

FIFTEEN CENTS

# TIME

*The Weekly News-Magazine*



VOL. V. NO. 9

MISS LOWELL

*Posed*  
(See Page 15)

MARCH 2, 1925



# ROLLS-ROYCE

A SYMBOL OF GOOD TASTE *and an Indication of Sound Judgment*

ALL OVER THE WORLD,

**M**EN AND WOMEN who will not concern themselves with less than the best turn instinctively to the Rolls-Royce.

A list of Rolls-Royce owners reads like Who's Who or The Social Register. Kings and princes, bankers and social leaders, manufacturers, publishers, statesmen—all those who insist on the best that civilization affords in their homes, and in every material detail of their lives, choose the Rolls-Royce as a matter of course.

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# TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. V. No. 9

March 2, 1925

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENCY

#### *The White House Week*

☛ Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge telegraphed to Mrs. Marion LeRoy Burton their condolences on the death of her husband (see EDUCATION).

☛ The White House was the scene of the first Army and Navy reception held in two years. Some 3,000 guests were invited. During the ordeal of receiving, Mrs. John W. Weeks, consort of the Secretary of War, fainted, was revived and taken home by her husband.

☛ The President edited his inaugural address.

☛ The press headlined "Coolidge Feels Saving Lash," "Coolidge is Victim of Own Thrift," etc., apropos of the fact that the President has had the White House budget reduced \$12,500. Incidents of the retrenchment: replacement of paper drinking cups by old-fashioned glasses; no free pencils for newspaper correspondents; reduction of the number of towels placed daily in White House office lavatories from 175 to 88; orders that all lights be turned out promptly when not needed; repeated use of manila envelopes for documents to be carried from one department to another; rationing, by weight, of food in the White House kitchen; replacement of a torn White House flag by a new one, with the understanding that the torn one be mended and used elsewhere. When the President turned in a dull eraser, the stockroom returned it with the comment that no new ones had been provided.

☛ To delegates from the Women's Conference on National Defense as Peace Insurance, who visited the White House, President Coolidge said: "National safety requires such a measure of preparedness as shall be the guarantee against aggression without committing the nation to militarism. . . ."

☛ It was reported that White House detectives had questioned the Navy Yard electricians who were believed to be responsible for having disclosed the secret of the President's electric hobby horse (TIME, Feb. 23), that the President was very angry, that

the electricians were not responsible. It was suggested that the President's friend, Frank W. Stearns, had made public the fact and the opposition hinted that relations between the two were strained by the incident.

☛ Spring being in the air, the President went windowshopping on F Street without his overcoat. A sample of some goods, sent by the owner of a woolen mill in Lawrence, Mass., with an offer to furnish enough free material to make the President an inauguration suit, was returned with the remark that the President liked the material and would pay for it.

☛ On the weekly cruise of the *Mayflower*, the Coolidge guests numbered Actress Julia Arthur, Representative and Mrs. Martin B. Madden of Illinois and John T. Adams of Iowa, onetime Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

☛ Addressing the National Tax Association in session at Washington, the President announced that he was in favor of abolishing Federal Inheritance Taxes, regarding them as both socialist and confiscatory.

### THE CABINET

#### *Karolyi Muzzled*

The Manhattan press began to murmur, the murmurs were echoed in the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. Soon the matter was thoroughly aired in the press, to wit:

Count Michael Karolyi, ex-Premier, ex-President of Hungary and now exile,\* came to the U. S. from England a few weeks ago to attend at the bedside of his wife, who was ill of typhoid fever. It became known that in obtaining a visa for his passport, he had promised not to discuss political questions in public during his visit. Meanwhile, the U. S. Hungarian press began to attack him, but he could make no answer. Reporters questioned him and he only made reply: "By my agreement with the State Department, I may not receive reporters."

The press became very excited indeed, exclaimed: "Where is the right of free speech?" "What authority has the State Department to impose such an unprecedented restriction?" "England gave him refuge and allowed him free speech—why do we do less?"

The wisdom of the State Department's restriction may be questioned, but its legal authority is less assailable. A great deal of discretion rests with consuls in the granting of visas. A consul has a right to refuse a visa to anyone likely to come into conflict with the laws of the U. S.—as, for example, a person who might advocate overthrow of the U. S. Government or the practice of polygamy. It is very dubious whether Count Karolyi, unmuzzled, would do such things.

But it appears that he applied in haste for a visa to come to this country be-

\*Count Karolyi is not a communist. Before the end of the War, he was appointed Premier of Hungary by Emperor Charles. He then allowed a Republic to be formed and became, in January, 1919, its first President. He surrounded himself with a group of Radicals, some of whom, a few months later, overthrew him and set up a Communist state under Bela Kun. Count Karolyi then retired from Hungary. When the present reactionary government under Admiral Horthy came into power, his exile was confirmed as a political measure.

"Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press . . ."—U. S. Constitution, Amendment I.

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## National Affairs—[Continued]

cause his wife was ill. The consul in England, doubtless wishing "to play safe" and yet to grant the visa without waiting to consult Washington, agreed to grant it summarily if Count Karolyi would avoid public discussion of political matters—and the Count voluntarily pledged himself to silence.

As for denying the right of free speech, the question is legally not parallel to a case where public discussion might be denied to a person resident in this country; for, if the Count should speak out, he would not be deported for speaking, but for obtaining his visa under false pretenses; that is, under the pretense that he would not speak out.

Just why the State Department does not release the Count from his pledge is not apparent. It is hardly likely that anything he said would start a revolution in this country, or create anything like the furor that has been occasioned by his agreement to keep silent.

Secretary Hughes denied that the pledge of silence was exacted at the request of the Hungarian Minister to this country, declaring simply that Karolyi "having given his pledge, is expected to keep it."

## THE CONGRESS

### The Legislative Week

#### The Senate:

☐ Passed a bill for the incorporation of the American Bar Association. (Went to House.)

☐ Adopted a joint resolution creating a commission to codify and revise Federal statutes. (Went to House.)

☐ Ratified a treaty with Finland for the extradition of criminals.

☐ Passed the Legislative Establishment supply bill with an amendment increasing the salaries of Senators and Representatives from \$7,500 to \$10,000 a year (see below). (Returned to House.)

☐ Passed the Appropriation Bill for the District of Columbia carrying \$32,000,000. (Went to Conference.)

☐ Confirmed the nomination of William M. Jardine, President of the Kansas Agricultural College (TIME, Feb. 23), to be Secretary of Agriculture, George A. Parks to be Governor of Alaska and William E. Humphrey to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

☐ Passed a House bill to reimburse certain citizens of Texas for damages received on August 23, 1917, when some 100 members of the 24th

(Negro) U. S. Infantry shot up Houston. (Went to the President.)

☐ Passed a bill appropriating \$1,200,000 for the construction of a U. S. embassy and a consulate in Tokyo. (Went to the President.)

☐ Passed a bill forbidding the ex-



☐ Wide World

COUNT KAROLYI  
*He gave his pledge*

portation of helium (non-inflammable balloon gas (see SCIENCE). Went to the President.)

☐ Passed a House bill appropriating \$10,000 for the care of the tomb of Zachary Taylor in Kentucky. (Went to the President.)

#### The House:

☐ Passed a bill providing \$10,000 for the maintenance of the burial place of Zachary Taylor. (Went to Senate.)

☐ Adopted a resolution for Federal participation in the celebration of the 150th Anniversary of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1925).

☐ Passed a bill for the restoration of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, the birthplace of the *Star Spangled Banner*. (Went to Senate.)

☐ Passed a bill authorizing the erection of a \$15,000,000 bridge across the Potomac from the Lincoln Memorial to Arlington. (Went to the President.)

☐ Passed the supply bill for the Legislative Establishment with the Senate amendment increasing Congressional salaries. (Went to the President.)

☐ Held a special Sunday session for memorial services for the late Representative Julius Kahn of California (TIME, Dec. 29; see WOMEN).

Said Finis J. Garrett, Democratic floor leader: "He will take rank among the great Jews of history and to say that is to say much."

...

### "Oh, By the Way . . ."

The Appropriation Bill for the Legislative Establishment that is Congress, having been passed a week before by the House, came up one evening in the Senate. Only twelve minutes were spent in passing it but, while it was on the floor, an amendment sponsored by Senator Ball, lame duck Republican from Delaware, was quietly attached without discussion or a roll call.

It provided that the salaries of Senators and Representatives be increased from \$7,500 to \$10,000 a year, and the salaries of the Speaker of the House, the presiding officer of the Senate and members of the Cabinet, now receiving \$12,000, be increased to \$15,000. The whole affair was carried off in the most offhand manner, as if the Senate were remarking: "Oh, by the way, of course we deserve more pay."

Thereupon, the amended measure went back to the House. It was surprising what a large number of members were on the floor—3300. If there had been less than a quorum present, a roll call would have been automatically taken. A few speeches were made, for and against the Senate's amendment. Representative Blanton of Texas tried to force a roll call, but could not muster the required one-fifth of those present to join in the demand. So the Senate's amendment was concurred in without anyone in either House's being embarrassed by having his name set down in a roll call as favoring an increase in his own salary.

Said critics: "The question is not whether Senators or Representatives are worth \$10,000 a year instead of \$7,500. The question is rather one of courage or cowardice."

The effect of the measure will be to add \$1,376,000 a year to the cost of running the Government.

The pay of Congressmen has had many changes: Originally it was \$6 a day, then \$7, then \$8, then \$1,500 a year, then \$8 a day once more, then \$3,000 a year. In 1866, it was made \$5,000 a year. In 1872, by the famous "salary grab," Congress increased its salary to \$7,500, making the increase retroactive over two years. A howl arose. In the succeeding election, many Congressmen were defeated and the next Congress reduced its pay to the old figure. In 1907, pay was raised to \$7,500, at which it has remained until the present time.



## National Affairs—[Continued]

## ARMY &amp; NAVY

## Mystery

The House Committee, investigating into aviation (TIME, Feb. 16), suddenly ceased its inquiry. It gave as a reason that its funds were practically exhausted. Some people suggested that it had got word from higher quarters to stop proceedings; others surmised that it felt it was making a farce of its investigation. At any rate, it abruptly ceased its hearings.

"Mystery," the press murmured ecstatically. Then, equally "mysteriously," the committee voted to resume its investigation. The reason given was that a check-up showed that there were more funds left.

Before the interval in the inquiry, however, Brigadier General William Mitchell, Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service, chief advocate of a united Air Service, had made a number of sensational, if not astounding, statements:

"Capital ships are absolutely at the mercy of air attack, or any ships that float in the water are for that matter, and the only defense is air power."

"The only way that these ships can be kept at sea is with the loving care of airplanes and submarines. You must just 'baby' them all over the place."

"An air force could reduce our Pacific islands easily and we couldn't defend them with our present armament."

"So far as our plans for defense are concerned, they are the worst of any country I know of."

His parting shot at the Navy was an offer to show in an actual test what airplanes could do. He suggested that the battleship *North Dakota* be subjected to trial. (She must soon be used for target practice since she is outside the Disarmament Treaty quota.) He suggested that the Navy equip her with a radio control.

"We don't care what under-water protection there is. We will blow her out of the water."

"If we were attacking the *North Dakota* with heavy bombs, I am certain we could make 70% of hits."

## Direct Hits

While the House of Representatives was conducting its own investigation into the use of aircraft, the General Board of the Navy had under way a voluminous report for the President, on the relative efficiency of airship and battleship, with a view to allotting appropriations to increase the Navy's strength. Last week, the Board, composed of seven Admirals and General Lejeune of the Marine Corps, made its report.

It summarized the limitations of aircraft as follows:

"Aircraft cannot operate from territory that is not controlled by the military or naval forces of their own country."

"Airplanes cannot occupy territory, nor can they exercise control of the sea."

"Airplanes cannot reach distant overseas areas under their own power with any effective military load, and therefore cannot operate there offensively or defensively until supplied with weapons and fuel."

"Airplanes cannot fulfil the functions of the service of supply for themselves or for other forces in distant overseas areas."

"Airplanes cannot fly across the Atlantic Ocean or the Pacific Ocean to any point on our coasts or within our continental territory with bombs heavy enough to do any serious damage. The situation as to other continental or insular powers having potential enemies contiguous to their borders is wholly different and bears no analogy to ours."

It added:

"A properly constituted fleet consists of battleships, battle cruisers, cruisers, aircraft carriers, aircraft, destroyers, submarines, mine layers and auxiliaries."

"The battleship is the element of ultimate force in the fleet, and all other elements are contributory to the fulfillment of its function as the final arbiter in sea warfare. . . ."

"Aviation has taken its place as an element of the fleet and cannot be separated from it."

"The separation of aviation from the Navy and its incorporation in a separate department of the Government would be most injurious to the continued efficiency of the fleet in the performance of its mission."

The report explained in detail why the Board did not regard the airplane as a serious menace to the battleship. Airplane bombs can damage ships in two ways: by direct hits or by bursting in the water alongside. At heights where there is reasonable immunity from anti-aircraft fire, direct hits are hard to obtain; and at lesser heights, bombs are not able to pierce modern deck armor. Explosions alongside are not seriously dangerous to ships with modern construction. Accounts of tests and their results were given in detail:

**Anti-aircraft fire:** Tests against cloth targets\* towed behind airplanes at 4,500 feet, targets smaller than the area-bombing plane, showed that the anti-aircraft guns scored one or more direct hits in 75% of the trials. The Navy has a gun that fires 13-pound projectiles 24,000 feet in the air, and another that fires 50-pound projectiles 28,500 feet, both of which fire 14 shots a minute—so that a battery of eight projectiles can deliver 112 shots a min-

\*Sleeves or funnels, 14 feet long and about 50 inches in diameter.

ute; also, machine guns that will fire 400 half-inch projectiles a minute to a height of 8,000 feet.

**Bombing Accuracy:** A bomb dropped from 12,000 feet requires 28 seconds to fall, during which time a 21-knot ship travels almost 1,000 feet. Because of weight limitation, airplane sights are inaccurate; and yet an error of one-half degree will place the bomb 100 feet out in a 12,000-foot fall. So a zigzagging ship would be hard to hit.

## Bombing Tests:

☛ The battleship *Iowa*, steaming under radio control, was attacked by airplanes from only 4,000 feet; 80 dummy bombs were dropped and only two hits made, although there was no anti-aircraft fire to disturb the bombers.

☛ The British conducted similar tests on their ship *Agamemnon*; 114 bombs were dropped from heights of 5,000 to 12,000 feet, and not one hit was scored.

☛ The battleships *Virginia* and *New Jersey* were sunk by bombers, but they were obsolete, had no watertight subdivisions, nor anti-aircraft defense, no pumps to keep them afloat, were not in motion. In addition, the bombers had the best of weather and were allowed to make trial flights.

☛ The German ship *Ostfriesland* (turned over to the U. S. after the War) was sunk by U. S. bombers. She was more modern. Airplanes dropped 49 bombs at altitudes of only 1,200 to 2,000 feet, making 16 direct hits, did not succeed in sinking her until the second day.

☛ The German cruiser *Frankfort* was also sunk under similar conditions. She had light armor, thin decks, lay at anchor undefended and unprepared during a seven-and-a-half-hours' bombardment in fine weather, with airplanes flying not over 2,000 feet in altitude.

☛ The incomplete *Washington*, really just a hull of modern construction, was tested last fall. The tests were made by exploding bombs, simulating the largest bombs dropped by airplanes and the largest submarine torpedoes, in the water around her, to determine the resistance of her hull to external explosions. The result was to flood some of her "outboard explosion spaces" and "double bottom spaces"; her inner hull was not ruptured and the few leaks that were started could easily have been plugged up, or the water pumped out. At no time did she list more than five degrees. No material damage was done by the shock to such machinery as she contained. Candles left burning on the deck were not extinguished or knocked over. Unless persons on deck should be washed overboard by water thrown up by the explosions, no loss of life could possibly be caused by bombing of this sort. After these explosions, a three-days' gale came up; even after this the *Washington* was in such a condition that she could still be towed

## National Affairs—[Continued]

to port. Two airplanes tried to drop armor-piercing projectiles upon her from 4,000 feet. One plane, after eight trial flights, dropped its bomb in the water. The other plane, on its fourth flight, scored a hit. The bomb was a 1,440-pound armor-piercing shell, but without explosive. It did not pierce the deck armor, although it might have done so from a greater height (indicating that her deck armor should be heavier).

