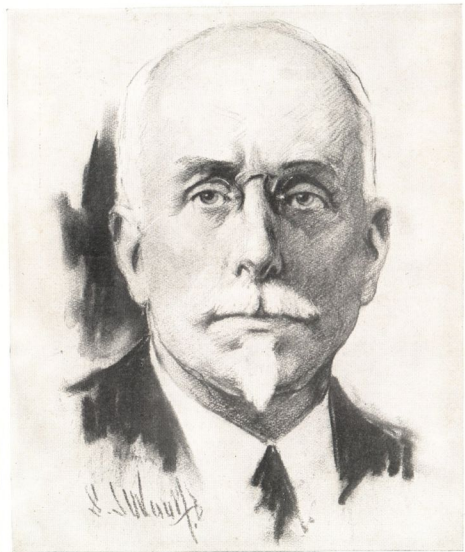


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



RICHARD SWANN LULL

"... of a very ancient lineage"
(See Page 16)

VOL. V. No. 22

JUNE 1, 1925



*The human desire
is even the best suggestion
the CADILLAC.*

Your Confidence What everyone is seeking, in men and in manufactured products, is the genuine worth which inspires and merits confidence.

This is the fixed demand; and it is, we believe, the basic reason why so many people have given preference to the Cadillac for so many years. It is clear to everyone that people do repose special confidence in the Cadillac and that this confidence extends to every feature and function of the car . . . *Confidence* in the excellence of Cadillac engineering, manufacturing and servicing is one example . . . *Confidence* in the value of the Cadillac,

in the fact that it represents a dollar's worth for every dollar invested, is still another . . . *Confidence* in the dependability of the Cadillac, in the safety of its wonderful four-wheel brakes, in its ability to hold the road at high speeds, in its capacity to do more easily and more efficiently everything its driver calls upon it to do is yet another.

There is no more satisfying thing to any motorist than to be able to place such confidence in his car; and there is no more gratifying nor sobering thought to a manufacturer than that his clientele does have such faith in his product. Not for any consideration would Cadillac lower the standards which have established this confidence.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

C A D I L L A C



TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. V. No. 22

June 1, 1925

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

President and Mrs. Coolidge held their first garden party of the season. Members of the Cabinet, officers of the Army and Navy, members of the Diplomatic Corps were on hand to receive 800 disabled War veterans.

President Coolidge left the White House one morning to call at the home of Secretary of War Weeks, who has been ill for the last two months. Shortly afterward, Mr. Weeks departed for his native Massachusetts. The President reported 1) that Mr. Weeks appeared to be doing well, 2) that he had not resigned, 3) that he expected to return to active duty in September.

Mr. Coolidge consented, last week, to the establishment of a "President's Cup" for the winner of the annual swimming contest of the Washington Canoe Club on the Potomac. (The Club will pay the cup maker.) He described the sport as one "which requires not only skill and stamina, but which in itself constitutes a most useful accomplishment."

Sumner Blakemore, head of the junior department of the Rye, N. Y., Country Day School, classmate of Calvin Coolidge at Amherst, died, last week, at Port Chester, N. Y.

On one of the first hot mornings in Washington this year, the President took his usual morning walk, had breakfast at 8:00 o'clock—eating his first canteloupe of the year—at 9:00, went to his office, where the hot sun poured in at the bay window at his back. He felt ill, returned to the White House where his two physicians attended him. Soon he felt better. By 2:30 he had recovered, went on his week-end cruise on the *Mayflower* with Mr. and Mrs. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Hoover, Senator and Mrs. Butler, H. L. Stoddard.

At Lynn, Mass., four prohibition agents halted and searched a suspicious lorry. It was found to contain wire fencing being sent to "White Court" at Swampscott, Mass., 26-room cottage just being completely redecorated for the President's summer home.

The President wrote to Peter J. Brady, President of the Federation

Bank of New York,* on the occasion of its second anniversary: "I notice that you put some emphasis on the amount of your deposits. . . . It may seem easy to borrow money, for that is what your deposits represent, but all experience shows that it is very far from easy to invest money in such a way that you will be prepared at all times to meet the necessary requirements of those who have put their money in your keeping."

THE CABINET

State Lines

The Fish Conservation Conference called by Secretary of Commerce Hoover (TIME, May 18) brought to—

*The largest Labor bank owned by any union of the American Federation of Labor and the only one now paying dividends. Resources: \$11,000,000.

gether at Washington the representatives of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast states. Mr. Hoover placed a problem before them and they promptly asked him to aid in its solution.

He presented facts:

"Fish do not recognize state lines and no one state can give of its own action adequate protection to any single one of our Atlantic Coast species.

"Thirty years ago, the annual take of shad in the states from Georgia to New York was over 50,000,000 pounds per annum.

"But, from overfishing, the catch has decreased steadily until during the past few years, it has averaged less than 13,000,000 pounds per annum. They sell for about \$1.75 per fish. Towns and villages which formerly thrived upon them are growing poorer and poorer by the loss of livelihood.

"Now here comes the sardonic humor.

The Federal Bureau of Fisheries transplants young shad into California, where there was never a shad before. Under the careful protection of the California Fish Commission, they thrived until, this year, California will ship about 2,000,000 pounds on ice 3,000 miles into the Atlantic seaboard states, where they are solemnly sold as the great and rare delicacies of the Atlantic waters.

"We could tell the same story with regard to lobsters, crabs and oysters, and sturgeon and salmon, all along the Atlantic coast."

Aroused by these words, the Conference promptly bade Mr. Hoover appoint a commission composed of members of the Fish Commissions of the Atlantic states to solve the problem.

Flutter

Secretary of State Kellogg, from his desk in the State Department, is supposed to speak with the voice of the U. S., whenever the U. S. wants to speak to foreign powers. He alone has the authority to say what the U. S. wants to say.

Last week, some U. S. citizen or citizens abroad said some thing or things which some high official or officials at Washington did not like. The dictum or dicta had to do with debts to the U. S. and was or were to the effect that the Administration's attempt to

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National Affairs—[Continued]

collect the debts need not be taken as serious if it sounded.

Was Otto H. Kahn the cause of offense? He had made a speech, had tried to sweeten the bitter pills.

Was George W. Wickersham the butt of official anonymous reproach? He had made several speeches on the general subject of peace, goodwill.

Did Congressman W. R. Green misstep? He had conferred with Finance Minister Caillaux of France, had told newspapermen France could not pay quickly.

Or was the offender some unnamed great one who was rumored to have gone to Europe to work out, unofficially, some debt-funding plan?

Whoever and whatever it may have been, the Administration, through "one of President Coolidge's chief advisers," expressed its dislike of unofficial discussion of the debt situation, and urged prominent tourists to hold their peace.

That part of the press which is friendly to the Administration echoed the sentiments and flayed the talking tourists as "meddlers," "muddlers," "hand-kissers," "knee-crookers," "ax-grinders," "sycophants."

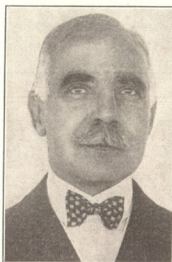
The result was that, a few days later, the official spokesman, speaking "informally but authoritatively," declared that the U. S. meant just what it said when it invited foreign powers (TIME, May 25) to arrange to pay up their debts. He went on to say—lest foreigners take too much comfort from the kindly talk of U. S. citizens abroad—that all the nations (possibly excepting Yugo-Slavia) which had borrowed money from the U. S. for relief and reconstruction after the War had broken their pledges. For they promised, when borrowing, to have no preferred creditors ahead of the U. S.—yet most of them have settled other debts but done nothing to satisfy U. S. claims.

THE CONGRESS

The Commission

Congress will hear of it. Congress will speak of it. (Congressmen already are speaking of it.) Congress made it. Congress can unmake it. And, very likely, Congress will do something about it—It, the Federal Trade Commission.

Back of the question which began to be agitated last week, is a bit of history going back to 1914: In that year, the Commission was created by Congress. Its business was to investigate unfair practices in trade (misbranding of commodities, price-cutting to put competitors out of business, etc.).



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OTTO H. KAHN
He tried to sweeten

If it found the alleged practices to be true, it was to issue an order to cease and desist (similar to an injunction). The Commission was to have five members appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate, serving terms of seven years each. Not more than three members may be of the same political party. President Wilson filled the Commission and, because of the long term of office, his appointees were a majority of the Commission until a few weeks ago. Some 8,000 complaints were made to the Commission in eleven years. It took action in about 1,000 of these cases. Of late, Congress has got more and more in the habit of asking the Commission to make investigations.

Recently, President Coolidge appointed W. E. Humphrey, onetime (1903-17) Congressman from Washington, his pre-convention campaign manager in the West, to the Commission. Then things began to happen—for the first time the conservatives were in control.

Two overt acts:

1) The new majority changed the Commissioner's rules so that much less of the Commission's finding will be given out—aiming to keep all matters secret unless unfair practices are proven and an order to cease and desist is issued.

2) The new Commissioner, Mr. Humphrey, requested the Attorney General for an opinion stating whether one house of Congress has authority to order the Commission to undertake investigation in cases where no specific unfair prac-

tice is alleged. If the answer says that one house of Congress has not power, the LaFollette resolution for investigation of the bread trust and the Norris resolution for investigation of the power trust will probably be dropped.

Significance. Congress has sometimes used the Commission for political purposes. The two overt acts above described are designed to render the Commission less effective as an instrument for uncovering material for political use. The two Democrats on the Commission, Messrs. Huston Thompson and John F. Nugent, declare that these changes will also render the Commission powerless to fulfill the functions for which it was established. Congress is sure to have something to say about it. Already remarks are passing.

Remarks:

Commissioner Humphrey: "If the Commission must respond to every resolution of either house of Congress, then it is entirely within the power of either house to control the Commission's activities. Then it would be entirely within the power of either house to use the Commission absolutely as a publicity bureau to spread such propaganda as the whim of the hour might dictate."

Senator Butler of Massachusetts: "I believe the time has arrived when, for the best interest of our country and in justice to ourselves, we can honestly ask that the Government give us credit for our good intentions and the sincerity of our activities by halting the multiplication of supervising agencies. The Government, with justice to the members of the great American industrial family, can go further and begin an elimination of certain of the boards, bureaus, departments and commissions of Paul-Prying activity, and accomplish a substantial saving of the public payroll without any loss of public service."

Senator Borah of Idaho: "It seems to me that the best thing to do with reference to the Federal Trade Commission is to abolish it. It is perfectly apparent that it is not going to be of any service to the country. . . ."

"After a commission of this kind comes under the influence of factional politics and political pressure from the outside, it can be of no possible service to the people. The Commission is no longer a protection for the small business interests—the purpose of its creation cannot, under existing conditions, be realized."

Senator Norris of Nebraska: "The Commission should be abolished. It was set up as a judicial tribunal, but by the appointment of Humphrey, the Administration has been able completely to destroy the judicial character of the Commission and turn it into a rubber stamp. Only crooked business can prosper by the new rules of secrecy."

National Affairs—[Continued]

TAXATION

A "Couzens Plan"

James Couzens, senior U. S. Senator from Michigan, was invited by the Baltimore Bar Association to speak before it. Last week, he spoke.

James Couzens, senior U. S. Senator from Michigan, a year ago (TIME, Jan. 21, 1924) opposed the Mellon Plan, which proposed to reduce income surtaxes to 25% maximum. Since then, he has fought with the Treasury on many policies of taxation. A senatorial Committee of which he is the head is just closing a prolonged investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (tax collection).

James Couzens, senior U. S. Senator from Michigan, last week proposed to the Baltimore Bar Association a tax reduction plan of his own.

The Plan consisted of the following items:

1) Repeal the "nuisance" taxes: on cameras, films, firearms, shells, cigar-holders, pipes, slot machines, mah jong sets, sculpture, paintings, jewelry, bowling alleys, shooting galleries, yachts, playing cards. Also taxes on automobiles, motor vehicles and accessories.

2) Exempt from income taxes all persons whose incomes are under \$5,000.

3) Reduce maximum surtaxes to 20% (half of the present).

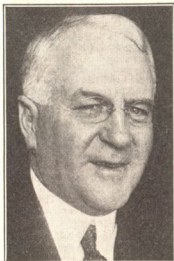
4) Possibly abandon all taxes on capital gains and deductions for capital losses.

The Argument for these reductions is based on a forthcoming Treasury surplus. Mr. Couzens guessed, since the amount of surplus is not yet known or exactly predictable, that it would be about \$400,000,000. He estimated that about \$166,000,000 of this would disappear with the reduction of the "nuisance" taxes, something less than \$10,000,000 by the exemption of incomes under \$5,000 and the remainder by the reduction of surtaxes. The abandonment of taxes on capital gains and losses might even operate to increase Federal revenue. In detail, the argument concerning the proposed changes is:

1) Many of the "nuisance" taxes yield small revenue and are great annoyances. The taxes on motor vehicles and parts are transportation taxes. Therefore, Mr. Couzens said, let these be abandoned.

2) Of about 7,000,000 people who pay income taxes, 91% are those with incomes under \$5,000; their taxes amount to only about \$100,000,000. These people need tax reduction most. Abolishing their taxes will

take away much of the work of collecting the income tax, since they make 91% of the returns. If it is argued that everyone ought to contribute directly to the support of the



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JAMES COUZENS

"Ah!" exclaimed Mr. Mellon's supporters

Government, then let it be known that there are now 30,000,000 wage earners who pay no income tax and what difference will a few million more make? So argued Mr. Couzens.

But the newspapers of the East were quick to snap this up. "Already," they said, "the East pays more than its share of taxes and this would make that situation worse." It was calculated that, under the \$5,000 exemption, 37% of the income-tax payers would be found in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey; 21% in the Middle West; 11% in New England; 10% in the South; and only about 20% in all the territory west of the Mississippi River. New York alone would have actually almost 10,000 more tax payers than all the country west of the Mississippi. The logical conclusion to this train of argument: "If taxes are to be collected only where it is easiest to do so, why not in the interest of simplification abandon the collection of income taxes west of the Mississippi?"

3) "After the aforementioned taxes have been repealed and exemptions made . . . I think a perfectly equitable plan would be to reduce . . . surtax rates 50%. . . . Now some may say that this is the Mellon Plan, but it doesn't make any particular dif-

ference to me whose plan they call it. . . ."—Mr. Couzens.

4) Until this year, capital losses were allowable as deductions, whereas capital gains were taxable up to 12½%. The Couzens committee investigating the Internal Revenue Bureau examined the returns of 101 wealthy individuals for the years 1916 to 1923 inclusive, found that the profits taxes were \$7,770,000 and the losses deducted \$38,407,000, showing a loss to the Government. In the income-tax law in force this year, for the first time capital losses may be deducted only to the extent of 12½%—the same extent as that to which capital gains may be taxed. This remedies this condition at least in part; but Mr. Couzens proposed "considering" the abolition of both this tax and this deduction.

Regular Republicans pointed out that, in November, 1923, Secretary Mellon wrote in his tax-reduction recommendation: "It is believed that it would be sounder taxation policy generally not to recognize either capital gain or capital loss for purposes of income tax."

"Ah," exclaimed Mr. Mellon's supporters, "Couzens, the arch critic, has yielded to Mellon's idea—for low surtaxes—for no tax on capital gain and no deduction on capital loss!"

IMMIGRATION

Irish Experiment

Three officials went abroad last week. One was from the State Department, one from the Department of Labor, one from the Public Health Service.

They sailed for Ireland. They went to set up, in the U. S. consulates of the Irish Free State, immigration inspection stations where full inspection, including medical examination, will be given before immigrant visas are issued.

This is a preliminary action. It is another step in moving our immigration stations from the point of reception to the point of inception. The hardships of Ellis Island and other stations where immigrants are frequently detained for prolonged periods and then deported, are to be done away with.

The law passed a year ago (TIME, Oct. 18, 1923, Feb. 25, Apr. 21, 1924 et seq.) established a system of granting immigrant visas abroad so that no more immigrants would be turned back after reaching this country because they were in excess of quota. By moving all the other inspections to the source, the aim is to avoid the necessity of sending any immigrants back after they arrive on our shores.

Some foreign countries have been

National Affairs—[Continued]

very chilly to this last proposition. They have disliked the idea of so much U. S. machinery being set up within their borders. The experiment is to be tried first on the Irish (who do not object) in order to remove the prejudice of other countries by showing how harmless the system is.

PROHIBITION

In Wisconsin

In accordance with a resolution passed in both branches of the Wisconsin Legislature, last week, a referendum on 2.75% beer will be submitted to the people of the state in November, 1926. The result of the referendum will have no effect on the state laws. It is simply a straw vote officialized.

The Lower House of the Legislature also adopted a resolution asking Congress to summon a Constitutional Convention* to repeal the 18th Amendment. The Upper House was expected to concur.

NEGROES

In Texas

A crime is committed. A Negro suspect is arrested and lodged in jail. A business-like crowd gathers and demands the prisoner. The sheriff protests. The crowd seizes the Negro, drags him to a tree, ties a rope around his neck, hoists him in air, riddles his body with bullets—newspapers carry stories of this kind from time to time.

But this account of what happened last week in Dallas is of a rarer type, at least in the newspapers:

Two men were murdered, two women assaulted. Two Negroes, Frank and Lorezo Noel, were arrested, charged with the crimes. The prisoners were placed in the county jail at Dallas. A few curious onlookers gathered before the jail. Allegedly, a crowd was attracted when a maudlin drunken woman started to shrill a popular song. The crowd laughed and joked with a few deputies who lounged before the jail. The crowd continued to grow. Agitators began to circulate in it. A call was promptly sent out for fire appa-

ratus, which came to the spot. The crowd increased to some 5,000. The firemen began to spray them with hoses.

The crowd took its wetting and charged. The leaders were seized and escorted inside, where they could dry off in cells. About 100 were thus seized, including one well-dressed woman. The crowd began to withdraw. Suddenly, word came to the defenders that another crowd was gathering to storm the jail from the rear. Firemen dragged their hoses around and laid down a barrage of water. The crowd countered with a barrage of bricks, bottles, rocks. Some of the attackers got close enough to use brass knuckles. Forty policemen and firemen were scraped, bruised. Someone in the surging crowd fired a revolver. In desperation, the police fired over the heads of the crowd. Five of the attackers fell wounded—one shot through the chest, one in the arm, two in the leg, one cut on the arm. The crowd drew back, muttered, gradually dispersed. The Negroes—and 100 rioters—remained secure in jail.

