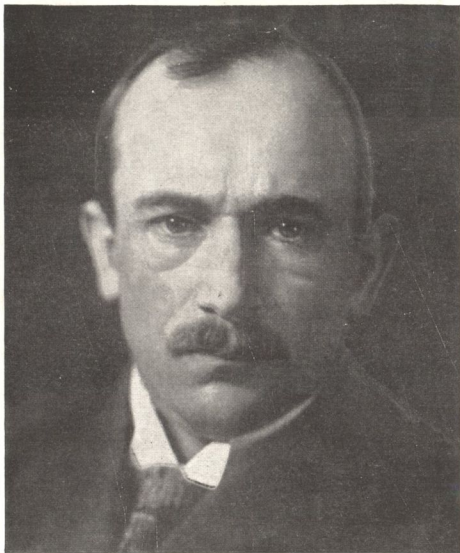


FIFTEEN CENTS

# TIME

*The Weekly News-Magazine*



VOL. V. NO. 12

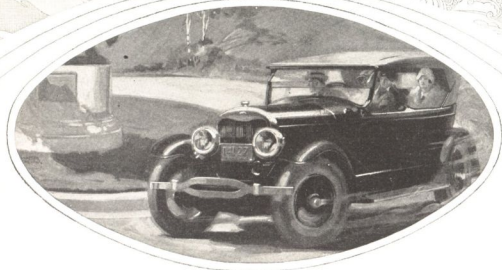
EDUARD BENES  
*He found the British frigid*  
(See Page 6)

MARCH 23, 1925

# The Torque Tube Drive

A vital Betterment of the

# LINCOLN



THE incomparable riding qualities of the Lincoln Motor Car make its power range doubly enjoyable. Here is a car that is directed rather than driven, that rides smoothly, silently and in luxurious comfort, even at high speed or over broken stretches of road.

Such unusual roadability is largely due to the Torque Tube Drive—a striking advance over the accepted practice of “driving” through the rear springs. Lincoln springs are shackled at both ends and are required to perform no function save that of cradling the car’s weight.

The power, developed by the rear wheels

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Throughout the Lincoln car, no feature is overlooked; no detail is too small to merit intensive betterment in design and building.

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

LINCOLN

# TIME

The Weekly News Magazine

Vol. V. No. 12

March 23, 1925

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENCY

#### Mr. Coolidge's Week

Alanson B. Houghton, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's (who had not yet assumed his post) and ex-Ambassador to Germany, conferred with President and Secretary Kellogg at the White House before entering on a brief vacation that will precede his going to London.

The new Ambassador from Germany, Baron Ago von Maltzan, presented his credentials to Mr. Coolidge, who replied:

"We have had a long history as a Republic and we hope that you may profit by a study of our experience of a century and a half of democratic government."

The President said to the Senate, which had just rejected the nomination of Charles B. Warren of Michigan to be Attorney General, that he nominated Charles B. Warren of Michigan to be Attorney General (see Page 2).

The First Congregational Church, attended by Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge, announced its intention of razing its present edifice and erecting another—probably a ten-story office building and church combined.

Twenty Sioux Indians headed by three chiefs clasped President Coolidge's hand. At their head was Chief Standing Bull, successor and relative of the late Sitting Bull. Chief Antelope and Chief Hollow Horn, who took part in the Custer Massacre of '76, were also in the party. The redmen were in Washington on account of certain property claims in the Black Hills.

Frank W. Stearns leased a 6½ acre estate at Swampscott, Mass., for the summer. It was press-hinted that the President would spend at least part of the summer there.

Mr. Coolidge designated John Hays Hammond, engineer, to serve on a commission to arrange for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington in 1932.

Reports indicated that it was the President's intention 1) to appoint a commission to study the problem of disposing of Muscle Shoals—as sug-

gested by a resolution passed by the House shortly before its adjournment; 2) to have Secretary of State Kellogg sound out naval powers on the question of holding a new limitation of armaments conference for light cruisers and submarines, as soon as it became apparent that the attempt for limitation of armaments under the League of Nations (see Page 6) had definitely failed.

### THE CABINET

#### Diplomatic Changes

With the Embassy at Berlin waiting an Ambassador, Secretary of State Kellogg was obliged to scurry around to find other diplomatic officers as well.

To two vacant posts, charges d'affaires trained in the service were promoted: Charles C. Eberhardt of Kansas was made Minister to Nicaragua and George T. Summerlin of

Louisiana was appointed Minister to Honduras.

It was then announced that John Wallace Riddle, Ambassador to Argentina, had resigned. The circumstances of his retirement were peculiar. On May 6, 1916, Mr. Riddle was married to Miss Theodate Pope, an architect by profession. Just 365 days earlier, she had been aboard the *Lusitania* which, when hit by a German torpedo, sank, throwing her unconscious into the water and drowning her two traveling companions. Shortly after her marriage, she went with her husband to Iceland and, en route, a boiler blew up and later the vessel burned at her pier. In 1921, she went with Mr. Riddle to Argentina. Six months later, she was obliged to return to New York on architectural matters and, during the voyage, the vessel's rudder jammed and the ship "nearly turned turtle." Her successive experiences impaired her health and her doctor forbids her to join her husband in Argentina. So he is coming home.

Mr. Riddle, an able diplomat, was onetime Ambassador to Russia.

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#### Too Late

Mr. Dawes was resting. The proceedings of the Senate had wearied him. The nomination of Charles B. Warren of Michigan to be Attorney General was under consideration. Senator Cummins of Iowa had begun a four hour speech defending the nominee. Senator Reed of Missouri and Senator Walsh\* had each made a lengthy speech attacking Mr. Warren; the Vice President had been assured that there would be nothing but talk for the rest of the day.

So he left the Senate, turned the gavel over to President pro tempore Moses and retired up Pennsylvania Ave. to his rooms in the Willard Hotel. It was presumed that he was reclining en *déshabillé*. He had telephoned to the Capitol twice during

\* There is only one Senator Walsh in the Senate now—Thomas J. Walsh of Montana. Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts has retired in favor of Senator Gillett, who defeated him last fall.

## National Affairs—[Continued]

the afternoon to find out whether his presence was required and the answer had been: "No."

But, as he reclined, there came a telephone message to say that the Senate had sent out a call for a quorum. Mr. Dawes donned his clothes, went downstairs. He summoned a taxicab. The taxi was delayed in a traffic jam. It took eight minutes to reach the Capitol.

Senator Cameron of Arizona and his secretary were waiting outside. They seized the General by both arms and hurried him upstairs—but it was too late.

**The Nomination.** Some weeks ago, Mr. Coolidge nominated Charles B. Warren, former Ambassador to Japan and, until a few months ago, Ambassador to Mexico, to be Attorney General. There was argument in the Senate and Mr. Warren's nomination was the only one not acted on by the Senate of the 68th Congress before it adjourned on Mar. 4. Hence the nomination remained over for the new Senate to act upon.

**The Argument.** The opponents of Mr. Warren declared that he had been implicated in improper relations with the "Sugar Trust." Some 20 years ago, he acted as agent for the American Sugar Refining Co. in acquiring stock in a number of Michigan sugar refineries. Lately, he has been President of the Michigan Sugar Refining Co., a consolidation which came out of these companies later. Some years ago, the "Sugar Trust" was investigated by Congress. Senator Reed of Missouri and Senator Walsh had cross-examined Mr. Warren on that occasion. They brought up the former investigation in their speeches. Senator Reed was particularly bitter. Said he:

I trust that a sufficient number of Senators who have not been seduced to political apostasy by the family sag, buckshot, or geyser into stupefaction by lard-cakes and Vermont maple syrup, or lulled to moral insensibility by the melody of waves breaking against the grove of the Mayflower—I trust there are enough left to vote against delivering the Department of Justice into the hands of the Sugar Trust.

To appoint Charles Beecher Warren to enforce the trust laws against himself and his associates is as wicked as to appoint Albert Fall special prosecutor of Harry Sinclair. Fall could be bought. Warren is owned in advance.

Fall hoped to escape prosecution. Warren will be assured against punishment. Fall aided others to commit crime. Warren conspired and assisted in the execution of crime. Fall's unlawful purpose was secret. Warren's corrupt practices are today known.

Against this, Senator Cummins argued at length that Mr. Warren's connection with the American Sugar Refining Co. had been perfectly proper and only such as a lawyer might legitimately undertake, that his connection with that com-

pany had ceased nearly 20 years ago and that the fact that he had served well one client was a presumption that he would serve well a new client—the U. S.

**The Vote.** Senators Couzens and Ferris (Michigan) voted against confirmation, both testifying high personal regard for Mr. Warren, but saying they could not vote for him. (Mr. Warren is not popular with the Republican organization in his native Michigan.) Senator after Senator voted. The Progressive and Insurgent Republicans, without exception, voted against confirmation. So did Hiram Johnson, administration opponent. So did all the Democrats except one, Lee S. Overman of North Carolina, who expressed the opinion that the President should be given the opportunity of choosing his own official family. The vote was obviously close. Republican leaders became uneasy.

When it was concluded, it was a tie, 40 to 40. Senator Moses in the chair tried to delay announcing the result in the hope that Mr. Dawes would arrive and cast the deciding vote in favor of Mr. Warren.

Senator Ashurst came up to the front of the chamber and called loudly for the result: "Let the result be announced!"

"If the Senator from Arizona will not interrupt, the result will be announced," retorted the President pro tempore.

"Well," said the playful Mr. Ashurst, "let there be no unseemly haste."

To announce the tie was to announce the defeat of the nomination. Then Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, who had voted for confirmation, seeing the situation, changed his vote to "No" so that he could move for reconsideration. The result was announced: 41 against, to 39 for.

Mr. Reed immediately moved to reconsider, and Senator Walsh promptly countered with a motion to table Senator Reed's proposal. Another roll call was ordered and begun.

It was just at this moment that Mr. Dawes arrived upon the scene.

The vote was again 40 to 40; every Senator who had voted against the nomination voted to table the motion to reconsider and vice versa. It seemed that Mr. Dawes might still cast a deciding vote. But Senator Overman, the sole Democrat who had voted for confirmation and against tabling, rose:

"Mr. President," he announced, "I see that those on this side of the aisle (i. e. Democrats) do not want this man for Attorney General and

so I change my vote."

The result was read: 41 votes to table the motion to reconsider, 39 against.

Mr. Warren was beaten. **Subsequence.** So went the drama for two acts, but the last act turned upon a different theme. Mr. Coolidge hearing of Mr. Warren's defeat, telegraphed to Mr. Warren in Detroit to come to Washington. Senators called at the White House and gravely advised Mr. Coolidge to forget Mr. Warren quickly. The President consulted with Mr. Warren when the latter arrived and then, to the Senate's surprise, nominated him a second time. The Senate was noticeably angry. Mr. Warren's nomination was reported again from Committee, but this time adversely by vote of 9 to 7. An official statement was issued from the White House:

"The President is making every effort to secure the confirmation of Mr. Warren. . . . He has decided on no other appointment. [In case Mr. Warren is not confirmed] he will offer him a recess \* appointment. He hopes, however, that the unbroken practice of three generations of permitting the President to choose his own cabinet will not be changed. . . ."

This aroused the ire of the opposition even more. Senator Walsh exclaimed on the floor:

"The Senate itself is under a test as to whether its power, given by the Constitution, shall be disregarded."

Unable to yield with dignity, the Senate once again rejected Mr. Warren, 46-39. In this debate Senator Gillett made his maiden speech, defending Mr. Warren; Senator Borah, learned, eloquent, before packed galleries, espoused the Senatorial right to reject Mr. Warren.

## THE CONGRESS

### The Legislative Week

#### The Senate:

☛ Rejected the nomination of Charles B. Warren to be Attorney General, first by vote of 41 to 39 and, again, by vote of 46 to 39. (See above.)

☛ Adopted a resolution providing funds to investigate, during the summer, contests filed for the seats of Senators Brookhart of Iowa, Schall of Minnesota and Bratton of New Mexico.

☛ Confirmed the nomination of Colonel James E. Fechet to succeed

\*A recess appointment is a temporary appointment which the President has power to make when the Senate is not in session (Constitution of the United States, Art. II, Sect. 2, clause 3).



## National Affairs—[Continued]

Brigadier General William Mitchell as assistant chief of the Army Air Service (with the title of Brigadier General).

¶ Ratified, with reservations, after a long debate (in which Senator Copeland of New York filibustered in a speech eight hours long, wandering over the floor and talking to anyone who would listen) the Isle of Pines Treaty, acknowledging Cuba's sovereignty over that island. The document bears at the bottom the following words:

"Done at Washington, in English and Spanish, this second day of March, 1904.

"(signed) JOHN HAY

"(signed) GONZALO DE QUEVEDA"

¶ Senator Reed Smoot, taken ill in the Senate, left the floor and physicians were called. "A severe attack of indigestion," they diagnosed and he was sent home. Later, the diagnosis was changed to "breakdown—two weeks complete rest necessary."

¶ Confirmed the nomination of Eugene Meyer Jr. as Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation.

¶ Agreed, by vote of 73 to 2, to make the proposal that the U. S. join the World Court a special order of business on Dec. 17 next.

¶ By vote of 64 to 11, after a five-hour debate, confirmed Committee assignments made by caucuses of the major parties. By this act the Republican Insurgents LaFollette, Brookhart, Ladd and Frazier were deprived of all rank in committees, and obtained only such extra places as had been created here and there for their accommodation.

## TAXATION

### Millions and Millionaires

Last week, there developed a major struggle concerning the conduct of the Government. One combatant was undoubtedly the richest man in public life. His opponent was probably the second richest man in public life.

Both made high marks in the business world before entering politics. Both entered politics for the love or the honor of it. The first, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has been noted for nonpartisan conduct in office. The second, James Couzens, junior Senator from Michigan, is known for the many great services he rendered his city, Detroit, of which he was mayor.

Yet they have long been at swords' points. When Mr. Mellon issued his tax reduction plan more than a year ago, Mr. Couzens was one of the first to challenge its wisdom. The exchange between the two grew heated and ended by Mr. Couzens' suggesting that they hire a hall, divide the expense and debate for the public. More recently, Senator Couzens revived the controversy

by undertaking on behalf of the Senate an investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Some days ago, a report from this Senate committee investigation was made public. It charged the Treasury Department with laxity in collecting income taxes.

On the same day that the Couzens re-



© *Wide World*

JAMES COUZENS  
*He borrowed and bought*

port came out, Mr. Couzens was notified that the Treasury Department had received information that the tax he had paid on his income for 1919 was too small; in the course of a few days, he was served with a notice of an additional tax assessment of almost \$11,000,000 for that year.

So was the battle joined.

**The Committee's Charges.** Among a number of cases brought, three principal cases of alleged laxity in collection of income taxes were discussed in detail by the Couzens Committee:

1) *The Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Corporation* (AGWI). Against this company, for four years (1917 to 1920) was assessed a tax of \$9,913,841, including a penalty of \$830,808 for fraud. It was charged that the company was worth \$9,909,407 but, by concealing its assets, managed to compromise the tax for \$2,600,000—a loss to the Government of more than \$7,000,000.

To this, Mr. Mellon replied that the company had other creditors prior to the Government; that, if the Government had pressed its entire claim, it would have thrown the company into bankruptcy with the chance that the Government might get nothing. So the Treasury investigated, determined how much it thought the company could

raise from its bankers and accepted that amount.

2) *Copper Companies.* It was charged that the Treasury had lost \$50,000,000 in taxes for the years 1917 and 1918 by allowing excessive valuations (for computing depletion and invested capital); that the Anaconda Copper Co. in particular, claiming \$184,152,965 valuation, valued at \$54,865,822 by the Chief of the Metals Valuation Section, had been allowed \$188,713,192—even more than it claimed.

Mr. Mellon made answer that copper valuations allowed for the years 1917 and 1918 had been made by Mr. L. C. Graton, who had been nine years in the Geological Survey work in connection with copper, and that taxes had been paid accordingly. In 1922, the Bureau had entirely revalued all copper properties at lower amounts. Inasmuch, however, as the companies had been told that the previous valuation was final for 1917 and 1918, had paid their taxes and arranged their finances accordingly, no attempt was made to reopen the case for those years.

3) *William Boyce Thompson* (Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Republican National Committee in 1920) had claimed a loss of \$597,000 in stock transactions and a deduction of \$280,000 for foreign exchange, which were allowed by the Treasury, although no supporting evidence was offered; that Mr. Thompson in the same year (1918) had sold a zinc property (which he and another man had bought in 1913 for \$10,000) for \$600,000 and reported no income from the sale, contending that the property had always been worth \$600,000.

Mr. Mellon replied that the case was not yet closed.