The report summarized:

"After suffering the explosion of three underwater bombs of the largest size and two torpedo explosions, also of the largest size, directly against the hull, with no repair of leaks and no pumps going, the *Washington* remained afloat four days and was finally sunk by 14 hits of 14-inch shell fired at very oblique impacts to obtain data with respect to penetration of armor. The ship sank two and three-quarters hours from the time the guns opened fire."

## 18th Anniversary

On a day just 18 months after the final ratification of the Limitation of Armaments Treaty, the Navy Department sent its compliments to the State Department with a report.

The report stated that, within the 18 months allotted for carrying out the terms of the treaty, the U. S. had scrapped and sold the following completed or partially completed battleships and cruisers: *Kansas, Minnesota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Michigan, Indiana, Delaware, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, Georgia, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Louisiana, Vermont, New Hampshire, Montana, North Carolina, Iowa, Massachusetts, Constitution, United States, Constellation, Ranger*. These ships had cost \$197,418,620; for the scrap, the Government received \$2,257,474.

In addition, the battleships *Virginia, New Jersey, and Washington* were sunk at sea in target practice.

The *North Dakota* is still to be destroyed in this way. The cruisers *Lexington* and *Saratoga*, also surviving, are being converted into airplane carriers.

## WOMEN

## Widow Wins

The Fourth Congressional District of California (part of the City of San Francisco) elected Florence Prag Kahn, widow of Congressman Julius Kahn (TIME, Dec. 29), to succeed him in the House of Representatives.

Mrs. Kahn will be the second woman in the next House, the other woman

member being Mrs. Mary T. Norton, New Jersey Democrat. The only woman in the present Congress is Mrs. Mae E. Nolan, who succeeded her late husband from another Congressional District in



HOUDINI

First, he exhibited thaumaturgy  
(See below)

San Francisco immediately adjoining that of the Kaluks.

Julius Kahn, long Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, was a Republican, although of late he had been nominated by both Republicans and Democrats. Mrs. Kahn ran as an Independent, as did those who ran against her. She is expected to vote in most cases as a Republican.

## POLITICAL NOTES

## Eight Grandchildren

Mrs. H. A. Alexander of 167 East 74th Street, Manhattan, gave a party. The oldest of her guests was 13 and the youngest two were five. Mrs. Alexander is the mother-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt Jr. Her guests were: Grace, 13; Theodore, III, 10; Cornelius, 9; Quentin, 5 (children of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.); Edith, 9 (daughter of Ethel Roosevelt Derby); Kermit, Jr., 9; Willard, 7; Clochet, 5 (children of Kermit Roosevelt).

So—said to be for the first time—were eight of the grandchildren of the late President by his second marriage brought together. (His granddaughter, by his first marriage, Paulina Longworth, two weeks old, was perforce absent. So was Dirck\*, two months old son of Kermit.) The

chaperons of the party included the President's widow and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt. The entertainer was Houdini, the great ectoclast.

First, he exhibited thaumaturgy, legerdemain and prestidigitation. Then he gave a mock-seance—only the eight grandchildren would not sit; they insisted on standing up and crowding around the medium. He produced two white pieces of silk, folded them up and gave them to the children to hold. He called upon the spirits. He begged them to make manifest their existence by painting portraits of the late President.

Again the medium set to work. He produced a great slate, 18 inches high and over two feet long. The children examined it; it was quite unwritten on. Carefully the medium wrapped it in a cloth. Teddy and Cornelius were made to hold it. Again the medium implored the spirits. The slate was unwrapped. It bore two portraits—one of the President, the other of Uncle Quentin, killed in France. Under the President's picture was an inscription saying that if he should ever come back, it would be through the medium of Houdini. Below was signed in unmistakable hand: "Your devoted Theodore" and "In haste, your devoted Theodore and Quentin."

Teddy III shouted: "It's a film and you developed it under the cloth."

"No," answered Mr. Houdini, "but believe anything except that spirits did it."

Ice cream and cake! Ice cream!

## In Chicago

The C. P. P. A. (Conference for Progressive Political Action), although it is hardly remembered to-day by the general public, is the body which nominated, or rather endorsed, the self-nomination of Robert M. LaFollette for President at Cleveland last July. The same body met, last week, in Chicago to consider whether it would try to perpetuate a third party movement.

As it assembled, there were three chief divisions within its ranks. There were 16 labor unions, there were a number of progressive organizations, such as the Committee of 48, and there were the Socialists.

Before the meeting, the representatives of the 16 unions met and agreed that they would not join in an attempt to found a third party—that they would revert to Labor's policy long ago laid down by Samuel Gompers: political opportunism, support

\* Dirck is Dutch for Theodorick.

## National Affairs—[Continued]

of any party or candidate likely to serve their interests.

When the convention as a whole assembled, it became apparent that the rest of the Conference wished to



THEODORE III

*He and Cornelius were made to hold it*  
(See opposite page)

establish a third party. Robert M. LaFollette Jr., was on hand representing his father and asking that a third party be formed without affiliation with "any group."

At the end of one day of talk, the meeting of the C. P. A. was adjourned and its delegates, excepting the labor union representatives, met to set up their third party.

Here, at once, a second division of opinion arose. The Committee on Organization made a majority report—for organization of a party on state lines, similar to that of the two major parties; and a minority report—for group representation—that is to say, a class party of "producers" against "capitalists and parasites." The former plan carried the day, the Socialists being defeated 94 to 63. There is to be an "organizing" convention of the new party in the fall.

Thus did Senator LaFollette get what he wanted, but to unsympathetic observers, it seemed less as if this were the founding of a new party and more as if it were the disintegration of a temporary alliance. There were no outbursts of ill-feeling, but quietly the Labor element of the LaFollette organization dropped out; and it is expected that the Socialist element, balked of its demand for a "class" party, will do likewise.

Whether the new party is well born or still born will be determined largely by the economic conditions of the next four years. From the bare whisper which reached the world of last week's activities, some judged that the new babe would never be christened.

### Miscellaneous Mentions

At an election in Kansas, more than 300,000 children voted and elected the Western Meadowlark (Rep.) the State bird of Kansas. The Meadowlark did not have anything like a majority, but it led the field with 48,395 votes, a plurality over the Quail (Dem.) and the Cardinal Bird (Prog.). The election was conducted by the Audubon Society.

In Massachusetts, a bill was passed authorizing that there be hung in the State Senate Chamber the portrait of the only man who ever was President of the State Senate, President of the U. S. Senate and President of the U. S.

In the North Carolina Legislature, a bill to forbid the teaching of evolution was defeated and another bill to forbid anyone to flirt with college girls or teachers was introduced.

In the New Hampshire Legislature, a bill was introduced by Edward D. Toland, State Representative and master at St. Paul's school, Concord, providing a fine of \$1 for failure of a qualified voter to vote; \$2 for a second offense; \$4 and public posting of his name for a third offense; \$5 and debarment from voting or holding public office during ten years following, for a fourth offense.\*

The Indiana House of Representatives passed, 67 to 22, a bill to prohibit the wearing of a "distinctive religious garb" by public school teachers. It is aimed at driving nuns out of public schools. It had been previously defeated in the Senate.

Charles G. Dawes announced his

\*A similar law was written into the Belgian constitution in 1893. Before that time, between 25% and 30% of eligible Belgians were not voting. Subsequently, the number of non-voters was reduced to 5% or a little more.

intention of retiring to his cool retreat at Evanston, Chicago suburb, during the summer recess of the Senate.

Clem L. Shaver, chairman of the Democratic National Committee during its disastrous fall campaign, announced that he had raised \$250,000 of the amount necessary to wipe out the campaign deficit of \$260,000 which the Democrats had incurred; also that he did not believe that John W. Davis would be a candidate for the next Democratic nomination.

King Gustav of Sweden, through his Ambassador at Washington, asked the State Department whether Congress could be induced to pass a bill authorizing one of the U. S. Order fliers to accept from him the Order of the Sword. The flier chosen for this honor is Lieut. Eric Nelson.

In Pensacola, Fla., a traffic officer reported that he had been obliged to



CHARLES W. BRYAN

*He scorched*

drive his motorcycle at 72 miles an hour in order to overtake a speeding auto and issue a summons. The halted motorist was Charles W. Bryan, ex-Governor of Nebraska, ex-candidate for Vice President, touring south to visit his brother, William J., ex-Secretary of State.

# FOREIGN NEWS

## INTERNATIONAL

### Conference?

In London, in answer to a question put in the British House of Commons by Commander Kenworthy, Liberal M. P., Foreign Secretary Austen Chamberlain stated that a new naval armament conference, to be called by President Coolidge, had been the subject of conversations with the retiring U. S. Ambassador, Frank B. Kellogg.

This was magnified into imminent importance by the U. S. press. London, Paris, Rome and Tokyo were being "informally approached." The forthcoming conference would "deal with matters outside the scope of the Washington Naval Treaty and would probably include aerial but not land armaments." The inevitable "high authority at Washington" stated that foundations for the conference were being laid.

But, in London, in answer to another of Commander Kenworthy's deep-laid questions, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"No such discussions are at present taking place. What I said was that the subject had been unofficially mentioned in a conversation I had with the late American Ambassador to this country. No communications have passed between the two countries on the subject, and, at the moment, I think it is undesirable that I should make any further statement."

In France, the Government was surprised, bought a number of London newspapers, acquainted themselves with the facts of the conversations that were supposed to be taking place in Paris. After astonishment had worn off, the capital received the conference news frigidly. France would want a large shoal of submarines. They were indispensable to her national security. But a principal agenda of the conference is the limitation of submarines. Hence the French hostility.

At Rome, the Government was equally mystified.

At Tokyo, was issued an outright denial that the Japanese Government had been approached.

It seemed that the Conference foundations were insecure. It also seemed likely that a conference will be called sometime, somewhere.

## REPARATIONS

### Working

According to a report made by S. Parker Gilbert, Agent General of Reparations, the Experts' Plan to enable Germany to pay her War bills is working.

In January, Mr. Gilbert received 108,

317,807 gold marks (\$27,079,451).<sup>\*</sup> These were mainly distributed as follows:

	Gold Marks	
Britain	19,359,465	\$4,839,866
France	17,275,636	\$11,818,909
Italy	8,958,938	\$2,339,734
Belgium	9,334,886	\$2,333,721
Japan	399,297	\$99,824
Yugo-Slavia	2,076,762	\$519,190
Portugal	724,894	\$181,223
Rumania	340,714	\$85,174
Greece	684,122	\$171,630
Military Control Commission (expenses)	1,333,333	\$333,333

After other sums had been paid, a surplus was left of 4,742,459 gold marks (\$1,185,617).

Up to Jan. 31, receipts were 394,581,255 gold marks (\$98,645,316), disbursements 381,396,148 gold marks (\$95,369,037), leaving a cash balance in the Reichsbank of 13,185,107 gold marks (\$3,296,277).

## THE LEAGUE

### Longest Parley

The Second International Opium Conference at Geneva (the longest parley in the history of the League of Nations), which suffered its ups and downs for three months (TIME, Nov. 24, et seq.), came to an end last week when Belgium, Britain, Australia, Greece, Japan, Luxembourg, Holland, Persia, Portugal and Siam, out of 40 nations represented at the conference, signed an Opium Convention and Protocol. More nations may yet sign.

President Zahle (Dane) of the Conference said in his closing speech:

"The most serious and most unfortunate incident of the conference was the withdrawal of the delegation of the United States. Utterly unchallengeable is the statement that the delegation, by its boldness, directness and devotion, has given supreme impetus to the whole anti-drug campaign. No voice was raised, and indeed I believe no voice can be raised, against the justice of the principles enunciated by the American delegation. The only question is as to the moment when they can be realized. The American delegation contended for immediate action. Other delegations felt time was required. Without taking a position between the two viewpoints, and with full recognition to the generosity with which the American delegation has given us its time and its activity, I cannot but express my own regret, first, that the delegation should have felt it necessary in any circumstances to withdraw and, secondly, felt it necessary to withdraw before the end of the conference."

The main provisions of the Convention and Protocol:

1) Enactment of laws by contracting parties to control production, distribu-

<sup>\*</sup>There are approximately four gold marks to the dollar.

tion and exportation of raw opium.

2) Establishment by the League of Nations of a central anti-narcotic board of control to be appointed by the League Council. The U. S. and Germany are to be offered seats on the appointing board.

3) Adoption of effective measures by the contracting parties to prevent, within five years, opium smuggling.

4) Declaration by opium-smoking countries that they will entirely suppress the habits within 15 years after the smuggling menace has been removed.

...

### Next Session

The next session of the Council of the League of Nations will take place at Geneva on Mar. 9.

Among the 22 agenda:

1) Inquiry into the Council's rights to investigate the armaments of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, with a view to transferring to the League the functions of the Interallied Control Mission, which now does its best to keep a watchful eye on the armament activities of these countries.

2) Discussion of a plan to control private manufacture of arms.

3) Consideration of the dispute between Greece and Turkey over the Constantinople Patriarchate (TIME, Feb. 9).

4) Discussion of the Protocol to the Covenant of the League of Nations (TIME, Oct. 13), in which the famed formula of disarmament, arbitration and security was embodied. It was expected that the security issue will be dropped and that Britain will demand postponement of the entire problem until the autumn.

## COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

### Parliament's Week

House of Commons:

1) Lady Astor spoke in favor of a motion to permit British women married to aliens to retain their British nationality. Said she:

"Women are intensely patriotic, and it is hard because a woman is married to an alien that she has to give up that which is very dear to her. Woman has always been inconvenient, but she is an inconvenient necessity or she would never have been introduced into the Garden of Eden [laughter], and woman will become more inconvenient if the law of the land does not go in the way which thinking women want it to go."

The motion was subsequently adopted.

2) A private bill, presented by a Labor member, was defeated in its first reading by a majority of 67. In his election



## Foreign News—[Continued]

campaign, Premier Baldwin had promised to grant the franchise to women on equal terms with men.<sup>†</sup> This was cited in defense of the bill, but the Government, through the mouth of Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary, stated that it was not yet prepared to grant the reform. The Prime Minister's pledge was, however, confirmed.

Foreign Secretary Austen Chamberlain informed the House that, under present circumstances, the Government had no intention of sending an Ambassador to Moscow.

The question of the naval base at Singapore was again raised. Premier Baldwin created a stir by declaring that responsible Japanese opinion was not opposed to the construction of the base as had often been claimed.

An item in the Home Secretary's estimates moved ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Snowden to intense indignation. The item was a matter of about \$5,500,000 for a special grant to the Government of Northern Ireland to help defray the expenses of the special constabulary. Mr. Snowden declared that there is, counting police and specials, a bobby for every six families in Ulster. He further declared that the money was being used for the "support of Orange ascendancy," and said that, if parliamentary etiquette permitted it, he would, "characterize with an ugly word" the methods of the Belfast Government in illegally extracting money from the British Treasury.

## Vacation

His Majesty King George and her Majesty Queen Mary went to the Alhambra Theatre in Leicester Square, a couple of stone's throws from Buckingham Palace. En route the King caught a cold, later the cold turned to influenza, still later the influenza turned to bronchitis. The King went to bed.

To the royal bedside went Sir F. S. Hewett, K. C. V. O., M.D., Surgeon Apothecary to His Majesty and Surgeon Apothecary to the Household; Sir Milson Rees, K. C. V. O., F. R. C. S., Laryngologist to the Household; Lord Dawson of Penn G. C. V. O., K. C. M. G., C. B., M. D., F. R. C. P., Physician-in-ordinary. With one voice they declared that His Majesty's immediate condition was not dangerous and that his general condition was satisfactory.

For several days, the King grew better and better in every way. He remained abed, but attended to pressing affairs of State. The Queen appeared not in the least perturbed. The Prince of Wales only once visited his royal father and stayed to



CONNAUGHT

His nephew is King

luncheon with his royal mother. The people were consequently not alarmed.

