reject . . . further consideration by the states is at an end" is intended to heal this constitutional oligocracy, since it also fixes a time limit by providing that "any proposed amendment shall be inoperative unless ratified within eight years."

T. E. SANDS.

Subscriber Sands is right. It is possible for a legislature to reverse itself after ratifying or rejecting a proposed amendment to the Constitution. The period in which ratification may take place is unlimited (unless, as in the 18th Amendment, there is a clause setting a time limit—in that case, seven years). An attempt was made to write a time limit, three or five years, into the Child Labor Amendment, but without success.

It is still technically possible to adopt an amendment (to prohibit a U. S. citizen from taking a title from a foreign country) proposed by Congress in 1810 and never ratified. It is also still possible to pass an amendment (to prohibit any amendment to the Constitution which would abolish slavery) proposed by Congress in 1861. In practice, however, no amendment has ever been adopted unless it was successful during the first four years after being presented to the states. In only one case was an amendment rejected by more than one-quarter of the states and subsequently ratified; this was the reconstruction amendment, No. 14, guaranteeing citizens' rights to Negroes. Ten Southern states rejected it, but later, when carpet-bag governments were set up, ratified it. Barring such an unusual condition, an amendment which has been rejected by more than a quarter of the states may be considered about as good as dead.—Ed.

"Not Substantial"

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

New York, N. Y.
Jan. 23, 1925

Time, in the Jan. 19 issue, referred to the *New York Evening Bulletin* as "morons' caviar." Might not TIME be called "angels' caviar?"

food for the aristocracy of brains? Angels' food is not very substantial.

ELIZABETH KING BLACK.

Anti-Rockefeller

TIME Little Rock, Ark.
New York, N. Y. Jan. 20, 1925
Gentlemen:

I ordered TIME to be mailed to my address. I thought, when I ordered this periodical, that I was obtaining something away from this rotten propaganda that is swamping the mails, but I notice a cut of Rockefeller, and a sweet eulogy of this saint that would make a dog sick (in your last issue). If I were to write what I think about that sweet-scented bunch of Standard Oil mob, I would do time for mailing profanity through the U. S. Mails.

I cannot understand why you, or any publisher, should think the whole of the public morons or asses when you spring such stuff. I am an even-tempered man, but, by God, when I read such tripe, I swear a blue streak and kick my favorite dog.

Don't send me any of your publications: if you do they are sent at your risk, for I will certainly throw them into the street, for the name of Rockefeller is barred in my state and their sons.

If I find his name in my Sunday papers, out they go into the garbage can without reading them.

You can publish this if you like.

ROBERT HALE.

Why Misquote It?

TIME New Brunswick, N. J.
New York, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1925
Gentlemen:

On Page 18 of your issue for Jan. 19, under heading *Rumors*, sub-title "A Needle's Eye," after a recital of recent events in the Rockefeller family, you say (Page 18, foot of first column), "The parable is one that has often been quoted with smug exultation in needy homes, in great houses with lamentable quakings. It has to do with a camel, a rich man's son, the eye of a needle." And further on, middle of next column, you repeat: "Mr. Rockefeller is familiar with the parable about the rich man's son."

You evidently are not. For the text reads (Mark x:25), "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." I have no quarrel with your application of the text. But why misquote it?

C. E. D. PHELPS.

Eight Inches

TIME Oak Ridge, N. C.
New York, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1925
Gentlemen:

In your issue of Jan. 12, 8 of the 17 inches of your MILESTONES column are taken up by divorce matters. I object to such items masquerading under the heading.

HENRY D. STYER.

Finds Himself Slipping

TIME Kansas City, Mo.
New York, N. Y. Jan. 20, 1925
Gentlemen:

I have a particular aversion to persons who rush to the contributors' columns of periodicals with their complaints. I had hoped I always would be able to resist following them, but on reading your account of the Lewis-Mann wrestling match, I find myself slipping.

You are guilty of the grotesque error (common among Easterners) of believing there is only one Kansas City, and that it is in Kansas. For your informants, Kansas City, Kans., has 125,000 population and Kansas City, Mo., 400,000. The wrestling bout you so graphically described took place in the latter.