**The Couzens Assessment.** The extra tax which the Treasury started out to collect from Mr. Couzens was based on a transaction which took place in 1919. At the time the minority stockholders, holding some 41% of the 20,000 shares of stock in the Ford Motor Co., had brought suit to compel the Company (which had paid very low dividends) to pay dividends more in accordance with its earnings. Mr. Couzens was one of these stockholders. It is estimated that he held about 2,500 shares of stock.\* The minority won

\*In 1903, James Couzens, 31, Canadian by birth, was receiving \$1,800 a year, working in a coal yard in Detroit. His employer, A. V. Malinowski, took some stock in the company Henry Ford was organizing in exchange for guaranteeing the Ford Company's credit up to \$2,000. Malinowski detached Couzens to work with Ford. Couzens had just received a bonus of \$500 for bringing the profits of the coal yard up to \$90,000 a year. He put this with \$400 he had saved, borrowed \$100 from his sister and added his personal note for \$1,500—with this total of \$2,500 he bought 25 shares of Ford stock. As time went on and other stockholders sold out cheap, he increased his holdings to 100 times his original holdings.

## National Affairs—[Continued]

their suit and Mr. Ford then offered to buy them out at \$12,500 a share. The minority agreed, provided Mr. Ford could get the Treasury to set a satisfactory figure on the 1913 value of the stock. (This was because the difference between the 1913 estimated value and the 1919 sale price would constitute a taxable profit to those who sold—1913 being just before the income tax law went in force.)

Mr. Ford went to Washington and the Treasury, as a special favor, gave in advance the estimated value of the stock in 1913 (there had been no sales in that year). The 1913 value, as fixed, was \$8,900. The sale was then carried out and the sellers paid tax on the difference between \$8,900 a share and the \$12,500 a share which they received.

Thus the question was disposed of and forgotten until a memorandum reached the Treasury from a "responsible person" calling attention to a number of facts, notably: 1) The value of the stock was established by a sale in 1919 at \$12,500 a share; 2) The Ford company produced 850,000 cars in 1919, and only 165,000 cars—one-fifth as many—in 1913; 3) In 1919, the company's profits were about 100 million dollars a year, as compared to 25 million dollars in 1913; 4) In 1919, the earning power was \$5,000 a share, compared to only \$1,250 a share in 1913; 5) In 1919, the company had had 12 years of startling growth, and in 1913 had made large profits for only two years; 6) In 1919, the taxpayers had won a suit to compel the company to pay large dividends; in 1913, no such dividends were in prospect.

From these considerations, the memorandum deduced that the value of the stock in 1913 was not \$8,900 a share but \$2,500 a share. If that were the case, tax should have been paid by the minority stockholders not on \$3,600 a share (the difference between \$8,900 and \$12,500) but on \$10,000 a share (the difference between \$2,500 and \$12,500).

That being the case, the minority stockholders escaped payment of about \$35,000,000; and Mr. Couzens, the largest of the group, nearly \$11,000,000.

Mr. Mellon announced that he felt he must take action on the memorandum. Mr. Couzens had made his tax return on Mar. 13, 1920. The Treasury has just five years to reopen such cases, unless the taxpayer waives his right in this respect. The other minority stockholders had signed such waivers. Mr. Couzens was asked to

\*Figures for production of Ford cars are as follows:

| YEAR | NO. CARS  |
|------|-----------|
| 1904 | 1,700     |
| 1907 | 8,800     |
| 1910 | 18,700    |
| 1913 | 164,500   |
| 1916 | 313,000   |
| 1919 | 850,000   |
| 1922 | 1,350,000 |
| 1923 | 1,800,000 |

sign one until the Treasury had time to investigate the charges in the memorandum. Instead, he appeared on the floor of the Senate, read the memorandum, denounced it as persecution and declared he would sign no waiver. The Treasury, with only a few hours to spare, made a hasty calculation and notified the Senator that he owed \$10,861,131.53—leaving the matter to be accurately determined or disallowed by the Tax Appeals Board.

Later, Mr. Couzens declared in the Senate his belief that the Treasury had had the memorandum in question for more than two years, that the memorandum had been prepared at that time by Thompson & Black, Manhattan Accountants, in order to "get" Henry Ford, who was then having a contest with Truman H. Newberry over a seat in the Senate.

**The Floor.** The Senate confusion grew even worse. Senator Ernst, Republican of Kentucky, produced a telegram from Mr. Mellon saying that he had received the memorandum just a day before it had been sent to Mr. Couzens. Mr. Ernst accused Mr. Couzens of animus against the Secretary. Mr. Couzens replied, accusing Mr. Ernst of being in league with the Treasury to defeat the ends of the investigation, even of having connived in the disappearance of important letters. Mr. Ernst said he didn't hear and asked Mr. Couzens to repeat. Mr. Couzens refused. Then Senator Glass, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, began a speech criticizing all three—Mr. Ernst, Mr. Couzens, Mr. Mellon. In the midst of it, Mr. Ernst jumped to his feet.

"I wish to know," he demanded, "if there be any way under the rules of the Senate, whereby I can, without breaking those rules and without offending the Senators about me, call a fellow member a wilful, malicious, wicked liar?"

Pandemonium broke out. Half a dozen Senators asked to be recognized at once. Others ran between Mr. Ernst and Mr. Glass to prevent a forcible encounter. A point of order took Mr. Ernst off the floor, but it developed he had not meant Mr. Glass, as Mr. Glass had feared, but Mr. Couzens, a transcript of whose remarks he had just obtained and comprehended.

**The Significance.** The real trouble is that the Income Tax Law is so complicated that it calls for exercise of judgment in its administration, about which there may develop two or more conscientiously opposed verdicts. The trouble is heightened by the antagonism of Senator Couzens and Secretary Mellon. The

pride of each is at stake, especially the Senator's.

## OIL

## Teapot Dome

The first scene of the Government's civil suit against Harry F. Sinclair for cancellation of the lease given him on the Naval Reserve of Teapot Dome was enacted at Cheyenne. Owen J. Roberts and Atlee Pomerene, special counsel for the Government, marshaled their witnesses for the attack. Harry F. Sinclair was subpoenaed. So was Albert B. Fall, ex-Secretary of the Interior, who made the lease. Both are expected to decline to testify on the grounds that they might incriminate themselves. The sons-in-law of Mr. Fall were also summoned. At least one of them, Milton T. Everhart, is expected to make a like plea; but the Government counsel, delving industriously for the long-hidden truth, hope to force him to testify, believing that he could tell a damning tale.

The purpose of the early part of the Government's case was to establish that, through a Canadian company as a blind, Sinclair, a Canadian named Osler, H. M. Blackmer of the Midland Refining Co., James E. O'Neil of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company and others had undertaken a fake transaction in oil by which they made some millions—that these profits were converted into Liberty Bonds—that Secretary Fall got a block of these bonds for the Teapot Dome Lease. Osler, Blackmer and O'Neil have taken up quarters in Europe beyond the Court's reach.

Messrs. Roberts and Pomerene got a man who sold oil to Sinclair *et al* to tell his story. Then they requisitioned bank records to show that Mr. Fall had received Liberty Bonds, hoping to trace these bonds back to the oil transaction. The court ruled that these records did not directly connect Fall and Sinclair in conspiracy and were therefore "manifestly immaterial." Thereupon, the Government counsel prepared to go into the second scene and attempted to trace the bonds in the opposite direction—from Sinclair to Fall. Because so many witnesses are abroad, this will be difficult, but Messrs. Roberts and Pomerene do not despair.

## ARMY &amp; NAVY

## Moonlit Battle

After the dull weeks of winter, the U. S. Navy went forth on its spring maneuvers.

The Pacific Fleet, known as the Black Fleet, under Admiral S. S. Robinson, composed of 51 vessels, including most of the heavier and more modern bat-

## National Affairs—[Continued]

fleetships, was to simulate an enemy coming in from mid-Pacific to establish a base on the coast of Lower California. The Atlantic Fleet, known as the Blue Fleet, under Vice-Admiral Josiah S. McKean, composed of 58 vessels, including only a few battleships, but with seven of the fast scout cruisers recently added to the fleet and with three new S type cruising submarines, was to advance up the coast from the Canal to prevent the Black Fleet from making its base. The Blue Fleet was supposed to know the time when the Black Fleet had started and its greatest speed.

Admiral Coontz in his flagship, the cruiser *Seattle*, was on hand as umpire.

The Black Fleet in close formation, a fan of destroyers racing ahead, its supply ships carefully guarded behind, steamed toward the coast.

The Blue Fleet had its feelers spread far out. The cruisers sped ahead, seeking everywhere to touch the enemy. Following this, came another wide-spread scouting line of destroyers, followed by the submarines and last by the battleships. Every nerve of the Blue Fleet was straining, straining for a single contact that would tell the tale of where the Black Fleet was coming onward.

All through the day and afternoon such was the situation; but, long before the enemy was sighted, the first part of the battle had taken place. The Black Fleet listened to the radio signals of the Blue ships—the code was taken down and, after a time, experts deciphered it. Straightway, the Black Fleet sent out false signals in the deciphered code, and misled numbers of the scattered Blues.

Sunset came, dusk came, darkness came. The moon rose over the waters of the Pacific, where the scattered cruisers and destroyers of the Blue Fleet plowed on, looking for the dark line of the approaching fleet. But the Black Fleet had eluded them. It was nine in the evening when the first contact was made. The cruisers had gone too far afield. So had the defending destroyers. The three fleet submarines of the Blue defenders sighted the approaching fleet, however, and made for their position in its path. Suddenly, the vanguard of destroyers of the Black Fleet gave the alarm.

Meanwhile, the scattered Blues learned also of the contact. The Blue destroyers hurried to position and a dog fight developed between the destroyers of the two fleets. The Blue cruisers, speeding in, came upon the Black Fleet from the rear. The battle raged.

The result will be known when the observers, umpires and commanders have consulted and decided. Two things were remarked at once, how-

ever: 1) That there were not enough scout cruisers to undertake efficiently the task of finding the enemy; 2) that the new fleet submarines were effective, far exceeding expectations.

Following the moonlit battle, the



© Keystone  
THE "BLACK" ADMIRAL  
Out of sight, much in mind

combined fleets—the U. S. Fleet—steamed northward from Magdalena Bay and came to anchor at San Diego and Coronado Roads—114 craft, including the airplane carrier *Langley* and the supply ships. Fourteen gorgeous admirals took part in the quarterdeck receptions.

Later in the month, there will be gunnery practice off San Pedro, followed by a review of the fleet as it starts for San Francisco. On Apr. 15, the entire fleet will sail from the Golden Gate for Hawaii. About ten days later, it will undertake to capture the Islands from the land and naval forces stationed there. On July 1, ten of the most modern battleships, four cruisers and 26 destroyers, will go forth on a two months' voyage to Australia.

## POLITICAL NOTES

At an Amherst Alumni dinner, held last week in Manhattan (which Alumnus Calvin Coolidge was unable to attend), anecdotes of the President were told, including:

1) Colonel John, when his son was 15, conceived that Calvin might do better in a drugstore than at college. In those days, druggists sold liquor openly. When Calvin was told, he answered:

"Father—sell rum?" (By President Olds.)

2) President Coolidge at dinner at the home of Representative Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts did not eat much. The host asked whether he would like anything else.

"Yes, Allen," answered Mr. Coolidge. "Get me a dish of stewed prunes." (By Alumnus Treadway.)

A new engraving of an old hero is about to appear on U. S. postage stamps. Nathan Hale, who was sorry that he had but one life, will be engraved on a new ½-cent stamp (to be used on third-class mail under the new law). The portrait of President Harding which was recently used on a memorial issue, will reappear on a new 1½-cent stamp and 1½-cent stamped envelopes (in sepia) also for use in third-class mail.

The new Ambassador from Germany, Baron von Maltzan, arrived in this country, made a number of statements:

1) To customs inspectors: "Gentlemen, here are my keys if you care to go through my effects. I assure you I have no forbidden fruit."

2) To reporters: "We have but one child. Diplomats in Germany cannot afford to have any larger families."

3) Also to reporters: "The Republic of Germany will go on forever."

In Montana, the trial of Burton K. Wheeler, Senator, Democrat and Progressive, indicted a year ago for accepting a fee to appear before a department of the Government, was set for Apr. 16, at Great Falls.

In Massachusetts, the state Senate defeated a bill to repeal a fine of \$100 for any woman wearing a long protruding hatpin. The House had previously passed the repealer (TIME, Mar. 9) on the ground that the law was no longer necessary. The Senate argued that fashion might repeat herself.

In Texas, was passed a law forbidding any organization or person to appear in a public highway masked, and providing a severe penalty for people entering public buildings or private homes while masked.

The Texas Legislature passed a bill to remove all disqualifications (principally the inability to hold office) of James E. Ferguson, impeached ex-Governor and spouse of the present Governor. The law will go into effect about the middle of June. Before its passage, the state Attorney General pronounced it contrary to the Texas Constitution. Mr. Ferguson will probably run for office in order to have a Court determine the bill's legality.

## FOREIGN NEWS

## THE LEAGUE

## Iconoclasm

At Geneva, was held the 33rd meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, possibly the most significant deliberation of that body in the six years of the League's history.

**Protocol.** The mightiest matter which was discussed was the Protocol\* to the Covenant of the League. There were three principal speakers:

**Chamberlain.** Foreign Secretary Austen Chamberlain, sprucely attired, monocle firmly fixed in his right eye, rose to read a document wherein was written the voice of Great Britain and the British Dominions beyond the seas (Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa). The voice passed sentence of death on the Protocol for the following reasons:

1) Because it was likely to interfere with the *inter se* relations between the various component nations of the British Commonwealth.

2) Because, without U. S. coöperation, the Protocol was seriously crippled. (What Mr. Chamberlain doubtless meant was that—although a definite entente between the U. S. and Britain cannot be proved to exist—no Government in Britain or in the British Dominions would today care to align itself against the U. S. The same might be said in a converse case, for it remains a fact that the foreign policies of the two countries, discounting inevitable differences of opinion, are to a large extent identical. Concrete expression of this premise is difficult, but it is notable that at no point is there a conflict of interest; rather the reverse, for there has been a marked inclination to compose any differences which have arisen in the near past.

3) Because economic sanctions against an aggressor nation would be useless while so many nations, U. S., Germany, Russia, Turkey, etc.) were non-League members, for the reason that the effect would be to divert the trade of an outlawed aggressor from the signatory to the non-signatory states of the Protocol.

4) Because the use of force against an aggressor in cases where economic sanctions had failed is strangely out of place in the Protocol, which was designed primarily to promote peace. Mr. Chamberlain said that war was in the pathology of international life; and, just as it was a bad thing for men to think too much about the possibility of dis-

ease, so it was wrong for the Protocol to stress war.

After hearing Mr. Chamberlain's speech, the Council adjourned for luncheon; and M. Briand had three hours in which to prepare his reply and to obtain a confirmatory statement from his Government in Paris. When the Council reassembled, it was obvious that the impression made by Mr. Chamberlain's well-reasoned reading of his Government's document was gloomy; as M. Briand subsequently put it: "I had the impression of being in blackness, in a tunnel where there was no light." Rising, however, in a later session, M. Briand, seven times Premier of France, vigorously assailed the British Government's contentions. He started:

"The document read to us is marked by a high serenity and gentle philosophy which I hesitate to affront. I have tasted this philosophy and appreciated its nobility and I wonder if my philosophy is fit to face it."

Then, warming to the subject, he went on to say that 47 nations, including Great Britain (then under the government of Laborite Premier MacDonald), had negotiated the Protocol; and it was left to Great Britain (under Conservative Premier Baldwin) to make a *rolle face* and declare the Protocol bad, which did not necessarily follow. He, too, regretted the absence of the U. S., but he declined to regard it as permanent and looked forward to the day when the great American republic should be a member of the League.

As to Mr. Chamberlain's attack on the war spirit of the Protocol, M. Briand answered:

"I do not believe that putting lightning rods on a house creates lightning, but always thought it was a wise precaution."

To him, it was perfectly consistent with the spirit of peace to discourage war, for peace was an absence of war. He added that the opinion of his Government was that:

"The Protocol provides a series of precautions to prevent aggression. The nation which tried it would be faced with a group of dangers which would show it the peril of such an undertaking."

In concluding, he did not think his British friend's declaration against the Protocol was final; and his Government would always welcome any change in that document which would improve it.

**Benes.** Dr. Eduard Benes,\* Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, famed as one of Europe's foremost statesmen and himself the chairman of the 47 nations that created the Protocol, had come to Geneva full of great expectations. There was no doubt in his

mind that that momentous document was as sound, sane and solid as the majestic snow-peaked Alps that stood like grim sentinels of Europe's peace. But disappointment was to be his lot. His master-mind was to receive a rude jolt. He found the British frigid to the Protocol of which he, in large part, was the creative genius.

