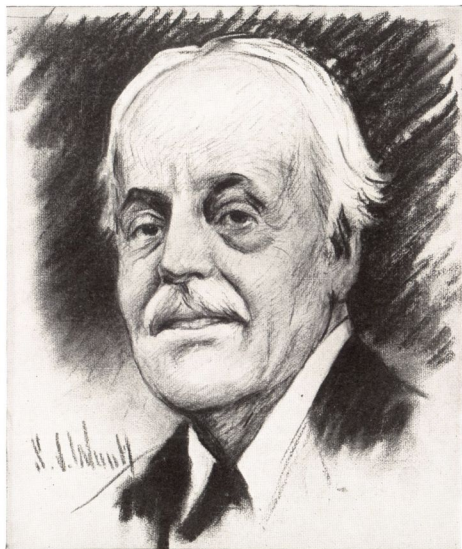


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



BALFOUR

On the Mount of Olives
(See Page 10)

VOL. V. No. 15

APRIL 13, 1925

ROLLS-ROYCE

A MAN who heard the statement "No Rolls-Royce has ever worn out" immediately asked, "How about timing gears?" He was answered with the plain fact that no Rolls-Royce has ever required replacement of timing gears—not even cars which have run twenty years and half a million miles. These timing gears are steel and bronze alternating, and are ever silent. They are spring-driven and dampened against vibration—the only timing gears of their kind on any motor car.

Expensive to make, yes, requiring painstaking workmanship, but like every part of the Rolls-Royce the expense is in original building, not in repairs. That is why you receive twenty years or more service from a Rolls-Royce, why it is a profitable investment, as well as a motor carriage of unbelievable comfort. If you will call at the Rolls-Royce showroom, or telephone, we shall be glad to arrange a 100-mile trial trip over any roads you may select.

Rolls-Royce branches and maintenance depots in New York, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Washington, Los Angeles, San Francisco. Representatives in other leading cities.

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol V, No. 15

April 13, 1925

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

■ The Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army selected as his chief military aid (succeeding Lieut. Col. Clarence O. Sherrill, resigned) Engineer Colonel Sherwood A. Cheney, holder of the D. S. M., and the French Croix de Guerre with Palms, a Commander of the Legion of Honor, military attaché at Peking since the War.

■ The President decided to leave Washington June 5, accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg, Mrs. Kellogg; to arrive in St. Paul, Minn., June 7; to be the guest of the Kelloggs; to address the Norse-American* Centennial celebration June 8; to depart for Washington June 9. He will make no stop-overs.

■ The President let it be known that he would begin to be a little less patient in the matter of European debts. The Debt Funding Commission (including Messrs. Hoover, Mellon, Smoot, Kellogg) was summoned to meet later this month.

■ London papers commended the President for sending his old hat to be re-blocked for Easter. They animadverted upon that glorious Duke of Devonshire who appeared at the smartest spring races year after year in the same hat. He kept his hat for comfort, not economy. Finally, 24 lady friends sent him 24 new hats on the same day. He accepted the gifts, never wore the hats.

■ The President and Mrs. Coolidge, after attending divine service, went aboard the *Mayflower*. Fellow passengers overnight: Senator Wadsworth of New York, Secretaries Jardine and Davis, Attorney General Sargent.

■ The President received Charles D. Hilles, onetime (1912-16) Republican National Committee Chairman, was advised to appoint Frederick C. Hicks,

onetime (1915-23) Congressman from New York, to the post of Alien Property Custodian. Later, Mr. Hilles said that he himself would not accept a Cabinet post (TIME, Apr. 6).

■ The President addressed the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, of which Morgan Butler, son of Senator Butler of Massachusetts, is President. He defended the tariff: "The towering stature of our industrial tariff as we see it today is . . . the complete vindication of this policy." He praised our free export policy: "We may well contrast this absolute freedom in our distribution [export] of raw materials with discriminatory systems practiced by some other countries." (See BUSINESS: "Caoutchouc") He touched lightly on fickle female fashions. He gave no hope of higher tariff on cotton goods next December.

CONTENTS

	Page
National Affairs	1-4
Foreign News	5-11
Music	11
Art	11
Books	12-13
Cinema	13
Medicine	13
The Theatre	14
Religion	16
Science	18-20
Education	20
Law	21
The Press	22-23
Business & Finance	24-27
Miscellany	27
Sport	28-29
Milestones	31-32
Point with Pride	32
View with Alarm	32

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THE CABINET

MacMurray

Professional ability in the U. S. diplomatic service won, last week, another victory: the President decided to appoint John Van Antwerp MacMurray to be Minister to China.*

Chinese bands, long silent, are beginning to play the tunes of nationalism; the new minister must have a delicate ear, must be a sympathetic critic. Two tunes, in particular, are rising to a crescendo of protest against "foreign domination."

Extra-territorial rights. During the 19th Century, a series of treaties exempted nearly all non-Chinese residents in China from the control of Chinese law courts. Accused foreigners have their cases tried either in special international courts or in their local consulates. This was made necessary by the malformation of Chinese law as compared with the beauty of Roman and Teutonic law, regarded by white men as their inalienable inheritance. Nationalistic China now resents the concession of extra-territoriality, demands the abrogation of the treaties. The most important speech of U. S. Minister Schurman—recently promoted to be Ambassador at Berlin (TIME, Mar. 30)—was made two months ago on this subject. He tactfully suggested gradual changes.

Maritime Customs. Most of the import duties of China are collected and administered by foreigners, chiefly British. Since these revenues are needed to pay the interest on China's foreign loans, it was thought unwise to abandon them to the graft-ridden officialdom of the old Empire. Pseudo-Republican China resents this stricture on its sovereignty.

Probably no man understands

* Other men elevated in the service for merit: Henry Prather Fletcher, Ambassador at Rome, has served in the diplomatic corps since 1902; William Phillips, Ambassador to Belgium, in the service since 1905; Hugh Gibson, Minister to Switzerland, in the service since 1908; Peter Augustus Jay, Ambassador to Argentina, in the service since 1902.

*In 1825, the sloop *Restaurationen*, loaded with Norwegian Quakers, landed in Manhattan. The immigrants first settled in Orleans County, N. Y., were joined by friends and relatives, moved west to Illinois, gradually spread throughout the Middle West and Northwest.

National Affairs—[Continued]

these and other delicate matters better than Mr. MacMurray. Since graduation from Princeton, he has filled diplomatic posts in Siam, Russia, China, Japan. In 1919, he became Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, last year was elevated to an assistant Secretaryship of State. As soon as Minister Schurman accepted the Berlin post, Mr. MacMurray was put forward as the ideal candidate for Peking. Would politics interfere? Could Senator Curtis persuade the President to appoint his fellow-Kansan, William S. Culbertson? Could some other Senator win the post for some one else? In a word, no.

Mr. MacMurray was succeeded as Assistant Secretary of State by Hugh R. Wilson, a diplomatic servant since 1911.

Treasury

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Garrard Winston is, like Reparations Commissioner S. Parker Gilbert, a young man. Last week, he boarded the *Aquania* at Manhattan, set off across the Atlantic. The weather was fair. A pleasant trip was predicted. His business? To talk a little, and, if possible, to do a little about collecting European debts.

Before sailing, he conferred in Manhattan with his venerable chief, the Secretary of the Treasury, home from Bermuda.

PROHIBITION

The General

A nine-days' mystery proved, last week, to be merely a mistake. "Philosopher-General" Lincoln C. Andrews, newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will not, as originally reported, manage the foreign debt business of the U. S. (TIME, Apr. 6). General Andrews has been placed in charge of Customs, Coast Guard, Prohibition Unit, especially the last. The ex-cavalry officer who reorganized the military police system of the A. E. F. was regarded somewhat doubtfully as a supervisor of international billions, was hailed with enthusiasm as a defender of the 18th Amendment.

At this point, another minor mystery entered. What about Roy Asa Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner? Prohibition enforcement is, by law, part of the work of the Internal Revenue Bureau, which is part of the Treasury

Department. As such, it had hitherto been under the general supervision of another of the several Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury—Mr. McKenzie Moss. But, until a year ago, it was assumed that the main responsibility lay with Mr. Haynes. Wide publicity was



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MINISTER MACMURRAY
For merit

given to his "success." Then, suddenly, the publicity stopped, presumably because it could not be sustained against the evidences of liquor on every hand. Interest shifted from Mr. Haynes to the Treasury Department proper. Mr. Moss, who had other things to do besides enforcing prohibition, became swamped with work. Now he has been relieved by the transfer of the whole liquor question to General Andrews, whose chief care it will be. Does this mean the end of Mr. Haynes' importance?

OIL

The Law

Criminal Grand Jury indictments charging bribery, the receiving of bribes, conspiracy to defraud the U. S., had been obtained against Messrs. Doheny, Fall, Sinclair. Last week, the indictments were thrown out of court by Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy of the District of Columbia Supreme Court on a technical point (an assistant to the Attorney General had unlawfully appeared before the investigating Special Grand Jury). Mr. McCoy, a Democrat appointed by President Wilson, is credited with knowing the law well. His

technical point will presumably be sustained when Messrs. Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts, Government counsel, appeal to a higher court.

The Government will then be left the choice of abandoning criminal proceedings or seeking new indictments. New indictments for bribery they cannot seek, because, under the statute of limitations,* they cannot use evidence more than three years old. And on Nov. 30, 1924, it was three years since Doheny files was alleged to have made a trip to Mr. Fall, bearing from Doheny *père* a little black satchel containing \$100,000.

The statute of limitations allows six years for conspiracy charges to mature, so Messrs. Roberts and Pomerene have until some time in 1927 to get a conspiracy indictment.

SHIPPING

The \$

The Man. A hardy old merchant sat on the porch of his palace, last summer, gazed at the shipping inside the Golden Gate. Almost he could see the red flag on this stern and that—the red flag with the white \$ on it. That stood for little Robbie Dollar, who romped about Falkirk, Scotland, more than three-quarters of a century ago. It stood for Robbie, the Canadian lumberjack, who ventured into business for himself, bought a 300-ton boat because lumber freights were so high. It stood for the ingenious skipper who, stranded in the Philippines without a return cargo, waded ashore to a virgin island, found copra—the beginning of an industry that is now worth \$22,000,000 annually. It stood for Captain Dollar—the idol of China's merchants, who, in half a century, never caused him a single "bad debt." It stood for the commissionless Ambassador Dollar who pacified the Mikado in person. Many freighters now fly that sign—and seven passenger boats.

His old eyes could not descry, far out at sea, a passing vessel flying the red, white and blue stripes of the Pacific Mail—a great ensign, great when he was unknown, the ensign of the oldest shipping company in the U. S. He reflected that five big passenger boats now flying that banner were "President"

*Under Federal Statutes, no person may be prosecuted, tried or punished unless an indictment is found within a certain number of years of the alleged offense. This does not extend to any person fleeing from justice. Treason or other capital offense (will-ful murder excepted)..... 3 years

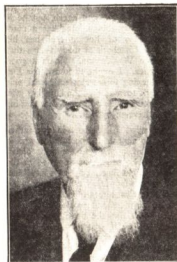
Offenses arising under the Revenue laws of the U. S. 5 years
Other penitentiary offenses..... 3 years
Non-penitentiary offenses..... 2 years

(The boats of the Admiral Line fly their own flag—a red cross on a white diamond on a blue field.)

National Affairs—[Continued]

boats leased from the Shipping Board. If those five should come under the \$ sign, the Pacific Mail might expire forever.

About this time, the Shipping Board



CAPTAIN DOLLAR
Almighty on the Pacific?

called for bids on those five. The old man's active son consulted with two self-made Coast financiers, the Fleischacker brothers, Herbert and Mortimer. Then, early this year, the old man's son went to Washington, bid.

Last week, the Dollar bid precipitated a battle, which even Washington regarded as unusually big and bitter.

The Ships. At a cost of about \$120,000,000, the U. S. built for war purposes 23 passenger vessels. They are something over 500 ft. long, with a 73-ft. beam and about 14,000 registered tonnage, "equipped with every modern device and convenience." Because of the names most of them carry, they are called "the President boats."

Sixteen of these boats are still owned by the U. S. through its Shipping Board,* although they are leased to and operated by:

U. S. Lines from New York to England, France, Germany and return:

S. S. President Roosevelt
S. S. President Harding

Munson Line, New York to Buenos

*The Emergency Fleet Corporation, in charge of Rear Admiral Palmer, is nominally divorced from the Shipping Board (TIME, Jan. 14, 1924; Jan. 5). The Shipping Board is a supervisory body, over the Emergency Fleet Corporation, an operating company.

Aires and return:

S. S. Western World
S. S. Pan American
S. S. American Legion
S. S. Southern Cross

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. (The "California-Orient Line") from San Francisco to Honolulu to Japan (Kobe, Yokohama) to China (Shanghai) to the Philippines (Manila) and return:

S. S. President Pierce
S. S. President Lincoln
S. S. President Cleveland
S. S. President Taft
S. S. President Wilson

The Dollars ("Admiral-Oriental Line") from Seattle to Japan, China, the Philippines and return:

S. S. President Jefferson
S. S. President Madison
S. S. President Jackson
S. S. President Grant
S. S. President McKinley

The other seven boats were sold, nearly two years ago, to the Dollar Line (TIME, Sept. 24, 1923). These the white-bearded merchant Captain Robert ("Robbie") Dollar and his son, R. Stanley Dollar, put to work in a unique round-the-world one-way service. One sails every fortnight from each of the following ports in circuit: San Francisco, Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseille, Boston, New York, Havana, Colon, Balboa, Los Angeles, San Francisco and around again. They carry about 100 passengers who are permitted stop-overs. These globe-girdlers are:

S. S. President Adams
S. S. President Garfield
S. S. President Monroe
S. S. President Polk
S. S. President Van Buren
S. S. President Hayes
S. S. President Harrison

A total of 17 President boats sail the Pacific—seven owned and operated by the Dollars, five owned by the U. S. and operated, as the Admiral-Oriental Line, by the Dollars, five owned by the U. S. and operated by the Pacific Mail. (Six sail the Atlantic, four north and south, two east and west.)

To a Britisher, Dutchman or Japanese, these ships would still be worth a good price—they could be built for about \$4,000,000 in a British navy yard (they cost the U. S. about \$6,000,000 each). To an American, they are worth far less. A Dutchman could operate them under Dutch laws at a fair profit on his investment of \$4,000,000. An American under U. S. laws,* and without a subsidy, can not.

But Congress has decreed that they can be sold only to a U. S. company

*Requirements of the LaFollette Seamen's Act (regarding crews, quarters, etc.) and higher labor costs make ship-operation under the U. S. flag much more expensive than under a foreign flag.

because Congress wants a U. S. merchant fleet. To the Shipping Board is left the choice of selling at ridiculously low bids or not selling at all.

The Battle. The old man's son, Mr. Stanley Dollar, offered the Shipping Board \$1,125,000 for each of the five boats now under lease to the Pacific Mail. He offered one-third spot cash, two-thirds in 4½% mortgages. He guaranteed to run the boats regularly across the Pacific for at least five years.

The Pacific Mail, smelling doom, called upon their Manhattan financiers, and especially upon their lawyer, one-time (1909-21) Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon. They did not have the cash resources of the Dollars and their friends, so put in a bid in larger figures but less cash—\$1,350,000 per boat, about one-fifth in cash and the balance in 7% preferred stock in a holding company to be organized. They later offered to increase the cash payment to \$1,500,000, proposed that the Government accept bonds at 4½% for the balance. Their main object was to prevent sale to Captain Dollar and son. They pointed out that they had been



© Wide World

SON DOLLAR

He consulted the Fleischackers

running these boats without loss to the Government—in fact with an operating profit of about \$2,000,000 during the year ending Feb. 28, 1925—and that the Government was therefore under no pressure to sell them. (A major reason for sale of Government ships is to escape operating loss.) But, they agreed, if the Government is determined to sell,

National Affairs—[Continued]

it should accept their bid because it provided that, after three years, 50% of the profits above the Government's preferred stock dividend and above their own 6% common stock dividend would go into a building-fund; and, chiefly, because a sale to Robbie Dollar and son would create a total monopoly of U. S. vessels in the Pacific.

The Shipping Board (seven men) debated heatedly. Last week, they ceased debate, voted. The three members of the Board who compose the sale committee (Commissioners Lissner, Haney, Hill) voted to accept the Dollar bid. Rear Admiral Benson voted No; E. C. Plummer, Vice Chairman, voted No; Mr. Frederick I. Thompson, Commissioner, voted No. It was up to T. V. O'C., the Chairman—genial, smiling Mr. O'Connor. He voted Yes. A telegram sped off to the old man in San Francisco. He grinned happily. At Washington, members of the Shipping Board could hardly speak to one another. Debate began again.

Finally, Senator Chamberlain went to court. Justice William Hitz of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia issued a temporary injunction forbidding the sale, gave the Dollar Company until Apr. 15 to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. The legal grounds for the injunction appear to be slight except for the general grounds of "public policy" used in the advocacy of the Pacific Mail bid.

So enraged was T. V. O'C. that he threatened to cancel the lease under which the Pacific Mail is now operating these ships if the Pacific Mail wins its point at law.

Before Captain Robbie's white \$ on its field of red can be sole consort of the stars and stripes on the Pacific, his son—and the Fleishhackers—must finish the battle. They have against them the legal talent of Senator Chamberlain, a hard fighter, the general reluctance of taxpayers to admit the necessity of selling \$6,000,000 boats for \$1,125,000.

California seems to be with the Dollars, convinced of the world-conquering efficiency of the Dollar system. Presumably, they have with them the Administration, desirous to be quit of the embarrassing ship business. And, for mascot, they have the old man, his beard, his sign.

NEGROES

Storey vs. Texas

The Constitution gives the Negro the right to vote.* Whether or not he

chooses to exercise this right in Southern States is a matter for his own conscience to decide after due consideration of the circumstances.

For Texas it has been decided, first in the state courts and, six months ago, in the Federal District Court, that the "primaries" are not elections, that, consequently, a Texan law of 1923, categorically forbidding any Negro to vote at a Democratic primary is constitutional. It became apparent last week, however, that these decisions are to be questioned.