Next morning, a company of the National Guard was on hand with fixed bayonets and loaded rifles, tear bombs, ammonia bombs, machine guns.

The *Dallas Morning News* published a front-page cartoon: A man (Anarchy) butting his head against a stone wall (The Law).

Judge C. A. Pippen, who will preside over the Negroes' trial, declared:

"I had believed and sincerely wished that the time had come when the great and good men of Dallas County put first, above everything else in the world, the upholding of this Government, its courts and its constituted authorities. But, if I am correctly advised, on last night an effort was made, or a demonstration against the courts, its officers and all those things which men should prize. . . .

"Certain individuals have been indicted for horrible and heinous crimes. Their cases have been set for trial on the first possible day on which they could be tried. They will be tried by a jury of Dallas County men. It is my intention, and I assume the responsibility for the same, to surround them and this courthouse with men whose courage has been tried and tested, and who, under their oath of office, will do their duty. . . .

"I pray unto the God who made me that the men of this county will stop and reason among themselves to the end that there will be no more bloodshed; and that this great state and county will maintain and keep its reputation for peacefulness among the Commonwealths of this Republic."

POLITICAL NOTES

Interference?

Three Chinese, with a white lawyer, Michelson, were hauled before the U. S. District Court, San Francisco, on a charge of having conspired to bribe an immigration officer. All four were acquitted, but not before the prosecuting attorney had added to the tribulations of a California Cabinet member. Said the prosecutor:

"In a previous address to you, I made inference that Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, was attempting to interfere with prosecution of this case. I now withdraw this inference and make the direct statement that he is interfering."

"He sent a letter to Harlan F. Stone, Attorney General, in which he said that Attorney Michelson was being prosecuted on evidence not sufficient to warrant action. Secretary Wilbur should have known better than to do a thing of this sort."

"He has been a lawyer and a judge, and from the knowledge he gained from those positions he should have known that to do that sort of thing is a direct act of interference."

Mr. Wilbur explained: "I officiated at his [Michelson's] wedding and his first baby was named after me. When this matter came up, Mr. Michelson asked me to send a telegram which could be shown the District Attorney, making a statement as to his general reputation. I did so and stated that his reputation was good. I know nothing about the merits of the charge against Mr. Michelson and there is no truth in any statement that I am interfering to defeat justice."

. . . .

Miss Collins Abroad

First, she was Edith Bolling of Wytheville, Va., of an ancient family, descendant in the ninth generation of Pocahontas.

Second, she was Mrs. Norman Galt, wife of a prominent Washington jeweler.

Third, she was Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, first lady of the land. (Simultaneously she was the step-mother-in-law of William G. McAdoo.)

Last week, twice a widow, she became Miss Eleanor Collins in order to avoid the ubiquity of the press.

Since her second husband's death, she has for the most part lived very quietly in the Capital. Her public acts have been few. When the German Embassy in Washington refused to half-mast its flag at her husband's death, contributions to the American Committee for Relief of German Children began to fall off and she publicly asked in her

* Two methods are provided by Article V of the Constitution for its amendment:

1) "The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments. . . ."

2) "The Congress . . . on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments which . . . shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states or by conventions in three fourths thereof. . . ."

To date, only the first method has been used.

National Affairs—[Continued]

husband's name that the German children be not made to suffer for the German Embassy's offense.

Later, she visited friends in Virginia (and while there fractured a small bone in her shoulder).

Last July, she thanked Newton D. Baker for a speech she heard him make by radio.

But she maintained her unostentatious way of life and, last week, following a farewell call from her step-son-in-law, departed quietly for Manhattan. It was midnight when Bernard M. Baruch, ex-Chairman of the War Industries Board and friend of the late President, accompanied his daughter, Miss Belle Baruch, and her friend, Miss Eleanor Collins, dressed in deep mourning and carrying a bunch of white gardenias, to their cabins on the *Majestic* at a pier in Manhattan.

Later, in the early hours of the morning, the *Majestic* steamed down the bay and out to sea with a cargo of celebrities: Vladimir de Pachmann, Russian pianist; Clarence Dillon, who recently paid \$146,000,000 for the Dodge Motor Car Co. (TIME, Apr. 13); Colonel James A. Logan Jr., who has been unofficial onlooker for the U. S. at nearly every pow-wow of European diplomats for the past few years, and his bride (see MILESTONES); Miss Belle Baruch; and the unobtrusive Miss Collins, quietly sleeping in cabin F53-54 with a bunch of white gardenias repassing in a vase on her dresser.

Whites, Greens—Yellows

Hide and seek in the Pacific, Whites against the Greens, dummy torpedoes speeding at dreadnaughts, airplanes hovering aloft directing gun fire, spotting mine fields, destroyers spreading smoke screens, submarines diving and popping up from the deep; battle, murder and sudden death—these were the scenes, last week, as two divisions of the U. S. fleet played their war games off Hawaii like a school of sea-lions.

In the wake of the fleet, with headquarters on the Islands, were Senators, Congressmen, newspaper correspondents. Much of the games between the Greens and the Whites they could not see. But, on land, they were confronted, not by another "war game"—not by strife but by maneuvers which many feared might be the prelude to eventual strife, an opposition, not of fleets, but of races—the Yellows against the Whites.

Their observations of Hawaii's race problem began to trickle back to the U. S. More of it will doubtless be heard when the official visitors come back and Congress assemblies next fall, for then a commission appointed by the Hawaiian Legislature will come over to the mainland. What the racial problem of Hawaii amounts to is evident from



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MISS COLLINS

Poahontas preceded her

the following table, which gives the various elements which make up the population of this polyglot archipelago:

Japanese	125,368
Filipinos	39,608
Americans, British, Germans, Russians	34,272*
Portuguese	26,791
Chinese	24,522
Hawaiians	21,271
Caucasian-Hawaiians	13,134
Asiatic-Hawaiians	7,816
Porto Ricans	6,347
Coreans	5,817
Spanish	1,939
Others	215
Total	307,106

The problems which arise may be divided into several categories.

Social and Governmental. The 18,000 or 20,000 civilian Xanthochroic ("fair white") Caucasians are the dominant class. The Latins and Orientals are mostly laborers imported to work the plantations. The native Hawaiians appear to be slowly dying out. Their numbers decreased 20% in the last 15 years, although the increase of "fair whites" and Asiatic-Hawaiian half-breeds more than made up for the decrease. But, in the same period, the Japanese population grew more than 50%—an increase that alone is twice as much as the entire native population. At the present rate of increase, the Japanese will soon number more than half the population of the Islands, yet they are not being assimilated—at least, not rapidly. They speak their own tongue, have their own newspapers, retain many of their customs. They apparently have an inferiority complex,

* Some 15,000 of this number are Army and Navy personnel stationed at the islands.

for their newspapers shout: "We are your equals. . . . We are as good as you or better." Yet there is remarkably little friction and much greater racial social equality than in continental U. S.

Citizenship. Already there are 66,647 of the Japanese who are U. S. citizens—by virtue of having been born on the Islands. In some cases they keep their Japanese citizenship as well—a thing allowable under Japanese law. By 1940, when the present younger generation of Jappo-Americans grow up, they will constitute a majority of the voters on the island. On this account, such old inhabitants as Judge Sanford B. Dole—now an octogenarian living in peace at Hawaii, but one who has been in turn Justice of the Supreme Court of the principality during the rule of Queen Liliuokalani, President of the Hawaiian Republic, Territorial Governor, Judge of the Federal District Court—such men as Judge Dole earnestly hope that Hawaii will remain a territory, for if she became a state a Japanese Governor might be elected.

Schools. There are 142 Japanese schools on the Islands, with an attendance of about 18,000 pupils. Formerly (since attendance at the public schools is compulsory) these schools taught for an hour before and several hours after the public school session. Many of the teachers were recommended by the Japanese Department of Education, many are Buddhist priests. The books used referred to the Japanese Army and Navy as "our Army," "our Navy," contained pictures of the Mikado, none of the U. S. President. Recently, an effort has been made to Americanize the young Jappo-Americans. A law was passed confining the Japanese schools to teaching one hour a day, after the public schools closed, providing for censorship of pro-Japanese text books and for a \$1 a year per pupil tax on the Japanese schools. This law is being tested in the courts, and temporarily about half of the Japanese schools have closed rather than comply. But Hawaiians are thinking of 1940, 15 years hence, when the Japanese will be a majority of the electorate and will control the school system.

Immigration. A problem that strikes nearer home to the continental U. S. is the fact that already there are 66,000 or more Japanese born in Hawaii who are American citizens. They are entitled to all privileges that go therewith—including entrance to California or anywhere else they are not wanted. Immigration authorities have imposed barriers to migration—severe tests of American citizenship being demanded before any Hawaiian-born Japanese are admitted to the U. S. These in time are sure to become more and more easy to pass, and the barrier is likely to be overridden. Coffee bar-

National Affairs—[Continued]

ries, mangoes, alligator pears from Hawaii are rigidly excluded from entrance to the continental U. S.—for fear of importing the Mediterranean fruit fly. Some Californians wish that Japco-Americans from Hawaii could be excluded in the same way.

Miscellaneous Mentions

William G. McAdoo, onetime Secretary of the Treasury (1913-18), Director General of Railways (1917-19), candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination (1924), having attended the Kentucky Derby (TIME, May 25, 1924), went on to Washington, called on his step-mother-in-law, met his friends and political advisers, went on to Manhattan for similar conferences. "Grooming himself for 1928? Patching party fences? Planning to do away with the Democratic Convention's two thirds vote for nomination?" conjectured correspondents.

W. W. Brandon, Governor of Alabama, the stentorian voice who last June called more than 100 times "Twenty-to-foh for Un-da-wood!" appeared at a "Southern Exposition" held in Manhattan, bringing the result of a statewide ballot on "Alabama's greatest living men and women"—to wit:

Writer: Octavus Roy Cohen
Statesman: Oscar W. Underwood
Soldier: General Robert Lee Bullard
Professorial Leader: Dr. George H. Denny
Captain of Industry: George Gordon Crawford
Artist: Roderick D. Mackenzie
Distinguished Citizen: Helen Keller
Actress: Lola Wilson (cinema)
Athlete: Joe Sewell (Cleveland shortstop)

Gaston B. Means, famed super-sleuth of the Daugherty Department of Justice, star witness of the all-star oil investigations last year, many times tried, surrendered at Washington and was sent to Atlanta Penitentiary (his first time in jail) to serve two years, following failure to rid himself of a conviction for conspiracy to violate the Volstead Act.

Charles G. Dawes, Vice President, Senate reformer, announced that he would make one speech a month in the interest of a rule which would permit a majority of the Senate to close debate at any time. Some Senators would like to forget about this proposal, but Mr. Dawes may force the issue in the Senate by speaking in the home states of those Senators coming up for reelection in 1927. In the closing days of May, he was to speak in Alabama (where Underwood, who favors the rule, will have to fight for reelection). The tentative schedule of speeches:

JUNE—In New Hampshire (where

* Indicates those not listed in *Who's Who in America*.

Moses, who opposes the rule, will stand for reelection).

JULY—In Colorado (where Senator



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COMMANDER ARENSBERG
He condemns the coinage
(See column three)

Rice W. Means will stand for reelection).

AUGUST—Undetermined.

SEPTEMBER—Undetermined.

OCTOBER—In Georgia (where Senator George will stand for reelection).

The Governor of Missouri, Mr. Baker, having attended the funeral of Senator Selden P. Spencer (TIME, May 25), took thought. He appointed Circuit Judge George H. Williams of St. Louis, a Republican, born in California, Mo., to Mr. Spencer's seat. Mr. Williams begins drawing his salary at once. But he need not—indeed may not undertake any official duties until next December, when Congress assembles and he is sworn in—such is the law. For his labors as Senator during the next six months he will draw \$5,000 pay.

"Take Care," warned the Post Office Department, last week. In 1924:

21,000,000 letters went to the Dead Letter Office.

803,000 parcels went to the Dead Letter Office.

100,000 letters were mailed without addresses.

\$70,000 in cash, checks, etc., was taken from misdirected letters.

\$92,000 was collected for "return

postage."

\$1,740,000 was spent looking up and correcting faulty addresses.

In Alabama, visiting Clemson College, Josephus Daniels, onetime (1913-21) overlord of the Navy, made comparisons:

"If we deplore that Blease [Coleman E. Blease, Senator from South Carolina] sits in the seat of Calhoun, is it not quite as great evidence of a lowering of standards that Butler [William M. Butler, Senator from Massachusetts] rattles around in the seat of Daniel Webster? There is this to be said about Blease's election. He appealed to the people, and having made him, they may unmake him if they choose.

"In Massachusetts, Butler was put in by big business domination of politics, which seeks to make Government the agency for strengthening monopoly."

In Washington, Senator King of Utah described certain persons (presumably not his constituents from Utah—rather, lobbyists from other states):

"Congress every session is besieged by hysteric men and neurotic women who are seeking to have the Government inject itself into the homes of the people and forcefully determine the conduct of their lives."

60 Years After

In 1978, how will the doughboys of the late War feel if the U. S. offers a courtesy to Germany? Will they be bitter?

Last week, at the 42d encampment of the Tennessee division of the G. A. R., the National Grand Commander, L. F. Arensberg of Pittsburgh condemned the coinage of "Stone Mountain half dollars," which are to be sold at a premium to finance the great Confederate memorial at Stone Mountain, Ga.

Said he: "At the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Grand Rapids, next August, we shall take steps to have this coinage act repealed. . . ."

"The Grand Army of the Republic also opposes restoration of the Lee mansion at Arlington Heights by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which desires to make the mansion a Confederate shrine."

Will the Grand Army, unforgotten after 60 years, protest? As far as Stone Mountain is concerned, their protest is almost certain to be too late. The half dollars, coined by authorization of Congress, have already been distributed, 2,300,000 of them. On July 3 they will be given out to the public by the distributing agencies.

FOREIGN NEWS

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

"Wipers" Dead

Beneath the ruins of the Cloth Hall at Ypres, in the last, gloomy days of 1914, sat an old soldier on a white horse: Field Marshal Sir John French, tears streaming down his face, watched the remnants of the "Old Contemptibles" (Regular Army) file past him after their place in the fighting line had been taken by the territorials (Home Defense Force which volunteered almost to a man for service abroad).

Last week, Death carried off this famous soldier in his 73d year. He died of complications arising from an operation for appendicitis performed last March.

Little more than a fortnight ago, Lord Oxford and Asquith (ex-Premier Herbert H. Asquith) paid tribute in a speech to Field Marshals Lord Haig and Kitchener, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe, General Sir John Cowans ("best Quartermaster since Moses") and ex-Premier George as "the five great men [British] of the War." The name of Lord Ypres (Sir John French) was not mentioned, but neither were those of Lords Beatty, Allenby and Northcliffe, Sir Henry Wilson and numerous other Britons. Lord Oxford may, unhappily, have been too conscious of his own lack of initiative in 1914 in meeting Sir John's persistent cry for shells, and the subsequent criticism that the latter leveled at him in his book *1914*, to be entirely impartial.

Whatever his faults, the deceased Field Marshal will ever be remembered as the Commander-in-Chief of those gallant heroes who, in 1914, fought overwhelming odds from Mons to Ypres, perished rather than surrender. Their sacrifice on the fields of Flanders was a main contribution to the saving of Ypres (pronounced eypree)—which the British Tommy called "Wipers"—and the Channel ports and helped to hold up the mighty advance of the German military machine. Marshal Ferdinand Foch has written of French: "In him Great Britain found a grand soldier. He kept his troops up to the level of Wellington."

John Denton Pinkstone French was born in Kent of Irish parents. He began his career at an early age by joining the Navy, in which his father was a captain. Four years later, he transferred to the Army, joined the 19th Hussars. He rose steadily to the rank of a colonel, retired at the age of 41, an officer without distinction. He was fished out of the half-pay pool by General Sir George Luck to write a cavalry book, which was subsequently called "a masterpiece of lucid explana-

tion and terse precision." His literary ability had undoubtedly saved him from obscurity and earned for him the half true sobriquet of "the luckiest man in the Army." Later events proved the Army to be the luckier.

French continued his ascent to the



© Paul Thompson

SIR JOHN FRENCH

"... up to the level of Wellington"

top with painstaking, plodding slowness. In the South African War, he was recognized as a commander of great ability, returned home after the peace and was knighted. At the beginning of the World War, having been created a Field Marshal in 1913, he commanded Britain's first expeditionary force. In 1915, he retired in favor of Sir Douglas Haig, returned to England, assumed command of the vast armies stationed in Britain. He was made a viscount, chose the name of Ypres, accepted the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland and held that position until 1921, when he retired from official life, receiving from the King the title of Earl.

"Goods Across the Water"

In Manhattan, before the American Iron and Steel Institute, British Ambassador Sir Esme Howard made a speech.

He began: "It is a great honor. . . . But, like all honors or privileges—if we except the ancient British Order of the Garter, which Disraeli said he particularly admired because there was no damned merit attached to it—it entails some responsibility."

Like U. S. Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton at London, in his recent Pil-

grims speech (TIME, May 18), he took for granted all the Anglo-Saxon platitudes, but, "looking about for a substitute, it struck me that, building on these sentiments as an accepted fact, I might take as my text 'goods across the water' as a useful text, since phrases we must have."

He warned the U. S. that "a party that wants to do all the selling and no buying will end by doing no selling at all, because his buyers will be, like the poor oysters of the *Walrus and the Carpenter*, all gone. The seller, like the Carpenter, will one day make a beautiful speech and wake up to find himself speaking to thin air, because 'oysters there were none.'"

The gist of his long speech was that the "United States and the British Empire are today each others' best customers," but that, if the U. S. and other countries did not buy more from Britain, it would be impossible for the latter to continue to buy raw materials in large quantities; that, if Britain could not improve her export trade, it would, despite the best intentions, be impossible for her to continue paying her U. S. War debt. The resultant economic situation, the Ambassador thought, would not be fatal to the U. S., "but it will be unpleasant." From this, he argued that it was in the interests of the prosperity of all peoples to follow "the Christian doctrine of the Golden Rule," which is "when you come down to it, the only true 'real politik' in the philosophy of life and that it is an unquestionable truth that he who seeks to save his life by purely selfish means must end by losing it."

The Season

The London Season began under a cloudless sky with two brilliant courts at Buckingham Palace, and will end after four days' racing at Ascot (June 16-20).