In concluding the debate on the Protocol next day, Dr. Benes represented the attitude of the small nations toward Mr. Chamberlain's death warrant. He said that Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia were vitally interested in maintaining their present frontiers against the latent designs of their enemies (Germany, Hungary, Austria). In this respect, Dr. Benes acted as the "hobby horse" of France, who is foremost in the European concert to preserve the *status quo*; he also represented the opinion of the countries like Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Greece. Concluding, he predicted that the League would eventually adopt the general arbitration system of the Protocol.

Mr. Chamberlain read a short statement in reply which wound up the debate. In effect, he said: "We are so sorry that we are not attracted by the Protocol when we are so attached to peace and security." He thought the Covenant *sans* Protocol was just as good.

**Coolidge.** In semi-official circles, both in Europe and at Washington, U. S. President Calvin Coolidge was expected to issue, at an early date, invitations to a new disarmament confer-

"Dr. Eduard Benes, besides being one of the ablest diplomats in Europe, is also one of the youngest. He was born in Bohemia in 1884 of peasant stock. His life up to 1914 was mainly one of academic successes. At school, he was brilliant, played football and was, in the eyes of his teachers, a 'little roughneck.' Eventually, he went to the famous Prague University, studied languages (he speaks fluently Czech, Russian, Hungarian, German, French, English and several Slav dialects) and, after several university courses in France, became a professor at Prague under Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, now President of Czechoslovakia.

In 1914, with the outbreak of the War, he became pro-Entente and, in 1915, escaped from Austria into Bavaria and eventually joined Dr. Masaryk in Switzerland, where the Czech-Slovak revolutionary movement had already been founded.

The energy and brains of Dr. Benes were just what the movement needed; and it was largely through his efforts that the Allies, in 1918, recognized the Czech-Slovak National Council as the *de facto* Government of the then non-existent Czech-Slovak Republic. Dr. Masaryk may be called the spiritual creator of this new country. Dr. Benes is its motive power.

Dr. Benes is a slight, stooping man of average proportions. His hair is black and his upper lip is adorned by a short, trim moustache. His attire is simple and not smart and in no sense of the word is he an arresting figure. But sit opposite him, listen to his talk, gaze into his face and one is forced to recognize that his personality is strong, compelling, brilliant, earnest. He commands not only respect, but attention, and that is the secret of his greatness.

\*The Protocol was drafted to provide security by, which was meant final ratification of existent national frontiers; to oblige by force, if need be, nations to settle their disputes by arbitration; to pave the way for a League conference on world disarmament.



## Foreign News—[Continued]

ence. There is no question, as was ignorantly supposed by a section of the daily press, of dealing with land armaments, but of extending the naval agreements entered into at the first Washington Conference (1920-21), with the bare possibility that aerial armaments may also be discussed.

**Paris.** After the Council meeting was over, Dr. Benes, M. Briand, Mr. Chamberlain and several others left Geneva for Paris to confer with Premier Herriot.

There was indicated a tendency to return to "regular diplomatic channels" for the purpose of making separate treaties to guarantee the existing national boundaries. As Minister Chamberlain put it, after talking with Ministers Herriot and Benes: "We are now seeking another road to peace. It may lead through Paris, through London, through Geneva, or through Washington."

**Future.** As matters were left by the Council, the "dead" Protocol is to be thrown as a bone of contention to the next League Assembly in September. But many there were last week who by no means considered the Protocol dead or even moribund. The peace, security, arbitration and disarmament idea and Dr. Benes, its prophet, still live.

## Other Business

Other matters, aside from the Protocol, which came before the Council of the League:

☐ Germany was formally invited to join the League. A seat on the Council was promised her.

\* Foreign Minister Stresemann will demand further "clarification of entrance requirements," but it is practically certain his country will eventually join.

☐ The Second International Opium Convention (TIME, Nov. 24 *et seq.*; Mar. 2) was thrown open for signature to all States, members and non-members of the League.

☐ The Greco-Turkish dispute over the Patriarchate (TIME, Feb. 9, TURKEY) came up for consideration. The matter was referred for settlement.

☐ White-haired ex-Premier Venizelos came out of his retirement to defend Greece over a dispute with Bulgaria about the Bulgarian minorities in Greece. The matter was ended after heated discussion by the Greeks agreeing to answer a series of questions designed to ascertain if she is living up to her obligations toward minorities.

☐ The dispute between Poland and Danzig, called the "Mail Box Dispute" (TIME, Feb. 23), was referred for settlement to a special session of the World Court.

## COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

## Prince's Trip

On Mar. 28, H. M. S. *Repulse*, sister ship of the *Renown*\*, will dip the Prince of Wales' standard to the roar of guns and cheers of crowds as she casts anchor at Portsmouth and moves with silent, increasing speed past the Blockhouse Fort and across Spithead on the initial stage of the "Pragger-Wagger's" fourth official trip as Royal Ambassador.

**Gambia.** On Apr. 4, the Prince will pay a short visit to this small enclave British possession on the west coast of Africa, landing at Bathurst in the bright-blue steam pinnace.

**Sierra Leone.** The *Repulse* will then steam for a few hours to Freetown, capital of the next British colony. Here the Prince will spend two days, with the possibility of a brief hunting trip in the interior.

**Gold Coast Colony.** Four days will be spent here, during which time the Prince will admire and possibly nibble, cocoa and kola nuts. He will pry into the gold, cocoa and palm oil industries and possibly will penetrate the hinterland jungles for a brief spell.

**Nigeria.** The *Repulse* is due to arrive here Apr. 14 and to depart Apr. 22. The Prince will land at Lagos and proceed by railway into the heart of the colony, where another hunting trip will be in order after a polite and royal interest has been shown in Nigerians and Nigerian pursuits.

**U. S. A. (Union of South Africa).** The prince will land at Cape Town on Apr. 30 for a stay of three months and will pay numerous visits throughout the Union, to the Provinces of the Orange Free State, Natal, Transvaal, taking in Swaziland en route and extending the tour to Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

The object of the visit, which is of great importance, is undoubtedly to rally a large section of the Boer population to a closer loyalty to the Crown and to kill the republican spirit voiced during the past election campaign (TIME, June 16) by Premier Hertzog and his followers. There is a good chance, however, that a term of office has already made the Premier recant, for it was he who re-issued the invitation to the Prince which General Smuts made some years ago.

Toward the end of July, the Prince

will set sail for South America, in which continent he will visit Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, possibly Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, returning through the Panama Canal to Portsmouth or Plymouth on completing an eight months' tour.

## Undesirable

Flemish agitators in Brussels, capital of Belgium, invited Eamonn de Valera, notorious Irish republican, to lecture on Ireland and the Flemish martyrs. The Belgian Government would have none of him, denied him admission into the country.

## Scandal

Before Mr. Justice McCardie in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice went one of those periodic scandals that causes the various strata of British society to experience the gamut of emotions.

**The dramatic personae of the trial:** Lieutenant Colonel Ian Oslow Dennistoun, defendant.

Dorothy Muriel Dennistoun, plaintiff, divorced wife of the above.

Almina, Dowager Countess of Carnarvon, second wife of Colonel Dennistoun.

The late General Sir John Cowans, Quartermaster General of the British Expeditionary Force during the War, held to be "the best quartermaster since Moses."

Sir Ellis Hume Williams, counsel for the plaintiff.

Sir Edward Marshall Hall, counsel for the defendant.

**The story,** as revealed during the trial, showed that Mrs. Dennistoun lived as the mistress of Sir John Cowans with her husband's consent (denied by defendant, but supported by evidence) and, as Sir Ellis Hume Williams puts it, enabled her husband to live on her immoral earnings. It was alleged by plaintiff, denied by defendant, that several important Army positions had been secured by Mrs. Dennistoun for her husband through the General.

In May, 1921, the Dennistouns were divorced and an arrangement was agreed upon whereby Colonel Dennistoun would support the divorcee when he was in a financial position to do so, provided that she would not press for a court order for alimony. In 1923, a few months after the death of the fifth Earl of Carnarvon of Tut-ankh-amen fame, Colonel Dennistoun married Almina, the Dowager Countess.

Mrs. Dennistoun, however, brought suit to recover £952, which she declared she had at various times lent Colonel Dennistoun. She charged

\*The *Renown*, on which the Prince made his former trips, is laid up in drydock.

†The Prince's former official tours: 1919, Canada and the U. S.; 1920, Australia; 1921, India and Japan.



## Foreign News—[Continued]

that, in 1923, Dennistoun was living in a luxurious flat in Sackville Street and could afford to pay her. Counsel for defense denied that Colonel Dennistoun had any money from which plaintiff could collect, called the case attempted blackmail of Lady Carnarvon, said that defense had been entered because Mrs. Dennistoun would have continued to demand money if her claim had been paid.

The case, which was expected to cost \$100,000, was continuing.

### Parliament's Week

#### House of Commons:

On a motion of Premier Baldwin, the suspension of David Kirkwood, Laborite (TIME, Mar. 16), was unanimously rescinded.

Ex-Minister of Education C. P. Trevelyan, Laborite, offered a motion (defeated by 255 to 133 votes—majority of 122) to transfer to Parliament the royal prerogative of concluding treaties with foreign powers upon the advice of the Cabinet. If the motion were defeated; the next Labor Government would see that it was carried, he said. The motion was designed to preclude secret treaties; but Ronald McNeill, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, stated that all treaties with foreign powers were even now registered in their entirety with the League of Nations.

Publication of the Army estimates showed that they had been cut by Chancellor of the Exchequer Winston Churchill from £4,450,000 to £3,950,000. The establishment of the regular Army was reduced from 161,600 men to 160,600, decrease of 1,000, or a battalion; the Territorial Army stood at 186,010 men and the Army Reserve at 99,000—total 445,610 men.

Publication of the Naval estimates revealed an increase over the current year's expenditure of £4,700,000, the exact figure being £60,500,000. The increase is explained by uncontrollable causes, such as increases in wages and prices; £1,320,000 for the cost of Air cooperation with the fleet; £50,000 for experimental work; increase of 2,175 men.

The strength of the Navy for 1925-26 is 102,675 men.

The corridors of the House buzzed humorously with the news that ex-Premier MacDonald had decided to return his Daimler automobile to its donor, together with nearly £30,000 worth of biscuit shares "lent" to him for its upkeep. It was this car which caused such a furore in the country last fall (TIME, Sept. 22).



© International

LAYMAN HERRIOT

*He was described as an ogre*

### FRANCE

#### Religion

Like a snarling, wounded panther, outraged Catholic France crouched ready to spring upon its enemies. Indeed, its attitude was so menacing that it was difficult to see how pipe-puffing, anti-clerical Premier Herriot could survive its pounce; and if he does, it can certainly be predicted that his way will be short and beset with thorns.

The trouble, which last week led to the initial stages of a religious war, started last year, when the Premier promised suppression of the French Embassy to the Vatican and enforcement of the laws relative to religious orders (TIME, May 19, Sept. 8) which were allowed to reënter France during and after the War. The Premier also promised to apply all the religious laws to Alsace and Lorraine which were to be enforced in France, despite earlier promises that the two Provinces would be permitted to enjoy the full religious freedom that they enjoyed under the Germans.

Alsace. Archbishop Ruch of Alsace ordered all schools in the Province to incept a three days' strike as a protest against the Government instituting interdenominational schools at Colmar. His Eminence also gave his approval to the demand of the Committee of Action for the Defense of Religious Liberty and Traditions in Alsace that all "Christian" (i.e., Catholic) parents observe the strike.

Premier Herriot countered by

ordering the Prefects to remind parents that, in obeying the Catholic Archbishop, they would render themselves liable to legal prosecution by transgressing the law of 1871 which provides for fines and imprisonment for parents keeping their children away from school.

Cardinals. The eight Cardinals of France published a manifesto against what was called the injustice of the non-denominational laws (religion laws forbidding the teaching of the Roman Catholic religion in Schools). They also advised Catholics to emulate the Radicals who "march in a body to the doors of city halls, prefectures and ministries, send protests, delegations and ultimatums to the authorities, resort to all sorts of proceedings, even to strikes, and besiege and harry the Government, which almost always ends by giving in to their urgings."

At Castres, near Toulouse in the South, Premier Herriot responded to the Cardinals in an excellent imitation of "Papa" Poincaré's famed Sunday speeches. Stating that he had been described as "the ogre of sectarianism," he continued:

"What are my crimes and that of my Government? We are laymen and we are fighting for laicism, which is not an aggressive doctrine. We stand for freedom of conscience and we protest when in this 20th Century an attempt is made in the name of dogma to constrain conscience and when we are told, as our ancestors were told in the Middle Ages, that Science and Liberty are idols."

### GERMANY

#### Presidential Campaign

With the administration of the oath of office to Herr Walther Simons, President of the German Republic until a successor for the late President Ebert has been chosen, the Presidential election campaign broke its fury over the country. The election is to be held Sunday, Mar. 29. The main, if not sole, issue is a fight between Republicans and Monarchists for control of the Republic. Neither Chancellor Luther nor Foreign Minister Stresemann, two of the most prominent German statesmen, is a candidate.

The official candidates number five: Dr. Karl Jarres is joint candidate of the Nationalists (Monarchists), German People's Party (Stresemann's group), Freedom Party (Ludendorff's Party), Bavarian People's Party (mainly Catholic Monarchists). Dr. Jarres is 51 years

## Foreign News—[Continued]

of age, a lawyer by profession and from 1914 to 1923 Mayor of Duisberg. Late in 1923, he became Minister of the Interior in the Stresemann Government and held the same post and the Vice Chancellorship last year in the Marx Government. Upon the advent of Chancellor Luther to power, he once again became Mayor of Duisberg.

Candidate Jarres was considered to have the best chance of obtaining an absolute majority in the election.

Dr. Wilhelm Marx, cleric, is candidate of the Centre or Catholic Party. Last year, Dr. Marx was Chancellor in succession to Chancellor Stresemann. Recently, he was appointed Minister President of the Prussian Government (TIME, Mar. 2) but failed to obtain a vote of confidence and had to resign.

Dr. Willy Hellspach, 48, former professor of Applied Psychology, now Staatspräsident (President and Premier combined) of the Baden Republic (a semi-autonomous German State), is the Democratic nominee. He has not the remotest chance of election.

Dr. Otto Braun, former Prussian Minister President, is the Socialist candidate. Dr. Braun is supported by the strongest individual party (130 Reichstag seats) in Germany; but there is no possibility of obtaining political allies and, therefore, he stands no chance of being next President of Germany.

Ernest Thälmann, prize-fighter, is the Communist candidate. His party has 45 seats in the Reichstag.

## ITALY

## Strike

For the first time since the Fascisti came into power in 1922, an important strike was declared in Italy.

About 100,000 Fascist engineering-trades workers in the province of Lombardy walked out over a pay question. The Government, which is usually quick to act in suppressing strikes, took no action except to prohibit public meetings and a procession in Milan. Much criticism was heard from employers.

Some of the main demands were later accepted and the number of strikers dwindled to about 80,000. It was anticipated that the remaining employers would soon capitulate.

## Enemy of Fascism

At a time when the Italian Government is dropping courtesies to the Church of Rome and the latter is significantly but coldly observing the amenities, His Eminence Cardinal Pietro Maffi, Archbishop of Pisa, chose

to issue a pastoral letter to his flock on the subject of "Thou shalt not kill."

The Fascisti took the matter to heart, would not permit the letter's publica-



© Paul Thompson

THE CARDINAL OF PISA

His hair is now white

tion. They objected warmly to a passage:

"Oh, Dynasty of Cain, continue if you will, but know that where men fail, God comes to the rescue, incessantly pursuing the culprits and carrying out the sentence: Accursed."

They were super-angry at a more direct rebuke:

"You, my dearest children, have always execrated crime when you unanimously condemn two atrocious assassinations." [Referring to two deaths in Fascist riots at Pisa.]

At a time when the State is beneficently inclined toward the Church the Cardinal's attack on the Fascisti seemed unfortunate. It, however, showed that there is at least one Prince of the Church who is unalterably opposed to the temporal sway of the Italian Government in the former Papal States. Great importance is lent to the attack by the sole fact that that particular Prince is one of the greatest powers in the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

His Eminence Cardinal Maffi is 67 years of age. Like the Pope, he has a hobby—Science, in which he is extremely well versed. In appearance, he is a typical *Romano*—high forehead, heavy overhanging brows, full mouth, quantities of white hair which was once jet black. His ideas are modern, too modern for some of his followers. Not long ago, he proposed at his own ex-

pense to erect a statue to Galileo, famed scientist, equally famed as a heretic. Pisa went mad. Nevertheless, he is extremely popular and is known as the "War Cardinal" because he advocated a fight-to-the-finish policy. He is a great friend of the Royal Family and it is rumored that Premier Mussolini once suggested making him a Senator, an unprecedented occurrence since 1870, which would have gone far to heal the long quarrel between Government and Pope.

