

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



DR. CHARLES H. MAYO

The world makes its path to his door
(See Page 15)

VOL. V. NO. 25

JUNE 22, 1925

A PROTEST AGAINST WEAR

ROLLS-ROYCE

AN automobile engineer who visited the Rolls-Royce works and saw the famous destruction test said: "I don't see how any car can stand that!"

This astounding test—recognized as the most severe in the entire industry—is the same as driving a car over steel ties eight inches high at 60 miles per hour! A well-known car, costing over \$4000, was destroyed by this test in 3 minutes. Leading American and foreign cars have failed to stand up under it for 10 minutes.

Yet every Rolls-Royce is built to stand up under this gruelling test for 100 hours! A tribute to strength and mechanical design almost miraculous!

Small wonder that we can guarantee every mechanical part against breakage for three years—regardless of miles run or roads covered. Small wonder it costs less than \$2.00 per car to keep this guarantee! Naturally, a car that can pass this test glides along with ease, quietness and comfort.

Let us demonstrate a Rolls-Royce to you over a 100-mile trial trip. Select any roads. Only then can you appreciate the true meaning of "Rolls-Royce."

BRANCHES AND MAINTENANCE DEPOTS IN LEADING CITIES

TIME

The Weekly News Magazine

Vol. V. No. 25

June 22, 1925

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

The White House Week

☛ Attorney General Sargent, having lived alone in state at the White House* for several days, welcomed back his host and hostess from their trip to Minnesota.

☛ Having witnessed (on the train returning to Washington) motion pictures of himself at the Norse-American Centennial at the State Fair grounds between St. Paul and Minneapolis, the President was ready to resume work. At Evansville, Wis., while he was eating his breakfast in the dining car, an infant in its mother's arms extended to him a nibbled cracker. The President reciprocated with the tender of a buckwheat cake. He made a number of rear platform appearances, but no speeches. At Willard, Ohio, on such an occasion, someone in the crowd shouted: "Mr. President, you ruined a perfectly good baseball game." Mrs. Coolidge spoke up, smiling: "You ruined a perfectly good dinner."

☛ A letter from the President to the Shipping Board was made public. He advised the Board to place negotiations for the sale of ships to private parties in the hands of Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and keep its hands off except for a final O. K. or veto. His reason was that too many cooks spoil the broth. The Board was expected to agree—unwillingly—to this curtailment of its functions.

☛ Senator Smoot, as well as Frank W. Mondell of the War Finance Corporation, called at the White House. Topic of discussions: "Plans for next year's tax reduction."

☛ On what was scheduled to be the last week-end cruise of the *Mayflower* before that yacht departs for the Summer White House at Swampscott, Mass., the guests aboard numbered General Pershing, General and Mrs. John A. Lejeune, Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg and Arthur Brisbane (Hearst editor).

☛ Indians of the Taholah Reservation

(Washington) finished an 80-foot totem pole, handsomely embellished with birds, reptiles and animals, carved and painted in barbaric colors. It is to be shipped to Washington via the Panama Canal, as a tribute to the administration of President Coolidge, will be erected on the White House grounds. It is done in gratitude for recent payments to Northwestern Indians for forest lands.

☛ President Coolidge, having considered for eleven months the reports of the Tariff Commission recommending reductions in the tariff on sugar, declined to use his power under the elastic provisions of the tariff law to reduce the tariff (see *TARIFF*).

☛ John Coolidge, son of the President, Amherst '28, visited Governor and Mrs. John H. Trumbull and their daughter Florence at Plainville, near Hartford, capital of Connecticut. A party, a dinner, a dance, a visit to Yale University at New Haven were on the schedule of amusements. Mrs. Trumbull bulletined: "Just a visit between

exams and commencement; President Coolidge's son returns to Amherst tomorrow.

"They met on the train going down to the inauguration, last March. Florence, being at Mount Holyoke College* at South Hadley, and John nearby at Amherst, he has called on Florence several times at Mount Holyoke. We invited him down for a few days after his exams and he will return tomorrow."

The *New York American* (Hearst) printed a picture: "PRESIDENT'S SON AND GIRL FRIEND."

☛ Disillusioned by their want of reciprocal feeling, President Coolidge last week parted with some of his pets. Blackie, Presidential Thomas cat, took to night prowling. Squirrels, rabbits, birds grew timid in the White House grounds. He was given to a White House attaché (Tige, the President's other Thomas cat, who several times strayed, got the wanderlust for the last time almost a year ago and has never been heard of since). Paul Pry, Presidential Airedale, became vicious, was muzzled and offered to a Secret Service man.

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THE CABINET

Diplomatic Firmness

When addressing a foreign government, custom and propriety demand that a foreign minister write it a note. But there are occasions when notes are ineffective. Then a foreign minister may address himself, say, to the public, talking loud enough so that the foreign government in question may understand.

This is what Secretary of State Kellogg did last week. Ambassador Sheffield, accredited to the Calles Government at Mexico City, returned to Washington "just for a vacation." He had two long conferences with the Secretary of State. He had another conference with the President, Senator Borah, Senator Smoot and Attorney General Sargent. Together

* An educational institution for young women. Its pupils are said by malicious college boys to be noted 1) for wearing watches pinned to the front of their shirt waists, 2) for having a "mission" in life.

National Affairs—[Continued]

and unanimously, according to report, they decided on action.

Next day, Secretary Kellogg issued a statement "explaining" his conference with Ambassador Sheffield. It was couched in diplomatic language, which is to say it was just half as pressing in wording as it was in intent.

The "Announcement": "Our relations with the Government [of Mexico] are friendly, but nevertheless conditions are not entirely satisfactory and we are looking to and expect the Mexican Government to restore properties illegally taken and to indemnify American citizens."

"A great deal of property of Americans has been taken under or in violation of the agrarian laws for which no compensation has been made, and other properties practically ruined and, in one instance, taken by the Mexican Government on account of unreasonable demands of labor. Mr. Sheffield will have the full support of this Government and we will insist that adequate protection under the recognized rules of international law be afforded American citizens."

"I have seen the statements published in the press that another revolutionary movement may be impending in Mexico. I very much hope this is not true."

"It is now the policy of this Government to use its influence and its support in behalf of stability and orderly constitutional procedure; but it should be made clear that this Government will continue to support the Government in Mexico only so long as it protects American lives and American rights and complies with its international engagements and obligations."

"The Government of Mexico is now on trial before the world. . . ."

When word of Secretary Kellogg's "announcement" reached Mexico City, the Mexican Communist party called a meeting of protest against the "imperialistic and capitalistic ideas of the United States."

President Calles soon after made an "announcement" of his own (see Page 13). Unlike Secretary Kellogg's, Señor Calles' announcement was doubtless intended more for home than for foreign consumption.

Expensive Money

At birth, the probability of life of a human being is 56 years. Ten years ago, it was 51 years.* At birth, the probability of life of a dollar bill is

*Official statistics for 1910 and 1920 of the Birth Registration states. According to Dr. Charles H. Mayo, the probability of life of a human being in the U. S. is 58 years.

seven months. Ten years ago, it was one year. The Treasury Department is worrying about this difficulty and, last week, announced its preliminary plans for doing something about it.

The Reason. The Treasury has guessed at the reasons for the decreased life of paper money. They are chiefly two: 1) The dollar is worth now less than two thirds its pre-War value. Consequently, people have to carry about a third again as many bills to purchase the same things, and many a dollar bill now has to be handled where silver change sufficed before; 2) the growth of the automobile industry has meant that garage men and gasoline vendors with oily hands touch much more money. There is nothing like oil to weaken the fibre and make a bill flabby, dirty.

The Problem. There are between four and five billion dollars worth of paper money in circulation in the U. S. A good part of this is in small bills. Whenever one of these bills has to be replaced, it costs the Government a cent and a half. If every one-dollar bill has to be replaced every seven months—and each one costs the Government more than two cents a year—the Government practically pays 2% interest on all the one-dollar bills in circulation. If two-dollar bills were used to replace one-dollar bills, only half as many would be needed and the cost would be 1% a year. Already the Bureau of Printing and Engraving is running to capacity and no more bills can be turned out without enlarging the plant.

The Solution. In several ways, the expense of one-dollar bills could be decreased:

1) Silver dollars, which last indefinitely, could be used, but the public will not have them (TIME, Apr. 20, BUSTINESS). The Government tried several months ago to pass them out, but without success.

2) Bills of higher denomination could be used, especially two-dollar bills. If a person makes a small purchase with a five-dollar bill, he gets small change and four one-dollar bills. If he got silver change and two two-dollar bills, the paper money expense would be cut nearly in half.

3) Some small saving to the Government can be made by having only one kind of one-dollar bill instead of four as at present (greenbacks, silver certificates, National Bank notes, Federal Reserve Bank notes).

4) By getting a more durable paper money, it may be possible to lengthen its life. A chemical treatment has been found to triple, approximately, the wearing qualities of a bill, but this has to be done after printing. A way is being sought to apply this treatment in manu-

facture to the paper which is used for money and to change the manner of manufacture so that the greatest tensile strength of bills will be lengthwise instead of sidewise. Experiments are being made with paper of materials other than linen.

FARMERS Empty Heads

The Department of Agriculture came out of a brown study and announced its June estimates for 1925 grain crops. The most interest was displayed in the wheat estimate, for the emissaries of agriculture traveling through the wheat belt had found the winter wheat*, which constitutes about two thirds of the wheat produced in this country, short of stalk, thin in stand†, short of head**, with heads not well filled or empty.

The estimated crop was:

Winter wheat407,000,000 bushels
Spring wheat224,000,000 "

Total wheat crop, 661,000,000 bushels

What does this mean? It means the smallest wheat crop in eight years. It means a wheat crop so small that it should just about equal our wheat consumption—perhaps fall slightly below it, leaving no surplus for export. It means that, even if wheat prices are low abroad, they will be high here. It means that farmers will get good prices for their wheat—even if they have not a great deal to sell.

How did it come about? It came about principally because of poor weather conditions. The number of acres planted in wheat is less than half of one per cent below last year's acreage, but the expected crop is more than 24% less. The estimated yield (number of bushels per acre) is very low. For winter wheat, it is only 12.4 bushels—less than it has been in 20 years. A cool, dry May was largely responsible.

How will it affect politics? It will probably lessen the political pressure to institute a grain-exporting corporation with governmental capital to dispose of our wheat surplus abroad. This year there will be no wheat surplus.

All this follows: "If the June estimate is correct."

The forecast for the following crops also indicated smaller production this year than last (but not so striking as in wheat): Oats, rye, hay, peaches, pears.

One crop showed an increase: Barley.

*"Winter wheat" is planted in the late fall and allowed to lie in the ground through winter. Spring wheat is first planted in the spring.

†The "stand" refers to the density of stalks in a field, as "a thin stand," "a heavy stand."

**The "head" is, of course, the enlargement at the top of the stalk common to all the "grasses," in which the kernels develop.

National Affairs—[Continued]

LABOR

Warren S. Stone

He was a great Labor leader who never called a strike. He was a great Labor leader who proved himself a financier. He spent 25 years in the cabs of snorting locomotives. He spent 21 years building up a great national institution. And last week he died—of acute Bright's disease.

On his father's farm at Ainsworth, Iowa, he was born in 1860. At 19, his education was complete. His father wanted him to study Law. He wanted to study Medicine. So he got a job as fireman on a locomotive. Five years and three-quarters he fired. Then he was made engineer and for 19 years and one-quarter he drove freight trains and passenger trains. Then, one day in 1903, the Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers died and he was elected to the post. He went to the headquarters of the organization at Cleveland. It was his first trip east of Chicago.

Then he proceeded to do things. He divided the affairs of the Brotherhood into Eastern, Western and Southern groups and made separate employment agreements with each. He built a 14-story office building in Cleveland for the Brotherhood. The building paid for itself in ten years. He established compulsory life insurance for all engineers. When he went into office, the Brotherhood had 38,000 members with \$69,000,000 worth of insurance. Today, it has 90,000 members with \$200,000,000 worth of insurance. In 1916, he helped to secure the passage of the Adamson Law for railway labor.

In 1918, he presented a plan for a cooperative bank. The triennial convention of the Brotherhood authorized him to establish one. On Armistice Day, 1920, the first engineers' cooperative bank was opened in Cleveland. Today, the Brotherhood controls 13 banks and investment companies with assets of perhaps \$150,000,000. Today it owns four large office buildings in Cleveland, one in Manhattan, besides other buildings.

Under the great leader's guidance, engineers invested more than \$2,000,000 in coal mines of Kentucky and West Virginia. He led the way in the formation of a profit-sharing mail-order store for engineers.

Why did he make all these capitalistic ventures on behalf of Labor? He answered:

"There is an identity of interest between railroad workers and railroad owners, but hitherto there has been no way of expressing that identity. When there is trouble the owners have been inaccessible to us. They were to be



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THE SECRETARY OF STATE

"The Government of Mexico is now on trial—"

(See opposite page)

found in Wall Street, no matter where the road in question was located. So we decided to buy into 'Wall Street.' Now we can sit at the same table with these men and talk things over."

Now Warren S. Stone is dead. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers must now find not only another great Labor leader, but also a first-rate financier.

PROHIBITION

Potpourri

☛ Rumors circulated and re-circulated in Washington to the effect that a big reorganization of prohibition enforcement work, now under the direction of General Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was soon to take place. Especially it was rumored that state enforcement directors would be abolished, all agents made mobile under divisional directors.

☛ In England, 125 delegates from the U. S. arrived to attend a W. C. T. U. conference at Edinburgh.

Said they: "Prohibition has been marvelous for America."

Said the London Daily Mail: "We wonder why people cannot learn to attend to their own business."

☛ Roy Asa Haynes, U. S. Prohibition Commissioner, celebrating the completion of his fourth year in office, announced: "The big bootleg operator is making his last stand, as successful enforcement of the prohibition law closes

one source of illicit liquor supply after another. . . ."

☛ The Prohibition Director of Nebraska wrote to the state Superintendent of Education. He protested because, in one of the school text-books of that state, was a picture of a distilling apparatus and information on how malt liquors and spirits are made.

