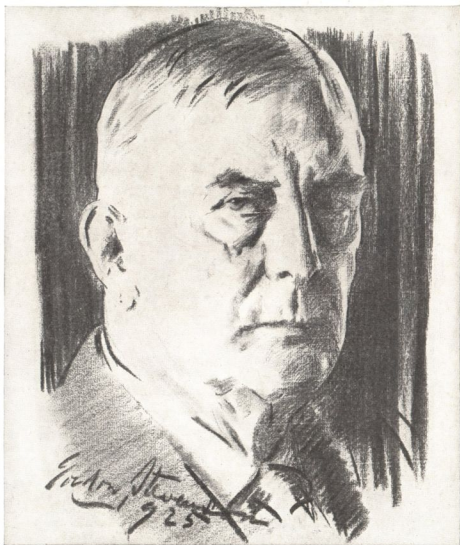


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. V. No. 7

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

"Old at Politics"
(See Page 3)

FEBRUARY 16, 1925



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TIME

The Weekly News Magazine

Vol. V. No. 7

February 16, 1925

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

☐ The President let it be known that he would call a special session of the Senate on Mar. 4 to confirm his nominations to Cabinet posts and other appointments of importance, but that the Senate would not be called upon to remain in session to consider treaties now awaiting ratification.

☐ The official Congressional reception, with 2,000 guests present, was given at the White House. Speaker and Mrs. Gillett joined Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge in receiving the guests.

☐ President Coolidge transmitted to the Senate the text of the Paris reparations agreement which had aroused the fears of some Senators that it was an "entanglement" (TIME, Jan. 6, Feb. 2). With the document was a letter from Secretary Hughes explaining that the agreement did not commit the U. S. to enforce the Experts' Plan if Germany should default, that it had nothing of the nature of a treaty, that it was merely an executive agreement whereby the U. S. is to receive money owing from Germany by getting a share of the reparations payment.

☐ Visitors at the White House included: the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, both Republicans and Democrats, for a "social" breakfast; the Congressional members of a Commission appointed to arrange the celebration of the 200th anniversary (in 1932) of the birth of George Washington, for breakfast; Frank J. Irwin, National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans to discuss plans for adequate hospital facilities for veterans; Mickey Walker, welterweight boxing champion, to present a pair of five-ounce boxing gloves with the injunction: "Use 'em on your next Congress;" George Spring Meyer, of Reno, to present a photograph of the graduating class of 1890 at Black River Academy at Ludlow, Vt., containing three girls and five youths, one of them, in cutaway, white tie and long hair being Calvin Coolidge.

☐ President Coolidge gave out word 1) that he believed Congress had time enough to produce any necessary farm legislation, if Congressmen felt that the

need was pressing; if they did not produce legislation, he would regard it as a sign that they felt otherwise, would deem it unnecessary to call an extra session for farm legislation; 2) that he would appoint women to Federal posts where precedent for such action existed, but would not in general appoint women to offices which have been held exclusively by men.

Tenure of Office

Whose Right to Oust? It seems strange that a country should live and grow under a great ordinance for more than a century and a quarter and at the end of that time not be sure what parts of that ordinance mean. Yet such is the case of the U. S. For example, in the case of amendments to the Constitution. That document says that amendments become effective when adopted by Congress and "ratified by three-fourths of the States." Apparently rejection does not count; only ratification. But

suppose that a state ratifies and then reverses itself—either before or after an amendment has been proclaimed adopted—what effect would such action have? It has never been settled.

Again, the Constitution says that the President shall appoint officials "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." But is the "advice and consent" of the Senate needed for their removal? That question also remains to be settled. It seems that it will be shortly.

One Frank S. Myers, Postmaster of Portland, Ore., was removed from office by the President one year before his term expired. Mr. Myers has since died. His heirs are suing to recover his salary for the rest of his term, contending that the Senate did not give its consent to his removal and, therefore, he technically remained in office.

In December, the case came up in the U. S. Supreme Court and Solicitor General James M. Beck appeared to contend that the President had power of removal. The case was put over until Mar. 16 and, last week, the Supreme Court appointed Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania to appear at the hearing as a "friend of the Court," since it is obvious that the Senate has a great interest in the outcome of the case.

The possibilities of the Court's decision, as they affect the power of the President and of the Senate, may be far-reaching. If the President has the power of summary removal, a future President might use it indiscriminately, removing even judges from the bench. If a definite consent of the Senate is needed for removal, a new check is placed on the President. Or it might be that, when the Senate approved a successor, it would, in that act, be considered to give its consent to a man's removal; and a man might be considered to continue in office until his successor was approved. An extreme interpretation in this direction would prevent the President from removing even a member of his Cabinet or his Secretary, if a difference of opinion arose between them.

Precedents. Alexander Hamilton

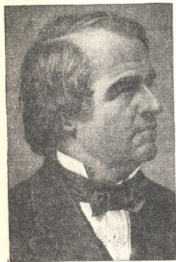
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National Affairs—[Continued]

was of the opinion that the consent of the Senate was necessary to remove an officer. Nevertheless, the first Congress acknowledged, in the act establishing the Treasury Department, that the President alone had



ANDREW JOHNSON
The impeachment failed

full power of removal; but the vote on this delicate question, when taken in the Senate was a tie and only broken by the vote of the Vice President, John Adams.

It was some years before the power of removal again came to the fore, but it came—when Andrew Johnson and Congress were grappling at each other's throats. In 1867, Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act, prohibiting the President from removing any officer without the consent of the Senate. Congress was intent on having a different way from President Johnson's way in the administration of Reconstruction measures. In particular, it wished to see Secretary of War Edward McMasters Stanton continued in office because he was in sympathy with its Reconstruction policy and would be in charge of military measures in the South. Stanton disapproved of the Tenure of Office Act but, nevertheless, when the President asked his resignation, he refused to give it. So the President suspended him and made General Grant Secretary of War *ad interim*. When Congress assembled, it refused to consent to Stanton's removal and he returned to his office in the War Department building. President Johnson, however, appointed General Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War. When Thomas tried to take

over the Department, Stanton refused to budge. He had a hot temper and a sharp tongue. He sat tight, even lived in his office for a number of days. He called General Grant to his aid and General Carr was placed in charge of the War Department building to prevent Stanton's ejection by force.

Meanwhile, Congress undertook to impeach President Johnson, the principal charge being violation of the Tenure of Office Act. The impeachment proceedings failed, largely because there was a loophole in the wording of the Act. Shortly after, Stanton resigned.*

When President Grant came into office, the Tenure of Office Act was modified. Finally, in 1887, during President Cleveland's first administration, the Act was repealed.

But, during all this period, even when it was the main theme of impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, its constitutionality was never tested in court. It still remains a moot question what the makers of the Constitution wanted done about removals, or granting, as seems to have been the case, that they did not consider the matter, what they Constitution implies about removals.

THE CONGRESS

The Legislative Week

The Senate:

☛ Agreed to a conference report of the War Department Appropriations Bill.

☛ Adopted a unanimous report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections dismissing the contest against the election of Senator Mayfield of Texas and declaring him duly elected without a dissenting vote.

☛ Considered the Isle of Pines Treaty.

☛ Considered a Good Roads Bill to appropriate \$75,000,000 for roads during each of the next two years. (Went to the President.)

☛ Considered a bill for settling the so-called French spoliation claims amounting to \$3,253,000.

☛ Confirmed the nomination of Harlan Fiske Stone to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, after a long debate and two favorable reports by the Committee on Judiciary: vote of 71 to 6 (see Page 5).

☛ Confirmed the nomination of Wallace R. Farrington to succeed himself as Governor of Hawaii.

☛ Passed a bill to enlarge the powers of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in order to limit the cases which may be brought before the Supreme Court;

*He was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Grant in 1869.

vote of 76 to 1, Senator Heflin casting the only negative vote. (Went to the President.)

The House:

☛ Passed a Public Buildings Bill providing \$150,000,000 to be spent at the rate of \$25,000,000 a year for the next five years (see below). (Went to Senate.)

☛ Passed a bill to limit the number of cases which may be sent to the Supreme Court (see above). (Went to Senate.)

☛ By vote of 225 to 153, returned to the Senate the Postal Pay and Rate Increase Bill (TIME, Feb. 9) refusing to act on it on the ground that the Senate has no authority to initiate a revenue measure.

☛ Considered and passed the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, after first restoring the appropriation for the support of the Tariff Commission struck out in Committee of the Whole a week before. (Went to Senate.) The measure carried \$452,000,000, of which \$405,000,000 was for the Veterans' Bureau.

☛ Passed the Appropriation Bill for the District of Columbia carrying \$31,000,000. (Went to Senate.)

Lean Pork

For many years, it has been the right, the privilege and by some es-



© Paul Thompson
EDWARD M. STANTON
Hot temper, sharp tongue

teemed even the duty of Congressmen to secure, each for his constituency, the finest, fattest, most expensive public building that he could wheedle out of his colleagues and the Federal fisc. So, in a spirit of sympathetic cooperation, Congressmen would get together, each handing the other a perfect plum of a

National Affairs—[Continued]

public edifice. The press of those parts of the country where the plums did not fall called this "log-rolling," called it "pork."

But now is Congress fallen into parsimonious times. Coolidge, the economical, reigns over the flowing waters and rich lands of our country. Congress is bidden reform itself. A sign of this is a new form of Public Buildings Bill.

This bill was called up in the House last week under a suspension of the rules. It authorizes the expenditure of \$150,000,000 equally divided over a period of six years. In the first place, this is not a large sum as such bills go. In the second place, it is arranged that one third of this amount is to be spent at the Capital, where it will benefit no one's constituency. New buildings are urgently needed at Washington, where several departments are inadequately housed, valuable documents are stored in firetraps and high rents are paid for absolutely essential floor space wherein to conduct the Government's business.

Thus, an important prerogative is to be given up by Congress. To be sure, the present bill only authorizes the erection of buildings and does not actually provide the money therefore. To secure the money, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General must go to Congress and ask specific appropriations, and Congress will have the opportunity of refusing the money if it does not approve their projects. But the effect, at any rate, is to take the initiative out of the hands of Congress and place it in the hands of two members of the Cabinet.

Finis J. Garrett, Democratic Floor Leader, was quick to point out possible evils which might arise from this departure—the possibility, for example, of log-rolling between the Cabinet and some members of Congress. Said he:

"In what position does it place Congress? It places it in the position where the efficiency of a member of the House of Representatives or of the Senate will be measured by the ability with which he can secure favorable action on the part of some bureau chief in the matter of constructing a public building in his district.

"They are proposing to open another avenue through which members of Congress, the House and the Senate, shall walk as messenger boys of the Republic, hat in hand, asking as a favor that which they have now the power to take as a right."

Nonetheless, the House passed the bill, 243 to 116. The Senate is supposed to favor the bill, the President is known to sponsor it, so the prospect is that it will become law.

THE CABINET

The Postal Cyclone

For those who want to have a bill passed, especially in a particular form, Congress is like a swarm of bees—it



CONGRESSMAN ANTHONY

He is a nephew
(See Page 4)

may quietly go about providing honey, or it may fly out in a stinging temper. For example, one has only to consider the case of Secretary Mellon and his tax reduction bill last year. And tax reduction was a comparatively simple question—nobody was against it, nobody could be hurt by it. The only question was how it should be gone about.

This year, there is an immensely more complicated subject before Congress—more complicated, that is, as far as motives of interested parties are concerned—the Postal Pay Bill. In the first place, there are the postal employees. They have a considerable bloc of votes. They want higher salaries and, naturally, Congress wants to please them. There is also the President, who calls for economy, who has declared that any increase of postal salaries must be accompanied by an approximately equal increase in postal revenues. But an increase of postal revenues concerns a whole group of contrary-minded people—the press, which fears that second-class postage will be increased; the farmers and others, who fear that parcels-post rates will be increased. These in turn are echoed in Congress.

The place where all these conflicting desires converge is at the office of the

Postmaster General. There sits Harry Stewart New, substantial, stern in appearance, with circles deepening under his eyes. Above him is the President, demanding more economy. Below him are the postal employees, demanding more pay. At his side is Congress, demanding whatever it believes will serve its political interests. At the other side is the public, represented chiefly by the press and the farmers, shouting loudly that it will not be abused by higher postage rates. Mr. New's position is surely delicate and difficult.

It is to be wondered that he has not already brought a storm down upon his head from one faction, or all. The employees demanded more pay. Congress passed a bill granting it to them, the President vetoed it because there was no provision for increased revenues. That happened last year. Mr. New rode through in calm. The Senate began, this year, by sustaining the veto, and called for a new bill providing both increased pay and revenue. Mr. New furnished cost figures as a basis for a new bill. The Senate ignored them and passed a bill providing about \$40,000,000 in revenue to meet a pay increase of \$8,000,000.

Last week, the House rejected the Senate measure on the grounds that the Senate was constitutionally unable to initiate a revenue bill. The vote was 225 to 153. At once, the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads prepared another bill with revenue-raising features, calculated to provide about \$61,000,000 of the conjoined pay increase. Even this is only a beginning of the struggle. This bill is expected to be passed, after which the Senate will substitute its own measure for the House measure, the contest will go to conference and, in the closing hours of the session, with every one in a desperate mood, something will be done—or not done—in haste and ill feelings. And what better "goat" can be found on whom the dissatisfied parties may vent their wrath than the Postmaster General?

Still Mr. New has grown no capricious whippers and there is no evidence that he is about to become a goat for anyone. It seems surprising that a man so sincere, so stable, so steady and with so great a sense of responsibility has succeeded in avoiding the slings and darts of outraged partisans. The reason is that Mr. New is old in politics. He was born into it. His father, an Indianapolis banker, was in politics and the younger New grew up in the atmosphere of politics, knowing many political leaders before he was 20. After being graduated from Butler University (Indianapolis), he spent three years abroad. When he returned he wrote his experiences for the *Indi-*

National Affairs—[Continued]

anapolis Journal. This led to his employment as a reporter. The reporter's job led to the city editorship. In time, he persuaded his father to buy the paper, which he brought, during his 25 years with it, to a place as one of the leading Republican papers of the state.

He went into politics, became a state senator, later a member of the Republican National Committee, of which he became Chairman for two years. In 1917, he went to the Senate, where he came to know Warren Harding well. They had a good many things in common, although the hard-working Senator from Indiana could never see the point of the Senator from Ohio's going out into a pasture to chase a small white ball from cup to cup. Mr. New was much fonder of duck hunting.

Anon came the fateful elections of 1922, but Mr. New never got so far as the elections. He was defeated in the primaries by Albert J. Beveridge who, in turn, fell before Samuel M. Ralston at the election. But then the famed Mr. Fall resigned the portfolio of the Interior, and Postmaster General Work was shifted to his post, leaving a place in the Cabinet for Mr. New. He took it. He held it. Recently, President Coolidge announced that he would remain after Mar. 4. He has a way of pleasing without resorting to any of the tricks of the political aspirant.

WOMEN

Again Anthony

Before the Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate appeared representatives of the National Woman's Party, to lobby for the "Lucretia Mott Amendment" which they wished as a companion to the "Susan B. Anthony" (Woman Suffrage) Amendment. The proposed amendment reads:

Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The expression "equal rights" is the crux of the Amendment. It means not only equal rights in matters of citizenship and property, in guardianship of children and holding office, but it also means that women shall have the right to work equally with men, unhampered by restrictions. In short, minimum hour, minimum wage and similar laws, if they apply only to women, would be wiped off the statute books.

The sponsors of this proposed Amendment in Congress are Senator Curtis and Representative Daniel Read Anthony,

both of Kansas. The name of Anthony is famous in the annals of the feminist movement. It is not an accident that the Representative from Kansas is named Anthony, for he is a nephew of the famed Susan B. Anthony. Once more the name of Anthony serves feminism, although some are inclined to question the value of this service.

Many women's organizations are opposed to the "Lucretia Mott" Amendment. The National League of Women Voters—the National Women's Trade Union League, for example. They argue that to adopt the Amendment would be to undo all the work they have done to secure legislative protection for women in industry.

The argument of the National Woman's Party may be represented by an argument from the speech of one Mrs. Mary Murray:

"Women in industry need to be protected against their protectors. Those who are so eager to protect us, placing us in a class of weaklings, unable to decide for ourselves, are divided into two classes: the non-workers and the professional uplifters. The non-workers want women brought back out of industry so they can have plenty of maids. The professional uplifters are working women, all right, but they work for salary instead of wages and they neglect to say for whom they are working. They are willing to sacrifice their sisters in industry to keep their nice jobs."