In Rome, the *Osservatore Romano*, official loud-speaker for the Vatican, printed extracts from Cardinal Maffi's letter; no other newspaper dared follow suit for fear of suppression. But the *Osservatore Romano*, in its turn, did not deem it politic to ignore the sage words of one of the mightiest Princes of the Church.

## AUSTRIA

## Hans Sachs II

At Kritzendorf, small Austrian hamlet, there shuffled off this mortal coil one of the most picturesque characters of an age that is past. Death came to 84-year-old Peter Menth, famed in Vienna and throughout the German Empire as the world's best maker of boots.

He was buried in the local cemetery (Baron von Auffenberg-Komarow, onetime Austrian Minister of War, delivered a funeral oration) in the costume of Hans Sachs, the famed medieval poet-bootmaker whom Wagner immortalized in his *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*. During his life, Menth adopted the costume of Sachs and knew by heart the songs and verses of the latter's collected works (20 volumes).

## NETHERLANDS

## Birthday

In the quaint old town of Leyden, lying midway between The Hague and Haarlem, the lofty tower of the Hooglandsche Kerk looked down upon gala scenes: the university, founded by William of Orange in 1575, was celebrating its 350th birthday.

At one period of the day, Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina drove from The Hague to be invested as honorary doctor of laws. She had a rousing reception, especially from the girl students, who presented her with the first tulips of the season.

## Flower Show

In the picturesque little town of Heemstede, near Haarlem, was opened the annual and historic flower show, where more than three million plants scented the air with their delicate fra-

## Foreign News—[Continued]

grance and delighted the eye with their galaxy of color.

Six exhibitions are to be held during the life of the show, which is to end on May 21. Horticulturists from many parts of the world were expected. Financially, the show was an assured success from the outset, the organizers having informed the Government that they would not call upon the 50,000 florins voted to cover a possible deficit.

### SWITZERLAND

#### Blasphemy

M. Canova, Socialist member of the National Council, wrote in his newspaper *Volksrecht* that God is a scoundrel. For that, a court of justice fined him 200 francs. In his defense, M. Canova said that, as there was no God, he could not be guilty of blasphemy against Him.

### RUSSIA

#### In and Around Tiflis

In between the sessions of the Union Congress of Soviets at Tiflis, capital of the Transcaucasian Federation (Russian Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan), events took place, speeches were heard.

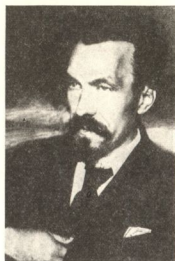
**Shiraksky Canal.** Comrade Rykov, Chairman (Premier) of the Council of the People's Commissars (Cabinet) of the Central Government at Moscow, accompanied by Foreign Minister Georg Tchitcherin, journeyed to the town of Leninkin, operated a sluice to the strains of *Internationale*, opened the Shiraksky Canal, 40 miles long. Two miles of its course runs through a tunnel bored under rocky mountains. It is designed to irrigate 15,000 acres and is the first engineering feat of any consequence attempted during the Bolshevik régime.

**Near East Relief.** Comrade Rykov and a number of Bolshevik dignitaries visited the headquarters of the Near East Relief at Tiflis (a U. S. organization). M. Rykov inspected 8,000 Armenian orphans for whom the Relief is caring, spoke to them in Armenian, told them that they were victims of an imperial war and that under the freedom of the Bolsheviks they will never more be subject to the atrocities which their ancestors suffered at the hands of the Turks. He then kissed several of the children, expressed complete satisfaction with the work of the Relief.

**Baku.** Referring to the oil industry in Baku, capital of Azerbaijan, Comrade Orakhelashvili asseverated that:

"Russia does not contemplate

handing over concessions in the Baku oil field to American or any other concessionaires, as it is able to continue exploitation and recon-



ALEXEI IVANOVITCH RYKOV

*He kissed the children*

struction work there itself. Production already has reached 60% of the pre-War standard and economically concession would not be justified."

#### Wolf, Wolves

Wolves devoured 52,684 horses, 50,253 cows, 25,070 other cattle, 13,683 deer. Whereupon the Russians cried: "To the death with wolves."

The Commissar of Agriculture said that it was intended to use the Red Army to hunt wolves, to organize gangs of poisoners, to offer handsome rewards for dead wolves.

### TURKEY

#### Kurd War

Reports from Turkey concerning the Kurdish revolt (TIME, Mar. 9) were hopelessly confused.

Under the leadership of Sheik Said, the Kurds attacked Diarbekr in southern Turkish Kurdistan, entered the town, were driven out by the Turks. A despatch from London stated that part of the town had been destroyed by rebel artillery fire.

There was no news concerning the way in which the Kurds are to be put down by the Turks except that Kemal Eddin Pasha and Samy Bey, had gone by airplane to Diarbekr and that a vig-

orous campaign was to begin after their arrival.

News from Constantinople was more definite. It was published that the Grand National Assembly at Angora, the capital, had approved a grant of \$44,000,000 for suppression of the Kurds.

### PALESTINE\*

#### Manhattan to Haifa

Coincident with the departure of the Earl of Balfour from England for Palestine, the *President Arthur* sailed from Manhattan for Haifa, the port of Jerusalem.

It was a historic occasion marked by the presence of 5,000 excited Jews, for the *President Arthur* was inaugurating a new steamship line and carrying the flag of Judea (six-pointed star of David) on the high seas for the first time in 2,000 years. Men and women wept from emotion and when they were not weeping they were singing *Hatikvah*, Zionist anthem, or *The Star Spangled Banner*.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting visitors off the boat, and as a result it was nearly an hour late in sailing. Finally, an official of the Line pleaded that, if the boat did not catch the tide, the company would lose \$15,000. Soon after this, the *President Arthur* weighed anchor.

### EGYPT

#### Election

Figures from Egypt on the general election just held show that ex-Premier Zaghlul Pasha just missed winning a remarkable victory. His party, the Nationalist, won 101 of the 215 seats, but the returns were not complete.

The combined anti-Zaghlul Parties also secured 101 seats; and of the 13 remaining seats, not more than two were expected to go to the Zaghlulists. This will then give the present Premier, Ahmed Ziwari Pasha, the smallest of majorities, and thus enable him to remain in power.

The main issue of the election was essentially between the Zaghlulists and the anti-Zaghlulists.

Ex-Premier Zaghlul, 75 years of age, is undoubtedly the most powerful man in Egypt. His declared policy is to secure for Egypt absolute independence—that is, to end British control of Egypt's foreign affairs, to insist upon the withdrawal of British financial advisors and British troops on Egyptian territory, to transfer from the British the right to protect foreign minorities and to claim sole right of protecting the Suez Canal. Furthermore, he would abolish the Anglo-Egyptian condominium

\*British mandate.

## Foreign News—[Continued]

in the Sudan and make that country an integral part of Egypt wholly under Egyptian rule.

All of these policies run counter to British policy in Egypt for vital and obvious reasons. Zaghlul Pasha would probably, if elected, have hesitated to put any of his policies into effect, for the simple reason that to do so could mean only war with Britain. But as Premier he would have been *persona non grata* to the London Government, because, as before, he would undoubtedly carry on propaganda through his Nationalist organization, the Wafd, against the "usurper" of Egyptian rights.

Another aspect of the case concerns King Fuad, who, by appointing Ziwar Pasha Premier last Autumn, definitely ranged himself against Zaghlul, whom he has never liked. According to current report in Cairo, Zaghlul intended to depose the monarchy and declare Egypt a republic in the event that he received a majority of the votes in the past election.

With Ziwar Pasha likely to remain in power, Egyptian policy will endeavor to solve the present knotty problems by friendly methods, while recognizing Britain's right to protect the Suez Canal, "the Gateway to India" and loyally cooperating in the joint administration of the Sudan.

## CHINA

## Fish

The Students' Union at Foochow declared a boycott against U. S. herring.

Two U. S. firms continued to sell herring, whereupon the students wrecked a business street, stabbed five Chinese tradesmen, destroyed herring stocks.

The local U. S. Consul and the U. S. Legation at Peking filed protests with the Civil Governor. Apologies were in order.

## Lost Leader

At Peking, Death won its inevitable victory. Its victim was Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder and leader of the Kuo Min-tang (Young China) Party.

A year ago (TIME, May 26), his death was prematurely announced; but it was not until last January that he was taken to the Rockefeller Hospital at Peking and declared to be in the advanced stages of cancer of the liver.

Dr. Sun was born in a small village near Canton, where the people are the "old" Chinese, driven south centuries ago. As a boy, he traveled far to reside with his brother, a prosperous contractor, at Honolulu. The spark of revolt against the lethargic and superstitious régime of the Son of Heaven was ignited. His brother feared for him, sent him back to his native village; but he had not long been



ZAGHLUL  
He missed

there before he committed an act of irreverence toward a village god and was consequently expelled.

He left the village sorrowfully, went to Canton, studied at a British college, left, went to Hong-Kong, studied surgery, became a doctor, was probably the first yellow man to perform a scientific operation.

In all this time he was active, spreading revolt through his Anti-Manchu organization, known far and wide in China as the "Dare-to-dies."

The Manchus were not easy to conquer and, on numerous occasions, Dr. Sun was almost caught by Imperialists and had, consequently, to flee the country. Thus it happened that he spent a great part of his time abroad, always, however, working for the overthrow of the Son of Heaven at Peking, always with a price upon his head. At every capital, his opponents sought to assassinate him. At Tokyo, where he established his headquarters next to the Imperial Chinese Embassy, his very footsteps were dogged. At New York, he proved to a number of skeptical Manhattan bankers, with whom he was dining in a Fifth Avenue club, that he was being watched. He strode to the window and pointed down to several skulking Chinese waiting in the shadows. At London, he was kidnapped and released only through the mediation of Lord Salisbury.

In 1911, the revolution unfurled its desperate banners; and, by the twelfth day of the following year, China, the oldest of monarchies, had become a republic. Dr. Sun did not get what he wanted out of the revolution; he formed a separate republic in the south and kept up the spirit of revolt against suc-

cessive administrations in Peking. It was this attitude that earned for him the soubriquet of "the perpetual rebel."

## Sinologue Dead

Roy Scott Anderson, 46, the U. S. citizen who, single-handed, effected the release of all the foreign prisoners in the Lincheng bandit episode (TIME, May 19, 1923, et seq.), died in Peking from pneumonia.

Mr. Anderson was born at Suchow, China, of U. S. parents, and the greater part of his life was spent in China. He spoke all the principal Chinese dialects and wrote the language with great fluency. Formerly, he served as a general in Sun Yat-sen's army and then helped to bring about the fall of the Manchus.

For a number of years, Mr. Anderson was advisor to several American firms in the Far East and was also the right-hand man of several U. S. Ministers.

At the time of the Lincheng outrage, he had himself carried by coolies to the bandits' mountain lair, where he cajoled, threatened and bullied the bold, had robbers into handing over every foreign prisoner in their power.

## LATIN AMERICA

## Tacna-Arica

U. S. President Calvin Coolidge's award in the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru (TIME, Mar. 16) was read with great rejoicing in the former country and with passive indignation in the latter.

In Chile, President Coolidge's decision was expected to strengthen the hand of the returning President, Arturo Alessandri—granted an obligatory vacation by a Military Junta last summer (TIME, Sept. 22)—by snapping a weapon in the hands of his enemies, who had freely criticized him for submitting the Tacna-Arica award to Washington.

In Peru, President Augusto Leguia expressed himself to Washington as pleased with the award; both Houses of the Peruvian Congress passed favorable resolutions toward it, promised the President their support in fulfilling the terms of the decision. As Peru is generally held to have lost forever the two Provinces of Tacna and Arica by virtue of the fact that a plebiscite is sure to go against her, the official attitude of the President and Congress was possibly nothing more than diplomacy; for the fact remained that, according to newspaper reports, the Peruvians were hotly incensed at the award, and were about to become violent.



## BOOKS

## Lie-Hunter\*

*Castigator Lewis, Slightly Relieved, Hammers Out a Heroism*

**The Story.** By dogged, self-determined ways, pale young Martin Arrowsmith made himself a doctor. What pricked him on from apprenticeship under a toping village sawbones to postgraduate work at the State of Winnemac's great Sears-Roebuckian university was an itching to learn, to know, to do.

At Winnemac, the itch was inflamed to an ache, a passion for pure science and meticulous laboratory research. The purposes of Arrowsmith's contemporaries were shoddy, sloppy (there was a beefy Bible-banger, a medical Babbitt, an icy, calculating dollar-chaser). And even stronger than Arrowsmith's reactions against these was his love for the lonely, sardonic genius of the school, Max Gottlieb, Mephistophelian German Jew, brilliant immunologist, pure scientist.

Gottlieb, seeing Arrowsmith's genius, loved him well, worked him cruelly, burned into him technic and skepticism so deeply that the boy was fashioned for his destiny before he met little Leora, who was to hold him to it.

Leora—Leora Tozer—was a probationer in the Zenith Hospital. She looked up from scrubbing a floor, grinned at self-important young "Dr." Arrowsmith; assed him, understood him, made him her life. She was untidy, not brainy, not pretty. But her genius for living matched Arrowsmith's capacity for work.

Their life was a succession of frustrations. Leora's effort for a child was abortive. Arrowsmith's country practice in her home town—Whetysylvania, N. D.—was satisfying (despite her puny relatives) until he indulged in research to cure a cattle-plague gratuitously, and was overcautious concerning a smallpox scare. The research aroused unbearable little professional jealousies. The pox turned out chicken, not small, and left railleery behind it. So again he cleared out, seeking his chance with a very modern, very shrewd private clinic in Chicago. Such clinics deal in fads, however, not in facts. He was side-tracked again—until his research bore fruit in an appointment to McGurk Institute, Manhattan. The good angel was old Gottlieb.

Heaven opened. Arrowsmith had every facility, quiet, no interference. He had Gottlieb and one Terry

\*ARROWSMITH—Sinclair Lewis—Harcourt, Brace (\$2.00).



© International  
LEWIS OF SACK CENTER  
A thousand miles from Emerson

Wickett, just such a lie-hunter as was Arrowsmith. He raced at his work, struck an unknown germ-eater, "Phage," and passed on the threshold of fame to establish scientific certainty. Came another blow. McGurk Institute, founded to cleanse a grubby name, could not risk loss of publicity. He was ordered to publish his find at once. He refused. A Frenchman found Phage, got the publicity. Arrowsmith was in bad odor at McGurk, even at McGurk, supposedly one of the three strongholds Science had in the land.

Still he worked on. Bubonic plague turned up in the West Indies and he headed the McGurk Commission. He would try out his Phage, but insisted that test patients be observed first. More hostility from McGurk, from the colonial government. When he finally had his way, Death, ironic in ghastly buboes, crept in and throttled Leora. So that stroke for Science flew wide. Her death unmanned him, his figures went to pot, and the results McGurk published were flagrantly padded.

Woe, woe to lie-hunters! Gottlieb was decrepit, Leora gone. Arrowsmith tried life as the scientist husband of a rich widow. No good. Finally he buried himself in the Vermont woods, tracking down bacteriological verities with Terry Wickett. As the world saw it, he had "failed."

The Significance. Mr. Lewis once

had a romantic twist (see *Free The Trail of the Hawk, The*). Then discontent plagued him sore. pickaxed through *Main Street*, *sp Babbitt*. Now, slightly relieved but whist satisfied, he hammers out a heroism and lays it, hissing hot, to flabby flank of Medicine. While it thus occupied, his fancy is caught realist's dream of fair woman—little Leora. The satire is swift, great in its age, and Leora, being life, will outlive it.

The Author. Sinclair Lewis—and grandson of doctors, onetime porter, now 40 and the Nation's official castigator,—may be some rosiest seen as he has projected him in Lie-Hunter Arrowsmith. Yale 1 no pet of his when he matriculated from Saak Center, Minn.; but, after wrote *Main Street*, his Yale class a him to speak at a reunion. Lewis speak—a brief, baleful curse upon class.

## The Critics.

Stuart P. Sherman—"Since Ch Dickens lashed us in *Martin Chut* and *American Notes*, no novelist, English or American, given us a satirical castigation so ough or so deserved."

Henry Seidel Canby—"By no n the moral document. . . . It is a 'boiled' story of a 'hard-boiled' y whose tough idealism is a thousand miles and a century away from transcendental philosophy of Emerson. 'Goodbye, proud world, I'm g home.'"