Suddenly, there was a touch of concern in public sentiment. The Apothecary, the Laryngologist and the Physician issued a bulletin:

The King passed a fair day. There is still a rise of temperature in the evening, but the slow progress continues.

At its onset, the influenza which attacked His Majesty was somewhat severe, the bronchitis extending to the base of the lungs—a form of malady which is apt to be tedious and resistant.

In order to secure complete restoration of health and fitness, we advise, when the stage of convalescence has been reached, that his Majesty shall proceed to the South of Europe and cruise in his yacht for a few weeks.

HEWETT,  
REES,  
DAWSON.

Those who know the King can imagine the disgust with which he received the doctors' recommendation. Some time ago, it was suggested that he should winter in the south of France to escape the bitter, damp, cold English

Winter, but His Majesty declared: "My place is at home." He hates to desert what Poet Kipling recently called the "H. M. S. Britain," especially at a time when Parliament is in session and there are many questions to occupy his mind; for, although the King is normally a figurehead, an expression of national unity, actually he wields considerable power in an advisory capacity, without, however, crossing the initiative of the Government. In other words, the King's direct powers are small; but the sum of his indirect power, exercised in a large number of ways, is so tremendous that it is impossible to estimate it. So great leaders as Gladstone, Asquith, Lloyd George, and so eminent a contemporary constitutional authority as Marriott have all made and upheld this point.

Despite the King's antipathy to taking a voyage at this time, it is almost certain that he will bow to his doctor's orders, which are sure to have the sentimental backing of a majority of the people. Accompanied by the Queen, he will probably leave on the royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert* early this month for a Mediterranean cruise and may possibly spend some of the time with his uncle, the Duke of Connaught,\* at the latter's villa near Nice.

This will be the first time in the 15 years of his reign that the King has absented himself from the country on vacation. But King George is creating no precedent. Queen Victoria, toward the end of her life, was wont to take occasional trips to the south of France for her health, while King Edward hardly let a year go by that he was not seen in winter at Nice, Biarritz, or some other fashionable watering place, and in summer at Karlsbad, where he used to take the waters for his gout.

During Their Majesties' absence, the Prince of Wales will act as Regent for his father until March 29 when he leaves for his visits to Africa and South America. On March 10 and 19, the Prince will hold at Buckingham Palace two levees.<sup>†</sup> His other duties will be nominal and social, but none the less responsible. He will not be expected to wade through the Premier's daily letter or

\*The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn is nearly 75 years of age, a brother of King Edward and therefore uncle to King George. In 1879 he married Princess Louise of Prussia, who died in London in 1917.

His life has been relatively uneventful. He has served in the Army with distinction for more than 40 years and among the number of distinguished positions that he has held is that of Governor-General of Canada (1911-1916). He also represented Queen Victoria at the Tsar's coronation in 1893, King George at the opening of the Union Parliament of South Africa in 1910 and at the opening of the provincial legislature of Bengal, Bombay and Madras in 1921.

†An Assembly held (in the forenoon or early afternoon) by the sovereign or his representative at which men only are received.

†Men must be 21 before they can vote in parliamentary elections, women 20.



## Foreign News—[Continued]

the Foreign Secretary's report, etc. Indeed, he is likely to be busy on his own account arranging the details of his forthcoming voyage.

As the King has cancelled his visit to Lord Derby at Knowsley on Mar. 25, it is assumed that His Majesty will not return until April. The Prince of Wales is not to postpone his trip and the Duke of York will be absent in East Africa until May. Who is to do the "King business?" When King George went to the Durbar in India in 1911 (a function at which he was crowned Emperor of India), a Council of State was appointed; but, in the present instance, the absence of the King will be short and it is likely that his shoes will be filled pro tempore by his third son, Prince Henry, probably as President of a special committee of the Privy Council.

### FRANCE

#### Gaillaux Speaks

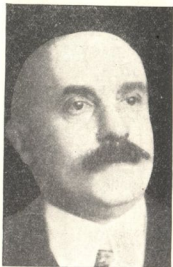
According to the French Nationalists, Premier Edouard Herriot arose one morning last week, abluted, consumed his coffee and *petits-pains*, descended to his office in the Quai d'Orsay (French Foreign Office) and there read certain hand-writing on the wall: MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHAR-SIN.

That evening, the League for the Protection of the Rights of Man gave a monster "banquet of welcome" to Joseph Caillaux,\* whose financial genius has, in years past, won nation-wide repute. Two thousand radical and socialist persons were present. Premier Herriot did not attend but, said M. Paul Painlevé, *Président de la Chambre*, "he is here in spirit." Presently there entered Maître Moro-Giafferi, the famed French lawyer who defended Caillaux before the Senate when he was condemned to exile for endangering the alliances of France in 1919. He whooped a cry of delight at seeing his old friend and client, rushed at him, clasped him in his arms, pressed him to him, kissed him ecstatically first on one cheek, then on the other.

After a speech of welcome by M. Painlevé, M. Caillaux stood up to orate. What was he to say? He was expected by some to sound the death-knell of Premier Herriot's Ministry. He was expected by others to formulate a new national policy. At least he would make a bid for power. But it would be a difficult business. M. Caillaux's party is in power and he could hardly attack

his own party. What was he to do? What could he say?

The ex-Premier got over the difficulty by making a moderate speech. His references to the Herriot Govern-



© Keystone

JOSEPH CAILLAUX  
*Anglophobe, Germanophile*

ment were fleeting; he confined himself principally to attacking the Clemenceau and Poincaré Governments, attacks which at various times brought forth cries of: "Clemenceau must be sent before the firing squad." "Let Poincaré take Caillaux's place before the High Court."

Said M. Caillaux: "You Nationalist gentlemen who won the military fight have lost the financial fight. You forgot about it or perhaps you never realized it existed. Today it is you who are at the bar."

He went on to accuse "the Nationalist gentlemen" (Clemenceau, Poincaré and their ilk) for all their financial blunders and their propaganda against the Left parties.

Turning to the actual financial situation, he advocated the scaling down of the high tariffs, increase of taxation and an entente with Germany. It was a restatement of his old policies. The Anglophobe, Germanophile statesman had not budged. He declared that France "must not become a prisoner in the great bastille over which would float the Anglo-Saxon flags."

Such a policy under the present state of affairs, it was argued, could mean only the ruination of French credit and

the end of the Entente Cordiale. In that it hardly seemed a constructive program.

### German or French?

"Mais, non. Impossible!" "Aber ja, das ist wirklich wahr!" screamed the French and Germans at each other.

The controversy arose when the *Stahlhelm* (steel helmet), Monarchist journal, said that France's unknown soldier, who occupies a place of honor under the celebrated *Arc de Triomphe*, is none other than August Schult of Württemberg. The *Stahlhelm* said that it had received the news from a Swiss source.

The French were furious. *L'Eclair*, Paris journal, fumed against the "Boche brain which could invent such a lie," defied the Germans to prove the story.

Indeed, the spectacle of Germanophile France paying all-highest honor to a dead German would be rib-crackingly funny if it were not so heart-rendingly serious. The French chose their unknown poilu at random and because of that very fact it has on occasion been hinted that he was a U. S. doughboy, a Senegalese rifleman. It has also been stated before that he was a German, but never proved. Suffice it to say that the decomposed body under the stone slabs of the driveway of the *Arc de Triomphe* is, to the minds of Frenchmen, a Frenchman and a Frenchman who gave his life that other Frenchmen might live in the liberty for which they fought.

### GERMANY

#### Prussia's Cabinet

The State of Prussia being related to the Reichstag much as the American States are to Congress, it was of more than parochial interest that ex-Chancellor Wilhelm Marx consented a fortnight ago to head the Cabinet of the Prussian Diet.

The Diet elected him Minister President (Premier) by a meagre majority after ex-Minister Braum had declined for a second time to carry on the State's government (TIME, Feb. 2). Etiquette prescribed that Minister Marx should appear before the Diet, announce his Cabinet, obtain a vote of confidence.

Herr Marx had an eye to the future. Thought he: "The Monarchists and the Republicans are evenly divided. In order to obtain some measure of Socialist support, I must have a Socialist colleague." He chose as Minister of the Interior Herr Severing, who has long acted in that capacity under ex-Minister Braum. But the ruse did not work. Last week the Diet refused a vote of confidence by 221 to 219 votes. Minister

\*Recently Joseph Caillaux returned to Paris after five years of exile brought to an end by the Amnesty Bill (TIME, Dec. 29).

## Foreign News—[Continued]

Marx became ex-Minister Marx. Prussia again lacked a government.

It was thought likely that ex-Chancellor and ex-Minister President would be asked to make another attempt to end the political deadlock and that, if he failed, the Diet would be dissolved and new elections held.

## Hocht!

The ex-Crown Prince appeared of a sudden in the streets of Berlin. He had come from his vast estates at Oels in Silesia to attend a meeting of German agriculturists.

Along the Unter der Linden he walked. People stopped. Where had they seen that face before? Of whom did that walk remind them? Ah! yes, of course, the Crown Prince.

Word was passed: "There goes the Crown Prince." Presently a small crowd collected and walked at a respectful distance behind the future Emperor of Germany, if Germany is ever an Empire. A few of the more venturesome essayed a *Hocht!* which, being freely translated, means "Hurrah!"

## Life Saved

The life of President Friedrich Ebert of Germany was saved when an ambulance drove up to his residence at midnight, rushed him to a hospital where an immediate operation for appendicitis was successfully performed. The President will be incapacitated for at least a month.

## Ruhr Credits

After considerable delay (TIME, Feb. 16), the question of the Ruhr credits was again raised in a stormy Reichstag.

Herr Hertz, the chief of the Social Democrats, attacked the Government for having paid over a sum of about \$175,000,000 to the Ruhr industrialists during the time of passive resistance to the French occupation in 1923. He declared that the credits had been granted without the approval of the Socialists and should now be returned to the Government.

Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann, Chancellor at the time the credits were granted, became enraged at Herr Hertz's remarks, shouted: "Your party approved the Government's action!" But the Socialist leader took no notice.

Chancellor Luther led the counter-attack on the Socialist charges. In spite of numerous interruptions and fierce yells, he ably defended the Government's action, declared that the money had been disbursed to thousands of people and not to a few big industrialists. He said that the Government was legally and politically justified in mak-



SOCIALIST HERTZ  
*He enraged Stresemann*

ing the grant, which was necessary to prevent the separation of the Ruhr from Germany. He furthermore denied that the Government had only recently offered to obtain the Reichstag's *ex post facto* sanction for the credits, welcomed a thorough investigation of all payments.

The question was referred to a special committee of investigation, and the Reichstag adjourned until Mar. 2.

## ITALY

## Flu

Premier Benito Mussolini went for a motor ride. Premier Mussolini, caught a cold. The cold proved to be influenza. The Premier went to bed. The Senate adjourned in consequence. Bulletins were issued: "The Premier has influenza." "The Premier's condition is improving." Finally: "The Premier is well and will be permitted to quit his bed in a few days." The Senate and Chamber of Deputies decided to reconvene Mar. 12.

## Coming and Going

His Excellency Signor Giacomo de Martino, newly appointed Italian Ambassador to the U. S., left Rome, went to Naples, embarked on the *Conte Verde* bound for Manhattan, where the Ambassador will entrain for Washington.

As the *Conte Verde* churned the waters of the Bay of Naples, the *Conte Rosso*, not to be outdone, also churned those waters. On board the latter ship was the returning Italian Ambassador

to the U. S., Prince Gelesio Caetani. He had missed his successor by one hour.

At Naples, the Prince took a train to Rome. At Rome he was welcomed into the bosom of his family. Ill, Premier Mussolini could not see him.

## SWEDEN

## Dead

At Stockholm, his birthplace, died Hjalmar Branting, third Premier of Sweden, aged 64. Inflammation of the lungs, ending in phlebitis, was his malady.

M. Branting became a Socialist in his 21st year, after a trip abroad. Despite many obstacles, such as imprisonment and fines, he was undaunted in his efforts for Socialism, as his three tenures of the premiership so well show.

Sweden regarded him as easily her most distinguished international politician. His interest in the League of Nations was enthusiastic and he did much useful work on various committees of that body. In 1921, M. Branting, with Christian L. Lange of Norway, was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace.

## FINLAND

## New President

At Helsinki (Helsingfors),\* capital of Finland, 300 Finnish citizens assembled under the Chairmanship of Premier Lauri Ingman. They were the electors appointed by the people to elect a President for the years 1925-31 in succession to Dr. Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg who, amid many protestations, had declined to stand for reelection.

President Stahlberg, the first President of Finland since that country, in 1917, declared itself free and independent of Russia, was elected by the Diet in 1919. The present popular presidential election is the first to be held.

Under a system of proportionate representation, M. Lauri Relander, Governor of Viipuri (Viborg), Agrarian, defeated his nearest rival, M. Rytli, Governor of the State Bank, Progressive, on the third ballot by 172 to 109 votes.

The second President of the Finnish Republic is a leading light in the Agrarian Party. His name was put forward at the last moment and his election was due to the almost solid vote

\*The names in parentheses are the Swedish, the official languages of Finland being Swedish and Finnish.

(Said jokesters, jape-makers: "Paavo Nurmi did not run!" Paavo Nurmi is, as everyone knows, the famed Finnish runner, who in the past seven weeks has established 26 new world's records, competing in the U. S.)

## Foreign News—[Continued]

of the Conservatives, which, in a country seething with Bolshevism only a few years ago, is a significant fact.

Beside being famous for her Nürmi, Finland was the first country in the world to grant suffrage to women; this was done in 1907 without any agitation on the part of the females.

### RUMANIA

#### *An Old Score*

An old dispute between Rumania and Germany recently broke out anew.

In 1917, the Germans entered Rumania, occupied the whole country. General Ludendorff called this a most important step. Germany had no intention of annexing Rumania; she had likewise no intention of occupying the country for love. Her object was food; but that was for the starving German people. Then there were still the German soldiers to be paid and there was a Reichsbank at Berlin groaning under a terrible burden of debt. It was decided that the Rumanian Government must pay for the costs of the German occupation; but there was no Rumanian Government—it had fled. Thus, it came to pass that the Banca Generale at Bucharest was compelled to issue Rumanian bank notes to the amount of \$75,000,000 to pay for the German occupation.

After the Armistice, the Rumanian Government returned to its native capital and was subsequently forced to make good the enforced issue of the bank notes; but it charged the amount to its reparations bill against Germany.

For many years, the amount of this bill has been disputed by Germany, who at one time offered \$12,500,000 in full settlement. This refused the Rumanian Government recently.

Came Mr. Dawes to Europe (TIME, Jan. 7, 1924), hatched, with the aid of his colleagues, a plan to provide for the collection of "all charges payable by Germany to the Allied and Associated Powers" for War costs. Rumania is an Associated Power. The Rumanian claim of \$75,000,000 is a War cost. Nevertheless, Rumania demanded payment outside of the Experts' Plan, threatened last week to seize German property and triple the import tax on German goods, began to deport Germans.

In Berlin, a grand caterwaul was raised. It was alleged, not without reason, that to pay the Rumanian bill would be to create a dangerous precedent; for other ex-enemy countries might well demand special payments outside the Experts' Plan and saddle

Germany with debts that would wreck the Plan, which was designed to collect all that is collectable from her.

There were signs and portents that the matter would be referred to the Reparations Board for a ruling.

### PERSIA

#### *Deaf*

The 27-year-old Shah of Persia, Sultan Ahmad, basked in the sunshine of the French Riviera at Nice.

Away back in Teheran, capital of Persia, Premier Reza Khan grew irate. In the Majlis (National Assembly), he declared that the Shah had been requested to return. He added significantly that pressure would shortly be made to hasten his return.

Last year (TIME, Aug. 18), the Shah nearly lost his crown for "debauching" along the Riviera—an experience which had apparently taught him little, for it was stated in Nice that His Majesty was deaf to the call of duty in the land of Iran.

### CHINA

#### *Indemnity*

The Chinese Government handed over to Dutch Minister W. J. Ondenick, dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking, \$300,000 in Chinese currency, representing payment for damages sustained in the bandit outrage of 1923 (see under). There are still supplementary damages to be met, but the amount of these is disputed.