However, since congressional action on the proposed Amendment is quite out of the question during this session of Congress, the hearings may be interpreted chiefly as a compliment to the National Woman's Party.

NEGROES

Grief

Marcus Garvey, Provisional President of Africa, came a cropper at last. Some time ago, he was convicted of using the mails to defraud (*TIME*, Jan. 11, 1923) in connection with operations of a "Black Star Line" of which he assumed the title of President.

He tried selling stock of this line, which was to carry Negroes back to Africa, and in so doing, sent some things through the mails that were good salesmanship but doubtful ethics. He was sentenced to serve five years in prison and to pay a \$1,000 fine. Last week,

the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld his conviction.

But, when the time came for him to surrender himself and go to jail, he was not in Manhattan, the place where he was sentenced. The court forfeited his bail and issued a bench warrant for him. Mr. Garvey had not decamped, however; he was merely late in making his jail appearance. Next day, coming into Manhattan on a train, he was arrested, although he protested volubly that he was coming to surrender himself.

A day or two later, he set out for the Federal prison at Atlanta in the company of two deputy marshals. At the station, he bade farewell to friends who had gone to see him off. His wife boarded the same train and went to Atlanta in his company—or in as much of it as the marshals would permit.

Thus, for the time being, ends the career of a man unique for his combination of the fervor of an African evangelist and the financial talents of a Ponzi.

SUPREME COURT

Confirmed

Harlan Fiske Stone, Attorney General of the U. S., appointed by the President to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was confirmed, last week, in this appointment by the Senate. The statement of fact is simple, but the manner in which it came about was not.

When Mr. Stone was named for the Supreme Court by the President (*TIME*, Jan. 19), the appointment was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Then one Colonel James A. Ownbey came out of the West strongly objecting to Mr. Stone's confirmation. Some years ago, Colonel Ownbey, while serving as a mining engineer, had had an altercation with the heirs of J. P. Morgan. They sued him in Delaware and secured a verdict against him. He appealed to the Supreme Court. Mr. Stone was then hired by the Morgan heirs to appear before the Supreme Court and argue the constitutionality of the Delaware court's decision. Mr. Stone won the case, and Colonel Ownbey asserted that he was robbed of a large fortune. A fortnight ago the Committee on Judiciary considered Mr. Stone's appearance before the Supreme Court and found nothing rep-

National Affairs—[Continued]

rehensible in it. His nomination was favorably reported to the Senate.

In the executive session which followed, a new objection was found to Mr. Stone. Senator Wheeler, when conducting an investigation of Attorney General Daugherty last spring, had been counter-attacked. The Department of Justice had had him indicted in Montana on a charge of having accepted a fee to appear before a Federal agency for a client after becoming a Senator. That case is still hanging fire. Meanwhile, a Senate committee had investigated the charge and declared it baseless. But recently Attorney General Stone announced his intention of placing certain evidence before a grand jury at the Capital, with a view to securing a new indictment against Senator Wheeler. Certain Senators considered this political persecution and, after protracted debate, the Stone appointment was referred back to the Committee.

Again the Judiciary Committee considered. This time Attorney General Stone appeared before them, made a statement and was cross-examined by Senator Walsh of Montana, Attorney for Senator Wheeler. The Attorney General—large, strapping, big—appeared, declared that the new indictment to be sought was of a different nature from that secured in Montana, that he personally took full responsibility for the Department of Justice's action. Again the Committee favorably reported his nomination to the Senate.

Another executive session was held. Then it was voted to act on the appointment in open session. The open session lasted six hours.

Senator Walsh of Montana attacked the nomination because of Mr. Stone's contemplated action against Senator Wheeler. Senator Heflin attacked Mr. Stone because of the Ownbey case. Senator Norris objected to Mr. Stone as "Morgan & Co.'s attorney." Senator Reed of Missouri and Senator Borah declared that they did not approve of the practice of seeking an indictment against a man far from his home, but announced that they would vote for confirmation. Mr. Borah added:

"I want to call the attention of my friend the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Norris] to the fact that in my opinion the Attorney General is one of the most liberal-minded men who has been in the Attorney General's office in a decade. He is not only a man of extraordinary ability but he is a man of liberal mind, and the deepest regret I have in seeing him advance to the Supreme Court bench is that he is leaving the Attorney General's office, where I think he has

been doing magnificent work ever since he has been there."

The upshot of this prolonged consideration was that Mr. Stone was confirmed as an Associate Justice, 71 to 6. The only Senators who voted against him were Heflin and Trammel (Democrats), Norris and Frazier (Insurgent Republicans), Shipstead and Magnus Johnson (Farmer-Laborites). Senators Wheeler and Walsh, both of Montana, asked to be excused from voting. With the exception of Messrs. Norris and Frazier (and Senator LaFollette, now in Florida for his health, but who, it was announced, would have voted against Mr. Stone), the Insurgent Republicans lined up with their Regular colleagues and with the bulk of the Democrats to settle the matter decisively in Mr. Stone's favor.

Following the confirmation, Colonel Ownbey, a septuagenarian, announced:

"I have been denied justice and will never again exercise any rights as an American citizen. I am going back West and get my boy and we will go abroad to live. I hoped the Senate would not place the rights of American citizens in the hands of one who had disregarded them. I could not be happy here now. I don't think in my heart I could be loyal to—" and his voice trailed away.

PROHIBITION

Off-Shore

Attorney General Stone made public statistical data on numbers of foreign vessels engaged in organized liquor smuggling into the U. S.:

British vessels.....	307
Norwegian vessels.....	10
French vessels.....	4
Others.....	11
Total.....	332

As many as 63 of these ships have been known to be off our coast at one time, waiting to transship their cargoes into small boats that usually do the actual smuggling. Most of the foreign vessels lie well out at sea but, under the new liquor treaties permitting seizure of vessels within an hour's sailing distance of the coast, 16 have been seized: 13 British, one Norwegian, one French, one Italian.

ARMY & NAVY

Aero Dynamite

A select Committee of the House was chosen some time ago to investigate the operations of the Air Service (TIME, Jan. 26, AERONAUTICS). Its business was to make a survey sufficiently technical in nature to lead to an adequate legislative program for aeronautics. But, before its work was

done, a great deal of feeling had been aroused. The storm center was Brigadier General William Mitchell, Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service.

He is an advocate of a united Air Service for the Army, the Navy and for all other departments of the Government using aircraft. He based his demand for this on present inefficiency of the Air arm, and on its potential power in war time. On both of these points, there were officers of each service ready to contradict his sweeping statements, which indicted the War and Navy Departments among others, with unresponsive, inbred, damning conservatism.

Then word reached the investigating Committee that General Mitchell, whose rank is only temporary because of his position as Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service, might soon be detailed to other duty, automatically reducing him to his regular rank as Colonel. The cry went up that the War and Navy Departments were threatening officers with this indirect kind of discipline if they testified as to their true opinions. This was denied in official quarters; but, at the same time, Secretary of War Weeks wrote a letter demanding of General Mitchell an explanation of his statements before the Committee. General Mitchell's reply was forthright but not calculated to allay the atmosphere of excitement which had settled over the investigation.

Generally speaking, there are three prohibitions which may prevent a service officer from expressing himself freely in public: First is that he will not make public confidential military or naval information. The Departments set forth with sufficient clarity what information is of this character, and it is taboo on the lips of an officer in public. Second is that he will not make public any information derogatory to the service unless its publication may benefit the service. The limits of this class of information are largely a matter of opinion, but the spirit of the service sets up certain standards which are observed by "an officer and a gentleman." Third is entirely a question of self-interest that may prevent an officer from criticizing his superiors, if only from the natural fear that they, being human, may be prejudiced thereby against his advancement. This class of matter is also in the realm of opinion. Many a devoted officer is willing to sacrifice his personal glory if the result redounds to the advantage of the service.

There is small doubt that General

National Affairs—[Continued]

Mitchell believes he is doing this very (third) thing. Where there is disposition in the service to frown upon General Mitchell's activities, it comes in part from the belief that he is going contrary to the second rule of silence, or that he does not know whereof he speaks.

The main points of General Mitchell's attack are:

❶ There should be a single Air Service for Army and Navy. This, he maintains, is necessary for efficiency and to prevent aeronautics from being slighted. Many officers, especially of the Navy, doubt the wisdom of such a plan, say it is impossible to get the necessary cooperation between a major arm and its auxiliary (the Air force) unless the latter is placed directly under the former.

❷ Appropriations made by Congress for air activities would have been ample if they had been available for use each year in a lump to one Department of the Air. General Mitchell maintains that the inadequacy of the funds has come mainly from their division.

❸ Airplanes are the great aim of future warfare, are able to sink any warship, are not an auxiliary to the other services but a great independent power in themselves. This is the real point of difference between General Mitchell and his opponents. The Navy is prepared to deny that statement vigorously. So is, in a large part, the Army. Whereas General Mitchell declared that in tests made in sinking condemned naval vessels by aircraft, the Navy imposed conditions unnecessarily, almost impossibly difficult, many naval officers have maintained that the tests were far too easy and did not approximate battle conditions.

So the battle waxes and wanes, with little immediate prospect except in the possibilities that it holds of hurting General Mitchell's standing with the War Department. His criticism of other witnesses, including his superiors, was most outspoken, e. g.:

"I believe that there has been woeeful ignorance and, in some cases, plain distortion of facts by some of the witnesses before this committee, tending to confuse the country and Congress.

"If any civil officer should be found guilty of such distortion, he should be impeached, and if a naval or military officer, he should be court-martialed."

Again he was questioned in regard to Brigadier General Hugh A. Drum, who served during the War as Assistant Chief of Staff to General Pershing and Chief of Staff of the First Army, and who is now Assistant Chief of the War Department's Gen-

eral Staff. According to press reports, the questions put to General Mitchell and his replies were:

"General Drum said this country was second in aviation; does that coincide with your view?"

"We are certainly not above fifth. England, Japan, France and Italy are



© Paul Thompson
GENERAL DRUM
Base?

ahead of us and we are falling behind all the time."

"Does General Drum know anything about the Air Service?"

"Nothing whatever."

POLITICAL NOTES

A Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action at Manila during the Spanish War was awarded last week to Rice W. Means, sometime Lieutenant in the First Colorado Infantry. Rice W. Means is now a Republican U. S. Senator from Colorado, elected last fall.

"I am going to try to make the Senate interesting. . . . I am going to make a fight to have everything done in the open and aboveboard. I want no secrecy. I will try to have executive sessions abolished entirely." So spoke Senator-elect Cole L. Blease, ebullient Democrat from South Carolina, as he was looking over Washington, preparatory to taking office on Mar. 4.

The U. S. Embassy in Mexico City stands on ground half of which the U. S. Government "bought" from Edward L. Doheny for the sum of \$1. Across the street from the Em-

bassy, stands the home of Frank Seaver. Last week, the Seavers gave a reception, attended by the city's elect, for Mr. and Mrs. Doheny. According to reports, every one of the U. S. Embassy sent his regrets.

Two Senators measured their stature on the floor of the Senate, comparing the extent to which they were sons of the soil. Quoth Senator Caraway, drawing Democrat from Arkansas:

"I was born and reared in a two-room house with a dirt floor in the front and I don't know what in the back.

"I worked on the farms for \$3 a month and when older I worked as a railroad hand until I was fired for talking more than I worked."

To this Senator Heflin, great spokesman-Democrat from Alabama, made answer:

"Why, when the Senator was just growing I was cutting cotton. Cutting cotton on the farm, and I worked on the farm until I was nineteen years old. I love the farmers and speak for them." Mr. Caraway stuck his hands into his customary pockets and, eyeing the tailored vestments of his opponent, drawled: "Well, the farmers I knew didn't wear long-tailed coats and white vests."

John W. Davis, ex-candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket, became General Counsel of the United Rubber Co. and was elected to its directorate.

In Nebraska, Robert E. Hines, youngest member of the State Legislature, proposed a bill to promote profraternity among the upper classes: annulment of all marriages after three years if no offspring has been born, cases of impotency excepted. The *Chicago Tribune* commented, "The only thing we lack here in America is a law making the immortality of the soul compulsory."

The House paid tribute to two deceased members, father and son, Sydney E. Mudd Sr. and Jr., both of whom represented the same district of Maryland. Representative Frederick N. Zihlman paid the chief tribute saying:

"It is seldom in the annals of the republic that two members, father and son, have left so marked a page in the history of their native state as these two. For more than three decades, the name of Mudd was a household word in the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland."

The senior Mudd represented his district from 1890 to 1892; the junior from 1915 to 1925.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE LEAGUE

More Poppy Talk

More than two months ago (TIME, Nov. 24 et seq.), poppy talk began at Geneva to settle two important points:

1) That the use of opium products for other than medical and scientific purposes is abuse and not legitimate.

2) In order to prevent abuse of these products, it is necessary to exercise control of the production of raw opium in such a manner that there shall be no surplus available for non-medical and non-scientific purposes.

The U. S. Delegation, headed by Representative Stephen G. Porter of Pennsylvania, was bound by a joint resolution of the U. S. Congress not to sign any agreement which did not plainly embody the above two basic principles of the International Opium Conference.

Mr. Porter agreed, under pressure, to extend the time limit for the complete suppression of opium production from 10 to 15 years, but the period was virtually to begin forthwith. Britain would and could not agree. She wanted the period to begin from a time when China had effectively suppressed the excess growth of the opium poppy and so removed the danger of smuggling. In other words, progressive restriction on the cultivation of the poppy was not practical international politics until the smuggling danger had been removed.

India declared that limitation of opium production was an unwarrantable interference with her domestic affairs.

Turkey and Persia declared that it was impossible for their peasants to give up cultivating the poppy until other profitable crops were given them in return.

Many Eastern countries declared that the drug danger was existent only in the Occident, and particularly in the U. S.; that use of opium in the Orient is wide, its abuse rare.

In face of this opposition, the U. S. delegation, last week, quit Geneva, en-trained for Paris en route for Washington, washed its hands of the conference. China followed suit.

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Parliament

Without pomp or panoply, the second session of the present Parliament was opened.

In Canada

Along the cold, snowy streets of Ottawa, all the way from Government

House to the Parliament Buildings, dashed a sleigh, preceded by a troop of lancers, lances erect, pennants snapping in the wind—General Julian H. G. Byng, Baron of Vimy and of Thorpe le Soken, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., M. V. O., Governor-General of Canada, was on his way to open the fourth session of Canada's 14th Dominion Parliament.

As in the Parliament at Westminster (TIME, Dec. 22), the Gentleman



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GENERAL BYNG
He spoke for his King

Usher of the Black Rod was despatched to summon His Majesty's faithful Commons to the Senate, there to hear His Majesty's representative, Governor-General Lord Byng, read the message of His Majesty's Canadian Government from His Majesty's Canadian throne.

Arriving at the entrance to the Commons, Black Rod found the door closed; he struck three times with his rod, demanded to be let in. Inside, the "faithful Commons" went through the usual pantomime of wondering what on earth the noise was about. The Speaker asks if the pleasure of the House is that the doors be opened. The House, enveloped in pseudo-mystery, jokingly gives its assent. A burly sergeant-at-arms is despatched to admit the patient Black Rod and, as he goes, he walks with an almost insolently leisurely gait. The doors are opened and in sweeps Black Rod, proceeds to the Speaker's Chair, executing en route three magnificent bows which wring continuous mirth from the Commons. Black Rod, having arrived in front of the Speaker's Chair, informs the Speaker that "this honorable House" is commanded to attend

His Majesty in the Senate. He departs.

The Speaker, clad in knee-breeches, silk stockings, patent leather shoes complete with large silver buckles and wearing a sweeping black gown and large three-cornered hat, stands up, walks down the steps leading to his Chair and leads the surging Commons to the bar* of the Senate where he listens attentively to the Governor-General's speech from the throne and dutifully raises his hat at each mention of the House of Commons.

Lord Byng, surrounded by equerries, Cabinet Ministers, officers, stands up to read the speech, previously written for him by the Prime Minister. The most important points made last week:

1) That an attempt would be made to obtain Parliamentary sanction for the calling of a Conference between Provincial and Federal governments to amend the British North America Act "with respect to the execution and powers of the Senate and other important particulars."

2) That the desirability of equalizing the railway freight rates will be inquired into.