## Pantheon

LUCIFER—George Santayana—*Du House* (\$15.00). For the shelves of bookstores, for the library tables, for the nicest eyes the longest thin fingers, some art in papers and inks and types have decorated an older poet's yon pantheon. When the veils are drawn there is crimson chiseling. What angels speak, their celestial words of the blue of Heaven. The text—five acts of lofty verse—is high thinkers, telling the traged imperious Lucifer, who sought to tain his soul by tugging at his spit bootstraps.

## Black Cargo

THE SLAVE SHIP—Mary Johnston Little, Brown (\$2.00). One of slow-moving but inevitable growths of approval—the usual re of sound, unspectacular workman—has gathered behind Mary Johnston's sombre study of the 18th Century trade. The tale is David Scott's, in his own burred words. A Scotch Jacobite, he fell in with the traffic upon escaping from penal ture in Virginia. The evils of traffic, the crime of the hideous M Passage, bore heavy on his Scotch conscience.



## MUSIC

## In Vienna

In Vienna, most conservative of European capitals, there took place, last week, a day of musical uproar, scandal, disorder past all precedent.

At a concert in the afternoon, the Philharmonic Orchestra played, for the first time in the city, Stravinsky's *Sacre du Printemps*. As the famed cacophonies, whipped by the baton of Conductor Franz Schalk, writhed in air, certain staid Viennese, fearing that they were being begammoned, began to shout, hiss, whistle, yell. Conductor Schalk whipped on to the end.

At the State Opera House, in the evening, Erich Korngold, composer, stood up to conduct his opera, *Violanta*. Composer Korngold and his father, Critic Julius Korngold, have been denounced as leaders of the cabal that drove Richard Strauss from Vienna. As Young Korngold led his opening bars, the staid Viennese once more rose in their chairs to shout, hiss. "Away with Korngold," they cried. "Bring back Strauss." Ladies and gentlemen stood up in their boxes. Hoodlums shouted terrible words. The police made arrests.

## Radiosongster

The *Evening Standard*, London journal, telegraphed to Florence to ask if Mme. Luisa Tetrazzini would sing from London to millions of intuned British radiophiles. The London newspaper also mentioned a few neat words about the remuneration; current rumor said it was the highest fee that she had ever received for a single performance.

Said Mme. Tetrazzini to *The Evening Standard*, "I shall come, nor shall any obstacle, even the Italian railways, be too great." Forthwith—that is to say, as soon as her trunks had been packed, accommodations reserved, her voice tested, the servants instructed, telegrams despatched, tickets bought and after a great deal more excitement and fussing had worn the edge off several days—she set out for the two-day trip to London.

At London, she explained in her inimitable way that she had come "just like that" (she imitated a butterfly with her fat fingers). "Indeed, how could she resist the temptation to sing to her *carissimi* English?"

She remembered a night at Covent Garden, 18 years ago. At that time, she had already enjoyed triumphs in Italy, in Mexico, in Buenos Aires, where the enraptured citizens had fired off cannon and drawn her carriage, snowed under with flowers, through the streets. But Covent Garden was the best stronghold of musical recognition and, though she had sung *Lucia* over 200 times, her large, dimpled knees, she

freely admitted, trembled on that night. After the first act, they trembled no longer; for the *Inglese* made her appear 20 times before the curtain, clapping her long, and even cheering her in their



© Underwood

LUIA

Trunks, voice, servants, telegrams, tickets—

funny, diffident way. Later that evening, the famed Patti told her: "You have won by merit the crown that I have laid aside."

Facing the microphone last week, her ample form clad in costly fabrics and bedecked with jewels, she sang most appropriately like a nightingale while a vast mass of British, overestimated at 10,000,000, postponed their bedtime story to listen to the sob-strains of *The Last Rose of Summer*.

The voice of Tetrazzini, not strong but of great resonance, was peculiarly suited to the radio. Her singing was rebroadcasted to all the British stations and was heard by enthusiasts on the Continent. Many vainly hoped that the U. S. coastal stations would pick up the tremoring wave lengths, as they did those of a jazz concert at the Hotel Savoy, London, a few days later.

Oscar Hammerstein, helped by the weather, persuaded Tetrazzini to leave London and come to Manhattan in 1908. It was a wet week in London. Tetrazzini was depressed, idle. Hammerstein had tea with her. She returned with him, sang three successful seasons at the Manhattan Opera House, Manhattan, for which she received \$2,500 a performance. She afterwards sang with the Metropolitan, the Boston Opera Company—"gala seasons" all. Her last U. S. appearance was in Trenton

in May, 1921—a concert with which she ended a prolonged tour. Since, she has sung occasionally here and there, but for the most part lived quietly at her various villas, working at her recently published autobiography.

## Siegfried

Last week, *Siegfried* was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House, Manhattan. Wagner lovers, packed like olives, heard the great score greatly interpreted by Conductor Bodanzky, heard Frederick Schorr resonantly represent Wotan, Mme. Larsen-Todsen awake with sweet screams in her circle of fire, George Meader shiver with the impotent cunning of Mime, the dwarf. They witnessed, in addition, an accidental and well-nigh tragic incident which concerned Curt Taucher, tenor, who sang Siegfried, favorite of the Gods.

Tenor Taucher has, it is true, never been the favorite of Metropolitan goers. His acting has been characterized as rocco, his singing as pompous. Yet, in last week's performance, he was singing, acting, better than ever before. The great house warmed to him, he took many curtain calls. In the last act, there was a change of scene in which the stage, masked only by volutes of steam, was transformed from "a wild region at the foot of a rocky mountain" to "the summit of the Valkyries' rock." Taucher, about to make his exit from the former setting, took a step into the steam, trod upon emptiness, plunged down 25 feet to the mouldy basement of the Metropolitan through a trap which had just been opened to receive scenery. Stagehands, mechanics, saw Taucher's 200-pound shape crash to the stone floor; hurried to his aid as he incredibly rose to his feet. Supported by six strong men, suffering from a broken finger, swollen wrists, many bruises, he shouted for his sword, staggered up the iron steps and again into the circle of steam, sang with great beauty his scene with Brinnhilde. Next day he read, in the columns of thitherto hostile newspapers, comments on his "superb performance," his "consummate courage."

## Stravinsky Ballet

*Petrushka*, a ballet about a silly, tragic rag doll with a soul, by Igor Stravinsky, was revived last week, at the Metropolitan Opera House, Manhattan. There was only one Russian in the cast. He, Adolph Bolm, took the part of the sawdust Caliban, capered foolishly, pathetically, to his special tune—a fanfare for two trumpets a minor second apart. Rosina Galli was the limber ballerina. At the end of the performance, Mr. Stravinsky was discovered to be present, hailed before the curtain, presented with an overstuffed floral wreath, according to Metropolitan tradition.

## THE THEATRE

### New Plays

**Puppets.** Frances Lightner has concocted a ragged play about rag dolls, human and otherwise. Into a rather unusual setting of a marionette theater on Mulberry Street, Manhattan, the playwright plucks somewhat forcibly at a snatch of the *Pagliacci* motif.

The proprietor of the puppet show, an Italian with a heart as big as an ox, and perhaps a head of the same quality, marries an elfin, wistful sprite of a wife a few minutes before charging off to war. On his return, he is deaf from the conflict, enabling his wife to carry on her languishing conversations with her *ad interim* lover.

The manipulation of the marionettes is made to suggest at one point a parallel to the sub-rosa and sub-audicular romance of the wife and her sweetheart. Ultimately, the husband discovers the liaison, offers his breast to the danger of the other man. But the affair is hushed up without unnecessary stabbing.

Interwoven in this uneven melodrama is the suggestion, to be expected, of men being the sport of hidden strings of fate and passion. But sometimes, as in the actual marionette show put upon the stage, the strings are made too evident by the dramatist. Effects of huge shadows and splashes of vivid color sometimes divert attention from the fact that the characters themselves are pulled about in jerks. Miriam Hopkins, erstwhile of musical comedy, and Fredric March as the lover have several plangent scenes together, and C. Henry Gordon pitches about energetically as the husband. But the trail of the sawdust is over the play.

**Alexander Woodcott**—"Much effective material thrown to the wind in the writing and to a certain extent in the acting."

**Stark Young**—"A little melodrama, brightened with the happy gaucheries of puppets in their wires and plumes and shields of brass, but delayed with a loosely threaded tale and vaguish manner of telling."

**The Fall Guy.** A pleasant game might be played at guessing just which parts of this comedy the spectator had viewed before. It has bright echoes of *Clarence* and *The First Year*, besides other ingredients. In fact, it is the underdog young hero of *The First Year* fallen among thieves.

Ernest Truex plays, in that softly parring, neatly whimpering style of his, a little drug clerk out of a job, who succumbs in a moment of weakness to harboring a fearsome suitcase, crammed with bootleg liquor. Unknown to him, it also contains illicit narcotics and, when these are discovered, the little

clerk naturally goes into the toils. Eventually he turns the tables, captures the head of the dope gang, is awarded by the authors a berth on the detective



ERNEST TRUEX  
A jobless little drug clerk

force out of gratitude for his ingenious acting.

Truex's acting gives vitality to the play, but the authors, James Gleason and George Abbott, have also flecked it with amusing slang and bedecked it with gaudy, entertaining characters. Ralph Sipperly, as a wilful saxophone player, and Beatrice Noyes work themselves into the skin of their parts. The play is notable as the second success of the season on which Gleason has exercised his pen—establishing a record for the winter. He is co-author of *Is Zat So?*

**Percy Hammond**—"As amusing a fable as if it had been written by Frank Craven."

**Stark Young**—"Safe and sound and tried and trusty."

**Ziegfeld Follies.** The outstanding feature of the average revue is a lack of crackling comedy. But Florenz Ziegfeld's new manufacture of merriment and maidenly display has more than a dash of this paprika ordinarily so repugnant to musical producers.

It is the best Follies in years, and W. C. Fields as the long-suffering drug-store owner, and again as the harassed flat dweller, trying to sleep on his back porch, adds his goofy guff to the gaiety. Ray Dooley, in her typical characterization of a squawking brat, Will Rogers with his apt sallies at the expense of everyone from the President down, and

Tom Lewis, Vivienne Segal and diabolically enchanting Ann Penni are others in the festive alliance. To be reckoned with them in provocative quality are the settings and taints by Norman-Bel Geddes for *Comic Supplement*, immortalizing the outrageously derivative spirit of the comic strip.

**The New York World**—"A stirring and extremely funny show

**The Handy Man.** Originally *The Carpenter*, this play about an job character of the ilk of *Lino* seeks for a mystic quality that is largely supplied by the stage carp. When this benign clerkly wor seeks to stop a feminine thief o city from luring an unsuspected co boy into her underworld haunt: handily summons a bolt of light from the electrician's switchboard, crack over the head, and the saved. Her morality is lifted in v to the current level. It is not a c ingly bad play.

**The New York Times**—"A s homily on the evils of wrong-doing

### The Best Plays

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

#### Drama

**SILENCE**—H. B. Warner in a man show, with the underworld ing opposite him.

**THE WILD DUCK**—Ibsen made look alive by sheer force of actin

**THE DOVE**—A good instance o lithograph drama, retouched by Be

**THEY KNEW WHAT THEY W**—Genuinely disguised melodrama, ically tricked out by California sun into an air of vital profundity.

**WHAT PRICE GLORY?**—The n history of two marines and a F girl at the front, written and p with brilliance.

**WHITE CARGO**—Mulatto we white man, all alone in Africa sombre study in loneliness that played in Manhattan for over a

**DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS**—A tale of the old man, the young man the old man's bride carved by Ed O'Neill from the granite strata of I New England life.

#### Comedy

**CANDIDA**—A brilliant east gives ward Shaw's juggling with matri the burlesque of a popular success.

**THE GUARDSMAN**—The graceful Fred Lunt and the incandescent Fontaine gleefully find out who's around here.

**QUARANTINE**—A mildly agreeab

oculation of comedy, with a bedroom situation as its own antioxin.

MRS. PARTRIDGE PRESENTS—Blanche Bates and a choice cast give Mother Carey's chickens a new lease of life.

THE SHOW-OFF—Still one of the most infectiously amusing, with the human jackass leading the middle-class herd.

THE FIREBRAND—Joseph Schildkraut and Frank Morgan resplendent in a deliciously refined version of the Black Hand in ancient Florence.

WHITE COLLARS—A good central idea, plus the great middle class getting hot under its white collars over some favorite hokum.

SHE HAD TO KNOW—Grace George delicately teases the sex problem.

## Musical

Those who have their ear to the ground for musical comedy, will be repaid by listening in on *The Student Prince*, *The Grab Bag*, *Lady, Be Good*, *Big Boy*, *Rose-Marie*, *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Music Box*.

## ART

### Metcalf

Last week, Death came to Willard L. Metcalf, famed artist. He succumbed to a heart attack while sitting at breakfast in his Manhattan studio.

Willard Metcalf, 66, was born in Lowell, Mass., apprenticed when 17 to a wood-engraver, later to one George L. Brown, landscape artist of South Boston, in whose service he got up at six o'clock, walked ten miles to work, swept out the studio, built the fire. Saving his pennies, he got together enough to go to Paris where, it is said, he lived on "three cents a day" studying under Boulanger and Lefebvre. Occasionally he sold a picture. In 1888, one of his paintings was hung in the Salon. Tired of his poverty, he left Paris, became a magazine illustrator in Manhattan—an occupation which brought him fame and plenty of money. When he was 40, he renounced illustrating, went to Maine and spent a year in solitude, painting continually.

For the last ten years, even his smallest canvases have brought not less than \$2,000. His *Reddition*—the painting of an old New England meeting-house at Kennebunkport, Me., standing, proud and sombre, in the moon's white downpour—sold for \$13,000. Always it was the New England scene that attracted him—meagre pastures fenced with stones, the delicate austerity of brown fields, sparse uplands, the monotones of spring and fall, the blue, filmy shadows of snow. His painting, like his life, was in the best U. S. tradition.

## CINEMA

Sally. Florenz Ziegfeld's roscate musical comedy is almost literally dished up on the screen. The progress of the foundling waif who graduates from dish-washing in a cabaret to dancing and ultimately wins her Prince Charming with her tripping feet is punctuated by smashes of tableware. Leon Errol, staggering through his original rôle of the duke turned waiter, makes much of this china cataract undeniably funny. Colleen Moore by her sympathy and intelligence deflates much of the hokum from the title rôle. She dances with genuine talent and abandon—it is said she threw herself so completely into the part as to sprain her back.

• • •

Seven Chances. Buster Keaton has taken this Belasco stage success, shuffled quickly through the seven proposals required for him to win a bride who will save his typically farcical inheritance by marrying him and devoted most of his impulsive gestures to a frantic cross-country chase. He is pursued by the feminine furies who answer his advertisement for a wife. A vast deal of cackinnation ensues at his various predicaments in escaping these women, Hell-bent for matrimony.

• • •

The Air Mail. This might be called a mechanically perfect story. Incidents are poured into the hopper to grind out exciting sequences. Still, the tale of an air mail pilot, beset by airplane bandits for his registered mail, has the genuine thrill of aerial explorations into pastures new. The scenes of parachute jumping and of one airplane deliberately crashing against another in sky-high warfare are consummately contrived and there is a picturesque battle between opposing bands of robbers in a deserted town. Warner Baxter, the postal *Dædalus*, has little to do but submit gracefully to being hit on the head. Billie Dove supplies the large-eyed element of romance, and Douglas Fairbanks Jr., refined parachute jumper, wears long hair like his father in *The Thief of Bagdad*.

• • •

Bad Company is more proof that all musical comedy actresses are good little devils at heart. The one depicted by the pallid but ingratiating Madge Kennedy even turns gunwoman and steals a will in order to save her sappy brother from a gold-digger, and the early part of the story is worked out with smart trickery. The rest is melodrama.

## MEDICINE

### Congress

Great numbers of medicos, some wearing the conventional air of sympathetic abstraction and, on their chins, the familiar bedside Vandyke, but a surprising number of them clean-shaven, brisk, straightforward men of business, convened, last week, in Chicago, at the annual Congress on Medical Education. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University, presided; Dr. Henry M. Tory, President of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, stood up to address the brisk medicos. He told about the struggles to get a good medical school started in Canada. Others spoke on such topics as the progress of medical education in the U. S. in the last 25 years, improved methods of teaching, medical education of the public, etc. At last someone asked the question: "Why are the doctors leaving the country? Where is the rural practitioner?" The discussion ambled along; listeners caught, in its labored periods, the clip-clop of slow hoofs, the rattle of a dry axle, saw, in the rattled lane of the imagination, a buggy swaying along with reins pulling slack from the hands of a threadbare, weary man who followed where his nag took him—down the lane, away from the sombre fields, the farmhouses smelling of disinfectant, toward the city. . . . There was, the physicians agreed, a general shortage of country doctors. Reasons? The "unprofitableness of agriculture," the "general unattractiveness of rural life." Said Dr. Elias P. Lyon, Dean of the University of Minnesota Medical School: "There never was a time when the entire population of Minnesota had adequate medical service."