Almost two years have passed (TIME, May 12, 1923, et seq.) since a horde of Chinese bandits rushed down the steep, cloud-swept sides of the mountain Pao-tzu-ku, derailed the Peking-Shanghai express near Lincheng, carried off 24 foreigners and nearly 300 Chinese into their impregnable lair, there to hold them for ransom while the representatives of the Occidental powers worried and fumed and sent stern reminders daily to the equally worried and more impotent Chinese Government.

The robbers actually captured 24 foreigners; but one, Miss Lucy C. Aldrich, sister-in-law of John Davison Rockefeller, Jr., grew tired on the way to the mountain stronghold, lagged behind, eventually lagged so far behind that she was able to escape. By virtue of an active mind and a good memory, she was able to recover her jewelry, valued at \$50,000, which she had buried in the ground immediately after the train had jumped the rails. Subsequently she drew a map showing the place where the treasure lay hid. "Boy No. 1" of the Standard Oil Co. was despatched to the scene (TIME, June 11, 1923), later

returned with what narrowly escaped becoming bandit duty.

### NEW BOOKS

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

A GALLERY—Philip Guedalla—*Putnam* (\$2.50). Wherein the scintillating mind of ex-barrister Guedalla converses with a delightful medley of *bons mots* upon contemporary litterateurs, British politicians and Liberals, Mr. Compton MacKenzie and a few shadows. Each book that Mr. Guedalla writes is better than his last. Eventually he will become a historian of note.

THE PRIME MINISTERS OF BRITAIN, 1721-1924—The Hon. Clive Bingham—*Dutton* (\$5.00). A detailed biographical outline of the 39 Prime Ministers who have held office from the accession of George I into the reign of George V, starting with Walpole, ending with MacDonald. The present Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, is also included, as he is now enjoying his second term of office. Adequately and excellently but not brilliantly written.

MEMORIES OF THE FOREIGN LEGION—M. M.—Introduction by D. H. Lawrence—*Knopf* (\$2.50). A brilliant, engrossing, vivid story of M. M.'s life in the French Foreign Legion during the War. A book that should not be omitted by young or old.

TIBET, PAST AND PRESENT—Sir Charles Bell—*Oxford University Press* (\$8.00). An authoritative and dignified account of the far past and near past history of the mysterious land of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, to whom the book is dedicated.

THE FUGGER NEWS LETTERS—Edited by Victor von Klarwill, Translated by Pauline de Chary—*Putnam* (\$6.00). An exceptionally interesting collection of despatches received in the 16th Century by the merchant-banking House of Fugger—to whom half the crowns of Europe seemed to have been pawned—from its world-flung correspondents.

SUN YAT SEN AND THE CHINESE REPUBLIC—Paul Linebarger—*Century* (\$4.00). A sloppy, sentimental, enthusiastic and uncritical biography of Sun Yat-sen. The redeeming feature of the book lies in its many discussions into Chinese life and customs.

## THE THEATRE

## New Plays

**Cape Smoke.** Since *White Cargo* has run over 500 performances and has been sued for plagiarism, the necessity of an imitation was obvious. This new African adventure is a good deal louder than *White Cargo* and a lot funnier. Most of the laughter is at it.

It starts off stoutly enough with a fearful kaffir curse by which three Englishmen and an American are to die. The British mortality is high by the ending act, but the American, naturally, survives. If they do it in London—which they will not—the three-in-one nationalities must be shuffled.

Before all three acts are over, there is probably more off and on stage clamor than is contained in any given dozen of theatres. Storms and shots and beaten drums fill in the open spaces when an Englishman's soul is not departing with appropriate agonies. James Rennie and Ruth Shepley draw salaries for interpreting these noisy doings. Probably the best performance is that of the witch doctor, Francis Corbie, a Negro actor.

**Percy Hammond**—"A good, gaudy hair-raiser for two acts—the rest is *Glostora* or it may be *Stacomb*."\*

**Houses of Sand** borrowed all it could from *Madame Butterfly*, including soft off-stage harmonies, and failed to repay the loan. It added certain novelties from which the edge was worn by unreality. The twist awards the Japanese heroine to the American hero (unknown to him, his mother was a Jap girl). Before this sweet solution can release the audience, there are six scenes in and about Manhattan, beginning with the meeting of the chief participants at a Far East bazaar in Forest Hills. The performers were generally apt but the play is apt to end presently in the storehouse.

**Percy Hammond**—"More suitable to the little ones than to grown-ups."

**Ariadne.** There is a distinct suspicion among the cynics that, had this piece been produced by anyone else but the Theatre Guild, it would have stumbled and swiftly disappeared. Yet that extraordinary organization has managed to polish it up smartly, cast it astutely and render it, in general, entertaining.

To these ends, they engaged Laura

Hope Crews, who gives way to few of our light comediennees. They showed her married to a British business man whose thoughts were ever far away



MISS CREWS  
*Doldrums annoyed her*

among his ledgers. They showed her annoyance at their resultant domestic doldrums. They showed her escape to a London luncheon with a less worthy but more perceptive character. They showed that this was all a ruse which, divulged discreetly to the husband, proved to him that his wife must, after all, be included in his interests.

The composer of this singularly unoriginal fable was the facile A. A. Milne. His slender and seductive touch for dialog was never needed more. Generally, it was equal to the crisis. Pondering over the entire problem, one can conclude that A. A. Milne, the Theatre Guild and Laura Hope Crews are a trio that has done so many things thoroughly well that anything they do must be of genial consequence.

**Stark Young**—"Miss Crews . . . makes laughter vindicate good sense and makes us believe that Mr. Milne knows more than he does."

**Percy Hammond**—"Just another frolic by the Theatre Guild in one of its more anemic moods."

**Natja.** The public appetite for operetta is further favored with a show based on the indiscretions of Catherine II of Russia and the melo-

dies of Tchaikowsky. To appease that appetite, they must—those that attend—eat a thick slab of tasteless bread thinly spread with honeyed harmonies.

The singing, indeed, was sufficient. The producers had borrowed Mary Mellich and Madeline Collins from grand opera to assure that. Where they borrowed their comedy can be disclosed only by those who study ancient operettas as a habit. Few of the borrowings resulted in laughter.

**The Sun**—"Natja is musically a great success."

**Tangletoes.** There was not much of interest in the drama of this diversion, but an actress broke away from small parts and will be from now on a leading lady. She is Mildred McLeod, the little girl who performed so perfectly her brief scene in *Tarnish* and, earlier this season, helped materially as *The Little Angel* (TIME, Oct. 6). At the moment, she depicts a chorus girl who marries a serious-minded suburban soul and revolts after six months. Her technical equipment is not yet complete but her appeal and the curious fragility of her personality mark her clearly as the leading prospect of the season.

**Morgan Farley**, the youth of *Fata Morgana*, is rather deeply mired in a soggy, one-way part as the young husband. There was a lady named Agnes Sanford who wore clothes where they were least needed and cracked to good effect the vivid wisdom of the chorus-girl friend. Also one Lee Kohlmar who made the ideal Butter and Egg man. And several other satisfactory performances. And they all had a difficult time with the play.

**Alexander Woolcott**—"Sparse moments of humorous and sympathetic observation scattered through a play that is, for the most part, as workmanlike and as profound as an impromptu charade."

**White Collars** is a play that tries desperately to inject the fresh serum of sincerity into a middle-class household. But the dog teams do not arrive in time and the play languishes from worn-out chemicals. The characters are distilled from penny phials and powders instead of the expensive elixirs of originality. Accordingly, a good idea sizzles silently away.

The idea is to place a millionaire in

\**Stacomb* and *Glostora* are tonorial preparations. They keep the hair flat.



## CINEMA

## The New Pictures

a middle-class household and watch the opposing factions scratch each other. He is married to the daughter; the daughter is married to the middle class. She believes that he must live for a spell with her folks to find out how life looks on \$25 a week. She has a cousin in the household, an offensive, semi-intelligent fellow with a lot of vaguely Marxian conceptions. Toward the climax of the play it evolved that this eager individual has persuaded the new husband to give away his \$15,000,000 and start his family history over again.

A generally competent cast, in which there are no special notables, tosses these proceedings energetically around the auditorium. The play has been running in Los Angeles about a year. Showmen predict popularity here. After all, *Abbie's Irish Rose* is still going. And there are more middle-class people than there are Hebrews and Irish.

**Two By Two.** Some ten months ago, this entertainment was unveiled in Greenwich Village under the title of *The Leap*. Recast and rewritten, it is now uptown. The opening audience could not determine why. On the whole, it seemed one of the most aimless and inept productions of the year. The plot tells of a man who involved himself with a daughter when he thought he was addressing her mother.

**Exiles.** James Joyce is the extraordinary Irishman who wrote *Ulysses* and gained a position unique in English literature. *Exiles* is his only play, an uncommercial product which the Neighborhood Players made more uncommercial by a considerable supply of inept acting. The play itself is a rigorous psychological study of four Irish people. The wife loves the husband's friend; the husband has his own affinity. Yet they love each other and sit down to have the whole thing out. Most humans would have grabbed each other and tired of the affair before Joyce's characters start talking about it. They deal with passion in paragraphs and prefaces. No doubt a lot that they say might be said, unheard, inside of any of us under similar circumstances. But it does not form a very fiery evening in the Theatre.

**Stark Young—"The events . . . cerebral . . . the excitement lies in subtle and torturing responses . . . rather than in actions and objective situations."**

**The Miracle of the Wolves.** France has at last challenged for foreign cinema honors. With immense pomp, with money said to have been furnished by the French Government, the people of Paris have started turning out a series of historical pictures. Call it propaganda if you will. They expect to sell it to the world under the admission wicket.

This film was the first strip of celluloid ever to be unfurled before a flame in the Paris Opera. At that occasion, the President of the Republic was on hand and a monstrous array of notables. Paris responded to the trumpet and has been flocking subsequently to the Opera to see about the Wolves.

It is doubtful if America will float in similar endless flocks to the local production. The gorgeousness of the story has not been sufficiently reduced to a swiftly rising narrative. Through the opening reels, the characters are confused. Too many dukes and knights in armor and around the chess board are inclined to irritate your U. S. gum-chewer.

Thereafter, the picture jumps to its task, reveals itself as one of the greatest of the camera spectacles. Carcassonne was borrowed by the Government to show the siege of the medieval town. If you look in your histories, you will find the tale—how Jean Hachette, Jeanne d'Arc of the days of Louis XI, saved the siege of Beauvais. Mingled in the yarn is a startling wolf attack. All the players were French, many of them borrowed from the Odéon and Comédie. Some of the technique was borrowed from the U. S. The wolves were borrowed from Russia. From this assembly, a vigorous picture has developed—in spots a great picture—but one that will cause D. W. Griffith scarcely a grieving gnash.

**The Top of the World.** James Kirkwood is invariably solemn and virtuous. He wins his woman. Usually he is an outdoor soul with all the calm irresistibility of a brooding oak. He grows, in the present instance, in Africa. Beside him grows his cousin, a dope fiend and a very unpleasant individual. Out comes the girl, in love with the latter. Suicides, hypnotism and a flood are employed to solve the somewhat reminiscent situation. Mr. Kirkwood plays a double part of the hero and the bum. Anna Q. Nilsson is the girl.

**Salome of the Tenements.** The odd contrast of a famed actor and an unknown player losing and failing respectively is the major item in this film's interest. The star is Godfrey

Tearle (brother of Conway Tearle), an English actor of the first rank. In pictures, he flattens out and his personality fades. Opposite him is one Jetta Goudal. In her first leading part, she quite steals the strength of the picture. She is small and seems to resemble a combination of Marilyn Miller and Mary Hay. The picture plays about on the East Side (Manhattan) amid the slums and pawnshops. The rich man from uptown marries the poor girl from Hester Street and the audience has only a fairly good time watching him do it.

**Oh Doctor** came from a book by Harry Leon Wilson and, like that earlier work of his *Merton of the Movies*, has survived the transformation sturdily. In fact, it has improved a trifle on the book. It automatically becomes one of the very funniest features of the spring. If Billups lives three years, he will inherit three quarters of a million. He is doomed to die, so he borrows \$100,000 to speed his last days. Most of the time he is a hypochondriac in a hospital bed. Mary Astor is his nurse. Their activities are not to be avoided.

**Daddy's Gone A-Hunting** is adapted from Zoë Aikens' play of that name. Daddy was presumably hunting for extra-nuptial affection and had set out on several expeditions. Mamma therefore began a little trip on her own account and the censors had a good deal of trouble keeping it all within the law. Alice Joyce and Percy Marmont did the best they could, but the story started thin and refused to put on weight.

**Learning To Love.** Constance Talmadge can be safely awarded the comic crown among our leading ladies. She is, of course, always politely comic. She does not fire fires; she flirts. In the current flirtation, she has somewhat fewer narrative devices than usual on which to sharpen the edges of her talents. She is the endless flirt who finally finds the man that does not collapse at her first grin. He does, of course, at her last.

**New Lives for Old.** When France is at war and the band plays the *Marseillaise*, you can hardly help responding. Particularly when the little dancing girl is foiling the wicked old German spies and saving her U. S. captain and his whole division. Armistice. Marriage. A lot of trouble with the folks at home. Betty Compson is a fairly bad actress, but you cannot help liking parts of the picture.



## ART

## Toulouse-Lautrec

Last week, an exhibition of the paintings of Toulouse-Lautrec was held in the Wildenstein Galleries, Manhattan. Between the years 1880 and 1890, this artist was often pointed out by habitués of the Moulin Rouge Café, Paris, to friends from out of town; a whisper passed from Parisian mouth to Provincial ear. Amazement, incredulity, re-assertion.

"What? A nobleman? That dwarf?"  
"But yes, I assure you, and a painter also."

Toulouse-Lautrec, hiding his spindle legs under a square table, would sit with his glass between his fingers, blowing his smoke out into the vacancy of a dream. Born aristocrat, heir to great wealth, his spine had been injured when he was a boy. The inept surgery of the time had left him painfully deformed. Unable to endure the sympathy of his lackeys, he renounced privilege, went to live in Montmartre, painted what he saw there.

In his exhibition, one gets a glimpse of a chalk-faced friend from the Folies Bergères with gross, pursy mouth and smudged eyes; apaches that glare and glide in the galvanic paint as if rehearsing for a cinema; a group posed, with the sterile absurdity of wax figures, about a table; a bristling gendarme, unable to decide whether to arrest a reveller or have a drink with him; a deputy compounded of a too-small black hat and too many brown whiskers; a lady with a green shadow upon her face.

Toulouse-Lautrec loved life, but few of the living. His own ugliness was stamped on his frame; why should he gloss the deformity that twitched in the minds of those he saw, revealed by an expression, a turn of a head, an angle of a body? He painted with the bitter, malign mastery of a superb satirist. His three *chef-d'œuvres*—*Le Moulin Rouge*, *Femme dans un Atelier*, *La Pierreuse*—were included in the Manhattan exhibit.

## Glum Borglum

"Sad, destroying fact . . . no funds . . . association has shrunk. . . ." Such phrases came, last week, from the lips of Gutzon Borglum, famed sculptor. He, glum, was deploring the withdrawal of public support from the great memorial to the Confederacy which, under his direction, has been rising on the face of Stone Mountain, Ga. (*TIME*, Aug. 13, 1923; May 26, 1924). Those two proud gentlemen, Generals Lee and Jackson, stand raised among their armies on the mountain's craggy front, half-formed. In the U. S. mint, 5,000,000 half-dollar coins, with Lee and Jack-

son riding their horses across one side, and an inscription commemorating the valor of Southern arms on the other, await distribution. There are



J. G. DE LA M. BORGLUM  
*Loafer?*

no funds to bring Lee and Jackson from the rock, no funds to distribute the coins which, designed by Sculptor Borglum, are being minted by the U. S. to stimulate interest in the memorial. Said Mr. Borglum:

"From the very inception of this work, running hand in hand with the conception of this Southern memorial, has been the part all America has played, which is the indestructible proof of the unity of our country. My duty as a citizen of this Nation, wholly apart from the creator of this work, makes it impossible for me even to consider the abandonment of so splendid a thing. Opposition means but one thing—I must continue and fight."