3) That important ports on the St. Lawrence River and on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard are to be equipped "to enable them to meet all requirements of modern navigation."

4) That a measure would be introduced to enable the Dominion Government to control ocean freight rates.

Julian Hedworth George Byng, only surviving son of the second Earl of Strathford, was born a little more than 62 years ago. At the age of 21, he joined the Royal Hussars, saw service in the Sudan, in the South African War, the Great War, became successively Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier General, Major General, Lieutenant General, General.

During the War, he commanded first the 3rd Cavalry Division; but as soon as trench warfare set in and all hope of using cavalry effectively was lost, he was put in command of the 9th Army Corps and shipped to the Dardanelles. After the failure of that ill-fated expedition, he commanded the 17th Army Corps and afterwards, until 1917, the Canadian Corps. From that moment he became a Canadian hero and it was under his command that the Canadian troops covered themselves with immortal glory at Vimy Ridge. It was mainly because of his great popularity with Canadian soldiers of all ranks and with the people in the great Dominion that

*Brass bar in the Senate which acts as a barrier to remind the Commons that they are not technically allowed on the floor of the upper house.

Foreign News—[Continued]

he was appointed to succeed the Duke of Devonshire, in 1921, as Governor-General of Canada. In 1917, he ceased to be directly in command of the Canadian Corps when he was appointed to command the Third Army.

In 1902, while a colonel of the Royal Hussars, he married Miss Marie Evelyn Moreton, later author of *Barriers* and *Anne of the Marshland*.

Prandial

Last week, U. S. Ambassador and Mrs. Frank B. Kellogg were wine and dined by one notable after another and wine and dined one notable after another in return. Ambassador Myron T. Herrick came over from Paris to stay with the Kelloggs; he too got wine and dined.

The most important and at once the most brilliant of these functions was a dinner given by the Kelloggs in their ambassadorial home (Crewe House) to King George and Queen Mary. To this brilliant function, a long line of lords and ladies was invited—the Londonderrys, the Greys, the Oxfords and Asquiths, the Desboroughs, Lord Cowdray, Lady Leicester, Lord Colebrook, Lady Northcote, Premier and Mrs. Baldwin and Foreign Secretary and Mrs. Chamberlain. Among the Americans present were Ambassador Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. S. Parker Gilbert, Cora, Countess of Strafford, Lady Astor, Frederick Sterling, Counsellor of the U. S. Embassy; Ray Atherton, First Secretary; Boylston A. Beal, special attaché. The men were dressed in court costume, the ladies in expensive gowns.

The banquet over, the King and the other gentlemen stayed to crack the usual jokes and discuss the usual topics over their port and nuts. The King, said to be particularly struck with the youthful appearance of S. Parker Gilbert, Agent General of Reparations, asked him many questions about his work. The ambassadorial host then quoted Barrie, asked: "Shall we join the ladies?"

A feature of the evening was the excellent performance put up by Degroot's six-piece orchestra. Degroot is at present the greatest attraction of the Piccadilly Hotel where he plays in the foyer in the afternoon, in the dining room in the evening and in the ballroom at night. Declared the King: "I have never heard such a feast of music in my life"; the Queen, asked by Degroot if she would command him to play a "number," replied: "It is all so exquisite, I have no preference."

The King was entirely at home. He stood, legs apart, hands behind back, facing the room in front of a roaring fire. For more than an hour he conversed with Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, was

so obviously enjoying himself that he never thought of taking a chair—a fact unfortunate for the other guests, for they were obliged to stand until 11 o'clock, when the royal guests departed.



ISHBEL
She commenced

Editress

Miss Ishbel MacDonald, who so excellently acted as hostess at No. 10 Downing Street for her father during his tenure of the Premiership, commenced, last week, to function as an editress. The periodical for which she is responsible is a weekly, *The Optimist*, called in a sub-title *The National Organ of the Cheerful Giver*. It is being run in the interest of the Margaret MacDonald* and Mary Middleton Baby Clinic. The price is one penny (1d) which is written in this case 1d(onation)—one donation.

In the first issue, Miss Ishbel wrote a leading article about the baby clinic. Other contributors were U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, ex-Lord Chancellor Haldane, General Sir Frederick Maurice, ex-Premier MacDonald. The latter was commissioned by his daughter to write on marriage. He wrote in humorous complaint. "I must obey; yet what can I say on this all-important subject?" and proceeded:

"We make a great mistake when we assume that a happy marriage is one without a hitch or minor squabble from year to year. A marriage without a hitch or two is a dull affair enjoyed only by dull people. The young man and maiden who look forward to a

calm sea voyage for life are, if their expectations be fulfilled, to be of little use to each other. Let us face all the facts and not dream of a drawing-room geniality which is responsible for more disappointments in marriage than anything else. Have it out; don't run to someone on whose lap tears are to be shed and woes poured abundantly, but laugh in the end and make it up without the assistance of relatives and neighbors.

"Perhaps I am getting an old fogey, but I deplore the temptations offered to our young people to indulge in the artificial and glaring pleasures away from their own firesides, and which in the end deprive them of the power to be happy with themselves."

Irish King?

From the Battle of the Boyne to the year of grace is 235 years. During this period, many wise political leaders in Britain have sought to find a solution of the ever-changing Irish problem. To the eternal discredit of Britain, not until the year 1921 was a so-called solution found: the Irish Free State came into being. But this expedient—for it was no more than that—was not the beginning of the end but seemingly the end of the beginning. Ireland is still a most distressful country.

Arrived in the U. S. for a lecture tour James Stephens, famed Irish poet and author.* He was once an ardent Sinn Féinist but, in the advent of the Free State, he supported the act which conferred upon his native land "dominion status" in the British Commonwealth of Nations. Now, like many other Free State enthusiasts, his ardor has cooled; he believes that the Irish question has not yet been answered. He therefore observed and suggested:

"You know the oldest monarchy of all is Irish. Once there were four kingdoms.† These are all gone with the exception of Ireland, and it is a pity that the oldest monarchy should die.

"If Ireland does decide upon a monarchy, she might elect to have an English King and be part of a dual monarchy. Or she might ask one of the

*Author of: *The Crook of Gold*, *Here Are Ladies*, *The Charwoman's Daughter*, *Songs from the Clay*, *The Demi-Gods*, *Reincarnation*, *Ordre*, *In the Land of Youth*.

†England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the four kingdoms of the British Isles, existed side by side at the time of the Norman Conquest (1066). In 1169, Henry II forced Wales to acknowledge his suzerainty and Edward I (1272-1307) completed the conquest of that kingdom. When Eleanor, his Queen, gave birth to a son in Carnarvon, a Welsh town, he was presented to the Welsh as a native prince "who could speak no English." Later he was styled "Prince of Wales," and the title has persisted.

*The late Mrs. Ramsey MacDonald.

Foreign News—[Continued]

English princes to renounce his allegiance and be her King. Or even some lad of the name of O'Brien or O'Neill might wear the Irish crown.

"The Irish King might even be a Spaniard. There is the Duke of Tetuan, for instance. He is The O'Neill, a descendant of the great O'Neill who fled to the Continent with the flight of the Wild Geese,* if you will recall your history. Irishmen then settled in Spain and France and Austria, and some of them became great soldiers, and their descendants, genealogically at least, we consider Irish.

"It might be one of these whom we would invite to be King; but the simplest way would be a dual monarchy rather than have some one whom we don't know and who doesn't know anything about us and who would in reality be an expatriate."

Then, said he of:

Republicans. "Nearly half the elected membership of the Dail is Republican. Of about 100 members, perhaps 48 are Republican. But they will not take the oath, and so they do not sit. This is very unfortunate, for there is no opposition (and perhaps in Ireland, particularly) where there is no opposition there is no Government."

Irish Women. "They all have the vote, but they are dividing pretty much as the men. In all that Ireland has gone through, they have been as important as the men and on many occasions more important. They have kept the men going."

Irish Literature. "In no country where there is action is thought found. When a Nation is fighting, it is doing nothing else. And, after they have put their backs into it, they want to sit down and lick their wounds."

"Great Art cannot spring out of war, at least not then. The children will do it. They are hearing their fathers and their grandfathers speak of the trials and the dangers and the heroics and the horrors of war. They are growing up in an endless story-telling of war, and out of it will come the Art of the future."

Tit for Tat

The Legislative Assembly at Delhi, capital of India, passed by 49 to 41 votes a bill proposing reciprocal treatment for the U. S. and the British Colonies which consider Indians as inferior race.

*The well-known "Flight of the Earls" which took place in 1607, while James V was reducing Ireland to submission. The Earls of Tyrone (Hugh O'Neill) and Tyrconnell, the two most powerful men in Ireland, leaders of the resistance, fled Ireland with their wives, children and retainers, thus marking the doom of the Celtic cause.

FRANCE

"Friendly Offer"

From Chancellor of the Exchequer Winston Churchill, in London, Finance Minister Etienne Clementel received a letter relative to the War debt of more than \$3,000,000,000 owed by France to Britain.

Mr. Churchill said that His Majesty's Government desired only to collect from the Continent a sum sufficient to liquidate the British debt to the U. S. He said that a definite sum must be paid by France "from her own national resources, fixed with due regard to her relative wealth and taxpaying capacity . . . without reference to reparations."

He suggested that a fixed amount be paid annually and that a further amount be paid on a percentage basis from the German payments received through the Experts Plan.

The letter concluded:

It would, of course, be understood first that all counter-claims by France against Great Britain would be superseded and, secondly, that if and when payments derived by Great Britain from European War debts and reparations were sufficient to provide for the full discharge of British obligations toward the United States over the full period of such obligations, including payments already made, any surplus would be used to diminish the burden resting upon Great Britain's Allies.

His Majesty's Government entertains the hope that, if the French Government were prepared to make proposals on the lines here suggested, a settlement satisfactory to both countries might be reached.

Finance Minister Clementel said it was a friendly offer and would receive the close and careful consideration of the Government, though definite action was not envisaged for some weeks. It was considered highly probable that Premier Herriot and M. Clementel would hie them to London for a conference before the matter should be put up to Parliament.

Under the terms suggested, France would probably be required to pay something under a billion dollars to Britain instead of the three billions owing.

The advantages to Britain are not at all clear but, as regards the U. S., the settlement of the Anglo-French debt question will permit France to say exactly what can be done to pay off her U. S. obligations. The rate of payment, if Mr. Churchill's famous *pari passu* declaration (TIME, Dec. 22) is adhered to, will not, to begin with, exceed the rate at which France is repaying her British debt.

Crime de Charité

In France, *mère des armes, des arts et des lois*, at Paris, *ville lumière, cité des passions*, Mlle. Stanislaw Uminska, beautiful young Polish actress,

stood trial for the killing of her fiancé, Jean Zysnowsky, Polish author.

Over night, the trial became a *cause célèbre*. Newspapers devoted many long columns of what they almost unanimously called a *crime de charité*. Newsboys ran madly along the boulevards bawling out last-minute news of the proceedings. The kiosks were besieged by excited crowds loudly demanding the latest edition of the *Intransigeant* or some other afternoon newspaper. In the hot cafés, where *garçons* scurried hither and thither with the large trays groaning under the weight of *amer-picon, bocks and grogs américains*, men discussed the trial in an undertone, sad, strained expressions on their faces.

Across the river, in front of the Palais de Justice, a dense crowd waited in the cold for the scraps of news flung to them ever and anon by devious persons. Inside, Maître Donal Guigue, Public Prosecutor, demanded the death sentence. Nobody had the right to kill, he said. But his heart was not behind his words; he was reciting a mere formality. To Maître Henri Robert, defending lawyer, he confided: "I envy you your job. Would I were standing in your place. This case is one in which the Public Prosecutor's rôle is not that of a sympathetic figure."

Silence reigned and yet gave way to greater silence as M. Henri Robert called the 23-year-old defendant to testify. She was not put into the prisoner's dock, but sat on a special seat in the centre of the court room. She stood up, a slim, neat figure dressed in black from hat to shoes, her delicate, pretty, pale face appearing as fine chalk contrasted with charcoal. Under a searching cross-examination in a sympathetically inclined court where men and women sat silent with tears streaming from their eyes, she told her story: She and the young author fell in love, became engaged. The future threw wide its arms to receive them in happiness. She was successful, he was successful. Then came a tragic day when her fiancé learned that he was suffering from incurable cancer and tuberculosis. All that was in Poland.

Polish doctors advised radium treatment, said he would have to go to Paris for it. She threw up her work to accompany her sweetheart to the French capital; she nursed him tenderly; she gave her own blood in a transfusion operation. It was all to no purpose; he grew worse and worse.

The young man began to beg her to kill him and so mercifully end his suffering. He suggested that she should shoot him through the mouth. At first she refused and then, one night, "Suddenly I felt I must obey," she said in a soft, low voice

Foreign News—[Continued]

that sounded throughout the court with dread distinctness. Her lover had said to her: "When you realize that all hope is gone, then for pity's sake save me unnecessary suffering. Shoot me in the mouth; that's the best place." She took a pistol, held the muzzle close to her lover's lips, turned away her head, fired.

Maitre Henri Robert asked the jury to acquit "the young stranger here and to give an answer without leaving this courtroom and this child."

The jury did. Unanimously, and without rising, the jury instructed the foreman to say "Not guilty!"

Advice

General Taufflieb, Sénateur for Alsace, imparted a few words of advice to his fellow countrymen. Le Sénateur urged Frenchmen to remember three things about Americans when discussing the debt question:

"1) Americans do not mix business with sentiment. They do not admit that balance sheets can be established with blood and ink, that a balance can be established between ledger columns with, on the one hand, gold ingots and, on the other hand, corpses.

"2) Of all sentimental manifestations there is none which is more alien to the American spirit than self-pity. This virile people hates whining.

"3) Americans are too deeply inspired by the feeling of independence to allow anybody to dictate the manner in which they should show generosity. There is everything to gain by letting them choose themselves what they shall do. Cyranos was rather like that."

He perorated:

"It is useless to hold forth now concerning the moral character of our obligations. American business men will only listen to us on commercial grounds. Let us speak of them as men of affairs. Above all, do not let us appear to be trying to conjure away any part of our debt or to be trying to tie their hands."

SPAIN

Captured

Recent events in Spanish Morocco were far from reassuring for the Spaniards. For long, the Spanish have had the support of Raisuli,* so-called

* Raisuli's name was first internationally known when he kidnapped Perdicaris, U. S. citizen, and his stepson, a British subject, from their summer house in Tangier, held them for ransom—an event which inspired U. S. Secretary of State John Hay's famed telegram: "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead." Perdicaris and his stepson were eventually freed, but not until Raisuli's ransom and terms had been met.

"famed Moroccan bandit," but a fortnight ago. . . .

Raisuli, bloated like a balloon, suffering agony from dropsy in the legs, lay amid rich carpets and cushions on the floor of his palace stronghold in the mountains near Tazreut. Heavy fighting had been going on outside, but now all was quiet. Suddenly, there was the trampling of many feet and into the room swept some Moorish officers of Sultan Muhammad, otherwise

rough mountainous district in the interior of the Spanish Moroccan zone. Allegedly, he is to stand trial for court martial for high treason. The verdict is already known, as is the sentence: Raisuli is not to be executed, for he is a descendant of the Prophet and must not be killed; he is to be condemned to reside for the remainder of his life within the four walls of Abd-el-Krim's palace at Ait Hamara.

It was easier to order Raisuli's removal than to accomplish it, however. No mule and no prancing Arab steed could be found strong enough to support his grotesque corpulence and a special litter had to be constructed to bear his great weight. A strange cavalcade left Tazreut. First, marched 20 fierce Rifian guards, armed hip and thigh. Second, came a huge, ill-fashioned sedan chair, supported at each corner by a pole and carried by 16 husky men. Inside the sedan box was Raisuli, reclining on soft carpets and magnificent cushions. Over his paunchy, shapeless face he wore a turban; under it, his little black eyes rolled and blazed alternately in pain and fury. His black-dyed beard was partially hidden in the soft, white woolen garments which swathed his bloated body. Third, came four of Raisuli's favorite wives, perched on Spanish mules and attended by three armed and terrifying Negro eunuchs.

At one point of the journey, an intrepid journalist forced an interview.

"Why do you come to me?" blazed Raisuli. "I have said I did not wish to see any one. I want nothing but to die."

"I want to know if you have a message for the outside world."