A practical suggestion was made by Prof. William L. Bailey of Northwestern University. He proposed that field service be substituted for internship, that young doctors be permitted to serve their apprenticeships as assistants to rural physicians, as well as in city hospitals.

### Bacillus Acidophilus

Some years ago the Bulgarian scientist, Mechnikov, discovered a bacillus friendly to man, called it the *Bacillus Bulgaricus*, because it frequented the sour milk of Bulgaria. Recently Prof. Leo F. Rettger of Yale announced that he had experimented with an allied form of the *Bacillus Acidophilus* and demonstrated that, induced to breed in great quantities, it expells all harmful bacteria by its harmless self. Thus, puckering their mouths to imbibe the acidulated lactical fluid of bovines, young people, old people, sexa- and even octogenarians may continue to "ripen and ripen." Prof. Rettger also hinted that with these bacilli would be developed a typhoid cure.

# EDUCATION

## Butter

At Harvard University, 289 years ago, a meal of baked beans and fish cakes was served in the university Commons. The undergraduate body—"two nephews of the president and the professor's son"—complained bitterly about the fish cakes. They added that the butter was bad. For many years thereafter, good wholesome fare was served in Commons, at the sight of which Harvard students laid down their table implements; sweet dairy butter was passed at which they bit their thumbs. Things reached a crisis about the butter, in colonial days, when a "Butter Rebellion" was organized, and Harvard funny men chanted a petition alleging that "our butter stinketh,—give us therefore, butter that stinketh not." Sir Thomas Bernard, the Royal Governor, suppressed the insurgent popinjays, but the spirit of the dead rebellion lingered noticeably in the air. There have been, from time to time, other unpleasant outbursts. White cloths were put upon the tables, meat tickets were provided, young women were procured as waitresses; all to no good. Men have continued to hurry from the hall with anxious looks, crying wildly that the butter was after them. Last week, another Harvard tradition fell. Memorial Hall Commons, gulfed in an increasing deficit, was abandoned.

## Soap

Not as propaganda for cleanliness, but for technical training, the College of the City of New York installed a miniature soap factory. Science students were initiated into the secrets of making high-grade laundry soap.

## Dr. Loeb

Cambridge University, last week, conferred upon James Loeb the degree of Doctor of Laws. Gentlemen who receive honorary degrees at Cambridge are formally presented by a public orator who chimes their achievements on the bronze bells of a very dead and very beautiful language. The speaker who so served Doctor Loeb began by quoting Pindar. If he misrepresented the Greek, he said, there was one present who had taken great pains to have all authors truly rendered (here there was the graceful flourish of a gown'd arm)—Mr. Loeb. The bell-ringing orator spoke with as much justice as courtesy. For Mr. Loeb, onetime member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., famed banking house,\* is founder of the Loeb Classical Library, which provides texts

and translations of "all that is of value and interest in Greek and Latin literature, from the time of Homer to the fall of Constantinople."

Over 159 volumes of this library, at \$2.50 a volume, have been issued



JAMES LOEB, LL.D.

*He takes the honor and the loss*

in the U. S. by Putnam & Sons; and it is expected that the library, when completed, will contain 500 volumes. The editors are Prof. T. E. Page, Prof. W. H. B. Rouse, eminent English classicists, and Dr. Edward Capps of Princeton. The translations are all beautifully done and printed with the page of the original at the left, balanced by the English version at the right. They are not all new translations. Some are themselves classics, as, for example, Apuleius' *Golden Ass* in the version which William Adlington made in 1566. No uniform edition of the classics has ever before been attempted on such a scale. The annual loss, a large one, is borne by Mr. Loeb. He, when he had retired from active business to devote himself to literary and archaeological studies, translated two classic dramas from the French.

## Mr. Ford

Young men, thought wise old Henry Ford, sometimes see things their elders miss. Therefore an arrangement was made last week with Yale University. Mr. Ford will give 50 students jobs making automobiles, \$5 per day. They will have to earn their pay, but the manufacturing of automobiles out of uncertain materials will not, said Ford, be their first consideration. They will really be paid to study industrial con-

ditions, the relationship of Ford to Labor, so that, at the end of their apprenticeship, they may submit elaborate reports of their findings to the Ford Industrial Research Bureau. For the best report, there is promised a "handsome prize." "What is meant by handsome?" asked Yale students warily, seeing in vision four lean wheels, an impertinent bonnet, an upholstered rattle.

## Crèche

At Chicago, an infant's crèche was opened by the city's University. Small persons of three, four and five years, instead of keeping their doting parents at home by their screechings and other forms of infantile hilarity, can now be left to exercise their lungs as they see fit in a day nursery, while fathers and mothers attend to the sterner matters of life in the lecture room.

# LAW

## "Third Degree"

Evidences of public disapproval of the so-called "third degree" multiply. In Vermont, Governor Billings has just signed a bill which provides that the "third degree" shall not be "administered" to a person suspected of having committed a crime until he has had an opportunity to consult counsel. It is further provided that a copy of this statute shall be placed in each cell of all penal institutions so that prisoners may be aware of their rights.

The "third degree" is the name popularly given to the extortion by the police of information from prisoners by means of protracted questioning combined with lack of sleep and starvation. The "first degree" is the arrest, and the "second degree" the taking of a prisoner to a place of confinement.

The police, as a body of officials, and some lawyers, as trained estimators of evidence, hold that the public criticism of "third degree" is unfounded. Said Major Sylvester, President of the American Associations of Chiefs of Police: "Volunteer confessions and admissions made after a prisoner has been cautioned that what he states may be used against him are all that there is to the so-called 'third degree.'" And Professor John H. Wigmore of Northwestern University, probably the greatest living authority on the law of evidence, has written: "The attempts, legislative and judicial, to exclude confessions obtained by police questioning of persons arrested and in seclusion represent simply a misguided solution of the problem."

The suggestion in a well-reasoned article in the *New Republic* by Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of the Harvard Law School, is that "if interrogation before trial is essential to the proper discovery of crime," it should be "expressly recognized by the law and surrounded by proper safeguards."

\* Otto H. Kahn, patron of music, is the present senior partner; Mortimer Schiff, golfer, the junior.



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# SCIENCE

## Mira Mirabilis

The Mount Wilson Observatory announced that it had completed measurement of the variable star Mira and found it to be, by angular measurement, .06 of a second of arc—about 25% larger than Betelgeuse. It is believed to be about 165 light years distant, which makes its diameter about 250,000,000 miles. Only one larger star, Antares, has been measured.\* Therefore, if the centre of Mira were where the centre of our Sun is, the orbit of the Earth would be some 25,000,000 miles inside the surface of Mira.

The star Mira was discovered to vary in intensity by the astronomer Fabricius in 1596. It is a deep red color and fluctuates in periods of eleven months—is sometimes 200 times brighter at maximum than at minimum light. Mira has a companion star very close to it, which was discovered at Lick Observatory in 1923.

## For Reference

For long men thought the earth was flat. In the latter part of the 15th Century, the idea began to get about that the earth was a sphere.

As early as 1696, it was shown that the earth is not a true sphere. Various

\*Diameter 400,000,000 miles.

calculations have since been made of the earth's shape and dimensions.

Last week, it was announced that there finally had been an international agreement on this subject. The International Geodetic and Physical Union, meeting at Madrid, Spain, adopted the figures of Director John F. Hayford of Northwestern University, noted for his demonstration of the theory of isostasy, fundamental concept of the reciprocal balance of segments of the earth. By investigations made in 1909 and 1910, he determined that the diameter of the earth at the equator is 7,926,678 miles and 7,889,964 miles through the poles. This establishes that the earth is not a sphere but an ellipsoid, slightly flattened at the poles. The Hayford figures have now been adopted as the "ellipsoid of reference," and the geodetic authorities of all the nations will use them to coordinate their work. Director Hayford was, at the time of this decision, seriously ill at his home in Evanston. A few days later, he died.

## Fossils

Ancestors of the newt, the polliwog, the lizard and the water-snake, thoughtless creatures that swam in the shallow seas that covered the world in time's twilight until, stranded on limaceous, shelving beaches left by those waters as

the sun sucked them away, and turned to stone . . . enormous beasts that shouldered through jungles of the world or straddling, its ice-blistered roc Dinosaur, the Brontosaurus ringstreaked Lethyrornis, struts these were, last week, loaded into 40 trucks, moved into building of the Peabody Museum. More than 2,000 scientists been invited for the museum's Children of the State of Connecticut by school, will be let for "visual instruction."

## The Diggers

Some of the major disc diggers—archaeologists and tologists—recently made scribbled, include:

In Nevada, along the Mud extending for some six miles St. Thomas to near Over discovered the remains of Pueblo or rather pre-Pueblo Governor Scragham of that terested in archaeology, can several historical references led city. He organized a tion under the scientific dir Mr. M. R. Harrington of seum of the American Indian Founda- (Manhattan). the site of the buried city w Excavations undertaken by ington and Dr. Kidder of t sonian Institution, and fin the Heye Foundation, have that it is a record of the ol lization in this country.

About 20 chambers have cavated. The upper struc crumbled, but beneath th were what appear to have b monial chambers, with gr benches against the walls. ers of ashes, of ceremonial i found; and in the floors chambers were graves. A skeletons were found potter (for water) and baskets (l on the journey to the herea stature of adults was not n five feet. Grains of corn, e squash seeds and beans indic the people had practiced dry at a time when the region as arid as it now is. There bones of deer, mountain s rabbits, remains of fure i and garments of twisted lei inevitable dice, beads of and shell. The pottery, light-colored with black was made without potters There were chipped ston ments. The living chambe houses uncovered were s about six by eight feet, a cc the large communal house later tribes.

The erosion of the houses considerable and this, in a region, points to great age. lage is farther to the north than other pueblos, and its been tentatively set at from 10,000 years—which makes

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or older than the most ancient Egyptian tombs. Governor Scrugham has accepted the title of "Pueblo Grande de Nevada" for the buried city, and plans to convert it into a state park. Needless to say, the work of excavation has only begun.

It is rare, in America, for a man to carry academic interests into politics, yet Governor Scrugham, a professor by occupation, has served science in politics.


In Babylonia, at Ur of the Chaldees, the expedition of the British Museum and of the University of Pennsylvania began to delve into the ruins surrounding the great ziggurat or tower. The first works uncovered date from about 600 B. C.; in the courtyard of a temple of the Moon God was found a building believed to have been used as a sort of convent schoolroom and museum by the priestesses. Another building, a temple to Nin-Gal, wife of the Moon God, has also been uncovered in a corner of the compound. Some of the objects found dated from 2,500 B. C.; going down to the lower foundations, the excavators found older and older masonry, some of primitive unbaked bricks that may have been laid as early as 2,800 B. C.

In India, at Harappa, in the Punjab and at Mohenjo Daro in Sind, massive houses and temples, burnt brick, water mains, marble slabs were uncovered near the surface. Inscriptions were found in an unknown pictographic writing. New types of coins, dice, jewelry were discovered. The Director General of Archaeology in India ventured the opinion that these were remains of a civilization coeval with the Sumerian and perhaps 5,000 years old.

From Rome emanate at intervals reports of new excavations of the Circus Maximus and of other forums beneath buildings between the Coliseum and the Victor Emmanuel Monument.

From Greece came a report telling that the American School of Archaeology had discovered ancient pottery at Hymettus, an ancient bath at Nemea (supposed to have been used by athletes at the Nemean Games) and a large building of the Hellenistic period at Philus. Other excavations were undertaken by the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard at Eutresis; it is reported that excavations are to be resumed at Corinth and will be begun at Athens in the area between the Theuseum and the Temple of the Winds.

In Denmark, Dr. Stephen J. Herben Jr., a Princeton investigator, believes he has discovered the site of Heorot, the great hall mentioned in *Beowulf*, not at Laerai, but at a point 15 miles away on the Danish Coast. Gold and silver jewelry, including bracelets, pendants, necklaces, arm bands were found where they were presumably left when



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Heorot burned, about A. D. 520.

In Spain, Dr. Rhys Carpenter of Bryn Mawr discovered the site of an early Greek settlement built before 600 B. C. It was called Hemeroskopeion (The Watch Tower). Near Punta de Ibach, he found a great rock, 1,076 feet high, jutting out into the sea, a harbor and a quarry; dug up Greek pottery and remains of a temple.

In Tripoli, at Sabrata, as excavations proceeded, a number of valuable marbles were unearthed, including a statue of a Roman Emperor and of the African Jove.

In Egypt, in the vicinity of the Pyramids of Giza, near Cairo, a Harvard expedition, having removed some 30,000 tons of debris, uncovered

the foundations of temples, boat-like depressions—where the "ships of the dead" or funeral boats were buried—and two particularly fine tombs of priests. About 100 yards east of the great pyramid of Cheops, in the final cleaning of debris, a patch of white plaster was discovered. When torn away, stonework was revealed, and when this was removed, a stairway appeared leading downward. About 90 feet down, the top of a burial chamber was discovered. Some stone blocks were removed disclosing a chamber 12 by 18 feet and a white alabaster sarcophagus surrounded by burial regalia. The tomb was dated at the period of Sneferu (before the construction of the pyramids of Giza) and on the sarcophagus

agus was an inscription bearing the name Nebti-Sneferu. It was believed that this is the tomb of a princess, although some have contended that it is the tomb of Sneferu, himself. No determination can be made until the shaft is made safe so that the chamber may be entered. It was announced that the tomb would be closed until Dr. Reisner of Harvard should arrive from the U. S. But the point is that Sneferu was the first king of the Fourth Dynasty; while, until the present time, no intact tomb prior to the Sixth Dynasty had been found (Tut-ankh-amen belonged to the 18th Dynasty). Sneferu lived about 3,000 to 4,000 B. C. He is credited with having built the pyramid of Medum and also one at Dahshur. Sneferu (unlike Tut-ankh-amen, who was an unimportant king) was an empire builder; he was not an Egyptian, but came from somewhere in the north. He built a fleet to bring wood from Lebanon, conquered the Sinai region to get copper and made an expedition to the Sudan and brought back 70,000 slaves and 200,000 cattle.

In Bechuanaland, at Taungs, in a limestone quarry, was found a fossil skull. Its discoverer, Professor Raymond Dart of Witwatersrand University, gave it the name of Australopithecus Africanus. He described it as representing a hitherto unknown stage in the evolution of man, a stage nearer the ape than the human. If this be so, it forms another link in the cumulation of evidence of the successive stages of man's evolution. Whether it is one of man's direct ancestors or comes from a collateral branch of the family is not yet known; but the inference of the discoverer is that it is the former.

In Tanganyika, was found a well-preserved skeleton of a gigantic prehistoric reptile of the dinosaur group, which excited considerable comment in London.

In Mongolia, Roy Chapman Andrews is once more scouring the country. This year, his assistants include a cartographer; and valuable corrections of current maps—said in some instances to err by 150 miles in the location of places—are expected. But the main object will be

to inspect fossils in an attempt to trace the ancestry of man.

In Bolivia, in the Tarija valley, Professor Elmer S. Riggs, in the third year of an expedition for the Field Museum, is reported to have discovered important vertebrate fos-



© P. & A. GOVERNOR SCRUGHAM  
*He served science in politics*  
(See Page 18)

sils, especially glyptodonti (extinct mammals related to the armadillo).

In France, at Sergeac, parts of four skeletons, one of the Neanderthal Man, the others of a later period,\* were exhumed and have been sent to the National Museum at Washington, with other relics discovered.

## SPORT

### A Duel

For some time Lucien Gaudin, said to be the world's greatest swordsman, and Armand Massard, 1920 Olympic *epée* champion, have been getting cooler and cooler toward each other. It was nothing more than professional jealousy.

Early one bright, cold morning, the two principals and their seconds met for combat. The two men stripped, whipped out their swords, stood face to face. There was a sharp "Engage!" and the two pieces of steel began to grind and clash. The contest was short. M. Massard, the challenger, flicked a small wound in the sword hand of his opponent. Three doctors fled into the field, declared the wound slight, but Gaudin could not continue. Honor was satisfied.

Three days later, M. Gaudin met

\* They are probably from 15,000 to 18,000 years old.

Charles Delporte of Belgium at Brussels, defeated him in a fencing match 12 to 4 points.