The bout was in the same hall where Senator Jim Reed—surely you know his state—frequently has exhorted the populace. You say the bout was "in full view of 15,000 Kansans," and refer to the "thunderous applause of the Kansans." Remarkable, indeed,

that all the spectators should have come from the other side of the line.

Your Sports Editor knows his wrestling, but not his geography. For his sake I hope our Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club don't find him out.

RAY RUNNION.

"Poor Judgment"

TIME New York, N. Y.
New York, N. Y. Jan. 23, 1925
Gentlemen:

Do you not think you used rather poor judgment in publishing in your last issue the letter signed by Howard K. James? You cannot use the excuse that you publish all letters received as I personally know of at least a dozen which have been written to you but have not been included in your column LETTERS.

Presumably you are not particular who subscribes to TIME—Catholic, Protestant or Jew. Therefore, should not such a letter as that of Mr. James be omitted, knowing full well that it would be resented by every Roman Catholic reader?

It is easy to imagine what calibre of man is this Howard K. James, when he used such language in his correspondence to you that you were obliged to omit same.

MARIE A. WAGNER.

The language of ex-Subscriber James, though libelous, was not obscene.—Ed.

Railroad Sop

TIME Cambridge, Mass.
New York, N. Y. Jan. 24, 1925
Gentlemen:

You think that because you state facts in a two-faced way, that any one has to take them the way that will give you least trouble. Let me call your attention to Page 27, column 1 of your Jan. 26 issue. I will admit that the story is good; it's the kind of story I buy the magazine to read; but in it you have the kind of sop to the big industries that you probably gets you all your advertising. You say that Nurni, the Finnish runner, got off a "certain famed express" in Chicago "well-fed, well-rested." That's a two-faced fact. You pretend to be merely telling your readers that this runner was in good shape for his race, and no one can prove anything else. But what you're really doing is getting the N. Y. Central on the back for making Nurni as comfortable as no one believes he was. Before I retired from business, Sirs, I traveled twice a week between New York City and Chicago town, traveled, I think, on every "famed express" there is. Never once did I get off the train either well-fed or well-rested.

If only your statement had two good faces, it might get by. As it is, the baldheaded fact is the Finn's comfort is so obviously invented to soft-soap the railroads that I can't let it go by without protest.

T. C. SHENKS

It is true that Nurni's statement that he got off the train well-fed, well-rested, may appear, when quoted, an exaggeration, a sop to the railroads. Nevertheless, TIME stated in the same article that the knives, forks, glasses of the dining-car jingled, mentioned "the clatter of tableware that trembled"—facts for which the N. Y. Central R. R. was responsible and which cannot have added relish to the hardy Finn's meal. TIME spoke also of the dining-car waiters, employees of the railroad, whose "white eyeballs rolled, puffy lips twitched"—a spectacle which Diner Nurni cannot have survived with enthusiasm.—Ed.

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SPORT

England Drubbed

Old men sat on their clubs, drinking their whiskeys and sodas. Every now and then, someone would stride to the ticker and a chorus would call "What's the news?" The news was invariably bad, but the old gentlemen were always more hopeful after another whiskey and soda.

Outside in the streets, crowds surged restlessly in front of great sign boards. Newspaper offices were besieged. Thousands upon thousands of tympanic membranes were clamped to the receiver ends of thousands of radio sets. Telephones and telegraphs buzzed and tapped. In the distance, Big Ben chimed 3 a. m. It was London.

Ten thousand miles over the sea on a strip of coconut matting 22 yards long was being played a test* match between England and Australia. The scene was set upon a sward near Adelaide, South Australia; and in the presence of thousands of people England was making her stand with the bat against the fast balls and ready hands of the Australians. Every movement of the 22 players was sent slithering through the ether to the isles of Britain.

Out of five test matches, Australia had won two. These were the crucial innings. Australia had knocked off 739 runs, England 728, and the last man was in. A run was hit, off sped the batsman along the pitch—too late! An alert "Kangaroo" had shot the ball into the wicket keeper's gloved hands and a fraction of a second later the ball flew off the stumps just a fraction of a second before the English batsman could shove his bat over the "popping crease" (batting line). England was beaten. Loud cheers and glad faces in Australia. Silence and long faces in England.