First Court. Assembled in the Throne room were about 1,000 guests. The men were clad in brilliant uniforms, bemedaled and bedecorated. The ladies, in a riot of gorgeous color, provided a spectacle more brilliant than any witnessed since 1914. At 9:30 o'clock in the evening, the King, in the uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards, and the Queen, draped in a gown of silver tissue, entered the Throne Room. The band struck up *God Save the King*. Their Majesties stopped; upon the conclusion of the anthem, His Majesty made a curt nod of acknowledgment and took his place with the Queen upon the throne dais. Members of the Royal Family and numerous officials

Foreign News—[Continued]

and attendants took up their allotted places.

The presentations were mainly from the diplomatic and official circles. Americans presented by Ambassador and Mrs. Houghton:

Mrs. Luke McNamee, wife of the London naval attaché; Mrs. Herbert F. Leary, wife of the assistant naval attaché; Mrs. Claude A. Jones, wife of the attaché for aviation; the Misses Marion and Alice Tully of Corning, N. Y.; Ambassador and Mrs. Houghton's nieces; Mrs. John Lawrence of Boston; Mrs. John Taylor of Philadelphia; Mrs. Williamson S. Howell, wife of the first Secretary of the U. S. Legation in Warsaw; Miss Jean Field Blair, Richmond, Va.; Miss Mary Louise Butterfield, Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Miss Elizabeth Irving Chase, Waterbury, Conn.; Miss Suzzette Dewey, Chicago; Miss Helen Edwards, Cincinnati; Miss Betty Galey of London, daughter of the Director of the American University Union and Miss Joan Williams, Chicago.

Attending the Court were the following wives of members of the Embassy staff:

Mrs. Boylston A. Beal, with her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Beal; Mrs. Frederick A. Sterling, Mrs. Jerome O. Hunsaker, Mrs. Kenyon Joyce, Mrs. Earl J. Atkinson, Mrs. Stewart O. Eling and Mrs. Howard C. Davidson.

Second Court. At the Second Court, the King appeared in the uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Scots Guards. Queen Mary wore a dress of pale gold lamé, ornamented with diamonds. On her head she wore a brilliant coronet of emeralds and diamonds and around her neck were priceless jewels, the most conspicuous of which was the carved Indian emerald presented to her at the Durbar of 1911.

Americans presented:

Miss Jane Hamilton Brady of Gladstone, N. J., granddaughter of the Countess of Litchfield; Miss Ursula Corning of Litchfield, Conn., daughter of H. J. Corning, Professor of Medicine in the University of Basel, Switzerland; Mrs. Howell H. Howard of Dayton, Ohio; Miss Irene Jamieson, Spokane, Wash., Oxford student; Mrs. Archibald H. Rowan, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; Miss Laura Thompson, Lake Forest, Ill.; Mrs. Alexander Trunk of Maryland and Mrs. Wallace Payne Mounts of Mexico City.

Lloyds

H. M. the King, accompanied by Queen Mary and Prince Henry, drove in semi-state to "the city" followed by a troop of the Royal Household Cavalry. At the Temple Bar, the Lord Mayor met their Majesties, surrendered to the King the keys of the City and the emblematic pearl sword of privileges.

The royal party drove on to Leadenhall Street, where the King alighted from his carriage, smote a stone with a mallet, tested the stone's lie with a spirit-level, declared it "well and truly laid."

The occasion was the laying of the foundation stone of a new building to be occupied by Lloyd's,* the world-famed insurance company and underwriters. Before laying the stone, the King said in the course of a speech:

"I have been impressed, as everyone

must be, by the extraordinary and romantic history of Lloyd's and by its evolution from an ordinary 17th Century coffee house to a great public and international institution familiar to us all. Cromwell said: 'No one rises so high as he who does not know whether he is going,' and this has held good in our organizations as well as in men.

"The history of the corporation is an embodiment of the highest qualities of British commerce. Lloyd's policy has never been the one-sided pursuit of gain, but a combination of keenness and efficiency in business with a real and deep public spirit."

Parliament's Week

House of Commons:

☛ Replying to a question, Foreign Secretary Austen Chamberlain admitted that the Government had omitted the amenities and had not congratulated Field Marshal von Hindenburg upon his election to the German Presidency. "It is not the practice of His Majesty's Government to send out felicitations to the President of a foreign country," he said. Pressed by other questioners, he admitted that the custom was sometimes not followed.

☛ A Labor member raised the question on the propriety of Cabinet Ministers writing articles for the press. The name of Lord Birkenhead, who often augments his income in this way, was mentioned; and Premier Baldwin was reminded of the successful efforts of Messrs. Austen Chamberlain and Ormsby-Gore to induce the Labor Government to refrain from writing articles containing statements of policy. Premier Baldwin replied:

"Laying down hard and fast rules restricting the action of Ministers in this respect is a matter of considerable complexity, which seems to require more detailed consideration than I have been able to give it since receiving notice of the question."

☛ After a heated and lengthy debate, involving verbose statements on Scottish unemployment, the Scottish Poor Law Bill was passed. The time was 6 a. m.

House of Lords:

☛ Moved by Lord Astor and seconded by the Duke of Atholl, a bill to permit peeresses in their own right to sit in the House was defeated by two votes—80 to 78.

Lord Birkenhead, in light sarcastic vein, pointed out that the mover and seconder of the bill were married to women of distinction in the "other House," and complimented them upon a "supreme example of conjugal discipline."

Lords Asquith and Cecil supported

the bill, but both Cecil and the Duke of Atholl said that they believed the proper time for its adoption was when the House was reformed. Lord Birkenhead held that the Government could not fail to reform the House during the life of the present Parliament and, since the country had overruled his advice and had allowed women to sit in the Commons, he saw no logical reason for it refusing to extend the same privilege to women in the House of Lords.

A Centurian

In even the blithest comedy, the sorriest tragedy, or the strangest history, there comes a time when the last line is spoken and the heavy curtain from above descends unalterably. So it was at Cloan, Scotland, that Death came to Mary Elizabeth Haldane, née Sanderson. She had celebrated her 100th birthday but recently (TIME, May 4, EDUCATION).

She remembered the first steam engine and the first balloon. She remembered the days when children homed from school blackened and blued by the schoolmaster's rod. She had seen George V throned and Edward VII laid away. She had seen the great Victoria, Queen and Empress, go to her last rest and, 64 years earlier, had seen the girl Victoria take the crown. She had seen the entire reign of William IV. And in 1830, at the age of 5—two years after she had mastered the little hieroglyphics that are the alphabet—she remembered donning a little black and white mourning frock for George IV, may he rest in peace.

Last week, Britain mourned for her, and Britain had a right to mourn for the mother of so much of Britain's virtue: mother of Viscount Haldane of Cloan, twice Lord Chancellor; mother of Miss Elizabeth Sanderson Haldane, scholar and first woman Justice of the Peace in Scotland; mother of Professor J. S. Haldane of Oxford; mother of Sir William S. Haldane, Crown Agent for Scotland; grandmother of Professor J. B. S. Haldane of Cambridge, famed biochemist. These were the fortune she bequeathed her country.

Chancellorship

The Chancellorship of Oxford University went a-begging. The death of Earl Curzon of Kedleston (TIME, Mar. 30) made it vacant. Subsequently, Lord Milner was selected, but he also died (TIME, May 25).

Last week, Lords Oxford and Asquith, Cave, Salisbury, Birkenhead, Viscount Gray of Fallodon—who was "sent down" (expelled)—and the Archbishop of Canterbury were suggested, but political rivalries made a definite selection impossible.

* Lloyd's was started by one Edward Lloyd, in the 17th Century, in a London coffee house where merchants and sailors used to assemble to discuss voyages and transact business.

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

The Jihad

In Morocco, the Jihad, or holy war (TIME, May 11, et seq.), had, last week, two fronts.

At Paris, numerous alarmist reports were circulated, had the effect of warning up the Socialists to refuse a vote of confidence to the Government when Parliament should meet. Premier Paul Painlevé, however, took a firm stand from the beginning against the *défaitists* with the result that, when Parliament did meet, discussion of the Riff War was postponed. This was, in fact, equivalent to a vote of confidence.

In Morocco, General Comte de Chambrun made a successful attack on the heights of Taounat, but was forced to retire after two days, as in the case of the Bibanc battle of a fortnight ago (TIME, May 25). All other actions were local. A strong counter-attack by Abd-el-Krim, Riff "Sultan," was daily expected.

BELGIUM

Enter Max

For close onto two months, Belgium has been looking for a Government—and being disappointed. On Apr. 5, Premier Themis resigned because the Socialists had gained 12 seats in the general election. King Albert summoned Emile Van der Velde to the palace and invited him to form a Cabinet. He failed (TIME, Apr. 20). The King summoned Charles de Broqueville to the palace and invited him to form a Cabinet. He failed. The King summoned Aloys Van de Vyvere to the palace and invited him to form a Cabinet. He succeeded (TIME, May 25).

Like a new kitten, the Van de Vyvere Cabinet staggered blindly on its pins. At the end of nine days, it was ready to open its eyes. Then Burgomaster Adolphe Max of Brussels got busy. His popularity dated back to the fall of 1914, when the Germans were goose-stepping across Belgium in seven-league boots. General Von Suttwitz ordered Max arrested. It was done. Next day, Max was at Namur. A few days later, at Glatz—interned. His townsfolk posted placards—they warned the Germans that they had gasoline, vitriol, butcher knives, and would use them if Max were injured. After languishing four years in a German camp, Max returned. Today, he leads the Liberals in the Chamber of Deputies. He looked upon the Van de Vyvere kitten Cabinet and decided it should not live to be a cat. A motion of want of con-

fidence in the Cabinet was made. Max led the vote against it. The nine-day Cabinet was drowned.

King Albert considered. He commanded Burgomaster Max to attend



BURGOMASTER MAX

The nine-day Cabinet was drowned

him at the palace—invited him to form a Cabinet. Max bowed and said he would do his best to form a temporary "business Cabinet" outside of politics.

...

Royal Rotarian

Albert, King of the Belgians, gave an audience in the Royal Palace to a group of Rotarians, headed by Everett W. Hill of Oklahoma City, Okla., President of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, which met at Brussels.

The King was asked to become a member of the Brussels Rotary Club. He accepted, received three rousing Rotarian cheers, was much amused.

GERMANY

Test

Time came round when Chancellor Hans Luther led his Cabinet into the Reichstag to ask for a vote of confidence, made necessary by the recent election of Generalfeldmarschall Paul von Hindenburg as President (TIME, May 4, et seq.).

The most important speech uttered was a fiery one from Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann. In a bitter tirade

against the Entente Powers, he attacked them for the non-evacuation of Cologne, for alleging that Germany had been secretly arming without; and, in the course of five months, not being able to draft a note containing specific charges "in such a form that they could deliver it." He affirmed emphatically that Germany was disarmed, calling all reports to the contrary "ridiculous inventions."

A day of bitter argument between Republicans and Monarchists followed. The Republicans expressed faith in President von Hindenburg, but thought that his followers would surely attempt to restore a Kaiser. The Monarchists tried to argue that the President's oath of allegiance to the Republic meant nothing in particular to the Monarchist cause and that the Monarchists would continue to work for a restoration.

On the following day, a Socialist motion for a vote of lack of confidence, because the Government's "conciliatory foreign policy" was sure to be changed by its tendency toward the Right Parties, which were in disagreement with it, was defeated 214 to 219. Twenty-five deputies did not vote.

Another reason for the Socialist vote was the high tariff which the Government intends to impose on cereals, automobiles, etc., to meet the burdens imposed by the Experts' Plan. The Socialists saw in this measure proof that the Government was under the thumb of the grain-growing Junkers. As for the tariff on automobiles, the German trade in them was so hopeless that it would be years before it could catch up with foreign competitors. During this time, apparently, Germans will have to pay far more than the world price for their autos or go without them. Hence there arose from Socialist and Democratic forums cries of: "Down with the Government's rightward tendency!" "Down with the usurious bread tariff!"

ITALY

*In Parliament**The Senate:*

Before the Senate appeared Premier Benito Mussolini to review his foreign policy. Said he about

Debt. "The Italian Government recognizes its War debts . . . to the last cent. . . [Loud cheers from the Senators.] When the greatness of the sacrifices we sustained in the War and the smallness of our national resources are taken into account, it is evident that creditor States should grant us in return something more than a most-favored-nation clause. If we are required to pay, we must be placed in condition to be able to pay. It is equally evident that we must

Foreign News—[Continued]

have a moratorium to consolidate our financial position, as then we will be in a position to begin payments immediately.

"The moratorium, in addition, will have to be a long one. It would indeed be painful if we should find our former allies wishing to place us in conditions of inferiority with respect to conquered nations."

Hindenburg. "The Government is not alarmed by 15,000,000 Germans voting for the Field Marshal. Indeed, we immediately sent him congratulations. Hindenburg did not reach the Presidency through revolution, but through the freely expressed will of the German people. I believe, in fact, that Hindenburg's election will prove a stabilizing influence in post-War Germany."

Pan-Germanism. "I cannot at this point help referring to German propaganda in favor of the annexation of Austria. I am sure the Senate agrees with me that such a flagrant violation of existing treaties cannot be countenanced."

Russia. "What we have seen can fill us with joy, for we have seen that Communist experiment has totally failed, because Communism, which tends to level all men down, is opposed to life and the nature of man, who is, by instinct, individualistic. Russia now follows an economic financial policy not much dissimilar from the ones obtaining in capitalist countries. Russia now has stock exchanges in operation and money which is quoted on these stock exchanges. Besides, the new policy has created a class of small landholders who have small sympathy for Communism and has turned the professional classes also against the Communists."

"... I admit that Russia has evolved a magnificent propaganda machine and believe Russian propaganda will become more intense as the failure of Communism becomes more pronounced."

¶ By a vote of 160 to 28 the Senate passed Premier Mussolini's Army Reform bill, under which the Chief of the Army General Staff is given power to decide national defence questions. Admiral Thaon di Revel, ex-Minister of Marine, argued that coordination and not subordination of the Navy was required in dealing with defence policies.

¶ The Senate approved an appro-

*In *La Tribune*, Rome Journal, Senators Tommaso Tittoni, ex-Foreign Minister (1919) and President of the Senate, counseled reduction of Italy's War debts on the score that the U. S. and Britain made "excess profits" out of war materials. These profits, he held, should not be repaid. Concerning the remainder, he advocated nonpayment of interest, extension over a long period of years of capital payments at the rate of exchange at which the debts were incurred.



© Keystone
ROTARIAN ALBERT
"... was much amused"
(See Page 9)

priation of 18,000,000 lire for improvements of the port of Cagliari, capital of the Island of Sardinia.

¶ By a vote of 140 to 48, the naval estimates for the current year were adopted.

The Chamber:

¶ In the Chamber of Deputies, a unanimous vote of 304 approved Premier Mussolini's bill regulating secret societies. The bill provides that no Government employee may belong to any secret society or any society which compels its members to take an oath; and that all secret societies must supply the police, on request, with a full list of their members. The absence of oppositional votes was due to the absence of the Opposition.

RUSSIA

A Lost Cause

After the signing of the recent Russo-Japanese Treaty (Time, Feb. 2), the Bolshevik Government was obliged to cancel the oil concession granted to Harry F. Sinclair on the island of Saghalin. This they did legally through the Moscow District Court (Time, Apr. 6). Mr. Sinclair subsequently announced his intention of appealing to the Bolshevik Supreme Court.

Last week, the case was heard. The

Sinclair Co. argued that the District Court's ruling was contrary to Bolshevik law and to the terms of the concession agreement. The crux of the defense was that a longer time should have been granted to the Company to carry out its contract. The Supreme Court thought otherwise. Mr. Sinclair, as foreseen, lost his case.

...

Trotzky

According to a despatch from Moscow, ex-War Lord Leon Trotzky was not elected a member of the Council of People's Commissars, as stated in *TIME* last week (Page 10, col. 1). It was expected that M. Trotzky would be made Commissar of Foreign Trade; but, at the eleventh hour, it was decided that any rearrangement of the Council would be interpreted abroad as a symptom of weakness.

The election of Trotzky referred to last week was to the Federal Congress of Soviets.

A report from Moscow, via Berlin, stated that Ivan Stalin was using Trotzky as a lever to oust Grigori Zinoviev, chief of the Third Internationale. Stalin and Zinoviev were formerly fast friends and led the recent attacks against Trotzky that led to his political fall (*TIME*, Jan. 26). It now appears that Stalin (backed by Alexei Rykov, Chairman of the Council,* Karl Radek, notorious Bolshevik propagandist, and some others) is seeking a gradual reconciliation with Trotzky. This, in turn, evidences the fact that Trotzky is still considered a political power by the Bolshevik leaders.

HUNGARY

Mexican Relations

From Washington departed Count Laszlo Szechenyi, Hungarian Minister to the U. S., for Mexico City.

After the War, the Austro-Hungarian mission was liquidated and Hungary was left without diplomatic or consular representation in Mexico. Count Szechenyi's visit to that country was for the purpose of establishing honorary consuls and negotiating for full diplomatic representation.

It was expected, if his mission is successful, that Count Szechenyi will head the legation at both Washington and Mexico City, being represented in absence at the latter city by a *Chargé d'Affaires*.

*Premier.

Foreign News—[Continued]

JAPAN

Quake

Hundreds of earthquakes visit the Island Empire of the East each year. Last week, came one that destroyed Toyooka and Tsuyama, damaged the famous Kinokuni Springs, injured hundreds of people. Fire quickly spread to add its horror to the picture of Nature's desolation.

The Province of Tajima lies to the northeast of Osaka on the main island of Honshu. The maximum intensity of the earthquake was felt some 80 miles from Osaka, which is situated on the south shore. Seismographs recorded horizontal vibrations measuring nearly three inches and lasting several minutes. Experts declared the shock the greatest for the district in 30 years.

John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American Red Cross, called: "Our deepest sympathy for sufferers in the disaster. . . ."

Bomb-shooter

In 1914, after two great armies had dug themselves in, the bomb, formerly the choice weapon of anarchists, became a military weapon of more importance than ever it had been.

The first bombs were made out of tin cans filled with high explosives and scraps of metal, such as nails. Rapidly more efficient bombs were evolved: the hand bomb, the stick bomb, etc. Methods of throwing them also improved: the catapult succeeded to some extent the hand-throwers, the Mills bomb on a steel rod, fired from a rifle, supplanted the catapult. The range was always measured in yards.

Last week, according to *Yokichi*, Tokyo Journal, one R. Okamoto perfected an invention of a rifle that will fire bombs two miles. The new gun was said to be as large as a light machine gun.