"The outside world can forget Raisuli," he roared. "Raisuli wishes to forget the outside world. I have asked to die and I want to die. Raisuli will never be a prisoner where Raisuli reigned as lord. Let them kill me at once. They have taken my horse and my saddle. Let them take my body, too. The prophet awaits me in Heaven."

"Spain abandoned you, is that not so?"

"Spain. Do not say that word to me," he exploded. "The Lord of the Mountains served Spain once. The Lord of the Mountains is a prisoner. Who are these strangers who come to taunt Raisuli? Let me tear out my beard and die."

Thus was Mulay Hamed, a Ben Solomon Ben Raisuli, a man who had defied emperors, kings and republics, reduced to impotence; and the consequences of his fall may be fatal to Spanish rule.



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RAISULI

The Prophet awaits him

Abd-el-Krim, Moorish rebel against the Spaniards and Moroccan Sultan Mulay Yusef. These officers commanded Raisuli to surrender, informed him that his life would be spared if he did Abd-el-Krim's bidding.

Raisuli surrendered, ordered his 16-year-old son and his nephew, Mulai, to proceed to Sheshuan and surrender themselves to the brother of the great Moorish rebel of the Rif country. He signed a letter addressed to Abd-el-Krim himself, stating that, if illness had not prevented him, he would have presented himself in person. Only a short time before, he had written rudely to the same person in answer to a demand for surrender, telling the Rif leader in Arabic vernacular to go and eat coke; but circumstances alter cases, and Raisuli went so far to the other extreme as to offer his youngest daughter in marriage to Abd who, apparently, accepted the offer.

But Raisuli, Lord of the Mountains, as he was called, was not to get off so easily. Abd ordered him and his family transferred to the Rif country, the

Foreign News—[Continued]

ITALY

Able

The Italian Government quieted rumor by officially announcing the appointment of Commendatore* Giacomo de Martino, Italian Ambassador to Japan, to represent His Majesty King Vittorio Emanuele III at Washington in place of Prince Gelasio Gaetani, resigned. The latter returns to Rome to do what a long line of kings, emperors, popes, dukes, nobles could not do—drain the great Pontine marshes near Rome.

The new Italian Ambassador to Washington comes from a family which, for eight generations, has been in the diplomatic service of Naples and Italy. His grandfather was the last Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Naples and his father died in Tokyo, where he was Italy's accredited Ambassador.

The story is told of his father's being suddenly ousted from the Italian Legation at Peking by a new Government at Rome because his policies did not please the new Administration. De Martino *papa*, forced to earn his living in the Orient, where he had had long experience, did so by writing for U. S. newspapers.

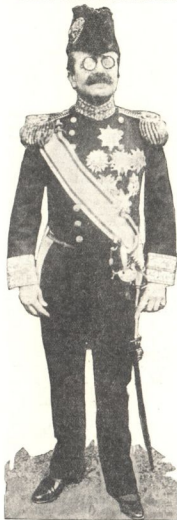
Coming from so long a line of diplomats, small is the wonder that Signor de Martino is able. He was born just over 56 years ago, was sent to school in England as a small boy, learned the English language perfectly and still speaks it without a trace of foreign accent. At the age of 23, he joined the Diplomatic Corps. Fifteen years later, he was First Secretary of Legation at Cairo and, in 1910, was promoted Italy's Minister Plenipotentiary and Diplomatic Agent at the same place. It was in this latter capacity that he became a warm and trusted friend of the late Field Marshal Lord Kitchener.

In 1912, after Italy had successfully upheld against the Turk the annexation of its North African Province of Tripoli, Signor de Martino was transferred to the Sublime Porte (Constantinople), where he remained until Italy joined the War, in 1915, on the side of the Entente Powers.

During the War, he was principal Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, an important position which kept him constantly in touch with virtually all the Entente political leaders. After the Armistice, he was one of Italy's chief representatives at the epoch-making Versailles Conference. Then fell to

him probably his most difficult diplomatic mission: he was appointed Ambassador to Germany.

His sister married the German Count



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THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR
Brilliant, devoted, able

Albert von Quadt, onetime Chargé d'Affaires of the German Embassy at Washington*; thus, on that score alone, De Martino was well known in the Teuton *grand monde*. He had, from August, 1914, until Italy entered the War in 1915, constantly, loudly and

*Count Albert von Quadt was in charge of the German Embassy pending the arrival of the Ambassador, Baron Speck von Sternberg. The Von Quadts were formerly a minor ruling family of one of the German States; thus it came about that the Countess, de Martino's sister, who had no official connection with the Embassy, out-ranked the Ambassadors at social and diplomatic functions. The matter was settled by withdrawing Count von Quadt.

successfully counseled Italy to abandon the Triple Alliance and join the Triple Entente. On this account, too, he was well known in Germany—and well hated. His position called, it was said, for the utmost "dignity, tact, patience and firmness", all of which qualities he showed superlatively.

After a few months, he was transferred to be Ambassador to the Court of St. James's in London; but, on account of his differences with the then Premier Lloyd George, his Government moved him on to his father's old post at Tokyo, whence he comes to the U. S. after several years of brilliant and devoted service in Japan.

Income Tax Publicity

Last week, the Italian Treasury published a list of income taxpayers and the incomes on which they pay taxes. The yowl that went up was commensurate with that which was heard in the U. S. last October (TIME Nov. 3).

The largest income was one of 3,000,000 lire (about \$150,000), on which a rubber manufacturer paid tribute to the Treasury. Surgeons have the largest incomes among the professional classes; lawyers, composers and notaries average second; dentists and cinema actors come third; novelists, vaudeville artists and physicians, architects and sculptors come next in decreasing order.

GERMANY

The Scandals

All the big and little guns of the German press roared throughout the past week as they spewed forth volleys of lively comment, acrimonious insults, protests and denials in connection with Germany's two inordinate financial sensations.

Ruhr Credits.* The massed artillery of the Socialists bombarded the Government in a vigorous attempt to force it to explain why some hundreds of millions of gold marks had been paid to the Ruhr industrialists during the time of passive resistance to the French occupation, and why this money was paid over to them without the sanction of the Reichstag.

Monarchist batteries replied fiercely that the Socialists knew that the amounts were being paid in 1923 and accused them of seeking to cloud over the Barmat scandal (see under) in which they are hopelessly implicated. Moreover, it was declared that the Government was entitled to make

*Commendatore is the equivalent of the British order of knighthood, a title which is even more abused in Italy than in Britain, a large percentage of the male adult population being commendatori.

*The amount involved varied with different reports between \$175,000,000 and \$300,000,000.

Foreign News—[Continued]

these payments without reference to the Reichstag by virtue of special emergency legislation.

Communiqués prophesied that the Government* howitzers would set up their belching chorus of explanation any day, but the day was continually postponed. It was supposed that defense would be offered on the basis that the Government had to indemnify the industrialists for their losses in order to prevent the secession of the Ruhr and Rhineland from Germany. Eventually the Government will ask the Reichstag to give its *ex-post facto* agreement to the disbursed credits.

Barmat Scandal. For long it has been the practice of the German Government departments to invest their idle funds. Under the Bauer (Socialist) régime (June, 1919—Mar., 1920), the Ministry of Posts, which always has the largest cash reserves, invested through the firm of Barmat Brothers and other financial agents a large sum. The Government received in return questionable securities.

A few months ago, the Barmat Brothers failed; the Government lost about \$15,000,000 and the Prussian State Bank several more millions. The Reichstag and the Prussian Diet formed each a commission to inquire into the affairs of the Barmat Brothers.

The first step to be taken was the arrest of the four brothers Barmat. Preliminary investigations showed that wholesale corruption involving several prominent Socialists had been practiced. Monarchist guns barked their medley of jubilation. The *Lokal Anzeiger* printed a letter which clearly revealed the painful fact that ex-Chancellor Bauer had accepted money from the Barmats. The Socialist Party forced Bauer to resign from the Reichstag—but nothing it could do could temper the cracking shrapnel that spat its hate on every side. Dr. Anton Höfle, ex-Minister of Posts, resigned temporarily from the Reichstag and his trial was rumored; for, although he was not accused of profiting financially, it remained a fact that the Barmat transactions were approved by him. Other revelations implicating Socialists were threatened.

Dangerous

In the Republic of Germany, it is dangerous for a Republican to attack

a Monarchist. It may land him in jail for a long period or cost him a lot of money in fines. A Monarchist, however, may attack a Republican with impunity or, at worst, get a few days' sentence with the option of a small fine.

The reason for this state of affairs is that most of the legal luminaries are Monarchists, who held most of the good jobs in the Kaisers' days—a fact which explains the intellectual superiority of the Monarchist over the anti-Monarchist Parties.

Recently, Republican Judge Kroner, referring to the Ebert libel suit (*TIME*, Jan. 5), said a ruling of Monarchist Judge Bewersdorff was "malignant, vulgar, cowardly and impudent." The latter did not take these hard words kindly and was prompt to institute legal proceedings against his Republican colleague.

Last week, the case was tried before a Monarchist Judge, who had previously declared that Judge Kroner deserved to be jailed. The case could have but one ending and that ending it had: Judge Kroner was found guilty, was fined 3,000 marks (about \$750)—half his yearly salary. He could, as an alternative, go to jail for 50 days.

HUNGARY

Magnates

Premier Count Stephen Bethlen prepared a bill for the reestablishment of the House of Magnates (equivalent of British House of Lords). This new House of Magnates* would differ from the old hereditary legislative chamber. It would consist only of 250 members and only members of the House of Habsburg would have hereditary seats, 36 would be elected (presumably for life) by the Magnate or aristocratic class; the remainder by religious, agricultural, financial, commercial and industrial bodies. In effect, it would be a Senate rather than a House of Aristocrats.

NEPAL

Slavery Abolished

By order of His Majesty Maharajadhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shumshere Jung (Maharaja of Nepal) all slavery within the Kingdom is to cease at an early date soon to be fixed.

In a speech lasting two hours (the speech took place on Dec. 3 but was

*The last House of Magnates, together with the House of Commons, was abolished in 1918 by President Count Michael Karolyi, who erected in its place the present National Assembly.

telegraphed from India only last week), the Maharaja said that the Government would assist in the suppression of slavery by buying slaves from those owners who were inclined to sell and immediately liberating them. He reminded his people, however, that complete elimination of the traffic would have to be effected at an early date. The sum of about \$425,000 had been allotted by the Government, he said, for the purpose of buying slaves.*

The Maharaja quoted a painful instance of slavery:

"A mother, a slave, had given birth to seven children, and her master, despite her protests and tearful prayers, had already disposed of one daughter and four sons by sale. The woman, in her petition, wrote that the bitter lament of her children at thus being forced to separate from their mother sent a pang through her heart more acute than any she had ever suffered.

"When, to her dismay, the hard-hearted master arranged to take away the baby slave that still was suckling at her breast, her endurance was broken down completely. She supplicated and prayed, as parents pray, as you and I pray, to the gods on high when the dearest of our children lies in the clutches of grim death—to her master, arbiter of her destiny and, to her, as omnipotent in this crisis as fell Death himself, but all to no purpose.

"His adamant heart did not melt. The master completed the transaction."

Nepal is about the size of Florida, contains about 5,500,000 people and is an entirely independent country on the north frontier of the Indian Empire.

The Maharaja is not a despot, as has been circulated in the daily press. The Government is in the hands of a military oligarchy, but all political power is in the hands of a Prime Minister and that office appears to be hereditary in the family of His Highness Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, the present Premier.

Nepal is famed as the home of the equally famed Gurkha soldiers, said to be the greatest fighters in the world. They helped the British during the Indian mutiny (1857) and again in the World War, when they fought side by side with the Canadian Highlanders and the British Guards. A feature of their equipment was the kukri—a small double-edged, curved knife. According to tradition, the kukri must be drawn only to be wet with human blood. Thus, when the Gurkhas drew their kukris to show them that their British comrades, they always nicked themselves and allowed a few drops of blood to drip on to the knife before returning it to its scabbard.

*In Nepal, there are 51,419 slaves and 15,719 slave-owners.

*The present (Luther) Government is not directly implicated; but, as the scandal has become a first-rate political fight between the Socialists and the anti-Socialists, as the Government is logically bound to explain its predecessor's actions and as Foreign Minister Stresemann was Chancellor at the time, the present Government is certainly interested.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Puzzles of 1925. It is herewith advanced as a possible topic for debate that, of all the prominent entertainers, Elsie Janis is surest of herself. One could forgive her this if she were surer of her show. She knows that she is good; if she knew how bad her helpers were, she might arrange for alterations.

First, she should alter the stuff that Jimmy Hussey has to do. Thin and strikingly Semitic for an Irish youth (which he really is), he has a way of making you laugh. His present lines and lyrics prove his skill; you laugh anyway. Cortez and Peggy dance, and have danced better. There is a jazz band that plays long and loudly. Two or three seasons ago, this was a good novelty.

Miss Janis spiked her own most powerful gun on the opening evening by omitting imitations. This seemed bad showmanship. Everyone expects imitations of Elsie Janis. Some one must have told her, "Be yourself, Elsie; beware of imitations." Consequently, she sang in American, English and French; danced a bit and wore male evening clothes.

Elsie to the contrary, *Puzzles* makes a pretty meagre evening.

• • •

The Undercurrent. Harry Beresford will be remembered in many cities as the incomparable "Old Soak." He will be remembered in Manhattan, very briefly no doubt, as the redeeming feature of a ragged entertainment called *The Undercurrent*. He plays the part of an irascible old mine owner who won't increase his miners' wages, refuses to let his daughter marry the man she loves. A little past the middle of the play, he is hit on the head in a taxi smash. He suddenly changes places—mentally—with the miners and the girl. Coming out of this strange cerebral revolution, his nature shifts. The miners get their money and the girl her man. The play is not recommended.

• • •

Don't Bother Mother. Rather a good title, this. Rather a good cast, too, was assembled. Decidedly a terrible show, the audience thought. In plot, it was one of those domestic comedies. The appearance was for special matinees. The idea was to establish it in an evening theatre if it made a hit.

• • •

She Had to Know. Behind this somewhat enigmatic nameplate stands the structure of a highly entertaining comedy. Within the structure, stands a delightful personality—Grace George, vigorously assisted by the staccato Bruce

McRae. Taken as a whole property, *She Had to Know* is one of the most attractive of current theatrical investments.

The play, too, should be fashionable. It is possible to miss the first act com-



Mr. McRAE
Perhaps

pletely and enjoy the rest. In fact, this course may be recommended. For, through this first act, the lovely heroine is finding out that so pure has been her life that men are not attracted to her physically. When this is firmly fixed in her mind, the amusement opens. She naturally has to disprove the theory. She is unexpectedly kissed in the course of her experiments; unexpectedly her husband sees the kiss. Trouble.

Although Miss George's performance is one of the most expertly irresistible of the season, almost an equal credit must go to Bruce McRae. He is, perhaps, the champion leading male of our theatre. Never did his intensive enthusiasm, his rapidity of speech and his pleasant personality better fit a rôle.

• • •

Episode. Gilbert Emery is a tall individual whose clothes and accent flap about in a manner broadly British. His real name is Emery Pottle and he attended Amherst College. Later, he was a teacher, wrote short stories. There followed War pages—pages bright for him—and finally peace. His stories did not sell. One day Jane Cowl wondered if he ever had been an actor. No, but he'd try it. And he did—with indifferent success. Presently, Mr. Emery turned his hand to playwriting. Writer of *The Hero and Tarnish*, actor in other

plays, he has finally consolidated. With some regret, it must be stated, neither his best acting nor his best writing have gone into *Episode*.

He set three people on the stage—husband, wife, lover. He caused the husband to discover the truth of the triangle. He favored the wife with a justification. He made both the men look rather foolish. He had the sound sincerity to make the wife turn them both down.

The justification is not novel. Her husband was older and very rich. He had forgotten all his poetry.

Mr. Emery played the lover with snatches of success and patches of poverty. The same inconsistency of performance marred the husband in the hands of William Courtleigh, Kathleen Macdonnell made of the lady all that a playwright could expect.

Not the least interesting feature of the entertainment was its technical construction. With the unities of time, place and action perfectly preserved, it would have appealed to the Greeks. Whether it will appeal to the Poles, the Germans, the Jews and the Turks—in short, the Americans—is problematical.

MUSIC

Guns, Ghosts

In Manhattan, an audience assembled to bid farewell to Igor Stravinsky, famed Russian composer, to greet Willem Mengelberg, Dutch conductor.