TAXATION

Prophet

"I feel certain that surtaxes will be reduced and have no doubt that the surtax will be brought down to 25 per cent and perhaps less. . . . Nobody can tell definitely how much we can reduce taxes next session until after the June payments are made and the returns are examined." So the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee — so Reed Smoot of Utah.

Mr. Smoot is not the son of a prophet, but he is the man who said two years ago: "As sure as God lives and the sun rises in the morning, there will be a soldier bonus law passed by the next Congress."

In Alabama, Senator Oscar W. Underwood addressed the Alabama Tax Clubs at Montgomery. Said he:

"If I had the power to write the tax law, I would go back to the tax of 1916, where the highest bracket of the surtax was 13%."

Senator Underwood is facing a very dubious chance of reelection next year. Recently, he purchased an estate in Virginia, whither he expects to retire in due time. Some conjectured that he is making a last effort to rally support. Yet Senator Glass of Virginia recently advocated a 20% maximum surtax and other Democrats, in spite of their last year's opposition to the Mellon plan, seem to be edging towards a compromise with lower surtaxes.

The latest estimate of the Treasury is that there will be a surplus of \$120,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30. This surplus will, as usual, be used in reducing the short-dated debt—that is, Treasury Certificates, etc., falling due will be redeemed without others being issued against them.

Some politicians, many of whom are especially interested in the Congressional elections in 1926, propose to add this surplus to an expected surplus next year, making a combined "surplus" of \$400,000,000 or more, and are talking of a "half a billion dollar tax cut." They also propose personal exemptions of \$5,000 and abolition of all "nuisance" taxes.

The Treasury thinks "half a billion"

National Affairs—[Continued]

is too much—is talking about \$300,000,000 — and wants this reduction made principally in surtaxes and estate taxes.

The Treasury reported, last week, the income taxes filed last year (which were on incomes in 1923):

The taxes totaled \$703,962,165 (as compared to \$861,057,308 the year previous). The decrease was due to the flat reduction of 25% made in that year's taxes.

The total of the incomes on which taxes were paid was \$26,336,337,843 (five billion greater than the previous year, three billion greater than the previous highwater mark in 1920).

The number of persons paying income taxes was 7,698,321 (910,840 more than in the previous year).

The number of \$1,000,000 or more incomes reported was 74. (Previously it had been:

1914.....	60
1915.....	120
1916.....	206
1917.....	341
1918.....	67
1919.....	65
1920.....	33

NEGROES

Impression and Belief

There are only two kinds of men. Those who fight with their faces to the enemy—who are the victors—and those who fight with their tails to the enemy—who are the vanquished. From time immemorial, the victors have laughed at the vanquished; and so the desire to avoid the imputation of cowardice is a primitive complex. Every man resents it.

Hence the storm that arose last week. Major General Robert Lee Bullard, who commanded the First Division, then the Third Corps, later the Second Army of the A. E. F., has written his memoirs of the War, which have appeared serially in the *New York Herald-Tribune* and the *Chicago Tribune*. With each installment, he printed an apology for possible error. "... I am not offering these memoirs as absolute fact, but as my impression and belief at the time." Nevertheless, critics swarmed last week when one installment was printed, describing General Bullard's experiences with the 92nd (Negro, draft) Division which formed part of his (Second) Army during the last few weeks of the War:

The Cry.

I... found that in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne, a part of the 92d Division, beside the French in battle, had twice run away from in front of the enemy, causing the



© Keystone

MAJOR GENERAL BULLARD

Critics swarmed

French, for their own safety, to request the relief of the Negro division from the fighting line. Some 30 Negro officers were involved in this running away. Five—the clearest cases and supposed leaders of the movement—only five, had been selected for trial by the law officers of the Second Army. A court martial, composed of officers from another, a white division, had been ordered for this purpose.

(General Bullard told how all five were sentenced to death but how he, knowing that "... even the most exact justice meted out to Negroes, if meted out by white men alone, becomes to Negroes injustice..." had recommended that President Wilson pardon them. This was done.)

He quoted from his diary (Nov. 5):

I saw especially the Negroes, the 92d Division, which, after more than a month in the trenches, cannot yet make a raid. It failed again on one today. Poor Negroes! They are hopelessly inferior. ...

From about Oct. 25, then, until a few days before Armistice, I put forth every effort to have this division execute some offensive operation, as a raid, against the enemy. The division was large and composed of exceptionally husky, vigorous looking soldiers, well equipped. The enemy troops against them were of second or third class, not by any means the best. I provided the most skilled French and American advisers and instructors for them in an effort to have them execute a successful raid. I never succeeded even to a slight degree. As I remember, in those three weeks this division of some 27,000 men captured one German!

The Negro is a more sensual man than the white man and at the same time he is far more offensive to white women than a white man is. The little acts of familiarity that would pass unnoticed in a white man, becomes with white women the cause of complaint against the Negro. This special Negro Division was already charged with 15 cases of rape.

For these reasons, immediately after the Armistice, I recommended in effect that this division be sent home first of all American troops, that they be sent home in all honor, but, above all, that they be sent quick. The answer came that Marshal Foch would not, pending peace, approve the transfer of any division back to the United States. In answer, I told the American headquarters to say to Marshal Foch that no man could be respon-

sible for the acts of these Negroes toward French women, and that he had better send this division home at once. This brought the order.

The Outcry. Following the appearance of these statements, the *Herald-Tribune* began to publish letters of protest.

Wrote James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

It may contribute to an understanding of this extraordinary article of General Bullard to know that he was born in Alabama, one of the Southern states with the worst reputation for its treatment of colored people.

In reference to the A. E. F., I may cite General Sherrill, Colonel William Hayward, Colonel Arthur Little and Major Hamilton Fish, all of whom repeatedly and in public have spoken and written in the warmest terms of the devoted loyalty, the unflinching cheerfulness and the unexcelled bravery of the Negro troops under their command. Moreover, two of the officers I have named expressed amazement that any troops could bear up under the continual insult, calumny and indignities visited upon the colored men in their command by white men and officers presumably harboring just such an attitude as is revealed in the article of General Bullard.

Wrote Congressman (onetime Major) Hamilton Fish:

I do not know whether General Bullard comes from the far South as his name indicates, but I do know that his indictment of the Negro soldiers is absolutely unfair and unwarranted. ...

Fortunately, we have much better regular army authority than General Bullard to relate the conduct of American Negro troops in war. Colonel James A. Moss, a graduate of West Point, who served seven years in the Negro troops and commanded the 372d Infantry in France, says: "If properly trained and instructed, the Negro makes as good a soldier as the world has ever seen. The history of the Negro in all of our wars, including our Indian campaigns, shows this. He is by nature of a happy disposition, he is responsive and tractable, he is very amenable to discipline, he has faith and confidence in his leader, and he possesses physical courage, all of which are valuable military assets. ...

If any one questions the bravery of the American Negro soldier, let me relate the story of Sergeant Butler, of Company L, 369th Infantry, who pursued a German raiding party into No Man's Land after it had captured a white American officer and four or five Negro soldiers, and who alone and unaided, except by the small machine gun he carried, freed the white officer and the Negro soldiers and killed a half dozen of the German raiding party and seriously wounded the German officer, who later died in our trenches.

WOMEN

Aunt Samantha

With the thesis that "Uncle Sam Needs a Wife," finding a thousand flaws in our man-made government, a woman wrote a book.* It was calculated to show how the feminine touch would set things right. One of the chapters was titled, "Wanted—A Female Moses." Ida Clyde Clarke, the writer, found that women needed a leader—one chosen not by men, but by themselves—and proceeded likewise to state what, in her belief, constitutes the inadequacy of certain women leaders of today:

"Mrs. Catt has power and ability.

*UNCLE SAM NEEDS A WIFE.—Ida Clyde Clarke—*Winston* (\$2.00).

National Affairs—[Continued]

She could perhaps be our Moses if she had patience and penetration. But she is impatient of the sluggishness of organized women to move toward any definite object, and she frets over their impotency. She is not able to forget that the General

from Oklahoma in the 67th Congress) "not even reflected the views of organized women."

Of Mrs. Mae E. Nolan (Representative from California in the 67th and 68th Congresses), she says: "I heard some well-meaning and kind-hearted friends in California say they voted for her because they wanted to 'see her get the money' that her husband would have received had he lived to fill his term in Congress. It was our good fortune that Mrs. Nolan did no violence to any of our cherished principles and we liked her."

"Winifred Mason Huck, young and clever and ready to proclaim and stand for certain ideals that many of us applauded, served a fraction of a term in Congress because she was the daughter of a politician with a following—a following which she inherited at his death. Women neither selected nor elected her."

"Miss Jeannette Rankin, who goes down in history as our first woman member of Congress, though a woman of dignity and ideals and a feminist and a progressive of the first water, was never appreciated by American women. They paid very little attention to her and seemed to know little and care less about what she was doing. Always dignified, always well informed on issues that were before the American people and always on our side, she was a woman in whom we might have taken pride. But she has dropped into obscurity and is little known among the active organized women of today."

"Ma' Ferguson was elected Governor of Texas on a sob vote, husband 'Jim' having been ineligible because he had been impeached as Governor of that state. Many friends and sympathizers who thought he had not had a fair trial voted for 'Ma.' The gubernatorial toga may rest easily and becomingly on the form of 'Ma' Ferguson, but it was not placed there by caressing feminine hands."

"Mrs. Ross was selected by the Democrats in Wyoming as a candidate to succeed her husband, who was Governor of that state, three weeks after his death."

"A few women have been placed in high positions through the active interest of women. Conspicuous among these is Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court. Judge Allen, personally and professionally, is a woman and compels admiration. At home and abroad, she arrests attention and compels admiration. If she is a sample of the result of hand-picking on the part of women, for goodness sake let's hand-pick some more of them! As for me, I am satisfied to let the world look upon Judge

Allen as typical of the best that American womanhood has to lay upon the altar of public service."

The Retort Courteous

Recently, the Women's Christian Temperance Union of San Antonio and "the Methodist women of the Panhandle" criticized their Governor. They said she had issued too many pardons to prisoners.

Mrs. Ferguson replied: "I want to inform these Methodist ladies from the Panhandle who are condemning me that modern thought along reformation lines unanimously favors the idea of pardons if such action is founded upon justice and humanity."

She pointed out that she had issued 353 pardon proclamations in three months, of which 76 were full pardons, 126 conditional pardons, 36 restorations of citizenship. She continued:

"Again the record will show that of these 353 proclamations, 70 were furloughs. Let me show to these people, who think I am heartless, just how the furlough works: A gray-haired mother, perhaps 70 years old, is suddenly stricken in some distant county of the state; the doctors say it is only a question of a few days when she must pass to the great beyond. She has a wayward son in the penitentiary. Perhaps



© Wide World

JUDGE ALLEN

"Typical of the best"

Federation refused to endorse suffrage until 1913. Mrs. Catt could point women's way to world peace, because she is statesmanlike and clear-headed, but she lacks imagination and the magnetism that all really great leaders must have. Her appeal is to the mind and not to the heart and the mind is slow to work when the heart is cold. Jane Addams sees a century ahead, and she sees a clear path to the light for which we are groping—but she sees but one path. If we won't take that path, she walks on alone and leaves us to wander along as best we can."

"Mrs. Winter, for four years president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, seemed to have many ideal qualifications for the leadership of her particular group, but outside of that group women were not inclined to follow her. Alice Paul satisfies entirely the demands of her particular group of ultra-progressives, but her following is comparatively small."

As for the group of women office-holders: "Whatever may be said of the several women who have been elected thus far, they have not been elected in office through the interest of or by the votes of women."

Alice Robertson (Representative



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M. A. FERGUSON

Her critics may howl till they wear out their lungs

it is her first born and again it may be her baby; and in the delirium of her dying moments, the impulse of a loving mother goes out to her wayward son and she wants to see him before death shall take her hence.

"The son in the penitentiary is in-

National Affairs—[Continued]

formed his mother is dying and he, perhaps with a good record and perhaps serving a sentence for his first offense, wants again to look upon his mother's face for the last time and receive from her lips the last admonition to be a good boy and try to live right. Oh, you critics, no one but the Governor can relieve this situation, and you may rave and howl to your heart's content and you may criticize me and you may abuse me, but so long as I am Governor I serve notice on you now and forever, that no dying mother shall ever plead in vain for a chance to again see the wayward unfortunate son before death shall claim her into eternity."

TARIFF

Sugar

All during the last political campaign, Democrats and Progressives harried Republicans with the demand: "Why hasn't President Coolidge acted on the Tariff Commission's recommendations for a reduction in the tariff on sugar? Is he trying to hold off until after election?"

Mr. Coolidge received the Tariff Commission's sugar recommendations on July 31, 1924. He did hold off until after November 3, until after January 1, until after April 1. Last week, he announced his decision.

The Situation. The tariff on sugar is 1.76¢ a pound. The Commission has authority to investigate demands for changes in the tariff and recommend changes based on differences in cost of production here and abroad. The President has authority to act on such recommendations, reducing or increasing specific tariffs by not more than 50 per cent. The Tariff Commission (one member not sitting) recommended 1) by majority of three, a reduction of tariff to 1.2302¢ a pound; 2) by minority of two, a reduction to 1.7616¢ a pound.

The Decision. The President decided not to alter the sugar tariff.

Reasons Given:

1) Conditions have changed since the recommendations were made. In 1923, when the investigations began, the price of wholesale granulated sugar was 8.40¢ a pound; in 1924, when the recommendations were made, 6.37¢ a pound; in May of this year, 5.48¢ a pound. The present prices differ little from pre-War prices, although other foodstuffs have gone up 50 per cent. Therefore, the consumer has little objection to the tariff.

2) The U. S. farmer, needing a chance to diversify his crops, needs the tariff protection as much as other industries need their protection. Only by maintaining the sugar tariff can the U. S. be made self-supporting, or approxi-

mately so, in sugar productions.

3) To reduce the duty on sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, as recommended by the majority, would cost the Government \$40,000,000 a year in revenue.