Tennis Stars

Out came the annual official list of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association. Heading the list, for the fifth time in succession, was elongated "Will" Tilden II. William Johnston, of San Francisco, second since 1919, dropped to third place, giving way to the nimble-footed, sharp-eyed Vincent Richards of Manhattan. Others in order: Howard O. Kinsey of San Francisco, Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia, Watson M. Washburn of Manhattan, Harvey Snodgrass of Los Angeles, John Hennessey of Indianapolis, B. I.

*Test matches are so-called because they imply a superiority test between the two sides. The term seems to have been used first in 1880 when the first Australian team

C. Norton of St. Louis, Dr. George King of Manhattan.

At the head of the women's ten for the second time was Miss Helen Wills of mercurial agility. Second was the aliped Miss Mary K. Browne of Los Angeles.

More Nurni

Last week, Nurni ran in Brooklyn, N. Y., was beaten, fixed a new world's record. The race was a 2,000-yard handicap, the occasion the annual indoor games of the Brooklyn College Club. When the pistol punched the air and Nurni felt his lever-like legs beginning their incomparable trit-trot, he saw up the track three runners thrusting forward, all ahead of him, due to the one hundred yard handicaps. Through the scattered field he pumped, lap and lap; now there were only two, now only one runner ahead of him. That one was Gunnar Nilson, a rival Finn.

After him sped Nurni, ever creeping closer, closer; each yard that narrowed between them represented a quarter-mile passed; so, sucking the air, they circled into the last lap. Nurni pumped his levers faster, came pounding up behind Nilson; Nilson put down his head, pounded faster too. Three times Nurni attempted to pass, three times sturdy Nilson refused to let him. Nilson broke the tape one step in front, which meant that Nurni had finished the race only ninety-nine yards ahead of Nilson. Nurni's time, 5 min. 4.5 sec., bettered by 6 2-5 seconds the old world's record for the distance.

In another race, Willie Ritola, "rival Finn," ran 5,000 metres in 14 min. 39 2-5 sec., thereby lowering the world's record of 14 min. 44 3-5 sec., made by Nurni on Jan. 6.

At a dinner in the Manhattan house of Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Bank, Leonard Astrom, Finnish Minister of Finance, made a speech, presented to Mr. Mitchell the Order of the White Rose for sponsoring three Finnish loans. After the speech, the presentation, conversation, turned to Nurni. "That mans' legs," said Minister Astrom, "have been worth \$10,000,000 to Finland." He said that Nurni's prowess had made men interested in Finland* who might never else have heard of the country, had thus enormously strengthened Finland's credit, brought subscriptions to her loans.

*Finland's population is approximately that of Massachusetts, her size approximately that of California. The president, elected for 6 years, is Dr. Kaarlo Jaho Stahberg. Finland has three universities, seven languages, a mark the value of the French franc, a prohibition law. The season for outdoor athletics is short. Winter lasts from October to June, but the summer temperature—61° Fahrenheit—is kind to runners.

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AERONAUTICS

Loening Amphibian

After more than a year's secret development, the Loening Amphibian made its first public appearance when it left the water of the East River at 31st street, Manhattan, as a flying boat, and alighted some two hours later on solid ground at Bolling Field, Washington, D. C. The Amphibian is the first of ten machines to be delivered to the Army for use in the Philippines, where water or land duty may fall indiscriminately to Air Service officers. Its versatility is obtained in very simple fashion. The fuselage or body is shaped just like the hull of a flying boat, but underneath is attached a folding landing gear. When the pilot presses a switch, the landing gear folds rapidly upwards with the wheels coming to rest smoothly in the sides of the hull, with a reserve control for landing on a field.

Another unique feature of the design is the tractor propeller. Hitherto, flying boats have been built with the engine mounted behind the pilot and passengers, with the propeller pushing—convenient in docking but offering always the possibility of the engine landing right on top of the personnel. The Amphibian with its engine in front avoids this danger. The engine is inverted to improve the pilot's vision and works apparently even better in this position. This expedient, simple as it may appear, has a great military value. In spite of its novel characteristics and multiple function, the new plane compares very favorably with other Liberty motor Army ships, such as the famous De Havilland, in both speed, climb and maneuverability.