Mengelberg, having ended his season last year with Tchaikowsky's 1812 Overture and the *Nutcracker Suite*, began his new season with the same pieces in the manner of a man who, interrupted, sternly repeats himself. The overture which Tchaikowsky composed to celebrate the repulse of the Napoleonic invasion of Russia, scoring it for such instrumental auxiliaries as a brass band, church bells, cannon shot and the like, was rousing rendered by the New York Philharmonic. At the climax, a brass band of eleven players rose to their feet behind the regular Philharmonic men, added their jubilant blare to the strains of the onetime (Imperial) national anthem of Russia which composes the finale. Like musketry came the applause.

Stravinsky seated himself at the piano, played for the first time in Manhattan his *Concerto for Piano and Wind Orchestra*. "It is," he had explained beforehand to pressmen, "quite in the style of the 17th Century." With amazing virtuosity, his quick fingers manipulated cacophonies; from the tumbled wrack of sound arose the chilled phantoms of dead melodies, smelling still of death—wraiths of Handel, Liszt, Bach,

Schumann—jerked on the wires of that thundergod of ghosts, Stravinsky.

So far the composer has allowed no one else to play the work in public. Listeners were astounded; critics were baffled. Said Critic Olin Downes (*The New York Times*): "An amazing and electrifying development." Said Critic Lawrence Gilman (*The New York Herald-Tribune*): "The communings of a slightly inebriated Bach."

All-American

Signor Fortune Gallo, famed director of the San Carlo Opera Company, last week sent out a letter to music clubs, to critics, to concert managers. "I," said Fortune Gallo, "have announced my willingness to form an All-American Opera Company for the presentation of the works of American composers in English, next season . . . The first opera will be the new American opera *Alglagla* . . . by composer Frank de Leone [Akron, Ohio]. . . . The company will comprise not less than 50 persons. . . . No money will be spared." To the East, to the West, said Signor Gallo, his opera company would go, tour 100 cities (not yet booked) east of the Rockies, perhaps go farther west. The project is being backed by the National Federation of Music Clubs.

In such a small voice are mighty schemes made known. This All-American company may serve U. S. opera as the innumerable little municipal opera houses of Europe have served Italian, French, German opera—making it familiar to the people outside great metropolises, giving unknown composers, singers, a hearing. It will do this if Fortune again goes where Gallo goes.

Dark and stubby as a bottle of *vino pastoso* is Gallo. When he came to the U. S. from Italy, he worked in Manhattan, solaced his leisure tooting in a small brass band. Evening after evening the bandmen practiced, their cheeks became sturdy to expel much wind, their fingers nimble to run upon the stops. "We will go on tour," they said. Gallo booked the tour. The band reached California. There, stranded on the golden shore had flopped an Italian opera company. Creditors were calling for the scenery, waiting at the stage door for the piano. Gallo took charge, christened the floundering company the San Carlo, sent it also on tour. Every year for 15 years that company, under Gallo's direction, has toured the U. S.

The San Carlo will continue its career as before, though it is likely that some of the U. S. singers will be transferred to the new organization. Most famed of these are Alice Gentile, whose home is in Seattle, Anna Fitzni (Chicago), Bianca Sa-

roya (Philadelphia), Gilda Marcelle (Buffalo), Freda Werlein (New Orleans), Bernice Shaker (Manhattan).

By rapidly increasing his fortune, Gallo has confounded those who declare that no company can give grand opera in the U. S. at \$3 a ticket and avoid bankruptcy (*TIME*, Oct. 1, 1923). He has kept other irons simmering.



FORTUNE GALLO

"No money will be spared!"

He managed an unsuccessful English light-opera company, built around De Wolf Hopper; he managed the eternal Eleonora Duse in her last U. S. tour; the incomparable Anna Pavlowa has been under his direction. Next year, he will manage the Manhattan Police Band.

Taylor

Last week, in Manhattan, the New York Chamber Music Society gave a concert, played a new composition written for it—*Portrait of a Lady* by Composer Deems Taylor, scored for two violins, viola, cello, double bass, flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, French horn, piano. In the audience, reporting the evening's entertainment for *The New York World*, sat Critic Deems Taylor, listened while the likeness of his lovely lady took on shape and color in the bodiless air. Wrote he: "As one of Mr. Taylor's warmest admirers, we had looked forward with considerable interest to hearing his new work. . . . We rather liked one or two of his ideas, but his handling of them struck us as rather fumbling and inadequate. . . . The audience, probably composed of the composer's relatives, greeted the piece with what seemed to us highly disproportionate cordiality." Critic Taylor's confrères were less rigorous in their estimate of the composition of Composer Taylor. They, in their writings next day, used brave words:

"Rich" (*The New York Times*); "Vivid" (*The New York Herald-Tribune*); "Delicate" (*The New York American*); "Tender" (*The New York Telegram-Evening Mail*); "Attractive" (*The New York Evening World*).

CINEMA

The New Pictures

The Lost World. The brontosaurus is usually a static creature. Propped on rods and wire, he observes the world with a stolid papier-mâché curiosity from the floor of some museum. He is observed with awe and agitation by the restless seekers after cultural novelties. Now at last has the brontosaurus come to life. He is abroad in his native state, awkward, menacing and gigantically saurian. He can be viewed by the restless seekers after stimulation. In short, he is in the cinema.

The film (from Conan Doyle's tale) is unimportant in narrative. An English youth would like to marry. His girl tells him he must do big things. Eventually, they migrate to South America on the trail of prehistories. Out come the brontosauri and Bull Montana as an ape man; the fun starts. Later, one of the beasts runs loose in the streets of Liverpool. Just how it is all done, only the camera man knows. It will repay inspection.

The Great Divide. you will recall, was one of the first men-are-men dramas and created exceptional excitement in its day under the interpretative treatment of Henry Miller. Currently, it only goes to prove that the world does move and that almost any plot can be boiled to the bone in the cinema. There is a desert, a strong husband, a capturing villain and a subtitle that reads: "You bought me with a handful of nuggets, and then you drove me before you across the desert like a beast." This from the play.

Chu Chin Chow. Morris Gest delivered this spectacle several years ago. London luxuriated in it for endless performances. It was a big sheik adventure with lots of girls and a minor supply of costumes. The picturesque Oriental attributes of the story—caves and palaces and deserts—are naturally big medicine for the cinema. Betty Blythe, the slave girl, puts her heart into the thing, as well as her hips and shoulders. The picture is a pretty good imitation.

Coming Through. Thomas Meighan is, as usual, quiet and strong, kindly and brave. He is the mine superintendent who averts the strike and hurls Wallace Beery (villain) off the scaffolding. Lila Lee is also implicated as his wife. As a careful copy of the usual Meighan formula, the film will no doubt prosper.

BOOKS

Death's Head*

Herr Kellerman Sees Starred Lips in the Gloom

The Story. Frau Dora Von Doenhoff, to relieve the boredom of the fourth winter of the War, was giving a party. Fine was the company: General von ("Bloody") Hecht-Battenberg; Captain "Steam Roller" Falk, who the day before had used his knife adeptly in a Flemish trench, as he would again day after tomorrow; Otto von Battenberg, the General's dashing son; Excellencies, officers, war millionaires, even—it was whispered—a Royal Personage. Pretty women who had kissed many gallant field-coats good-by at dawn in the Koennigsplatzstrasse depot kissed again now while music played and guests ate caviar, salmon, goose-legs, roast-beef (God knew where Dora got it all). Outside the reveling house stood a shadow; at the window pressed a face like a wrinkled mask, no bigger than a fist and brilliant blue.

What did he want, the blue-faced shadow? He was waiting for the Herr General. He wanted to ask the Herr General where his son was buried who had fallen nearly four years ago at Quatre Vents . . .

One did not speak to the General of Quatre Vents. It displeased him to remember that fiasco. The Hill of Quatre Vents, a cemetery twelve stories high, twice taken by the Germans, twice by the French. Long-necked, greedy birds nested on its top. For six days, the General's soldiers had held it. On the fourth, he had hoped . . . on the fifth, he was undecided . . . on the sixth, he ordered a final counter-attack. All night, from his headquarters, he saw rockets go up, lift clustres of flame—help!—die hopelessly away. The episode had not helped his prestige.

Light streamed from the merry Dora's; down the street, lanterns shone about a dead horse. Shadows surrounded the carcass, soldiers and women with knives. They carved it up, wrapped the bloody meat in

scraps of paper. On the corner stood an automobile with the insignia of the Red Cross. A stretcher glided through the circle of light.

The party ended; cars drew up, hissed away into the sleeping city, their "Mars Whistles" screaming. The General took his leave; the blue-masked shadow, afraid, scrambled off . . .

A few months later, it was the ninth of November, 1919. Where was the company that was so gay at Frau Doenhoff's? Gone, overtaken, scattered, disordered. The Army had surrendered. The red flag waved over Berlin. General von Hecht-Battenberg sat in a cold room staring with wide-open eyes at the wall. He saw visions of the intervening months; strikes, corpses, barricades; the sharp wax face of the Royal Personage peering from a railway-carriage as he was about to make his escape, with seven trunks, to the border; women screaming in the Lindenstrasse; Falk, a leering cadaver. Once more there rose before him a blue face, fist-size, pressed to the window-pane; the despairing signals of Quatre Vents. In vain those signals; in vain fire, hardship, terror, death. Bloody Hecht was stiff in his chair; the wide eyes were glazed.

The Significance. This novel, excellently translated from the German by Caroline V. Kerr, wears on its dust-jacket a death's head—the same sardonic presentment that presses at the shoulder of every one of the many persons that hurry through its pages, the same that almost visibly intruded itself, the author implies, in every factory, pothouse, bureau, drawing room of Berlin in the last year of the War. The book is a kind of apocalyptic history as, in a larger way, was Thomas Carlyle's *French Revolution*. Carlyle put brilliant, scholarly romance into an envelope of History; Herr Kellerman puts compelling and, as far as can be ascertained, accurate history into an envelope of realism. He does not, as Carlyle did, make words crackle and spit like gunpowder under a shoe-sole; he writes, rather, in the shaken utterance of a man who has beheld death in a dream and awakened, sweating, to find that the dream is History.

The Author. Herr Bernhard Kellerman, 45, is a Bavarian who studied

in Nuremberg and Munich. His first books, hailed by critics, brought him few marks. Prose poems they were, confessions of a pantheist, romantic, mystic—*Yester and Li*, *The Sea*, *The Fool*. Every political party in Germany has attacked *The Ninth of November*. Miss Kerr, able translator, is a U. S. journalist now living in Berlin.

Staged

YOUNG MISCHIEF AND THE PERFECT PAIR.—Hugh de Selincourt—*A. & C. Boni* (\$2.00). Poetry is a man with his heart in a passion; the drama is a man with his head in a buzz; prose is the fellow at his ordinary. This matter of pitch has established a certain convention. Prose is the norm; it has the pattern, the pitch, of life. While it may rise to poetry, as life may, it cannot justly fall into the thinned and brittle pattern that fulfills the demands of the stage. That is the fault of Mr. de Selincourt's novel, which presents, against a gold and white drawing-room, the comedy of a jealous man united to his neurotic wife by the machinations of a mischievous brother. The book is clever as a Chinese box; it is patched with excellent stage dialog; it is bad prose.

Spats

PARADISE.—Cosmo Hamilton—*Little, Brown* (\$2.00). This book begins with the words "My dear Lumley," goes on to relate how the Hon. Stirling-Fortescue—a sort of St. Martin's summer child, born into the house of Stirling-Fortescue after the process of child-bearing had apparently come to an end, hence regarded as ripe for the gallows before he could speak—wins respect at last by marrying one Chrissie, music-hall artist. She brings him luck. Chaperoned by that fashionable gentleman, Author Hamilton, the Hon. Stirling-Fortescue parades to success, steps nimbly around such corners as the War, poverty, his father's death, leaps over such puddles as mystery and the South Seas, comes through with clean spats.

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*THE NINTH OF NOVEMBER.—Bernhard Kellerman, translated by C. V. Kerr—*McBride* (\$2.50).

Don Marquis

"Rush to Your Book-store"

Stuart Pratt Sherman recently discovered Don Marquis. The columnist of *The New York Herald-Tribune*, already hailed by Hugh Walpole and many others as one of the great geniuses of the U. S., now attains recognition in high quarters. Mr. Marquis is a fine poet, a great short-story writer and a playwright of power. His *The Dark Hours** is one of the few great dramas ever written in the U. S. It transcends Eugene O'Neill and makes the poetic dramas of Percy Mackaye sound like pageants for a Sunday School picnic!

Yet there is undoubtedly dual character in this pleasant, stocky, serene, white-haired, youngish gentleman. He can write equally well of the tragic beauty of the trial and death of Our Lord and the exquisitely mismanaged mind of Hermione. He is jester and poet; and in this dual rôle lies the struggle of a sensitive mind and a robust body to adapt themselves to the ways of U. S. journalism. Don Marquis is a good journalist. He is also a fine artist. He stands as a perfect contradiction to those pedants who insist that journalism makes artistry impossible. Sherwood Anderson insists that it is impossible to be successful as a writer in the U. S. and be honestly respectful of the craft of writing. Mr. Marquis has had his share of success; and he is quite as likely to be recognized by posterity as is Mr. Anderson.

This amiable columnist who has refused for so many years to take himself seriously and has therefore for so many years escaped touting by the high-brows who are usually slow to recognize the modest artist, was born in Illinois. Coming from the centre of the country, he has never deviated from his allegiance to U. S. soil. His stories, his poems, his plays are racy, poignant, subtle, broad; but they are in the rhythm of America and the U. S., they have the sure intonation of inbred loyalty to a tradition and a philosophy. Don Marquis can be sweet, he can be ironic, he can be vulgar. I suspect him of being a greater writer than Mark Twain, of whom he is fond, and whose influence is apparent in much of his work. If those of you who follow his column daily do not believe that he is a great tragic poet, rush to your book-store and carry home a copy of *The Dark Hours*. It is a book that you, as an American, will be proud to own. When you have read it, you will dream of seeing it played; and there is little question that, although it has been read and rejected by most of the commercial managers, it will some day achieve production.

J. F.

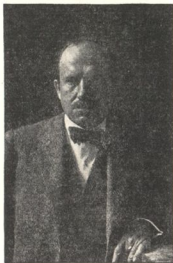
*THE DARK HOURS—Don Marquis—Double-day, Page (\$1.75).

ART

Manship

For three years, Paul Manship, famed U. S. sculptor, has been in Rome, Paris, Egypt. Returned, he exhibited, last week, in the Scott and Fowles Gallery, Manhattan.

Many gazed upon his works, whispered discreetly of "stylized line,"



PAUL MANSHIP
Many gazed

"tonal mass," "plastic power," went away well content that if they had not passed the final dicta on Manship, they had, at least, put marble into words. The attendants at the Scott and Fowles Gallery, hearing these phrases, as indeed they were often expressly intended to, were not guilty of visible leers. They had been trained by long service to realize that loose verbiage, when applied to beauty in bronze and stone, is not necessarily an evidence of slovenly culture. They had tried, these attendants, to expound, from time to time, on various objects to the spatted or braceleted clients of Scott and Fowles. They were well aware that to put marble into words is to break rocks.

Three years ago, it would have been less difficult for those who visited an exhibition of Mr. Manship's to express what they saw. Five years ago, it would have been still less difficult. In those periods, Mr. Manship, the craftsman, the maker of glittering *tours-de-force*, was concerned with ideas (which language is very well suited to express)

and with silhouettes (also adaptable to language). Now his art, complete in itself, asks no favors of literature. His faculty to interest, however, is still well evidenced in his choice of subject.

Armillary Sphere is a great sun-dial cast in the design of that ancient astrological instrument, the armillary. Man and woman repose at its base; the goat, the lion, the bear, the ram, pursue each other in its wheels, while the armillary seems to spin, with slow laughter, through interstellar space.

Acteon, the huntsman, breaks from a coppice with two wolfish dogs, one leaping from his thigh, one flying from under his lifted knee.

Diana (an enlargement of an early work, cast in colored terra-cotta) is swifter far than Acteon, for all his speed-outstripping dogs. The wind bends her scarf; her bow is drawn; she looks back.

Venus Anadyomene bends down her head, clutching with both hands her heavy, falling hair. To make her silver body, marble takes on the smoothness of sliding water, the whiteness of the foam out of which she, long ago, once arose.