To be debarred from voting at a Democratic primary in Texas is, for practical purposes, to be debarred from any share in the government of Texas or in the Government of the U. S. through Texas. Mayors, Governors, Judges, Congressmen, Senators, Presidents—if they are Texans, they are Democrats.

Arguing, therefore, that the Texas "white primary" law is virtual, if not actual defiance of the "race, color or servitude" provision of the Constitution, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has engaged counsel to carry an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. Associated with the counsel will be Moorfield Storey, a leader of the bar in a city famous for its championship of the Negro—Boston.

POLITICAL NOTES

King Kit

A stranger story than *Orphan Island*, a pleasanter story than *Rain*, drifted in, last week, from mid-Pacific.

Years ago, an American named Christopher Young discovered the island of Manua in the Samoan Archipelago. He found the natives gentle; he prospered, became a family man. When the Island King (or "Tui") died, the natives elected him King to rule over them.

But, in far-off* Apia, dwelt a Governor of Samoa (Captain Edward S. Kellogg, U. S. N.) who knew no kings. The Captain-Governor despatched a Government boat to Manua, brought King Young to Apia, deprived him of his title, refused to furnish a return ticket.

The deposed King of Manua instructed U. S. lawyers to sue Captain Kellogg for damages. The matter of the kingship has now been referred to Secretary of the Navy Wilbur.

Intellect

Robert M. LaFollette Jr., sailing for Europe, permitted himself to be inter-

*Apia is about 650 miles from Manua.

viewed on the subject of his father. Quoted he:

"I am very fond of him as an individual. In real life, he is an entirely different man from what he is made to appear in the press. . . . I know most people think of my father as hard, severe, cold-blooded and harsh, but he is none of those things. He has a marvelous sense of humor and has his tongue in his cheek at many things that happen in Washington. He is a good story-teller. I ought to know, for I've been listening to his stories since I was knee-high to a duck. And he has wit. His opponents have learned that and his friends have enjoyed it.

"But what I like best in my father is that he appeals to the intellect and is scornful of appeals to emotions alone. At times, he may have appealed to the emotions, but back of the appeal has been a motive finer and deeper than mere theatrical appeal. I have seen him talk to farmers and workmen on a dull subject like the tariff, and he can make the tariff question so dramatic that he will carry his audience along until he works up to the climax."

Father

Octogenarian John C. Coolidge, father of the President, received a letter from Mrs. J. D. Knapp, of Joliet, Ill., asking prices on his maple-sugar. He replied:

I have let my lot. Walter W. Lynds makes nice sugar or syrup and can tell you price of either at your place by parcels post. Respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN C. COOLIDGE.

Talk

"Democracy—Government of the People, for the People, by discussion, preferably at leisure"—to some such ideal, political leaders devote themselves during the long Congressional holidays.

¶ Last week, Senator Borah was at Bridgeport, Conn. He inveighed against the World Court because it lacked perfection. He raised the question of confiscated German property, a matter of national honor. He went to Chicago, addressed the Izaak Walton League.

¶ Senator Norris accused the U. S. Chamber of Commerce of a 14-million-dollar propaganda fund. It turned out to be merely a subscription campaign for the Chamber's magazine.

¶ Senator Walsh charged the interests with an organized plot to discredit Congress as a means of putting through the "Mellon" plan.

¶ Words from the Vice President on the subject of Senate rules were awaited.

*Art. XV, Sect. 1, of the Constitution says: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

FOREIGN NEWS

THE LEAGUE

International Law

At Geneva, home town of the League of Nations, met 16 eminent world jurists, representing many judicial systems and institutes, to draw up a provisional list of subjects in International Law which would promote peaceful international understanding. From a legal point of view, the meeting represents the most ambitious attempt known to control international disputes.

The list, when completed, is to go to all Governments for comment, on the receipt of which a report is to be made by the committee to the Council of the League, which will then call an international conference to deal with concrete problems raised.

The committee, which was expected to sit for two weeks, was under the presidency of ex-Premier Hammarskjöld of Sweden. George Woodward Wickersham, onetime (1909-13) Attorney General of the U. S., was one of the members.

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

"The Chair"

For the third time in succession, the Rt. Hon. Montagu Collet Norman was elected to "the Chair" (Governorship) of the Bank of England.

Mr. Norman, who is 54 years of age, recently visited the U. S. (TIME, Oct. 20) on a mission that was widely held to be connected with Britain's mooted return to a gold-standard currency. The Governor, who is an Eton man and served through the South African War before he became interested in finance, is as silent as a whole graveyard. Neither U. S. nor British reporters, earnest, inquiring, persistent, could drag from him one word of the portent of his U. S. mission.

The Bank of England or, more correctly, the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, came into being with the Tonnage Act of 1694. It was and still is an essentially private concern, receives deposits and in general conducts a public banking business. But it is something more: the Government Bank and the National Bank.

Its close connection with the Government has been maintained since the day of its birth; for, on that day, it lent the State £1,200,000 in perpetuity. For 70 years (1884 to 1914) it was practically the sole bank which had the right to issue notes; but, since the outbreak of the War, the Treasury has issued notes far in excess of the Bank of Eng-

land's issue. The Committee of Treasury, formed of an indefinite number of the older members of the directorate of 24, regulated the daily business between



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BANKER NORMAN

He stayed; the £ came back

the Bank and the Treasury, for which it is sole banker.

As a national bank, it is by no means the largest*, but its powers over the others are great. It fixes the bank rate of interest, holds the ultimate reserve for the banking and commercial interest for the entire kingdom—two things which alone give it a unique prestige.

The Bank is governed by a Governor, Deputy Governor, and a Board of 24 members, half of whom usually return every year, none of whom by established custom is a professional banker. The Governor and Deputy Governor who form the Bank's executive alternate every two years; but, in special circumstances (as is the case with Governor Norman, who is remaining because of the gold question), this unwritten rule is waived. The directors form a "Court," presided over by the Governor, whose office is known colloquially as "the Chair," and which is subdivided into many important committees.

Parliament's Week

House of Commons:

¶ E. Thurtle (Labor) hurled an amendment to the Army estimates through the stiff air of the House. He wanted the death sentence in the Army abolished. After a mild debate, in which invidious comparisons

*Larger banks are the "big five": Barclays, Lloyds, Midland, National Provincial, Westminster.

were made between Home and Dominion soldiers, the House voted "No" by 320 to 156 votes.

¶ Chancellor of the Exchequer Winston Churchill was asked why he had permitted the Government's decision to issue a new conversion loan of \$150,000,000 to leak into the City. Mr. Churchill cleared himself by stating that a permanent and non-partisan Treasury official had investigated the leak, found nothing. The House was mollified.

¶ A Conservative, name omitted in cable despatches, asked Foreign Secretary Austen Chamberlain if any attempt had been made to collect the British debts repudiated by the Southern states of the U. S. after the Civil War.*

CHAMBERLAIN: "No."

LADY ASTOR, Conservative: "Now that those states have gone prohibitionist, is it not very likely they will have more money to pay their debts?"

CHAMBERLAIN: "I hope my noble friend will apply her persuasive arguments to the Legislatures and Governors of those states. It is a fact, I see no prospect of making representations with any chance of success. The Government of the United States has no control over those states."

¶ A private bill was introduced to provide one week's annual holiday with pay for all employed persons. The introducer pointed out that some firms granted annual holidays without pay, others with pay, still others no holidays at all.

House of Lords:

¶ Reform of the House of Lords moved another step when Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, proposed that membership of the House be reduced from 700 to 300. The chief features of his proposal, which received considerable support:

1) 130 Peers to be chosen among themselves.

2) 120 Peers to be selected automatically (method not indicated) for their high "political, administrative or military" ability.

3) 50 Peers or Commoners to be nominated by the Prime Minister of the day to be called the "Lords of Parliament." They would have no hereditary rank unless they were peers of the realm.

4) The reform to be effected

*The 14th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution, Sec. iv, says: "The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."

Foreign News—[Continued]

within the scope of the 1911 Parliament Act.

5) A committee of six, comprised of an equal number from each House and chaired by a Speaker of either House, to certify a money bill.*

6) Ministers of the Crown to be entitled to speak in either House. (This would enable peers again to become Premiers, which is now contrary to practice.)

The noble Lord went on to say that, in the advent of a Labor Cabinet, it would have representation in the Upper House.

¶ Lords Banbury and Lambourne sought to introduce a bill to prevent vivisection of living dogs. The bill was defeated by 77 votes to 8 on the ground that vivisection experiments were of the greatest value to science and therefore to the human race.

FRANCE

Super-Crisis

Finance Minister Etienne Clementel mounted the tribune of the Senate. . . . He had just been closeted with Premier Herriot. They had been discussing how to get France out of her financial muddle:

Ever since the War, the Government has been compelled to meet its prodigious expenses by issuing bank notes that were backed by an insignificant gold reserve. In other words, the value of the franc depreciated, causing prices to rise to new heights. This, in turn, forced the Government to issue still more paper francs. And so the dog went on chasing its tail.

In September, 1920, this mad-dogger financing was brought to an end by a law which fixed the fiduciary note circulation at 41,000,000,000 francs. Prices, taking the index figure of 100 for 1914, were 506 in 1920; by the middle of 1922, they were 332, but by the end of last year they had reached the apex figure of 514.

Etienne Clementel mounted the tribune of the Senate. . . . There was eager attention. First, he announced the obvious fact that France had erred previously by placing too much hope in German reparations payments. Then he warmed to his subject. He pointed out that many of the bank notes now in circulation were being hoarded by the people, advocated a new note issue to replace the old. He pointed out that, before the War, the note and metal circulation was 11,500,000,000 francs; that, since the value of the franc has



SENATOR MILLERAND
He rose again from the Seine

depreciated fourfold, France should now have a note circulation of 46,000,000,000 francs. Last week, it was only 96,200,000 francs less than the 41 billion franc limit.

The cat was out of the bag. Naturally, the Senators and the outside world took this to mean that the Government intended to authorize an additional issue of five billions of francs—more money—higher prices—more inflation.

But M. Clementel, prepared for this reaction, attempted to scotch it on the spot. He declared that the extra currency was wanted for commercial purposes, that it would not be used to pay the Government's cash deficit, because, for the first time since the War, the Government has a balanced budget which takes into account every expenditure.*

When Premier Herriot heard the news, he rushed to the Senate, met M. Clementel in a corridor, had a hot, short, strong talk with him. The result was that the Finance Minister remounted the tribune and told the Senators in effect that he had been talking a lot of poppycock, that the situation was not as he had represented it to be. He was very sorry and totally misinformed.

Premier Herriot himself then mounted the tribune, explained what a sincere, simple chap M. Clementel was, how valuable his services had been to the Government and France, but condemned him out of hand for overstepping his

authority and misrepresenting the Government, without, however, denying what the Finance Minister had said. His speech was a model of equivocation. He assured the Senate significantly that he would introduce a bill for the improvement of the Treasury's (Bank of France's) position.

M. Clementel had no alternative but to resign after his painful experience in the Senate. This he promptly did. Premier Herriot allegedly offered the vacant Ministry to M. Louis Loucheur, prominent and influential industrialist, but the latter refused it. The post was next offered to Senator Anatole de Monzie, an ardent Catholic and a prominent henchman of the Government in the recognition negotiations with Russia. The Finance Ministry was accepted by M. de Monzie on the understanding that the Government drop opposition to the Vatican Embassy. The Premier compromised on this question by stating that the Government would permit the representative of Alsace and Lorraine—whom he proposed to substitute for the present Ambassador (TIME, June 30, Sept. 8, Mar. 22, et seq.)—to represent France also. This was a complete negation of his ministerial declaration of last June (TIME, June 30) and gave the impression of defeat, for it showed the lengths to which he had been forced in order to keep his Ministry together.

But the last act was not yet written. A storm quickly brewed over the Premier's reference to a bill to alleviate the position of the Treasury. It was allowed to leak out that the Government intended to impose a capital levy of 10% in the form of a mortgage under which 1% per annum of the capital sum must be paid. This rumor, for it was nothing more, aroused the political elements to tornadoic fury. M. Loucheur instantly withdrew his support from the Premier. This was not so serious as what followed. The United Socialists, under ex-Premier Aristide Briand, announced that, unless the Cabinet stuck to its capital levy guns, they would desert the Government ship, which must then founder, for the United Socialists, with 104 seats, form about one-third of the Government's supporters. If the Government advances the capital levy, it is sure to win in the Chamber, although the Senate was considered equally sure to reject it.

The Premier, through his Finance Minister, once more compromised. It was stated that the capital levy would be voluntary, but it was firmly hinted that, if the system were not successful, resort would be had to an obligatory levy. The "sop" to the extremes of the Government and Opposition parties seemed lost. Matters had gone so far that it was entirely possible that no

* The House of Lords has no effective power over money bills so certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

* Previous Governments had two budgets: one for ordinary expenditures which balanced; one for reconstruction and loan expenses, which was technically charged to expected receipts for German reparations.

Foreign News—[Continued]

fiscal project, no matter how reasonable, would be accepted by the Senate.

The horizon grew still darker when ex-President Alexandre Millerand scored an overwhelming victory (520 to 175 votes) over his Socialist opponent in a by-election for a Senatorship of the Seine Department. The new Senator became, in fact as well as in name, the leader of the *Union Républicaine*, of which party ex-Premier Poincaré has hitherto been the Senate leader. And he lost no time in flinging the gauntlet in the face of the Herriot Government.

The logical result of the turmoil would be, it was pointed out, the resignation of the Government. A possibility existed that M. Briand would then be asked to form a Cabinet, but Paris critics thought that he would be unable to command a majority, especially since he is opposed in principle to the present Government's religious policy. It was inferred that the Radical Socialists under Herriot might withhold support from a Briand Government.

The Opposition parties looked forward to dissolution of Parliament with an early general election, but naturally the wish was father to the thought. At the present state of political feeling in the country, a general election would be likely to end in the return to power of ex-President Alexandre Millerand and ex-Premier Raymond Poincaré. What then? Is France once more to witness the ousting of a President as it did last June (TIME, June 23) when President Millerand was asked to resign? The answer was unborn.

Dans le Quartier Latin

As the result of the suspension of the Dean (Dr. Louis Barthélemy) and Faculty of the Paris Law School and the closing of that institution, all of which took place in consequence of the students' strike (TIME, Apr. 6), a nationwide students' strike was called. It was limited in the Provinces to expressions of sympathy, but, in the French metropolis, practically all the students in the *Quartier Latin* were enjoying the rest of a quiet strike. Upward of 10,000 of them paraded the streets as an orderly protest against the Government.

On another day, a mass meeting of 12,000 students was held in the famous *Bal Bullier* (popular dancing hall). At the same time, six students were being tried for their share in the riot. Two were imprisoned for short terms in spite of the ardent support they received from their professors; the remaining four were fined.

The strike continued, grew until it was said to affect 80,000 students, a small percentage of them in the Provinces. Three demands were formulated:

- 1) Opening of the Law School.
- 2) Reinstatement of the Dean and

Faculty.

3) Removal of Prof. Georges Scelle, Radical, whose appointment to a lecture-ship had caused the riot.

Premier Herriot capitulated to the extent of promising to recommend President Doumergue to pardon the convicted students.

The University of Paris closed for the Easter vacation and it was uncertain whether the strike would be continued at the commencement of the next term.

GERMANY

"Anything May Happen"

All Germany settled down for the second spasm of the presidential campaign (TIME, Mar. 16 et seq.).

The Socialist, Democrat and Catholic Parties, or Weimar coalition (so-called because these parties secured the passage at Weimar of the Republican Constitution in 1919), true to prediction, joined forces in support of coalition Candidate Wilhelm Marx, ex-Chancellor and leader of the Catholic Party. The Socialists gave in on condition that their leader, Herr Otto Braun, ex-Minister President (Premier) of Prussia, be re-elected as head of the Prussian Government. This was conceded and effected. The Democrats, opposed to a fusion with the Socialists, at first flirted with the Monarchists, but to no avail; later they definitely joined the Catholics and Socialists in support of the Republic.

The Pro-Monarchists or *Reichsbloc*, formed mainly of the Nationalists and German People's Party, searched in vain to find another leader. General-feldmarschall Paul von Hindenburg was approached and, after some hesitation, refused to stand as the Monarchist candidate. It was expected that Dr. Jarres, the last candidate, would be re-nominated.

As between the two coalitions, there is nothing to choose: both have equal chances of polling a majority of the votes. At the last election, only 69% of the electorate voted, the reason being that everybody realized from the start that an absolute majority of the vote could not be obtained by any party. At the forthcoming contest, which takes places Sunday, Apr. 26, a much heavier vote is predicted. This means that there are a potential twelve million votes which are an unknown quantity.

As regards the present strength of the Reichstag: the pro-Monarchist parties increased their votes in the recent election by about 7%, while the Socialists increased theirs at the expense of the Communists by about 3%. It was argued, therefore, that the Monarchists could expect to poll a majority of the

twelve million extra votes which are expected to be cast. On the other hand, plain figures showed that the Weimar coalition polled on separate tickets a total of 13,271,490 votes against the *Reichsbloc's* 10,387,323. It would seem, therefore, that the Weimar coalition was sure to win.

In the coming election, however, rigid as is party discipline, a large number of stray votes are sure to be cast. Candidate Marx is a Catholic lawyer and leader of the Catholic Party, which, because the House of Hohenzollern is Protestant, is not espousing the Monarchist cause. As a Catholic, he will be anathema to many Protestants, atheists and extreme Socialists, who may well swell the Communist vote or fail to ballot altogether. It is fair to assume, however, that a very large majority of Socialists will place the Republican cause (not imminently threatened, for the Monarchists do not intend to change immediately the Republican form of Government) above their religious preferences. There are also fairly numerous dissident Catholic and Democrat factions which might conceivably vote the pro-monarchist ticket.

All in all, the two blocs are equal; and, although it seems likely that the Weimar Coalition will win, the vote is certain to be close and in a close election anything may happen.