Cost

The total cost to the Army Air Service of the flight round the world, as compiled to date, is \$177,481.35. The cost of a flight of similar length and duration entirely within the U. S. would have been \$62,998.36—covering plane and motors used, spare parts and pay of personnel. The very large differences in these two figures is due to the fact that the Air Service had so much preliminary work to do in surveying the routes, depositing fuel and supplies all over the globe and generally carrying out a gigantic task in organization. Of course, Uncle Sam had to dig much deeper into his pocket in reality. Indirect expenses, such as the cost of fuel burned by destroyers in the Pacific, by Coast Guard cutters in Alaskan waters, by scout cruisers and destroyers in the North Atlantic, were borne by the Navy, not the Air Service—but the taxpayer paid for them nevertheless.

MILESTONES

Married. Miss Loretta Hines, daughter of Edward Hines, Chicago lumber millionaire, to one Howell Howard of Dayton; in Chicago, at the Cathedral of the Holy Name. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra played the wedding march. Cardinal Mundelein officiated. Tito Schipa, famed tenor, sang. The Hines family had caused the interior of the Cathedral to be done over in red velvet, had filled in with flowers, had spent, it was reported, more than \$100,000. The arrival and departure of 2,000 guests was facilitated by lines of policemen stationed to keep back a great multitude of idlers.

Married. Lawrence ("Larry") Seamon, 35, cinema comedian, to Miss Dorothy Dwan (real name Dorothy Smith), 18, cinema actress; in Manhattan.

Married. J. Howard Berry, famed University of Pennsylvania athlete, all-American halfback in 1915, one-time member of the N. Y. Giants, to Mrs. Ethel G. Morley, 31, divorcee; in Philadelphia.

Married. Prince Henry XV of Pless, 63, intimate friend of Wilhelm Hohenzollern, to Señiorita Clothilde Silva y Candamo, 26. Prince Henry was Secretary to the German Embassy in London before the War. Two years ago, he appealed to the Pope for a dissolution of his first marriage on the ground that his wife's father, Colonel William Cornwallis-West, had forced him, in 1912, to marry her at the point of a revolver.

Separated. Francis X. Bushman, 40, he-man cinema actor, from Beverly Bayne, cinema actress. Their romance began when he played Romeo to her Juliet, culminated when he gave up his five children, paid \$40,000 alimony to his first wife, in order to marry her.

Died. General Alexei Nikolaevitch Kuropatkin, 76, famed commander of the main Russian army in the Russo-Japanese War, until the disaster of Mukden; at Shemshurino, Russia.

Died. James Patrick ("Big Jim") O'Leary, 60, "Prince of Gamblers"; in Chicago, of heart disease. He was the son of the "Mrs. O'Leary" whose famed cow kicked over the lantern that started the Chicago fire of 1871. At his palatial combination saloon and gambling house he took bets on anything from horses to the weather, until Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis (the now "Baseball Tsar") ordered it closed in 1921.

A man is known by his words. His ability to express himself clearly and forcefully is the standard by which he is judged. His power to mold the minds of men is the measure of his success.



Have you Learned the Secret of Leadership?

DID you ever stop to consider that there is one asset common to all leaders of men? Every man who is head of a big business, every outstanding figure in the professions and every leader in politics has the ability to persuade others to follow him. He speaks forcefully and convincingly. He has the ability to transmit his ideas to others.

A man with ideas who has not the ability to speak forcefully is like an artist without brushes or color. Ideas not transmitted to others are destined to remain "just ideas" forever.

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Was there Wisdom in Whiskers?



Men have tried in many ways, from the days of Homer down to the era of tintypes and trombones, to find a justification for whiskers. In ancient Rome, when the head of the house wore the family tablecloth as a street suit, poets thought whiskers made them look wise.

Thus people were able to avoid the bearded bards who were determined to recite their poetry.

Later, when the coach-and-four indicated social prominence, men of fashion tried to utilize their whiskers as ornamental shrubbery; but such things could not go on.