The Marchioness of Cholmondeley looks out of stone with bland, blind eyes. Behind the eyes, under the suave casque of carved hair are, beyond doubt, the thoughts of the Marchioness of Cholmondeley.

Honorable Myron T. Herrick, a fine patrician head; John D. Rockefeller, another; also many severe and solemn babies in red French stone line the walls of the gallery of Messrs. Scott and Fowles.

...

Artist Inness

In the U. S., 100 years ago, Artist George Inness was born. In Scotland, 31 years ago, he died. Between those two dates he produced works which won for him the somewhat equivocal title of "America's most salient old master." Now, in celebration of his centennial, some 30 of his paintings fill two galleries at Macbeth's, Manhattan. Artist Inness was self-taught. In his lifetime, he beheld a certain quality of beauty in the scenes, faces, of this country—a quality which he expressed through his Art. Because that quality was true as he saw it, because he presented it with sincerity and competence, it has passed into tradition. Since Inness painted, Art has undergone many changes. He was peculiarly a man of his time and suffered, as every artist must, the limitations of his time. He is still an influence; he is no longer an example.

EDUCATION

Numbers

According to figures prepared by Raymond Walters, Dean of Swarthmore College, published in *School and Society*, education journal, attendance in U. S. colleges in 1924-25 increased 8.5% over that in 1923-24. The University of California, with 15,580 students,* was ranked largest; Columbia, 11,621, second; The University of Illinois, 10,089, third; University of Minnesota, 9,417, fourth. Others in order were:

Michigan	8,856	Texas	5,191
Ohio State	8,757	Syracuse	5,132
Wisconsin	7,643	Chicago	4,989
Pennsylvania	7,626	Pittsburgh	4,874
Harvard	7,005	Yale	4,731
New York U.	6,889	Boston	4,302
Nebraska	5,777	Northwestern ..	4,173
Univ. of Wash.	5,450	Oklahoma	3,882
Fordham	5,413	Kansas	3,838
Cornell	5,232	Missouri	3,660
Univ. of Iowa	5,227		

The five largest colleges exclusively for women are: Smith, 2,023; Wellesley, 1,583; Vassar, 1,150; Goucher, 1,042 and Mount Holyoke, 722.

Fisk Strikes

To Paul D. Cravath, millionaire Manhattan lawyer, came a telegram. He peered in amazement through his pince-nez at the extraordinary request set forth on the yellow slip. It came from the students of Fisk University (for Negroes), Nashville, Tenn. They besought Lawyer Cravath,† who is chairman of the Fisk Board of Trustees, to investigate "the situation".

What situation? Lawyer Cravath had been informed. He knew how certain liberal alumni had condemned the "disciplinarianism", the "Puritanism" of Dr. F. A. McKenzie, Fisk's President (TIME, Feb. 9). He had heard, even, of the more startling events which had taken place in the last Fiskal week. Fisk students, either encouraged to action by the sympathy of the alumni, or finding that their wrongs had become intolerable, held a mass meeting, indulged in declarations, shouts, until interrupted by the police. Five leaders were led off, protesting, to the city jail of Nashville, there lodged. Next day, on charges of inciting to riot, they were tried in a courtroom crowded with black and white faces, sentenced to a suspended fine of \$50.

The obstreperous five Dr. McKenzie expelled. Feeling boiled against him. Undergraduates stated that there had been no riot, that the mass meeting had

*These figures represented the number of full-time regular students.

†Paul D. Cravath's father, Rev. Erastus M. Cravath, was founder and first President of Fisk. (TIME, Feb. 9).

quieted long before the arrival of the police, that the names of the arrested students had been furnished to the police by Dr. McKenzie himself and were merely the names of men who had protested to the Board of Trustees in June against his policies. When, on the morning after the trial, students and faculty assembled for chapel service, a spokesman addressed Dr. McKenzie, declared that he must reinstate the five, or all Fisk students would "strike". Dr. McKenzie refused to budge from his decision. A solemn ballot was taken; a large percentage of the undergraduates voted to withdraw from the University. Some hurried to pack their trunks; some loitered, talking excitedly, in the streets of Nashville; some composed a telegram to Lawyer Cravath.

RELIGION

Some Speeches

For the 28th time, the Men's Bible Class of the Park Avenue (Manhattan) Baptist Church met to consume



© International

BISHOP MANNING
He, too, had infinite tact
(See "Two Letters")

their annual dinner. Speeches were made.

Banker Alvin W. Kreh, of the Equitable Trust Company, spoke on Business—And Peace, for the diners sat in the International House of Columbia University.*

General Charles P. Summerall

*Built with Rockefeller money to house foreign students.

spoke on Christianity and the Army. Said he: "War appeals to the spiritual nature in man."

After-dinner Speaker Job E. Hedges spoke on a number of things, including hypocrisy, with which he taunted the American people.

Chief Speaker was Rev. Harry E. Fosdick, recently (TIME, Oct. 13 et seq.) jockeyed out of a Presbyterian pulpit. "Nine-tenths of the religious problem," said he, "is a senseless controversy over questions of History." Religion is like a crab, outgrowing one shell and building another. Religion consists of "the great reproducible experiences of the soul itself, with its fellows, with its God."

But the evening's hero was its toastmaster, John D. Rockefeller Jr. He placed himself squarely with the admirers of Dr. Fosdick, saying:

"There is no man in the world who is doing more to help the young men and young women interpret the great fundamental truths of religion in modern terms and to help them apply those truths to modern life. There is no man in the world for whom more people are ready to stand up and say blessed."

Two Letters

The time limit for the "intensive" drive for \$15,000,000 for the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Manhattan, had expired. Less than \$2,000,000 had been added to the \$4,000,000 pledged before the drive began—enough for the building of the nave. The time limit for the drive was extended indefinitely.

Folk began to doubt whether the Cathedral would be completed in the lifetime of the generation of William T. Manning, present Bishop. And as lists of donors were published, folk noted the absence of many non-Episcopalian philanthropists. And especially they asked: "What about John D. Jr.?"

Then, with the suddenness of breakfast, folk discovered last week, that the great Baptist billionaire would contribute \$500,000—a sum more than twice as great as that given by any other individual.* The prospect changed. The Cathedral fund jumped to nearly half the requisite. It might be built in the Bishop's life time.

On the day following, an exchange of letters between Baptist and Bishop was published less conspicuously. The Baptist wrote with infinite tact on the subject of Church union, suggesting that those who stood outside

*The second largest individual gift is \$201,000 from Miss Mary Gardner Thompson, an Episcopalian of Manhattan.

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the Episcopalian fold should be given a share in its governance. He concluded:

Should such a step be deemed desirable, any legal action that may be necessary to that end will be more readily obtainable if the favorable attitude thereto of contributors has been registered. Therefore, in making my pledge of \$500,000 to this great enterprise, I am venturing to add this clause:

In making this gift, the undersigned desires to express the hope that, if not now, in the near future it may be deemed right and fitting to invite representatives of Protestant communions other than the Protestant Episcopal Church to a share of the control and management of the erection, maintenance and management of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; and neither the execution of this agreement by the undersigned nor the making of the donation aforesaid by the undersigned shall be considered or construed to prevent the amendment of the charter, constitution or statutes of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in such manner as to bring about the accomplishment of this result.

It may be well that other subscribers to this fund who are not members of the Episcopal Church and possibly some who are would be glad of an opportunity to register their approval of this further step toward Christian unity by signing such an expression.

In the earnest hope that the fullest measure of success may attend the efforts which are being put forth in this lofty enterprise, I am, dear Bishop, with sentiment of high regard, very sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER JR.

The Bishop also wrote with infinite tact, but nevertheless rejecting the proposal in terms more absolute than those in which the proposal had been couched. After expressing his conviction in the validity of prayers for union, the bishop pronounced:

"The time has, however, not yet arrived when the different churches can function in one organization and any attempt prematurely to force such an arrangement would retard the cause of unity rather than aid it. . . .

" . . . the clause which you add to your gift makes no condition as to its acceptance and imposes no obligation, legal or moral, upon the Trustees of the Cathedral to take any action. . . .

"This being the case, we accept more gratefully your generous pledge of \$500,000. . . ."

Circle

Long before Chaucer began to build the English language, long before Buonarroti sketched his plans for St. Peter's, a British islander named Nicholas Breakpear became priest, then Abbot, then Cardinal, then Legate, then Pope, assuming the grand Roman Imperial name of Adrian (Hadrian) IV. And never before or since has an islander been Pope.

It was in 1146 that Breakpear quit the monastery of which he was Abbot in a pleasant Province, and proceeded, as Cardinal-Legate, to the rough untu-

tured northlands of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

There he did such Christian service that the Northmen remembered it for 800 years; and, recently, the Norwegian Royal Academy of Science presented to the Vatican a marble tablet in memory of the English Pope.

Last week, this tablet was unveiled in the crypt of St. Peter's. A Spanish Cardinal, Merry del Val, of the huge and solemn eyes, attended the ceremony. So, too, did Cardinal Gasquet, one of the three living British cardinals. So, too, did Cardinals Granito (Italian) and Van Rossum (Dutch). So, too, did the Swedish, the Norwegian, the Danish Ministers to the Royal Kingdom of Italy. The presence of the three ministers was not lost upon the Cardinals, for this was probably the first time since 1870 that diplomats accredited to the Kingdom of Italy have foregrounded officially with Cardinals. Gratified, the Spanish Cardinal made comment. Here was the kind of circle History dots upon.

SCIENCE

Sargasso-Seaward

They build ships of steel nowadays; some of them approach 1,000 feet in length and 60,000 tons in displacement. But the little steamer *Arcturus* that slipped out of New York Harbor, last week, is built of wood, is less than 300 feet in length and not 2,500 tons in displacement. Yet she went forth on what promises to be a great voyage.

Dr. William Beebe was in command of the expedition. Spare, tall, sinewy, with strong hands, rugged features, he is the picture of an adventurer. But he is also a naturalist. Ornithology is his specialty, although he has invaded other fields, has tramped the jungles of South America and Asia, studied the fauna of the famed little island of Galapagos.

Under his command was a ship's company of 48 persons, including a number of scientists. One of them was Professor C. J. Fish of the University of Pittsburgh, an authority on marine life another, Dr. William R. Gregory of the American Museum of Natural History.

The company went forth at the instance of the Department of Tropical Research of the New York Zoologica Society. The *Arcturus*, equipped to deep-sea fishing, has a drum and seven miles of cable, with trawls to catch fish at various depths. One of the chief objects of this Odyssey is to catch the self-illuminated deep-sea fish, the littl

radiolite monsters of the great depths. Dr. Beebe has expressed hope of capturing a giant squid, one of the great octopi with tentacles many feet in length. Scars which these sucking tentacles have left have been found on whales' sides, remains of less agile octopi in whales' stomachs.

Another object of the expedition is to investigate the Sargasso Sea, a drifting mass of seaweed in mid-Atlantic, about the latitude of Florida and the Canaries and about the longitude of the Newfoundland Banks. It is only gradually being disentangled from the popular legend surrounding it, although Christopher Columbus himself ran afoul of it on his first voyage to America. It has been asserted that the weeds are so thick that they entangle whole ships which never escape.*

As a matter of fact, its area and position are inexactly known, because, no doubt, it varies in extent. It consists of seaweed assembled in that very mild sort of eddy which is developed by the Gulf Stream on the one side and by the Equatorial Current on the other. Similar aggregations of weeds, though smaller in extent, exist under like conditions in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The weeds, however, are not dense. They grow in patches here and there over the area, affording food for marine life.

The expedition plans to spend about six months crossing the Atlantic north of the equator, to make a stop on the shore of Africa; it will probably cross into the Pacific at Panama to make similar studies in Western waters.

Rotarian at Sea

The rotorship *Buckau*, first of its kind, set sail from Danzig for Leith, Scotland, with a cargo of lumber. The voyage is to be the first commercial test of this new type of wind-propelled ship. Its trip from Kiel to Danzig to take on cargo was productive of conflicting reports; some said the *Buckau* went by her wind; some, by means of her auxiliary engine.

The public mind has been inflamed by the idea of the new ship in a degree that is probably all out of proportion to the importance of the invention. In any event, it may well be several years before the principle, if practical, is sufficiently developed to be put to commercial use. A report was published that the Hamburg-American line had ordered ten rotorships, was denied from Berlin.

*The early cartographers located the sea in different parts of the unknown ocean, populated it with hideous mythological monsters.



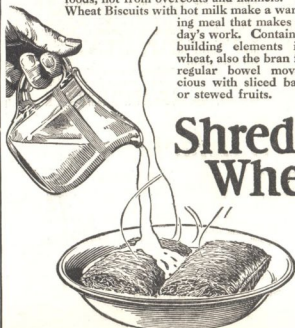
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SPORT

Skating Champion

For three days, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., pistols have poked the frosty air, figures have shot over the ice, round and round a roped course, their skates knocking loud. Out of the shooting, the knocking, comes a new U. S. speed skating champion—one Francis Allen of Chicago. He competed in the 440-yard, the half-mile, the three-quarter-mile, the one-mile, the two-mile, the five-mile races, scored 100 points; his nearest rival, Valentine Bialis of Lake Placid scored 80.

Racquet Champions

At the Racquet Club of Philadelphia, Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer, Manhattan racquetmen, won the U. S. racquets doubles championship for the ninth straight year. They defeated Jay Gould (for 19 years U. S. singles court tennis champion) and Stanley W. Pearson of Philadelphia, 15-5, 15-8, 3-15, 7-15, 15-2.

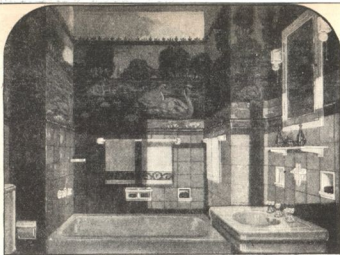
Golf

Hagen vs. Walker. "WORLD'S UNOFFICIAL CROWN TO BE CONTESTED," blared the headlines. At St. Petersburg, Fla., Cyril Walker, 1924 U. S. Open Champion, was to play 72 holes with sleek Walter Hagen, 1924 British Open Champion.

Spade never digged a pit as murky, foul, treacherous as that which gapes for the spirit of a golfer who is off his form. Into that pit plunged Cyril Walker and thus did sleek Walter become unofficial golf champion of the world. Hagen, at the end, was "17 and 15". Of 57 holes played, Walker won but 7, tied but 25. Said statisticians: "Never before* has a match between two great professionals of seemingly equal merit been so lopsided."

In the first day's play, Walker turned in a 76 to Hagen's 68, a 74 to his 71. Next day, he did an 80 to Hagen's 75, began the fourth round 16 down. He lost the first hole, lay dormant, won the second with a par 3 to Hagen's 4. The third hole is long. Walker's drive, his brassie, were perfect. He laid his hand on a light mashie, cast a wary eye at the pit of tawny sand that gaped at the right of the green. If this shot were perfect, if every shot he made that afternoon were incredibly good, he might be almost even with Hagen before defeat stopped him. His ball rose in air, pointed itself straight for the flag—and then curved insanely aside, buried itself in the yawning bunker. Walker wallowed after. He asked

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that a niblick be thrown down to him; those above could hear his mutterings as he beat the ground at intervals with this heavy instrument. One, two, three, four thuds and, at last, a ball came from the pit. Hagen putted, won the match.

Rockefeller vs. Baker. John Davison Rockefeller, 86, drew from his pocket a pair of white cotton gloves, put them on. He took a pinch of sand out of a tee-box. "Take the honor," said George F. Baker, 85. About the first tee of the Hotel Ormond course, Ormond Beach, Fla., a group had gathered. Mr. Rockefeller placed his pinch of sand, poked a white ball onto the top of it, took a stance. Swack! Off went the ball, down the fairway, clear of the water. He gave his club back to the caddy; his eyes shone like blue beads in his parchment face. Up came Mr. Baker, swacked off his ball three yards further. The two began their match. It was Mr. Rockefeller's first game of the season.* His opponent, he knew, was a dangerous player. He manned himself for his task, halved the first hole, won the next. So the match see-sawed. Mr. Baker hit the hardest; sometimes, indeed, the natural recoil of his flourish forced him to stagger back a step or two. Mr. Rockefeller was warier; he never waggled, but bent for a moment over his club in the attitude of one who offers prayer, then struck. As they approached the eighth hole, the wearer of the cotton gloves was one up. Mr. Baker's ball dropped ten feet from the pin; he putted; it serpentine from view—a five. The match was even. Mr. Rockefeller normally plays but eight holes. Fearful of untying what Fate had so obviously tied, the two old gentlemen removed to the hotel. Score for eight holes: Baker, 54; Rockefeller, 54.