Notes

According to Berlin despatches, ex-Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm has completed a book, shortly to be published, entitled *I Seek the Truth*. It is allegedly an attempt to disprove the charge that Germany was responsible for the War.

Owing to the overcrowding of a pontoon, 84 Reichswehr soldiers lost their lives in the swift River Weser during Army maneuvers. The Reichstag held a "mourning session," flags were at half mast all over Germany.

Last week was "Colonial Week"—a reminder that 60,000,000 Germans living in an overpopulated country still have colonial aspirations. At a semi-scientific meeting, at which Reichsbank President Schaacht and Explorer Duke Johann von Mecklenburg were present, the "Bayer 205" serum against sleeping sickness was discussed in relation to its possible utility in Africa. The right for Germany to cooperate in exterminating that dread disease was claimed. Underneath this talk was the conviction that Germany's lost African colonies should be restored, since German scientists can make Africa healthy and safe for humanity.

Despite Monarchist opposition, the

Foreign News—[Continued]

Budapesterstrasse was renamed the Friedrich Ebertstrasse in memory of Germany's first President (TIME, Mar. 30).

Arrived in Berlin Dr. Schreiber, Austrian Minister of Art and Culture. His presence gave rise to outbursts of Pan Germanism (union of Germany and Austria). The Austrian Minister was on a private visit, but he lost no opportunity to stress the common interests of the two countries. He described himself as a friend, not a foreigner.

The Union of German Churches, seeking the means to reduce the large number of weekly suicides in Germany, discovered from statistics that love and money (not hunger) are the causes of most suicides, that 32% of the total are committed on Mondays.

An official Agricultural Commission, the first to travel abroad since the War, left Bremen for the U. S. to study the progress made in U. S. agriculture during the past ten years. Members of the Commission: Prof. Theodor Brinkmann of Bonn University, Prof. George Keulke of Munich University, Prof. Theodor Roemer of Halle University, Herr Joachim Deiche, large farm-owner.

RUSSIA

"Newest" E. P."

Last week's despatches told a simple story and, like many such, its significance was great. The story was that Bolshevik Russia had reformed its internal trade policy, permitted private capitalists to operate, begun what was known as the "Newest" Economic Policy."

In 1921, Lenin the Late promulgated his N. E. P. (New Economic Policy)—inviting foreign capital to exploit Russian concessions sharing profits with the Government—which virtually marked the receding of the waves of Communism from the shores of Capitalism. It was a fearless step to save Russia from economic ruin. It showed that Moscow Communists, whatever else they were, were not afraid to admit their errors and rectify them; but the Party held many die-hards, notably ex-War Lord Trotsky. The N. E. P. was kept in force until 1923. Private traders began to gain confidence. The Government flirted with foreign Powers. The Russian Bear began to raise itself on its bony hanches.

At the end of 1923, the Communist intransigents triumphed, began a drive against the capitalists. The N. E. P.

went largely by the board. The drive was chiefly a political movement, readily understandable, since the rise of Capitalism, even in an attenuated form, must eventually spell the fall of Communism. The capitalists had been restoring Russia to economic ability, themselves to power. It was this latter factor that caused the Moscow oligarchy to attack.

Following this reaction, the year 1924 in Russia was economically and politically rotten. The country went from bad to worse. Cooperative trading between town and village broke down; industrial unrest assumed alarming proportions at Leningrad and Moscow; the peasants stuck more closely than ever to their hoarded grain; the capitalists, such few as there were, were hounded into inactivity. On top of this, came heavy frost in the autumn before the first snowfall, with incalculable damage to the sown grain. Abroad, Communism saw an intractable U. S., a change of Government in Britain, that could hardly be looked upon as favorable to Russia. It secured recognition in Italy, France, some other countries,* but no appreciable benefits. Early this year (TIME, Feb. 2), recognition by Japan was more easily obtained, since there were no momentous fiscal questions involved; and Russia went farther in that case to secure tangible advantages to herself than she has during the past seven years.

But where recognized, where unrecognized, Russia secured few real advantages, and Communism was seemingly drifting to Never Never Land. The Russian Bear sank down exhausted on its empty belly. Starvation was once more a reality. Discontent was growing more difficult to control. Elaborate propaganda failed to screen the actualities of a situation that was not far from desperate.

Last week, came acknowledgment of blunder, speedy reforms, promises of more assurances that the change of the Government's policy was "meant seriously and for a long period." Under the Newest Economic Policy, private capitalists will enjoy the same privilege as Government monopolies, trusts and cooperatives. Bolshevik banks will extend credit, taxes will be lowered, private property restored. Practically all administrative and economic pressure on internal trade was removed.

One step leads to another. Seemingly, it cannot be long before a New Foreign Policy will open the way to the reestablishment of Russia in the comity

* These are the countries which have recognized the Bolshevik Government given in order of recognition: Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, Persia, Afghanistan, Turkey, Poland, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Austria, Greece, Sweden, China, Denmark, Mexico, Hungary, France, Japan.

of nations, with resultant prosperity for the world. The embarrassing question: Can Communism compromise with Capitalism and yet be Communism?

The Trotsky Trot

Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik ex-War Lord, man of many parts, may know what part he plays at present. But, last week, he led the press of the world a merry dance, guessing which it was. The following are brief synopses of the week's successive reports concerning him:

"Trotsky was slain, his body destroyed."

"Trotsky escaped from the Caucasus; whereabouts unknown."

"Trotsky was alive and well, busily employed in writing at Suchum in the Caucasus."

"Trotsky was killed—executed by order of Grigori Zinoviev, the big bull of Bolshevism."

"Commissar Rykov, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, offered Trotsky a high place in the Bolshevik Government."

ITALY

Greatest Victory

Debate began in the Senate over the Army Reform Bill, a Fascist measure designed to reduce the standing Army from 200,000 to about 140,000 men. It was the first appearance of Premier Benito Mussolini in that august assembly since his recovery from his recent illness. He was received with dignified enthusiasm, sharply contrasted with the boisterousness of the lower Chamber (TIME, Apr. 6). Senate President Tommaso Tittoni congratulated the Premier upon his recovery.

The Army Reform Bill met opposition. Marshals Cadorna and Diaz, Senators, opposed the Bill, cried that Italy might at any time be called to defend her frontiers, that a force of 200,000 men was not excessive.

The real urgency of the Opposition was that the proposed reduction of the Army would make it a smaller body than the National Militia, which is a Fascist organization in everything but name. To soldiers and statesmen of the old school and to the enemies of Fascism, which number not a few in the Senate, the mere thought of reform in the Army was intolerable.

The man most responsible for the Reform Bill was General di Giorgio,

Foreign News—[Continued]

Minister of War, hitherto regarded as one of Mussolini's closest friends and advisers. He came to the Bill's support. The gist of his defense was this: Italy cannot afford to keep such a large army as 200,000 men; this being the case, it is better to have the Army small, well equipped than large, badly equipped.

Premier Mussolini opened with a speech—probably the best he has ever made—which drew from friends and enemies alike unstinted praise. He differed from his War Minister on a fundamental: He could see the need for a large, well equipped Army. He spoke of the probability of a new war, contrasted the armed forces of Italy with those of France, Britain, the U. S.; yet he remained adamant on the financial advisability of maintaining the Army at its present strength.

No doubt he saw the hostility of the Senate to the measure; accordingly, he suggested—since it was a case affecting the vital interests of the country and demanding careful deliberation—that discussion of the Bill be indefinitely delayed. The Senators readily agreed—a remarkable victory for the Premier, as they had seemed certain to defeat the measure.

But what was victory for the Premier was defeat for the Minister of War. Mussolini covered his own retreat to a better position, but left his rear guard, Di Giorgio, slain on the field. The virtual effect of the offer of delay was to withdraw the Reform Bill and General di Giorgio was prompt to resign. His resignation was accepted; and Premier Mussolini, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, became Minister of War *ad interim*.

...

Royal Benevolence

Giovanni Pirolì, aged 31, was down on his luck. So off he went in rags to the Royal Palace. To the guard on duty he said: "I want to see King Victor Emmanuel, for whom I fought and died."

When King Victor heard that a *mutilato** wished to see him he granted the audience at once. In the Royal presence, Pirolì's legs declined to support him and the King, sensing his predicament, invited the maimed soldier to sit beside him.

"What can I do for you?" asked the King, after he had listened to a long story of the soldier's misfortunes.

Pirolì thought, at length replied that

*A wounded veteran—not to be confused with "mutilato."



KING VICTOR

"What can I do for you?"

his great ambition was to own his own cottage—but that would cost 10,000 lire.

The King ordered 20,000 lire* to be given to the man, pressed 500 lire into his hand as he said good-bye, with the words: "Buy food with this."

LATIN AMERICA

League of the Americas

A League of the Americas (not unlike the League of Nations), the outlawing of wars of conquest, enforcement of peaceful solutions of all disputes, a "Pan-American Court of Justice," extension of the Monroe Doctrine, freedom of transit, regulation of immigration, rules for treaty-making—such were the proposals made, last week, to Pan-America in 30 conventions for the codification of American international law.

They were drafted by a committee of the American Institute of International Law.

They were published by the Pan-American Union at Washington.

They were sent to all governments concerned.

They will be acted on by the International Commission of Jurists, meeting at Rio de Janeiro, a few months hence.

...

Peruvian Memorial

The mumblings from South America became distinct, last week, when a Peruvian memorial on the Tacna-Arica

*By its purchasing power in Italy, about equivalent to a \$1,000 gift in the U. S.

dispute between Chile and Peru (TIME, Mar. 16 et seq.) was received by the U. S. State Department and forwarded to President Coolidge.

Peru, long incensed by the treatment of her citizens in Tacna and Arica, suggested threefold amendments of the terms of the U. S. President's arbitral award as follows:

1) That the Chilean Army be replaced by U. S. troops during the holding of the plebiscite in the two provinces, or that a police force recruited from the indigenous population be substituted.

2) That Peruvians expelled from the provinces by Chile and who were resident there for five years or more be permitted to vote in the plebiscite which is to decide whether the provinces are to remain Chilean or to revert to Peru.

3) That Peruvians found guilty by Chileans of criminal offenses (allegedly "trumped up") be retried; and that all found not guilty be allowed to vote.

President Coolidge promptly made known his views in regard to these points:

1) That he personally, not the U. S. Government, was responsible for the award—therefore there was no question of employing U. S. troops.

2) That the Plebiscitary Commission (headed by General Pershing) not the arbitrator (Mr. Coolidge) was authorized and empowered to deal with such complaints.

PALESTINE

(British Mandate)

In the Promised Land

Balfour. On Nov. 2, 1917, Mr. Arthur James Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, issued a declaration on behalf of his Government: "His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people . . . it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine. . . ."

Last week, nearly seven and a half years later, the veteran Earl of Balfour (Arthur James Balfour ennobled) set forth from the land of his ancestors for the Holy Land. Some days later, he arrived at Alexandria, Egypt's greatest seaport. Thence went he to Cairo, the capital, where he entered a special railway car provided by the Palestine Government and was whisked off across the Suez Canal to Palestine,

Foreign News—[Continued]

land of two religions: Judaism, Christianity.*

Lord Balfour went to Jerusalem, direct to Government House on the Mount of Olives. On a spur of the Mount of Olives, known as Mt. Scopus, stands the Hebrew University which he had come to open—which all Zionist Jewry considers of the utmost importance in the growth of what may be called modern Israel. He arrived several days before the opening ceremony, was met enthusiastically by the Jewish communities and by the Arabs with a parade of mourning and the silence of grief, a protest against the Balfour Declaration.

He visited Jaffa (the Joppa of Biblical note), motored to its suburb Tel-Aviv, a purely Jewish town where, it is said, everybody lives by doing some one's else washing. He also went to Richon L'Zion, one of the oldest modern settlements of Jews, to Dilel and other more recent Jewish settlements. Everywhere the veteran Earl was received in manifest goodwill. Arabs vowed he must be a Jew to receive such welcomes and to delight in receiving them.

The Ceremony. The great day came. The University of Mount Scopus (consisting at present of a remodeled house, a copper-domed wing, an unfinished amphitheatre) was crowded by 8,000 clamoring spectators. The ancient city of Jerusalem was as festive as it could be without Arab coöperation. Jewish hawkers sold "Balfour biscuits," "Balfour keftas" (rissoles), "Balfour chocolate," which was not strange in a land which has a model village named Balfouria.

The inauguration exercises took place in the amphitheatre to which the Earl and Sir Herbert Samuel, British High Commissioner, drove from Government House. The central tribune contained many notables. Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, High Commissioner for Egypt, was there. He had been specially invited, as it was he who led the "ninth" or last crusade that delivered the Holy Land from its centuries-old Turkish domination. Others were: Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization; Grand Rabbis Dr. Hertz of Britain, Dr. Levy of France, Dr. Ashkenazi sect, Dr. Jacob Mead, head of the Sephardic sect. Behind, were professors of the University; to one side, were the consular rep-

resentatives of foreign countries.

The proceedings were begun by Grand Rabbi Abraham Kuk, who pronounced a prayer. Dr. Weizmann declared the University open. Sir Herbert Samuel conveyed the good wishes of the British Government. Then, Lord Balfour arose and, as he did so, some 16,000 feet kept time to some 16,000 gesticulating arms waved by their cheering owners. Minutes passed before the distinguished speaker could speak. The ovation was such that the walls of the amphitheatre and the crowded boughs of near-by trees were endangered. At length—silence.

Lord Balfour spoke in his best Eton and Cambridge manner, dwelt upon the significance of the event in which all were participating and which had brought people from all the earth's cubby-holes. He touched briefly on the history of the surrounding sights and asseverated: "A new epoch has begun within the Palestine which came to an end so many hundred years ago." There followed some remarks on the idea of a Western University run on Western methods in an Eastern country and upon the beauty but questionable utility of the Hebrew language with which the Earl professed himself unacquainted. The speech ended on a Balfourian note: a graceful, tactful, courageous plea for Arab goodwill and coöperation, recalling that, in the 10th Century, the Arab and the Jew had worked in harmony for "the illumination of Europe"—a reference to the Moorish invasions of Spain.

A few days later, Lord Balfour left Jerusalem for a tour of the Esdras colonies to the north. Of the Arabs, who had stood quietly aloof during the whole visit, many regretted their stand, for they said they held the Earl in high regard and would have liked to extend their traditional courtesies. But, they pointed out, the only pacific means at their disposal for giving vent to their disapproval of British policy was to follow the course adopted in the hope of awakening sympathy for their cause.

History. The history of the Jewish peoples is to be found largely in the Old Testament; the following is a bare outline:

About 2,000 B.C., Abraham ("father of multitudes") was the Patriarch of the Hebrews ("those from the other side")—they came from Ur in Babylonia). Abraham had two sons: Ishmael by Hagar (ancestor of the Ismaelites or Arabians), Isaac by Sarah ("princess"). Isaac married Rebekah and they begat Jacob called Israel, the ancestor of the Jews. His

male progeny became the heads of the twelve tribes of Israel.

Several hundred years later, Israel became a Theocracy and, later still, a kingdom under Saul of the Benjamin Tribe, anointed by Samuel "the last Judge in Israel." Other kings were David and Solomon, after whom the Kingdom was divided: Kingdom of Israel; Kingdom of Judah, which was at one time captured by Nebuchadnezzar who destroyed Jerusalem and carried the Jews into Babylonian captivity. The Kingdom of Israel was destroyed by Sargon, King of Assyria, in 772 B.C. The Kingdom of Judah came to an end when Titus destroyed Jerusalem in A.D. 70. Some 60 years later, the Emperor Hadrian put down a Jewish uprising, forbade the Jews to enter Jerusalem, ordered the great Dispensal which scattered the Jews throughout creation.

Palestine subsequently came under the Byzantine Emperors, was lost once to Persia (c. 611) but regained before Islam, under Calif Omar, ploughed the country under in 637. Then came the period of the Crusades and the Frankish Kingdoms (1099-1291), followed by the rule of the Egyptian Mamelukes (1291 to 1516). This uneventful period was punctuated by a fleeting visit from Tamerlane in 1400. In 1516, Palestine was conquered by the Turks, from whom little more than 400 years later the country was delivered by General Allenby. And now, after nearly 2,000 years of exile and persecution, the Jews (who have supplied the world *inter alia* with Spinoza, Disraeli, Lord Reading, Albert Einstein, the Rothschilds) are free to go back to the Land which Jehovah promised them.

Significance. British policy* as continued in the Balfour Declaration has been called one of "reconciling seemingly irreconcilable peoples and parties." The Arabs, Semitic people descended from Ishmael, have a historic, ethnological, ethnographical claim, not only to Palestine, but to all Arabia. The claim is not disputed but another claim, that of the Jews, is made co-equal in Palestine. The Zionist Jews* began slowly but are continuing steadily. More and more

*Since Palestine is mandated by the League of Nations, British policy there is tacitly a League policy.

In general, Zionism is a political movement to reconstitute Palestine with Jews. It achieved its greatest significance—before the Balfour Declaration—under the brilliant leadership of Dr. Theodor Herzl (1860-1904), a Hungarian Jew. Dr. Herzl negotiated fruitlessly with the Porte (Turkey) for a Palestine charter. He tried Britain, was offered sites on the Sinai Peninsula and in the East African Protectorate; but both these offers were rejected through the strong opposition of the ultra-nationalist Zionists who naturally coveted Palestine.

*The home of the Jews as the land promised by Jehovah to the children of Israel; home of the Christians as the scene of the birth, life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

money is pouring in from scattered Jewry to Modern Israel. The Jews are showing an energy which contrasts sharply with Arab apathy. Everywhere small communities are developing the land. Great arid tracts are being turned into fertile farms, while the Arabs, comparatively poor, do little but protest. Land is sold over the Arab fellahs' (peasants) heads by their rich brethren. Willingly they part with dry belts and swamps only to see them fertilized by irrigation and drainage. All Arabdom sees its native land being snatched from it. As between the Arabs and the Jews, since coöperation seems hopeless, there is no hope of reconciliation. That is why last week's ceremonies at Jerusalem loomed large from different angles in Arab and Jewish eyes.