Portraits of almost any man showing him with and without whiskers indicate how little there was in the idea that hair upon the face imparted dignity or symbolized wisdom.

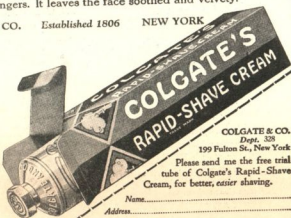
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POINT with PRIDE

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

The ceiling of Mrs. Aldwinkle's best bedroom. (Page 13, column 3.)

A wing collar, a bow tie, a blond mustache. (P. 24, col. 3.)

Thousands upon thousands of tympanic membranes clamped to receiver ends. (P. 28, col. 2.)

An able young man who left the side of his bride. (P. 3, col. 3.)

Four quick-fingered gentlemen. (P. 15, col. 2.)

A dynamic wife. (P. 8, col. 2.)

Hermey Unglaub. He gave his all. (P. 20, col. 3.)

A name hourly in the mouths of innumerable chewers. (P. 25, col. 1.)

A Cathedral done over in red velvet. (P. 30, col. 3.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

A Prince's nose that grew larger and larger. (Page 12, column 2.)

A very large chorus that shuffled about. (P. 14, col. 2.)

A sweet eulogy of a saint that would make a dog sick. (P. 27, col. 1.)

Growls, snarls, mutterings and other verbal abuses. (P. 10, col. 2.)

Telephone girls shaking and cackling, helpless with mirth. (P. 24, col. 3.)

A wicked editor. He ferreted facts which wrecked lives. (P. 18, col. 2.)

A Republic that failed to pay regularly its dues. (P. 7, col. 3.)

The behavior of the editors of the Bronx Home News. (P. 22, col. 3.)

From "Canterbury Tales" to "The Sidewalks of New York"

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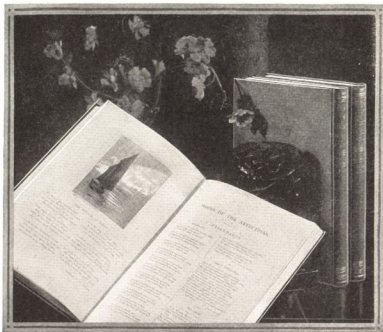
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American Locomotive	7 1/2	11 1/4	45 1/2	62%
American Tobacco	70 1/4	87 1/4	16 1/2	24%
American Woolen	68 1/4	82 1/4	14 1/2	21%
Atlantic Refining	102 1/2	100 1/4	2 1/2	2%
Baldwin Locomotive	107 1/2	134 1/4	26 1/2	25%
Electric Storage Battery	55 1/4	66 1/4	11 1/2	20%
General Electric	219 1/4	219 1/4	91 1/2	41%
General Motors	51 1/4	72 1/4	20 1/2	40%
International Harvester	46 1/4	187 1/4	22 1/2	23%
International Shoe	78 1/4	117 1/4	39 1/2	51%
Kennecott Copper	37 1/4	56 1/4	18 1/2	50%
Mask Trunks	82 1/4	121 1/4	39 1/2	48%
Montgomery Ward	22 1/4	52 1/4	30 1/2	136%
National Biscuits	53 1/4	72 1/4	18 1/2	34%
National Lead	131 1/4	168 1/4	37 1/2	22%
Pullman	129 1/4	145 1/4	16 1/2	12%
Republic Iron & Steel	42 1/4	60 1/4	18 1/2	42%
Republic Tobacco "B"	67 1/4	75 1/4	8 1/2	11%
Sears-Roebuck & Co.	52 1/4	84 1/4	32 1/2	62%
Standard Oil of California	56 1/4	62 1/4	6 1/2	11%
Standard Oil of Indiana	57 1/4	64 1/4	7 1/2	13%
Standard Oil of New York	61 1/4	73 1/4	12 1/2	20%
Sears-Roebuck	32 1/4	44 1/4	12 1/2	37%
United Fruit	180 1/4	212 1/4	32 1/2	18%
U. S. Steel	94 1/4	124 1/4	30 1/2	32%
P. W. Woolworth (new)	85 1/4	123 1/4	37 1/2	44%

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