War?

The day after General Baron Tanaka had declaimed his Americanophile sympathies, Count Michimasa Soseijima, Tokyo Publisher, who will speak at a round table conference at the University of Chicago this month, saw war—though not a Japanese-American war—within ten years.

He argued:

"The interests of Japan and Russia in Manchuria are opposed in so many respects that the conflict is inevitable. War with America is physically impossible, were there cause, but war with the Soviet is possible and probable.

"China will join Russia against Japan

because of her resentment over the 21 demands." . . .

"Japan made a big mistake in recognizing Russia. Despite her solemn



© International

COUNT SZECHENYI
He called on Calles
(See HUNGARY)

pledge to the contrary, the Russians are doing their best to spread communism in Japan and Korea, as they are doing in China.

"The communization of China is impossible because of the ignorance of the masses, but the Japanese offer a good field, and the Koreans, resenting Japanese rule, offer a still better one. . . .

"Japan won economic advantages on paper by the Russo-Japanese Treaty which Russia never would have granted if she had not been checkmated in England by the Conservatives. Russia promises Japan oil concessions in Sughalin and others in Siberia, but the Soviet's history shows that they generally fail to keep their word. Japan's benefits, therefore, are doubtful."

CHINA

More Wars

In a letter from China, Roy Chapman Andrews, explorer and Sinologist (see SCIENCE), tells of the present state of China:

"I have never seen Chinese politics in

"The 21 Demands were made on China by Japan on Jan. 18, 1915, were allegedly to secure:

1) China's recognition of arrangements made between Japan and Germany relative to German rights in Shantung and Kwantow.

2) The consolidation of Japanese hegemony in Manchuria.

3) Control of China's iron output.

4) The military superiority of Japan. Subsequent events proved the above fears largely unfounded.

such chaos. At times, I wondered if the preparations for the expedition [TIME, Mar. 23, SCIENCE] ever could be completed. Transportation of all kinds was well high paralyzed and it was not a question of how quickly and how cheaply a thing could be done, but rather whether it could be done at all."

Continuing, he told of the punishment meted to soldiers caught looting the city of Kalgan:

"The looters had gathered at the top of the pass waiting to see what would happen. Word was sent to them that their sins would be forgiven and they would be sent home if they would surrender. About 500 of them came into Kalgan and gave up their arms.

"The men were put into box cars and told that within a few hours the train would start for Peking. Instead of that, they were taken out, a dozen at a time, searched, and if loot was found on them, they were marched to the stone bridge in the centre of the town and shot.

"At the end of the day, 450 bodies lay in the dry river bed. This is only one example of what has been going on in China almost continually since last October."

"More wars this summer," was Mr. Andrews' conclusion.

LATIN AMERICA

Denial

Last week, President Plutarco Elias Calles gave the lie to rumors, said to have circulated from Manhattan, that the Mexican Government was about to resume payment on the foreign debt.

"The Government," said the President, "has not yet contemplated resumption of payment."

In Again

After four and a half years of freezing hauteur, Argentina last week doffed her hat to the League of Nations. The Government informed the Secretary General at Geneva that Argentina would be permanently represented by Señor Julian Enciso, First Secretary of the Embassy at Geneva.

On Dec. 6, 1920, M. Paul Hymans raised to the First Assembly of the League of Nations a letter from the Argentine delegation, expressing disappointment because a motion to adjourn a discussion of amendments had been carried in opposition to the wishes of Argentina, and announcing the retirement of the delegation.

Last year, the Argentine Government paid its arrears of dues and observers foresaw her early return to the League deliberations; but not until now has Argentina taken any decisive step in that direction.

MUSIC

Affront

In the advertisements for a cigar which is, in appearance, somewhat squat, in odor, somewhat acrid, has been pictured a face known to all lovers of loud music—the face of John Philip Sousa. The famed bandmaster was depicted gazing in tender contemplation at the



© Keystone

Sousa
It made him suffer

squat object or, with a presumably acrid stogy inserted between his crisp military mustache and his neat professional Vandike, enjoying a happy solace while he listened, rapt, to some exalted strain. Last week Lieut. Commander Sousa began a Supreme Court action to recover \$100,000 damages from the P. Lorillard Co., which had thus, without his permission, advertised the "March King" cigar. He asserted that, beyond the mere trespass upon his name or affront to his taste which the advertisement embodied, it had made him suffer the ribaldries of his friends who have "made sport of him, expressing feigned surprise that he sold his name, picture and reputation in connection with such a low-priced* cigar as those advertised."

Other cigars named for famed persons:
15 cents or less: Peter Schuyler, Robert Burns, (Daniel) Webster,† (Vitus) Bering (discoverer of the Straits),‡ William Penn, Raphael, Duke of Savoy, Flor de Spencer, Hanan Bros. (Shoe People), Tom Wilson, Lady Churchill, Captain Marryat.

More than 15 cents: Henry Clay,

*Five for 15c.
†Also in more expensive varieties.

Manuel Garcia. . . .

Cigars named after fictional persons: Monte Cristo, Robin Hood. . . .

Abroad

In Paris, Mary Garden, amid scenes of "gratifying and extraordinary enthusiasm," made her first appearance there in seven years, sang *Fiore* in *L'Amore dei Tre Re* with a voice considerably less shrill, less honed, than in her last U. S. performances. Her acting was passionate. A huge audience of French and U. S. citizens, with a sprinkling of Italians, paid 200 francs (\$10.00) for their seats—the highest price ever asked for an operatic performance in Paris.

☐ The Paris Grand Opera Company, it is rumored, will give for the first time in more than 30 years Rossini's *Barber of Seville* for the debut of Mme. Luella Melius, U. S. coloratura soprano. Many times has M. Rouche, Director of the Opera, attempted to revive this work; on each occasion, one of the principals has fallen ill. Savoyards have murmured: "The *Barber* is a jinx." So formidable is this superstition that, if the *Barber* is revived, M. Rouche will insure Mme. Melius against sickness.

In Vienna, Maria Jeritzta declared that Tenor Piccaver, with whom she had been singing in *Cavalleria Rusticana*, had sabotaged her success, stolen her thunder, seduced her applause, refused to throw her down as his rôle demanded. Vienna papers recalled what had happened to Maria Jeritzta when another embattled tenor, Beniamino Gigli, threw her, as his rôle did not demand, into the footlights of the Metropolitan Opera House, Manhattan (TIME, Feb. 9). That such another fall, the traditional corollary of pride, might not misbecome the famed soprano, was also suggested by the press, which commented unfavorably on her irritability.

In London, Covent Garden, prostituted all winter as a profitable cinema palace, a dance hall, opened its operatic season. Prince Henry sat in the Royal Box; U. S. Ambassador Houghton was there; Covent Garden regained its pride. The yearly deficits of the Covent Garden Opera Company have run as high as £70,000.

De Muro

Only the Italians knew. The Carbonari, meeting in the back rooms of cigar stores, the pungent lofts of fruit-mongers, passed the whisper with glittering eye and jerking thumb; the Black

Shirts told it to the White Collars; and from every corner of the U. S., over which the Italian flag waves, they came to stand in line at the doors of the Manhattan Opera House, wherein Bernardo de Muro, famed Italian tenor, sang last week in *Trovatore*.

Next day, Manhattanites of other nationalities read with astonishment of the singing of this De Muro—how his allegro was as clear as the bells of Capri, his pianissimo tender as the mandolins of Sorrento and how the great assembly of his countrymen in the galleries, pit and loges of the old opera house rose shouting, with cries of "Aucora," "Bravo" and "Yeah." De Muro, they read, is known as the greatest tenor in Italy. He lives in Milan, where he sings at La Scala, owns a fine house, runs a cork factory—the biggest cork factory in Italy, for De Muro does not compromise. He was born in Sardinia, where his success with serenades was so embarrassing that his parents, people of quality, decided that it would perhaps be more becoming if he turned professional. In 1911, at the age of 28, he made his debut in the Costanzi Theatre at Rome, created a sensation which won him a three-year contract with La Scala. Now the royal families of Italy and Spain attend his concerts.

When asked by pressmen why he had never sung at the Metropolitan, the cork came out of his bottle. Said he: "Because they will not pay my price."



© White Studio

DE MURO
He can sing well

I can sing well. I know it. I won't pay to be heard here. By that, I mean that I will not give an agent 40% of my earnings just for an engagement at the Metropolitan." Philadelphia and Boston, however, are scheduled to hear him. They will pay his price.

* \$2,000 a performance.

BOOKS

Hardihood*

"Realism Has Crossed the Potomac," by Ferry

The Story. "Broom sedge," old Matthew Fairlamb used to say, "ain't jest wild stuff. It's a kind of fate." Opposed only by ignorance and indigence, it crowded Virginia farm-lands, Pedlar's Mill in particular, into hopelessness. Men either subsided into ruts—like Dorinda Oakley's plodding father and slaving mother; or their lives straggled, grew weedy—like Dr. Graylock with his whiskey, yellow wench and brood of pickaninnies at dilapidated Five Oaks.

Walking early and late to work at the store in Pedlar's Mill, Dorinda wore a flame-colored shawl, bright symbol of protest. Her bee-stung mouth was another protest. Jason Graylock, rufous, crisp but unfound, came home from medical study to take care of his father. He thought he discovered his grip in Dorinda. For her, his charm, and love itself, were life's incredible increment.

Wilting suddenly before old circumstances, Jason left himself be married to Geneva Ellwood, empty heirless. Out of this irresolution came, for Geneva, insanity and suicide; for him, drink, failure, consumption.

Dorinda was first stunned by the blow, then slowly forged hard. She wandered in New York, fell (arbitrarily) into good hands, was disembarrassed of her child, went back to Pedlar's Mill with her secret intact, her spirit erect. She beat back the broom sedge, brought prosperity from barren ground. She beat back memory, married out of respect, and for convenience, gained a strong contentment without love. At 50, hale and even-minded, she had only pity left for the dying Jason. As from an eminence hard won, she saw lives as fretful incidents and watched her wide horizon for the serene sickle moons of many harvests yet to come.

The Significance. Persons who pontificate on the "phases" of literature say: "Realism has crossed the Potomac." If that is so (doubtful), it did not wade, swim or fly. It was ferried. As an experiment, Dorinda is interesting enough, compelling to the mind; and the soil she is set in—Negroes, cowpeas, broom sedge—smells properly. But no amount of fertilizing will remove the agricultural tag: "Hardy Lady Farmer in the South, transplanted."

The Author. Miss Ellen Glasgow

of Richmond, Va., now 51, tries not to pretend. Her materials, as early as *The Voice of the People* (1900) and *The Miller of Old Church* (1911), have been the roots and sap of human experience, treated not clinically but



MISS GLASGOW

Painstaking, firm-handed

with a gracious hardihood. If it is in the romantic vein to regard fortitude and other sombre virtues as cultivable, Romanticist she is. But that distinction is unimportant. The great pity is that so painstaking, firm-handed a laborer has not yet the genius to discover native plants and feel them growing inevitably, of themselves.

Mayfairies

MAY FAIR—Michael Arlen—*Doran* (\$2.50). Now Dikran Kuyumjian has written another book, which is the last that he will write about these charming people, they do say. He has a pretty way with words, this Michael, or this Dikran. If it is the same trick that the cavaliers of the 17th Century had with a lady's hand, and the dandies of the 18th with a silver peruke and a puffing neck-cloth, that is because he stands, as they did, in defense of gallantry; and it is a proud thing to be paid for defending gallantry in a world that has forgotten it. As for putting stories together, he can put one inside the other, so that the one within illumines that without like a candle shining through a curtain. Such is his tale about Capel Maturin, the Ace of Cads, who shamed Sir Guy de Gramercy by taking a check

for £1000 that was owed him and refusing a girl that was not; and the bit about Miss Wycks who lived, just for one minute, "Where the Pigeons Go To Die." But sometimes again Dikran just writes something to sell, thus and thus, and then he sells the reader. That is what it is.

Poker

WEBSTER'S POKER BOOK—H. T. Webster, George Ade, G. F. Worts, Marc Connelly, R. F. Foster—*Simon, Schuster* (\$2.50). Cartoonist Webster long ago laid hold on the ventricles of the U. S. public. Even his illustrated bridge pads are said to get laughs from Long Island to Los Angeles. Now, through the Barnum-and-Baileys of the publishing business, he presents a whole book about his cigar-chewing, telephoning, lying, bluffing, smirking, grinning fiction, the Great American Poker Player, triggered out with dialog and dialects by the satisfying Messrs. Ade and Connelly. Mr. Foster, aspirant to the shoes of Edmond Hoyle as chief U. S. oracle on games of chance, furnishes convincing statistics. If you play poker, you may recognize yourself. If you cannot bear the game, it is at least valuable to know that there are 2,598,960 poker hands to an honest 52-card deck; that a royal straight flush can occur but once in 649,746 hands; that the parent stem of Poker is that ancient Persian pastime, *As Nas*. With the book come rules, advice against Greeks*, a set of chips.

Chaste

SERENA BLANDISH—A Lady of Quality—*Doran* (\$2.50). "Though it is better to marry a young man, best to marry a rich man, next best to marry a distinguished man, it is better to marry a crossing sweeper than not to marry at all," said Countess Flor di Folio to Serena Blandish when, struck by the girl's beauty, poverty and discretion, she made her a member of her household and launched her upon her desperate enterprise. She met many men who made proposals to her but not of the kind she wanted to hear. For, although Serena was so beautiful that no man could resist her, such was her docility that she could not resist any man. Many seduced, but only the butler befriended her. When, at last, she drove to church on her wedding day, the Countess Flor di Folio sat at the head of the aisle on the left. At the head of the aisle on the right sat a full-blooded Nicaraguan Indian. The English Lady of Quality who wrote this book with incomparable chastity is said to have possessed as much beauty and goodwill, and to have encountered as many difficulties as Serena herself.

*Card players' slang for dishonest opponents, said to have originated when Greek slaves took card games into Italy.

* HARRIS GROUND—Ellen Glasgow—*Doubleday*, Page (\$2.50).

ART

Vandals

There is in Paris, as all the world knows, a museum set apart for the works of Auguste Rodin. There, last week, one of the famed sculptor's masterpieces, *The First Man*, was found by attendants in a battered condition several yards from its pedestal as if it had been levitated by an infernal agency. Then it was noticed that four bronze statuettes had disappeared entirely. Detectives investigated, apprehended a raggicker and three lads of 15, his Janissaries. This individual, coveting the statuettes, had sent the scoundrels to cadge them, instructed them to perpetrate malicious mischief upon *The First Man* that it might the more fittingly become his junkshop. A curio dealer named Vialatte had received the stolen properties. All were jailed.

Epstein

In a discreet and inaccessible nook of Hyde Park, London, Premier Stanley Baldwin unveiled, last week, a memorial to Naturalist W. H. Hudson by Sculptor Jacob Epstein. As the sheet that swaddled the work was drawn aside, a murmur of horror went up from the onlookers, many of whom, it was noticed, were old men—dignified seigneurs, others whose peaked countenances and obvious irascibility made it clear that they could come under no definition other than that of curmudgeon. They aimed trembling fingers at a panel of the memorial which was said to represent Rima, bird-nymph, a character in Hudson's *Green Mansions*. Next morning, letters appeared in the press denouncing the plaque as an "atrocious" calling upon the Government to remove it, hinting that "there were those" who would subscribe the necessary funds. Tory critics wrote venomous articles excoriating Epstein. They pointed out that, while the nymph in *Green Mansions* had been a creature so spiritual, that she required no other garments than cobwebs, so sensitive that she could understand the language of the birds, Epstein had represented her as a "superstitious, brutal-looking figure, with a queer anatomy." They viewed with alarm her orgasmic pose, her huge hands, her Babylonian visage. Unruffled, Epstein replied:

"I am quite content with my own work and do not seek the approval of others. . . . It is not surprising that I have some critics in the press. There were quite a number of old gentlemen

in the party while I was at work on the panel, criticizing it so much that my meditations were disturbed."

So quoth Jacob Epstein, "American-born Polish Jew." Now a man of 45, he has had a stormy career in Art.

In 1910, he was commissioned by



© Paul Thompson

SCULPTOR EPSTEIN

"There were quite a number of old gentlemen in the party . . ."

architects to do 18 statues for a building on the Strand. He supplied 18 heroic nudes in all postures. The public screamed. Epstein remarked: "The Capital of the British Empire is so used to statues in frock coats and trousers that these struck them as brutal truth."

He was commissioned to make a monument for Oscar Wilde's grave in Paris. He furnished a "symbolic figure." The Prefecture of Police and the cemetery authorities interfered—hung a large bronze fig leaf on the statue. A few nights later, when Epstein was sitting in the Café Royal, a student marched in wearing the bronze fig leaf around his neck.

He made a statue *Venus*, "an arrangement of planes and curves," also heroic—10 or 12 ft. high. It was exhibited in the Leicester Galleries, London, and for weeks people gathered in front of it and roared with laughter.

In 1920, at the same galleries, he exhibited a statue called *The Risen Christ*. A well-known British cleric exclaimed: "I call it positively wicked and insulting to perpetrate such a travesty." Said Mr. Epstein: "The figure I have produced appeals to me as one of infinite pity, looking upon the world of sorrow with deep compassion." It had a pig nose, pigeon toes, thick lips

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Drusilla with a Million is a big baby picture. Drusilla was an elderly female with gray hair and a collector's passion for infants. Her impecunious position as a member of an old ladies' home had hampered her desires these many years. Somebody far away died, and an idle million dollars dropped abruptly into Drusilla's lap. She began to collect babies. An attempt to break the will and prove her incompetent was launched by attorneys of a disinherited son. The plaintive appeal of Mary Carr makes her a good Drusilla. Most of the babies are good actors. The film makes a big play for laughter and tears and gets a moderate return.

Old Home Week. Good comedy material for Thomas Meighan has once more been secured from the workshop of Booth Tarkington. Our hero bluffs his old village into believing him an oil king; discovers oil on the village outskirts; goes broke; and is forced to devise a water spout on the oil strike to puff values for his stock. Through it all he is, of course, quite honest. Lila Lee is the lady he marries. While scarcely a classic, the film is the best Mr. Meighan has manufactured in some time. (See also BUSINESS & FINANCE.)

Just a Woman. Somebody thought it was about time to warm over the story of the rich man who forgets his wife for a brunette. She suffers and is pulled back to married happiness by the chubby little fingers of their child. The spectators suffer.