### Collett

Miss Glenna Collett, famed Providence golfer, thought of a putt. On a certain 19th green, with the smell of a Southern twilight enchanting her frequently photographed nostrils, Miss Collett had seen that putt obtain its velocity from the pendulum swing of Miss Frances Hadfield, travel in an unwavering line for 20 league-long feet, disappear, with a leisured imperiousness, into the hole, thus winning for Miss Hadfield a leg-on the Belleair Heights golf championship (TIME, Mar. 16). As if the smell of that twilight, still lingering in the air, enraged her, Miss Collett, last week, swished around the St. Augustine course in 79, established a course record, won the woman's championship of the Florida East Coast, defeated "3 and 2" her titan-haired opponent, Putt Hadfield.

### Brothers Banned

Last week, the Italian Boxing Federation banned the proposed bout between Erminio Spalla, heavyweight champion of Italy, and his brother, Giuseppe Spalla. Infuriated at what he termed, in an excited tirade, the mollycoddishness of the Federation, Giuseppe declared that, if the bout could not be held in public, it would certainly take place in private, under any convenient conditions. Financial as well as athletic differences are said to have estranged Erminio and Giuseppe.

### Nice Mess

At Nice, Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen has been playing tennis, always victoriously. Loungers in the sunshine of the Riviera smiled with tolerant skepticism at these glorious triumphs of the leaping Frenchwoman, for they observed that the women she defeated had seldom been heard of before and were rarely heard of again. They, therefore, looked forward with some eagerness to the finals of the annual Nice tourney in which, they saw, Mlle. Lenglen would doubtless be opposed by Miss Elizabeth Ryan, famed California player. What was their chagrin when Miss Ryan defaulted in the second round! Nice buzzed. It was another trick of long-legged Lenglen, said loungers. She had used unworthy pressure to have Miss Ryan withdraw so that she, Lenglen, might go undefeated, remain a legend. To crown the mess, they, disgusted, boycotted the tourney.

### Rules

The Football Rules Committee, regulators of the great gridiron game, assembled in Manhattan to legislate for the season which opens next fall. There were many of the great of the football

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world—Amos Alonzo Stagg, coach of Chicago; W. W. Roper of Princeton; Walter Camp, health expert acting as Secretary; E. K. Hall of Dartmouth presiding; Walter R. Oakeson of Lehigh; John J. McEwan of West Point; D. N. Bible of Texas; H. J. Stegeman of Georgia; G. M. Varnell of Spokane; M. F. Ahearn of Kansas. And they wrote new rules:

Ⓒ That a kick blocked behind the line of scrimmage, the ball not going over the line of scrimmage, goes to which ever side recovers, regardless of whether it was blocked by the offensive or defensive team; but if the kicking side recovers, it suffers the loss of a down. If a partially blocked kick crosses the scrimmage line, it is not considered blocked.

Ⓒ That the kick-off shall be made from the offensive team's 40-yard line without use of a tee.

Ⓒ That on an offside by the defensive team, the offensive team receives yards, but the down remains the same.

Ⓒ That a doctor or trainer seeing an injured player may go upon the field and, after reporting to an official, attend the player.

Ⓒ That the captain of the team winning the toss may elect to receive the kick-off (or to kick off, or defend either goal).

Ⓒ That the penalty for clipping (throwing a player down by falling at his legs from behind) be 25 yards instead of 15.

Ⓒ That shoulder pads must be worn padded on the outside.

Ⓒ That the penalty for flying tackle (tackles in which the tackler is completely off the ground) and tackling below the knees, be abolished.

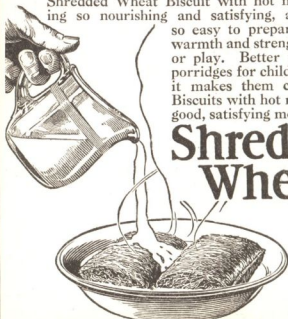
...

All one evening the committee legged it. Then they retired to their room and rest. The next morning Walter Camp, the far-famed advocate of physical training and patron of sport, did not attend the meeting. After a time Coach Roper went to get him. He telephoned to the committee that Camp had been found dead in his hotel room. The committee promptly adjourned in his memory. At 65, he had died of heart failure. His history was the history of the development of football. He, in 1880, had become Yale's first "all-around athlete"—football, baseball and track. He had been the adviser of athletics at Yale for many years, finance\* as well as in play. He had served as a physical director in the Army Service during the War. He had developed the famous "daily dozen" spread by phonograph and radio. He had chosen the foremost All-American football team every year since 1880. Now the veteran of sport is dead.

\*His own money was made largely in the clock business (New Haven Clock Co.) as well as by writing articles and books. He married the sister of Professor "Billy" Sumner, famous economist.

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## BUSINESS

### The Current Situation

Although the "steel barometer" has failed to register a decline so far, it is still possible that somebody may be holding a match under it. Elsewhere in business, the earmarks of a new downward "trend" seem plainly apparent. Not only have commodity prices as a whole registered their first decline for many months, but in the speculative markets the drop has been especially severe. Even the much-heralded intention to advance steel prices has apparently been abandoned. Thus it may be that the recent advance of the New York Reserve rediscount rate will mark a "turn" in business from expansion to contraction. Moreover, some lines of business, such as the textiles, have been poor all along.

Merchants look, and not without sound evidence, for a generally profitable spring. Beyond that, the outcome will depend largely on the size and profitable character of our major crops and the situation abroad.

### St. Paul

On June 1, the \$48,000,000 of the 4% bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. mature and are due for payment. The St. Paul cannot hope to refund this issue by going direct to its shippers as the New Haven has recently done, and must therefore look to its bankers—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank. Whether the road is due for a receivership this spring is unknown in financial circles. But the drastic decline in St. Paul stocks and junior bonds indicates Wall Street's opinion that all is not well with the great northwest carrier.

The fundamental trouble with the St. Paul is overcompetition from the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the Canadian transcontinental lines and shipping lines through the Panama Canal. The northwest territory is overbuilt with railroads in proportion to its traffic needs; and St. Paul, as the latest comer, has fared worst in competition. President Harry E. Byram naturally is preserving as cheerful a countenance concerning the approaching bond maturity date as he can; and even yet the bonds may be extended or exchanged in some way so as to avoid a receivership. But, since the immediate crisis is financial, the real future of the St. Paul is probably in the hands of two bankers, Jerome J. Hanauer of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and President Charles E. Mitchell of the National City Bank of New York. Neither very naturally will talk for publication, and whether they will undertake to fund the aggravating loan of \$48,000,000 can only be conjectured. But that they have hitherto

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proved reluctant to do so is a fair deduction from their waiting policy during a period when new security offerings have been readily subscribed, and when rising money rates have foreshadowed a temporary slump in prices for seasoned bond issues.

The St. Paul is not only the largest U. S. Railroad at present in financial difficulties, but one of the largest systems in the country.

### Copper Tariff

Ever since the unusual stimulation provided by the World War, the deep-shaft, low grade copper mines of this country have found the going

hard, with production costs close to market quotations for the red metal. Discouraged producers, especially in Michigan, are now turning to tariff legislation as the only visible means of running their properties at a profit. The movement has resulted in a bill introduced by Representative W. Frank James of Michigan, to place a tariff on imported copper of 6c a pound.

This import, by withdrawing the cheap copper imported from South America from the domestic markets, would favor home production at high operating costs. Yet it would also hamper the prosperity of many U. S. companies, like Anaconda, which have provided themselves with cheap

foreign sources of supply. On the other hand, certain high-grade U. S. copper mines, like Kennecott in Alaska, would make astonishing profits.

The copper industry just now is carefully considering the future in the light of the remarkable Katanga copper properties in Africa. In two years, the latter expect to complete railroad lines to the coast, and will then be ready to flood the world's markets with the cheapest copper known. Meanwhile, the aluminum industry is furnishing the copper trade with stiff competition in several fields wherein the latter has previously had things much its own way. By weight, aluminum is much cheaper than copper, and is being used to an increasing extent in electric transmission, as a heavy saver of electric current.

## American Tobacco

Earnings of the American Tobacco Co., according to its 1924 report, were the largest in its history.

Total income last year amounted to \$20,844,993, as against \$17,942,544 in 1923. In both years, \$3,161,982 was paid out in dividends on preferred stock, while common dividends last year were \$12,202,675, against \$11,470,695 the year before. At the end of 1924, \$5,420,213 was left for surplus, compared with \$3,136,013 in 1923, thus bringing up the total profit and loss surplus from \$22,845,868 to \$28,266,081.

The report stated that the company's volume of sales in 1924 set a new high record, in which case they must have been in excess of the 1923 gross sales of \$138,473,340. Owing to "severe competition," however, the company omitted the gross figures for last year.

## Sold

The Equitable Building, largest skyscraper in Manhattan, which covers almost an acre of ground, stands 38 stories high, was reported sold last week for \$38,500,000 to a group including Le Roy W. Baldwin, August Hecksher and other directors of the Empire Trust Co. The price is the greatest ever set in a Manhattan realty transaction.

## Wheat

For some time, wheat prices have appeared weak and unable to stand at \$2.00, much less advance beyond that high price, although news concerning the wheat outlook was in general encouraging.

Suddenly, toward the end of the week, the fireworks began. Under an avalanche of selling, wheat declined 15c in a single day to \$1.66, along with a 17c decline in rye. Old grain traders declare that never in the history of the business has such a price-range been seen in a single day.

Thus far, conjecture has mostly

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centered about Jesse L. Livermore, veteran of many a successful "bear raid." Mr. Livermore is in Florida, and according to report, he has been keeping the Chicago wires of brokerage houses hot with his selling orders. Financial editors are also wondering just what Arthur Cutten, erstwhile successful "bull" operator in grain, has been doing recently—whether he has also been quietly unloading his "long" line of staple cereals, or calmly accepting a 20% drop in their value.

## The Goulds Are Going

Some 90 years ago, a man-child was born into the family of a New York state dairy farmer and christened Jason. As that boy grew, according to popular

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tales, he acquired an education by hard work, invented a mouse-trap and performed sundry undistinguished feats. It was in the year 1857 that this same person came into the business world with his first name shortened to Jay,

ing, still in his fifties, he died. He left this system—under a trust designed to preserve it—and six children—George Jay, Edwin, Howard, Helen, Frank J. and Anna. Three of the sons married actresses and one daughter married a foreign nobleman. There have been three divorces in that generation.

George Jay, the eldest son, undertook to complete his father's transcontinental system and "muffed it." He started building the Western Pacific. He fought Harriman, Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. He bought an entrance

into Pittsburgh for the Wabash at a great price. When the panic of 1907 came, several of the roads were in poor condition, went into bankruptcy and George Jay was obliged to go to his enemies for money. He lost control of the Missouri Pacific, of the Western Union Telegraph Co., of the Denver & Rio Grande. He lost the Western Pacific, the Texas Pacific. Meanwhile, his losses had aroused his brothers and sisters, who succeeded in ousting him from control of his father's estate. The



Mr. HAYDEN  
The Ritz is his home

and in possession of the Rutland & Washington R. R. He soon parted with this property at a profit and, in 1860, went down to Manhattan.

In the remaining 32 years of his life he amassed a fortune of some \$72,000,000. Two-fisted and far from scrupulous, he turned to speculation in railroad stocks, buying and selling roads on a great scale. At one time, he was credited with controlling every important through railway route west and southwest of St. Louis except the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Atlantic & Pacific. He was credited with control, at one time or another, of the Erie, the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, the Denver Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash, the International & Great Northern, the St. Louis Southwestern, the Texas Pacific, the Iron Mountain—together with the Western Union Telegraph Co. He bought and sold and sometimes he ruined, but he always profited. After a time, he turned to more constructive practice, planned a great ocean-to-ocean railroad system—the Western Maryland, the Wabash, the St. Louis Southwestern, the Missouri Pacific.

Then, worn out with thunderous liv-

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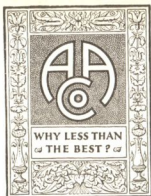
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## An American Appraisal

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"Property Records  
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Profit and Loss"

"When Insurance  
Insures and  
When it Doesn't"

fight is still on, although George Jay died nearly two years ago. His brothers and sisters are trying to recover \$30,000,000, which they say he lost from the estate by mismanagement, from his ten children by two marriages. Of the seven older children by his first marriage—Kingdon, Jay, George Jay Jr., Marjorie, Vivien, Edith, Gloria—three eloped, one married an English nobleman, and one the daughter of an Hawaiian princess.

The family has spread, but hardly aggrandized itself. All but one of the railroads controlled by Jay has slipped from their grasp. Last week, Edwin, second son of the great Jay, let it be known that even that had gone—control of the St. Louis Southwestern was sold to the Rock Island.

So has the Gould empire disintegrated. Nearly 30 children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, descendants of the great Jay, survive. The royal family multiplies, but the royal domain shatters and divides.

What comes when the old passes? A new type. Charles Hayden, of Hayden, Stone & Co., bankers, Chairman of the Board of the Rock Island R. R. (and a director of nearly 60 other companies), announced the taking over of the last Gould road by the Rock Island. Hayden, another type of business man, son of two generations of prosperous business men, graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, sophisticated rather than two-fisted, swift-minded, direct, a bachelor who lives at the Ritz and attends dances, concise of speech, quick of manner—the names of his kind appear in the chapter which follows the chapter of Goulds, of Harrimans, of Hills; and the piper pipes: "The Goulds are going, the Haydens are coming."

## THE PRESS

### Another

The Scripps-Howard publishing group, next to Hearst the largest newspaper combination in this country and headed by Roy W. Howard, one of the most aggressively able newspaper publishers in the country, purchased another paper—the *Akron Times*. The *Times* will no longer be run, however. Instead it will be merged with the *Akron Press*, another Scripps-Howard paper.

### Dispatch

The Viennese method of dealing with immoral publications differs somewhat from the Comstockian\* method. Last week, one Otto Rostock walked into the office of Herr Hugo Bettaur, publisher of a "villainously immoral magazine." He fired directly at the publisher, who fell, wounded. Rostock announced to the police that he wished to "arouse the moral sentiment of Vienna."

\*Anthony Comstock, U. S. moral crusader.



# Famous Naturalist Discovers That Animals Know and Obey the Ten Commandments!

Ernest Thompson Seton finds that birds and beasts live according to the same standards of morality that guide all upright men and women, the world over. Does this mean that the Laws of Moses are therefore fundamental laws of nature, instead of merely rules for human conduct? Was Moses one of the greatest observers of Nature who ever lived?



It is well known to everyone who has studied the world's religions that "The Ten Precepts of Buddha" are strikingly similar to "The Ten Commandments of Moses." In fact, the moral code of every primitive race—even of the most obscure African tribe—recognizes theft and murder as crimes, abhors "false witnesses" against a neighbor, and frowns upon the man who "covets" his neighbor's property, including his wife. It is therefore perfectly obvious that these instincts of justice are the foundations of all human law.

But now Ernest Thompson Seton has gone a step farther. He makes the startling statement that the animals also *keep* and *actually live* by the same broad principles of conduct that Moses laid down to guide the children of Israel in their conduct to each other.

Mr. Seton declares that a bear knows by instinct that it is wrong for him to steal from his brother bear—and that the growl of a dog with a bone is really a warning to other dogs to respect the command, "Thou shalt not covet!" All animals, says Seton, have an instinctive horror of murdering members of their own species. They also abhor liars. He gives a striking illustration in which a pack of wolves showed their dislike of lying by punishing a member of the pack who gave "false witness."

These are indeed absorbingly interesting revelations, if true. They open up many fascinating speculations, such as—how did the human moral code originate? Was it revealed from heaven, or is it inherent in all animal life?

## But Seton's Proofs Are Even More Fascinating

For over thirty-five years Ernest Thompson Seton has made notes of the behavior of animals in all sorts of situations—and from these wonderful records he has collected many instances which actually *prove* that the wild creatures do really observe and enforce among themselves exactly the same moral laws that govern men and women today.

He even gives examples showing that all the higher animals are striving for a form of marriage that will enable them to observe the *seventh commandment*!

These striking episodes of animal life are wonderfully interesting whether you believe in Dar-

win's ideas or are a Fundamentalist, and if you are a nature-lover they will give you a fresh, vital interest in the lives of all wild creatures.

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- that centuries of obedience to a certain law of Moses makes the wolves the most successful wild animals in America?
- why the victor in a fight between two cats does not pursue and kill his defeated foe?
- that the breeders of blue foxes, and other fur-bearing animals, find great difficulty in mating brothers and sisters, because of the foxes' instinctive regard for the seventh commandment?
- how squirrels put "ownership marks" on the food they bury, and why other squirrels respect these marks?
- why association with man is always ruinous to the morals of the animals?
- that it is useless to bait a wolf-trap with part of a dead wolf? To what commandment does this show instinctive obedience?
- which commandment a big dog obeys, when he recognizes the rights of a small one, whom he could easily put to flight?