From Atlanta came a statement of Colonel Hollins Randolph, President of the Memorial Association. Said he: "For more than a year the great problem of the Stone Mountain Memorial has been the sculptor, Gutzon Borglum. . . . He loafed on the job. . . . It has been extremely difficult to get him to do any work at all on the mountain, notwithstanding the large amounts of money paid him. His main desire seems to be to get his name in the newspapers as often as possible."

John Gutzon de la Mothe Borglum was born in Idaho, studied art in San

Francisco, in Paris, in Spain. His exhibitions in the U. S. went without recognition until, in London, the Duchess of Manchester lauded his statues and water-colors of the American Indians. He harnessed fame to his able statues of wild horses, won the gold medal in the St. Louis Exhibition of 1903, completed a statue of Lincoln (now in Newark, N. J.) of which the late Colonel Roosevelt passed the equivocal criticism: "Why, this doesn't look like a monument at all." Always he has been active in public affairs: he helped the farmers of the Northwest when they cried for better prices, he investigated, at the request of President Wilson, inefficiencies in aircraft building during the War. Said he: "The man of position or wealth who remains passive in the public life going on about him is in the same class with the man who feigns sleep with a burglar in the room."

## MUSIC

## New Opera

Last week, in Manhattan, was produced, for the first time in the U. S., *Giovanni Galluresse*, an opera written 20 years ago by Italo Montemezzi, famed composer. The house was packed with opera-goers who, having heard from season to season Montemezzi's exquisite *L'Amore dei Tre Re*, were curious to see how so great a composer wrote when he was younger. Among these opera-goers sat the composer himself, shyly smiling.

**Music.** Banal, melodious cantilenas, shreds of the wild echoes Verdi set flying—melody that has been shut up from the air until, to modern taste, it has become stiff, flaky, like stale candy. In the eight years that intervened between *Giovanni Galluresse* and *L'Amore dei Tre Re*, Montemezzi must have worked hard, critics decided.

**Libretto.** Galluresse, a "high-souled outlaw," Maria, a lovely daughter of a poor shepherd, Rivegas, a Spanish renegade, folk dances from the Sardinian, drinking choruses, religious choruses, innocence outraged, bloody murder.

**Artists.** Miss Müller, soprano, sang with a sincerity marred only by irrelevant smiles in certain love-scenes; Signor Lauri-Volpi (*Galluresse*) turned himself into a human cornet; Conductor Tullio Serafin imposed upon the wavering score his

own electrifying power. At the close of each act, Montemezzi appeared before the curtain, bowed, smiled. On one of these occasions, a lackey delivered to him a floral wreath.

## Polish Symphony

Last week, arrived in the U. S. 45 members of the National Polish Symphony Orchestra. Under the able baton of Stanislaw Namyslowski, they began giving a series of concerts in the U. S., playing the works of such Polish masters as *Moniuszko*, *Joteyko*, *Moszkowski*, *Moussorsky*, *Rozewski*, *Nowowiejski* and *Powiadomski*.

In Manhattan, they gave their first concert, wearing their National costume—white blouse, black tall boots, red and black cap with four corners, raked with three brave peacock feathers. Said Critic Deems Taylor: "A very ordinary provincial symphony orchestra, with an insufficient number of strings and wind sections that play neither well nor wholly in time."

## Best Orchestra?

In Manhattan, Ernest Newman, British guest critic for the *New York Evening Post*, gave his impressions of U. S. orchestras.

Said he:

"I am in no way qualified to speak, for during my stay here I have only been out of New York once, and that to hear an orchestra—the Philadelphia—that I had already heard here. I should have liked to hear the Chicago, the Detroit, the St. Louis and the Cleveland orchestras, but it has proved impossible. I have very scanty data to go upon even as regards the New York orchestras and the only two visiting organizations I have heard—the Philadelphia and the Boston Symphony. . . .

"The best that I have heard is undoubtedly the Philadelphia; but the Philharmonic runs it close. The Boston is evidently in a transition stage. With its American tradition of long-term conductors it is bound to take a little time to give itself up entirely to a new spirit; but if it is fortunate enough to retain Koussevitzky for another year or two, and will make a few obviously necessary changes in its personnel, it will become a marvelous instrument. It is already a remarkable one. The New York Symphony Orchestra I heard only two or three times; it has apparently become so part and parcel of Mr. Damrosch that it is difficult for an outsider to estimate it purely and simply as an orchestra. The State Symphony Orchestra, again, I heard only under Mr. Stransky, and for one concert, under Mr. Waghalter."

# RELIGION

## Sermon of the Week

Mr. Secretary Charles E. Hughes rose up before a Bible class\* which had just completed its annual banquet. Said he in part:

"Any institution or organization, any cult or system which tries to bind the restless spirit of man, to set bounds to his curious searchings, to deny the report of his reason, cannot last. The Master came that we might have life and that we might have it more abundantly. We must have its joy, its untiring pursuits, its fresh victories.

"But, so far as the tendency of our time is toward an increase of nervous irritability, so far as there is disclosed a want of self-control, a lack of poise and mastery, the sacrifice of the more permanent interests and satisfactions to others that are transient and corrupting, we find not only cause for regret but the need of bringing up reinforcements through the consideration of what is best."

Then he proceeded to name health, knowledge, loyalty, character, faith, on each of which he delivered about 150 words, concluding:

"A truly Christian character is revealed in a balanced life. Many years ago, I attempted to suggest to you its quality. Let me repeat what I then said, for it sums up what I would always have in the minds of those who are trying to live abundantly and well. What does the Christian character or balanced life mean? It is this:

"Faith without credulity, conviction without bigotry, charity without condescension, courage without pugnacity, self-respect without vanity, humility without obsequiousness, love of humanity without sentimentality and meekness with power.

"That is our ideal."

## Idiom

More than half a century ago, a Manhattan rector refused to perform in his church the burial service of an actor who had been greatly loved by his fellow stage-folk. He suggested, however, that there was a little church around the corner which might.

At that time, Joseph Jefferson was the most famous actor on Broadway. Said he: "God bless the Little Church Around the Corner." His remark became the sobriquet of the church and an English idiom.

Last week, actors of high and low

degree, literati, publicists crowded into the Church of the Transfiguration (for that is its official name), listened to John Drew; Canon Dwelly of Liverpool Cathedral assisted at the unveiling of a window to the memory of Joseph Jefferson. On it the idiom is inscribed.

This church belongs to that part of the Protestant Episcopal Church known as the "Anglo-Catholic wing." Its present rector is Dr. Randolph Ray, a genial ecclesiastic who was once a journalist.

## Hat for Paris

Round went the hat again to folk who knew it well—to venerable Arthur Curtiss James, to middle-aged John Davison Rockefeller Jr., to venerable Cleveland H. Dodge, to Edward S. Harkness who says little, gives much; to others. Out of the hat came \$350,000 and it was forthwith announced that a \$500,000 edifice for the American Church would be built on the left bank of the Seine where that river—to be exact, at the Quai d'Orsay—cuts through Paris. The balance is assured because the project has the official approval of the Presbyterian General Assembly. Presbyterian Joseph W. Cochran Jr. is pastor.

## Considerate

William Norman Guthrie, rector of St. Marks-in-the-Boweries, Manhattan, temporarily withdrew all forms of dancing from his church "out of consideration for our fellow churchmen who cannot yet see their way to trust us with their great and holy instrument of religious education."

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\*Of the Calvary Baptist Church, Washington—church where the late Warren G. Harding worshipped.

## BOOKS

## Keats\*

## Miss Lowell Eulogizes, Analyzes, Forgives the Poet

**The Book.** In 1795, the daughter of a man who ran a livery stable at the sign of the Swan and Hoop, Finsbury Pavement, Moorfields, married one Thomas Keats, her father's trusted head hostler and, a year later, bore him a son, John. This boy went to school till he was 17, was then bound apprentice to a surgeon, read Wordsworth, Byron, Spenser, looked into Chapman's *Homer*, wrote some stumbling poetry, made friends with Editor Leigh Hunt, Painter Haydon, Etcher Joseph Severn, Publisher's Reader Woodhouse. Although he was only five feet high, the beauty of his countenance and the vivacity of his manners charmed all who met him; the more discerning of his acquaintance found in his verse the evidence of great talent. He, happy in the promise of the career that opened before him, enjoyed life immensely—when he did not happen to have a sore throat.

To fortify his health, he started on a walking tour through Scotland. There the mist wetted him, the food was bad, he met "a mahogany-faced old jackass who knew Burns." While he was tramping 30 miles a day in drenched clothes for the sake of his throat, certain sharp dolts in Edinburgh published a review of his poem *Endymion*, called it "Cockney Poetry," advised him to go back "to plasters, pills and ointment boxes," prophesied that his book-seller would not a second time "venture £50 on anything he might write." These reviews were waiting for him when he returned to England to nurse his brother Tom who, already in the last stages of tuberculosis, died soon after.

Keats, left alone, went to live with his friend Charles Brown in Hampstead, next door to a certain Mrs. Brawne "whose daughter senior," he wrote, "is, I think, beautiful and elegant, graceful, silly, fashionable and strange." He fell in love with this girl at once, she with him. Though circumstances—the increasing number of his sore throats, his intemperance on his work, his need of money—kept them much apart, Keats' love for Fanny Brawne grew until it absorbed his life. One night, he rode on a stagecoach without his great-coat, coughed a bright stain into his bed-sheets. "I know the color of that blood," he said.

That winter, he lay ill in Charles

Brown's house, languid with fever, able to write but little and consumed with longing for Fanny Brawne, whom he could not always see,



MISS LOWELL

(At ease)

though she lived so near. His doctor bled him often, fed him little; his illness grew fast. At last, after separation from Fanny in which he tortured himself and her with jealous suspicions,\* his friend Severn took him to Italy, nursed him through his last weeks. Wrote Severn: "He says words that tear out my heart-strings. 'Why is this . . . I can't understand this'—and then his chattering teeth." Keats died on Feb. 23, 1821.

To this familiar outline, Miss Lowell has brought new opinions, new material. She has studied old stagecoach time-tables, conjectured whether Keats stowed his portmanteau in the boot or had it sent by wagon; traced the influence upon his poetry of the Elgin Marbles, of an ash tree full of berries he saw somewhere, of a black eye he suffered in a game of cricket; computed how much claret he drank, examined a lock of his hair ("Such red, I think, I never saw before"), related how he received a kiss from a lady at a place called Bo Peep. In Appendix C, she prints 64 pages of "annotations and uncensored passages in books owned or borrowed by Keats." From a vast accumula-

tion of such industrious, minute researches and from others far larger, she has made novel interpretations:

Fanny Brawne, proves Miss Lowell, was far from the shallow, flippant, witless girl that worshippers of Keats have been pleased to style her. That she had intelligence the author infers from certain letters (never examined by any other biographer) written by Fanny Brawne to Keats' sister after his death: "Let us admit, once and for all, that Keats made a most uneasy lover. . . . It would have been small wonder if Fanny Brawne occasionally asked herself whether this exacting and excitable young man could make any woman really happy. . . ."

**The Poems.** Miss Lowell treats as a skilled gardener does a rose-bush he is transplanting: what the world sees—leaf, thorn, flower—she deftly appraises; what few can see—the seed that springs in mystery, the slow roots thrusting through the dark of the mind to flower in beauty—she reveals with psychology for her spade. By this method, she puts the whole of *Endymion* through psychological reconstruction; explains why the *Ode to a Grecian Urn* is a "flawless example of clear, unweaved, wide-eyed beauty"; the *Ode to a Nightingale* "a no less perfect presentation of absolute magic"; why "Keats' whole soul was in *The Eve of St. Agnes*"; *Hyperion* she scores as "a failure"; praises the little-famed *Meg Merrilies*.

**Friends.** Some admired, some loved Keats; all were, at the last, either stupid or faithless. Miss Lowell, turning them over with her spade, knows them better than he ever did.

**The Significance.** Miss Lowell has written a definitive biography, a task in which many famed and able generalists\* have failed. Great industry, great acumen, an unmatched wealth of material—these might have enabled a writer of less brilliance than Miss Lowell to compile a biography equally meticulous. But the service she does Keats is one which involves but does not depend upon any new documents, acumen or industry; it is a service of psychological interpretation which Miss Lowell is peculiarly fitted to give, and which may well become the first canon of a new technic in biographic criticism.

While her competence as a poet equips her to understand the genius

\* Until now, the most enlightening work on Keats has been the scholarly *Life of Sidney Colvin*; the stupider, an interpretation of the poet by Prof. H. Clement Nottcutt of Stellenbosch University, South Africa. Other famed men of letters who have tried unsuccessfully to write the truth about Keats are: Matthew Arnold, Algernon Swinburne, James Russell Lowell, Stephen Bowdler, the Earl of Belfast, Lord Houghton, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Thomas De Quincey. In 1855, Keats was included in *The Lives of the Illustrious*; in 1857, he achieved the secure immortality of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

\* JOHN KEATS—Amy Lowell—Houghton Mifflin (2 vols., \$12.50).

\* "Suspicion," says Miss Lowell, "is a secondary symptom of tuberculosis."

of Keats, it also seduces her to scorn prose as a dray-horse that must shamble in the path of the Winged One. As a consequence her prose frequently shambles. Clauses clink along, shod with such loose shoes as "nevertheless," "however," "perhaps," "I think," where a full stop would be a nail. She permits such pleonasm as "recollect back," "adduced by the fact," "deduced from," "from thence," "frequent if not constant in these pages." At her best, she has vigor, terseness, speed.

Dealing honestly with Keats, Miss Lowell writes herself down with equal honesty. Always she is his furious friend. She condemns his unkindness to Fanny Brawne, but finds an excuse for them; her heart is anguished with his troubles; her anger blazes against the clever reviewers who hurt him, the dull doctors who killed him. Then the reader, warmed, is tempted to conjecture that if this woman, with her efficiency, her fierce loyalty, her compassion, had been able to take the place of the nurse Severn hired to come every other day to the Piazza de Spagna where Keats lay dying, she would have made him live.

**The Author.** Miss Amy Lowell of Boston is renowned as critic, poet. She begins her work at twelve at night, continues till eight in the morning, smokes cigars the while. She owns one of the most valuable collections of Keatsiana in the world. She has written several volumes of brilliant and brittle verse: *A Dome of Many-Coloured Glass, Sword Blades and Poppy Seed; Men, Women and Ghosts; Can Grande's Castle, Pictures of the Floating World, Legends, Fir-Flower Tablets* (translated from the Chinese with Florence Ayscough), *A Critical Fable*. Her books of criticism are: *Six French Poets, Tendencies in Modern American Poetry*.

## Pipes

**THE PIPE BOOK**—Alfred Dunhill—Macmillan (\$10.00). As all the world knows, Alfred Dunhill has a soft, white spot in his heart for pipes. In a magnificent and wondrously illustrated book, which is a valuable contribution to Piping History, Mr. Dunhill, famed manufacturer of the world's most expensive pipes, tells his story. Sometimes with a seasoning of levity, sometimes with a spicing of the dull and decorous, the author writes about pipes Chinese, pipes Japanese, pipes from left, right, top, bottom, and central America—in fact, pipes from all civilized and uncivilized countries. There is even more variety, for there are human-bone pipes, teeth pipes, pipes of earth, slate, ivory, glass, porcelain, amber, and finally the good old briar.

## Edna Ferber

### *She Can Swim, She Can Dive*

Edna Ferber's *So Big* continues to be one of the best-selling books in several years, and long after its original publication. Meanwhile, Miss Ferber, in a study, newly acquired, is at work on a new novel of Chicago life. She works as hard every day as the man who stands outside my window now and makes life miserable for me and doubtless for himself with a steam rivetter. She works harder. The period when a novel is being written, for a writer with an artistic conscience, is apparently one of the most difficult things imaginable. Doubts assail, characters will not behave, words will not marshal themselves in neat array. It is my belief that, when an author gets over this pain of production, his product becomes dull and profitless. After six years of newspaper work—years which Miss Ferber places ahead of any university courses she might have had—you would think that she could sit down at a typewriter and dash off a novel as a reporter accomplishes an assignment. Not so. For this task of writing, she trains much as an athlete trains for a race. Rain or shine, she walks several miles each day. Several times a week, she swims. She does not do things by halves. When she decided that swimming was an excellent form of exercise for a woman living in the city, she promptly secured a swimming teacher and is learning stroke after stroke. She can even accomplish a neat dive.