The Price of Pleasure. The story of a rich man who married a shop girl and thereby annoyed his excessively aristocratic mother has also reappeared. They are separated. She suffers and is pulled back to married happiness by the chubby little fingers of their child. Good direction and a good performance by Louise Fazenda help ease the audience.

The Crimson Runner. Priscilla Dean has done much better pictures than this one. She plays a lady burglar in Vienna who murders profiteering aristocrats. Familiar selections of underworld melodrama and society frosting alternate. She marries a Count who slits wide open the old pig of a police inspector.

M E D I C I N E

Gullet

When a prisoner stammered on the witness stand, the barristers of the old days looked at each other with a leer. "His guilt sticks in his gullet," their look said. If his guilt is all that sticks there, declared Dr. J. D. Osmond to the Radiological Society of North America in Atlantic City, last week, it will not harm him. But if it is his food, he may get cancer. Said Dr. Osmond:

"Prolonged nervous strain and gulping of food, such as many American business men experience today, is highly dangerous. It is apt to produce what is known as cardiospasm, when the nerves do not coordinate, and when food which is swallowed does not get into the stomach, but is retained in the gullet,* which expands until sometimes as much as a quart of food is held by it. . . . The victim experiences great discomfort which is often erroneously attributed to indigestion, and the gullet is inflamed, frequently resulting in cancer where there is a tendency toward that."

Outing

Where Death stalked last week in Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois, he lacked his usual retinue. Gone from their mortuary parlors were the head morticians. They had entrusted to their apprentices and assistants the silk hats and sleek black coats which they, of all men, are sure to wear on week-days. They, the master embalmers, had flocked in holiday host to the offices of the Chicago Casket Co. to discuss this whole business of snatching a living from the grave.

There were hearty handshakes, clammy as trout, warm as hms. Old friends wandered among the exhibits, admired the ultimate mode in funeral shoes, the suavest cuts in cemetery suitings, the 1926 coffins. They strolled off to dinner, exchanging views on the smoothing of an eyelid, the powdering of a nose, the arrangement of hands and what is the finest angle for a head to lie to.

Prof. Albert Worsham, a humble man and an artist in his way, mounted the platform. Beside him was his quieter colleague, a onetime Mexican, whose cooperation during the lecture was perfect.

"Put yourself in his place," murmured the Professor to the lethal lackeys crowding about the dais. "Yes, siree. That's my motto. . . . So never let blood through the carotid artery [he caressed his colleagues throat] for then he looks as if he had been butchered. Whenever possible, do it through the auxiliary artery. [The colleague's

armpit was indicated.] Yes, siree. Put yourself in his place. . . . When my experiments are completed, I'll have seven different kinds of cosmetic powders, one for every type of skin. That will make a corpse look realistic. That's the thing to do, put yourself in . . ."

There was coffee to drink during the bloodletting and then there was rollicking song. Setting-up exercises imparted verve for more talk of autopsies. Not all the proceedings became known to the public. The newspaper reporters present, strange to say, early lost interest. Not so the morticians. To the end they enjoyed their outing.

Larynx

Before the 31st annual convention of the American Laryngological, Rhinological & Stomatological Society in Atlantic City, a man stood making an address. His voice was loud, distinct, but his lips never opened. Language issued from his head as from that of a ventriloquist's dummy. For this man, one Charles Kendrick, had no larynx, no vocal cords. These had been removed in an operation for cancer of the throat, in their place put a silver tube which emerges from the throat of Mr. Kendrick and is held in place by a neat black ribbon which passes around his neck underneath his collar. He has learned to talk by bringing the sound up from his stomach. The Society was interested.

Chain

At another august convention in Atlantic City—that of the American Bronchoscopic Society—Dr. Sidney Yankauer, of Manhattan, described how cancer can be relieved by means of a chain made of three links, preferably platinum, with a capsule containing radium in each link, which, in a rubber casing and weighted with a gold ball, is swallowed by the patient and kept in the intestines several hours a day. Other cancer treatments were outlined by the learned members. All agreed that there was no cure.

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T H E A T R E

New Plays

Lady of the Rose. When Martin Flavin wrote *Children of the Moon*, two seasons ago, he received mention as another dramatist of promising consequence. From time to time rumors of further works from his pen were in the air, but *Lady of the Rose* is the first to actually materialize. It is a rude disappointment. *Lady of the Rose* suffers from bad writing and is in an agony of inefficient acting.

The idea started rather well. A playwright lost in his youth the manuscript of his favorite work, never produced. The play heroine of his mind and heart tempted him into marriage with an actress of the same general appearance. The flesh and blood lady proved a false reality. Years later, she found the lost play, produced it, killed the sacred phantom with which her husband lived. There was little left for him to do but die.

Mr. Flavin's reach exceeded his grasp so far that the lines seemed at times only to mock his genuine imaginative creation. Occasionally, he lapsed into blank verse. Lapsed is the word. Or possibly it was the terrible playing.

And now that Mr. Flavin has had an artistic success and a flat failure, he is ripe to do something rather fine and durable.

Man or Devil. Lionel Barrymore's appearance in any show is a signal for a certain quantity of thanksgiving. With his three shows this year—*The Piker*, *Taps*, and *Man or Devil*—the quantity has, it is true, been decreasing. The first were failures and the last will scarcely do on these hot evenings. Yet it is the best of the lot.

Jerome K. Jerome, the playwright, had the quaint idea of shifting, through a convenient necromancy, the soul of a young sailor into the shuffling old body of a miser. The sailor got the stinginess in the transaction and immediately they traded girls. For an act, it looked as if the veteran would marry the fragile heroine and the marine youth a wizened deaf old dame with 300,000 guilders. This difficulty called for more necromancy and repentance on the part of the greedy agent.

Mr. Barrymore impersonated this old villain and gave a competent and generally commendable interpretation. But, like the whole diversion, he seemed to lack the humor and the horror of reality.

* A tube beginning at the lower termination of the pharynx, passing through the neck and chest behind the windpipe to join the stomach; the esophagus.

Whence Man?

Scientists do not like to be called from their laboratory, but ever and again they are. Last week, another scientist was called out. The Fundamentalist attack on the teaching of Organic Evolution, which has reached the stage of legislative action, called him forth. He came, not to debate—for there must be two sides to a debate—but to lay the facts which Science has discovered before the public, that the layman might judge for himself.

The man who was called was Richard Swann Lull, alma matered by Rutgers College,* and now Professor of Vertebrate Paleontology (the science of extinct vertebrate organisms) at Yale University, one of the leaders in his field, Director of the great Peabody Museum to be opened in New Haven within a few days. He, a believer that "Man . . . like other forms of life, is not the result of instantaneous creation, but of an orderly and long-drawn-out evolution," that "Man comes of a very ancient lineage," which measures "the dignity of his attainment"—he, Professor Lull, is himself an example of the dignity of that attainment: a "fine physical specimen" over 6 ft. in height, sturdy, straight as an arrow, with regular features, a high arching forehead, a keen mind, soft spoken (although suffering, like Edison, from deafness), courteous, kindly, possessed of a sense of humor—all the attributes commonly thought of as the height of human attainment. At Rutgers he was the Homer Hazelt of his day—a great shot putter, a sturdy footballer.

He came forward and presented the public with an explanation** of what evolution is, its facts and theories and the religious attitudes with which it is compatible. He explained evolution, not Darwinism. Darwin was only one of those who have contributed to the doctrine of evolution—although the most important one by reason of the evidence he gathered and the theories which he formulated to explain it. Charles Darwin's own grandfather, Erasmus Darwin, had the conception in part. Some of Charles Darwin's theories of the causes of evolution have been discredited, but the evidences of evolution itself, the gradual elaboration of all living forms from simple unicellular life, have multiplied year by year.

Evidences of Human Evolution. There are, according to Professor Lull, three kinds of evidence that man belongs in the great stream of evolution which produced all other kinds of animals:

1) Morphology (anatomy). Man is composed of protoplasm like all other

plants and animals. He breathes as all higher animals do and eats much as they do. He is a vertebrate with the same number of limbs as other vertebrates. Bone for bone, his skeleton is like that of the typical mammal—and even reptile—types. His nervous system is similar—centring in a nerve canal leading up the spinal column to the brain. He has hair and warm blood like other animals. He produces young in the same way. He suffers from the same poisons as do the great apes, and from diseases similar to theirs. He is even preyed upon by similar lice and fleas. He differs in degree, to be sure, from other animals, but not in kind. And those animals set down as his nearest relatives are more and more nearly like him in these respects. Indeed, there is less anatomical difference between man and the higher apes than between the higher apes and the lowest monkeys.

2) Ontogeny (life history of the individual). In general, the life history of every individual animal is but an abbreviation of his racial history. This is true of man as of the rest of the animal kingdom. He begins with a single cell, which multiplies. In the fetus, he develops a cartilaginous spine, then a segmented back bone, an elongated body, a well-developed tail, five gill slits (two of which later become the Eustachian tubes); he resembles in turn a fish, an amphibian, a primitive reptile, a primitive mammal, an ape; he has dark soft hair covering the entire body except the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet until three weeks before birth. Occasionally, a child is born with the primitive tail still external (it not having atrophied and become internal as is usual). In such cases, when the child is glad, its tail sticks out straight; when the reverse, its tail goes down between its legs. There are from 70 to 180 details of the body which are atavistic, including the muscles which sometimes can move the ears, the muscles that make hair stand on end, the appendix (which in herbivorous animals is important in digestion), the pineal gland in the top of the head where the first amphibians had an eye (probably as a look-out when they were half buried in the mud).

3) Paleontology (the fossil record). This is the least complete evidence in man's evolution—much less complete than in some other animals, such as the horse. But man's development has been rapid and recent compared to the millions of years it has taken other animals to advance. He lived mostly in forests, and fossils of forest life are always few. Human fossils have been found only in river beds (from drowning—infrequent), and in caves. Seven early types have been discovered:

1) *Pithecanthropus erectus*. A skull cap, thigh bone and some teeth were

found in Java. They are probably not less than 500,000 years old. Study indicates that the creature walked partially erect, had a brain volume about half way between man and the gorilla. The skull recently found at Taung, South Africa, is reported as of this general type.

2) *Homo heidelbergensis*. Two jaws found near Heidelberg are probably about 400,000 years old. They are ape-like, with man-like teeth.

3) *Eoanthropus dawsoni*. Fragments of two skulls, part of lower jaws and teeth were found near Pitdown, England. They are about 375,000 years old. They show a semi-human head, an ape-like jaw.

4) *Homo Neanderthalensis*. Many skeletons have been found in France, Spain and Germany from 40,000 to 25,000 years old. The individuals of that age were about 5 ft. tall, walked with stooping posture, had few tools, used their teeth for many purposes besides eating, buried their dead.

5) *Homo Rhodesiensis*. Found buried in a cave in Rhodesia were a skull and other bones. The creature to whom they belonged was probably 6 ft. tall and walked erect. His age is dubious. Perhaps he was a primitive man who survived until a few thousand years ago.

6) *Crô-Magnon Man*. Many complete specimens of this race have been found in European caves. It is the first regarded as *homo sapiens*. The males average 6 ft. 1 in., the females 5 ft. 5 in. They existed perhaps 25,000 years ago. They stood erect, had a brain as large as modern man's, high cheek bones—of an Asiatic type, apparently. They had a crude but effective art attesting to their high ability.

7) *Grimaldi Race*. Found associated with the skeleton of a Crô-Magnon, near Menton, were the skeletons of a woman and child, negroid—perhaps invaders from Northern Africa.

Evolution and Religion. If one accepts evolution as a fact (not a theory)—and Prof. Lull insists that all informed scientists do—what is the religious consequence? It means rejection of the doctrine of the Ark, of a literal seven days of creation, of a direct creation of man and the higher animals. It leaves fully open the possibility of believing in potential creation, of a Creator having ordered things so that this evolution would come about through the ages.

New and Strange

Last week, inhabitants of the piscatorial world swimming to and from their affairs near Cocos Island, north-east of the Galapagos Group (Pacific Ocean), beheld with interest two creatures new and strange. They were black, forked objects about the size of young sea cows, with globular heads, baggy, wrinkled trunks and clublike arms, plodding with ponderous feet over the ocean floor. They had no apparent purpose and blew endless streams

*New Rutgers University, situated at New Brunswick, N. J.

**Holding Homer's Hazelt, Rutgers 1925, has twice been All-American fullback.

**THE WAY OF LIFE—Richard Swann Lull—Harper (\$3.00).

Translated, "the ape-man who walks upright."

Car Sales

NUMBER OF
GENERAL MOTORS CARS
SOLD

1910

39,300

1924

587,341

1910

1924

GENERAL MOTORS

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EDUCATION

of bubbles as they went. Each monster stared at him through one enormous glassy eye. To their heads were attached trailing rubbery tubes like skins of attenuated umbilical cords, stretching down to them through the sea from an unknowable parent whose broad bulk rocked gently.

For long periods, the monsters would sit motionless on brilliant mushrooms of coral, letting light-obscuring shoals of fish swim over and about them. If an inquisitive shark or surly moray sidled up, the monsters shrugged silently over to a cage near by, entered, fastened the gate behind them, dumbly gave back stare for stare through the wire mesh.

From time to time, the monsters exchanged signs and left the bottom, rising slowly and erect like dead fish on hooks. At the surface, they clambered to the bosom of their parent—the *S. S. Arcturus**—shed the globes from their heads, burst out talking—Explorer William Beebe to his associate Prof. W. K. Gregory—about the submarine scene they had been observing.

Also last week, inhabitants of the human world attending a tea-party at the New York Zoological Park (the Bronx) beheld two creatures new and strange—two fabulous white-breasted birds, from whose relatively small bodies grew sweeping scythes of wings seven inches in width, eight feet in spread. They were Galapagos albatrosses sent—together with marine iguanas—by Explorer Beebe to the New York Zoological Society.

Poleflight

Roald Amundsen and five companions from two flying boats taxied along the water and rose in the air. Spitzbergen dwindled behind them, as their heavily-laden craft, fueled for a 1,600-mile trip, with provisions for six weeks, turned northward on a 700-mile trip to the North Pole. They should have made it in eight or nine hours, they might have returned in as many hours more.

But they did not. They kept the world waiting. They might have suffered mishap and be trekking back. They might have descended at the Pole, as they hoped to do, for scientific purposes. Yet the chances of finding a landing field from which they could rise again were small. If they landed and could rise again, how long would they tarry for scientific observations? If there were no landing place from which they could rise again, had they chosen to land and trek back in order to have a chance for scientific observation? They kept the world waiting, wondering and anxious.

* Last week, Harrison Williams of Manhattan, a patron of Beebe's expeditions, purchased the 1,245-ton *Vandul*, new German-built yacht of Mr. C. K. G. Billings. He said he would equip her to take the place of the *Arcturus*, which is a chartered vessel. Burning oil in Diesel engines, equipped with a 20,000-lb. gyroscopic stabilizer, the *Vandul* will cruise long without refueling, will permit deep-sea dredging in heavy weather such as hampered Prof. Beebe's recent efforts in the Sargasso Sea (TIME, Mar. 16).

"Take Him Away"

Last week, the students of North Georgia Agricultural College (Dah-longa, Ga.) took stock of their condition. It was evident to them that the college was "on a decline." Morale was lowering, proceeding toward the dogs of disruption. The guardian who should have been standing in the way, President M. B. Dubose, seemed empty of aid, impotent. "Investigate and take this man away," the students unanimously petitioned the trustees. Staving desperately, President Dubose threatened "no diplomas," "summary dismissal." He was ignored. The investigation was expected. "Whether President Dubose goes or not," thought observers, "it is the undoubted right of the taught to scrutinize their teachers."

Prex McConaughy

At Middletown, Conn., on June 5, another young man will undertake a task of magnitude. On that day, as successor to her late President, William Arnold Shanklin, Wesleyan College will induct the incumbent (1918-25) of the presidency of Knox College (Galesburg, Ill.), Dr. James L. McConaughy, 37, Yale graduate, Rotarian, onetime Professor of English and Education at Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Knox.

President-elect McConaughy's record at Knox: consolidation of the under-graduate body, physical expansion, strengthening of the Classics Department, introduction of courses in Biblical Literature, Social Hygiene, Practical Journalism. Of his strong convictions, one is that a college president should teach classes. What manner of inspiration may be expected by Wesleyan students electing their President's courses next fall, was forecast last week. Said the President-elect: "The honor system is the finest flower of student responsibility. . . . [I am] a fan on athletics . . . real preparation for the game of life. . . . [The college's "spiritual tradition"] is a certain indefinable something that is a very definite part of the college, a thing or things which cannot be put in words or which cannot be expressed in material terms."

Frieze

HELEN—Edward Lucas White—Dorran (\$250). Scholar White of Baltimore has taught Latin and Greek to boys for a long time. Of an evening, when quizzes are corrected and report cards made out, instead of a cigar, bridge and radio at the Faculty Club, he permits himself to muse on humanities that are "shop" to most of his profession.

Andivius Hedulio (1921) was the rich biography of a Roman youth in the tawny splendor of the Augustan Age. Now Scholar White fleshes in

that (violet-eyed, dusky-haired) laconic lady who dislocated the destinies of Troy.

In deference to reason and ingrained classicism, he contrives a confidante for Helen: when Castor and Pollux rescued their sister from her first abductor, King Theseus of Attica, they took away with them Theseus' mother, queenly Aithre. Devoted bonds-lave, solicitous handmaid, prescient foster mother, Aithre was at hand in the seven subtle crises of Helen's life, which crises Scholar White picks out in the poised, sophisticated chiseling of an heroic frieze, so craftily restored that the very air of antiquity moves about the figures, golden with the tang of wine.

"Rappelyea's Razzberry"

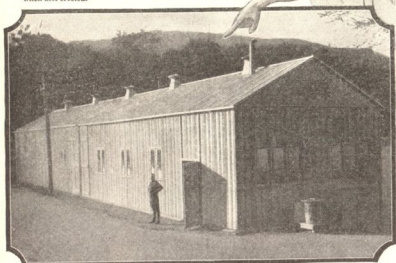
It was a *reductio ad absurdum* that the chemist and coal man, George W. Rappelyea, of Dayton, Tenn., had in mind when he caused the arrest of his friend John T. Scopes, 24-year-old instructor in the Rhea High School (TIME, May 18, 25). It started in a drug-store conversation; Scopes told Rappelyea that he was still using a Biology text book containing an explanation of the theory of evolution which had once been approved by state authorities and not yet recalled, though Tennessee's anti-evolution act had been the law for a month. Rappelyea swore out a warrant, "to test the law."