4) The conclusions of the Commission are not final. By using different years, different regions, etc., for calculation, different results, even calling for an increase of tariff could be obtained. Therefore it is better to wait for a longer period of stable conditions before changing the tariff.

5) To reduce the tariff would destroy—at least in part—the domestic sugar producing industry. Then foreign producers, having a virtual monopoly, might boost the price. For the protection of the consumer as well as the farmer, the sugar tariff should not be reduced.

Political Results. The President's decision is sure to arouse Democratic criticism, which should rise in crescendo as the Congressional elections next year approach—especially if the retail price of sugar should increase.

POLITICAL NOTES

Miscellaneous Mentions

"We have a Southern democracy, a Western democracy and an Eastern democracy. We have a rural democracy and a labor democracy. We have an agricultural democracy and an industrial democracy. We have a Protestant democracy and a Catholic democracy."

"So long as we have all these branches and divisions, we are not a Democratic party at all."—Senator Copeland, Democrat of New York, at Kansas City, Mo.

The U. S. Treasury has been swamped with requests for contributions to help build a Negro Church in Oklahoma, to help a minister trying to make a living in Michigan, to help this worthy cause, to help that worthy person. Why has it been presumed that the Treasury might give away money freely? Because the last Congress passed a law increasing Congressmen's salaries from \$7,500 to \$10,000 a year and some Congressmen talked of refusing the increase. The Comptroller General ruled that they had to take their monthly pay checks at the \$10,000 rate, but that they might return the difference to the Treasury if they chose. Of the 531 Congressmen and Senators, only one has sent back the difference. Every month after the pay checks are sent out, he returns a check for \$208.33. It is a point of honor with him. His father, John Randolph Tucker, onetime Representative, once refused a similar salary increase and had himself especially exempted from taking it in the appropriation bill. So Representative Henry

St. George Tucker of Lexington, Va., gives the Government \$208.33 monthly and 530 others do not.

At Pikeville, Ky., a U. S. Representative was arrested on a warrant charging drunkenness. A deputy sheriff who made the arrest said he found the Representative in a down-town building only partially dressed. In court, the Representative called his accuser a liar and, according to the judge, used profanity. So he was sentenced to ten hours in jail and a \$10 fine. The jail sentence was reduced to four hours at the request of his wife and physician.

He is Representative John W. Langley. He was arrested last year in Washington, also on a charge of drunkenness. He was convicted, last year, of conspiracy to violate the prohibition law and is under sentence to serve a term in the Atlanta Penitentiary. Another similar charge is pending against him. He was reelected last fall.

Subsequently, Mr. Langley was indicted for drunkenness.

"I shall go direct to London and consult with my old friend and neighbor of Corning, N. Y., Mr. Houghton, and shall proceed thence to Berlin without stopping at Paris."

So Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, onetime (1892-1920) President of Cornell, onetime (1921-25) Minister to China, taking ship for his new post in the Embassy at Berlin.

"So far, I think that the foreign policy of President Coolidge has been successful; the settlement with Mexico, the refusal to recognize the Reds of Russia, the settlement of the Isle of Pines question have all added to our standing among the nations."

So James W. Gerard, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, onetime (1913-17) Ambassador to Germany, as he returned from Europe.

"In the name of God, Amen," wrote Thomas R. Marshall at the head of a blank piece of white paper. Below he wrote an instrument bequeathing all his worldly goods to his wife, Lois K. Marshall.

The will was probated last week. The estate amounted to \$39,000.

In an old walnut coffin in the basement of Christ Episcopal Church at Winchester, Va., was found last week the body of Thomas Fairfax, Baron of Cameron. About 1746 he came to America. He hired a young man, George Washington, by name, to survey his estates. When he died, aged 90, in 1782, he had seen his young surveyor lead a successful revolution against his King.

FOREIGN NEWS

INTERNATIONAL

Armies

"Armies are of three kinds," said Major General Sir Frederick Barton Maurice,* military historian and former Director of Operations on the British Imperial General Staff.

He based this assertion on the method by which armies are raised and maintained: the voluntary system, the militia system, the compulsory service system.

In 1913, he said, 17 European powers maintained armies. Of these, 15 used the compulsory system, Britain the voluntary, Switzerland the militia. In 1925, there are 25 powers which maintain armies. Of these, 14 have the compulsory system, five the voluntary, six the militia. If figures be adduced, "there has been no material diminution in the number of armed men maintained in Europe today as compared to 1913."

Voluntary System: Of the five European Powers using the voluntary system,† Great Britain alone uses it of its own initiative; the others—Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria—use it by virtue (so far as is known) of the peace treaties imposed upon them. Britain's choice is maintained partly because of the impossibility of forcing men to serve overseas, partly because a system of voluntary long-term enlistments (seven years active, five years reserve) is less expensive.

Britain has, including the Air Force, 250,000 men in the regular Army, of whom one half are always absent in India and the Colonies. The Army Reserve, which has a normal strength of 120,000 men, is only 99,000 strong. The Territorial Army, recruited for home defence and trained as their civil employment will permit, numbers less than 148,750, the number for which provision has been made. The maximum strength of the British Army cannot be more than:

Active service	250,000
First line reserve	120,000
Second line reserve	148,750

518,750

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria are allowed standing armies respectively of 100,000, 30,000, 35,000 and 20,000 men. No reserves are permitted.

Militia System: The militia system, which originated in Switzerland, trains a nation's whole man power fit to bear arms for fixed periods in each year, diminishing as time goes on. Under this system, all hale male nationals are liable to do military service between certain ages, usually between 19 and 48. The six countries which have adopted

—In an article in the July number of *Foreign Affairs*, U. S. quarterly review, on sale (\$1.25) at leading newsstands.

The voluntary long-term system is purely defensive in aim. Under it, large reserves cannot be trained, and *per se* it never constitutes a menace to peace.



© International

MAJOR GENERAL MAURICE
"Armies are of three kinds"

this system: Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark and Finland (only a semi-militia system). The respective terms of military service for the first years are: 65 days, 48 days, 150 days, 160 days, 150 days, one year (owing to Finland's fear of Russia).

Compulsory system: Figures for the compulsory system—training of annual contingents of man power for the fixed period* are given in only 10 of the 14† countries using it:

	Peace Strength	Mobil. Strength	Maximum Available
France	657,000	1,200,000	8,000,000
Russia	800,000	1,600,000	††
Italy	308,000	650,000	7,500,000
Poland	276,000	550,000	5,500,000
Rumania	140,000	300,000	2,550,000
Yugo-Slavia	116,000	250,000	2,000,000
Czecho-Slovakia	150,000	300,000	2,200,000
Belgium	90,000	180,000	1,500,000
Spain	180,000	350,000	1,800,000
Greece	86,000	190,000	1,000,000

Totals 2,893,000 5,570,000 33,750,000

Security?

While at Geneva for the 34th meeting of the Council of the League of

*Contingents are called to the colors in Russia, Poland, Rumania, Yugo-Slavia, Spain and Greece for two years; in France and Italy for 18 months; in Czecho-Slovakia for 14 months; in Belgium for one year.

†The other four countries are Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal. Latvia has a regular army of 20,000, a mobilization strength of 90,000; service is for 18 months. Lithuania has an army of 19,000. Lithuania's army is 20,990; service is for two years. Portugal has an active army of 41,086 plus reserves; service is for 10 years in the active army, 10 years on the reserve, 8 years in the Territorial Army.

*The figures are based upon present populations. Sir Frederick finds that the belligerent nations in the War recruited one fifth of their population for the armies.

††In the case of Russia, which has a pop-

Nations (see Page 8), it was but natural that Foreign Ministers Austen Chamberlain of Britain and Aristide Briand of France should discuss the all-important question of European security, which means a stable peace in Western Europe. Background to the statesmen's discussions:

Germany, last February, offered to enter into an equal engagement with Britain, France and Belgium to guarantee the Rhine frontier against aggression. This meant two things: 1) That Germany was prepared voluntarily to do what the Allies had been unable to force her to do—renounce all claims to Alsace-Lorraine, accept the present frontier; 2) that Germany, as a disarmed nation, was more in need of security than France, a heavily armed nation. Unfortunately, the offer was complicated by a categorical assertion that the proposed treaty in no way bound Germany to accept the Eastern frontiers between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

Britain, after some hesitation, agreed to range herself against whichever nation violated the treaty by attacking the Rhine frontier, but she flatly declined to be a party to anything more, and stated that Germany must become a member of the League of Nations before the proposed treaty came into force.

France was not satisfied. That Britain would aid her against German aggression was preëminently satisfactory, but that Britain would aid Germany against France if she were compelled to send troops over the Rhine-land to aid her ally Poland or Czecho-Slovakia was unthinkable. Whatever France did, she would not desert her allies in Central Europe.

Belgium ranged herself with Britain.

The Chamberlain-Briand discussions at Geneva, last week, fortunately ended in a preliminary agreement. No definite action can be taken without the consent of the Parliaments concerned. Britain, through Chamberlain, reaffirmed her willingness to place her armed forces at the disposal of the nation defending an attack (i.e., Germany or France). She reiterated the condition that Germany must become a member of the League before the Four Power Pact could come into effect. She pointed out that the treaty would be drawn up within the stipulations of the League Covenant. This means that, if France wishes to send an armed force across

ulation of about 131,000,000, the author admits that she could not possibly use 26,000,000 men. His main reasons: poor railway communication, scarcity of equipment. He doubts if Russia could put more than one third of the 1,600,000 mobilizable men quickly into the field.

Foreign News—[Continued]

Germany to the aid of Poland or Czechoslovakia, she must seek permission from the League Council of which Germany is to be a permanent member. If the Council gives its consent to the French demand, Germany cannot refuse passage, under stated terms, to the French armies.

The French, who at first thought that Britain was merely guaranteeing them against German aggression, cooled when they discovered that the suggested pact was a bilateral affair, capable of being used against them. But the fact that the might of the British Commonwealth would have to be confronted by an aggressor was a factor too important to be ignored. The French agreed; and an answer to the original German proposals was prepared for dispatch to Berlin.

It seemed that at last a solution of the security problem had been found; but that solution was not akin, as some newspapers reported, to the Three Power Pact (U. S., Britain, France) generally attributed to the late President Wilson, which was a defensive compact to guarantee France against a repetition of 1914. The suggested solution is not only a masterpiece of British diplomacy, but a distinct feather in the cap of the League of Nations. But will Germany accept it? It appears that she wanted the U. S. to act as arbiter of all disputes under the proposed treaty; but neither France nor Britain desires this, and the U. S. would certainly not accept such a rôle. Hence, Britain emerges the real and the League the nominal arbiter of disputes.

Reparations

S. Parker Gilbert, Agent General of Reparations, reported that Germany paid 100,000,000 gold marks (\$25,000,000) during May on account of reparations as fixed by the Experts' Plan. The main disbursements were to:

France	42,500,000 g. m.
Britain	10,800,000 g. m.

THE LEAGUE

Council Meeting

The 34th session of the Council of the League of Nations began and ended its work. Chief business disposed of:

- ☛ Report on Hungarian finances approved (see HUNGARY).
- ☛ Report on Austrian finances approved. Austria was given authority to use 88,000,000 gold kronen (\$17,600,000) to electrify the Federal railways.
- ☛ The calling of a commission of experts to consider tax evasion and double taxation was approved.
- ☛ Experts were appointed to delimit the boundaries of the Free City of Danzig and to formulate laws under

which the League High Commissioner in Danzig will be able to arbitrate disputes between the Free City and Poland.

☛ Rumania was warned that, if the minorities question (injustices to Hungarians and Saxons) in Transylvania was not liquidated by the next session of the Council, the Permanent Committee of International Justice would be asked to give a ruling on the matter.

☛ The next session of the Council was fixed for Sept. 4.

Armaments

The League Conference on Control of Armaments (TIME, May 11 et seq.) continued its deliberations at Geneva. An early conclusion of its protracted labors was expected.

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Parliament's Week

Members of Parliament entered their respective Houses at Westminster. In the House of Lords, the Lord High Chancellor took his seat on the Wool-sack. In the House of Commons, the Speaker took the chair. The summer session began.

House of Commons:

☛ Because the budget debate had not been completed with the last session (TIME, May 11, 18, June 8), the House went into committee on the budget. Premier Baldwin announced that the Government had decided to impose a 33 1/3% ad valorem duty on imported lace. A motion to that effect was accordingly introduced. Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Laborite, asked whether the Government had conceived a grudge against women. "First it was silk, now it is lace." The motion was carried 233 to 123.

☛ A proposal to reduce the tariff for British-grown sugar was passed, 190 to 98. Chancellor of the Exchequer Winston Churchill claimed that it was absolutely necessary to protect the West Indian and other sugar industries or see them go bankrupt.

☛ A Labor amendment to postpone until Jan. 1, 1926, the operation of imperial preferences on tobacco, wines, dried and preserved fruit, was defeated 277 to 93 votes. The most important and interesting fact about the voting was that 20 laborites who, a year ago, were staunch free traders, voted with the Government.

☛ Announcement of the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Dominions was made by the Prime Minister (see under).

House of Lords:

☛ The Performing Animals Bill (a bill to prevent cruel abuses in the training of animals) passed the committee stage.

Debate constructed from the official

report of the committee proceedings:

LORD ULLSWATER: "I would like to ask the Government if the word 'animal' includes 'insects.' I have in mind the flea [laughter]. I am not a trainer of fleas [more laughter], but I should like to know what would happen to a man who withheld from performing fleas their natural food, which I presume is human flesh? Grave doubt exists, I think, by reason of the word 'animal' not being scientifically defined."

LORD DESBOROUGH, replying for the Home Secretary: "The bill clearly defined the word 'animal' as including birds, reptiles and fish. I regret that fleas do not come within the scope of the bill."

LORD ULLSWATER: "It is quite clear that an insect is not a bird, nor a reptile, nor a fish; but I hope the noble lord [Lord Dunsford] in charge of the bill will consider whether insects should receive that protection which their lordships contemplate giving to the 'animals.'" (Chuckles.)