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## LETTERS

### "Blackest of Lies"

TIME, New York, N. Y. Mar. 12, 1925

Gentlemen:

I would have been very glad to enroll myself in the list of TIME subscribers, if it were not for the fact that every issue of the paper carries the feature heading of *Britannia Comes to America*, which is such a LIE that I cannot bear to be faced with it every week for anything. Please do not think that my aversion to that terminology is actuated by any hatred of the British, or any similar tendency. No, I have no objection to the *British Empire*, as long as that organization remains an Empire. But the British Empire cannot be called a Commonwealth as long as it remains an Empire. And to call it a Commonwealth is a Gross and Shameful perversion of truth, in the interest of creating a favorable impression for an institution that may not command respect otherwise. To put it mildly, it is only a half-truth. And as Tennyson said: *A truth that is only a half-truth is the blackest of lies.*

Regretting that for the above mentioned reason I cannot join the group of your subscribers,

H. K. REZINO

On a territorial basis, the self-governing Dominions (Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Irish Free State and Malta, all of which are largely sovereign Powers owing allegiance to a common King) have a total area of 7,471,938 square miles, which is slightly more than 55% of the area of all the land possessed in name by King George V, i. e. 13,357,672 square miles. Hence, since a choice must be made, it would seem to fall upon "Commonwealth."—Ed.

### Not Irish

TIME, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mar. 7, 1925

Gentlemen:

Under MISCELLANY, Mar. 9, 1925, you inform an interested public of a knifing match following a "jamboree given by the Oberdam Social Club (Irish)." Your logic may be strong but your line of reasoning is most inconsistent. A fight: ergo Irish! But did it occur to you that the Irish rarely use knives in a fight? The club referred to is not Irish. It is composed entirely and exclusively of Americans of Italian blood. Statements such as the above might be excused if made deliberately; but if you are interested enough in the club to write about it, you should know something about it.

Three classes of people annoy me greatly: the Irishman who is anti-English; the Protestant who is anti-Irish; and the person who has nothing else to do but write to newspapers and periodicals. Qui potest capere, capiat.

JAMES J. FLANNERY

The Club is Italian in makeup, but the men who were hurt were Michael Tierney and Joseph Doyle. The leader of the club, Michael Laura, is Italian.—Ed.

### Stirred

TIME, New York, N. Y. Mar. 14, 1925

Gentlemen:

Stirred by A. H. Miles' unjust accusation against TIME on the grounds of grammatical inaccuracy (issue of Mar. 9), I hasten to suggest you in a matter of vital importance—whether "broadcast" or "broadcasted" is the proper past tense of the verb "to broadcast."

The verb "broadcast" is a comparatively recent addition to the English language, formed on the adverb "broadcast." It is an accepted rate that coined words should be inflected regularly and, in this case, "broad-

"Tennyson's exact words: *That a lie which is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies.*"

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**T**HERE is no need for you only to dream of a handsome income, your own home, a car and happy congenial friends. *You can make those dreams a reality.* If you have the ambition to earn more, and the courage to look men straight in the eye, you have within you the power that will make your dreams come true. The power may be lying idle—it probably is. You may be unconscious of it. But if you are really sincere about developing it, I can help you.

### I Will Teach You to Sell

The most important factor in business today is selling. I have before me the prices of several competing companies. The manufacturing cost of their merchandise is less than \$20, the selling price is over \$80 and yet none of these companies is wealthy. The difference between \$20 and \$80, goes into selling expense. The salesmen get the money.

Today the man who can sell is the most valuable man in any organization. He is independent—because if he is a real salesman he can sell one piece of merchandise as well as another. Of course, I am not speaking of the "order taker" who merely calls upon a man and says, "Any business today?" He is nothing but a glorified errand boy. I speak of the real salesman who creates business, takes the order and is paid a big salary for doing it.

### Manufacturing Real Salesmen

My job is the making of real salesmen. I am consulting sales manager. I serve some of the largest sales organizations in America by *developing men*. I take men of ambition and courage and teach them how to actually sell goods—how to make calls—present the proposition and take the order.

### Now a Personal Service for You

Recently I have completed a course and service that you may get right in your own home. It consists of 20 easy lessons and in them I will teach you all that I have taught to thousands of men who have come under my direction for large companies. We will start right at the bottom. We will take up your physical body, your moral body, the building of your character, so by the time you have finished the last lesson you will be a thorough, competent, skilled, confident salesman. You will be a man who creates business—who actually sells.

If you are ambitious to make \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year, the 20 lessons in this course are the best investment you can possibly make. I know positively these 20 lessons will give you the facts. If you follow them you will become the kind of a salesman that actually creates business—and makes big money.

### Complete Course only \$9.95—and Take 5 Months to Pay

Think of it! Only \$9.95, a price within the reach of all! Ordinarily courses in "salesmanship" cost from \$60 to \$120. But the complete course and service of Fred Kaessman only cost you \$9.95. I cannot make the price any less but you can take 5 months to pay it. See coupon below.

### Send No Money

It is not necessary for you to send one penny in advance. Just fill out the coupon below and I will send you the first two lessons of my course at once. You risk nothing. Merely pay the postman \$1.95 plus a few cents postage when he delivers these two lessons. After you have read them and put into practise the things I tell you there (it will take you about 5 days)—then if you are not entirely satisfied, return the lessons at my expense and I shall refund your money immediately. Decide now. Take your pencil and say to yourself "Old man, you are going to quit dreaming and act." Do it now. Mail the coupon today. It may mark the turning point of your whole life.

#### The subjects of the twenty lessons are:

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8. The Selling Talks—First—Second—Third.
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### Mail this Coupon NOW

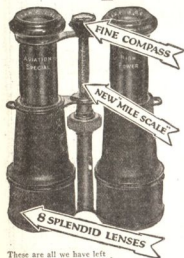
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1531 Broadway, Dept. 16713, New York City

Please register me for the Fred G. Kaessman course in salesmanship. Mail me the first two lessons immediately. When they arrive I shall pay the postman \$1.95 plus a few cents postage. If I am not absolutely satisfied, I shall return the lessons to you and you agree to refund my money. If I do not return the lessons within 5 days, then enroll me as a student and send me the other 18 lessons at the rate of one a week. I shall send you \$2 a month until a total of \$9.95 has been paid.

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casted" would be the regular past tense of a weak verb, "Broadcast" as the past tense is, then, technically incorrect.

Your grammatical accuracy is quite likely to strike the eye of the educated.

G. C. MILES

P. S. This is no intercolumnial squabble—Mr. A. H. Miles and I are not related.

## Daniel to Judgment

TIME, New York, N. Y.

Oak Park, Ill.  
 Mar. 14, 1925

Gentlemen:

YOUR LETTERS afford me many a chuckle. In today's issue, Mar. 9, A. H. Miles writes "broadcasted" is a grammatical error. How could you lose the opportunity to tell him "grammatical error" is quite likely to strike the eye of the educated? A word may be ungrammatical, or it may be an error in English, but it could hardly be both grammatical and erroneous.

MARY ADDA READE

## Man in Trenton

TIME, New York, N. Y.

Princeton, N. J.  
 Mar. 14, 1925

Gentlemen:

READING with great interest your account. In the Mar. 2 issue, P. 16, col. 3, of the woman who died, at 40 pounds, of ossification. I am anxious you should know of a similar, perhaps, case. A man in Trenton, N. J., went to Philadelphia to a hospital there as his knee was beginning to "turn to stone"; and there they found, by experimenting, a cure for him. I read of this in our Trenton *State Gazette* or the *Trenton Times* about three to five months ago.

It may serve to help some one in like unhappy case.

LILY BUTLER BUCHANAN

## Sends It Along

TIME, New York, N. Y.

Woodstock, N. Y.  
 Mar. 10, 1925

Gentlemen:

I read *TIME* each week in lieu of newspapers. . . . Last week, coming from the post with my copy, I said (to a friend who I met): "Why don't you TAKE *TIME* to REWELL-read in the news of the day?"

"Why don't you send that in as a slogan?" he returned. So I send it along.

F. GARDNER CLOUGH

## Mussel vs. Muscle

TIME, New York, N. Y.

Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Mar. 11, 1925

Gentlemen:

I have supposed that the shoals in the Tennessee River, so much in evidence lately, got its name originally from the fresh water bivalves found there; perhaps *TIME* can explain why it is called *Muscle Shoals*? Is it because somebody did not know how to spell *mussel*? The relation between shoals and *mussels* is obvious enough, but my ignorance fails to discern any connotation between *shoals* and *mussels*.

JOSEPH HORNER COATES.

*Mussel Shoals* (as explained in *TIME*, Dec. 29, *SCIENCE*) was so named because at that point is found the greatest collection of fresh water *mussels* or *Naides* (80 species and 29 genera) anywhere in the world. In regard to the spelling, Gerard H. Matthies of Manhattan, in a recent letter to *Science*, weekly organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Science, pointed out that in writings of half a century ago and earlier, it was stated that the name was given because of the "muscle shells" (sic) found there. "Muscle" seems to have been the original form and was applied because of the strong muscle which holds the two shells of these bivalves together. In 1875, a standard dic-

tionary did not give any variant to the spelling "muscle shell," and not until about 1895 was the form "mussel" given preference.—E.D.

## Alaskans Disagree

TIME, New York, N. Y.

Cordova, Alaska  
 Feb. 28, 1925

Gentlemen:

Your account of the diphtheria epidemic at Nome was, on the whole, accurate and well-timed. But there are two geographical mistakes in your article.

You state that Nome is on the "west coast of the Alaskan peninsula"; and that Anchorage is on the "south shore of the peninsula," meaning, presumably, the "Alaskan" peninsula also.

The "Alaskan" peninsula begins between the 59th and 60th degrees of North Latitude and extends in a southeasterly direction to Unimak Pass, where the Aleutian Islands begin. Anchorage is at the head of Cook Inlet and is more than 120 miles northeast of where the Alaska peninsula begins; while Nome is situated on the south coast of Seward peninsula, many hundreds of miles from the Alaska peninsula. Anchorage is north of the 63rd parallel of North Latitude and Nome is north of the 64th parallel. If you referred to the great body of land between Cook Inlet and Norton Sound as the "Alaskan" peninsula, you will find on examination that neither Alaska, maps nor geographers agree with you. In other words, there is no "Alaskan" peninsula, while the "Alaska" peninsula is (quite as above described).

TIME is good.

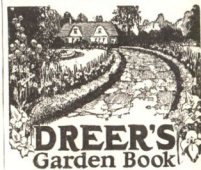
HARRY G. MCCAIN

## MILESTONES

**Born.** To Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Bishop Jr. (Gloria Gould, granddaughter of the late Jay Gould), a daughter, Gioia (six and one half pounds); in Manhattan.

**Married.** Reed A. Albee, son of Edward F. Albee, President of B. F. Keith's Theatres Co., to Miss Frances Cotter, buyer for a Manhattan shop. He was divorced by Louise Williams, actress, a month ago.

**Married.** John Borden, 41, Chicago capitalist and Arctic explorer, to Mrs. Courtney Letts Stillwell, 28;



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4.-el dedo  
5.-el profesor  
6.-el discípulo

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La mano tiene 5 dedos.  
El profesor tiene 4 discípulos: Pablo, Nicolás, Elena y Luis.  
Los discípulos tienen 1 (un) profesor.  
Pablo tiene 2 manos.  
Elena tiene 10 dedos y Luis tiene 10 dedos.  
El profesor tiene 2 ojos, 2 orejas, 1 (una) nariz y 1 (una) boca.  
Pablo tiene 2 brazos, 2 piernas y 2 pies.  
El



10.-el libro

El profesor tiene 1 (un) libro.  
Los discípulos tienen 4 libros.  
El profesor tiene 1 (una) pluma.  
Los discípulos tienen 4 plumas.



Luis



Pluma

14.-la pluma

17.-¿cuántos? ¿cuántas?

¿Cuántas letras tiene el alfabeto? El alfabeto tiene 28 letras.  
¿Cuántas manos tiene Pablo? Pablo tiene 2 manos.  
¿Cuántos brazos tiene Nicolás? Él tiene 2 brazos.  
¿Cuántos dedos tiene Luis? Ella tiene 10 dedos.  
¿Cuántos libros tienen Pablo y Nicolás? Ellos tienen 2 libros.  
¿Cuántos libros tienen Luis y Elena? Ellos tienen 2 libros.  
Yo tengo 1 libro y usted tiene 1 libro; nosotros (usted y yo) tenemos 2 libros.

18.-el

¿Tiene Pablo 2 manos? Sí.  
¿Tiene Nicolás 3 manos? No.  
¿Tiene Pablo 2 brazos. Sí, él tiene 2 brazos.  
¿Tiene Nicolás 3 brazos? No, él tiene 2 brazos.

19.-no tiene usted

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in Washington, D. C. They both obtained divorces within the past year.

Divorced. Edward H. Crandall, owner of the Gedney Farms Hotel, Millionaire's retreat, at Mrs. Mary V. Crandall; in Paris.

Divorced. Mrs. Jean Nash, "best-dressed woman in Europe," from Prince Sabat Bey; in Cairo, a month after their marriage. Difference in religious ideas was given as the reason; the Prince is a Muhammadan.

Died. Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, 35, wife of the second son of the late Joseph Pulitzer, in Manhattan, as the result of an automobile accident.

Died. Zep, mammoth black bear, mascot of the Passaic, N. J., High School Basket Ball Team (TIME, Feb. 16, SPORT); at Wayne, N. J. His team had rejoiced in 159 straight victories. His skin will be converted into a rug.

Died. Roy S. Anderson, 46, famed sinologist; in Peking, of pneumonia (see FOREIGN NEWS).

Died. Prof. John F. Hayford, 57, Director of the College of Engineering, Northwestern University; in Chicago, of a stroke suffered last December (see SCIENCE).

Died. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, 58, "the perpetual rebel" of China; in Peking, of cancer (see FOREIGN NEWS).

Died. Dr. August von Wasserman, 59, famed pathologist, discoverer of Wasserman blood tests, in Berlin.

Died. Walter Camp, 66, football expert, father of the "daily dozen"; in Manhattan, of heart disease (see SPORT).

Died. Willard L. Metcalf, 66, artist; in Manhattan, of heart disease (see ART).

Died. Prince Mofeo Barberini Colonna di Sciarra, 74, member of an old Roman family; in Frascati, Italy, of heart disease. He was the founder of the *Tribuna*, Roman newspaper. For many years, he was forced to live abroad for having sold art treasures outside Italy, which is against the law.

Died. W. P. McLean, 89, onetime Congressman from Texas and one of the drafters of the Texas constitution; in Fort Worth.

## POINT with PRIDE

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

1923, the 200th anniversary of 1732 (Page 1, col. 1.)

Four lean wheels, an impertinent bonnet, an upholstered rattle (P. 16, col. 3.)

A heart as big as an ox. (P. 14, col. 1.)

Ancestors of the newt, the polliwog the lizard and the water snake. (P. 18 col. 2.)

Pueblo Grande de Nevada. (P. 19 col. 1.)

A language very dead and very beautiful. (P. 16, col. 1.)

President Byram, keeping cheerful (P. 23, col. 1.)

Blue flinty shadows of snow. (P. 15 col. 1.)

The proposed rustication of interns (P. 15, col. 3.)

A bright, blue pinnace. (P. 17 col. 2.)

Three million flower-plants scenting the air. (P. 9, col. 3.)

## VIEW with ALARM

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

The spiritual bootstraps of Lucifer (P. 12, col. 3.)

A hypothetical, wilful, malicious wicked liar. (P. 14, col. 2.)

The blackest of lies. (P. 28, col. 3.)

Senators gorged into stupefaction (P. 2, col. 1.)

The itch. (P. 12, col. 1.)

A brief, baleful curse. (P. 12, col. 3.)

Butter that stinketh. (P. 16, col. 1.)

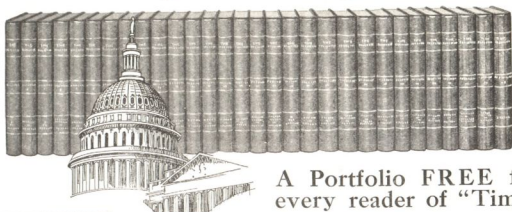
The inevitable dice. (P. 18, col. 3.)

A tunnel where there was no light (P. 6, col. 2.)

The best quartermaster since Moses (P. 17, col. 3.)

A Dynasty of Cain. (P. 9, col. 2.)

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