But it turned out an infectious jest. Laws tending to infringe upon the freedom of mankind's intellectual liberty had been cropping up all over the country lately—an anti-parochial-and-private-school law in Oregon (TIME, Mar. 30, SUPREME COURT), similar laws (defeated, however) in Alabama and Michigan, lukewarm efforts for an anti-evolution law in Florida, similar laws pending in West Virginia and Georgia, narrowly defeated in Kentucky and North Carolina, passed but repealed in Oklahoma. Tennessee's case, for all its levity of origin, was clean-cut. It isolated the issue of all the others.

So "Rappelyea's razzberry" grew to mammoth size. Last week, Dayton was intoxicated with "boom" elixir like a small town expecting titular pugilism. College presidents wired for reserved seats in the court-house auditorium. Eminent lawyers were coming for the defense—naive Dudley Field Malone of Manhattan, cynical Clarence Darrow of Chicago. Perhaps England's H. G. Wells would send a message. Curious hundreds would be sure to jostle for a glimpse of the mournful Bryan, whose moans were loud in the land as, defeated on a Presbyterian issue (see RELIGION), he advertised his leadership of the crusade against "monkeyism."

With a snarl or two at Chattanooga, who seemed to covet its juicy bone of publicity, Dayton made ready. The Progressive Club "drove" for \$5,000 for additional publicity. A drug store renamed itself "Monkeyville Soda Foun-

One of the large time-tested steel buildings erected many years ago at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. Photograph taken in November, 1924. Exposed to long, hard winters and the storms which sweep across the Valley of the Hudson—this building is as good today as when first erected.



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MODERN, one-story industrial buildings are being made of steel. They outlast those of wood, are fireproof and more substantial, and cost no more to erect.

But in selecting your steel building make sure it is rust-protected to give long life. You should expect at least twenty years' satisfactory service—even without painting. Refer to the Bureau of Standards Circular No. 80 which recommends that zinc coatings (galvanizing) should be given preference when the object is protection against corrosion.

The joints should be weather-proof and provide for expansion and contraction. The roof sheets should be without holes, and you should insist that every design feature should insure dependable service and long life. Ask the sales engineer to show you actual service records—not mere laboratory tests. Steel buildings vary widely in material and design.

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44 years of proof!

In 1881 the inventor of the Blaw-Knox steel building designed and built the first all-metal building of galvanized sheets and employing an interlocking expansion joint. It is this same principle which is employed in the modern Blaw-Knox design.

This building—the first all-metal structure on record—was exhibited by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association on Huntington Ave., Boston, in 1881. It was called the "Sheet Metal Pavilion"—and was fully described in all the principal journals of the day. From that "pavilion"—and that design—has come into being every time-tested enduring steel building ever made.

Typical Government Buildings

U. S. Engineer Reservation, Fort Millin, Pa.; Supply Dept., U. S. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; War Dept., Q. M. C., West Point, N. Y.; Aviation Section, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.; Ordnance Dept., Trench Warfare Section, Edgewood, Harford Co., Md.; Gov't Arsenal, Lake Denham, Devon, N. J.; U. S. Naval Magazine Station, Fort Millin, Pa.; War Dept., Purchasing, Engineering Office, San Antonio, Tex.; Curtis Field, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.; Bolling Field, Washington, D. C.; Eddystone Arsenal, Eddystone, Pa.; Air Service, Navy Dept., Honolulu, Hawaii; Island of Guam, Philippine Islands; American Red Cross Ass'n, U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

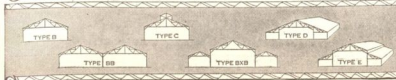
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Without obligation send me your literature. We have in mind a building _____ ft. long, _____ ft. wide,
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tain" and dispensed miniature simians. To house the crowds expected, the railroad company was asked for a fleet of Pullman cars. Cordell Hull, onetime Democratic National Chairman, Rhea County's representative in Congress, was requested to beg a village of tents from the War Department. In the court house, radio broadcasting apparatus was set up, with loud speakers out on the lawn and Instructor Scopes, ordinarily a quiet and reasonable young man, declared that he was "ready to fight and, if need be, to die" for a right whose national champion he never expected to be.

Meantime, over in Macon County, a certain Farmer-Legislator, J. W. Butler, simple and unassuming, toiled in his fields with plow and harrow, not greatly concerned that the bill into which he had written the faith of his fathers had been seized upon as the classic foe of intellectual freedom.

A Lesson in Manners

Like all other colleges, Yale will soon hold a commencement. Like all other colleges, Yale will then be revisited by her alumni. Like all other colleges, Yale will have certain festive disorders,

among alumni and undergraduates, on the occasion. Like others, she hopes that the older men will set a good example for the younger.

Like a few other colleges, but not many, Yale intimated this hope to the older men when she issued her commencement invitations. Like no other, Yale did this in such a way that the intimation savored of a lecture on party manners. A graduate of the class of 1875, resenting this lecture, sat down in gentlemanly wrath, called for his stenographer, wrote an irate letter to *The New York Times*:

"... Aged men should be silent, if possible, occasionally, as to politics, religion, education and science. But old men, if they have not lived in seclusion, should know something of manners. I bow before Dr. Angell [President James Rowland Angell] and his office; but he is young; and I may bend, from the frosty pinnacle of my great age, to speak to him, with paternal frankness, as to certain matters of ceremony.

"I must decline Dr. Angell's invitation because it has been hinted that we old men are not desired beneath the eaves. The college secretary has permitted a public statement that the college officers fear that returning graduates will drink, unlawfully and riotously.

An official college paper tells us also that the college authorities wish the visiting graduates to refrain, in New Haven, from any public or private breach of the law. These unflattering suggestions have been published in many newspapers. Dr. Angell thus seems to say: 'I deplore your coming. I am anxious lest you set a bad example to our young people. I am afraid that you will break a law which I love and respect, and get us in discredit with the police. I am afraid that you will get drunk on my doorstep. . . .'

"I would have my grandson study Rabelais, Montaigne, Ben Franklin and Li T'ai-Po, rather than William Jennings Bryan. Nor do I despair of students who, at times, unbend. They may become lovable conservatives, pillars of state, like Samuel Johnson and Pepys.

"Dr. Angell's deans, secretaries and proctors seem to have joined the new fanatics, telling us to abstain from thought and wine. . . .

"Some of us, therefore, intend to celebrate our Yale anniversary in Montreal, with discreet and well-ordered dimers, such as are customary and lawful in civilized societies; and by staying away from New Haven."

(Signed) "NEWELL MARTIN."

"THIS AIN'T THE WALDORF"



So runs an article in this month's "American Mercury" by Gregory Mason, descriptive of hotels wherein he has laid his head. He ends it this way:

"Yet as the sea wanderer, Masfield, sings of the loveliness of the ships he has known, so may the mere prosaic land traveler list a few inns for their remembered pleasantness."

It is a matter of great pride that as our eye read down the "list" it fell upon these words: "*Buffalo's Touraine, of the good Howie, gay and generous, for all be a Scot.*"

We welcome you to partake of the "pleasancesses" of this most comfortable of hotels, strong in the faith that we live up to the pleasant things Gregory Mason says about us.

DELAWARE AVENUE
BUS
RIGHT AT OUR DOOR

Hotel Touraine

John McF. Howie President & Manager

Delaware Avenue at Johnson Park Buffalo N.Y.

LARGE CAPACITY
GARAGE
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The management of this hotel believes unreservedly in upholding the Constitution of the United States



KING ALBERT—*Silver of regal beauty*

ANOTHER example of the Gorham Master Craftsman's artistry — regal in its simplicity, delicate of ornamentation. Your jeweler will gladly show this design and other beautiful Gorham pieces.

B. W. Vickary, for 25 years a Gorham Master Craftsman, engraving a King Albert tea pot.

GORHAM

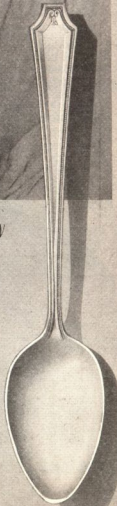
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KING ALBERT PATTERN

Tea spoons 6 for \$9.50
Desert knives 6 for 20.00
Desert forks 6 for 20.00

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*H*OUBIGANT, the world's leading perfumer for one hundred and fifty years, has perfected a shaving stick to meet the demand of men who are ever seeking the best of everything.

This shaving stick is called Fougere Royale, for it is scented with the odor of the Royal Fern, an odor of outdoors made for men . . . The complete Luxury Shave includes also Fougere Royale Soap, Eau Vegetale, and Talcum.

Fougere Royale



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RELIGION

"Union"

To the greater glory of liberal Christianity: \$4,000,000. Announcement that this building and endowment fund had been completed, was announced last week at the commencement exercises of Union Theological Seminary, Manhattan. This is the largest sum ever raised for a theological institution. Among the donors—chiefly Presbyterian:

Edward S. Harkness	\$1,250,000
John Davison Rockefeller Jr.	1,081,113
Arthur Curtis Jaunce	365,800
Emily Ogden Butler	300,000
Friends of the late John Crosby Brown	200,000
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie	100,000
Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness	100,000
Cleveland H. Dodge	50,000
Estate of Frank Hastings	50,000
	\$3,498,333

The balance was given by 14,500 persons living in 35 states and 15 foreign countries.

Truce

At Columbus, Ohio, a Princeton Theological Seminary professor, Dr. Charles R. Erdman, received, by election, the post of Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly. It was the happy ending of a year of personal unpleasantness.*

When the General Assembly of the Church met at Grand Rapids, Mich., a year ago, Dr. Erdman was the leading candidate. A Conservative, he was supported by Conservatives. He was also supported by Liberals—for it is the strategy of Liberals not to seek the office of Moderator for one of themselves, but to have the office filled by a man who will maintain the unity of the Church and who will abstain from heresy-hunting, except as provided under the Church laws.

But there was another candidate last year, Dr. Macartney of Philadelphia. He was not a mild, sweet-tempered, retiring, well-beloved professor. He was a vigorous younger preacher, ready to become a Lion of the Lord. His platform was a war *à outrance* upon all Liberals. And he was elected by a slim margin. This was due, partly, to William J. Bryan's advocacy. An important factor was that the attitude of many good church folk toward new ideas in religion had shifted from one of indifferent uneasiness to one of militant fear. They responded to the war cry.

No sooner was Dr. Macartney elected than his following turned upon Dr. Erdman. They began to regard a refusal to fight Liberals as an almost greater sin than being a Liberal. In the pages of *The Presbyterian* and in the faculty rooms of the seminary at Princeton, war was waged. Dr. Erdman was ejected from a long-held post of Student Advisor. It was even recorded

* A pleasant postlude will be the marriage of his daughter, Alice, to Francis Grover Cleveland, son of Grover.

that Dr. Erdman had been seen walking with Henry Sloane Coffin, Liberal leader.

But somehow, war lost its glamor; and, last week, Dr. Erdman was elected Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, succeeding Dr. Macartney, signifying truce.

The General Assembly set to work: An overture to excommunicate the Church the liberally inclined Presbyterian of New York was withdrawn.

Resolutions for the Volstead Act, against crime, were passed.

Unanimous encouragement was given to a plan to erect a magnificent church in Washington to be the centre of the faith. Said Mr. Bryan: "It is a great pleasure to endorse something that will pass this Assembly unanimously." He added that he had had two residences at the Capital as well as "frequently anticipated ones."

Will H. Hayes, elder, reported progress in his \$5,000,000 campaign for pensions for ministers. Such men as Andrew W. and Richard B. Mellon, Frederick E. Weyerhaeuser, Robert Lansing, Senator McKinley have been included on his committee. Said he:

"To keep him [the minister], his wife and his family clothed, fed and educated, we pay him \$30 a week, scarcely more than the wage of the garbage-collector, one half the wage of a carpenter, one third the wage of a mason—for the builders of walls of the temple—one third the wage of the bricklayers on an apartment house."

The Presbyterian pension system, to be inaugurated next year, provides for annual payment by the beneficiary of 2½% and by the employing organization 7½% of the premium.

THE PRESS

Able?

As a Derby winner sires a family of great race horses, does a great journalist sire a family of able writers? Melville E. Stone, retired, was President of the largest news-gathering organization the world has ever known—the Associated Press. Last week, his grandson, Melville E. Stone II, at Yale won a prize in English for an essay, *Random Reflections on George Bernard Shaw*.

Pornographia

In the state of Washington and the cities of Omaha and Chicago, last week, decrees were issued by the local district attorneys banning from the mails certain publications variously defined as "salacious," "indecent," "pornographic." These decrees, the first conspicuous discrimination against a type of literature that has long fouled the public newsstands and encumbered the mails, were issued without organized coöperation. They are an indica-

tion of a resentment that has long been gathering, undirected and unexpressed, in widely separated parts of the U. S.

The magazines most generally excoriated were: *Artists and Models*, *La Vie Parisienne*, *Hot Dog*, *Capt. Billy's Whiz Bang*, *Cis Weekly*—books which, with a clutter of others, including *Paris Nights*, *So This Is Paris*, *Zigfies*, *True Confessions*, obtain a certain insecure circulation by pandering to the suppressed hardness of soiled minds. They marshal their pornography under a variety of shams; some affecting the disguise of wit, some the imposture of art. The wit is usually flaccid filth which lacks the forthright virtues of true ribaldry; the art similar to the crude but spirited masterpieces with which anonymous Raphaels adorn the walls of railroad stations.

Artists and Models is of the latter type. Its aim is to inculcate the conviction that the human body, devoid of clothes, is an obscenity. Photographs of models in postures whose suggestiveness is made possible only by their awkwardness are varied with reproductions of famed paintings that the vulgar can be relied upon to misinterpret. Interspersed are brief sketches in prose under such engaging captions as *One Night in a Harem*, *To the Pure All Things Are Pure*.

Capt. Billy's Whiz Bang alternates between the urbane pleasantries of high-school debauches and the vicious smut of discontented sheepherders: Fly-speckled jokes, limaceous verses, epigrams as forlornly disorderly as the cigar ashes left behind the curtain of a cheap hotel room by its last occupant.

La Vie Parisienne presents pornography that often cannot be understood without a modicum of sophistication or an understanding of the more bizarre manifestations of the sexual impulse; its drawings are occasionally clever. In these respects, it is superior to competitors. English translations, however, accompany the more salacious jocosities, and these invariably emasculate whatever finesse there may have been in the original.

Paris Nights announced, on its May cover, the following articles: *Nono Steps Out*, *Pink Cheeks and Red*, *Experiences With Models*, *A Woman's View of the Artists' Ball*, etc., etc.

There are innumerable other septic sheets, selling at from 10c. to 25c. which fall roughly into one of the above classifications. Their readers are of two kinds: curious adolescents, repressed adults. To the former, they supply a vicious stimulation of impulses normally dormant, a concrete embodiment of restless speculations and images, and an incentive for unhealthy physiological experimentation. In the latter, they nurse that weakness for vicarious sensuality which is an invariable characteristic of the pervert and the frustrate. Sane people, recognizing the menace of this pestilence of pornography, register, here and there, a recognizable protest, of which the most effective so far have been those in Washington, Omaha, Chicago,

Time for berries and biscuits

A delicious, wholesome combination for the Summer days when the appetite craves relief from heavy meats and canned vegetables—

Shredded Wheat with berries

Cover the Biscuits with luscious, red-ripe berries and serve with milk or cream, and sweeten to suit the taste.

A dainty, delicious delight, easy to serve and easy to digest. The flavory shreds of oven-baked wheat combine

deliciously with the pungent tartness of the luscious fruit. No baking or cooking, ready-to-eat and easy to digest.

Most food for least money

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL - MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

THE NEW INKOGRAPH SELF FILLER
IMPROVED GREATEST VALUE EVER OFFERED

We Want AGENTS

The Perfect Writing Instrument \$1.50

Write with Ink free and easy as a lead pencil, without a miss, skip or blur. Its steady uniform flow of ink actually improves your hand writing. Won't leak, scratch, leak, or soil hands.

Makes 3 or 4 Carbon Copies With Original in Ink. Always use white wall paper for carbon copies. No other ink or pen or pencil can handle carbon copies. Ink is in the gold point.

Patent Automatic 14 kt. gold feed prevents clogging. Made of best grade, highly polished, hard rubber, highest class workmanship. Pocket clip attached makes it an instrument of refinement.

You'll never use a fountain pen once you try an Inkograph. No complicated mechanism to clean or get out of order. SEND NO MONEY. Pay postman \$1.50 plus postage. Your guarantee certificate assures absolute satisfaction. Write name and address plainly.

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That hard smooth round ball instrument, which slides with ease over the coarsest paper and makes possible writing in ink so rapidly as with the softest lead pencil.

Actual size 6 1/2 inches

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Amazing Invention enables deaf to hear instantly
Sent on Ten Days' Free Trial

Some folks imagine that deafness is merely a personal annoyance. But it's far more than that. It ruins the disposition. Upsets the nerves. And taxes the health.

Now science has proven it is needless to remain deaf. A remarkable little personal hearing aid has been perfected by a group of New York scientists. Immediately restores good hearing even to the poorest ears. Results are immediate—there is no waiting—no delay—no danger. You hear at once—clearly, distinctly, naturally. The inventors are so sure you will be elated with this wonderful little discovery that they

offer to send it to you without a string of any kind—for ten days' free trial. No red tape—no deposit—no C. O. D.'s of any kind. To take advantage of this liberal trial offer, simply write to the Dictograph Products Corporation, Department 1301-V, 220 W. 42nd Street, New York City. In justice to yourself, please do this now.

If you have lost hope through other methods, we are even more anxious to have you try this remarkable little invention. For it will not fail you; and there is nothing for you to lose. Simply send name and address now.

Adventures in Health

These letters are typical of thousands

NOT a "cure-all," not a medicine in any sense—Fleischmann's Yeast is simply a remarkable fresh food.

The millions of tiny active yeast plants in every cake invigorate the whole system. They aid digestion—clear the skin—banish the poisons of constipation. Where cathartics give only temporary relief, yeast strengthens the intestinal muscles and makes them healthy and active. And day by day it releases new stores of energy.

Eat two or three cakes a day before meals: on crackers—in fruit juices or milk—or just plain. *For constipation especially, dissolve one cake in hot water (not scalding) night and morning.* Buy several cakes at a time—they will

which tell of the amazing power of one simple fresh food

keep fresh in a cool dry place for two or three days. All grocers have Fleischmann's Yeast. Start eating it today!