NEW BOOKS

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

New Genre

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS—G. W. Morris and L. S. Wood—Oxford University Press (\$1.50). An ideal, if limited, text book on the rise of the British Empire with a chapter on the U. S. Obviously a "young people's" book; but, because it is simple, direct, treats of principles rather than facts, it is of unusual interest and a new and better genre of history.

Gossip

THINGS I SHOULD'N'T TELL—Anonymous—Lippincott (\$4.50). Considerably more amusing than *Uncensored Recollections* (TIME, Sept. 1), the "author's" previous book, and written with less bad taste. Not important, but incurably intriguing, piquant and therefore interesting, like all gossipous books about the famed and the near-famed.

Modern Japan

JAPAN FROM WITHIN—J. Ingram Bryan—Stokes (\$4.50). In a cold, factual, scholastic way, Dr. Bryan has given an admirable summary of the present conditions of Japan; and, by including historical background, he has clearly presented the remarkable progress made by that country. In a word, he makes the reader understand Japan but not the Japanese.

THE MILITARY SIDE OF JAPANESE LIFE—Captain M. D. Kennedy—Houghton, Mifflin (\$5.00). A badly written, yet illuminating book of doubtful military value. Its appreciation of the Japanese people, especially the military Japanese, makes it a veritable human document.

MUSIC

De Reszké

Where the Riviera rises over the blue Mediterranean, Death stole into one of the white villas which shine on the shore of the bay at Nice. He laid his cold hand upon the heart of an old man, wearied by 75 years of life; and, faint from the assaults of influenza, the heart ceased beating.

When the 19th Century had run but half its course, Jan Meczislaw, son of a Polish aristocrat, was born in Warsaw. A few years later, a boy soprano sang in the Cathedral choir. A few years more, and a baritone made his debut in opera. He had considerable success but his teacher, Shriglia, kept insisting that his voice was properly tenor. De Reszké—it was he—left the stage, cultivated his upper register for a year, returned as a tenor. He became the idol of Paris. Massenet wrote *Le Cid* especially for him.

On Dec. 14, 1891, hundreds of shiny broughams drove up to the doors of the Metropolitan Opera House; hundreds of standees waited in line on Broadway through the afternoon and into the bleak, bitter evening. On that night, he made his Manhattan debut, singing Romeo to the Juliet of tender Emma Eames. That winter, and for every winter thereafter until 1899, Jean de Reszké and his brother, Édouard, sang at the Metropolitan. Lillian Nordica sang then, Nellie Melba, Lilli Lehmann, Jean Lassalle, Pol Plançon. De Reszké did not wait to see a rival; at the height of his success, with voice unimpaired, he retired from the stage. In 1905, he started a singing school, made the name of teacher almost as famous as that of singer.

Last week, conductors, opera-directors, vied with one another to find the definitive epitaph.

Said Director Giulio Gatti-Casazza: "A supreme artist with a true personality."

Said Tenor John McCormack: "Lohengrin has mounted his swan-drawn chariot. . . . Romeo lies dead. Tristan's loving heart is stilled. Siegfried lies upon the bier."

Glee

In Manhattan, 856 manly U. S. voices roared a buccaneer lay,* a hunting song,† a hymn in medieval Latin** and sundry other ditties. Those who sang, members of the Associated Glee

*Captain Stratton's Fancy, by Deems Taylor.

†From DeKoven's Robin Hood.

**Adante Fiddle.

Clubs of America, had come together in the Metropolitan Opera House, to give a concert that should be the transcendent epitome of all the meek, orderly pipings of glee-clubs here and there. Reinald Werrenrath, famed concert-baritone, sang a solo. Conductor Walter Damrosch delivered a graciously paternal address. Half the U. S. listened on the radio.

ART

Three Painters

Three painters, each of whom has made a precise, individual contribution to the U. S. Art of this day, exhibited, last week, in Manhattan. The public viewed with respect the works of Painters Daniel Garber, Nichola Fechin, and A. H. Garson.

Daniel Garber is essentially a painter of countryside—gentle and spacious landscapes touched with the glamor of an April reticence, the regretful mists of fading summer, old houses, lanes, bridges, windless leaves enchanting a forest avenue. He paints on a toned canvas with a short stroke, a small brush. Shining spots of canvas show through the paint. Notable is his portrait of a girl in blue mending her underwear out-of-doors in the ripple and shadow of sunlight and uneasy willow branches. Yet for all this iridescent preciosity, there is solidity of grouping, vigorous draughtsmanship, broad effects of mass.

Nicola Fechin has painted various things, among them two fried eggs. Yellow as Tuscan florins, complacent, succulent, they swim in the glory that is grease; worshippers, gazing upon them in the Grand Central Galleries, thought of the famed eggs of history—of Humpty-Dumpty, of the egg of Columbus, even of the fabulous, the cosmic, Egg. For this is the magic of Artist Fechin. He is a superb technician. His command of brushing, of absolute color, is mastery. He deceives the eye, sometimes for a minute at a time, into mistaking for a great painting a work which is in reality "no more creative than a virtuoso's playing of a Chopin minuet."

A. H. Garson lives in Pittsburgh; he paints his city. Painter Garson has listened to many factory whistles; he has seen, morning after morning, night after night, the black smoke from a thousand chimneys besmoke the sky. The grim force that animates this activity of whistles, furnaces, chimneys, smoke awes and angers him; its meaning, if it has any, eludes, and he gropes for it or blazing, sultry canvases.

BOOKS

Life*

Painting the Veil, Mr. Maugham Does Not Gild the Lily

The Story. In Hong-kong, one afternoon, a door-knob turned. The door did not open. But the turning of the knob alarmed two people who were getting dressed in the shelter of the door to which the knob was affixed. Could it have been Walter? Kitty did not think so. Her companion, an athletic adulterer of 40, left her. Kitty sat down to wait for Bacteriologist Walter Fane who, at this point, had been a cuckold for about a year.

It had been Fane, after all, who turned the knob. Kitty asked him to divorce her. She would marry Charlie Townsend, she said, who loved her and would be the next Colonial Governor. At this Fane laughed unpleasantly. He made an offer: if she would bring him written assurance from Townsend that he would marry her, written assurance from Mrs. Townsend that she would divorce Charles, he would do as she asked. Otherwise he would require her to accompany him to Mei-tan-fu, a cholera-stricken town of which he was taking charge.

Townsend told Kitty that he loved her with all his soul; but, after all, there were other things to consider. . . . A plague town, of course, was dangerous but not necessarily fatal if one took precautions; he advised no unboiled water, no lettuce. She returned to her husband, delighted to be going to Mei-tan-fu, where people were dying.

In the death-struck town, Fane went about his work, spoke little to his wife. She decided that he had brought her there to die. She showed her scornful acquiescence to this design by helping herself one evening to salad. He followed suit. Every night after that they sat facing each other, munched the lethal lettuce.

The inscrutable, saturnine heroism of her husband began to move her, if not to love, at least to admiration. He took cholera. She knelt beside his contorted body, begging forgiveness. His lips opened. She bent to hear his last words. "The dog it was that died," he said in a blackening whisper.

She went back to Hong-kong, con-

fronted Townsend, told him, one afternoon, what an ass she thought he was. He responded by kissing her. Her bones turned to water. "It's no



AUTHOR MAUGHAM

His climax came in Mei-tan-fu

use," she thought afterwards, "I am a slut."

The Significance. Readers who prefer literary works which do not require, for assimilation, anything more than spectacles, will perceive after reading the first sentence ("She gave a startled cry") that this is their kind of book. It is true that Mr. Maugham's material has served many a dingy charlatan; true also that his style is undistinguished. But he has a rare grace: humility. He wants to tell a good story, but he does not distort the pattern that life imposes upon even the most shoddy events. He writes sensationism with an air of having his manner dictated absolutely by his material. His story is as compact as a surgical dressing.

The Author. W. Somerset Maugham took a medical degree at Heidelberg, practiced for a while in the slums of London. Now 50, black-eyed, broad-framed, diffident, he is a restless traveler. His most famed novel, *Of Human Bondage*, a best seller ten years ago, has had a steady sale ever since. *Miss Thompson*, a short story of his, was made into a play—*Rain*—with startling results. His

dramas, however, are pot-boilers. His other novels, short-story collections: *The Moon and Sixpence*, *The Trembling of a Leaf*, *The Hero*, Mrs. Craddock, *Liza of Lambeth*, *On a Chinese Screen*.

...

Tobacconalia

SMOKE RINGS AND ROUNDELAYS—Selected by Wilfred Partington—*Dodd, Mead* (\$2.50). Some hold that Old King Cole's wide reputation as a *bon vivant* rests largely upon the gusto with which, in enumerating his post-prandial wants, he demanded, first of all, his pipe. The bowl, the fiddlers three were afterthoughts. Such persons belong to the Old Jimmy-Pipe Club, a somewhat fatuous association fostered chiefly by columnists, mass advertisers and female novelists desirous of articulating Big He-Men; for, since Cole's day, tobacco has sunk to a low place in literature. The cigar usually proceeds from the stained teeth and loose lips of Mammon. The cigaret has become a stock ingredient of feminism and neurasthenia.

But there have been days when tobacconalia really lent a fragrance to letters. Write Charles Lamb:

*For thy sake, Tobacco, I
Would do anything but die. . .*

- Poet Henry once began: "If I were king, my pipe should be premier." "Hail, social tube," sang Dr. Syntax. Moreover, there is an ode, well-deserving of immortality, by one Francis Heyland: *On An Old Maid That Chewed Tobacco*.

These and other pungent crumbs are now swept together by Mr. Partington, sifted and spiced with historical notes, moistened with fat slices from Barrie's *My Lady Nicotine* and convivially offered to the fuming public.

...

Man Pays

O'MALLEY OF SHANGANAGH—Donn Byrne—*Century* (\$1.25). It was a rare, lovely lady that de Bourke O'Malley saw in her white religious robes in the convent garden. She saw a fine young sun-burned soldier, and his speech was gentle. So she gave over being Sister Ursula and became Joan O'Malley, religious no longer, though she had given herself in marriage to her Lord Christ Jesus.

She and de Bourke traveled and were happy. She would go back to Ireland, she said, to bear his son. But the son never came. She wasted, thinking herself cursed and taken in adultery by this earthly marriage. When they did go back to Shanganagh, the old place lost its sweet peace, the ivies fell, the servants left. O'Malley took brandy. Gossip told him she had resumed her

*THE PAINTED VEIL—W. Somerset Maugham—Doran (\$2.00).

white, gone back. He foreswore his name and foreswore that gallant Irish fable: "The woman pays."

Such an artless man is Mr. Byrne, he can tell you a simple story in no time. Later, as you think back, the setting deepens, the figures grow, you do not forget them.

Marc Connelly

He is the Fantastic Half of Kaufman and Connelly

Beggar on Horseback recently returned for a short run in Manhattan after a remarkably successful road tour. In my opinion, it is the most important work of George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly. It is filled with Mr. Connelly's curious fantasy and delicate humor—the same that promises to be in evidence when his new play opens in the autumn, that was notably apparent in the small sketch he recently wrote and acted in for *The Dutch Treat Club Show*, annual performance of that journalists' and artists' society.

Connelly was born in McKeesport, Pa., educated at a private school and never went to college. Instead, he did various jobs for a newspaper and, finally, drifted into the play-writing business via *Dulcy*. He is short, alert, slightly bald, young, with a funny, short laugh that punctuates almost all his remarks. He is a parlor entertainer of great order and his acting has something of the pantomimic grace and comic pathos of Charlie Chaplin. His gift for making the witty remark might have been his undoing, for it is a rare one and makes for popularity; yet Connelly has kept, as has Don Marquis, the really fine quality of his imagination unswayed. An idea of beauty is quite as important to him as one of comedy. He is not afraid to let himself indulge in fantasy, vastly important to the U. S. at a time when so many of the younger men are turning to the noisome side of life.

That James Stephens and Michael Arlen found Connelly a friend is an excellent commentary on the quality of his mind. Both Mr. Stephens and Mr. Arlen have a respect for chivalry and a love for fantasy that separates them from most present-day writers. I suspect that if Marc Connelly ever finds time to sit down and write prose fiction, he will find himself doing something of real importance. A little Irish blood goes a long way toward making a poet and I suppose there is Irish in Mr. Connelly (and in Mr. Marquis). If you are interested in the graceful, the light, the quixotic and the truly humorous, watch Marc Connelly. *Beggar on Horseback* is a vivid contrast with the other expressionistic play on the boards, *Processional*, is far superior in the quality and clarity of its imagery.

J. F.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Grass. A little group of camera-armed explorers went into exile to get this picture. After extraordinary adventures and tribulations, they returned with their story—one of the most extraordinary that has been told on the screen—in celluloid strips.

The remarkable feature of it is that there is no story at all. It is a colossal travel picture from lands where travelers never go. In the heart of the continent of Asia there are millions and millions of miles inhabited only by semi-civilized nomads. The search of these nomads for their own food, for their cattle's fodder is the plot of this peculiar picture. There are no actors, just tribes and herds, mountains.

Man and Maid. Elinor Glyn has had millions of readers. Her stories should do for the same millions of see-ers. This one is Lew Cody playing a British Army officer who marries his nurse.

The Charmer. Pola Negri almost always works an entertaining miracle of some sort. Whether it is her personality or the shrewd selection of directors and material is difficult to say. Sidney Olcott took an old novel, put her back in the pages as a dancing girl in a European inn. A theatre man, a millionaire and his chauffeur become interested in her. She comes to New York, dances herself into prominence, marries the chauffeur.

I Want My Man. Doris Kenyon is one of the few picture actresses of whom too faint is the chanted praise. They are all pretty. Miss Kenyon acts; possibly that is why she goes unrecognized in Hollywood. In this one, she acts a nurse who marries a blind soldier. His eyes open seven years later and a former sweetheart complicates conditions. Milton Sills is the soldier.

A Kiss in the Dark. They bought *Aren't We All?* (Cyril Maude's recent success), threw it all away and wrote a completely new scenario on the general theme. This theme discusses the proprieties of kissing the husbands and wives of others. Adolphe Menjou makes it moderately entertaining.

The Heart of a Siren. Of all the particularly prominent motion-picture actresses, Barbara La Marr probably

least deserves her distinction. Possibly she did once; a good many feet of film have gone through the camera since then. Here she is a siren of European capitals who marches about in white satin with a tall wand. Men kill themselves. She tries to kill herself. The maid shifted the poison, making it a "happy" ending.

MEDICINE

"X-Ray Filter"

In return for the slight cancer relief they have effected, for the innumerable swallowed forks, wandering needles, fractured bones, molar cavities they have located, Röntgen or X-rays have leaved heavy toll on the flesh of Science.

Last week, the press carried accounts of Dr. Frederick H. Baetjer, Professor of Röntgenology at Johns Hopkins University, who has undergone 52 digital amputations in 16 years as the result of continuous work with X-rays. Burns from malignant constituents of the rays induce a disintegration of the tissues called radiodermatitis. Dr. Baetjer's sacrifices to his work now total eight fingers.

Also, last week, the French Academy of Sciences—and the scientific world in general—was advised by one of its members, M. Daniel Berthelot, that two friends of his, Messieurs J. Risler and P. Mondain, had a preventative and a cure for radiodermatitis. Noting that the long-waved infra-red heat rays are antagonistic to shorter-waved constituents of the X-ray, such as the potent ultra-violet,* Risler and Mondain had contrived a "ray filter" of plastic material, penetrable only by the infra-red and yellow rays. The long-waved rays thus filtered out were then applied to living tissues that had been exposed to the destructive influence of a complete X-ray. The tissue showed no ill effects. Cases of radiodermatitis, next treated, were declared "completely cured" after three or four applications.

The significance of the discovery (if valid) is that it will open a new field for cancer-cure experiments, using the X-ray purged of its injurious radiations.

*Of the many types of vibrations in the ether about them, the unaided human senses can perceive only a small portion. The spectrum of visible light runs from deep violet, with a wave length of 16 millionths of an inch, down to deep red, with waves 28 millionths of an inch long. On the "ultra" side of this spectrum, occur the ultra-violet rays with waves 1 millionth of an inch; then a range of little-known shorter vibrations; then the famed X-rays; then, shortest of all known rays, the gamma rays given off by radium. On the infra or long wave side of visible light come infrared, then longer heat waves (16 millionths to 12 thousandths of an inch), then Hertzian or radio waves, measuring from a few metres to several miles in length. The longest waves in the spectrum are the slow pulsations of the alternating current, often several thousand miles in length.

Sound waves, to which the ear is sensitive, do not belong in the spectrum of ether vibrations. They are disturbances among the particles of the air. In a vacuum, there can be no sound.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Ostriches. A play by Edward Williams about a daughter who falls in love with her mother's amorous attaché might possibly be of decided interest. *Ostriches* is never decided and seldom of interest. It ends on a dead note with which the girl gives up her man and gives in to her mother.

There was a good deal of excitement over the reappearance of Amelia Bingham after an extended absence from our footlights. Her part was "fatted" for her special type of playing and well done. Janet Beecher was occupied in her normal manner with the part of the mother while Katherine Alexander took the general honors as the daughter. Miss Alexander is a tall, handsome miss who has made her most enviable impressions as the various daughters who are this recalcitrant younger generation.

Alexander Woolcott—"A magnificent performance by the best troupe imaginable would not make *Ostriches* a play worth going to see."

Stark Young—"One of those familiar slices of French life, in this case spread with American butter."

Bringing Up Father. For ten years, various travesties and musical digressions on the family of Mr. George McManus' comic strip have been tramping through the one-night stands. One of them has suddenly, and quite unaccountably, turned up in a Broadway theatre. Loud was the cynics' laughter. Manhattan will not endure for many nights a one-night-stand company dressed up in 42nd Street clothing. Both as to wit, music and performance the offering was generously condemned as the season's dead low.

Variety—"At \$2.75 . . . petty larceny."