Tennis

Revised Ranking. In Manhattan, there assembled the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association. As a rule, these meetings are not signally important; officers are elected, reports are read, the list of ranking published by the Executive Committee is confirmed. This year, the listed ranking, as approved and recently published by the committee (TIME, Feb. 2), was submitted to the body. Far from approving, individual members were said to have torn up the list and trampled

*Mr. Rockefeller generally plays with General Adelbert Ames, "90-year-old veteran."



What keeps this family so happy?

HAT is play in your family? What good fun do you have that is more than merely fun? Do your good times pay you dividends in more knowledge, more resourcefulness, more fitness for modern life?

Here is one American family that has found the answer. Look at the boy in this picture. Every healthy boy likes machinery, and wants to know what makes the wheels go round. Isn't this boy's occupation better for him than just casual loafing around the house, or aimless reading of a dime novel?

He thinks his work is fun—and it is. But all the time his home-made radio set is teaching something that is good

for his mind, in any event, and that will be of priceless value if he grows up into an engineer, or a manufacturer.

His mother has found something that interests her, too. It is a simple, understandable and authentic book on the great new science of psychology, which all her friends are discussing. And father is smiling over a book on mechanics; it is going to help him in a hundred ways, both in his plant and around the house and garage.

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Do you know these facts?

A full grown oyster will produce about nine million eggs.

The deadliest poison of all comes from a plant of the common buttercup family.

In the New York subway 61 per cent of the dust consists of jagged splinters of steel.

Not more than 1 per cent of the available coal in America has been mined.

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Doctors, nurses and those who were sick had to be given telephones first. New buildings, delayed by war emergency, had to be constructed, switchboards built and installed, cables made and laid, lines run and telephones attached.

The telephone shortage is never far away. If for a few years the telephone company was unable to build ahead, if it neglected to push into the markets for capital and materials for the future's need, there would be a recurrence of the dearth of telephones. No one could dread that eventuality so much as the 350,000 telephone workers.

Bell System engineers measure and forecast the growth of communities; cables, conduits, switchboards and buildings are planned and developed years ahead of the need, that facilities may be provided in advance of telephone want. Population or business requirements added to a community must find the telephone ready, waiting.

**AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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One Policy, One System, Universal Service**



thereon. Like those deputies who made a certain tennis court in Versailles famed in history,* these gentlemen put their heads together, made up their own ranking list. They removed Watson M. Washburn (placed at Number 6) on the ground that he had not competed in enough tournaments; they expelled Dr. George King from the first ten; set in better places George M. Lott Jr., and Clarence J. Griffin. The first ten now stands: 1) William T. Tilden II, 2) Vincent Richards, 3) William M. Johnston, 4) Howard Kinsey, 5) Wallace F. Johnson, 6) Harvey Snodgrass, 7) John Hennessey, 8) Brian Norton, 9) George M. Lott Jr., 10) Clarence J. Griffin.

Rules for Writers. At their meeting, the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association passed upon a rule governing the activities of tennis champions who, for one consideration or another, are moved to write for the press. This rule, recently framed by a special committee headed by U. S. Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania, bars writers who are also tennis champions from 1) using their titles to advertise their articles, 2) writing about tournaments in which they are at the moment participating. The rule was unanimously ratified by the Association.

Passaic Falls

Krakovitch, Russel, Rohrbach, Adams, Pashman. These names are not famed throughout the U. S. Few sportsmen, if confronted with the name Krakovitch, for example, would know what to make of it. Yet these five athletes have been instrumental in establishing a record for invincibility that has become legendary. They are the this year's members of the Passaic (N. J.) High School Basketball Team which, drilled by its able coach, "Prof." (Ernest A.) Blood, since 1919 won 159 straight games. Last week, they were beaten for the first time in six seasons. They lost a game by 4 points (35 to 39) to a team of giants from Hackensack, N. J.—Fast, Weatherby, Bollerman, Greenleese, O'Shea.

Prof. Blood well knew the prowess of the Hackensack fellows, each one over six feet high. He well

*When Louis XVI called a meeting of the States General, in 1789, to discuss taxation reforms, deputies of The Third Estate (the people), enraged because they were not allowed to sit with the Nobles and Clergy nor given like powers, repaired to a tennis court, where they took an oath never to disband until they had made a constitution for France. This marked the beginning of the French Revolution.

knew that this team, of all the opponents of Passaic, did not shiver with stage fright when they confronted the "invincible" Passaicians. Therefore Hackensack was hated and feared in Passaic. "We'd rather lose to any team than Hackensack," said Krakovitch, Russel, Rohrbach, Adams, Pashman, reassuring their followers. These followers groaned when Bollerman (six feet six inches), Hackensack centre, tipped the ball to a Hackensack forward who passed it, caught it, passed it, caught it, spun it into the basket for the first score. They took heart when, at the end of the first quarter, Passaic led by four points. For the rest of the game, they sat with cold palms, dry throats, while their team fought in vain to avoid the overthrow which certainly menaced.

In the intermission, the Passaic team held conference with Prof. Blood. Rooters wondered what was to come. Blood, they believed, would tell. But the last period only showed that Passaic nerves were shattered. Shoving, butting, tripping, thrusting, Passaic tried to cripple Hackensack, was many times penalized. Pashman (Passaic) rendered Fast (Hackensack) unconscious for several minutes. Hackensack scored four points on fouls—the exact margin by which, when Referee Wallum blew his whistle, they found they had won. Fast, Weatherby, Bollerman, Greenlee, O'Shea were hoisted high on Hackensack heads, shoulders.* Krakovitch, Russel, Rohrbach, Adams, Pashman were seen to weep as they rushed to their dressing-room. Prof. Blood issued no statement.

Carnival

In the hills of Hanover, N.H., met the sturdy sons of McGill University, Williams, New Hampshire State and Dartmouth Colleges for the winter sports carnival of the Dartmouth Outing Club. Among those snowy hills, they vied with one another with revels, games. McGill, not being a member of the intercollegiate winter sports union, was not concerned in the score, though ardently it competed with the others. Contestants webbed their feet with snowshoes, raced a 150-yard snowshoe dash; they laced long runners to their feet and maneuvered before judges (ski proficiency test); they shot down a steep bank on skis and into the air from a great steel thank-you-ma'am. Other events were: fancy figure skating, 3-mile snow-shoe cross-country race.

When all was over, it was found that Williams had 48 points, Dartmouth 41, New Hampshire 35. Captain "Jack" Frost of the Dartmouth winter sports team was disconsolate; for the first time in five years, his college had lost the championship.

*One Hackensack partisan, excited with victory, became disorderly, was arrested.

Correct Eating

Avoid Foods that Clash!

NOT one family in 10,000 eats correctly balanced meals. Consequently some of the members in nearly every family suffer from spells of sickness that might be prevented by careful eating.

Dr. Charles W. Elliot has said, "Not only are many of the diseases which afflict mankind due to avoidable errors in diet, but thousands of persons kill themselves long before their time by overeating."

Dr. Charles H. Mayo, President of the American College of Surgeons, says that medical science has done practically all it can to conquer disease, and that the problem now is to persuade the individual to take advantage of all the means known of preserving health.

CORRECT EATING publishes authoritative information in regard to all approved methods of preventing disease by right living. And as nine-tenths of all disease is caused, or is aggravated, by over-eating and improperly balanced meals, this magazine gives the latest and most enlightened information in regard to what and how each individual should eat in order to keep physically fit.

Writers who are nationally known, whose words carry authority, contribute to CORRECT EATING. Among the well known names that appear in recent issues are:

Fannie Hurst, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Kathleen Norris, Alfred W. McCann, U. S. Senator Royal S. Copeland, Mariya Miller, Dr. Frank Crane, Roy E. Moulton, Ada Patterson, Carl Easton Williams, Mrs. Christine Frederick, Dr. R. L. Alaker, Theodore G. Nordrup, Alvin F. Harlow, Arthur Murray.

The subjects covered include: Reducing weight, Gaining weight, Indigestion, Right food combinations, Cancer, High blood pressure, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Sniff breathing, Whole Wheat and Honey Vegetables, Salads, Dancing as Exercise, Walking as Exercise, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Advice for Prospective Mothers—and many personal experience stories of those who have relieved themselves of all kinds of diseases by correct living and especially correct eating, together with the special menus that they have followed.

Mail \$2.50 today for a yearly subscription, starting with February and we will mail you FREE the December and January issues which contain Fannie Hurst's story telling how she reduced herself thirty-one pounds, Kathleen Norris' story telling how correct eating saved her from chronic invalidism (rheumatism). McCann's seven rules for selecting sensible meals, and important articles on Cancer, Blood Pressure, Diabetes, Rheumatism, and many other extremely valuable subjects, including menus, cooking hints, etc.

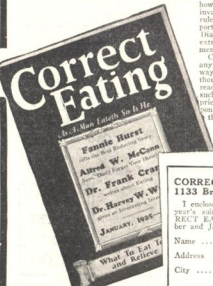
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I enclose \$2.50 (or send me bill for \$2.50) for a year's subscription (12 monthly issues) of CORRECT EATING. Also include FREE the December and January issues.

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What to Eat to Prevent and Relieve Disease

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

As the winter advances, the temptation becomes constantly stronger to predict the reaching of an ascertainable turning point in business expansion. Already signs, such as heavy pig iron and steel production, which usually accompany or only slightly precede the crest of business prosperity, are seen. There is a large

school which adheres to the belief, consciously or not, that all "business cycles" are alike in duration as well as in general theory and phenomena. Hence some "financial services" are already bearish on the stock market and are becoming pessimistic over the business outlook also. No prophet can, of course, be entirely disproved until after the event.

A Challenge to Accepted Investment Beliefs

Would you save or invest money at all if you thought that in twenty-five years each \$1,000 would be worth only \$400?

Yet that is exactly the experience of many people who twenty-five years ago put their money into what, under the conventional theories, was the soundest form of investment.

Their principal is still intact but each \$1,000 of it is worth today—in terms of what it will buy—only \$400. Unconsciously, many conservative investors have recklessly speculated in the cost of living for the last twenty-five years, frequently with disastrous results.

Can the individual investor adopt an investment policy eliminating this involuntary speculation in the cost of living? Can he invest and be assured of a return always commensurate with his needs?

Barron's Says "Yes"

BARRON'S has sought and found the answer to this important investment problem and will tell all about it in a series of ten articles entitled, "Investing in Purchasing Power." The first article will appear in the February 23 issue.

These articles may change your entire investment plans for they strike straight at the accepted belief that for the average, long-term investor the only desirable security is the seasoned bond or preferred stock.

For those who wish to test out its value to them before they become regular readers, BARRON'S makes the following

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\$1.00

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BARRON'S,
The National Financial Weekly
44 Broad Street, New York

National Enameling &

ing Co. is experiencing a situation closely resembling a South African revolution. A committee of holders has developed, due to like or distrust of the corporate management. This wrote a letter to President K. Niedringhaus containing against the management and demanding representation on the Board of Directors. The stockholders' committee was headed by James of Brown Bros. & Co.

President Niedringhaus answered the letter or promise of alleged abuses. The committee then resolved to circularize the holders and solicit their proxy for the purpose of voting a new set of directors into power at the company's annual meeting on March 1st.

Whereupon President Niedringhaus, himself, sent a letter to the stockholders. In it he declared the six men forming the committee despite their assertion that the 30,000 shares of stock among them were none of them stockholders as of Jan. 30, 1925; they held stock, it has been since that date; that Brown had before made suggestion the company's management to reject; that the company is "in excellent position" and "vague charge of mismanagement can be dismissed as 'absolutely unfounded.'"

In rebuttal, Mr. Brown stated complaining of Mr. Niedringhaus' refusal to answer the committee's private letter, declared [Mr. Brown's] lack of will to injure the company's reputation, alleged, and stating that the committee's only aim is the success of the company. It is thought that the fight for control of National Enameling Co. is on.

Discipline

When an applicant joins the New York Stock Exchange, he must submit to such penalties as the exchange's authorities may even to the point of expulsion from membership. Just as a private member is not compelled to tolerate the of an objectionable member because of legal restraint, so change, which is a voluntary action, is equally free.

Last year, the Exchange called Nathan J. Miller,* senior of the Stock Exchange house & Co., on the carpet. He found guilty of "washing stock" making fictitious sales with change of ownership—in the Southern States Oil Co. the Curb Market, and pronounced

*Not to be confused with Nathan (1921-23) Governor of the New York, who now practices law (Os) in Manhattan.

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L. Miller,
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pelled from the Stock Exchange. Mr. Miller secured a temporary injunction to this order. But this injunction has recently been dissolved by Justice Robert F. Wagner of the N. Y. Supreme Court and the action of the Exchange has thus been fully upheld.

Years ago, a case occurred where the Exchange was not so fortunate; and the petitioning member was allowed, in the teeth of the market's authorities, to return to the floor. However, the law cannot compel one man to trade with another. The broker in question was "sent to Coventry." No one recognized or spoke to him. His bids and offers were ignored and he could do no business on the Exchange floor. After an hour or so, he gave it up and retired from the Stock Exchange as gracefully as possible. Never since that time has the Exchange's power to discipline its members for irregular business methods been seriously threatened by the courts.

Coal Merger?

Thirty-five years ago, Charles R. Flint began his lifelong habit of forming mergers and combines. His sobriquet "father of the trusts" has been gained by the active part which he has played in the organization of 22 large corporations, including U. S. Rubber, American Woolen, American Chiclé, Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Somerset Coal. Mr. Flint is now 75 years of age, but his favorite occupation still has such a hold upon him that he is now planning the largest project of his life—a \$100,000,000 merger of soft-coal companies in West Virginia, involving about 75,000 acres of undeveloped coal fields, 150 producing mines, and an annual production of over 20,000,000 tons.

Mr. Flint, while ready to announce his intentions, refused to name the companies involved, since the merger has not yet become definitely agreed to by some of them. Individual operators whose properties are sought by Mr. Flint have been asked to submit balance sheets and earning statements, as a basis for merger operations.

The promoters of the merger advance the argument that consolidation of coal companies at present independent should permit of operating economies through centralized buying, greater mechanical efficiency, and savings in the costs of selling.

Charles Ranlett Flint was born in Thomaston, Me., in 1850. His people had always been shippers; he, looking for his first job, went to "every shipping office in Manhattan," but no one would hire him. Thereupon he wrote himself a reference, had cards made which declared him to be an expert dock-clerk, entered Grace & Co., shippers. Quickly he rose, became rich in a time phenomenally short even for that era of expansion. He pounced upon every new idea, helped, with his own funds, to develop the automobile, the

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In this connection, an official in the United States diplomatic service, now stationed in France, writes to us as follows:

"My own experience, both while living in the middle west of the United States and since I have been living in Paris, has demonstrated to my complete satisfaction the possibility and practicability of investing by mail."

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submarine, the airplane, the dynamite-gun. Growth, he believed, was a matter of interlacing of organization—a theory



CHARLES R. FLINT
Captain, builder, confidant

which he practiced in his own consolidating activities. A captain of industry, still he stuck to the sea, which had been gracious to him; he built, captained, the *Gracie*, the "swiftest steam yacht that ever split the salt." He has been the confidant of Tilden, the associate of Blaine, the purse-bearer of the Rothschilds, the sponsor of a South American Republic (Chile).

THE PRESS

Newsprint Paper

In 1924, North America produced 2,900,000 tons of newsprint paper—a new high record for all time. Of

10%

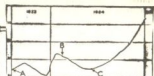
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THE wise investor watches the tides of Security prices, buying low and selling high.

The Brookmire Economic Service advised clients to buy at A, sell at B, and buy at C—industrial stocks have advanced 36% What policy should you follow now?

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this total, 1,471,000 tons were made in U. S. mills, and 1,353,000 tons in Canada. U. S. production was smaller in 1924 than in the year preceding by 14,000 tons, and 40,000 tons under the 1920 record. But Canadian output, last year, rose 87,000 tons over 1923, and was 54% over its 1920 production. Experts now predict that, in 1925 and subsequent years, Canada's newspaper paper output will surpass that of the U. S.