Perhaps all this has little to do with writing. I think it has. I believe that it is important that the public recover from the impression that writing is the mere sitting down with white paper before one and turning out a story that sells and sells and sells. After all, the element of luck has not played a large part in Miss Ferber's career. It was not luck that sold her very first story. It was simply that she was a good reporter, who had turned her reportorial experience into fiction by the process of studying the short stories of others. *The Homely Heroine*, in the collection *Buttered Side Down*, was her initial attempt at fiction and, if you will turn to it, you'll find that it's a good story still. She is an honest workman. She respects her craft. She is successful, and an artist as well. Recently I heard Sherwood Anderson, himself an artist, claim that it was impossible for anyone with respect for the craft of writing to work with great success for magazines in the U. S. This, I think, is untrue. It appears to me that, so far as actual respect for a craft is concerned, Miss Ferber and many other successful popular authors have quite as much as Sherwood Anderson.

J. F.

## MEDICINE

### Cured

In Boston, Drs. T. F. Hunter and S. G. Mudd experimented with carbon dioxide gas. Properly administered, they said, it would sober drunkards. Various mild tests seemed to uphold their theory. Last week, they executed an experiment which, they believed, would prove conclusive. Three policemen procured for them from the streets of Boston a drunkard known as "Case 11." He offered terrific resistance to restraint, but was finally subdued, passed into a coma. Reported the physicians:

"At 3:14 A. M. there was no response to shaking or supra-orbital pressure. Carbon dioxide administration was then begun and continued for 30 minutes. During the middle of the administration, the patient began swearing and struggling and had to be held down. When the mask was removed at 3:46, he gave his name, address, and occupation.

"Twelve minutes later (3:58), administration was started again and was continued for 15 minutes with the patient quite cooperative. Ten minutes after the removal of the mask, he was quite sober, remorseful and swore off liquor; he asked where he was and how he had gotten there. To all appearances, he could have been discharged.

"On the following day, he stated that he felt better than usual."

### New Trumpet

Since the 17th Century, Science has recognized the phenomenon that enables people stone deaf to hear conversation if exceedingly loud repercussions occur at the same time. Utilizing this principle, Dr. Byron E. Eldred of Manhattan has invented an ear trumpet. His apparatus consists of a box which, attached to an electric socket, shouts into the ear a large noise, part click, part scream, part whir, not unlike that of an electric train. At a recent meeting of the New York Otological Society, Dr. Eldred presented his invention. The society was skeptical.

### Rare Disease

To the University Hospital at Iowa City, Iowa, recently came a woman suffering from a disease so extraordinary that it appalled the physicians, surgeons, who attended her. She, a certain Mrs. Mary McCormick from Cedar Rapids, had for six years suffered from a form of neuritis. She had journeyed from specialist to specialist without avail. When she entered the hospital, she regarded her death as a matter of weeks. Her originally large body (225 lbs.) ossified, shrank to almost nothing (40 lbs.), the withered flesh hardened, taking on a stony texture; her jaws set, it became impossible for her to eat. Last week she died.



## E D U C A T I O N

## Dr. Burton

There are few professions in which men can die young and be said to have left careers. In politics, for example, there are 1,000 Henry Cabot Lodges and Uncle Joe Cannons, etc., for one Alexander Hamilton. It is the same in Business, in Medicine, in Law, in Education. From time to time we have our Charles W. Eliots, but how seldom do we have our Marion LeRoy Burtons?

Dr. Burton died last week, only a little over 50, leaving an enviable record as the President of one college and two Universities, all of first-rate importance.

In 1874, he was born on a farm at Brooklyn, Iowa. His youth was spent in Minneapolis, and he was obliged to go to work when he had got through his first year of high school. At 19, he resumed his schooling. He was 22 when he entered Carleton College and almost 26 when he was graduated. At 29, he entered the Yale Divinity School. In three years, he took his Bachelor of Divinity degree, in another year, his Doctorate of Philosophy. So he was almost 33 when his education was completed.

He was hardly a year at Yale, teaching as assistant professor of Systematic Theology, when Smith College offered him its presidency. His career at Smith lasted for seven years. It brought into play the powers which had been already manifest and were yet to be more manifest—an extremely good mind, an uncommon amount of energy, tact and administrative ability joined to a sense of scholarship.

In 1917, after a memorable farewell dinner at which Lieutenant-Governor Calvin Coolidge presided, Dr. Burton became President of the University of Minnesota. He was there three years, whence he went to the University of Michigan and it was from there that his old friend Calvin Coolidge called him one day last June to deliver a nominating speech on his behalf at the Cleveland Convention of the Republican Party. It was Dr. Burton's only excursion into politics, although he had a definite bent in that direction. That speech brought Dr. Burton no mean amount of fame at the time.

A year of teaching, a year of preaching, a year of travel, seven years at Smith, three years at Minnesota, five years at Michigan—then death. So quickly closed a brief and brilliant career of less than 20 years.

## Unselfish

From Colgate University there graduated, in 1906, one Raymond E. Brookes. He forthwith entered business, succeeded in becoming President of the R. E. Brookes Co., Manhattan, which makes machinery for constructing dams, roads, concrete bridges. Last week, came the announcement that he has resigned as President of his company so that he might become executive secretary to the Colgate Alumni Association. At a salary equal to about one-eighth of what he made annually in his business, he will direct the Alumni Association in its efforts to "assist university administration" and "to influence the best boys to go to Colgate." This he is doing because he believes it a service to humanity. Said he:

"If more men would get the conception of service to others and think less of the almighty dollar, the world would be a lot better off. . . . I want to help Colgate bring out boys of high calibre, with Christian character, of service to the world."

## Again Dean

Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the Chief Justice of the U. S., was once Dean of Bryn Mawr College. She resigned, in 1920, to marry Frederick J. Manning, instructor at Yale. Last week, she was reappointed Dean, accepted. Instructor Manning will leave Yale, take an associate professorship at Swarthmore College, near Bryn Mawr.

## "Don't Teach School"

"Why do not the ablest graduates of high school take up the profession of teaching?" asked William J. O'Shea, Manhattan public school superintendent, in a questionnaire sent to teachers in 222 high schools. Of these, 210 stated that they try to turn their ablest pupils away from teaching; 295 said that the social status of a teacher was not high enough; 139 called teaching a "blind-alley job."

## Chain

*When daisies pied and violets blue  
And lady-smocks all silver white  
And cuckoo buds of yellow hue  
Do paint the meadows with delight . . .*

Then, as all the world knows, the girls of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., hold the ceremony of the Daisy Chain. The rotogravure sections of metropolitan papers contain, during that week in June, immense flowery serpents of braided daisies. In hamlets, in far cities, in spacious houses on country roads, friends and relatives of Vassar sophomores seize

upon the papers, push eager forefingers along the Daisy Chain, from face to face. If they thus discover the countenance of their friend or relative, they instantly set their heads at an angle, compare some other countenance selected haphazard from the file of flowery faces with that on which their finger rests.

Others who fail to find in the picture the face they seek, assert with conviction that college politics, not beauty, governs the selection of the 24 bearers of the Daisy Chain. Still others condemn the whole Daisy Chain as "cheap," "vulgar." "It much resembles a bathing-beauty contest!" cry they. "Daisy Chains should be abolished!"

Recently, the voices of these latter have become so loud as to resound on the Vassar Campus. During the past fortnight, Seniors consulted together: "Shall we abolish the Daisy Chain?" they asked. Last week, debate raged. After much pro and con, the issue was decided: the ceremony of the Daisy Chain will not be abolished, but will be held this year as usual.

A committee of 10 Seniors and Sophomores select the 24 most beautiful girls from the Sophomore Class to carry the chain. While beauty is the prerequisite, popularity is sometimes reckoned as a degree of beauty. On the morning of Class Day, the remainder of the Sophomore Class go into the nearby fields, pick many carloads of daisies which they plait into a chain. Meanwhile, the 24 rest, or busy themselves arranging shoulder pads on which to bear the weight of the Chain (about seven pounds for each shoulder). In the afternoon, guests assemble before the stage of the Vassar outdoor theatre; an orchestra of strings and woodwinds strikes up a martial air; the chain-bearers lift their load, oftentimes sneezing because of the dusty pollen of the daisies. Slowly they circle the stage where the Seniors stand, march up a hill, split their column into two lines through which the Seniors, who have followed, pass.

At the Commencement's end, the Chain is taken away by an old gentleman who busies himself with daily removals of debris from the Vassar Campus.

## Guggenheim Gift

Simon Guggenheim, financier and onetime (1907-1913) U. S. Senator from Colorado, last week gave \$3,000,000 to establish a scholarship fund. The money, which Mr. Guggenheim referred to as "a preliminary gift", will provide from 40 to 50 fellowships to "both men and women of proved ability", giving them facilities for research and graduate work "anywhere in the world where they can work most profit-



ably". This plan is broader than the famed Foundation,\* organized 21 years ago by Cecil Rhodes (TIME, DEC. 22). It recognizes no age limit,† no restriction of subjects for research, specifying only that the fellows shall produce contributions to knowledge and that they shall make their contributions available to the public. The fund is to be a memorial to Mr. Guggenheim's son, John S. Guggenheim, who died three years ago when a student at Harvard.

Said Mr. Guggenheim:

"We all realize that some of the finest minds, some of the most constructive thinkers in the world, have been seriously hampered in turning their gifts to best advantage by the lack of adequate financial backing. I want to do my part to meet this need. . . . It will be a satisfaction to me to know that the income of the Foundation will be spent on men and not on materials."

## At Johns Hopkins

"That, of course, is only my personal idea," Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, President of Johns Hopkins University, made the politic gesture of a man who realizes that a revolutionary plan does not always come into the world the more lustily for being mothered by a shout. He spoke at the 49th anniversary of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, telling the University that, in his opinion, all undergraduate courses should be dropped, that admission be limited to those prepared to do advanced work, that the university cease to grant the bachelor's degree, give only M.A.'s, Ph.D.'s. Said he:

"The instruction in the first two college years in the United States has probably always been in essence what is now known as secondary rather than advanced instruction. On that account, it has no proper place in a university as distinguished from a college. Under present conditions, where this kind of instruction is given to masses of somewhat immature minds in probably the largest school of the modern American university, the development of the best kind of advanced work is made difficult if not impossible."

When Dr. Goodnow had finished, he called to the platform Owen D. Young, Chairman of the General Electric Co., member of the so-called Experts' Commission, awarded to him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Young made a speech. Johns Hopkins students, faculty, alumni listened to him with attention, for he spoke of the Walter Hines Page Memorial Fund (of which he is Chairman), which purports to start at Johns Hopkins a School of International Relations "for the scientific study of the means to prevent war" (TIME, May 12). To establish this school \$1,000,000 is needed; for which the Me-

morial Association is about to campaign. "Military men and engineers," said Doctor of Laws Young, "have delved



© Keystone

DR. GOODNOW  
Revolutionary?

into the secrets of every science and even created a science of their own in order to succeed in war. If it is possible to create a science of war, it may not be impossible to create a science of peace." At this a lady who has done much for Johns Hopkins clapped her hands together. She was Mrs. Aida de Acosta Root, who started the drive for the Johns Hopkins Eye Hospital (TIME, Feb. 23, MEDICINE). That evening Dr. Goodnow, Dr. Young, dined in state at the Maryland Club with many other notables.

## THE PRESS

### "The New Yorker"

In Dubuque, Iowa, there lives, doubtless, an old lady. Her existence is recognized only because certain middle-aged people in Manhattan began some weeks ago to think about her. She came frequently into their conversation and, at each allusion, a leer passed round the company—all spoke in derivative terms of her taste, though the kinder-hearted merely pitied her for being the victim of an unfortunate environment.

These people, the agile Pulcinellas of Manhattan's Grub Street,\* were outlining the policy of a magazine they had decided to publish—*The New Yorker*. "The purpose," they said, "of

\*H. W. Ross, Ralph Barton, Heywood Brown, Marc Connelly, Edna Ferber, Rea Irvin, George S. Kaufman, Alice Duer Miller, Dorothy Parker, Laurence Stallings, Alexander Woolcott were the names appearing in the prospectus when the first number of the magazine appeared, it was noted that Heywood Brown, Edna Ferber and Laurence Stallings had disappeared from the list.

*The New Yorker* will be to reflect New York life through its treatment of the lives and personalities of the day. It will not be what is called radical or highbrow. It will be what is called sophisticated. . . . will publish facts which it will have to go behind the scenes to get. . . . hopes to reflect metropolitan life." Then said someone: "It will not be edited for the old lady in Dubuque."

That old lady—did she know the chit-chat, the glibble-gabble, the pussy-words of Manhattan sophisticates, the wise-cracks sprung in the hashhouses of 44th Street, the nicknames of semi-celebrities? That poor old lady. *It will not be for the old lady in Dubuque*. That was a good sentence. The editors put it in their circular. They put it in letters to possible subscribers, they wrote it large on cards which they tacked up about the town.

Last week, Manhattanites found the first issue of *The New Yorker* on their club tables, their hotel stands, their back-alley kiosks; they ruffled its pages, found it to contain one extremely funny original joke, tagged, unfortunately, with a poor illustration; several pages of skits upon such subjects as after-dinner speaking, radio, the "life of a popular song," the *New York Graphic*, Columbus's arrival in Manhattan, a column called "Talk of the Town" signed Van Bibber III; an article on Giulio Gatti-Casazza, Director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, by one Golly-Wogg; "The Theatre," by Last Night; "Art," by Froid; "Moving Pictures," by Will Hays Jr.; Wall Street Notes, by Well Known Broker. These Manhattanites chuckled at several jokes which they had chuckled at before, glared at several which they had never before encountered. They wondered whether subtlety or myopia were responsible for "The Optimist."

Pop: A man who thinks he can make it in par.

JOHNNY: What is an optimist, Pop?

They turned to an editorial signed by *The New Yorker* himself, who realized "certain shortcomings" and recognized "that it is impossible for a magazine fully to establish its character in one number," further stating that the magazine "is not edited for the old lady in Dubuque."

Dubuque, population 39,141, produces wagons, coffins, clothing, boots, river steamboats, barges, torpedo boats, was once rated the fourth important manufacturing centre in the U. S. It has a notable public library, an insane asylum, a business college. To an old lady in Dubuque there was sent a copy of *The New Yorker*. She was asked by telegram for an opinion. Replied she:

"I, and my associates here, have never subscribed to the view that bad taste is any the less offensive because it is metropolitan taste. To me, urbanity is the ability to offend without being offensive, to startle composure and to deride without ribaldry. The editors of the periodical you forwarded are, I understand, members of a literary

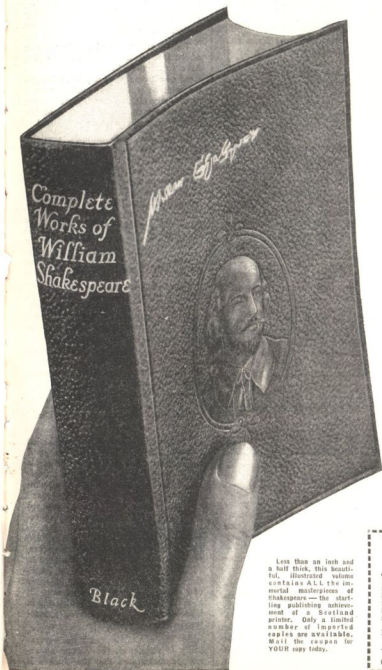
\*The Rhodes stipend is approximately \$14,675; the Guggenheim, \$2,500.

†It is, however, "expected that ordinarily they will not be younger than 25 or older than 35 years." (The Rhodes age limit is 25.)

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clique. They should learn that there is no provincialism so blatant as that of the metropolitan who lacks urbanity. They were quite correct, however, in their original assertion. *The New Yorker* is not for the old lady in Dubuque."