Love for Love. There was a good deal of chop-licking on the part of the more unregenerate critics when this ancient bit of brittle Congreve chatter was released on the stage of the Greenwich Village Theatre. It proved to be one of the most unrestrained of the so-called immoral contributions to the season. Heywood Brown, in particular, was pleased by the display. He argued that a dirty play was perfectly admissible provided it was funny enough. Almost everyone agreed that it was funny enough.

William Congreve lived in the merry days of Charles II, when the artistic world of London had just emerged from the frowning reticence of the Cromwell era and was bent

upon enjoyment. It enjoyed itself, much as it still does, with inquiries into forbidden things. Congreve was at once the most facile and the most witty of the inquirers. His plays are frankly fragile conversations, bent



MISS FREEMAN
Critics licked their chops

chiefly upon satire of love, as it was then conveniently called.

The Provincetown Playhouse group, which have several times more than justified their first season fanfare of intelligent plays produced for the intelligent, gave the piece a satisfactory display. Most of their usual players (Helen Freeman, Edgar Stehl, Walter Abel, E. J. Ballantine, Perry Ivins) were in the cast and accounted for themselves with even competence. Adrienne Morrison, a visitor, added a brilliant touch. It was the consensus of opinion that the piece was just well enough played to make you pine to see it with an all-star company.

Alexander Woolcott—"Bold, bright, bawdy comedy."

Stark Young—"The lustre of it, the health and devilry . . . wit that runs and pours like wine."

The Dunce Boy. There was much anticipatory comment about this latest play by Lula Vollmer. She was the author of the glowing *Sun-Up* and the successful, if not so glowing *Shame Woman*. The locale of her plays is the Southern mountains, her people the mountaineers. Their dialect is liquid, their passions primitive. She came from that country to Manhattan, got a job selling tickets for the Theatre Guild. Then *Sun-Up*. Quite contrary to the custom, it must be said that Miss Vollmer broke

badly with *The Dunce Boy*.

It is a curious and tiresome ramble among the tangled mental paths of idiocy. Such wanderings must be comic or terrible. *The Dunce Boy* was, unfortunately, both.

The Best Plays

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

Drama

WHAT PRICE GLORY?—The tumble of guns and the snatches of laughter that made war a stern but not so unhappy hell on the Western Front.

THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED—Pauline Lord gives the best performance in town as the waitress who married by mail and betrayed her master on the wedding night.

THE WILD DUCK—Mr. Ibsen receives what he deserves—a good performance.

WHITE CARGO—White men and black woman drift irresistibly together under the poisonous influence of desert loneliness.

OLD ENGLISH—George Arliss magnificently aged in a secondary play by Galsworthy about an old three-bottle English gentleman.

PROFESSIONAL—Murder and rape out of focus—expressionism by the Theatre Guild.

DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS—Eugene O'Neill's play which, by reason of its art, has defied censorship of its bitter picture of New England infidelity.

THE DOVE—Holbrook Blinn and Judith Anderson in one of David Belasco's accurate pictures of dance-hall life across the Mexican border.

Comedy

THE GUARDSMAN—Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontaine and the Theatre Guild cast cooperate to make a slender Molnar comedy of off-stage actor life a distinguished entertainment.

THE FALL GUY—How he couldn't help being a bootlegger, most amusingly discussed by Ernest Truex.

IS ZAT SO?—Flippant and forcibly entertaining farce about two prize fighters who stumbled into a Fifth Avenue mansion.

THE FIREBRAND—Benvenuto Cellini and his surroundings stripped of their brocaded mystery in a satirically modern bed-room comedy.

THE SHOW-OFF—A penetrating and diverting portrait of the irrepressible individual who talks his head off.

PROS—Young people, rural life and nothing that will displease rigid moralists.

Musical

Among the song and dance displays, the following are generally conceded preeminence: *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Magic Box*, *Rose-Marie*, *Lady, Be Good*; *The Student Prince*.



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RELIGION

Ugly Churches

Joseph F. Berry of Philadelphia is presiding Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Last week, the *Methodist Advocate* published an article signed by him wherein he proposed the appointment of boards of censors to pass on church architecture. Wrote he:

"The new buildings as a whole are worse than the older ones. The Middle West, the Far West and the South are dotted with churches that are simply atrocious that have gone up in recent years. I have been a careful observer of church architecture for a good many years. During that time, I have dedicated more than 300 Methodist churches, besides several of other denominations, and my observations do not rest upon a mere theoretical basis.

"Everything has been sacrificed to obtain the maximum of seating capacity at the minimum of cost. The architectural misfits are by no means confined to the West and South. We have them in the East."

Courts

Probably not since Henry VIII tried in vain to get an annulment of his marriage with Catherine of Aragon has a matrimonial case been so long in the courts of the Roman Catholic Church as that on which nine Cardinals have just handed down a final decision.

The male in this case is the son of one of France's most historic houses—Le Comte Boni de Castellane. The female is the daughter of a U. S. stock-jobber, the late Jay Gould—the present Anna, Marquise de Talleyrand Perigord, Duchesse de Sagan.

On Mar. 14, 1895, Anna became La Comtesse de Castellane by a marriage solemnized in Manhattan by the late Archbishop Corrigan. After three children were born, La Comtesse obtained a civil divorce from Le Comte on grounds of infidelity. In 1908, she married Le Marquis de Talleyrand Perigord, Duc de Sagan.

Thereupon, Le Comte asked the Vatican to annul the marriage, apparently that he might be free to marry again, within the Church.

Trial I. The Roman Rota* upheld the marriage in 1911. Le Comte appealed.

Trial II. Anna refused to be represented at this trial. The marriage was declared void. Anna appealed.

Trial III. The marriage was declared valid. Le Comte appealed

* The ecclesiastical court of appeal for both civil and criminal cases.



© Paul Thompson
COUNT BONI
"Not since Henry VIII . . ."

from the Rota to Pope Benedict XV.

Trial IV. The case was laid before a Commission of the Apostolic Signatura—the supreme tribunal of the Church. Six cardinals composed the commission. They held the marriage valid. Le Comte appealed to Pope Pius XI.

Trial V. The Commission declared the marriage invalid. Anna appealed to the Pope who, to settle it once and forever, assigned three extra cardinals to the commission.

Trial VI was before Cardinals De Lai (Italian), Pompili (Italian), Van Rossum (Dutch), Sbaretti (Italian), Silj (Italian), Bisleti (Italian), Sincero (Italian), Lega (Italian), Mori (Italian). The marriage was held valid. Formal proclamation will soon be issued.

Mr. Pérez

Lent began with the birth of a new Holy Apostolic Catholic Church—in Mexico. Lent came to a close with the apparent demise of a Holy Apostolic Catholic Church—in Mexico.

Its short-lived troubles produced a bit of a hero, Joaquín Pérez, styled "Patriarch."

Historians might trace the beginnings of the Pérez episode deep through a

trail of many years. Necessarily or, necessarily, there has always been the conflict between Mexico, the devout daughter of Rome, and Mexico, the touchily independent Nation. There have been tiffs between Vatican and Government Palace.

But this particular episode dates from the triumphant election of Calles as President—itsself a symbol of two ideals: Socialism, Nationalism. Here, thought Joaquín Pérez, an ex-Roman Catholic priest, was the opportunity for a new church, a nationalistic church, but nonetheless an apostolic church. With the aid of the "Knights of Guadalupe" and apparently with the approval of some of President Calles' cabinet ministers, Joaquín Pérez founded the Holy Apostolic Catholic Church of Mexico. He fixed his eyes on a church edifice in Mexico City, *La Soledad*. With the permission of the Government,* according to some reports—without, according to others—the Knights forcibly entered this church, forcibly ejected the Roman Catholic pastor, Father Silva, proclaimed Joaquín Patriarch.

The first Sunday in Lent, mass was celebrated before great crowds. At the church steps, Patriarch Joaquín shook thousands of Mexicans by the hand, gave the needy alms, told all to "go home and tell your friends you now belong to the Holy Apostolic Catholic Church of Mexico." Some did. There was fighting for churches in Chilpancingo, Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Morelia, Tabasco. In some places, Government troops defended the Roman Catholics in the possession of their churches; in others, good Catholic (Roman) laymen came stoutly to the defense.

At *La Soledad*, the crisis became acute. The nationalist Mexican Church was not proving an overnight success. President Calles observed all, entered upon the scene, padlocked *La Soledad*. As Lent ended, Patriarch Joaquín had no church.

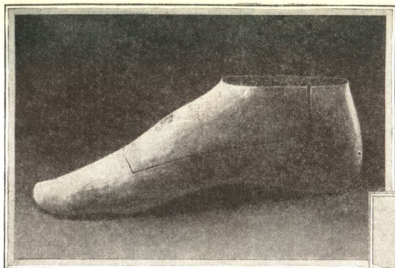
Apparently Mr. Pérez is the hero of one lost battle: he may possibly be an ecclesiastical general at Valley Forge.

Record

A congregation in Penn Yan, N. Y., undertook to read aloud the entire Bible in one day, by a relay team of 200 fast-speakers. The head man commenced: "In the beginning God created," etc., at 3 a. m. The tail man finished "... be with you all. Amen," at 8 p. m.

The Bible contains 774,692 words. Between 3 a. m. and 8 p. m. are 1,020 minutes. Therefore, the readers averaged 759 words a minute. A fluent public speaker does well to get out 150 words a minute.

* In Mexico, all churches are the property of the Government, which grants use of them to religious organizations during good behavior.



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This mould will reveal scientifically every characteristic of your foot. It will make possible a degree of shoe-comfort you have never known before. It will tell whether you are wearing the right type of shoe for your particular type of foot.

All normal feet are not shaped alike. There are actually three distinct types. This important discovery was made in a world-wide investigation conducted by the American Posture League, a nationally known organization composed of orthopedic surgeons, physical directors and physicians.

These three types of normal feet are: outflare, straight and inflare. Note the diagram below. Obviously, a pair of shoes which fit the inflare type, for example, cannot fit the outflare type. Your shoes must be designed for your particular type of foot. Yet ordinary shoes are made in only one standard shape. Tru-pe-dic Shoes are the only shoes made in all three types, and are endorsed by the American Posture League.

Let the Tru-pe-dic Foot-Mould Outfit tell you which type of foot you have. The coupon will bring it to you without obligation. You are only asked to enclose 25 cents (currency or stamps) to help defray shipping charges.



The three types of normal feet

INFILARE
where more of the surface across the ball (A-B) is inside instead of outside the line (C-D).

STRAIGHT
where the surface across the ball (A-B) is equal on either side of the line (C-D).

OUTFLARE
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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP,
MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,
REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CON-
GRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

OF TIME, The Weekly News-Magazine, pub-
lished weekly at New York, N. Y., for April
1, 1925.
County of New York } ss.
State of New York }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the
State and county aforesaid, personally ap-
peared Henry R. Luce, who, having been duly
sworn according to law, deposes and says that
he is the Business Manager of TIME, The
Weekly News-Magazine, and that the follow-
ing is, to the best of his knowledge and belief,
a true statement of the ownership, manage-
ment (and if a day's paper the circulation),
etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date
shown in the above caption, required by the
Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section
403, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on
the reverse of this form to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the
publisher, editor, managing editor, and busi-
ness managers are:

Publishers, Time, Inc., 236 East 39th St.,
New York City.

Editors, Britton Hadden and Henry R. Luce,
236 East 39th St., New York City.

Managing Editor, Britton Hadden, 236 East
39th St., New York City.

Business Manager, Henry R. Luce, 236
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2. That the owner is: (If the publication is
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or if owned by more than one individual, the
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ration the name of the corporation and the
names and addresses of the stockholders own-
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York City; Edith Harkness, 4 East 66th St.,
New York City; Edward S. Harkness, 25
Broadway, New York City; William H. Har-
ness, 4 East 66th Street, New York City;
Louise H. Ingalls, 11818 Lake Shore Boule-
vard, Cleveland, Ohio; Robert L. Johnson, 236
East 39th St., New York City; Seymour H.
Knox, Marine Trust Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.;
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York City; John S. Martin, 236 East 39th
St., New York City; T. J. C. Martyn, 236
E. 39th St., New York City; Morehead Pat-
terson, 15 East 65th St., New York City;
Stanley Woodward, 708 N. A. Bldg., Phila-
delphia, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees,
and other security holders owning or holding
1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds,
mortgages, or other securities are: (If there
are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giv-
ing the names of the owners, stockholders, and
security holders, if any, and contain not only the
list of stockholders and security holders as they
appear upon the books of the company
but also, in cases where the stockholder or se-
curity holder appears upon the books of the
company as trustee or in any other fiduciary
relation, the name of the person or corporation
for whom such trustee is acting, is given;
also that the said two paragraphs contain
statements embracing affiant's full knowledge
and belief as to the circumstances and con-
ditions under which stockholders and security
holders who do not appear upon the books of
the company as trustees, hold stock and securi-
ties in a capacity other than that of a bona
fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to
believe that any other persons, association, or
corporation has any interest direct or indirect
in the said stock, bonds, or other securities
than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of
each issue of this publication sold or distrib-
uted, through the mails or otherwise, to paid
subscribers during the six months preceding
the date shown above is: (This information is
required from daily publications only.)

(Signed) HENRY R. LUCE,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this
19th day of March, 1925.

(Seal) Katherine Abrams,
(My commission expires March 30, 1926.)

SCIENCE

Distaff Succession

The world is used to heroes illustri-
ously sired. "A chip of the old block,"
folk say of Pitt, the son of Pitt, of
Dumas fils, of the young Adams, the
young Hammond, the young Rockefel-
ler. "Just like his father, only more



DR. CURIE fille

"Who was Cleopatra's daughter?"

so," said the ancients when Philip's
son, Alexander, became tearful with
success.

But who was Cleopatra's daughter?
What heroine did Dido mother? Joan
of Arc, Queen Bess, Florence Nightin-
gale, Jane Addams are all ineligible by
hypothesis; and it is not recorded that
Sarah Bernhardt had a daughter. But
what of Portia and other married
celebrities? The distaff side seems
never to have been illustrious twice run-
ning, possibly for the reason that most
women acquire fame by being either too
"good" or too "bad" to have a domes-
tic side.

It was distinctly unusual when a dark
slip of a girl in her mid-twenties took
before the medical faculty of the Sor-
bonne, last week, for her degree as
doctor of science. She read a thesis
alleged by those who heard it to have
been thoroughly able and predictive of
a distinguished scientific career. The
degree was swiftly conferred. Female
doctors of science are by no means
common at the Sorbonne, but this par-
ticular one had elaborated upon an im-
portant discovery made by her mother.
It was Mile. Irene Curie, of Paris, con-
tinuing the radiological research of her
mother, Mme. Curie, joint discoverer of
radium. Mile. Irene's thesis was on the
alpha rays of polonium.

Science, being beyond, or apart from,

"good" and "evil," was perhaps an
obvious realm to watch for this rare
mother-to-daughter succession. Yet Sci-
ence is nearly as exacting of one's time
and attention as is sainthood, high in-
trigue or artistic self-expression. Hear
Mlle. Curie: "Some women [scien-
tists] do not realize that they must
abandon all social obligations in favor
of Science. The duties of a family can
be accepted, but they are a heavy addi-
tional burden. As for myself, I con-
sider Science my essential interest in
life."

Crack . . . Crack

At 15, John A. Spencer of Revere,
Mass., was a mill-hand in a Maine
lumber camp. He worked with the
night shift and part of his job was to
keep the boiler simmering. The boiler
had a rounded clean-out door; and
when John heaped up a hot fire, this
door would go *Crack!* outward, convex
like a bubble. When the fire cooled
down, *Crack!* would go the boiler
door, back inward, concave like a
saucer.

John Spencer grew to years of dis-
cretion and mechanical knowledge. Re-
cently, the U. S. Patent Office issued
to him a basic patent for a new type
of quick-acting thermostatic bi-metal
device.* Last week, the Westinghouse
Electric and Manufacturing Co. obli-
gated itself to him (according to re-
port) to the extent of a million dollars
for this patent. The Spencer Ther-
mostat will now appear on a variety
of electrical apparatus, chiefly irons,
coffee-percolators, water-heaters.

Within the Spencer Thermostat,
there will be a little disc of flexible
metal. When an iron or percolator gets
too hot, *crick!* will go the disc, convex
like a bubble, and cut off the current.
When the iron cools, *crack!* concave
like a saucer, and the current will go
on again. Two metals in the disc
contract and expand with the tempera-
ture, but unequally, causing the disc to
warp, *crick . . . crack!*

El Niño

Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, of the
American Museum of Natural History,
returned lately from studying ocean
currents off the Peruvian and Ecuad-
orian coasts. Last week, he told this
story:

Until last January, there had been
no rain at the little cable port of Santa
Elena since 1919. Marshes about the
village had long been withered dry.
Cattle, unfoddered for months, were
shambling bags of bones, the sheep and
goats desperately gnawed bales of
paper ticker-tape thrown out by the
telegraph company.

It was the same for miles around:

* There have been previous devices of this
type. Most of them broke an electric cir-
cuit slowly; an arc formed, injured the con-
tact points, in time incapacitated the device.

THE SUPREME LOVE and the supreme tragedy OF POE'S LIFE

"For the moon never beams
without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee"

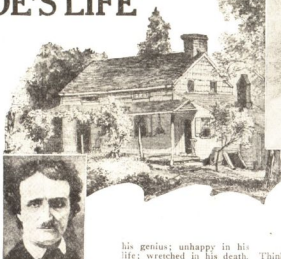
IN his hauntingly beautiful poem, "Annabel Lee," Edgar Allan Poe immortalized his love for his "child wife," the gentle, delicate creature whose devotion furnished the one bright chapter in his ill-starred life.

And even in this, the tragedy which seemed to dog his every step came to rob him of his happiness—

"... the wind came out of
the cloud by night
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee."

Poe's wife died in the little Fordham cottage, sharing to the end the bitter poverty of her genius husband. He had no money even to buy a coverlet for her, when she lay at the point of death.

Never was there a more unhappy mortal than Poe. But today the genius of this unparalleled master is appreciated as never before. He has his place in the Hall of Fame. A splendid monument in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, bears the fitting inscription: "He was great in



his genius; unhappy in his life; wretched in his death. But in his fame he is immortal."