The U. S. is the greatest consumer of newsprint in the world. In 1924, she exported only a few thousand tons, while importing 90% of the Canadian production and 156,000 tons from abroad. Moreover, U. S. print-paper consumption was 50,000 tons above that of 1923 and 28% greater than in 1920.

This is the economic background of the vested words recently uttered by various and sundry Americans on the paper situation. Canada, on the plea of forest conservation, is considering an embargo on pulpwood exports. This threatens the U. S. paper industry, the occurrence of high prices and severe hardships on U. S. publishers of almost all types. The National Publishers Association has prodded Senator Borah, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Mr. Borah remains in a quandary as to the proper steps to take.

MISCELLANY

"Time brings all things"

Name

In Larac, Philippine Islands, one Colonel Wolfson visited a high school, was invited to examine the pupils. Said he: "I will give a peso (50 cents) to any one who can memorize my full name in 15 minutes." He then took chalk, wrote on the blackboard: Josephus Adolphus Americus Vesputius Leonidus Wolscianus Alexandricus Naptalicus Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Wolfson, read amazement on the students' faces, left the room. In 15 minutes,

he returned, collected papers. Out of 33 who tried, 23 had memorized his name perfectly.

Toe

In Paris, a group of strikebreakers, arrested for disorder, sabotage, petitioned for release. They refused to eat; officials heeded not. Thereupon Prisoner Pierre Michel, procuring a knife, cut off his toe, laid the bleeding member on the desk of the examining magistrate, declared that, unless released, each of his mates would cut off a toe, send it to the Magistrate. Said the Magistrate: "Bandage him. Lead him to his cell."



Compact Visible Records

46 States Impose Inheritance Taxes

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

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

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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.

A Fair Request

Fort Bragg, N. C.
Jan. 31, 1925.

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

I subscribed to TIME over a year ago and have just renewed my subscription for two more years. I have recommended it to my friends. These facts indicate very clearly my opinion of your paper.

I have, however, one request to make. Please do not publish under the caption ARMY AND NAVY any more of the Veteran Bureau scandal. The Bureau is not a part of the Army and Navy. Although certain officials connected with it have carried military titles, they were not Army officers at the time of their connection with the Bureau. They were, in fact, officers who held temporary commissions during the War.

At times, news of this scandal was the only thing appearing under the caption. In the minds of those uninformed, it might create an unjust prejudice against the military service.

JOHN C. WYETH.

Subscriber Wyeth is a Major in the Second Field Artillery. His not unreasonable suggestion will go into effect.—Ed.

Norwichcraft

Northfield, Vt.
Jan. 31, 1925.

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

If I may take of your time, and possibly your space, might I add to the list of colleges formerly known by other names (Education, TIME, Jan. 26) the unique case of Norwich University in this town?

In 1880, some 60 years after its founding, the University was confronted with financial ruin. An appeal for aid was sent to an alumnus, Charles H. Lewis of Boston, a successful business man. On the stipulation that Norwich University become Lewis College, the Bostonian offered financial assistance to the poverty-stricken institution. This was accepted. It served to tide the school over the most trying period in its existence. Two years later, Mr. Lewis met business reverses. Fulfillment of his agreement in whole became impossible. In 1884, Lewis College again became Norwich University.

JOHN E. MAZUZAN.

Harlot

Indo-American Information Bureau.
Temporary Address
Clark University
Worcester, Mass.
Feb. 1, 1925.

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

I have been reading your magazine for over a year and a half. I have no hesitation to say that I think it to be one of the best weeklies. In fact, I value it as much as the N. Y. Nation.

There is one thing to which I cannot reconcile myself. I have been thinking of writing this for a long time, but when I read your recent issue, which I liked so much, I thought the time had come to put forth my "protest," if I may use the word.

With the knowledge you have, how can you with any safe conscience put India in the British Commonwealth of Nations when it is a fact that India is a harlot of the British Empire? I am certain that you will persist in calling the British Empire the only name of "Commonwealth of Nations" and so on and put India in it as one of the commonwealths. Well, I cannot prevent you

from doing it, but I owe it to my conscience to protest against the prostitution of this word.

With best wishes to you and to the magazine, I remain,

V. V. OAK.

Despite Subscriber Oak's protest, India is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, which term is used in a strictly correct, logical and extra-legal sense.—Ed.

Broad, Tolerant

Department of Geology,
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, N. J.
Feb. 2, 1925.

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

We all have our pet aversions, I suppose. I welcome most heartily the broad outlook and tolerant spirit that finds room for the Pope, K. K. K., Rocketteller and the subway gumbacher; but it is literally painful to observe now and then such crimes against the King's English as the following:

"would have liked to have followed" (Jan. 26, page 3, col. 2)
"a prison mate whom they declared was an agent" (Jan. 26, page 13, col. 1)
"different than" (Jan. 19, page 10, col. 3)

Please, Mr. Editor, when you have a million subscribers, won't you hire a man with a big blue pencil to curb the untamed exuberance of some of these writers?

I believe you will as soon as you can get around to it; so here's my subscription, not for a year, but for two years.

J. VOLNEY LEWIS.

Feels Inclined

Amsterdam, N. Y.
Feb. 2, 1925.

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

Having been a subscriber to TIME for



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Learn to read a page of French, Spanish or German in only 30 minutes!

—and speak the language in 8 to 12 weeks

NINE out of ten people think that they know only one language—English. Yet everybody who can read a newspaper intelligently actually knows hundreds of words of French, Spanish, German and several other foreign languages!

Hundreds, yes thousands of words, are almost identical in all the principal modern tongues, *including English*. Yet, strange as it may seem, no system of language instruction ever took full advantage of this amazing fact until the remarkable Pelman method was devised and published.

You Already Have a Start!

The Pelman System gives you credit, at the very beginning, for all the foreign words you know without realizing it—making up a *large part of the English you use every day*. This astonishing course actually teaches you a foreign language—French for example—without a single word of English explanation!

Much to your surprise, you find that you already know enough French words to start—words that are almost the same in English—and that you can easily discover the meaning of the new, unfamiliar French words by the way they “fit in” with the ones you recognize at sight. Your interest is seized and held with all the fascination of a game. You learn in the simplest, most natural way imaginable—without bothering about rules of grammar at all at first.

was staying in the neighborhood. I practiced my Spanish on her, and she congratulated me both on my accent and fluency, and was amazed to hear that I had learnt it all from correspondence. She has lent me several Spanish books which I can read with the greatest ease.

Every lesson keeps you interested and fascinated, eager for the next. You pick up the points of grammar that you need automatically—almost unconsciously. Correct pronunciation and accent are taught from the first lesson—and a remarkable new invention had made this part of your progress astonishingly easy.

Remarkable Book Free

You have had here only a glimpse, a mere hint, of the fascinating and enjoyable way you can now learn foreign languages through the amazing Pelman method. The big, free book gives you a convincing demonstration of the method in operation—actually teaches you to read at sight a page of the language you select to learn! Whether you now have the desire to learn another language or not, you will be fascinated by the interesting facts about languages that this book gives you. The coupon below will bring you full information about the Pelman system of language instruction. Sending for it costs you nothing and obligates you to nothing. Mail the coupon today.

You are talking before you know it!

After only eight to twelve weeks you will be able to read books and newspapers in the language you have chosen—and, almost before you realize it, you will find yourself able to speak that language more fluently than students who have studied it for years in the toilsome “grammar-first” way.

Mr. M. Dawson-Smith, an English student of the Pelman system writes: “A short time ago a Spanish lady

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I am interested in—French—Spanish—German



Hundreds of words you read every day in your paper are almost the same in foreign languages.

TRY THIS TEST

See how easily you recognize the meaning of these words in

French	Spanish	German
reaction	reaccion	reaktion
illustrer	illustrar	illustrieren
theorie	teoria	theorie
social	social	sozial
pratique	practico	praktisch
nation	nacion	nation
class	clase	klasse
energique	energico	energisch
caractere	caracter	charakter
police	policia	polizei
commissaire	comisionado	kommissar
naturel	natural	natürlich
liberal	liberal	liberal
aventureux	aventurero	abenteuerlich
assimiler	asimilar	assimilieren
barbare	barbare	barbarisch
classique	clasico	klassisch
fabrique	fabrica	fabrik
geographie	geografia	geographie
magie	magico	magisch
politique	politica	politik
protester	protestar	protestieren

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about one year, I feel the inclination to express myself in print.

I should blue-pencil about one-half of the stuff that's headed Letters. There is no editor ever born who could please everybody. For a subscriber to consume 45 words in explaining a line that had a wrong grammatical twist makes me long to tell him the error of his ways. These letters should be for the interchange of ideas on public affairs rather than criticism of Time.

WILLIAM E. SLEEPER.

An Offensive Remark

Chicago, Ill.
Feb. 4, 1925.

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

I am an old man. The years which are left to me on earth are numbered as are the hairs on my head. I have not time to wade through the mass of poppycock that is printed in the daily press. I look to TIME to give me the week's facts and I get them.

It seems to me that such a spirited, exact, original, cantless magazine should have its advertising on equally high-grade plane; but, unfortunately, this is not so. Bad grammar, verbosity, repetition, lack of originality, exaggeration and bad taste are the hallmarks of your advertising. Take, for example, Meredith Nicholson's eternal remark: "I couldn't keep house without it." Every time I read it (and it seems to me that I have read it for months on end) my nerves become so frayed that my life is needlessly jeopardized. Won't you please denigrate that offensive remark?

JAMES MACKENZIE JONES.

"Department of Humor"

Burlington Junction, Mo.
Feb. 2, 1925.

TIME
New York, N. Y.

Several weeks ago I made the acquaintance of your excellent magazine and have not missed a copy of it since. I was somewhat surprised to find that you

had opened a department of humor in the Jan. 26 issue, page 22. (I refer to the comical letter penned by Howard K. James of Alameda, Calif.)

I was genuinely pleased to note that he had paid his subscription. That is something in his favor, at any rate. He does not seem to like Mr. Hearst, neither does he seem to have any great love for the Roman Catholics. Please continue "Mr. Coddie's Week," referred to by Mr. F. L. Darrow in his letter on the same page. No doubt a number of your readers are, like myself, small-town people and enjoy the human touch contained in this intimate picture of a great man.

LOREN E. SMITH.

Feels Educated

Silverton, Col.
Jan. 31, 1925.

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

A Christmas present put my name on your subscription list; it was a happy thought for every concerned person.

This place is two miles and a half above sea level and has 18 feet of snow on the level but not on any level; the continental divide hides the sun in the mornings until nine o'clock.

I just finished reading the Jan. 19 issue—and feel quite "educated"—at least the reaction is a decreased desire to be somewhere else. Your pithy résumé of what is happening in the world of Things is like a drink of ice water in August. And this in spite of the curmudgeons and antimacassars.

Let me extend you sincerest wishes for happiness in your enterprise.

PAUL H. KEATING.

Boomerang

Augusta, Maine
Feb. 1, 1925.

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

Every week I peruse unhappily the unpleasant letters about you which you publish with such cheerful and highly commendable honesty. Every week I am inspired anew to rush hot-foot to your defense. But I decide that it is quite unnecessary; for these letters, far from being reflections upon you, merely expose admirably the prejudice and the questionable taste of their authors.

ANNA Y. FENN.

"Pray Daily"

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jan. 31, 1925.

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

Your magazine is fine. I wouldn't give it up for anything, but am beginning to feel a little concerned over a faint trace (perhaps it is my imagination) of smug superiority which I sometimes think is creeping in, particularly in your stage and cinema reviews. I have had occasion to drop in on several of the pictures and plays concerning which you write in a decidedly uncomplimentary manner and found more than once, to my surprise and in spite of myself, I obtained no small amount of entertainment from them.

More power to the staff; let them write as they feel. I would not have it otherwise, but ask them to pray daily that they may be kept humble.

CHAS. E. CLAY.

MILESTONES

Engaged. James Stillman Rockefeller, grandnephew of John Davison Rockefeller, to Miss Nancy Carnegie of Pittsburgh and Boston, grandniece of the late Andrew Carnegie. He was Captain of the Yale University Crew which won the 1924 Olympic championship.

Married. Miss Frances Lowden, daughter of onetime (1917-21) Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, to

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John B. Drake Jr., son of John B. Drake, Chicago hotel man (Blackstone, Drake); in Chicago.

Married. William Harrison ("Jack") Dempsey, 29, champion pugilist, to Mrs. Ida Estelle Peacock (Estelle Taylor), cinema actress; in San Diego. In procuring the license, Mr. Dempsey gave his occupation as "business man," Miss Taylor her age as 26 (probable age, 32).

Died. Julius Fleischmann, 53, famed philanthropist, sportsman; in Miami, Fla. He dropped dead of heart disease while engaged in a game of polo. Son of Charles Fleischmann, founder of the famed Fleischmann Yeast Co., Mr. Fleischmann was elected Mayor of Cincinnati when he was 28, was reelected for a second term in 1903, was asked to run for a third, was three times thereafter a delegate to Republican National Conventions. He owned a large yacht, was a member of several yacht clubs, a polo player, onetime owner of a string of celebrated race-horses, onetime part owner of the Cincinnati Baseball Club.

Died. Mrs. Katherine Bowlker, 66, sister of President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, of Amy Lowell, poet; in Boston, of a fall from a fifth-floor hotel window. She was married twice, her first husband being a first cousin of the late Theodore Roosevelt.

Died. Thomas W. Lawson, 67, frenzied financier, called "the world's greatest speculator"; in Boston, after an operation for diabetes. When 17, he ran away from school, in five years had made—and lost—\$60,000 in speculation. He bought copper stock for 75c, sold it for \$60 a share, won a new sobriquet, "the Copper King."

Died. Oliver Heaviside, 70, last year awarded a gold medal by the Society of Electrical Engineers (London), as "the greatest living authority on electricity"; in Devonshire, England, of a fall from a ladder. He was obscure, frequently destitute, a recluse in his cottage. His death notice was to many the first intimation of his existence.

Died. John W. Alden, 77, direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, famed Pilgrims; in Duxbury, Mass.

Died. Baroness von Vetsera, 78, mother of the beautiful Countess Marie von Vetsera, who, in 1889, was found dead with Crown Prince Rudolf, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, in his hunting lodge near Vienna; at Payerbach, near Vienna, where she lived in seclusion.

Died. Edmund Plummer, 93, last of the boys who suffered under Schoolmaster Squeers, immortalized in *Nicholas Nickleby*; in London, on the 113th anniversary of Charles Dickens' birth.



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POINT with PRIDE

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

A king . . . legs apart, hands behind back. (Page 8, column 1.)

Three magnificent bows. (P. 7, col. 2.)

A Secretary of War who refused to budge. (P. 2, col. 2.)

De Martino *papa*. He earned his living by writing. (P. 11, col. 1.)

Attendants not guilty of visible fears. (P. 16, col. 2.)

The Portrait of a Lady—rich, vivid, delicate, tender, attractive. (P. 14, col. 3.)

The rescuer of a floundering company. (P. 14, col. 1.)

The name of Mudd. (P. 6, col. 3.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

The thoughts of the Marchioness of Cholmondeley. (P. 16, col. 3.)

Many severe and solemn babies. (P. 16, col. 3.)

An infant . . . ripe for the gallows. (P. 15, col. 3.)

Bloody meat wrapped in scraps of paper. (P. 15, col. 2.)

A dull affair enjoyed only by dull people. (P. 8, col. 2.)

A husband who had forgotten all his poetry. (P. 13, col. 3.)

Guests who were obliged to stand. (P. 8, col. 2.)

Little Mack eyes that rolled and blazed. (P. 10, col. 3.)



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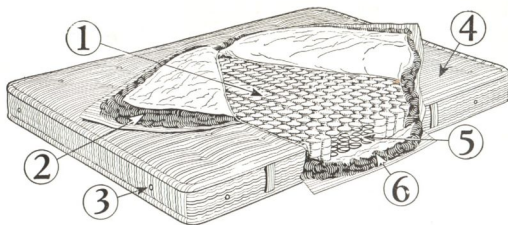
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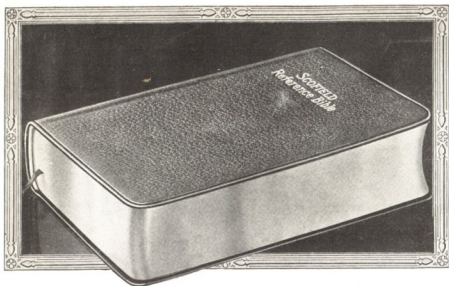
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