LORD DUNSFORD: "I did not realize the importance of this matter until the noble lord who has just sat down raised it [laughter]. I shall most certainly consider it." (Renewed laughter.)

LORD DESBOROUGH, ruefully: "I wish somebody had brought fleas to my attention before." (Loud laughter.)

New Cabinet Office

Under the official announcement that His Majesty had been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel the Rt. Hon. Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery (who is already Secretary of State for the Colonies) Secretary of State for the Dominions, lay a wealth of significance.

According to Premier Baldwin, Colonel Amery is to combine both offices, but will have a separate Under Secretary for the Dominions as well as a separate Under Secretary for the Colonies. For reasons of convenience and economy, the new secretariat of the Dominions will be housed in the Colonial Office. But matters which concern the Department for the Colonies will henceforth be distinct from those that concern the Dominions. In this respect, the new Cabinet office is a step in the evolution of a Commonwealth constitution.

The six Dominions (Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Irish Free State), i.e., those which have autonomy, have claimed since the War a right to be consulted on all foreign-policy questions in which they may be vitally interested. Britain granted the right, but all efforts to set up political machinery to effect it have failed. The new arrangement at least facilitates communications with the Dominions, and, in the words of Premier Baldwin, "clear recognition of the profound difference be-

Foreign News—[Continued]

tween the work of communication and consultation with self-governing partner nations of the British Commonwealth and the administrative work of controlling and developing the colonies and protectorates for whose welfare this House is directly responsible."

In theory, the Dominion need not support the Mother Country in any policy or war which she undertakes; in practice, it has never worked out that way. It is thus argued that, if the Dominions are morally obliged to support the United Kingdom, and since they have (following the signing of the Versailles Treaty which Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Union of South Africa signed separately) international status as independent nations, the least that could happen in equity would be to give them a share in the control of the destinies of the British Commonwealth.

Notes

The question: "Should Cabinet Ministers write newspaper articles?" has become: "Why does Lord Birkenhead do it?" In an article entitled "Murder," the noble lord expressed much philosophical sympathy with a man who kills a blackmailer to save himself and his family. In the Commons, the Premier was asked: "Have you read the article?" and: "Considering that there is a bill before the House to abolish capital punishment, is not the article a matter of public policy?" The Premier laconically replied: "I very seldom read the afternoon papers," sat down.

Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador to the U. S., journeyed to England on the *Aquitania*, accompanied by his sons Henry and Edmond.

After the Roehampton Polo Club had beaten the U. S. Army team by 8 to 4, Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton gave a dinner to both teams at Crewe House, his London residence.

The latest figures on unemployment revealed 1,247,300 people out of work, an increase of 244,385 over the corresponding figures of last year.

An immense throng of people gathered round the Duke of York at Richmond, where he had gone to open a public golf course by driving the first ball. To caddies, the Duke said: "I'll give a gold sovereign (£1) to the caddy who retrieves the ball." Off scampered



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YORK

"Hooray!" roared the crowd

the caddies. Some stopped 75 yards away, others at the 100-yard mark, a few, out of compliment to the royal golfer, went a yard or two farther. "Smack," went the Duke's club. "Click. Clack," snapped a score of cameras. "Hooray," roared the crowd. The ball cleared the caddies by yards, bounced, came to a halt 210 yards from the tee.

In Nova Scotia

A strike had for many months been in force at the collieries of the British Empire Steel Corporation at New Waterford, near Sydney, on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. Intransigence on the part of employers and employed had made settlement of the dispute impossible.

One night last week, the Corporation smuggled maintenance men into a power plant for the purpose of restoring it and supplying power for the pumps in the mines. The strikers got wind of the move and, 800 strong, marched to the plant. A pitched battle ensued. The police fired. A miner named Davis fell dead. The crowd, maddened, "saw red," charged. The police fled, but not before they had been pummeled, mauled, kicked, clubbed and otherwise battered. The maintenance men successfully effected their escape.

The mob then advanced to the power plant, well-nigh destroyed it. Police forces of the neighboring towns arrived, but could do nothing. Many policemen were caught, locked up in the local

prison. Their lives were spared only by the supplications of three clergymen. Mob rule set in. Stores were plundered. Thousands of dollars of damage was done.

Troops in war accoutrement from Halifax and Toronto arrived to guard the coalfields; but no move was made by them to check the rioters, whose activities spread to Sydney, the nearest large town. Women and children joined in the fray, numerous stores of the Corporation were completely emptied of their stocks, some were burned. Military reinforcement was expected.

Byng Out?

In the Canadian House of Commons, Premier Mackenzie King indicated that the Governor General, General Lord Byng, would not accept a second term of office. The Premier added that the Governor General had decided that he would be unable to consider extension of his term except in case of urgent public need.

Arthur Meighen, leader of the Opposition, said that, if His Excellency would consent to remain, it would meet with almost universal approval. He hoped that the Government would make an official statement to that effect.

Lord Byng was appointed Governor General of Canada on Aug. 2, 1921, in succession to the Duke of Devonshire. The term of office is really for six years but, by precedent established, it does not run beyond five. Thus, a successor to Lord Byng must be chosen next year and court circles in London say that the Duke of York, the King's second son, will be suggested.

Irish Divorces

Senator William Butler Yeats, famed poet, stood up in the Irish Free State Senate, objected to Ireland "taking her marriage law from Spain."

The poet referred to the fact that there is no divorce law in Ireland, said separation without the possibility of remarriage lowered morality. He called attention to three great Irishmen—O'Connell, Nelson, Parnell—all of whom had conducted "affairs." Here, however, Lord Glenavy, President of the Senate, asked him to leave the dead alone. Mr. Yeats, deprived of spicy arguments, abruptly said that Protestantism stood for personal liberty. Presumably, he referred to the matter of marriage.

Colonel Maurice Moore, Protestant,

Foreign News—[Continued]

reminded him that Irish Protestants had decided for no divorce. The only question was whether the Senate should pass special acts of Parliament in individual cases.

FRANCE

In Morocco

A visit by airplane to Morocco of Premier Paul Painlevé, who is also Minister of War, and who was accompanied by M. Laurent Eymac, Under Secretary for Air, and General Jacquemont, chief of the Premier's military staff, overshadowed to a great extent the war news from the Rifian front (TIME, May 11, et seq.). Several Rifian attacks, one along a 60-mile front, were reported, but seem to have been relatively abortive in their effects. A certain amount of concern was felt by the French over the continued infiltrations of Rifian "missionaries" who, behind the French lines, preach a jihad (holy war) against the infidels (French) to the various Moroccan tribes.

Premier Painlevé, who later declared himself thrilled by the "wonderful air journey," left Paris for Toulouse by train. There he took a military airplane, was flown to Barcelona, from Barcelona to Alicante and Malaga, thence, skirting Tangier, by the sea route to Rabat on the Moroccan coast.

At Rabat, the Premier was met by Marshal Lyautey, French President General. Sultan Mulai Yusef, for whom the French exercise a protectorate and who is nominally the autocrat of all Morocco, granted an interview to M. Painlevé. Through interpreters, the Sultan said: "You have my salutations. Your visit gladdens me. It means that France has interested herself in Morocco with all her heart."

Premier Painlevé replied: "I am happy to present my respects to Your Majesty. You may count on the entire loyalty and energy of France."

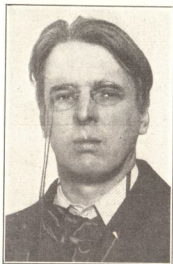
From Rabat, the Premier went to Fez, which is immediately south of the Wergha Valley (held by the French). And from Fez, the Premier paid a series of visits to the front line, decorated many soldiers, saw with his own eyes actual conditions and had the campaign and all its difficulties explained by the commanding generals.

The object of the Premier's visit was to gain first-hand information in order that he could defend the conduct of the war, particularly as regards fresh credits and more troops which are likely to be demanded, against the attacks of the Socialists. Before leaving Morocco for Paris, he therefore caused the following statement to be published:

"The fighting in Morocco is taking place on a sweep of territory with effects far inferior to those at our dis-

posal during the Great War. Therefore, we are compelled to make use of modern armaments, keeping always in mind the difficulties of transportation.

"We are actually trying out a new type of war machine which we must organize the personnel. No pains are being spared to enable troops to achieve maximum results with minimum loss. But we must not forget we are still in a period of adaptation. Reinforcements which are arriving fast are relieving the



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WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

... deprived of spicy arguments ...
(See previous page)

units hard-pressed since the beginning.

"Those in Paris who are saying France does not want to fight are not helping the cause of peace. I say that now, and I will say it again in the Chamber when I return. The Government is prepared to accept responsibilities in that direction. We are in an epoch when peace must be based on respect for treaties. Wherever a treaty is violated, the edifice of peace crumbles. Bearing that in mind, we can talk peace first after a frank understanding with Spain relative to sovereignty of the Sultan and second, after evacuation by Abdel-Krim of the territories under French protection."

Budget

If there is one man in France who increasingly continues to hold the public's good will, that man is Joseph Caillaux, Minister of Finance. Even the numerous journals of Paris and other centres give him a *bonne presse*. How long it will continue is not worth a second's consideration, for in French politics nothing is ever predictable.

Last week, the Finance Minister laid before the Chamber of Deputies Finance Commission details of the current year's budget, which had originally been fashioned by M. Etienne Clementel, his predecessor, and which he had found it necessary to modify.

In brief, he laid before the Commission plans to raise an extra 1,500,000,000 francs (\$75,000,000) by taxation, to increase the note circulation 4,000,000,000 francs (\$200,000,000) for the purpose of paying maturing short-term credits, to decrease current expenditure by 2,000,000,000 francs (\$100,000,000). In this way, the Finance Minister expects—if the Moroccan war does not ruin his plans—to produce a small budgetary surplus. Amounts falling due from Germany under the operation of the Experts' Plan are this year to be used as budget receipts, but next year they will be kept in a separate account and used for paying reconstruction charges and French debts. This will mark the end of balancing budgets with expectations from Germany, which has been a common practice since the War.

The parties of the Right and Centre, represented in the Commission, whose support M. Caillaux has consistently sought, accepted his recommendations and they were passed by a majority. The Socialists, however, hung out for a capital levy, but were expected to drop that issue before the reconstructed budget is debated in the Chamber.

Le Fromage

Somewhat wearied by debates heavy with political significance, the Senate turned its attention to cheese. The question before the august Senators was whether the manufacturers of Gruyère cheese had the right to manufacture Roquefort cheese.

Senator Mosservin rose, said:

"I don't seek to make the debate political, but I must recall the most ancient fame of this cheese [Roquefort]. Pliny the Elder and Julius Caesar extolled its fame as one of the best products of the Gauls. It resisted all invasions, inasmuch as, in the Dark Ages, charters included Roquefort cheeses in the tributes to be annually contributed to the stores of feudal lords. Other charters of Francis VI and VII and letters patent of Francis I and Louis XIII solemnly ruled that Roquefort cheese must be made with sheep's milk and aged in the natural grottoes of Roquefort."

"There was also a parliamentary edict of 1666 which forbade the sale of Roquefort of any cheeses not made according to the above provisions."

He then traced Roquefort cheese from the sheep to the tinsel foil in which it is wrapped. After this, the Senate referred the matter to a committee.

Foreign News—[Continued]

SPAIN

Will Fight

The Infante, Don Alfonso, nephew of the King and cousin of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, was appointed a captain in the Air Force, left Madrid for active service in Morocco.

ITALY

Matteotti Anniversary

A year ago, occurred the abominable assassination of Socialist Deputy Giacomo Matteotti (TIME, June 25 et seq.), which shook the kingdom to its foundations and struck such a blow at the prestige of Benito Mussolini that he is only now recovering from it.

The Opposition asked the Government for permission to use the Chamber of Deputies for a memorial meeting. Permission was refused. The Fascist Party decided to hold a counter demonstration, but it was believed that the Premier had dissuaded them. At any rate, the first anniversary of the murder passed off quietly. Large numbers of police were ready for trouble, but none occurred.

GERMANY

The Old Flag

A Monarchy motion in the Reichstag to substitute for the black-red-gold republican flag the old black-white-red colors of Imperial Germany was rejected.

Apparently, this is only an academic defeat; for not only are many republicans in favor of the old flag (chiefly to end interminable discussion of the flag question), but most Germans use it. It was considered certain that the old flag will sooner or later replace the republican emblem.

The German marine flag is the same as the Imperial German, with the republican colors in the top left-hand corner.

Notes

President Paul von Hindenburg received representatives of the Interdenominational Church Alliance (German Evangelicals, Catholics, Jews) who called to congratulate him upon his election to the Presidency. To them the President declared that, without a spirit of religious tolerance, the future of Germany could not be advanced. He promised to work for such tolerance.

According to *Die Kreuz Zeitung* (most reactionary newspaper in Germany), the ex-Kaiser has founded an association of scientists to investigate

the relationship between Greek and Oriental cultures.

Official circles in Berlin intimated that Germany will not reply to the arms note sent by the Allies (TIME, June 15) until after a round-table conference between Germans and the Military Control Commission has been held. The conference was scheduled for this week.

The Berlin Chief of Police decreed that inspection of meat shall in future extend to dog meat, much of which is allegedly still sold in Berlin.

All Germany sweltered in a heat wave. Many prostrations were reported. Water riots in Berlin's suburbs were narrowly averted by the happy arrival of the water.

That there is a slight physical similarity between President von Hindenburg and Prince Bismarck seems undisputed. But that there is any intellectual similarity seems equally impossible to entertain. Nevertheless, Berliners are never tired of comparing their President to the Iron Chancellor. Recently, the President's sheep dog, Rolf, took up his residence at the Presidential Palace in the Wilhelmstrasse. Berliners were reminded that Bismarck's great Dane, Tyras, once was a canine resident in the Chancellery on the same street.

BELGIUM

Cabinet Crisis

On Apr. 5, Premier Theunis resigned (TIME, Apr. 27). Since that date, M. Emile Van der Velde, Count Charles de Broqueville, M. Aloys Van de Vyvere, Burgomaster Adolphe Max have ineffectually tried to form or maintain Cabinets (TIME, May 25 et seq.).