And now a new tribute is paid to Poe in the publication of a remarkable new edition of his works—unlike any ever published before, for it includes everything he ever wrote complete in ONE superb volume!

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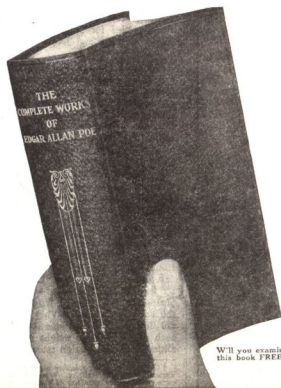


Copyright A. G. Learned

Virginia, Poe's wife, and the inspiration of "Annabel Lee," from the water color sketch by A. G. Learned. At Left, the Fordham cottage as it looked when the Poes lived there. Extreme left, portrait of Poe in his room at the University of Virginia, photo by Hulsinger. Pictures by courtesy of The Mentor.

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no rain here for 10 years, here for 34 years, here since Pizarro, here ever. The left shoulder of the South American continent is accustomed to wearing a heavy, blistering coat of sunburn. From lower Ecuador, through the length of Peru to mid-Chile, it is known as the "Dry Coast."

The cause of such Saharan aridity is the chilly Humboldt Current, flowing up from the South Pacific. The Humboldt gives off moisture, of course, but onshore winds from it, striking the warm land, rise and expand, dropping none of their burden as rain.

Farther out at sea, however, there flows a warm current from the north, called *El Niño* (The Child) because it arrives each year at Christmas time. The few rains that have fallen on the Dry Coast have been blessings from *El Niño*.

Last winter, *El Niño* was delayed a trifle. It did not reach Ecuador until the second week in January. Dr. Murphy and his companion, Van Campen Heilner, went out in launches to meet it, measure its speed, density, temperature and so on. They noted that the sea's heat rose more than 60° that one day. Schools of flying fish appeared,

shoals of hammerhead sharks, flocks of sea-birds. Then, from what took place on shore, they noted that *El Niño* had come in vaster volume, gone farther south than ever before in history.

All down the Dry Coast, torrents of rain were falling. It was days, for weeks, for two months continually. Great rivers came out of the mountains, broad lakes flooded the plains. The ground, hardened by years of baking, at first shed the water in sheets. Then hardy seeds sprouted forth; and, where there had been deserts, lush meadows appeared. The emaciated cattle of Santa Elena gorged and fattened. At Talaro, an inland oil settlement which had lain lifeless in January, a network of streams covered the waste land in March, filling the desert and the very village streets with myriad spawn and minnows.

But the blessing of *El Niño* proved overabundant. With their arid lands made a paradise, the natives found themselves economically impoverished. Along the Dry Coast, roofs, never made rain-proof, fell in; houses, made of mud, sank to the ground in soggy heaps. Water-filled boats sank. As the waters rose, cattle, gardens, buildings, whole farms and villages were swept from the earth into the sea. The largest losses, practically total, were suf-

fered by the guano* industry. Islands off Peru from which 119,000 tons of guano (nine million dollars' worth) were mined last year, were stripped of their ancient deposits by the deluge, which had the double effect of scouring and of converting the guano chemically into rapidly evaporating ammonias.

EDUCATION

"Authoritative" Rating

Presidents read with interest. Professors hemmed, hawed, mentally scrutinized their departmental colleagues. Undergraduates frowned loyally. Alumni wondered. The headline they were all looking at said: VOTE HARVARD FIRST IN NINE DEPARTMENTS. The despatch was from Cambridge, Mass., chiefly quotation from the Harvard undergraduate newspaper. President Raymond M. Hughes of Miami University (Oxford, Ohio) had, it seemed, felt the need of an "authoritative rating of the universities of the country" by subjects commonly taught. He had prepared a list of 20 subjects and mailed it to "several hundred scholars and scientists" of the U. S., asking each to vote on his own subject only. The verdict had been: Harvard, first place in Chemistry, Classics, Economics, English, French, Government, History, Philosophy, Spanish; second place in German, Mathematics, Physics, Psychology; tied for second with Chicago University and Johns Hopkins in Zoology.

Chicago University had been voted first in Botany, Geography, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, Sociology; second place in Astronomy, Education, French, Government, Spanish. Columbia University had won Education, Psychology, Zoology; second place in Botany, Economics, English, Philosophy, Sociology; tied for second with Yale in Geology.

Other colleges, said the Cambridge despatch, "were conspicuous by their absence" in this vote. Equally conspicuous, thought the most generous reader, were certain facts omitted in the despatch: What "scholars and scientists" voted? Who won in Astronomy and German, the other two first places open? What was meant by "excellence of teaching"—method, personnel, equipment? How were the voters instructed? What weight did individual reputations bear in such a vote? What weight personalities, tradition, foreign esteem?

* Guano, bird dung, valuable because of its nitrate content for fertilizer. When the rains came, the nitrates, escaping as ammonia, left the guano agriculturally impotent.



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Twilight of Reform

During nearly 25 years, Judge Benjamin Barr Lindsey of Denver, Col., has had to fight for his office about a dozen times. By appointment or election, with or without party help (he is a Democrat in not very good standing),



© Keystone
JURIST LINDSEY

Between the cradle and the jail

he has always got it. Last November, the Republicans (reputed to be led by the Ku Klux Klan), swept the state. But Lindsey held his seat by 117 votes. A recount was demanded. Last week, he appeared to be slipping. Meanwhile, appeals have gone through the Nation for financial and moral support. Some of the old enthusiasm for Mr. Judge has been revived. His gallant personal story has been retold—how he started in a real-estate office in Denver at \$10 per month to support a widowed mother and her younger children, how his early law studies so discouraged him by their technicalities and sophistries that he attempted suicide, how the revolver missed fire and he made his "come-back" as a moral reformer of the law.

In order to get the radical reformer out of national politics, his party, in 1900, gave him a vacant Judgeship. Then Lindsey began creating a Juvenile Court, which, a decade later, was world-known. Many reforms accompanied it: a law giving orphans the right to \$2,000 of an estate before creditors can touch it; a law making it impossible to send a child under 16 to jail or to charge him with crime; a law of "contributory delinquency" penalizing parents. Playgrounds, public baths, night-schools, summer camps, day-nurseries—these, too, bear the Lindsey seal. "He is the Pinchot-Burbank of our human resources."

But the revived enthusiasm is a mere

Do you believe in absolute political equality for the negro?

* * *

Do you have the same opinion regarding social equality?

* * *

Albert Guérard's "Southern Memories: Sidelights on the Race Problem" in the May Scribner's Magazine is sane talk on the subject.

* * *

He is neither a "damyankee" nor a professional southerner. He is French by birth, American by choice, and he has lived in the south for many years.

* * *

He presents a new angle on the question and presents it brilliantly.

* * *

"The Last Taboo" in the June Scribner's Magazine carries the discussion even further,—into little-traversed realms, in fact.

* * *

Is it the intelligent and civilized woman or the stupid and uncultivated one who is showing reluctance to vote?

* * *

Katherine Fullerton Gerould is quite frank in admitting that it is the intelligent woman, and she tells why in "Some American Women and the Vote" in the May Scribner's Magazine.

* * *

By dint of reversing the wheels of procedure, we are presenting a review of the audience by the actor in the May Scribner's Magazine.

Equality

Roland Young, star of "Beggars on Horseback," contributes "The Audience Can Do No Wrong."

* * *

You are in it. He may even have drawn your picture. And the man is clever with the pencil.

* * *

The April Scribner's Magazine is on the news stands and speaks for itself.

* * *

The May Scribner's Magazine is distinguished by short essays, saying with a sparkle and a dig what they have to say in an encouragingly brief space.

* * *

The June number presents a number of fixed stars, and a comet about which you'll hear more later.

* * *

—And unusually interesting fiction.

* * *

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whisper in comparison with the plaudits of 10 and 15 years ago. Reform is apparently obsolete. Before the War, Ben Lindsey's story was shouted from front page to front page. This last year, Bernarr Macfadden's *Physical Culture* featured him. For this health and sex publication, the Judge wrote a series on *The Revolt of Modern Youth*, in which he exposed the "code of the flapper world." In it he told the story of an innocent girl whose family had never told her anything, who wanted experience, who found it.

"The institution of marriage should be tended—it is allowed to grow like a weed in a neglected garden."

No longer a national hero, the Judge, slight of body, poor of purse,* is left to fight the Klansmen practically alone. And reported as leagued with the Klansmen on this occasion are all the "forces of evil" which the Judge's reforms irritated in the halcyon days of Rooseveltian reform and Wilsonian new freedom.

* His salary is \$4,000. His last campaign cost \$2,400. Some campaigns have cost \$10,000.



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OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

THE PRESS

Barometer*

Last month, the Messrs. Simon and Schuster presented their cross-word goose with a new nesting lure, the monthly *Cross-word Puzzle Magazine*. They sat back awaiting more of the golden deposits that had established them in the publishing business. Cross-word quips, cross-word portraits, cross-word biographies and several huge cross-word puzzles filled the magazine's pages.

The new moon of April was unable to say how this lure was going to succeed, but noted that the patient fowl, still laboring over the cross-word puzzle books, was beginning to fly unmistakable signals of fatigue. Some bookstores reported their cross-word sales to be one-fifth to one-tenth what they were last fall. Others reported the puzzle books to have continued their best sellers for March, but expected them to fall to eighth or tenth this month.

Anticipated decline of the book sales may, however, have been calculated with the *Cross-word Puzzle Magazine* in mind. The cross-section of the U. S. press examined by *TIME* on Jan. 5 showed but two changes. The following newspapers were still publishing cross-word puzzles last week: *Washington Post*, *Atlanta Constitution*, *Detroit Free Press*, *Omaha Bee*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Buffalo News*, *Cleveland Press*, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, *San Francisco Chronicle*, *Boston Transcript* and nine Manhattan dailies. Cross-word puzzles had ceased to appear in *The Kansas City Star*, *The Minneapolis Tribune*.

Crime

The housewives of Iowa are practical women. They realize that garbage is an inevitable concomitant of housekeeping, but they keep their garbage pails on the back porch or under the kitchen sink, out of sight. They realize that crime news is unavoidable in newspapers—indeed to some extent salutary for its purgative effect upon society—but they do not see that the front page is the logical repository for society's daily wastage—murder, arson, theft.

Lately, the Federated Women's Clubs of Des Moines petitioned *The Des Moines Register* that crime news be segregated on an inside page, so that children and general readers would not have to search through crime to find the worthwhile news of the day. Last week, all week, the *Register* tried this "experiment." Crime became a department, along

*On Jan. 5, *TIME* measured the extent of the cross-word puzzle fad, promised its readers a report directly the barometer showed sign of slightest change.

with Sport and Market news.

Because of its central location in the U. S., Des Moines is frequently the scene of large conventions of various kinds of moral uplifters, in particular the Spirit of Volunteers of America. The spirit of such gatherings is notably infectious. Hence, if the *Register's* temporary eschewal of lurid headlines loses the sheet no circulation, editors elsewhere are likely to grum: "Oh yes, in Des Moines," and continue to await the arrival of another Leopold-Loeb attraction for their display columns. Indeed, even the *Des Moines Register* tied a string to its promise. It reserved the right to print on its front page during the test week "any story of outstanding criminal importance."

How unsympathetic with Des Moines clubwomen are most newspaper editors of the U. S., was demonstrated, a fortnight ago, when with the customary exception of the *Christian Science Monitor* and a few others, every newspaper of any dimensions east of the Mississippi set aside one or more columns a day on Page 1 for glowing accounts of the trial, at Hartford, Conn., of one Gerald Chapman for the murder of a New Britain, Conn., patrolman.

This story was particularized, emphasized, dramatized, sentimentalized, moralized and painstakingly advertised for eight days by newspapers good, bad and indifferent. Chapman's picture appeared time and again: "Picking his jury. . . . Answering prosecutor. . . . Talking with counsel. . . . Eating lunch." And the "color" paragraphists described him: "Master criminal mind. . . . Intellectual desperado. . . . Misguided genius. . . . Stole sinner. . . . Finely modeled head of a thinker." . . . Artistic hands. . . .

When Chapman was finally sentenced to hang, the editorial pages wound up the affair with: "Served him right," "Thus always with malefactors," "Now will you be good," "A splendid example of American justice," and similar sentiments reminiscent of the great days of Harry K. Thaw, Nicky Arnsstein and "Lefty Lonie."

Had the newspapers been asked to state journalistic precepts by which they were actuated in making the Chapman case of first-page importance, the most honest replies they could have given would have been in effect:

☛ (Papers of *The New York World* type): "Chapman had a long criminal record, was dangerously adroit at fleeing justice. We were out to get him. Publicity for the countrywide network of detection that finally caught him at Muncie, Ind., would scare other super-crooks, of which the underworld is full. Hammer, hammer, hammer on that! Besides,

our readers like a sensational murder trial now and then, reported ably and with just a trifle less color than the yellow press lays on. We serve the public what it wants in a way we think we can prove is good for it."

☛ (Papers of *The New York Times* type): "Ah yes, isn't it unfortunate! But we are forced to compete with papers like *The World* and, besides, it is our policy to be encyclopedic. Almost any news is fit to print if treated in the proper spirit. Now here, the sociological import was considerable, really; intensely interesting to scientific students of these matters. . . ."

☛ (Papers of *The New York Herald-Tribune* stamp): "Well, the conserva-

tive, law-abiding, well-to-do citizen wants to be kept abreast of the justice of the land. They discuss these cases down at the Stock Exchange, at lunch. Anyway, all the other papers ran it."

☛ (Papers of the Hearst and *Chicago Tribune* persuasion): "Hot stuff! Sensational! Lay it on thick; run it every day! Great headlines! Maybe it isn't the best way of reforming the world, but for the present it's the best way to sell lots of newspapers."

☛ (Gum-chewers' sheetlets): "Meat! Meat for us! Get the pictures, pictures, pictures! But of course we can't keep Chapman on the front page very long. There'll be a dozen crimes as good tomorrow!"

MEDITERRANEAN SUMMER CRUISE



THE most complete Mediterranean route ever devised. Thirty ports and cities, including Rome, Venice, Pisa, Naples, Granada, Tangier, Algiers, Ragusa, Cattaro, Athens, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Cairo, the Riviera, etc. The ship (S.S. "Oronsay"—20,000 tons)—a brand-new, splendidly modern, with all rooms on sale outside rooms—is the largest Summer Mediterranean cruiser. Sailing from New York June 27, the cruise will continue for fifty-three days in summer weather that will be conspicuously auspicious for unprecedentedly varied and comprehensive Shore Excursions. Cherbourg and Southampton will be reached on August 18. The rates are \$875 and up.

MIDNIGHT SUN CRUISE

THE 5th Annual Raymond-Whitcomb "Midnight Sun Cruise" leaves New York June 29 for Scandinavia—a region better known by Raymond-Whitcomb than by any other American Travel company. In 31 days the 20,000-ton Cunarder "Franconia"—one of the best-known cruise-ships—will visit Iceland, the North Cape, the Norwegian Fjords, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, England. This engrossing summer voyage is always popular with young folks. \$725 and up.

ROUND THE WORLD

ON October 10, the 1925 Raymond-Whitcomb Round the World Cruise will sail from New York on the brand-new, 20,000-ton Cunarder "Carinthia". A "Six-Continent Cruise" visiting the great Asiatic countries and—for the first time in cruise-history—Australia, New Zealand, etc. \$2,000 and up.

TRAVEL SERVICE IN EUROPE

Raymond-Whitcomb Europe Tours leave frequently during the summer. And as always our "Individual Travel Service" smooths the way for those who wish to travel "without escort".

Send for Cruise and Tour Booklets and Travel Guides

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.

Executive Offices: Beacon Street, Boston

NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO

* As anyone could see from the many pictures of him published, Chapman possessed a low, back-sloping forehead, the temples, nose, cheeks, lips of a neurotic type.

Study at Home!

Become More Efficient
 Courses in Mathematics, Chemistry, Psychology, Education, Business, and 40 other subjects can be command either High School or College Credit. Start any time.

The University of Chicago
 38 Ellis Hall CHICAGO, ILL.



Owner of a business, yet Up against it for \$5000 ready cash

HAS this ever happened to you? A large bill was coming due. He had to meet it to take advantage of the cash discount and to maintain his credit standing. His outstanding accounts would more than cover it, but in the meantime his bank balance lacked five thousand dollars of the amount due. How to raise cash quickly?

Even the largest business is often pressed for ready cash. Often just a few thousand dollars are needed to tide over an emergency or to take advantage of some special opportunity. In such cases, every business concern should have a reserve fund it can call upon quickly, without having to apply for a bank loan, without having to submit a statement, without having to sell securities.

A Plan Used by Forward-Looking Executives

Thousands of concerns have solved the problem of "ready cash" by accumulating a reserve in Building and Loan shares. The U. S. National Building and Loan Association offers these advantages: You can accrue \$62,000 for \$6,500 invested \$10 monthly; \$155,000 for \$16,500 invested \$15 monthly; \$125,000 for \$13,000 invested \$10 monthly; \$60,000 for \$6,000 invested \$10 monthly. A reserve fund of any amount may be established by monthly payments of as little as \$5 or by investment of a lump sum. Your money starts earning profits at once—a far higher rate than any Savings Bank could pay. (For example, you get back \$5,000 for \$3,500 saved at the rate of \$25 a month—a clear profit of \$1,500.) You can withdraw your money at any time, plus your profit. No red tape, no delay. You can borrow up to the full amount paid in without sacrificing future profits. The income accruing on your money is tax exempt. There is no risk, no speculation. All funds are under State Banking Supervision.

Send for the Facts

The Building and Loan plan has been selected by over 7 million people as the surest, safest, most profitable way of accumulating wealth. Its advantages to the business concern in establishing a reserve fund or to the individual seeking independence are unequalled by any other form of investment.

Every business man should get the facts. A Free Book states them concisely. No obligation in sending for it. Whether you wish to invest a lump sum or in small monthly payments, mail the coupon today.