### Insult?

When Robert Browning published his famed poem, *The Ring and the Book*, few could at first reading understand it. Many considered this insulting until one critic pointed out that the poem was, for its very difficulty, the most magnificent compliment that had ever been paid to the intelligence of the British public.

The editors of the *Bronx Home News*, paper of Manhattan suburbanites, have, like Robert Browning, a public. This public they discreetly attempted to increase, some weeks ago, by publishing the "probable answers" to a cross-word puzzle contest which was being conducted by the *New York Evening Graphic* (TIME, Feb. 2). The cross-word answers were simple, legible. They required merely to be copied, forwarded to the editors of the *Graphic*; they revealed not what sort of compliment, what sort of insult, was relished by the public of the *Home News*.

The *Graphic* closed its cross-word contest, commenced awarding magnificent prizes to smirking victors, began a new, a different sort of contest, which was immediately copied by the *New*

*York Evening Journal*. The game in this was to win rich rewards by writing the last lines of incomplete limericks (TIME, Feb. 23). Forthwith, letters, telegrams, telephone messages, began to rain upon the editors of the *Bronx Home News*. "Help us to write the last line and skin the *Graphic*." This is what the Public wanted the *Bronx* editors to do. The editors sat in consultation. One man's version of the last line of a limerick was as good as another's, they feared. They were no Brownings. "We can give them words to rhyme," said one editor. "But they won't understand what they mean," dissented another. "Then we will tell them what they mean," cried the first. "They can read English, can't they?"

Next morning, the *Home News* published the announcement that "a list of rhyming words is given here to aid in writing the last lines of the uncompleted limericks in yesterday's *Journal* and *Graphic*." Followed some words. The *Journal* limerick required a rhyme with "stroll" and "roll"; the editors of the *Home News* suggested "poll," "extol," "dole," "cajole," "condole," etc., carefully explaining that the first meant the head; the second, to praise in highest terms; the third, to give in small quantities; the fourth, to impose on by flattery or delusive promises; the fifth, to express sympathy, etc. The *Graphic* limerick rhymed with "stew" and "chew"; the *Home News* offered "barbecue" which, they said, is "an animal, roasted whole"; "phew"—"an expression of disgust or surprise," they made clear; "eschew," which means to "avoid" or "shun," the editors of the *Home News* told the public so that there would be no mistake about it. Certain readers of the *Home News*, however—those whom Robert Browning could have complimented—tore up their copies of the sheet and stamped upon the fragments. "Our intelligence has been insulted!" they cried—"that is, treated with contempt, an affront."

## SCIENCE

### Helium-Air

The production of helium, a light, rare gas, has already become a prime requisite for aviation because it is non-inflammable and saves dirigibles from fire hazard. A new use for it is likely to be developed as the result of researches by the Department of the Interior.

Ordinary air is composed of four-fifths nitrogen and one-fifth oxygen and smaller amounts of other gases such as carbon dioxide. The oxygen content of air is the only part valuable to man in breathing. When men work in certain types of caissons, in diving suits or diving bells, they are subject to great air pressure. Under these circumstances, nitrogen goes into the tis-

suces of the body. When the external pressure is released, as by coming out of a caisson or being raised to the surface of the water, the excess nitrogen in human tissues tends to form bubbles. If one of these occurs in the spinal cord or brain it may cause paralysis or death. If they form in the right half of the heart they are forced into the lungs where they form a frothy mixture, interfering with circulation and breathing. These effects give rise to what is known as compressed air illness or caisson disease.

Effort is made to avoid these ill effects by having men who work under heavy air pressure gradually removed from it; but ever and again, through accident or carelessness, it occurs.

The experimenters of the Department of the Interior, according to their claim, have found that, by mixing helium instead of nitrogen with oxygen, a breathing mixture is formed equally as good as ordinary air, and the helium has not the tendency to "bubble" and cause the disease when the pressure is released.

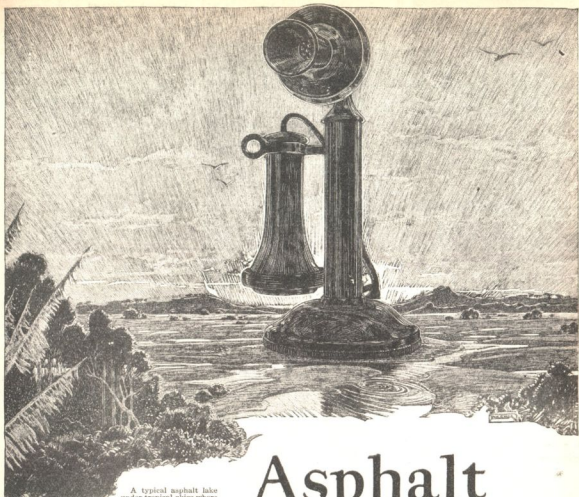
Experiments with animals, partially confirmed by experiments with men, showed that the time of gradual decompression with helium-oxygen mixtures can be reduced even to one-sixth of that required with ordinary air without evil effects. If so, the use of helium-air will greatly increase the margin of safety for workers in compressed atmospheres.

### Maiden Voyage

The good rotor ship *Buckau*, with her whirling iron towers, came to anchor in Leith harbor. She had spent approximately six days, at sea, bearing a cargo from Danzig via the Kiel Canal—about three days to Kiel and three days from Kiel to Leith. Her time was not good—tramp steamers make it in about two-thirds the time—but, during the entire voyage, she encountered storm and head winds that put her to a severe test. Moreover, during a good part of the voyage, she used her auxiliary Diesel engine.

So the trip was not an unqualified success. But there are still undeveloped possibilities in the rotor principle ("TIME, Dec. 8). The greatest propelling force is obtained when the circumferential speed of the revolving towers is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times as great as the speed of the wind. The *Buckau*, whose revolving towers are about ten feet in diameter with a possible speed of 150 revolutions per minute can, therefore, function most efficiently in winds up to 15 miles an hour. By building rotorships with towers of greater diameter and greater speed of revolution, it should be possible to "sail" efficiently in high winds such as the *Buckau* encountered on this voyage.

As far as stability and maneuverability is concerned, the voyage apparently demonstrated that the *Buckau* is the equal, if not the superior, of the ordinary sailing ship.



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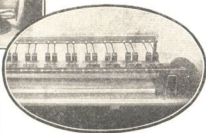
Why asphalt? is a natural question. The answer is the same as to why gold? Why silk? Why coal?—or any of the other surprising materials in a telephone. *It is the best for the requirement.*

Search for these “bests” has led Western Electric all over the world. Your telephone is the product of six continents, but of one guiding purpose—to produce an instrument that will work right, look right and last long.

\*No. 10 of a series on raw materials.



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# S P O R T

## "Gentleman Jim"

A wild-eyed woman, her large face splashed with her husband's blood, sat at the edge of a prize-ring, screaming something. "Hit him in the slats, Bob," said she, addressing her husband, Pugilist Robert Fitzsimmons, "in the slats." In the 14th round, he took her advice, let his left try the middle of his debonair, dancing opponent; the referee's arm rose and fell: James J. Corbett ceased to be heavyweight champion.

After that he tried to come back, failed, settled down to the life of a gentleman and memories. His gentility has become recognized far and wide, his memories have taken shape in his mind, he has written\* a book†. Like John Keats, he was a livery-stable keeper's son. His father intended him for the priesthood, but he crossed himself and went out to lick the boys. His first fight was with Joe Choynski, whom he calls "one of the gamest and best fighters that ever lived"—a slugging match on a

\* Mr. Corbett actually wrote the book himself, though there is obvious rearranging and confounding by another hand.

† THE ROAR OF THE CROWD—James J. Corbett—Putnam (\$2.50).



© Wide World

JIM CORBETT  
He wrote it himself

raft in San Francisco Bay. Then he made a wreck out of Jake Kilrain, was matched with John L. Sullivan,

the Strong Boy of Boston. Sullivan "fell hopelessly on the ground, on his stomach, and rolled over on his back." After that battle, Corbett made milk famous all over the world by drinking a glass of it to celebrate his victory. Came a night when he was the guest at a supper in the Savoy Hotel, London, at which Loie Fuller, dancer, and Mme. Yvette Guilbert performed for him as if he were royalty. Where another would thump his chest in robust braggadocio, he speaks with a sly wink and a deprecating gesture, for he wants the reader to understand that Corbett was a prize-fighter who wore a gardenia in his button-hole.

## Florida Women's

Three famed and mighty women marched out upon the links at Palm Beach, prepared to do semi-final battle to find out who was the woman's golf champion of Florida. These three women knew each other well; they have succeeded one another for the last three years as national champions—Miss Glenna Collett (1922), Miss Edith Cummings (1923), Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd (1924). But it must not be supposed that they were merely competing in a friendly three-cornered way among themselves for the Florida championship. There was another with

## Your Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner Cooked Electrically

### KING TUT AND THE TOURAINE

Oh! Old King Tut was a merry old Nut  
And a merry old nut was he  
He called for his book and he called for his cook  
And he called for his butlers three  
And he said, "I want some food, and I want it very good,  
So go and get it quick," said he  
"And I'd like to make it plain, it's at Hotel Touraine  
Where they cook by electricitee."

J. McF. H.



### MR. HOWARD CARTER

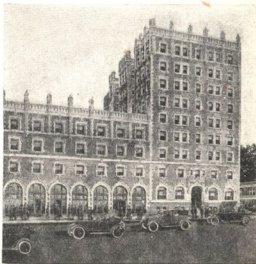
This most famous of living Egyptologists, bursts vividly again into the world's spotlight. When visiting Niagara Falls last summer, he made his home at The Hotel Touraine.

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| 839 Both of Systems                                      | 573 Gist of Herbert Spencer                           | 24 The Kiss, etc. Chubb                                | 472 Marriage and Divorce, Greeley and Owen | 479 The Egypt of Yesterday            |
| 649 Woman's Sexual Life, Fielding                        | 574 The Christian System, Schopenhauer                | 102 Miraculous Revenge, Bernard Shaw                   | 456 Experiments for Beginners              | 456 Great Spanish Short Stories       |
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| 454 What Every Young Man Should Know                     | 576 The Emancipation or Manual, Follet                | 115 Great Ghost Stories                                | 459 Remon and Juliet                       | 459 Life: Its Origin and Nature       |
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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.

**They Pass It Around**

Hotel St. Charles Winter Palace,  
Cannes, France

Feb. 10, 1925.

TIME  
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I guess you don't know what it means to wander in a foreign land without TIME. I'll just as soon be in jail. We Americans over here pass it around until it looks like something that has been under the carpet since the Spanish-American War. It brings home to us and drops it in our laps.

HOMER CROV.

**Eminent Woman**

Ann Arbor, Mich.,  
Feb. 21, 1925.

TIME  
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Time is so good that perfection comes to be demanded! Hence this comment upon "one Mrs. Henry Sedgwick" (issue of Feb. 23, page 17). You refer to Mrs. Henry Sedgwick, widow of Henry Sedgwick, the famous English philosopher, sister of A. J. Balfour (now the Earl of Balfour), principal of Girton College, Cambridge, till 1910. She is probably the most experienced member of the Society for Perceptual Research, a purely scientific organization with which she has been intimately connected since its inception. Aside from her connections, which is by right of her own achievement, among the most eminent of living women.

R. M. WENLEY.

Prof. Wenley is quite right. TIME regrets the misplaced qualifier and the incorrect spelling.—Ea.

**Adjective?**

Massie School,  
Versailles, Ky.,  
Feb. 15, 1925.

TIME  
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I believe you are generally at some pains to be accurate and I would not think of trying to do without your magazine, but I must register a protest against your using "Episcopalian" as an adjective—TIME, Feb. 16, page 18, first news column, first line.

R. K. MASSIE JR.

Webster gives "Episcopalian" as both a noun and an adjective.—Ea.

**"Catty"**

Indianapolis, Ind.,  
Feb. 14, 1925.

TIME  
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I have been a subscriber to TIME for a year. I thoroughly enjoy parts of it, but I confess I am disappointed in the general tenor of the magazine, its flippancy and its often vain attempts at cleverness.

In your issue of Feb. 16, you say under the rather absurd heading "Miss Taylor": "Mr. Dempsey gave his occupation as 'business man,' Miss Taylor gave her age as 26 (probable age, 32)." I am not interested in either Mr. Dempsey or Miss Taylor. I do not care how old she is. Whether she lies about her age or not is entirely immaterial to most of your subscribers, no doubt. But, I do think it most undignified, in fact little short of childish, for such a magazine as TIME aspires to be to add in parenthesis "probable age, 32." That is not clever. It is merely "catty"—and I'm afraid your magazine will deserve the adjective "catty" unless a great



many such remarks (which have been all too prevalent) are discontinued.

AMELIA HENDERSON.

TIME, conscious that it would incur censure by so doing, nevertheless published Miss Taylor's probable age because it believed the matter to be of news value.—Ed.

## "Splendid Talent"

Fredonia, N. Y.  
Feb. 17, 1925.

TIME  
New York, N. Y.  
Gentlemen:

Concerning the account in your issue of Feb. 9 of the presenting by the new French Ambassador of his credentials to Mr. Coolidge, I found the item not only informing but entertaining. I was particularly delighted by the part in which you described a hypothetical scene between Monsieur Dueschier and the President.

I admire your unequalled faculty for condensing a great bulk of news into a few lucid paragraphs. And your knack for punctuating dull bladders by clever and oblique hits and subtle passes adds spice to your splendid talent.

FRED GLOOR.

## Able Applicants

Better Positions,  
An Effective Personal Service,  
Los Angeles, Calif.,  
Feb. 19, 1925.

TIME  
New York, N. Y.  
Gentlemen:

In our vocational analytical work, we try to ascertain from each applicant for an executive position what magazines he or she reads.

It will interest you to know that, of late, a surprisingly large number say that they read TIME. I am giving you this information because I am appreciative of your excellent circulation campaign. All success to you.

HERBERT A. DE LIMA.

## Self-conscious

Boston, Mass.,  
Feb. 20, 1925.

TIME  
New York, N. Y.  
Gentlemen:

Time does not appeal to me. . . Its editor appears to be thinking more of his manner than his matter. This gives the magazine an air of "smarty" self-consciousness, with no compensating merit; at least in my opinion.

ROY GRIFFITH.

## Couplet

New York, N. Y.,  
Feb. 15, 1925.

TIME  
New York, N. Y.  
Gentlemen:

Here is a little couplet that occurred to me and struck me as possibly serviceable for use on your title page or elsewhere:

*Time is events' finite succession,  
Time is their definite compression.*

This is true, plain, brief, catchy and easily remembered. I think it would help to get your "idea" more fully in circulation, and your circulation more fully increased. If it is worth anything to you, it is worth enough to make it worth my while to think it up and send it in. What?

JOHN DANIELS.

TIME is grateful to Subscriber Daniels. Other couplets from other subscribers will be read interestedly, acknowledged with thanks, published if they have merit.—Ed.

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*No Loss To Any Investor In 52 Years*

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### Banker Ford

One of Henry Ford's favorite pastimes is buying from and selling to himself. For some time Manufacturer Ford has been paying Railroad Operator Ford for motor material shipments over the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R.R. At length, it seemed advisable to double-track this line from Flat Rock to Durban, Mich. To do this, about \$1,181,000 was needed, and the master of the D. T. & I. accordingly desired to issue 5% bonds of the line for this amount.

Mr. Ford's opinion of bankers has been frequently expressed. He, at any rate, had no intention of letting a bank or syndicate charge 5 or 10% for underwriting his new D. T. & I. 5's. Accordingly, he decided to buy them all himself, and at par. There seemed little use in Banker Ford's charging 5% to Railroad Owner Ford.

If the enterprise involved had been a new motor plant, the news of Mr. Ford's activities as banker and investor might have attracted no attention. Railroads, however, are in a class apart, no matter who owns them. Permission to increase railroad capital or debt must be respectfully submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission for its approval. On the docket of that body, therefore, will shortly come up the request of Henry Ford, owner of the D. T. & I. that he be permitted to sell \$1,181,000 of the road's 5% bonds to Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, at par.