Last week, Viscount Pouillet, after ten days of negotiation, did what all Belgians declared impossible: he formed a Catholic-Socialist Government, dared to make the Socialist leader, Emile Van der Velde his Foreign Minister.

Surprise in Belgium was quickly clouded by well-founded pessimism. Such a Cabinet would never command support from Parliament. Premier Pouillet was wary. He did not lead his Cabinet into the Chamber of Deputies, as did his predecessors, and bluntly demand a vote of confidence. Instead, he put the onus of responsibility on the Catholic Party by asking its representatives in the Senate and Chamber if they were prepared to support his Government. The Catholic Senators voted no confidence, 36 to 22. The Catholic Deputies voted no confidence, 41 to 24.

*No party has an absolute majority in either the Senate or Chamber and a coalition of two or all three (Socialist, Catholic, Liberal) of the groups is necessary.

Premier Pouillet handed his resignation to King Albert.

Once against the wisemen of Brussels said there was nothing for it but dissolution of Parliament and a new general election.

RUSSIA

Concession

M. Dzerzhinsky, Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council, smiled at Georg Tchitcherin, Bolshevik Foreign Commissar. He then pulled his fountain pen from his pocket with a sharp, metallic click, unscrewed the top, shook it gently, scribbled something that passed for his signature. Tchitcherin countersigned. The Bolshevik Government had signed a rich manganese concession for 20 years to W. A. Harriman & Co. of Manhattan.

The contract becomes operative 45 days after the Government of Georgia (South Russia) liquidates its monopoly of manganese exports. This done, the Moscow Government will receive at Lloyd's Bank in London the sum of \$1,000,000, which the Harriman interests have advanced against the first year's royalties.

Officials of the Moscow Government expect to make \$62,000,000 in royalties during the term of the 20-year concession and expect that the Harriman Co., backed by other interests, will make \$120,000,000.

To the press, Comrade Dzerzhinsky said:

"I am delighted that the negotiations which lasted longer than a year and which were fraught with many difficulties and uncertainties, finally have borne fruit.

"I am confident that the contract will prove to be the forerunner of other projects of a similar kind. We welcome American capital and American business men to Russia, and will accord them every facility and consideration."

Debt to France

After months of negotiations, a Franco-Russian commission which was convened in Paris to find a way of reaching some meaning into Russian recognition by France, ended its words, vacated its chairs, dispersed.

When, last year, France recognized Russia (TIME, Nov. 10, FRANCE), that act literally meant only the appointment of ambassadors. A commission was formed to come to an agreement on the debts which France said Russia owed her and the repayments which Russia said France owed her.

Report from Paris had it that the commission recommended: 1) that Russia be asked to recognize 10,000,000,000 gold rubles (\$5,000,000,000) or about two-thirds of her debt to the

Foreign News—[Continued]

French.* 2) that a moratorium of ten years be granted in respect of principal and interest, provided that the back interest, amounting to 4,000,000,000 gold francs (\$800,000,000) be immediately paid. But, as France would accept paper instead of gold francs, the amount is cut by three-quarters.

There seemed small hope of Russia accepting such an arrangement.

Germany Warned

With the probability, amounting almost to a certainty, that Germany will soon join the League of Nations, the Bolsheviks decided that it was again time to warn Berlin of its folly.

Accordingly, *Isvestia*, official Communist journal of Moscow, said:

"We repeatedly warned Germany as regards the consequences of joining the League. We still consider it very risky. Germany is at liberty to act according to her own interpretation of expediency in such a step, but she should know that if she takes the step, the Soviet union will have to take measures to safeguard its own interests in a different direction, which lies outside strengthening and developing her economic and political connections with Germany."

The peroration: "England needs Germany as a weapon for balancing her policy in Europe and as a base of attacks on the Soviet union. Since the Conservatives came into power, England is trying by all means to drag Germany into the League in order to use her as a bulwark for possible attacks on Russia."

RUMANIA

Active Prince

Sporting princes are not the monopoly of Britain. Last week, in Bucharest, Crown Prince Carol jumped into his racing automobile, clapped on his goggles, slipped in his clutch and shot off with the speed of a well-oiled wavel-length. Precisely, he was contending with 22 others in a race.

Round and round the track for eight days roared the automobiles. Sixteen broke down, but Prince Carol was one of the seven that finished. So fast had been the race that the Rumanian judge "was unable to decide who had won." It was said that the Prince had a good chance of being declared the winner.

Prince Carol is 31 years of age and four years ago was married to Princess Helen of Greece. They have one son, Michel, aged 3. In 1918, rumors of his marriage with a Rumanian commoner

*Russian bonds are held by a large number of French citizens and it is particularly difficult for any French Government, no matter how willing, to accept any arrangement with Russia that does not eventually aim at repayment of these debts.



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PRINCE CAROL

"Round and round the track"

(denied at Bucharest) attracted considerable attention. His father confined him for 75 days for a breach of military discipline which was popularly supposed to have been his marriage. Subsequently, so rumor went, he was forced to divorce his bride, having previously attempted to renounce the throne and commit suicide.

HUNGARY

Growing Prosperity

When Jeremiah Smith, Jr., League of Nations Commissioner General in Hungary and possibly one of Boston's most distinguished citizens, appeared last week before the Council of the League (see Page 8), he had a fine tale to tell of Hungary).

It is necessary to say, before giving the substance of Mr. Smith's story, that League control of Hungarian finances began for all effective purposes on May 1, 1924. At that time, a deficit of 99,930,500 gold crowns (\$19,986,100) was anticipated in the 1924-25 budget (July to June inclusive) and a sum of 100,000,000 gold crowns, from an international loan amounting to 253,000,000 gold crowns, was earmarked for the purpose of balancing the budget.

To the Council, last week, Mr. Smith said that there would be a budgetary surplus for the year ending June 30 and that consequently not one heller (1/100 of a crown) of the 100,000,000 reserve had been utilized. Moreover, he averred that he could draft a budget for the coming year that would show a surplus. Excellent prospects for agriculture, the

mainstay of the Hungarian King were also reported.

The Council, unanimously acceding to Mr. Smith's report, sanctioned an cultural loan of 30,000,000 gold crowns out of the 100,000,000 gold crown which had been saved.

A demand made by the Little Entente for an inquiry into Hungarian armament was shelved.*

JAPAN

"Humiliation Day"

On July 1, the date the U. S. Immigration Law of 1924 was enacted (TIME, June 2, 1924, et seq.), will commemorate Humiliation if the Pacific Civilization Society kindred organizations have their

The exercises are to include religious services at the grave of the "Unk Patriot" who committed *haro-kiri* (by evaporation) near the grounds of the old U. S. Embassy as a protest against the exclusion of Japanese from the U. S.* Mass meetings and pacific demonstrations are scheduled a list of names of representative Japanese, together with their opinions, to be collected in a book, translated, to U. S. Congressmen, Chamber Commerce, newspapers, etc.

CHINA

Confusion

Pros and Cons. In China there according to various estimates, between 300 and 400 million people. far the greater part of these are aware of the events which are taking place in the outside world. among the millions that inhabit maritime and adjacent provinces conveniently, conscious China, otherwise. They have felt the effect of foreign domination and of exploitation of their resources, they have resented the presence of aliens whom they believe to be China solely for their own gain whom they rightly or wrongly regard as intruders.

There is another side to the picture. Foreigners, however much they are being actuated by self-interest, however much they have contributed

*The Little Entente (Czech-Slovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia) contends that Hungary, has not lived up to her obligations concerning disarmament. Hungary, unlike Germany, is a small country with about one-eighth of the latter's population. Hungarians, claiming that they are disarmed within the provisions of the Trianon, declared that the Allied Military Commission in Hungary, coupled with strict financial control, is sufficient guarantee to the Little Entente Powers that Hungary cannot arm and is not armed.

Foreign News—[Continued]

to the chaos that is proverbially Chinese, have conferred lasting benefits upon the Chinese people. Monuments of industry, railways, banks, commerce and a hundred other things will always remain tangible testimony of these benefits. No less important is the high degree of safety in time of trouble which the foreign concessions have provided for masses of Chinese seeking protection. Many Chinese recognize all this; the great majority in "conscious China" are stolidly indifferent; but the active, educated Chinese, particularly of the student class, has been able to compare the Occidental to his own, older civilization and to find the scales of judgment weighing in China's favor. Consequently, this class has been able to stir the masses out of their traditional inertia and to fan the smoldering fires of latent indignation into a fiery movement that does not lack analogy to the Boxer uprising of 1900. Bolshevik influences, including money, are no doubt a contributing cause of the disaffection, but can be largely discounted.

The events of the past week must be read in this light. They are, unfortunately, in conflict with Occidental interests, and are endangering the lives of Western people and the Japanese who have largely absorbed Western culture. But, nonetheless, the movement is essentially one for liberty and as such should not fail to command a degree of sympathy, no matter how difficult that is, in all democratic countries.

Events. Riots, strikes, war and general unrest were reported, last week, from Peking in the North to Canton in the South, an approximate distance of 1,650 miles. Chief events:

Peking. Students attempted, not without considerable success, to foment a strike of all Chinese workers and to enforce a boycott of the British and Japanese (TIME, June 8, 15). Demonstrations were held. Schools and shops were closed. Dead students were carried in parades with the inscription: "Killed by the English in Shanghai." "Kill the British!" "Kill the Japanese!" were heard frequently. Part of the native press supported the students and the Government's policy favored

"A manifesto, issued by the Professors of the National University of Peking, laid the cause of the anti-alien agitation to the British, whom they charged with wantonly shooting innocent boy and girl students who were parading in protest against the conviction of Chinese strikers in Japanese cotton-factories (TIME, June 15). The British contended that the students and their sympathizers were shot after warning when they attacked the International Police Force at Shanghai. The Peking Foreign Office, however, held that all the foreign Powers with responsibility for the shootings which began the trouble, reject the British contention. John A. Bradstreet, correspondent of *The New York World*, laid the blame for the present disturbances at the door of all foreigners, including some missionaries.

them. Subscription lists were opened and bankers promised aid. After the killings at Hankow (see below), the students demanded that the Government break off diplomatic relations with Britain and oust them by force from their concessions.

Shanghai, about 750 miles southeast from Peking in the Province of Kiangsu. At Shanghai, the greatest treaty port of China, where the trouble began, the situation was well in control and the city was said to resemble "an armed camp." The strike, declared after the shooting of Chinese, began to wane, but shipping remained completely tied up throughout the week. Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Tschun Chang Tso-lin ("strongest man in China"), arrived with 2,000 cadets to maintain order. Despite precautions, the British Consul was beaten. A British and Japanese boycott was declared but had little effect.

Hankow, about 500 miles due west from Shanghai on the Yangtze-kang River in the inland Province of Hupeh. Despite the efforts of Tschun Hsia Yao-nan to maintain quiet, an ugly situation rapidly developed. Foreign women, children and missionaries left the city on the eve of an attack by rioters on the British Volunteer Armory and Japanese shops. The British used machine-guns on the rioters; many were killed and wounded.

Kiu-kiang, about 400 miles south-east of Shanghai on the Yangtze-kang River in the inland Province of Kiangsi, and about 130 miles south-west of Hankow. The British and Japanese Consulates were wrecked, and the Japanese Consulate and other Japanese buildings were burned by infuriated mobs. No casualties were reported.

Foochow, about 400 miles southwest from Shanghai in the Province of Fukien. A general strike was declared. All business came to a halt.

Canton, about 500 miles southwest from Foochow in the extreme southern Province of Kwangtung. The war which was declared between the Kuo Min-tang and Yunnanese factions (TIME, June 15) ended in a speedy victory for the radical Kuo Min-tang (the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's party). Thereafter followed bloody executions of Yunnanese soldiers who had surrendered unarméd. Most of the foreigners had been evacuated to Hong-Kong. Those that remained in Shamien, the foreign settlement, were un molested, but could see the wholesale murder, arson and rape committed by the blood-thirsty Kuo Min-tang. No doubt remained but that they were in the employ of the Bolsheviks. U. S. and British ships were fired on. Anarchy prevailed.

LATIN AMERICA

Insulted

The spectacle last week of two statesmen corresponding by public statement was one that focussed considerable attention.

U. S. Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg issued a warning statement from the State Department in Washington to the Mexican Government (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS).

President Plutarco Elias Calles of Mexico sent an answer to the Mexican Embassy at Washington, which was distributed to the press and was published simultaneously in the U. S. and Mexico.

President Calles was "insulted." He said he saw a threat to the sovereignty of Mexico in the U. S. statement. He dismissed the allegations of injustices to Americans by stating that the best proof of Mexico's good intentions was the establishment two years ago of joint commissions to settle claims for indemnities. He scored the U. S. Secretary for saying in effect that the U. S. had the greatest interest in maintaining order in Mexico, while at the same time taking advantage of revolutionary rumors to threaten that the U. S. would cease to have that interest unless American lives and interests were fully protected. This, he said, the President, "a threat to the sovereignty of Mexico that she cannot overlook and regrets with all energy because she does not accord to any foreign country the right to intervene in any form in her domestic affairs, nor is she disposed to subordinate her international relations to the exigencies of another country."

He recalled, moreover, that U. S. Ambassador Sheffield had popularly been given credit for protecting American and foreign interests; and, if this was so, he had no right to attack Mexico for not protecting those interests.

He concluded: "I declare that my Government, conscious of the obligations imposed by international law, is determined to comply with them, but in no way it shall admit that a Government of any nation may pretend to create a privileged situation for its nationals in the country, nor shall it either accept any foreign interference contrary to the rights of sovereignty of Mexico."

Experts

To Chile from the U. S. went a party, headed by Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton, accompanied by Mrs. Kemmerer, consisting of Howard M. Jefferson, expert banker; Prof. Harley L. Lutz of Leland Stanford University; Joseph T. Byrne, expert accountant; Henry H. West, expert secretary. The Chilean Government had invited them to reorganize the taxation and financial systems of the Republic.