U. S. National Building & Loan Ass'n, Dept. 1624
 U. S. National Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen: Without cost or obligation send me the Free Book explaining the U. S. National profit-making plan of investments, through which a business or personal reserve may be established, subject to loan or withdrawal at any time.

Name.....
 Address.....

BUSINESS & FINANCE

The Current Situation

The attention of the business community was shifted, last week, to the vast mergers and changes of ownership now occurring in the business field.

In the railroad domain, the Van Sweringens advanced nearer the realization of the Greater Nickel Plate System (TIME, July 7, Aug. 11, 18, Apr. 6) by securing assent to their leasing terms for the Chesapeake & Ohio by a majority of the latter's stockholders. Wilson & Co. (TIME, Sept. 8) and the St. Paul Railroad (TIME, Mar. 23, 30) are being cut down and revamped, preparatory to setting them up in business again on their own feet.

The sensational purchase of the Dodge Brothers Automobile Co. by leading investment bankers has stimulated interest in motor shares and affairs both, while the acquisition of Pan American Petroleum by Standard of Indiana has had a similar result in the oil business.

Periods of cheap money are usually accompanied by mergers and changes in corporate ownership. The basic reason for this is the readiness of the public to purchase securities at such times, plus the relatively high prices reached by securities when interest rates are low. The U. S. is apparently moving into another such merger period as 1900-06, except that today enthusiasm is more tempered with wisdom of experience. But the figures are larger, except for the mammoth Steel Corporation merger of 1901. There are still few other billion-dollar corporations, yet in the last few years a large number have crept up to within striking distance of the billion-dollar class.

Dodge Motors

In 1920, the Dodge brothers (John, who skippered yachts; Horace, who played the violin and the organ) died almost simultaneously, and the great Dodge Brothers Automobile Co. was inherited by their widows. The latter awaited a favorable opportunity to sell it. They insisted on payment in cash. General Motors, through J. P. Morgan & Co., offered \$124,650,000 worth of that commodity. But a banking syndicate headed by Dillon, Read & Co. of Manhattan offered \$146,000,000 and the widows promptly accepted. The transaction is said to be the largest single cash transfer of an industrial concern in the history of the U. S.

Since the book value of the company is approximately \$90,000,000, it is apparent that its actual and would-be purchasers all placed a huge valuation on goodwill—a high tribute to the manufacturing genius of the Dodge brothers.

The extraordinary success of the Dodges dates back to 1901, when they

took over a small machine shop for debt. Just at that time, Henry Ford was hunting for a plant in which to manufacture his first cars. Shortly after, the Ford Motor Co. was formed. Ford owned about a fourth of its stock at first, and contributed his idea, plans and inventive skill. The Dodge brothers participated heavily, turning in to the new Company their motor experience as well as their shop. Executive experience was supplied by Mr. James Couzens (now a U. S. Senator), at that time a thrifty bookkeeper. All worked hard.

The Dodges were, however, anxious to build a higher-class car, in opposition to Ford's continual and exclusive interest in the cheap vehicle. Finally, in 1914, they retired from the Ford Motor Co., later cashing in their investment at a colossal profit, and set up for themselves as the Dodge Brothers Automobile Co. In the higher-price car field, they at once encountered keen competition. Yet their experience, engineering skill and ability in marketing their product soon led to a second success even surpassing their part in the first.

Just what the plans of Dillon, Read & Co., the buyers, are with respect to the Dodge properties is still unknown. Their banking syndicate has already

X means CERTIFIED BY A BANK

Bank Certification is the second of the Four Distinguishing Marks of Miller First Trust Mortgage Bonds. These four Marks enable you to check up your investments.

Wouldn't it increase your feeling of safety if every bond you own bore a signed certificate of a local bank, stating that the bank or its attorney had examined the bond and deed of trust? That is what Bank Certification means.

Before you invest you will certainly want to know about the Four Distinguishing Marks and how to apply them to any real estate bond you may think of buying. Let us send you a circular about them, with a description of a Miller 7% Bond issue so that you can apply the four tests. Mail the coupon for Folder B-7804.

G. L. MILLER & CO.

INCORPORATED

30 East 42nd Street, New York

Please send me Folder B-7804 on the Four Distinguishing Marks, and circular describing a 7% Miller Bond issue.

Name.....

Address.....

City and State.....

No investor ever lost a Dollar in Miller Bonds.

subscribed sufficient money to pay the huge cash price demanded. Bonds and stock of the Company will be offered for public subscription.

Back in the after-War period, Dillon, Read & Co. refinanced the then tottering Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., and from this fact some have thought that a merger with Dodge Brothers and possibly other motor and motor-equipment firms might be planned, of a size and importance to rival General Motors. The motor industry faces keen competition and undoubtedly calls for consolidations. But Dillon, Read & Co. denied the existence of any immediate plans for such consolidation.

Oil Merger

The largest consolidation in the history of the petroleum industry occurred when Edward L. Doheny, pioneer Mexican oil producer, sold control of the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Co. to a syndicate composed of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, the bankers Blair & Co., the Chase Securities Corporation and certain British interests represented by Lord Iveforth. Just what Mr. Doheny received for his 501,000 shares (out of a total of 1,001,556 voting shares) is not known, but, based on recent market prices, the consideration was probably in the neighborhood of \$38,000,000.

The California properties of "Pan Pete" were not included in the deal; these had previously been segregated from the parent company and will be sold out to its present stockholders as the Pan American Western Petroleum Corporation.

Control of the remaining "Pan Pete" properties have been taken over by the Pan American Eastern Petroleum Corporation, on whose board are three representatives of the bankers, three of Standard Oil of Indiana and one of the British interests.

Through its interest in Pan American Petroleum thus acquired, the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana's assets are increased to \$584,000,000 and the market value of its securities to \$787,000,000. The Standard Oil of Indiana thus becomes not only one of the largest oil companies in the domestic field, to which it had previously been confined, but also in foreign markets. It acquires important Mexican producing properties, as well as pipe lines, refineries, and a tanker fleet second only in size to that operated by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

Ford Motor Co.

The annual report of the Ford Motor Co. is almost too good to be true. It reveals a financial success beyond the wildest dreams of most

Smith Safety and 7%



— NO FARTHER AWAY
THAN YOUR MAIL BOX

*Investors in 48 States and
in 30 foreign lands have
bought Smith Bonds by mail*

YOU may live on a remote R.F.D. route or in a big city served by the U.S. Air Mail. Your mail may be delivered by a uniformed representative of Uncle Sam or by the postal service of a foreign land. But wherever you live, the proven safety of Smith Bonds and the profit of 7% interest are no farther away than your mail box.

In every State in the Union, and in 30 countries and territories abroad, thrifty men and women have found safety, convenience and profit in buying Smith Bonds by mail.

From far away Johannesburg, in South Africa, an investor in Smith Bonds writes:

"The purchase of a bond from you was made quite as conveniently from this distance of about ten thousand miles via the mail route as if I had been in Washington."

Smith Bonds are First

Mortgage Bonds, strongly secured by improved, income-producing city property. They are protected by the system of safeguards which for 52 years has proven 100% efficient in protecting investors against loss.

You may buy these bonds for cash, or under our Investment Savings Plan, which gives you 10 months to complete your purchase of a \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 bond, after an initial payment of 10%. You may make your payments monthly, or at irregular intervals, as suits your convenience, and every payment that you make earns the full rate of bond interest.

Most persons who now own Smith Bonds obtained their first intimate knowledge of these proven profitable investments by clipping and mailing a coupon similar to the one below. Why don't you mail this coupon now?

COMPOUND YOUR INCOME FROM SECURITIES

Use our Investment Savings Plan to compound your income from securities you now own. Apply your interest and dividends toward the purchase of Smith Bonds and receive 7% on these odd sums. Our free booklet, "How to Build an Independent Income," explains all details.

The F. H. Smith Company

Founded 1873

No Loss to Any Investor in 52 Years

SMITH BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE F. H. SMITH COMPANY, Smith Building, Washington, D.C.

84E

Please send me your booklets, "Fifty-two Years of Proven Safety," telling why Smith Bonds are Safe Bonds, and "How to Build an Independent Income," describing your Investment Savings Plan.

Name

Address

The
DRAKE
Lake Shore Drive and
Upper Michigan Ave.
CHICAGO
Under THE BACKSTREET MOVEMENT

THE fascination of its surroundings and the incomparable nicety of service which impresses the first-time guest at THE DRAKE, Chicago, is reflected in the patronage record year after year. This is explained, perhaps, the reason why so many, who may change hotel accommodations from time to time invariably come back to THE DRAKE.

Rates are moderate



DANGER AHEAD!

New York, New Jersey
and New England
Automobile Owners—
ATTENTION!

THE automobile owner who carries inadequate insurance is materially increasing his ownership and operation costs. Ordinary policies protect only up to \$5,000, a negligible amount in these days when jury awards frequently amount to \$50,000. For a small percent increase in premium, the "Public Liability Limit" of your insurance may be doubled or tripled.

It costs less proportionately to be insured against large than against small claims.

Let us give you the figures.

STUART W. JACKSON, INC.
110 William Street, New York City

STUART W. JACKSON, INC.
110 William St., New York City.
Please send me full particulars.

Name
Address
Make and Model of Car
Place Garaged

corporation executives. Also, it is undoubtedly one of the most lopsided and extraordinary company statements in the world.

Assets include real estate valued at \$112,030,755, machinery and equipment at \$115,089,863, cash (including notes, accounts receivable, securities, patent rights, etc.) at \$300,275,847, goodwill at \$20,517,985 and deferred charges at \$1,455,082, or a total for assets of \$644,624,468 (as against \$568,101,639 a year ago).

Liabilities consist of \$17,264,500 capital stock, \$145,000 mortgages, \$56,430,618 accounts payable, \$28,307,853 reserves and a colossal profit and loss surplus of \$542,476,497. Earnings on the 172,645 shares in the Company last year were \$581.72 per share, as against \$691 in 1923.

Profits for last year totaled \$100,435,416—from the sale of 2,100,000 units, consisting of 1,950,000 cars, trucks and tractors in this country and 190,000 sold abroad. Thus, net profit per unit manufactured last year amounted to \$47, as against \$37 in ten months of the previous fiscal year, and \$77 in the year ending Feb. 28, 1923. Thus even Henry Ford is feeling the diminishing profits generally complained of in the motor industry, although he has by no means reached the place where he has cause for complaint himself.

Advertisers

Recently, some advertising experts estimated the amounts spent in newspaper advertising by prominent U. S. companies last year, drew up a list of the heaviest spenders:

At the head stands the Ford Motor Co., with \$2,000,000, closely followed by the Victor Talking Machine Co., with \$1,000,000. Other concerns whose annual payments for newspaper space total over the million mark are:

Chevrolet Motor Co.	\$1,650,000
American Tobacco Co.	1,600,000
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.	1,500,000
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana	1,500,000
Calumet Baking Powder Co.	1,400,000
Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.	1,250,000
Dodge Brothers	1,200,000
Pais-Detroit Motor Car Co.	1,000,000

In the class of advertisers spending between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 last year, were 20 corporations:

- 5 motor companies
- 2 tire makers
- 1 oil company
- 2 railroads
- 10 specialty companies.

One feature of the estimates made is the amount of space taken by cooperative marketing organizations. In this class, the leaders were:

- Sun-Maid Raisin Growers Association
- California Fruit Growers' Exchange
- California Prune and Apricot Growers
- Portland Cement Association
- Dairymen's League Cooperative Association
- Florida Citrus Exchange

General Motors Corporation's advertising is listed according to subsidiary companies and aggregates almost \$3,000,000 (Chevrolet \$1,650,000, Oakland \$700,000, Buick \$635,000). The first

two items, however, include dealers' advertisements, so that it remains undecided whether or not General Motors exceeded Henry Ford.

Chains

Ships and shoes and sealing-wax, cabbages and kings—it may not be long before all of these have each a chain of stores to vend them.

The latest chainizer, calling itself Gillette Camera Stores, Inc., selling kodaks, recently opened in Manhattan with two stores and 100-odd agencies which it calls "Gillette Film Stations." At these, one buys his latent roll of film, deposits his potential pictures for developing and printing at a central laboratory with a capacity of 10,000 rolls per day, to and from which delivery trucks course.

Other wares now chainized: Nuts, groceries, shirts, confections, drugs, cigars, banking, books, orange-juice, optical goods, shoes, breakfast-lunch-and-dinner, radio, blouses, bed and board, knitted wear, hosiery, sporting goods, men's clothing, men's tailoring, automobile accessories, corsets, dry-goods, hats, baked goods, entertainment.

The reason for "chains"? Large-volume sales, therefore large-volume purchases, therefore low-priced purchases, therefore good profits; united management, therefore efficiency, therefore more profits; an advertisement for one of a chain is an advertisement for all, therefore cheap advertising, therefore still more profits; much profit, therefore prolificacy.

One chain that died—nine Winchester stores (sporting goods and hardware). The cause? Doctors disagree.

Caoutchouc

Thomas A. Edison, Harvey S. Firestone and Henry Ford give, at intervals, a thought to the production of rubber in the U. S. Last week, Mr. Firestone gave an interview. His points:

1) A great part of the world's rubber is under British control. In 1922, the British Colonial office, headed by Winston Churchill, persuaded Parliament to limit rubber production in the Empire and to reduce exportation to 66% of the normal production. The

TIME, The Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Britton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried (National Affairs), John S. Martin (Books), Thomas J. C. Martyn (Foreign News), Weekly Contributors—Niven Busch, John Farrar, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemm, Dorothy McDowell, Peter Mathews, Wells Root, Preston Lockwood. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; H. R. Luce, Sec'y-Treas.; 236 E. 49th St., New York City. Subscription rate, one year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 49th St., New York City. New England representatives, Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Southern representative, F. J. Dunosott, 1502 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. V, No. 15.

price of rubber promptly advanced from 15 to 37c. a pound.

2) Last year, "Winnie" Churchill became Chancellor of the Exchequer, responsible for the enforcement of the rubber-prohibition. He enforced. He told his fellow-countrymen that Americans should pay at least 50c. a pound. Last August, the British Government made a further reduction of 5%, a similar one in November, so that now only 50% of normal British rubber production may, by law, be exported. "Today," said Mr. Firestone, "rubber is about 43c. a pound—and the world is threatened with a shortage."

3) "Every ten-cent advance in the cost of crude rubber means an assessment of about \$75,000,000 against America." Thus, in 1925, the Rubber Restriction Act of Great Britain is likely to take at least \$100,000,000 out of U. S. pockets.

The inference from Mr. Firestone's remarks is that, Nature willing, rubber must be grown in the U. S. Failing that, rubber plantations must be obtained in non-British territories. This, in fact, has in recent years been done.

According to U. S. statistics, approximately \$32,000,000 is invested in U. S. rubber plantations in the Far East, most of the large ones being located in Sumatra. The most extensive plantation is owned by the U. S. Rubber Co., which owns three in Sumatra and several smaller ones on the Malay Peninsula.

MISCELLANY

"TIME brings all things"

Battle

At San Pedro, passengers on the liner *Moordyk* beheld a duel between a huge octopus and a man-eating shark. For nearly an hour, the two writhed together, the shark snapping, plunging, the octopus limaceously twining. At length the octopus thrust a tentacle down the throat of the man-eater, at which the latter, vomiting buckets of entrails, expired.

Liquid Air

In Baltimore, a professor of Physics showed his class of Johns Hopkins students liquid air, took some in his mouth, blew out a jet of steam. The low temperature of the fluid, he explained, caused it to evaporate in his mouth. Would any one else like to try the experiment? One Joseph Phillips, a sceptical sophomore, stepped to the platform. Instead of merely holding the liquified gases in his mouth, he raised high the beaker, swallowed at a gulp. Instantly, he began to gasp, to gag, to strangle. He was in grave danger, everyone saw, of being blasted by the expanding vapor. The professor shouted: "Keep your mouth open." Vapor began to issue in immense, frothy clouds from this orifice. Sceptic Phillips recovered.

At last—

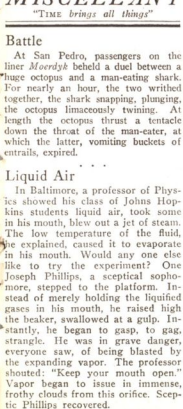
A Real Whole Wheat Cracker

Unlike ordinary white flour crackers TRISCUIT is made from perfect whole grains of wheat cooked in steam, shredded and baked. A lot of real nutriment in concentrated form. The crisp, flavory shreds of baked wheat encourage thorough chewing, and that means good teeth and perfect digestion.

TRISCUIT is ready-cooked, but tastes better when toasted in an oven and served hot with butter. At all first class grocers.

Triscuit

The Shredded Wheat Cracker



Trade Mark
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

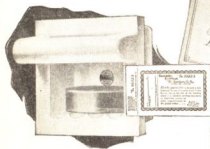
Time to Re-tire?
Get a

FISK

There is a Fisk Tire for every car, every road and every purse. Quality beyond question

A bathroom of refinement reflects your good taste

This beautifully illustrated free book will help you to have a charming and modern bathroom



Our Guarantee Certificate definitely guarantees that the Fairfacts accessory is accompanied by its gorgeous snow-white lustre and remain free from cracks and stains as long as your house lasts.

IF you are building or remodeling a bathroom, be sure to secure Fairfacts accessories—the kind that makes your bathroom permanently beautiful.

Your architect will tell you that Fairfacts accessories are what you should have. They may be installed in walls of any kind,—tile, cement or plaster. With Fairfacts accessories, your bathroom will be a constant delight and their convenience will make a fresh appeal every day you live in your home.

Fairfacts accessories are widely imitated and many of these imitations are of extremely poor quality. Fairfacts accessories are made by a special process that enables them to withstand temperature changes.

Send the coupon below for your free copy of "Permanent Beauty in Modern Bathroom Accessories." Its intriguing pictures and practical information will inspire you to have a bathroom that will be an enduring joy.