### Gillette Razors

In the field of specialty manufacturing, few U. S. concerns can equal the extraordinary success of the Gillette Safety Razor Co., as the Company's 1924 statement goes to show. Last year, the Company's net profits after taxes, reserves, etc., amounted to \$10,122,473, compared with \$2,427,174 in 1915. The sales of Gillette razors last year totaled 8,438,576, against 451,861 in 1915, while the sale of extra blades aggregated 42,604,498 tens, against only 5,928,117 dozens in 1915.

This steady and very great expansion has resulted from manufacturing and selling efficiency and world-wide advertising, rather than from patent protection. One advantage in this business is that every owner of a Gillette razor becomes a steady customer for Gillette blades.

The prosperity of the Gillette Co. has been shared in by its stockholders. Until 1917, the Company was a rather close corporation. In that year, however, it offered to the public its common stock at \$80 per share. In February, 1920, stockholders were offered the right to subscribe to new common at \$100, on the basis of the new share per ten old shares. On Nov. 1, 1924, a stock dividend was declared and, on Dec. 1, the company was recapitalized. For an investment of \$8,000 in September,

1917, and \$1,000 more in February, 1920, the investor's holdings of the stock at a recent date would have possessed a market value of \$59,087—an appreciation in principal of 555%. In addition, cash dividends meanwhile would have totaled \$9,673, or about 14% on the cash investment.

### American Woolen

Skepticism concerning the future of the American Woolen Co. has for a long time been current among business men generally, and Wall Street stock traders in particular. The resignation (TIME, Sept. 15) of William M. Ward as President, although undoubtedly due to the stated cause of ill-health, aroused further concern. Finally, the annual report of the Company for 1924 appeared as a fitting climax. It showed that the Company had had the worst

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year since its organization in 1899.

During last year preferred dividends were maintained, but in September the common dividend was passed. The annual report revealed the reason. For 1924, a deficit of \$11,969,837 was incurred, compared with a profit of \$9,326,623 for 1923. Last year the net loss after taxes and charges amounted to \$4,025,865, and \$2,918,555 was in addition charged off for depreciation, leaving a deficit before dividends of \$6,944,420. Since \$3,500,000 was paid out in dividends on preferred stock, \$1,516,667 in common stock, and \$8,750 on stocks of subsidiaries, the deficit mounted to \$11,969,837. Thus the profit and loss surplus, which in 1923 was \$33,596,725, was pulled down to \$22,127,356 on Dec. 31st, 1924.

Andrew G. Pierce, newly elected President, declared: "Veteran mill men have characterized the depression as the worst since the Civil War, and our experience would seem to bear out the statement." There seems to be little of the Pollyanna about Mr. Pierce. Concerning the company's future, he said, "The new year is not sufficiently advanced to make predictions valuable."

## Baldwin

The notoriously feast-or-famine character of the railway equipment business was illustrated by the annual report of the Baldwin Locomotive Co. for 1924. In 1923, the company's net profit before dividends was \$6,516,465, or \$25.58 on each of the 200,000 common shares, after paying the 7% dividend on the 200,000 preferred shares. In consequence, after paying \$1,400,000 on both its preferred and common stock, profit and loss surplus was brought up to \$19,847,242. Last year, however, net before dividends was only \$1,320,026, or only \$6.60 on each preferred share. Thus, when the 7% dividends on both preferred and common issues were paid—\$2,800,000 in all—a deficit of \$1,479,974 remained, which brought the concern's profit and loss surplus down to \$18,367,268 as of Dec. 31, 1924.

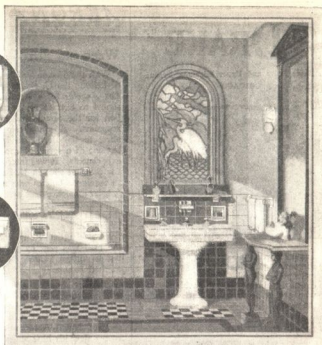
Such a statement is a peculiar background for a violent rise in Baldwin common on the Stock Exchange, yet just this movement occurred. The cause lay in the announcement by President Samuel M. Vaulain that the Baldwin Locomotive Co. had perfected a new Diesel oil-burning locomotive, which would burn the cheapest type of crude oil, and effect a saving in fuel bills of from 25 to 50% over coal-burning steam locomotives. The new engine has resulted from experiments conducted by Baldwin over the past ten years. Disclaiming stories that the new Diesel locomotive would "revolutionize the locomotive industry," Mr. Vaulain held that it would supplant steam locomotives in certain kinds of work, such as running across long, waterless territories, or where oil is abundant and coal is not, or where smoke is a nuisance, or on switching jobs.



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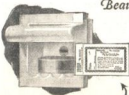
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## AERONAUTICS

### Week-end

With the *Shenandoah* laid up for lack of helium, the U. S. Navy is using the *Los Angeles* for systematic flights, designed to extract all possible information for the commercial exploitation of zeppelins. A round-trip from Lakehurst to the Bermudas last week was but one of a series of carefully planned experiments. It was interesting because, for the first time in U. S. history, mail to foreign countries was carried by air. A brief announcement by the Post-Office Department only a day or two before the *Los Angeles* sailed brought 2,200 letters, 138 postcards and some registered packages. Roughly, one-fifth of the mail was sent by philatelists, looking to future values for the specially marked stamps.

The *Los Angeles* carried both Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Douglas Robinson and Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics. The Secretary flew his blue and white flag and received all honors and ceremony customary on a dignified battleship.

The *Los Angeles* left Lakehurst at 3:40 on a Friday afternoon and, a few minutes after rising, picked up speed, passed over the Barnegat Light at 55 knots or approximately 60 miles an hour, with only four of her five engines running. Her action was steady and even, without vibration, giving passengers the sensation of riding in a Pullman car over a fabulously smooth roadbed. Admiral Moffett seated himself in the passenger car and stayed there. "On a trip to Bermuda," said he, "one should take it easy, for everyone goes there for a vacation. However, I am fortunate enough to be on this ship and will make the trip probably in twelve hours and can get back to Washington Sunday night, having lost only one day at my desk and having two in Bermuda. This is a forerunner of what anyone may expect to enjoy in a few years."

Small tables between the seats in the passenger car were loaded with roast beef, spaghetti, Navy beans. No smoking and no throwing of anything overboard were almost the only severities to be endured. But when the Gulf was reached, the air grew bumpy, and fog was replaced by warm drizzling rain, changing to a downpour when the islands were approached. The *Los Angeles* had passed through fog and rain without difficulty, but when the port of Hamilton was actually sighted at 4:45 on Saturday morning, she was waterlogged and very heavy. The *S.S. Patoka*, with the U. S. Consul at Hamilton and many Island officials on board, was in harbor carrying its gigantic mooring mast. The former Navy tanker passed into the open sea to make mooring easier. But heavy winds complicated the problem of mooring, so that, after five hours' hovering flight, it was de-

cided to return without an attempt. The mail was dropped in the Governor's gardens, while disappointed thousands waved goodbye to the air-borne visitor.

Fog on the return journey, with constant requests for compass directions, did not hinder the *Los Angeles* from keeping up a steady clip of 50 miles an hour or so; and, at 12:36 on Sunday morning, the great airship was back at Lakehurst.

## MISCELLANY

TIME brings all things

### Bed

In Manhattan, Henry L. Doherty, financier, lives in a bungalow atop a skyscraper,\* sleeps in the open air. One morning he leaped from his warm couch, shivered, dashed for his clothes, forthwith ordered that his bed be put on a track, supplied with an electric motor. Financier Doherty now undresses in a warm room, climbs pajamaed into bed, presses a button, the bed slides out to the roof, an automatic door opening before it, closing behind it. Financier Doherty awakes, presses a button, the bed crawls into his room, the door clicks, he dresses.

### Burial

At St. Cheron, France, a gravedigger dug all morning, finished a hole for a coffin, threw up a spadeful of earth which struck a neighboring tombstone. As he bent again to his spade, this loosened stone fell, brought down a pile of earth over him, crushed him beneath it, smothered him to death.

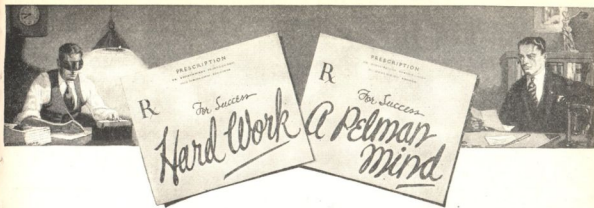
### Leap

In Palm Beach, a speed boat belonging to Gar Wood, famed Detroit sportsman, rushed at high speed along an inland waterway, leaped over the bank onto the land, broke down a tree, buried itself in the underbrush, was wrecked.

### Garden

In Springfield, Mass., capitalists decided to build a hotel, announced that on the roof of the business building next their site they would construct "the world's most unusual roof garden." Loam four inches deep will cover the roof. In the middle will stand a fountain. All around will spread gravel walks, flower beds, grass plots. At night, the garden will be lighted by imitation park-lanterns; in the winter it will be kept at a heat proper for flowers and grass. Tables will be spread the year round. Guests of the hotel may enjoy fountain, flowers, lights, upon the payment of a fee.

\*The eleven-story building at 60 Wall St.



## Which Prescription for Success are YOU taking now?

Do you know why failures and half-successes work much harder than really successful men and women? Here is exactly what you are looking for if you find it difficult to increase your income at least \$1000 every year.

**Y**OU will never succeed merely by working hard. If hard work alone brought success, think of all the classes of people who ought to be wealthy and eminent—but are not.

There is the bookkeeper. He often works ten hours or more a day. Does he ever get anywhere? Not unless he trains himself to be an auditor or a public accountant. He must *Pelmanize* his mind.

And there is the faithful general clerk in business. Year after year he is chained, from 9 until 6, to a mountain of detail work. Does he ever escape and succeed? Not unless he *trains his mind* to handle bigger things.

The average doctor and lawyer make only a starvation income. It is the same story over again, no matter what profession or vocation you name—the great rank and file always work hard and long, for small pay—while the few who have trained and specialized their minds reap the big rewards without any grinding toil, and are able eventually to retire and live well on their incomes.

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Science has shown that most men use only 35% of their brain power. No matter how hard they work that 35%, they cannot compete with the man whose faculties are 100% in action.

But there is a brighter side to the picture:

Thousands of people who only a little while ago were struggling along in low-salaried positions are today earning double and treble their former incomes and getting more out of life than they ever dreamed possible before.

They owe their rapid success to the development of a new science; a science through which they actually acquired new minds—a science which quickly enabled them to swing the idle two-thirds of their brains into productive money-making activity.

Pelmanism, the science of applied psychology, is really at the bottom of every successful man's career, whether he realizes it or not. Some people practise it instinctively; you can now learn to do it systematically. Pelmanism will teach you to put all your faculties in action. It will teach you to overcome mind wandering, forgetfulness, mental sluggishness, weak will-power, lack of personality. It will train you to concentrate, to be methodical, to remember the things you should remember—it will increase your power of perception, give you a more alert and disciplined mind, enabling you to approach any task whatever with a feeling of self-confidence and power.

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Mr. A. Gillislee, Vice-President of Cluett, Peabody & Company, manufacturers of Arrow Collars, says:

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And Mr. C. B. Clifton, a merchant in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, sums it all up in the words:

"I have practically revolutionized my life by taking this course."

### Hundreds of Thousands Testify

We hesitate to say too much about Pelmanism. We prefer to understate rather than overstate. We had rather point to the gratifying results that Pelmanism is bringing to people all over the world—results proved by letters containing statements like these:

"From a salary of \$957 I rose in one step to \$2,000 a year, and in January this year to \$4,000 a year."

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has helped them amazingly. Can you afford to miss your opportunity?

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Lack of space prevents mention of all the benefits Pelmanism can bring into your life, as easily and certainly as the sun rises. But the Pelman Institute has prepared a free book that will really startle and amaze you. It shows how and why Pelmanism is the only system of teaching ever devised for developing all the mental powers at the same time. Resolve today to stop slaving and drudging. The successful men and women are those whose trained minds make work seem more like play. Mental efficiency enables them to take more time for real play, to be well fed, well housed, well dressed and happy. Make up your mind now to let Pelmanism help you as it has helped thousands all over the world. The principles of Pelmanism are for everybody—man, woman or child. *An average man or woman cannot fail to benefit by it.* And results will show within a few weeks.

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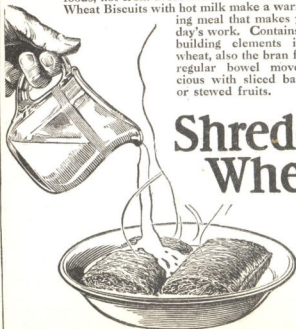
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Real bodily warmth comes from eating the right kind of foods, not from overcoats and flannels. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits with hot milk make a warm, strengthening meal that makes you fit for the day's work. Contains all the body-building elements in the whole wheat, also the bran for stimulating regular bowel movement. Delicious with sliced bananas, prunes or stewed fruits.



## Shredded Wheat

"It's All in the Shreds"

## MILESTONES

**Born.** To Mr. and Mrs. Leu Tellegen (Isabel Dilworth—stage name Nina Romano), whose marriage 14 months ago was announced only last week, a son, Rex, some months ago. The birth of the child was kept secret because his parents feared that it would "damage their professional careers." Said Mrs. Tellegen of her husband: "He is more than the perfect lover. He is the perfect husband, the perfect father." Said Geraldine Farrar, famed diva, onetime wife: "Just can't be bothered; forgotten him."

**Engaged.** U. S. Senator Thomas Sterling, 74, of South Dakota, to Mrs. Mayme E. McCaslin of Washington, D. C. Twice married, he has been twice a widower.

**Married.** Miss Leonora Hughes, 26, partner of Maurice (Mouvet), famed dancer in cabarets and night clubs\* in the U. S. and Europe, to one Carlos Basualdo, Argentine millionaire; in Manhattan. Maurice is said to have sobbed, groaned, wept piteously during the ceremony, was mollified when his ex-partner wept with him, invited him to the wedding breakfast.

**Sued for Divorce.** By the Rev. Stuart Lawrence Tyson, 51, B. A., M. A., D. D., onetime Honorary Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Manhattan, author of *The Teaching of Our Lord as to the Indissolubility of Marriage*: Mrs. Anna Gertrude Tyson. He charged cruelty.

**Died.** Daniel Guggenheim, 16, nephew of Simon Guggenheim (see EDUCATION); at Phillips Exeter Academy, where he was a student, in Exeter, N. H., of heart disease.

**Died.** Dr. Marion LeRoy Burton, 50, President of the University of Michigan; in Ann Arbor, Mich., after a six months' illness (see EDUCATION).

**Died.** Hjalmar Branting, 44, thrice Sweden's Premier; at Stockholm, of phlebitis (inflammation of a vein). (See FOREIGN NEWS.)

**Died.** Addison G. Proctor, 87, "only surviving delegate to the Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln Republican candidate for President in 1860;" in Chicago, of exhaustion following speeches which he made on and before Lincoln's birthday.

**Died.** Major General James H. Wilson, 87, only surviving corps commander of the Union Armies during the Civil War; in Wilmington, Del., of heart disease.

\*They appeared last at the Trocadero, Manhattan.



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"... charity without condescension, courage without pugnacity. . . ." (P. 14, col. 2.)

An old gentleman who basies himself with daily removals of debris from Vassar's campus. (P. 17, col. 3.)

Ice cream and cake! Ice cream! (P. 4, col. 3.)

The great Jews of history. (P. 2, col. 3.)

An Apothecary, a Laryngologist, a Physician. (P. 7, col. 1.)

An unuttered ugly word. (P. 7, col. 1.)

## VIEW with ALARM

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

A large forefinger that was stuck (secretly) into an ear. (P. 24, col. 2.)

A Boston drunkard who swore, struggled, had to be held down. (P. 16, col. 3.)

Hock! (P. 8, col. 1.)

A deaf Shali. (P. 10, col. 1.)

Certain middle-aged New Yorkers. (P. 18, col. 2.)

A wild-eyed woman, her large face splashed with her husband's blood. (P. 22, col. 1.)

A daughter "beautiful and elegant, graceful, silly, fashionable and strange." (P. 15, col. 1.)

No smoking and no throwing things overboard. (P. 28, col. 2.)

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