BOOKS

Recompense*

Mrs. Wharton's Hothouse Produce Becomes Virile

The Story. If you marry into Fifth Avenue society at 21, bear a daughter when you are still fond of dancing, choke on the resultant respectability, accept a dapper clubman's advances and slide out of New York Harbor with him on his yacht, leave him in Europe, later have an idyll with a boy-artist, who in turn leaves you, then it is a natural thing to settle quietly on the French Riviera. There your past blends with the background. You anoint your conscience with self-pity. You maneuver and wait in righteously patience for the boy-artist—or something equivalent—to seek you out. After years of waiting, you become very, very lonely.

Kate Clephane waited, was sought out at last by her daughter. Mother-in-law Clephane had followed her son to a respectable grave and there was no other family music to face. Kate found New York quite graduated from its age of innocence, found her lovely daughter Anne all that was satisfying to a mother-love grown ravenous through lean years.

Yet Anne had reserve—her father's—and self-sufficiency, the genius of the new generation. Secret panic trembled beneath Kate's joy lest her new life, her girl, should be denied her.

Conducted by Fate, Kate's artist, Chris Fenno, no longer a boy, suddenly appeared as Anne's fiancé and mother-panic had an unpleasant struggle with mother-revulsion. To tell the girl about a certain week in Normandy would have been to lose her. The family minister contributed some sound observations on "sterile pain" and panic, thus reinforced, carried the day. Not heroic, perhaps, but who shall say unnatural?

The Significance. Her severest critics have never suggested that Mrs. Wharton is not the most finished U. S. novelist of the country. But they have regarded the fruits of her work as hothouse produce—glossy plums of culture, fat melons of class, clipped hedges of morality. The flavor of irony in this latest offering indicates that even hothouse produce can be kept fairly virile.

The Author. Mrs. Edith Wharton (née Jones of New York), a vigorous



EDITH WHARTON
Since 1899 . . .

lady of 63, seldom leaves the cosmopolitan stream of charming and distinguished people constantly passing through her villa at Hyères on the Mediterranean and her house in Paris. Since 1899, she has been known as the most apt pupil Novelist Henry James ever had—a pupil with a score of polished books to her credit, including one American masterpiece, *Ethan Frome*.

Booby

THE CRAZY FOOT—Donald Ogden Stewart—A. & C. Boni (\$2.00). Since amused friends told Mr. Stewart he was a scream and should set up in the funny business, which he did with *The Parody Outline of History* (1921), this is his fifth booby book. It concerns Charlie Hatch, who inherited his uncle's insane asylum, organized it with conferences, buzzers and several Department Heads, "made good," won Banker Pratt's ravishing daughter and died a noble death just in time to avert a happy ending. Chuckle production, still profuse, rests chiefly on: 1) The incongruous appearance of old family hyacinths; 2) cretinous actions by the characters; 3) obtuse conversations as between one amiable dunderhead and another; 4) childish horseplay with modern solemnities; 5) feints at coy indelicacy. If the reader at times identifies the author with his hero, that is because, in the funny business, the last, not the first, 100 years are the hardest. It is

impossible to be a success at anything even clowning, and not take one's wits a trifle seriously.

...

Long Bow

THUS FAR—J. C. Snaith—Apple (\$2.00). Rushing alongside the horridly hidden thriller-reader, Writer Snaith delivers pointblank a tale about a scientist who grafted the fourth dimension upon the fetus of a high anthropologist. The offspring was nerveless, bloodless, sexless, deathless, supra-intelligent, a psychic. Unfortunately, it was also distic and clawed out a number of people's carotid arteries, among them that of the scientist. Also unfortunate was a very biological biologist and a vihemoneled amateur detective pile of books with slovenly heaps of "scientific jargon, consisting chiefly of program names that Writer Snaith looked up some book or read in the newspaper. One is repeatedly told that the badina is entirely "point-device." Writer Snaith patches his wretched English with moly tatters of French. But the thrill thing; shut your eyes and you surely get it. However splintery, it how drawn is one of the longest ever dragged from the woods.

...

Quarrel

THUNDERSTORM—G. B. Stern—Kno (\$2.50). Mistress of many moods, author of *Debatable Ground* and *T. Matriarch* (Mrs. Geoffrey Holdsworth of England) well merits the distinction of her pseudonymous initials (G. B. S.). Few writers of equal taste can so deftly thread the fine needle of discernment with the wiry fibres of reality. *Thunderstorm* begins as an idyll—an intelligent young English couple basking beneath the comic benevolence of the Italian servants, emotional Vanna as heroic Ettore. Basking with them a semi-permanent guests, a durable friend, a spirited girl cousin. To the baskers blows a breeze—news of a desirable position for the host in England. A jog is indicated in everyone's life. Clouds follow the breeze, each basker having a selfish reaction to this joy. Thunderheads follow clouds, each basker lying to himself about his selfish reaction. A storm bursts, with rumbling of anger, shaft of malice, gales of rancor, deluges of tears. The storm reappears when, for a motive of his own, a delicious minor character—a spinster sister of the durable male friend—shoehorns some one else into the host's desirable London position. As basker is resumed, it is observed that "every quarrel, however trivial, contains all the quarrels that are older than the hills."

* THE MOTHER'S RECOMPENSE—Edith Wharton—Appleton (\$2.00).

MUSIC

In Prague

In Prague, the International Music Festival was held, the latest developments of modern European music were presented to congeries of the cognoscenti.

Das Kluge Fuchalein (The Sly Little Fox), an opera by Leos Janáček is, in technique, the exact opposite of *Jenufa* (TIME, Dec. 15), his first opera, written 25 years ago. *Jenufa* was realism—a Czech *Wirklichkeit*; this work is phantasy. It tells the story of a fox—no histrionic creature, in whose caperings those of humanity are derisively reflected, but a sharp red beast out of the fen. Captured by a wood-cutter, he bites a baby, kills a cock, runs away to the woods again. Meanwhile, one Terynka—a girl as pretty, wild, red, sly, as the little fox—has been misled by a rogue who, meeting the fox in the woods, destroys him also. Thus Janáček, now 70, at once the oldest and the most vital of all Czech composers, has turned back to romantic music with the first opera that has ever professed to consider beasts and birds as significant apart from their usefulness as marionettes of satire.

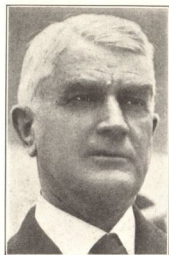
Half Time by Bohuslav Martinů seems to mirror in sound the delirium of a football game—bass-drum drop-kicks cannonading, harmonies lining stiffly against each other, breaking, at a signal, into isolated, screaming units. Critics, adopting this theory, compared it favorably to Honegger's *Pacific 231* (TIME, Oct. 27). Said Martinů: "As the composer, I beg to state that *Half Time* is not a sport composition . . . it registers no football game, no whistle of umpire or protests of the crowd. . . . The problem is one of rhythm and construction . . . a reaction against impressionism. . . ."

Toman and die Waldfee, by Vítězslav Novák, embodies the old German folk story of Toman who, betrayed by his beloved, cannot resist the decoy of the side-long smiling fairy whose kiss is death. He rides to his bride in a ballad for strings with a background of contra bass. Learning of her treachery, his laughter whirls in the brasses; exhaustion succeeds; the love cry fades into the sliding enchantments of *Venus Verticordia*, to culminate at length in a triumphant orgy of brutal discords. "The finale," said one critic, "is like awakening from a nightmare."

MEDICINE

The Mayos

In Ireland. A company of neat, composed gentlemen disembarked, last week, from a train in Dublin. Hooligans tossing bottle-tops at a



© Wide World

Dr. WILLIAM J. MAYO

"... like a dashing admiral"

seem in the railway platform left off their innocent pastime and conversed in alcoholic whispers. These gentlemen, they had been told, were a crew of mallyvogueuers who could cut the bowels of a man into laces and tie them up again as easy as saying whiskey. They stared as the neat gentlemen—350 U. S. members of the Interstate Post-Graduate Medical Assembly (TIME, June 15) fresh from London—paraded past to their conveyances.

In Dublin, next day, the doctors visited the Mater Misericordia Hospital; saw Surgeons H. F. Moore, J. M. Hayden of Ireland demonstrate the concluding stage of their cure for osteomalacia,* went on to Belfast, where Queen's University conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Dr. Franklin H. Martin of Chicago. Dr. Hugh Cabot of Ann Arbor, and one surgeon more famed than even these. Then, into a grimly gracious castle, tenanted by Sir James Craig, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, and his Lady, the surgeons from Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and where-not marched.

They felt grateful for their entertainment to the knightly Prime Minister. They felt even more grateful

* A rare disease in which the bones of adults become so soft that multiple fractures occur.

to Dr. William B. Peck of Freeport, Ill., for to him they owed the fact that they were there at all. Some years ago, Dr. Peck organized the Tri-State Medical Association, with members from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri. Once a year, it held a congress in some large U. S. city where the delegates attended medical clinics, were addressed by famed speakers, whose expenses had been paid by Dr. Peck. The Association grew, took in six more states, was finally organized as the Interstate Post-Graduate Medical Association. The present tour is its first public venture. A perspicacious manager is this Dr. Peck. He knows the might of a name, and, some months ago, secured as President of his organization the celebrated gentleman upon whom Queen's University conferred its third degree—Dr. Charles Horace Mayo, the son of Dr. William W., the brother of Dr. William J., the co-founder of the famed Mayo Foundation at Rochester, Minn., where even the alley-cats, it is said, cry: "Mayos."

The Mayos. Dr. William W. Mayo, the father, settled in Le Sueur, Minn., when land sold for 50¢ an acre and a man's shotgun was his Bible. The land was arid, crops meagre. In need of funds, Mayor hung out a shingle on which was burnt his name prefixed by the word "Doctor." His first "case" called for a post-mortem examination of a horse which had suffered a bizarre demise. Shortly after, Mayo, having received an appointment as Army Surgeon, went to Rochester where the Sisters of St. Francis built him a hospital—30 beds. His two sons, when they came of age, gave their attention to this hospital. The world has since beaten its path to their door.

Dr. Charles Horace Mayo was born in Rochester in 1865—three years after his father had come there from Le Sueur. He graduated from the Chicago Medical College,* began at once to practice with his father and his elder brother, William J. (born in 1861). The citizens of Rochester generally agreed that young Charles was the least "impressive" of the three Mayos. Perhaps his appearance prejudiced, for he was not genial. No ruddy jester was he, with a nervous eyelid and a midwifian ribaldry to cheer the anxious parent in her distress. Far from it. William J. was a spot that way, but Charles was a doleful fellow, "with a face pulled out of tallow." That was a long time ago. Last year, at the Democratic Convention in Manhattan, Charles Horace Mayo was loudly mentioned (though his name was never put in nomination).

* Now Northwestern University Medical School.

tion) as a candidate both for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency of the U. S.—an honor as extraordinary as it would have been inappropriate. Still reticent, he has met the recognition that sometimes overtakes inarticulate men who have lost themselves in their work and look up, astonished, after many years, to find that they are celebrated. It was he who compelled the staff of the Hospital to attend to "the small things in every single department that could possibly contribute the best work—from the initial diagnosis to the use of the knife." Thrifty, but not businesslike, he has left to his brother the management of their donations and of that discreet but widespread publicity which taught the world the excellence of the monstrepas of Rochester. Charles is inflexible in body as in brain. When asked to face the camera, he leaves his feet planted in the direction they are taking, rotates his chunky body solemnly from the hips. His brother, who looks like a dashing admiral, strikes any pose his mood commands. It is he who performs the "attractive" operations; to Charles falls the unpretentious work, the routine that has made the Mayo Foundation famed throughout the world. Their hospital, bowered with lawns and orchards, has ten operating rooms. During the last four years, 28,970 abdominal operations have been performed there. On every morning, the sick pour in—sometimes 200 a day. All are treated. The rich pay. The moderately circumstanced pay according to their means. As for the poor, they are cared for gratis.

ART

Fuchs

Thus, if you please, Herr Fuchs they choose,

An Austrian Sculptor he

*To draw our English King—phat, what
An excellent decree!*

So wrote a wag when Emil Fuchs had been chosen to draw King Edward for a postage-stamp design. The verse, the stamp, are reproduced in a book* of Herr Fuchs' reminiscences.

Through the month of June the exhibition of Fuchs' work in Manhattan has been attended by many who have read his book, which has been bought by many who have attended his exhibition, so that the reputation of the aged and courtly Austrian has been regalvanized.

Never a great artist, Fuchs might have achieved genuine eminence had he studied more and plastered less. His work has suavity, poetry, a fluid line. It has also a fatal facility that is its undoing. Without the vitality to be great, he chose to be successful. Many

who see his paintings, etchings, sculpture, may think he chose badly. Few will think so who read his book.

Born in Vienna, he won a prize at the Royal Academy, Berlin, began his career there in the days when the Kaiser perniciously interfered in the work of every studio. Fuchs at length obtained permission from the imperial



© Keystone

EMIL FUCHS

His book bristles

megalo-maniac to execute a silver equestrian statuette; his reputation was made. He went to Rome, was patronized by yellow Italian noblemen with peaked eyes and thin noses; Queen Margherita came to see his work; John Singer Sargent encouraged him to remove to London. There he sculpted everyone of consequence. His book bristles with passages like the following:

"... Lady Randolph Churchill's habit of wearing about her neck a little medal with the portraits of her two sons created a sort of fashion which led to similar commissions on the part of many other people. ... The Queen* greeted me with a good morning in a gentle, agreeable voice. ... 'Do you play bridge?' the Prince asked me. 'No, Sir, I have never had the opportunity to learn, nor do I possess the necessary mental concentration for the game,' was my reply. ... There was a light tap at the door and a messenger entered. He brought a note written in pencil which read: 'Please make me a sketch of our beloved Queen as she lies there on her bed surrounded by the flowers she loved.' 'A.' It was from Alexandra. ... It was at Stanmore that I first met Prince Francis of Teck, the brother of Queen Mary, probably the handsomest man I have ever seen.

*Victoria.