THE FAIRFACTS COMPANY, INC., Manufacturers
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Fairfacts
Permanently Beautiful Bathroom Accessories

**Send for
this valuable
FREE
Book today**

THE FAIRFACTS COMPANY, INC.
Dept. S-6, 234-236 West 14th St.,
New York City.

Please send me my Free Copy of "Permanent Beauty in Modern Bathroom Accessories" and special information about the Fairfacts Process which enables you to guarantee the lasting beauty of bathroom accessories as long as my house stands.

Name
Address

SPORT

Foul Poison

Though Chilhowee, famed Kentucky racehorse, holder of the world's record for 1½ mi., was the favorite in the rich Coffroth Handicap at Tia Juana, Mexico, last week, though an able jockey straddled his back, he ran tenth. In his quarters, after the race, Chilhowee crumpled in a miserable heap to the stable floor, rolling pathetic eyes upon trainer, owners, veterinary. His temperature, which he meekly permitted them to take, was 104°. "Poisoned," said the veterinary. "Poisoned," hissed the trainer. "Poisoned," wailed Owners Ernest and Henry Hart.

Wicked Bite

Vincent ("Pepper") Martin, nimble lightweight, pursued an opponent around a ring in Manhattan last week, swinging his fists like mauls. At every swing, the opponent eluded, the empty air mocked the flailing fists. Desperate, Martin fell into a clinch, bent, as if whispering, to his opponent's ear. From this organ instantly spurted a scarlet jet of blood. "He bit me," yelled the astonished victim. Forthwith, the referee stopped the bout, awarded the decision to the bitten individual, one Joseph Celmars.

Honest Honus

Honus ("Hans") Wagner, onetime Pittsburgh baseball Titan, has entered politics. Last week, large placards appeared about Pittsburgh bearing the words: FOR SHERIFF •— J. HANS WAGNER. There was a picture of Honus in the uniform of the Pittsburgh Pirates. Each spring, Wagner once more dons his uniform, plays "sandlot" ball. If the sheriff-falty does not prevent, he is expected to play this year with the "Elks" of the Allegheny County (Pa.) League.

Spy Gould

In Boston, last week, Jay Gould (TIME, Feb. 16) for the 18th time,† won the court tennis singles championship of the U. S. He defeated Roger W. Cutler, challenger, 6-0, 6-1, 6-0.

Good Golf

At Pinehurst, N. C., MacDonald Smith, professional of Great Neck, L. I., defeated Walter Hagen (U. S. National Open Champion, 1914, 1919; British Open Champion, 1922, 1924)

* The combined salary and fees of the Sheriff of Allegheny County allegedly amounts to approximately \$25,000 yearly.

† Gould has held the court tennis championship for 20 years. In that period, he has never lost a match. He has been able, however, to win only 18 national tournaments, since the series was interrupted for two years because of the War.

for the North and South Championship. His score for the 72 holes was 281—7 under par.

At Colorado Springs, one James Gullane drove a golf ball 470 yards, claimed a world's record.*

LETTERS

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

"Pah!"

TIME, Apr. 6, 1925.
New York, N. Y. New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

We have been hearing opera singers at the Metropolitan for a number of years. Also we have heard a great deal of petty gossip about them; back when Amato was greeted with favor, tongues were no kinder than they are today. Jean de Reszler had his enemies! So we are most interested to hear what you say about Caruso's "large paid claque." (TIME, Apr. 6.) Who, we ask, ever accused Caruso of a claque? We agree that, in his youth, Caruso loved Bronx Park, he was no moral stickler, he was fond of his spaghetti, his jokes may have been coarse, his "abdomen large." But Caruso had a voice, whoever gave it to him, God, Lucifer, or Nature—it was there as natural as morning, as awe-inspiring as the elements. A super-voice needs no claque, airs, and what's more, this voice had none. Ask the box office of the Metropolitan Opera House who was the only tenor they had that could draw a capacity house or an overflowing one! Ask the standees who were their God! Ask anyone who had an "ing to do with the Metropolitan Opera House—chorus, orchestra, scene-shifters, souper—who it was they adored? Does Helen of Troy need Pond's Cold Cream or Mars Nuxated Iron? A claque—Pah!

EMILIE BUSHNELL.

Time did not say that Caruso had a paid claque, but reported a rumor from reputable musical quarters to that effect. If the alleged fact be true, it is neither extraordinary nor particularly reprehensible. Many, if not most, Italian singers have paid claques, regardless of how successful they may be. A claque is a sort of musical insurance against an occasional unresponsive audience. Not infrequently it is more a parasite upon an artist than his tool. If there had been Pond's Cold Cream on sale in Troy or Nuxated Iron on Olympus, what is more likely than that Helen and Mars respectively would have availed themselves of these things? Queen Marie of Rumania uses Pond's Cream (according to advertisements) and Jack Dempsey takes Nuxated Iron (TIME, July 16, 1923).—Ed.

Webster Speaks

TIME, Springfield, Mass.
New York, N. Y. Apr. 1, 1925.
Gentlemen:

One of our friends has just told us that a letter in TIME of a recent date says that the word "Airedale," meaning a kind of terrier, is not in Webster. Although we have a copy of TIME every week, we didn't happen to see this letter; but we believe that you will tell your correspondent that "Airedale" is in your

* E. C. Bliss (TIME, Aug. 6, 1923) is credited with the longest authenticated drive—445 yds., made August, 1913, at Herne Bay, England.

Why the fastest trains in the world are timed with this watch

Be as sure of your time as the railroad conductor is of his



The famous "Olympian" of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul crossing the Great Divide under electric power. The Hamilton times the runs of this crack fleet. (Picture sent by permission of the Milwaukee Lines.)

"WHAT TIME HAVE YOU?"

Ask this question of a group of business men. Out watch is three minutes slow, another five minutes fast, and so on. But ask this question of a group of railroad men. If there is any variation it is usually only a matter of seconds. Yet it is so very easy for every business and professional man to have a watch as unfailingly accurate as the railroad man's.

When you buy a watch get the make he uses. For 30 years there has been one watch which has been generally favored on America's railroads, a watch that has earned the unique distinction of being called "The Railroad Timekeeper of America." This watch of accuracy fame is the Hamilton. It rides in cab and coach of such famous fliers as the Twentieth Century, the California Limited, the Broadway Limited, and the Olympian.

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A GOLDEN noon under striped umbrellas—chicken en casserole fit for a prince and his court . . . Barbizon. A million jewels in the air, tossed against the sky—the spirit of history in lovely and stately rooms—gardens that make you dream of the long ago—Versailles, with the fountains playing. Moonrise from Sacre-Coeur. Twilight in the Bois.

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The Riviera with summer prices—jeweled with little red roofed towns and sparkling beaches, banded by the Corniche Road where every turn provides a never-to-be-forgotten view. There is Marseilles, almost a port of oriental North Africa. The French Alps, the Pyrenees, are accessible by means of wonderful motor roads. The chateau country makes romance and medieval fable live again.

You know, of course, that you can go to France this summer for one hundred and forty dollars, in the Large French Line one-cabin liners—with French service and French cooking. You can even make a round trip for one hundred and sixty-two dollars—Tourist III class, with individual rooms. You can live well in France—and tour—on six dollars a day . . . Write for interesting booklet.

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The letter referred to (TIME, Mar. 30, Page 18, col. 3) asked for the origin of the Airedale terrier, and of his name.
—Ed.

More Truth

TIME, New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:
Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.
Mar. 30, 1925.

In the discussion on Page 20 of the Mar. 30 issue of your magazine, entitled "Truth in Advertising," I note an editorial remark which ends up with the statement that many students at Gallaudet College are taught to be chauffeurs and that many people who desire privacy prefer deaf drivers to any kind. I wish to say that this statement is entirely wrong, if it means that graduates or students of this college are quite often employed as paid drivers and are taught this kind of work at our institution.

Some institutions for the deaf do teach automobile repairing. Many deaf people drive automobiles with safety and skill, many of them our own graduates. I understand a few of them have driven automobiles for hire; but, in our own institution, we do not encourage students to own automobiles, as we feel that it is too great a drain on their resources. Nor do we teach automobile repairing or driving. A number of our students have driven their own cars during the summer or driven for their parents, and I have never heard of any who had any serious difficulty in driving successfully.

I have been glad to give my testimony from time to time against proposed laws restricting deaf drivers from using the public roads when they can show ability to handle an automobile skillfully. That, at the present time, I am glad to say that, at the present time, all the states and the District of Columbia have removed restrictions against a fair test for deaf drivers.

PERCIVAL HALL,
President.

Raise Razzed

TIME, New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:
Saloon, Indo-China
Feb. 15, 1925.

Please refer to your issue of Jan. 5, 1925: Page 2, col. 2, "a large part of the raise . . ."

Page 2, col. 2—"combining the pay raise with a rate raise."

Since when has "raise" been a noun?

W. MAYHEW.

Webster gives "raise" as a noun, with the meaning: "The act of raising or the thing raised."—Ed.

How Long Round?

TIME, New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:
Florence, Ala.
Mar. 28, 1925.

In your issue of Mar. 23, P. 18, col. 1, you say:

"In the latter part of the 15th Century, the idea began to get about that the earth was a sphere. . . ."

Encyclopaedia Britannica declares, however, that "the earliest astronomer universally regarded the earth as a sphere." It is also said that, according to Aristotle, the mathematicians of his day measured the circumference of the earth to be 400,000 stadia. The length of the stadium being variable, this figure is rather indefinite.

Erastosthenes, a Greek geometer and astronomer who flourished about two centuries before Christ, is credited with being the first to entertain an accurate idea of the principles on which the determination of the figure of the earth really depends. It is said that "his results were inaccurate, but his method is the same as that which is followed at the present day." He suggested 250,000 stadia as the earth's circumference. . . .

MARCY B. DARNALL.

Subscriber Darnall's statement is correct (except that the name of the

"Greek geometer and astronomer" is spelled "Eratosthenes"). TIME, however, was referring to popular conceptions: "For long men thought the earth was flat. In the latter part of the 15th Century, the idea began to get about," etc.—Ed.

"Foul Propaganda"

TIME, Clarks Summit, Pa.
New York, N. Y. Mar. 24, 1925
Gentlemen:

In the Mar. 2 and Mar. 16 issues of your magazine, I have noted the advertisement of the Haldeman-Julius Co. of Girard, Kansas. Of the list published in TIME, 14 of the first 21 books are sex books. Then again, scattered throughout the rest of the list, one finds many more books on sex, morality and women. Furthermore, if one were to purchase some of these books, he receives for months afterwards a bi-weekly newspaper (so-called) full of advertisements on these sex books.

Now, as far as I can judge, the authors of this scheme are using an underhand method of spreading their foul propaganda all over this country, attacking Christianity, morality and our present form of Government. I am not alone of this opinion, for I have heard others remark the same. One need only glance over the list to see the books meant for this purpose. Of course, there are good books scattered here and there but they are few and far between. But even these are not worth the paper they are printed on, so small save the contents of these good works been condensed.

So it is with exceedingly great regret that I see this advertisement in your little weekly.

REV. HUGH LAVERAY

TIME has referred Subscriber Laveray's criticism to Subscriber E. Haldeman-Julius and awaits a reply.—Ed.

Pro and Con

TIME, Fort Amador, Canal Zone
New York, N. Y. Mar. 21, 1925
Gentlemen:

Your magazine has the merit (to me) of being impressionistic and vivid. . . . Paucity and eclecticism of detail and connective render it eminently readable. . . .

On the other hand . . . it errs in being the somewhat prolix promulgator of impertinent puns. Its *je ne sais* are sometimes not in the best of taste.

J. F. AGE.

Chairs Missing?

TIME, Washington, D. C.
New York, N. Y. Apr. 6, 1925
Gentlemen:

In your Apr. 6 issue, Page 3, you mention a "nine-chaired" table at which members of the Interstate Commerce Commission are supposed to sit. Since there are eleven members of the Commission, I am wondering how they are going to dispose themselves over the nine chairs. Will you please elucidate?

MARGARET FISHBACK.

TIME erred in regard to the number of chairs. Miss Fishback is right as to the number of members. All are allowed to sit down.—Ed.

MILESTONES

Born. To Mr. Chief Justice William H. Taft, a tenth grandson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Taft; in Cincinnati.

Married. Mrs. Dorothy Payne Whitney Straight, widow of the late

They burned her because she talked with the Saints!



Do you know her thrilling story?

DO YOU know how Joan of Arc, the savior of France, was led through the praying multitudes to burn for her faith? Have you read how, with a rude cross to her lips, she climbed the cruel steps to the stake?

A whiff of smoke sweeps upward past her youthful face. For one moment terror seizes her and she cries "Water! Give me Holy Water!" But now the red flames roll up and hide her from sight. Only her voice is heard, still strong and eloquent in prayer.

You know about Joan of Arc, but do you know that her story has never been told so beautifully and thrillingly as by Mark Twain, America's best loved writer?

You think of Mark Twain as a humorist. But his greatest book is this masterpiece, *Joan of Arc*!

Amazing, isn't it, that the homely Mississippi River pilot, the boisterous comedian who tickled the ribs of the world with his "Tom Sawyer" and "Pudd'nhead Wilson"—could ascend at will into the regions of pure pathos, of sublime tragedy.

There is nobody like Mark Twain any more—no humorist who can "walk with kings" as he did, and change in a moment from side-splitting humor to glorious inspiration.

Why not let Mark Twain be your companion, as he wished to be? To his publishers he said, "Let's make an inexpensive edition of my books so that everybody can have them." This wish has now been fulfilled by the

publication of the splendid Author's National Edition, in 25 volumes.

This is the only uniform edition of Mark Twain's writings, including the witty short stories, the novels, the brilliant fighting essays, the humorous ones, the historical ones!

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William D. Straight, sister of Harry Payne and Payne Whitney, to one Leonard K. Elmhirst, son of an English clergyman; in old Westbury, L. I.

Died. Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, 58, Great Britain's Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel; in London. He served as Rear Admiral in the battle of Jutland (1916), commanded the Black Sea and Caspian Squadrons in 1919.

Died. J. Brandt Walker, 60, brilliant speculator in the Manhattan and Chicago markets 17 years ago; in Atlantic City, of pneumonia. Credited with having made some ten million dollars in stocks and grain, he lost most of it, died a relatively poor man.

Died. Jean de Reszké, 75, famed Polish tenor; in Nice, France, of heart disease (see Music).

Died. Dr. John H. Harris, LL. D., 78, President Emeritus of Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pa.); in Scranton, Pa. He was President of Bucknell for 30 years (1889-1919).

Died. William J. McConnell, 85, onetime (1893-96) Governor of Idaho; in Moscow, Idaho. He was the first U. S. Senator from Idaho to be elected after the territory became a state (1890).

Died. Mrs. Henrietta King, 93, owner of the world's largest ranch (1,280,000 acres, near Kingsville, Tex.); in Kingsville. Her home on the ranch, the finest in the Southwest, contains tapestries, woven from her own designs, depicting the history of Texas and the cattle ranges.

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POINT with PRIDE

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

The Pacific. It carries 17 Presidents on its bosom. (Page 3, column 2.)

Grandson X. (P. 31, col. 1.)

Colorado's "Pinchot-Burbank." (P. 21, col. 1.)

Tobacco's loan to letters. (P. 12, col. 3.)

England's Eldest. (P. 9, col. 3.)

People from all the earth's cubby-holes. (P. 10, col. 2.)

The final *Finale*: Lohengrin flown; Tristan stilled; Siegfried dead. (P. 11, col. 2.)

A respect for chivalry, a love for fantasy. (P. 13, col. 1.)

Miles, nomads, fodder, tribes, herds, mountains, GRASS. (P. 13, col. 2.)

Wit that runs and pours like wine. (P. 14, col. 2.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

Lethal lettuce munched by two. (P. 12, col. 1.)

The stained teeth and loose lips of Mammon. (P. 12, col. 3.)

A faithful fowl tiring beneath the April moon. (P. 22, col. 3.)

Emaciated cattle, gorging before the deluge. (P. 20, col. 2.)

A minister, very sorry and totally misinformed. (P. 6, col. 2.)

Fried eggs on canvas. (P. 11, col. 3.)

Monday—suicide day. (P. 8, col. 1.)

A slice of French life spread with American butter. (P. 14, col. 1.)

A man-eating shark and a shark-stuffing octopus. (P. 27, col. 1.)

An empty-bellied, once imperial, bear. (P. 8, col. 2.)

A Holy Apostolic Catholic Church—born and buried in Lent. (P. 16, col. 2.)

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STOCKS	Prices		Points		% Profit	
	June 9	Feb. 14	Profits	Losses	Profits	Losses
American Can	104 1/2	175 1/2	71 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	64 1/2
American Locomotive	72 1/2	139 1/2	46 1/2	24 1/2	64 1/2	24 1/2
American Tobacco	70 1/2	87 1/2	17 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
American Western	68 1/2	50 1/2	18 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Atlantic Refining	102 1/2	113 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Baldwin Locomotive	107 1/2	129 1/2	22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Electric Storage Battery	55 1/2	64 1/2	9 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	8 1/2
General Electric	219 1/2	237 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
General Motors	51 1/2	76 1/2	25 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
International Harvester	86 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
International Shoe	78 1/2	115 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Kennecott Copper	37 1/2	54 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Wack Trucks	82 1/2	141 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Montgomery Ward	22 1/2	32 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
National Biscuit	22 1/2	32 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
National Lead	22 1/2	32 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Pullman	22 1/2	32 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Republic Iron	40 1/2	54 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Steel	40 1/2	54 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Standard Oil	56 1/2	64 1/2	8 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Standard Steel	57 1/2	68 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Stearns Motor Speed	61 1/2	72 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Studebaker	32 1/2	45 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
United Fruit	146 1/2	215 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
U. S. Steel	94 1/2	125 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
F. W. Woolworth	85 1/2	115 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Average 27 stocks	81 1/2	104 1/2	22 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2

Here is a typical example of a Brookmire recommendation. On June 9th Brookmire's recommended the above list of stocks for purchase. By following this advice and subsequent recommendations, Brookmire subscribers operating on a conservative 50% margin realized a profit of nearly 100% in less than a year.

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