And let us send you a free copy of our latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Health Research Dept. N-7, The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington St., New York.



(LEFT)

"MY WORK TAKES me to construction camps where we get 'grub' instead of food. I suffered incessantly from diarrhoea; I could neither digest nor assimilate my 'grub' and became so weak I could hardly get about. I had taken green pills, blue pills, yellow pills, red pills. I tried Fleischmann's Yeast. That was five months ago. I am now a devotee of Fleischmann's Yeast—I have thrown away my rainbow of pills and now enjoy camp 'grub' with the appetite of any husky on the job."

BERT T. MASON, Burney, Calif.



THIS FAMOUS FOOD *tunes up the entire system—banishes constipation, skin troubles, stomach disorder.*

"IN MARCH, 1923, I had what I supposed was a nervous breakdown. I was restless and irritable. I had headaches and dizzy spells.

"I began to use Fleischmann's Yeast. Gradually my ills disappeared—I became regular, and discontinued the use of cathartics. My energy returned—and in four or five months I was my former self. And not only have I regained my health, but my color and my general appearance have been improved."

MRS. MARGARET ADE SWEENEY, Roxbury, Mass.

"I AM A HOSTESS at a hotel and not a day passes that someone doesn't ask me how I manage to keep my skin so clear and fair and my eyes so bright. My answer is Fleischmann's Yeast. Years of intestinal indigestion brought me to the point where I determined I'd stick to yeast until I got relief. Three cakes in water became a daily rite. In three months I had the results I wanted—relief from indigestion, gas and chronic constipation."

MRS. GERTRUDE W. HOOD, Mount Lowe, Calif.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Loree Again

Lconor F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson R. R. (TIME, Apr. 27) has been a late-comer in the business of railway merging, but he is making up for lost time. In addition to heading the D. & H., Mr. Loree is also an important factor on the directorates of some Western lines, notably the Kansas City & Southern. Instead of waiting to be eaten up by one or another of the "Big Four" Eastern lines (New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Nickel Plate), Loree resolved to do some of the eating himself, and purchased the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh. Next, his hand was suspected in a mysterious purchase of the Ann Arbor by the Wabash—which, as is well known, Mr. Loree covets for his "fifth system."

As yet, however, this proposal for another Eastern railway merger is not taken seriously, except as an obstructing move to the recognized "Big Four." For Loree's "fifth system" must apparently include the Lehigh or Lackawanna to gain its indispensable entry into New York. In both of these roads, Mr. George F. Baker and allied interests are deeply interested; and Mr. Baker's obvious interest in disposing of either of them would seem to consist in turning them over to the N. Y. Central.

While the Interstate Commerce Commission debates the Nickel Plate case, two sides are said to be forming in regard to railway mergers in the East. The first consists of the First National Bank (Mr. Baker) and allied interests (J. P. Morgan & Co.), the N. Y. Central and the Nickel Plate crowd; the second, of the Pennsylvania, Delaware & Hudson, Wabash and affiliated interests, including Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Thus it is within the possibilities that another duel between J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. may be already brewing.

Power and Light

The consolidation movement in business has by no means been confined to the railroads. With less publicity, more actual headway has in point of fact been made of late with super-power projects than in the steam transportation.

One of the greatest super-power projects in the country is that undertaken by the Electric Bond & Share Co., now approaching fruition. The properties being assembled for this giant merger include parts of the Electric Power & Light Co., American Power & Light, National Power & Light, Southeastern Power & Light, American Gas & Electric, Carolina Power & Light, Lehigh Power Securities, and Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern. All these are either controlled or man-

aged by the Electric Bond & Share Co. or allied interests.

The merger will invade fourteen states:

New York	Tennessee
Ohio	Alabama
Pennsylvania	Mississippi
Virginia	Arkansas
West Virginia	Louisiana
The Carolinas	Texas
Kentucky	

In addition, branch lines from these states will enter still other states. Cities affected by the merger:

Buffalo	Knockville
Syracuse	Memphis
Utica	Birmingham
Albany	Mobile
Seranton	Montgomery
Wilkes-Barre	Little Rock
Canon	Jackson
Wheeling	New Orleans
Rosetake	Houston
Lynchburg	Dallas
Raleigh	Fort Worth
Asheville	

Geographically, the area affected by the merger stretches from the Canadian Border at Niagara to the Gulf of Mexico at New Orleans and other Gulf ports, and from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi River.

Eureka

Back in 1909, one Fred Wardell became a "one-horse distributor" of electric vacuum cleaners. While he himself canvassed, his sole employee—a girl stenographer—ran his entire office. After four years of this, he proceeded to buy out the manufacturing end of the business, and acquired five men to help him run it. During the dark days of 1920, these five stuck to Wardell and his vacuum cleaners.

Today, the Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co., Detroit, is the largest manufacturing concern of its type in the world, with 250,000 shares of stock outstanding and no bonds or preferred ahead of it. The whole business has been built out of its extraordinary earnings.

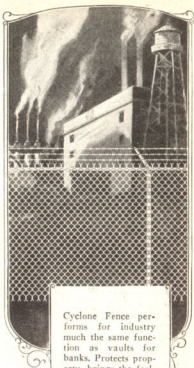
Five years ago, Wardell's five henchmen invested among them a meagre sum in the business. On May 5 last, the Company expanded its capital structure and distributed some of its surplus, in the course of which the five were handed cash to the extent of \$4,000,000 and securities worth \$8,000,000—the return on their original investment. Most of the five put practically nothing into the business; in 1920, they paid for their stock with notes, paid off the notes with subsequent dividends.

It is said in Detroit that Wardell's sudden rise to wealth has been more rapid even than that of the early motor kings. Mr. Wardell himself claims distinction not only for having rung doorbells in every state in the union, but also for having rung more of them than any other human being.

Real Estate

Thomas Meighan, cinema actor, was recently cast in a film whose story* called for a rural, a Southern misc cu-

* *Old Home Week* by Booth Tarkington (see CINEMA).



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EUROPE 1925

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scene. Scouts discovered the town of Ocala, Florida—a hamlet charming, provincial, discreet, situated well inland on the Dixie Highway, an important artery. Came Mr. Meighan, Lila Lee, their company, much publicity (see CINEMA). After six weeks, the town was known throughout the state. Realtors' offices opened. The rude forefathers of Ocala found that their acres had become valuable. Last week, Mr. Meighan sold certain tracts (which he had unobtrusively secured when he first came to Ocala) at a profit of \$500,000.

Nevermore?

The rumor ran a bit about Wall St. and then a great deal more rapidly about the press that Jesse L. Livermore, famed stock operator, had quit the market for good. It said that he, having made millions and lost them several times, was now at one of the peaks of his success (estimated at \$20,000,000) and that he intended to get out. It was said that he had had all the tickers removed from his office, even that he had not traded in a share of stock for as much as a year.

On the other hand, it was rumored that henceforward he would devote his attention to the grain and commodity exchanges, since they were statistically more of a known quantity than the stockmarket.

Everyone listened to these accounts. Many were sceptics.

When arguers inveigh, when
partisans wrangle, when op-
ponents grow inflamed, when
advocates forget reason—
TIME merely sets down
facts. † † † † †

S P O R T

At Troon

Along the low Ayrshire coast it is all boats and fishing and drinking your ale or "whusky" and going to the kirk. Between times, it is golfing. Everyone plays. The courses string out among the dunes like a ribbon spattered green and gray-green with the white flecks of bunkers through it, so that they say you can play a ball all the 20 miles from Ayr up to Ardrossan without leaving the fairway.

Last week, at Troon, which is hard by Prestwick* and not so far southwest of Glasgow, Britain's golfing women marched among the dunes for their championship. In their own counties, they were most of them little champions, but among them there was easy-going young Joyce Wethered, who, last year (as in 1922), kept every one of them from being a big champion.

Had a Scotchman been inclined to bet against Miss Wethered this year, he would probably have chosen either braw Cecil Leitch, unbeatable just before and just after the War (1914, '20, '21), or Glenna Collett, of Providence, R. I., a girl quieter than most of her countrymen, who had turned up with the Canadian and an old U. S. title (1922) in her record.

A bye, a tidy win from the Welsh champion and, one misty morning, Miss Collett had her chance. They floated the Stars and Stripes with the Union Jack over the clubhouse. The galleries swelled to a mob. But such shots as Joyce Wethered's few men could have launched. She was never off the course. She was 37 to the turn. At that, the American got 38 and was only 1 down when the grueling told and she began to cut drives, to fizzle putts. Miss Wethered finished off 4 up and 3 to play, and spent the afternoon trouncing her 1923 conqueror, Doris Chambers. To her father, who concerns himself deeply in her success, Miss Collett cabled (truthfully): "Joyce played unbeatable golf."

Of Miss Wethered's play up to the finals, able critics said: "Incredible . . . like Vardon [British open champion 1896, '98, '99, 1903, '11, '14] in his most invincible days." In one match, she did the first nine in 33, two below men's par. Of Miss Leitch they said: "She has a great heart."

That was the way it was. The schools let out, the shipyards closed, the people swarmed to see. Miss Leitch let down first under the annoyance of unruly spectators, came grimly back from 26 down at the 34th to square at the 36th hole. Her second on the 37th was a hook, her third too delicate, her putt too great to sink. Meantime, Miss

*Sound advice, from a certain diminutive Carnoustie man who teaches golf near Chicago, to persons going to Troon, is this: "Gae out on the first nine o' Troon, an' gae in on the second nine o' Prestwick. Hae yer lunch, an' gae out on the first nine o' Prestwick, comin' in on the last nine o' Troon. Aye, an' ye'll pay only one green's fee."



MAGIC EYES

that multiply the pleasures of hobby and sport

HOW glorious it would be if your eyes would become twelve times more powerful! The sensation would be as thrilling as the discovery of a new world. And you would discover a new world—far more beautiful, far more fascinating than you ever dreamed this Earth could be!

Today you are shut inside a mile-wide circle, outside of which everything blends into a formless haze. For you know, of course, that even on the clearest day and under the most favoring conditions the unaided eye of men cannot distinguish the shape, size or color of any object more than one mile distant.

But if your eyes were twelve times stronger you would leap across the narrow limits of your present vision and open to your sight a mighty circle of over 450 square miles in area—more than one-third of the State of Rhode Island.

Do You Know the Colors of the Stars?

Every object in this enormous area would be clear and distinct. Landscapes would reveal their marvelous colors and tints. Miles up in the sky you could follow the majestic eagle swooping through the air on motionless wings. The myriad stars of heaven no longer would be merely flickering pin-pricks of light. You would see them in their varying tints—red, blue, yellow, purple, crimson, silver-gray. You could see the rings of Saturn and the four moons of Jupiter.

You know that whatever your hobby or sport, it is the things that you see (as much as what you do) that bring you joy and happiness. How much greater then your enjoyment can be if you increase your range of vision. Motor touring would open to you new vistas of rare and enchanting beauty. On your hikes you could see more of the things—see them closer and more closely and more intimately—that make your walks pleasurable. If you love nature

think what it would mean to see at close range the rare and shy birds and animals that you can never see today. If you follow outdoor sports: horse racing, golfing, yachting, baseball; how more fascinating these sports can be if you could see at close range every movement of the objects you follow so closely.

All this is not merely a dream. It is true. You can make your eyes more powerful whenever you like. You can widen your horizon. You can bring into your vision all the scenes and objects that bring you pleasure—and so multiply them a hundred-fold.

See Ten Times More

Science has discovered the binocular—that wonderful instrument with which man has conquered distance and brought within his sight everything he wishes to see. With this marvelous instrument you can escape the narrow confines of ordinary eye-sight. You can widen your vision five, ten, twenty, fifty times whenever you like. You can discover the glorious beauties of a more fascinating world.

If you have never used binoculars before you will never realize what joy they can bring you—until you have used them. And now America's leading binocular house offers you a fine opportunity to select the field glass you want at the price you want to pay. At the right are illustrated four of the most popular types of binoculars. Whatever your special interests may be at least one of them will satisfy your wants and bring you the multiplied pleasures you seek.

Mail Coupon Now

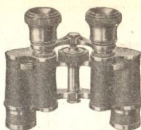
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Lemaire Changeable No. 1074

This wonderful binocular is used by the best known hunters, explorers, naturalists, scientists, etc. Instantly adjustable at will to multiply vision 8, 10 or 12 times. It is the only changeable power binocular made. One man said that with this lens glass he can see a pipe in the mouth of a man a mile away. Another man watched a golf game at two miles.

Sent for 5 days' approval, complete with case and carrying straps. Regular price, \$68.00, 5% discount allowed if ordered now.

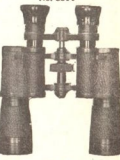
Megaphone Stereo-Prism No. 5518



Made especially for Naval Officers. Has extra long range of sight. Multiplies vision 10 times. Mr. Harold G. Gould writes, "I cannot see how such a thing can be sold for anything like the price you ask. \$10 would be cheap enough for such a fine instrument."

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Naval Officers' Binoculars No. 5514



French Aviator's Field Glass No. 25445



This is the best glass with 8 lenses costing less than first. Multiplies vision 4½ times. Equipped with good compass on top bar and graduated middle bar. "Worth ten times the price."

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I am enclosing remittance in full for the glass I have chosen but it is understood that if for any reason I return the glass in 5 days you will refund my money at once.

☐ Lemaire Changeable No. 1074, \$65.55

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☐ Naval Officers' Binoculars No. 5514, \$20.43

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Wethered arched two shots true to the green, putted firmly past the hole as a sound golfer does, putted exactly back to its center as only a champion can.

Salm

In white flannel trouserings, shirted with linen, shod with spikes, a tall, tanned, hirsute nobleman bounded about



Wide World

SALM

Herr Quidenius blushed

a tennis court in Vienna. He was Count Ludwig Salm-Hoogstraten, playing K. A. Meldon of Ireland in the Davis Cup Tournament. Undaunted by losing the first two sets, 8-10, 4-6, the Count stroked his ball with reckless brilliance, accompanying every stroke with a volley of rough pleasantries. When Herr Quidenius, President of the Austrian Chamber of Commerce, arrived, late, flustered, to take his seat, the Count implored him to leave. "Why must you come to spoil my luck?" he yelled. Herr Quidenius blushed. The gallery guffawed. Player Meldon, sensing the humor of the situation, lost his morale, the next three sets, the match.

Foul Play

In Manila, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, contested in track sports. Filipinos, nimble as brown beetles, led; the disgruntled Japanese strove to retrieve the honor of their country. Their coach, one Okabe, held consultation with his trustees, made whispered suggestions. Curious sleights began to make the yellow athletes perilous. They were warned. Noto, a Japanese runner, fouled a Filipino in the 400-metre event, was ruled off the field. Forthwith, his fellow yellow ones withdrew from the meet, refused to return. Said F. H. Brown, Y. M. C. A. Direc-

tor of Physical Education in Japan: "On behalf of the Japanese delegation, I want to apologize. . . . Our head coach, Okabe, was a very unfortunate selection for that position. He had never been in an international competition before. The desire to win, not sportsmanship, is most prominent in his mind."

AERONAUTICS

Giant Airline

In the Drake Hotel, Chicago, 35 of the nation's most famed business men held, last week, a secret conference. They had come in private cars from the four corners of the country, and they organized in a few hours the largest air transport project in the world. The company was capitalized at \$10,000,000, and \$2,000,000 was at once subscribed—enough to start immediate operation of a New York-Chicago overnight route.

The list of officers and directors of the National Air Transport Corporation is imposing. President is Howard E. Coffin of Detroit, whose reputation was made as an executive of the Hudson Motor Car Co. Probable Chairman of the Board is Harold H. Emmons, automotive man of equal standing and one of the fathers of the Liberty motor. Clement M. Keys, President of the famed Curtiss Airplane Co., is to be Chairman of the Executive Committee. Lieutenant Colonel Paul Henderson (TMC, Nov. 3), in charge of the U. S. Air Mail, is to resign after July 1 and become General Operations Manager. The directorate includes such men as Marshall Field III of Chicago, Stuyvesant Fish of Manhattan, William A. Rockefeller (grandson of the late brother of John Davison Rockefeller), P. K. Wrigley (son of the chewing-gum man).

The great strength of the project lies in the fact that no stock is to be sold publicly: "the promoters regard the project as partly a business venture, partly a national development which will help place the U. S. in the very forefront of aviation and pave the way to a network of routes covering the entire country."

Plans have been very carefully made. The strong interest and friendship of the American Express Co. ensures express matter in large quantities—at \$2 a lb., according to Chairman Keys. The U. S. Air Mail's night line between Manhattan and Chicago spells something far better than a subsidy; namely, the use of beacons, landing fields and landing lights at nominal figures. Further, there is every prospect that, as soon as the company has demonstrated its dependability, it will carry the air mail under contract. Postmaster General New is only too anxious to see his department relieved of a responsibility which, like the transportation of railway mail, rests properly with private operators.

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.

Newspaper Usage

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

Back in the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri, we were taught that it is not good newspaper style to make a title of an occupation. Yet in TIME, May 18, Page 16, column 3, I read: "Teacher Scopes," "Evolutionist Scopes." Were Professor Sitts Bent, now on the staff of *The New York Times* Sunday magazine section, and Professor Charles G. Ross, now chief Washington correspondent for *The Saint Louis Post-Dispatch*, wrong when they gave us fledgling journalists such advice?

TIME is rapidly assuming the place of *The New York Sun* as a newspaper man's newspaper. All the more reason, then, to avoid expressions that grate on a newspaper man's nerves.

LYNDON PHIFER

Brevity, accuracy, significance moved TIME to the adoption of such titles as Teacher, Evolutionist, Philosopher, Publisher, Ditch-digger, Bootlegger, Undertaker, Politician, etc., before last names. The teaching of Messrs. Bent and Ross is standard in the newspaper world. TIME, to be concise and to the point, breaks this and other canons of journalism.—Ed.

Fears Ridicule

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

I am a college graduate who has never yet learned to read the newspapers in the proper way so as to get very much that is worth while out of them. I would like to be conversant on current happenings, political and otherwise, and TIME has helped me considerably.

My request is that you add another department to your remarkable weekly in the form of a question and answer column. Students and others puzzled over some question would write TIME for information on the subject. For instance, we read daily of the Fascists and Mussolini in Italy, but a great deal of it is utterly incomprehensible to me because I do not know what Fascism means or stands for, how and when it originated, etc. Kindly give me some information regarding this movement in your next issue, if possible, and oblige.

"MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE"

P. S.—I am sending this anonymously because if you are kind enough to answer my request, I intend to send questions in fairly regular. If I gave my own name, my friends might be amazed at such ignorance in a college graduate and might be tempted to ridicule me for the simplicity of some of my questions and I fear ridicule far worse than severe bodily punishment.

"MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE"

TIME has no room for a Question and Answer Column. TIME has never encouraged question-asking, but has customarily made cheerful and courteous answer by mail. Nor is it necessary that the questioner enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope.—Ed.

Radio Range

U. S. Naval Radio
Balloa Station
Canal Zone
TIME
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

TIME, Apr. 26, Page 18, column 2, heading "Bebe." Evidently an error, as the greatest range the *Arturians* can work under good con-



Be on your guard for signs of Pyorrhea

Just as the stability of a building is dependent upon its foundations, so healthy teeth depend upon healthy gums.

Bleeding gums are the first sign of Pyorrhea's approach. Then they begin to recede and the healthy pink color gives place to a pale, whitish tint. Soon the teeth are loosened, pus pockets form and drain their poisons through the system, often causing indigestion, rheumatism, neuritis and many of the other diseases of mid-life.

Let Forhan's help you

Forhan's For the Gums is a most effective agent in the fight against this insidious disease. It contains just the right proportion of Forhan's Astringent (as used by the dental profession) to neutralize oral poisons, and keep the gums in a firm, strong, healthy condition. Also, it cleans and whitens the teeth and keeps the mouth sweet, clean and wholesome. Even if you don't care to discontinue your favorite dentifrice, at least start using Forhan's once a day.

Forhan's is more than a tooth paste; it checks Pyorrhea. Thousands have found it beneficial for years. For your own sake ask for Forhan's For the Gums. All druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan Company, New York

Forhan's

FOR THE GUMS

More than a tooth paste—
it checks Pyorrhea

4 out of 5 are victims

The fight against Pyorrhea is a fight against overwhelming odds. Statistics prove that four out of every five over 40—and thousands younger, too—pay Pyorrhea's dreaded toll. Will you?





If your wisdom teeth could talk, they'd say, "Use Colgate's".

It is unwise to wait till teeth can talk, by aches and pains. Prevention is the modern watchword of the dental profession. Your dentist will tell you that regular care will prevent most tooth troubles—and many other ills as well.

Use COLGATE'S It removes causes of tooth decay

Many dread diseases have their origin in neglected teeth. Decay spreads rapidly and soon infects other parts of the body with its poison.

Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream is a preventive dentifrice. It preserves teeth by cleaning them thoroughly and safely. That is the right way.

Chalk and soap are the ingredients that authorities say are most important. Colgate's is a chalk and soap dentifrice. Its fine chalk lozenges clinging particles of food that cause decay. Its mild soap washes them away. Colgate's is not a "cure." It contains no risky drugs—no harsh grit to scrape and scour the enamel. It merely cleans—the right way.

The flavor of Colgate's is delicious—everybody enjoys using it regularly.

Large tube 25c
Sold everywhere



ditions is 500 miles. Being the operator on the station working her, I have found that reliable communication cannot be established over 500 miles with her present equipment.

As for the unnamed ships, the *SS Janic*, a British ship, relayed some 400 words of press for her through this station.

Not a klicker, but like to see things right. Thanks to you, and your paper is a dandy.

A. B. BAIRD

Subscriber Baird refers to an article in which TIME, following press despatches, referred to an alleged wireless report by the *Arcturion* "direct to Washington."—Ed.

Nish

TIME Princeton, N. J.
New York, N. Y. May 21, 1925.
Gentlemen:

In your issue of May 18, Page 4, you have confused Nisaeus, birthplace of Constantine the Great, with Nicaea in Asia Minor, close by the Sea of Marmora, seat of the famous Council. The famous old walls of Nicaea remain, and it is known as a "walled little town." But Nish, in Jugo-Slavia, merits neither the fame of the Council nor your appellation. As cities go the Balkans, it is an important place, junction point on the railway, and neither "wretched" nor "little."

HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS

The Emperor Constantine called the Council of Nicaea, 325. It was reported that a special anniversary celebration of this event is shortly to be held at Nish, where he was born. That is the only excuse for the "howler" which Subscriber Gibbons has detected.

But it is insisted that most denizens of U. S. cities would regard Nish today as both "wretched" and "little," in spite of the fact that it is a junction through which several trains pass daily.—Ed.

Well-Informed

TIME Ashland, Ohio
New York, N. Y. May 19, 1925.
Gentlemen:

In your issue of May 11, you state that the winner of the national elimination balloon race received the right to represent the United States in the James Gordon Bennett Cup race to be held in Brussels, Belgium, this year. This is not true, however, as Belgium won the race for the third time in succession and thus got permanent possession of the cup. Then King Albert of Belgium provided a cup to race for this year. I am eleven years old and enjoy reading TIME.

RAYMOND B. LEITER.

Raymond is right. Belgium took the cup in 1922, '23, '24.—Ed.

"Original Purchaser"

TIME Knoxville, Tenn.
New York, N. Y. May 19, 1925.
Gentlemen:

Your little personal note which I have resolved each week since June, 1923*, to write but, because, perhaps having the "Legal mind," I have procrastinated.

Not an original subscriber to TIME, in fact no subscriber at all, but was "original purchaser" in this city, having been sold the first issue ever received on the news-stands by D. Beiler and out of gratitude to him for his urgent suggestion, I have continued to purchase my TIME through him and he will tell you that I have never missed a single issue since Vol. 1, No. 1. He sends my copy to me wherever I may be. So much for that.

There are so many excellent things to be said for your paper I shall not attempt to list. You are fair, concise, pointed and complete. Your letter department interests me greatly. Pay no attention to those peevish minds which are inclined to quibble over the minutiae. You have the right idea of what a weekly should be and you have certainly "hit the spot with me."

But one admonition, and that for the future only, since I have never seen a trace of the fault in TIME in the past. That is: BE *

* Vol. 1, No. 1 of TIME was dated Mar. 3, 1923.

WARE OF OPINIONATED NEWS! Only facts, presented as you present them, are all that is necessary to keep TIME the unimpeachable criterion of all publications.

You men have the vision, the correct idea, the working knowledge of what it's all about. Keep it up.

CHAS. L. MYNATT

P. S.—Why not a book with all those excellent portraits you use on covers, with a cryptic biographical sketch in TIME's style? You have the finest charcoal portraits in America in Gordon Stevenson and S. J. Woolf. You have already many biographical sketches of notable subjects. Such a book is necessary to every library. Get the idea? Send me, C. O. D., the first one.

MYNATT

TIME's directorate has taken Purchaser Mynatt's plan for portrait book under advisement. Should the book be published, Mr. Mynatt will receive gratis a copy—as will also Vendor Beiler.—Ed.

Teacher

TIME Wilmington, Del.
New York, N. Y. May 22, 1925.
Gentlemen:

A year ago, your paper solicited subscriptions from teachers because TIME would be so useful in the classroom!

Enclosed is the reason for discontinuing my subscription. If you cater to the cheap class of thinkers, you should not presume to advertise for classroom teachers' approbation.

F. W. CROWELL

Rainbow-Hued

TIME San Francisco, Calif.
New York, N. Y. May 16, 1925.
Gentlemen:

To insure the proper psychological orienting of the reader, TIME's paragraphs should appear in divers colored inks: black, for facts; somberly scientific; blue, for pessimistic criticism; green, for transvaluations; by the splenetic high-brow; yellow, for the hectic orgies of the sensation mongers; and red, for the caricature propaganda of the radical distributist. Wearing such livery of the spectrum would avail as a desiderated introduction to your "tonal arabesques" of elucidation.

R. K. WOOD

Color-printing is, as any publisher knows, a tedious process. Were TIME to follow Subscriber Wood's suggestion, the magazine would arrive ten days late.—Ed.

Babes and Adults

TIME Ann Arbor, Mich.
New York, N. Y. May 14, 1925.
Gentlemen:

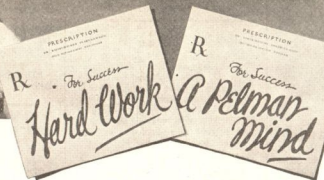
In your issue of May 11, under EDUCATION, you attribute this statement to Dr. Kennedy of Cornell University: "Remember your child is an adult in miniature." If this is an accurate quotation, then I want to take sides against Dr. Kennedy. As an adult, your child is not a miniature adult. If this is not the standpoint of the psychologist, the child undergoes a decided change before it becomes an adult. The adult is not an enlargement of the child, but a development from it, in which new traits may appear and old traits disappear. If the child is merely a miniature, you could predetermine what the adult will be in all respects. This is hardly possible.

LEONARD BLAUNER

* Enclosed was a full-page advertisement by Reynolds Publishing Co. of Manhattan, torn from TIME, May 25. Said the advertisement: "SWORDSMAN—LOVER—DEBAUCHEE! ARTIST—SCORPER—IN GOLD AND SILVER."

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE TO OWN THE UNEXPURGATED AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENVENUTO CELLINI.

Under no circumstances will this advertisement appear again in TIME.—Ed.



Which Prescription for Success are YOU taking now?

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

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

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

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

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

**Take your choice—
35% Brain Power or a
100% Pelman Mind**

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

But there is a brighter side to the picture:

Thousands of people who only a little while ago were struggling along in low-salaried positions are today earning

double and treble their former incomes and getting more out of life than they ever dreamed possible before.

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

Pelmanism, the science of applied psychology, is really at the bottom of every successful man's career, whether he realizes it or not. Some people practise it instinctively; you can now learn to do it systematically. Pelmanism will teach you to put all your faculties in action. It will teach you to overcome

mind wandering, forgetfulness, mental sluggishness, weak will-power, lack of personality. It will train you to concentrate, to be methodical, to remember the things you should remember—it will increase your power of perception, give you a more alert and disciplined mind, enabling you to approach any task whatever with a feeling of self-confidence and power."

**Hundreds of Thousands
Testify**

We hesitate to say too much about Pelmanism.

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

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

"I am glad to inform you that I have just received an increase in salary amounting to \$1,000 a year extra."

"Since becoming a Pelmanist I have actually increased my salary 100%."

"I had the pleasure of taking the course during 1917-1918. Previous to my joining the army my salary was \$20 a week. My present salary is \$10,000 a year."

Hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic Pelmanists testify to the fact that the course has helped them amazingly. Can you afford to miss your opportunity?

64-Page Booklet Free

Lack of space prevents mention of all the benefits Pelmanism can bring into your life, as easily and certainly as the sun rises. But the Pelman Institute has prepared a free booklet that will really startle and amaze you. It shows how and why Pelmanism is the only system of teaching ever devised for developing all the mental powers at the same time.

Resolve today to stop slaving and drudging. The successful men and women are those whose trained minds make work seem more like play. Mental efficiency enables them to take more time for real play, to be well fed, well housed, well dressed and happy. Make up your mind now to let Pelmanism help you as it has helped thousands all over the world. The principles of Pelmanism are for everybody—man, woman or child. An average man or woman cannot fail to benefit by it. And results will show within a few weeks.

Send the coupon below for the free 64-page booklet, "Scientific Mind Training," which describes the course in detail. This may be the great turning-point of your life. If you can make up your mind to send this coupon, you are the sort of person Pelmanism can help. You incur no obligation. No salesman will call upon you. Mail it now.

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Suite 666, 2575 Broadway, New York City**

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Shooting the Rapids

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Send 2c postage for illustrated booklet, "Niagara to the Sea," including map and guide, to JOHN F. PIERCE, Pass. Traffic Manager, Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., 222 C. S. L. Building, Montreal, Canada.

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MISCELLANY

"Time brings all things"

Guess

In Bounton, N. J., the Board of Fire Wardens held a contest to raise funds for a new fire truck, asked the citizens of Bounton to guess how long it would take a fully wound watch to run down. One T. C. Carbonell guessed 34 hours 35 minutes. In 34 hours, 34 minutes, 52 seconds, the watch ran down.

Murder

In Utica, N. Y., one Mrs. Mae Kingsley Mullane sat up till 1:30 on a Saturday night, waited for her husband, then shot him dead with a revolver. In court, last week, she heard the judge arraign her for murder, was led to a cell where she asked for something to read. Said the *Utica Observer-Dispatch*: "One of the magazines she is reported to have requested is *Time*, a weekly magazine of current events."

Faux Pas

In Paris, one Marie Lenay, soubrette, was dancing with an awkward man. He stepped on her foot. She glared. Again he stumbled over her. She lissed a warning to him. Once more the dolt set his boot upon her slipper. Mlle. Lenay drew a knife from her stocking, thrust it into his vitals. Over his prostrate form, while the gendarmes closed around her, she said: "Learn about dancing before you come to me again."

MILESTONES

Born. To Serge Platonovitch Obolensky Neelidinsky Meletsky, Russian prince who claims descent from Rurik, founder of the Russian Monarchy, and Princess Obolensky (Alice Muriel Astor, daughter of the late John Jacob Astor), a son. The Prince's first wife was a daughter of Tsar Alexander II.

Married. Colonel James A. Logan, unofficial participant in the preparation of the Experts' Plan, to Mrs. LeGrand C. Griswold; in Manhattan.

Died. Mrs. Jane A. Hume, 24, wife of Author Cyril Hume (*Wife of the Centaur, Cruel Fellowship*); in Florence, Italy.

Died. John Denton Pinkstone French, Earl of Ypres, 72, commander of the first British expeditionary force during the World War; in Deal, England, after an operation for appendicitis (see *COMMONWEALTH*).

Died. Mrs. Mary E. Haldane, 100; at Cloan, Scotland (see *COMMONWEALTH*).

POINT with PRIDE

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

"The finest charcoal portraitists in America." (Page 30, column 3.)

A face known to all lovers of loud music. (P. 12, col. 1.)

The great and good men of Dallas County. (P. 4, col. 2.)

Eighteen heroic nudes in all postures. (P. 14, col. 2.)

The chubby little fingers of their child. (P. 14, col. 3.)

A onetime Mexican. (P. 15, col. 1.)

Two jaws found near Heidelberg. (P. 16, col. 3.)

A grandson who won a prize. (P. 22, col. 3.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

A pug nose, pigeon toes, thick lips. (P. 14, col. 2.)

As much as a quart of food in the gullet. (P. 15, col. 1.)

A tail that sticks out straight. (P. 16, col. 2.)

Coffee to drink during the blood-letting. (P. 15, col. 2.)

The vicious smut of discontented sheepherders. (P. 23, col. 1.)

Another duel between J. P. Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb. (P. 25, col. 1.)

A diminutive Carnoustie man who teaches golf near Chicago. (P. 26, col. 3.)

A tall, tanned, hirsute nobleman. (P. 28, col. 2.)

A grandson who would study Rabelais. (P. 20, col. 3.)

War or Peace?

ON May 2, by courtesy of Stations WRC and WJZ (Radio Corporation of America) ADMIRAL WILLIAM L. RODGERS and GENERAL TASKER H. BLISS broadcast their debate, published in the May FORUM, on the question "Shall America Prepare for War?" Countless thousands were thus enabled to hear the opening guns in THE FORUM'S discussion of the larger question of War itself.

If civilization is to endure we must find a less barbaric means to settle international differences. As reasonable beings we can find a way,—whether by adequate military and naval preparation, by international coöperation, or by some other method,—remains to be seen.

THE FORUM is opening its pages to a thorough discussion of all the international, sociological, and economic factors which have a bearing on this momentous question of War.

In the June issue, SHERWOOD EDDY, who has long been active in international work for the Y. M. C. A. presents the viewpoint of a convert to Pacifism. MR. EDDY, who wrote "The Right to Fight," advocating our entrance into the World War in 1915, enlisted in the British Army in 1916, although he was over age.

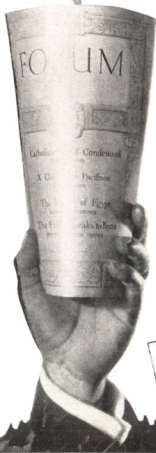
The June Issue

The discussion of Catholicism is continued, this time by a Protestant. In an article entitled "Catholicism Self-Condemed", DR. CHARLES FAMA quotes specific Catholic utterances in refutation of the position taken by DR. KINSMAN in the May number.

What is Civilization? MAURICE MAETERLINCK maintains that the influence of Egypt has set a powerful seal upon our planet. HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN uses a tooth recently dug out of Bryan's native Nebraska to refute the Commoner's anti-evolution propaganda.

The present turmoil in the Balkans is interpreted by WALTER LITTLEFIELD in "Pistol Shots in the Balkans".

VIOLA PARADISE tells of the adventures of two American girls in the quaint side streets of Jugoslavia.



Is Cubism pure art? In the debate between WALTER PACH, leading exponent of the modern school of painting, and ALFRED CHURCHILL, conservative academician, the controversy will be over Picasso's version of "Nude Descending Staircase".

ELIAS ARNESEN writes of his countryman, Knut Hamsun—"Bard Errant". JOSEPH V. COLLINS suggests that our excessive partisanship is poisoning American life. ETHEL COOKE ELIOT contributes a short story "Maternal" which took third place in THE FORUM prize contest.

There are many other features.

Special Introductory Offer

The publishers will send four current issues for \$1.00, and while the limited supply lasts they will include without charge a copy of the May issue, which contains the first instalment of HARE AND TORTOISE, a new novel of Responsible Youth and the younger generation.

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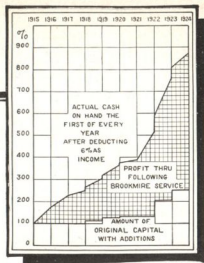
Edited by

HENRY GODDARD LEACH

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A Typical Example

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The upper line of the chart shown above reproduces the actual record of a fund invested for nine years according to the recommendations of the Brookmire Economic Service. Income at the rate of 6% of the cash value of the fund was deducted and spent by the owner each year. The lower line shows the results that usual investment would have brought. The shaded area is the difference between average investment and Brookmire guided investment.

The money was invested in stocks and bonds all purchased outright; no margins; no short sales. Cash additions were made to the fund and are shown in both lines. Only in the last two years were these additions of sufficient size to have any appreciable affect.

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Here is an actual example of the reliability of the Brookmire Economic Service over a period of years sufficient to eliminate from the mind of the most skeptical the thought that Brookmire accuracy may be a matter of chance. The lean years of 1920-21; the prosperous years of 1918-19; all were profitable years to investors who followed the Brookmire Economic Service.

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starting point was \$5,000, your final result would be \$40,019—in only 9 years!

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