THEATRE

New Play

The Right to Love. In a theatre in which every other seat was vacant, presumably to accommodate those who were beside themselves with the heat, *The Right to Love* was presented to a few late-season audiences lured in by a poster which stated: "Mary Barton says—It is the God-given right of every woman to have at least one child without any questions asked." They found that this Mary Barton, who kept an informal hostelry at Falls City, Md., had tested her hypothesis by bearing an illegitimate lad who, being naive as well as natural, supported her contention by never asking who his father was until the old scallawag himself, white-haired and green-backed, walked into the hotel, demanded a room. In act two, somebody shot the old fellow in the stomach. Who? What dastard was responsible? Not even the excellent performance of one Edith King, or the dramatic disclosures made by a female detective who had been disguised throughout as "Belinda, a parlormaid," could convince the audience that the right man, in the end, had been apprehended.

The Best Plays

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

Comedy

THE FALL GUY—Ernest Truex and an able assembly tell the amusing, occasionally pathetic story of the little man who trusted everybody.

IS ZAT SO?—Slang and six-ounce gloves in a stately citadel of Fifth Avenue respectability.

THE FIREBRAND—Shows that the Middle Ages were young enough in their time.

LOVE FOR LOVE—A comedy of Congreve revived to let us laugh again at the polite and pointed peccadillos of old England at its merriest.

Drama

WHAT PRICE GLORY?—The front-line trenches and the men that laughed at war and took love seriously.

WHITE CARGO—Still serves its bitter notice on morality under the biting suns of Africa.

DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS—Eugene O'Neill's contribution to the season on the subject of granite loneliness and infidelity in backwoods New England.

THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED—California sunshine beats mercilessly upon an old grape-grower, his young wife, a farm hand.

*WITH PENCIL, BRUSH AND CHISEL—Emil Fuchs—Patnam (\$7.50).

CINEMA

The New Pictures

The Manicure Girl. It all simmers down to whether or not you like Bebe Daniels. For, in these days of many cinemas, it is difficult to become burningly excited over the story of a poor girl, her poor but honest lover, her married pursuer. An impression of Manhattan life is offered for one who has never been there. There is some agreeable comedy; chiefly, there is Bebe Daniels.

The Teaser. The arrival of the country cousin (this one from Menominee, Mich.) and her methods of winning the hard hearts of her city relatives are recognized stock for cinema soup. This portion is seasoned sensibly with novelty and makes a fair dish of entertainment. The extraordinarily blonde Laura La Plante occupies herself genially enough in the title part.

Siege offers one of those rare rewards of persistent cinema attendance. It takes a psychological situation and preserves its drama. Usually drama in the cinema is a matter of steel and movement. *Siege* is concerned simply with the difficulties of a young bride whose vivacity outlaws her in a stern and antiquated household. The quiet tyranny of Mary Alden as the household head is conspicuously good. Svend Gade's direction is a minor miracle of imaginative and penetrating treatment.

Lying Wives. You probably know how this one comes out. The wicked woman is returned to the paths of truth by a little child. Even the triple presence of Clara Kimball Young, Richard Bennett and Madge Kennedy cannot save it.

Steale of the Royal Mounted. All you have to do is take a glance at this title, imagine a handsome cinema actor in a red uniform "getting his man," picture the close-up of a lovely lady whose wave has survived even a train wreck. There you have it, no worse, no better, than usual. In fact, quite the same.

Stop Flirting. There are very few more unhappy spectacles than the full-length comedy that is not funny. This one attempts to show how a vast influx of suitors to his lady's hand will cure a youth of flirting with other ladies. There is a good deal of cracking crockery and three characters dressed like the Hunchback of Notre Dame.

EDUCATION

Commencements

The college year ended, differing hardly at all from other years, for customs change but slowly in the educational world,* yet marked at individual institutions by episodes that distinguished the 1925 commencement exercises from all others.

At Knox College (Galesburg, Ill.) Melville E. Stone, onetime General Manager of the Associated Press, was made a Doctor of Laws (as was Abraham Lincoln before him) on the scene where, 80 years ago, his father and mother met for the first time as students.

At Union College (Schenectady, N. Y.) an LL.D. was conferred upon Sir Esme Howard, British ambassador to the U. S.; a D.Sc. upon Michael Idvorsky Pupin, Professor of Electro-mechanics at Columbia University.

Marietta College (Marietta, Ohio) was visited by Vice President Charles G. Dawes, '84, and by Byron Bancroft Johnson, President of the American Baseball League. Crowds cheered as Mr. Johnson received an honorary A.B. degree, allegedly so flustering the proud recipient that he had difficulty in readjusting the unfamiliar academic cap as he retreated to his chair.

At Rutgers University (New Brunswick, N. J.) the alumni paraded behind George S. Silzer, LL.D., '23, Governor of New Jersey. The trustees announced the election of Dr. John Martin Thomas, President of Pennsylvania State College, to succeed Dr. William H. S. Demarest (resigned 1924) as President of Rutgers. The University exchanged distinctions with Tsuneo Matsuda, Japanese Ambassador to the U. S., by making that gentleman an honorary Doctor of Laws.

Bradley Polytechnic Institute (Peoria, Ill.), announced Dr. F. R. Hamilton, onetime President of Marshall College (Huntington, W. Va.), as successor to the chair of her late President, Dr. Theodore C. Burgess.

Smith College (for women, at Northampton, Mass.) prolonged her commencement exercises into ceremonies observing the college's 50th anniversary. Said President William Allen Neilson: "I look forward to the time when some enlightened man will leave his money to a college which will offer young men opportunities equal to those offered in the best colleges for young women." A series of lantern slides entitled *The Circling*

* Swifter to change than the customs is the scope of U. S. Education. In 1900, about 14,000 bachelor's degrees were conferred. In 1910, 22,687 degrees. In 1920, 38,552. In 1922, 47,854. In 1924, about 76,000. In 1900, the colleges graduated one person for every 5,400 of the country's population. In 1910, the ratio was 1 to 4,600; in 1920, 1 to 2,600.

Years, accompanied by rhymed comment, showed the "meteoric" growth of Smith from 14 to 2,000 students, showed the evolution of female habiliments from trailing black cambric skirts to bloomers, showed a now dignified class dean riding the first bicycle ever seen on the Smith campus, showed geographical changes:

—Where our stately buildings tower
now
Once pastured free the presidential
cow.

Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.) listened, at her 60th exercises, to President Henry Noble MacCracken on *Leisure*: "Whither has it gone? Can we find it again? . . . The word is, of course, Latin and means 'it is permitted.' It implies a positive, constructive, creative life."

The University of South Carolina (Columbia) made Bernard M. Baruch, Carolina-born Manhattan financier, a Doctor of Laws. Said Dr. Baruch: "Laws should not be made to shackle personal initiative or to be catpaws to serve envy directed toward those who are willing to subdue their emotions and appetites and use their time and activities rigorously to achieve success."

Lafayette College (Easton, Pa.) also gave Ambassador Matsuda an LL.D., heard him speak, heard also Cyrus Woods, onetime (March, 1923-June, 1924) U. S. Ambassador to Japan.

Yale University (New Haven, Conn.) distributed honorary degrees to Edward S. Harkness, '97, a wealthy benefactor; the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, "one of the foremost pulpit orators of the world"; Robert Andrews Milliken, President of the California Institute of Technology; Ernest Martin Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College; Alumnus John Hays Hammond, mining engineer; Alumnus Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America; Alumnus James Rockwell Sheffield, U. S. Ambassador to Mexico.

At Harvard University (Cambridge, Mass.), the outstanding reunion was held by the Class of 1900, which includes among its members Walter Hampden, actor; U. S. Brigadier General Marlborough Churchill; Alumnus Walter Pritchard Eaton, W. C. Arensberg and Reginald Wright Kauffman; Publisher Ralph Pulitzer of *The New York World*; Newspaper Correspondents Frank H. Simonds and Mark Sullivan.

Princeton University (Princeton, N. J.) dedicated a new infirmary, laid the cornerstone of a \$3,000,000 chapel, the latter with the confident words of Edward Dickinson Duffield, '92, Presi-

dent of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, that it would "always serve to safeguard Princeton's sons spiritually and to send them out into the world with the proper spiritual concepts."

The Agricultural College of Utah (Logan, Utah) conferred its LL.D. upon U. S. Secretary of Agriculture William M. Jardine.

The University of Toronto (Toronto, Ont.) conferred its D.Sc. upon Dr. Charles E. Saunders, originator of Marquis wheat, the standard hardy spring crop of most wheat-growers today.

The University of Kentucky (Lexington) made honorary doctors of Louis Wiley, Business Manager of *The New York Times* since 1895; Miss Sophonisba Preston Breckinridge, Dean of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy; William Allen White, jovial editor of the *Emporia* (Kan.) *Gazette*, delivered the commencement address.

Tufts College (Medford, Mass.) honored itself and Lieutenant Leigh Wade, U. S. Army, with a master's degree in Science for his circum-mundane airplane flight last year; honored poet Edna St. Vincent Millay with a Litt.D.

At Haverford College (Haverford, Pa.), Charles C. Sellers, senior, was awarded his diploma in *absentia*. Sellers was, however, present at the exercises, completely disguised as a girl. He heard himself lauded, awarded three prizes, heard the class poem written by him read by another. Explained his mother, Mrs. Sellers: "Charles is exceedingly shy. Also, he has a sense of humor."

Middlebury College (Middlebury, Vt.), 25th U. S. college to receive its charter, celebrated its 125th anniversary. Principal orator: U. S. Attorney General John Garibaldi Saragente.

The University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill) celebrated its 130th anniversary, was informed by Glenn Frank, President-elect of the University of Wisconsin: "The educational world is caught in the sweep of a 'safety first' movement. . . . It may be that the most serious need of the human race just now is comic relief."

At Salem College (Salem, W. Va.), the oldest senior graduated was John Franklin Brown, 75, who took his A.B., made plans for post-graduate work and a faculty position at his alma mater.

Olden Days. An historically-minded writer in *The Christian Science Monitor* unearthed a report of Yale's commencement exercises in 1820: "The day was very fine and an unusual number of visitants from abroad was present. . . . The exercises of the day were received with universal approbation and reflected the highest honor upon the institution and the Young Gentlemen who graduated."

Larded only with an interval for luncheon, there were two lengthy prayers, five musical selections, the conferring of degrees, and 16 speeches by the Young Gentlemen on such subjects as *De Fractu ex Auctorum Græcorum et Latinorum Lectione Assidua*, *Percipiendo*; *On the Distinct Province of Poetry and Eloquence*; *On Sensibility to Public Opinion*; *The Pleasures and Effects of Early Friendship*; *On the Maxim that Virtue Is Essential to the Character of an Orator*; a "dispute" *On the Comparative Pleasure Derived from the Works of Art and Nature*; a "colloquy" *On Alism's Theory of Taste*.

"Softies?"

In England a resolute band of males seceded from the National Union of Teachers, a few years ago, with the battle-cry: "More pay for men than for women." Feeling this to be rather specious, they later added: "Men teachers for boys," contending that the gentle influence of woman during a young hearty's formative years robbed him of his proper British hardihood, made him a "softie." Last year, Novelist H. G. Wells backed up this contention by notifying the U. S. that "co-education in American universities is ruinous to youth and is 'sissifinity'."

Female teachers having continued to multiply in England during the past year, a despatch from London last week stated that the seceding males (the National Association of Schoolmasters) had again aired their masculinity, pointing their resolution this time with a protest against the inspection of boys' physical training classes by women.

The larger, mixed body of the National Union of Teachers, meeting at the same time, scoffed: ". . . Silly and unhealthy, the segregation of boys and girls in schools. . . . It is a principle which ought to be relegated to the madhouse—a product of the War and pugnacious prancings."

Echoes were heard in the U. S. Said Miss Flora J. Cooke, mistress of the Francis W. Parker School (Chicago): ". . . How can he [a boy] have sympathetic understanding of his wife and daughters if he has known only men in the course of his schooling? . . . I don't for one minute mean that we should have all women teachers. . . . the ideal arrangement is to have both."

Stanley R. Yarnall, master of the Germantown Friends' School (Philadelphia), which is co-educational from kindergarten through high school: "The control of the boy does not depend on the sex of the teacher. It depends on the character. . . . We have discovered that, up to the fifth-grade age, women are better teachers for boys than men. There is one exception to be noted here. When our boys reach the fourth grade, we put them under men instructors for athletics."

Ballyhoo

The blatant ballyhoo for the next month, at Dayton, Tenn., Teacher John Thomas Scopes, dictated by a grand jury under Tenn. sec's anti-evolution law (TIME, M 18), continued to occupy an exaggarated amount of space in the newspaper. Actual developments were few.

In Dayton, Judge J. L. Goode, counsel for the defense, entered a motion in the Circuit Court to quash indictment on the grounds 1) that it acted under which it was brought violated the Constitution of Tennessee in guarantee of religious freedom and that the indictment itself is "vague" a violation of the U. S. Constitution in guarantee of information to one access as to the nature of his crime and guarantee of free speech.

In Manhattan, Teacher Scopes was rushed about, nervous and bewildered to conferences where lawyers who were allegedly interested solely in seeing justice done squabbled amongst themselves as to who should be chosen and in what order they should rank. In the excitement, Teacher Scopes became the forgotten instrument of a Great Cause.

The minds of one group of the Scopes advisors, this Cause was the dignified one of abstract academic freedom. This group wanted Lawyer Charles Hughes to lend distinction to the cause. Others were for "jazzing" the cause, splashing it in even larger type through the headlines of newspapers, thorough airing and "teaching the people" the theory of evolution. These men wanted Lawyers Clarence Darrow and Dudley Field Malone for popular appeal, Lawyer Bainbridge Colby for a modicum of distinction. Hardly consulting the defendant himself, the latter group went after mollifying Lawyer Malone with assurances that he would get as much publicity out of the trial as any or that his Irish Catholicism and the fact that he has been divorced were viewed as undesirable qualities in him.

Then there was a lull, at which Teacher Scopes stammered a few or harassed words and the important lawyers indulged in brilliant jocularities. Scopes left for Dayton, leaving his friends to allege that he had refused syndicate offers aggregating \$150,000 had refused to be pointed out, as no celebrities long to be, to a *Ziegfeld Follies* audience by Cowboy Comedian WI Rogers.

Lawyers Darrow, Malone and Coll called at the Museum of Natural History to confer with Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn and to be shown by him the complete paleontological evidence of Evolution. With this evidence, the baristers declared themselves "satisfied."

In Chicago, it was announced that *A Civic Biology*, one of the text books containing an un-Biblical account of creation for the use of which Teacher Scopes was arrested to test the Tenne-

see law, had been placed on the reading list of that city's high and junior high schools.

In England, George Bernard Shaw, in the course of a debate with Hilaire Belloc, described William Jennings Bryan, leader of the prosecution in the Scopes case, as "a man with an extraordinary uplift and no discoverable brains of any kind."

The *Westminster Gazette* (London), editorially referring to the same up-lifter, called him "too absurd for serious people to consider."

In Tulare (Calif.), the daily *Register* exhorted the following resolution of the school board of Lancaster, Ohio, in 1828: "You are welcome to use this school house to debate all proper questions in. But such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossible, and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the Word of God about them. If God had designed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of 15 miles an hour by steam, He would have foretold it by the mouth of His holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to carry the souls of the faithful down to Hell."

In Manhattan, Lady Darwin, daughter-in-law of Evolutionist Charles Darwin, asked her opinion of the Tennessee ballyhoo, replied: "I think men are beginning to make monkeys of themselves."

Fame

To the 107* distinguished electors whose privilege it is, every five years, to pass (with a three fifths vote) on candidates for the U. S. Hall of Fame† (at New York University), Director Robert Underwood Johnson last week sent ballots. There were 27 names in nomination, of whom the electors were to choose 12. The names:

Samuel Adams	Adoniram Judson
Edwin Booth	Sidney Lanier
Charles Bulfinch	Matthew F. Maury
Horace Bushnell	James Otis
George Rogers Clark	William Penn
John Singleton Cooper	Wendell Phillips
Dorothea Lynde Dix	Paul Revere
Cyrus West Field	Henry H. Richardson
William L. Garrison	Benjamin Rush
Nathaniel Greene	Philip H. Sheridan
Thomas J. "Stone-wall" Jackson	Benjamin Thompson
John Jay	Henry David Thoreau
John Paul Jones	Noah Webster
	Walt Whitman

Unfaded Document

In Los Angeles, seven earnest young men marched one after another to the rostrum of the Philharmonic Auditorium. Arranging his notes, "shooting" his cuffs, clearing his throat, elevating his chin, each young man in turn orated

(Continued on page 20, col 1)

* Typical of the 107

Charles W. Eliot
David Starr Jordan
James R. Angell
William J. Mayo
Charles H. Mayo
Ellen Glasgow
Meredith Nicholson

† The Hall of Fame membership is at present 63. No person is eligible until 25 years dead.

THE PRESS

Baggage Overboard

One can imagine Horace Greeley's snort or Charles Dana's explosion had the printer's devil come to their elbow suggesting that there was too much copy to fill their papers, that their editorials



HORACE GREELEY

He would have shouted

had best be cast out. They would have shouted: "Throw away the rest and save the editorials!" They were journalists conducting great journals. Today, we have newspapers run by newspapermen.

When *The Gazette* of Billings, Mont., ran short of space, last week, it dumped overboard its editorial page. It announced that because of "light space" it would eliminate editorials.

"Backstairs Gossip"

Honor among thieves exists only when it is enforced by the menace of mutual guilt. Righteousness among thieves, on the other hand, is chiefly conspicuous when one outspurs can better himself by loudly proclaiming the iniquity of his rival or accomplice. This inversion, found among the practitioners of many trades, was illustrated last week by a scuffle between two Manhattan sheetlets—the *Daily Mirror* and *The New York Evening Graphic*.

The *Mirror*, seeing the illimitable controversial possibilities in the rumor of the engagement of a millionaire Hebrew song-writer to the daughter of a Roman Catholic "rich man," made this rumor a fact, announced the engagement of Miss Ellen Mackay, daughter of Charles H. Mackay, to Composer Irving Berlin. It added that the

Pope had granted his dispensation.

Thereupon the unsullied *Graphic* blazed like another Galahad to the defense of Truth, stating that "creating a sensation out of backstairs gossip . . . dragging in one of New York's leading citizens and his daughter" is not the kind of journalism the *Graphic* believes in. "It believes in fighting for the Truth." With this jobation appeared a cartoon in which a youth in negligee, mounted on an ice-cream, scored the legend NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH on the boarding of an empty lot. It was entitled "Our Motto."

The *Mirror* retaliated by printing a cable from Rome which substantiated its first announcement, described how, "in the morning Mr. Berlin motored to the estate of a wealthy Long Island friend. Miss Mackay joined him there for lunchtime. Later in the day, the couple were seen strolling hand in hand. . . ."

Next day, in the *Graphic* appeared the head: A FAKE NAILED TO THE MAST. Under it was a United Press cable denying that the Pope had granted, or been petitioned for, any dispensation for Mr. Berlin. Miss Mackay. Said the *Graphic*: "The Jews are a great people and the Catholic Church has the respect of the world. Any newspaper which uses its columns to stir up strife between Jews and Catholics should dismantle its presses and nail the crape of despair on its door. This country is beyond cellar journalism."

Said Mr. Mackay: "His Holiness Pope Pius has never been asked to sanction a marriage between any daughter of mine and the person referred to. . . . I have never sought nor held an interview with that gentleman, nor have I ever seen him. . . ."

Said Mr. Berlin: "The story of our engagement seems to be based on my writing *What'll I do?* and *All Alone*. . . . It has always been assumed, after I have written a ballad, that I have been through some heart-breaking experience. But the real reason is that the public would rather buy tears than smiles. . . . There is only one 'I' ever wrote about my own experience. . . . I am not engaged to anybody except Sam Harris. . . ."

"When I Lost You," a ballad written in 1913 after the death of his wife, Dorothy Greta, Berlin says then 25.

TIME, The Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Britton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Mantred Gottfried (National Affairs), John S. Martin (Books), Thomas J. C. Martyn (Foreign News). Weekly Contributors—Niven Busch, John Farrar, Willard T. Inghalls, Alexander Klemm, Dorothy McDowell, Peter Matthews, Wells Root, Preston Lockwood. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; H. R. Luce, Sec'y-Treas.; 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rate, one year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York City. TIME representative, Sweeney & Price, 127 Temple St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Southern representative, F. J. Dunsen, 1362 La Salle Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen, Vol V, No. 25.

EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 19)

of judges—the Hon. Louis W. Myers, Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court; a retired Judge, a female school superintendent, two professors, a learned doctor, a bishop—empowered to award prizes to the amount of \$5,000.

It was most inspiring if it did take a long time. And the judges were at last able to decide that the best oration had been furnished by blond, curly-headed E. Wight Bakke, 22, of Onawa, Iowa, a junior at Northwestern University (Evanston, Ill.). They awarded the \$2,000 first prize to Bakke for saying, among other things, that the U. S. Constitution is not "an old faded parchment in the Nation's capital, but a document written on the heart of every American. It bears not 39 signatures; for each of us it is signed by but one name—our own. . . . Through our amending power or through customs which we create, we are constantly enriching its terms, giving new meanings to old phrases. When Americans have realized their responsibility, they have written into the Constitution the inalienable rights of every citizen, they have given to women an equal chance to express themselves through the ballot, they have made our Nation a saloonless Nation, they have made slaves men."

The other awards: to George A. Creitz, Franklin and Marshall College (Lancaster, Pa.), \$1,000; William M. Ryan, St. Edward's University (Austin, Tex.), \$500; Edward F. Barrett Jr., Canisius College (Buffalo), \$450; Jack P. McGuire, University of Oregon, \$400; J. Duane Squires, University of North Dakota, \$350; Clarence McLean Gifford, Wesleyan University (Middleton, Conn.), \$300.

SCIENCE

In the Arctic

The Arctic Circle kept its secret a fourth week. With Explorer Roald Amundsen of Norway, and his air pilot, Lincoln Ellsworth of Manhattan, still missing somewhere up towards the Pole (TIME, June 1 et seq.) the Norwegian steamer *Ingerie*, sent to rescue them, dropped anchor in a Spitzbergen fjord. A party of aviators aboard her unlashed their two seaplanes and waited for Amundsen's base ship, the *Fram*, to come back from the ice-floes with a weather report before taking off for a flight to inspect horizons further north.

In more livable portions of the globe, conjecture on Amundsen's fate continued.

Governor J. Daaugard Jensen of Greenland: "I believe he used so much petrol that he was unable to return to his starting place and therefore flew as far as possible toward Cape Columbia [Ellesmere Land, about 250 miles nearer the Pole than Spitzbergen]."

Explorer Donald B. MacMillan was

of the same opinion. In the midst of final preparations for his own flight to the Pole and to fabulous Crocker Land, MacMillan outlined the rescue work he proposed to carry out before any explorations. After making a base at Etah, Greenland, early in August, he would, he said, take two planes to Cape Columbia to see if Amundsen had reached there. If he had not, the planes would then fly on the line from Cape Columbia to the



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DONALD B. MACMILLAN
Adventurous, athletic

Pole, Amundsen's direct line of retreat, circling south and east on their way back. The success of this search would rest largely on whether or not Amundsen had got marooned on drift ice, which would carry him south-east, around the tip of Greenland at the rate of about 10 miles a day. MacMillan's third plane would wait at Etah or Cape Columbia in case the rescuers needed rescuing.

The MacMillan expedition, commissioned by the National Geographic Society, is equipped, as Amundsen was not, with radio instruments. The Loening amphibian seaplanes lent by the U. S. Navy are smaller than the cumbersome Dornier-Wahls taken by Amundsen, easier to handle in difficult landing and taking-off places. Their base will be so much farther north that they will be able to reconnoitre slowly and widely before making any such dashes as Amundsen's. On every flight it takes, each machine will carry twice the quantity of gas and oil needed for the distance planned.

Last week, MacMillan's planes, under Lieut. Commander Richard E. Byrd, flew from Philadelphia via the Delaware River, foggy Montauk Point, L. I., and the Cape Cod Canal, to Boston, where Mayor Curley gave a luncheon for the fliers. MacMillan also attended this ceremonial meal, then returned to Southport, Me.,

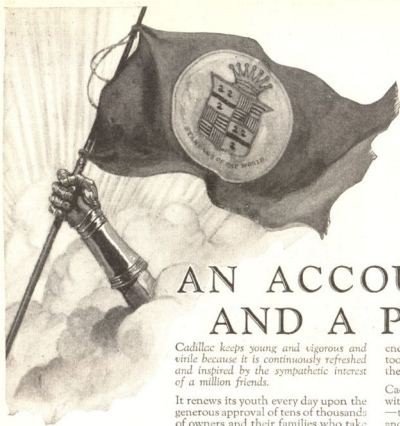
where he had just taken his sch *Bowdoin* to have her sails bent. His own ship, the *Pearl*, waits Wiscasset, Me., where the disma planes were to be loaded aboard the start made on Bunker Hill (June 17). Governor Brewster of Maine planned the event as a function with speeches, brass 1 and official godshead.

Bowdoin College remembers old MacMillan as the member who shinned up the lightning rod King's Chapel spire to tear do flag that had been hoisted in der of his class. Adventurous, at he loved the sea where his Si grandfathers had sailed, where father was lost when Donald W. He would talk of going some di the North Pole and made a colle of books on the Arctic during years when he was successivel cipal of a Maine preparatory sch classics instructor near Philade and a physical director at Worc (Mass.) Academy. In 1908, he his chance and went with Pear the first expedition ever to con "the top of the world." He has much ethnological study among Labrador Esquimaux, has taught thropology at Bowdoin. In 192 commanded his own expeditio Baffin Land, his most important covery being the presence of coal beds in the far north. It partly because of such deposits, p because of the possible comm value of airplane depots, that Millan, last week, asked the U State Department to inform him attitude the Government might toward any unmapped territory; might discover north and wes Ellesmere Land.

Johnson Expedition. Besides Amundsen rescue parties, the sch *Zodiac*, 130-foot yacht of Johns Johnson (Robert W. and J. Stew manufacturers of surgical suppli New Brunswick, N. J., was so nose into the north with both J son brothers aboard. Their des tion was to be Newfoundland, w they would search the ice-bitten sl for traces of the 40-ft. sloop *Ericsson* which sailed out of Re vik, Iceland, last August under an ic Norwegian skipper with a par artists to "follow the trail of the ings" to Nova Scotia. Last winter U. S. cruiser *Trenton* scoured Nor waters for these missing mariners, f nothing.

Radio Cinema

"I suppose," mused Secretary W of the U. S. Navy, "we'll be sittin at our desks during the next war watching the battle in progress." It in the down-town office of a Was ton, D. C., inventor, one C. Francis kins (TIME, Apr. 20) and besides Secretary, there were other hie erment officials present. All watching a small cinema screen a



AN ACCOUNTING AND A PLEDGE

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a little dark cross was slowly revolving in a spot of light. The cross was not very clear, but allegedly distinct enough to mark an important step in radio photography, for that was what it was. The cross was caused by a toy Dutch windmill moving in a beam of light at an old naval radio station near Anacostia, D. C., several miles out of the capital. Eight feet from the windmill was a photo-sensitive apparatus, called by Inventor Jenkins the "radio eye," consisting of a battery of mirrors and a photo-electric cell. The flashes into which the windmill's motion were broken up by the mirrors were reproduced for projection at the receiving end by another photo-sensitive cell.

Transmission of pictures by ordinary telegraph (TIME, Apr. 7, 1923) has reached such practical perfection that,

according to an announcement last week by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., banks have been experimenting with it for transmitting out-of-town checks. If successful, the device would enable a man presenting, for example, a Boston check in San Francisco, to have his signature telephotographed to his home bank, verified, guaranteed by return wire inside of an hour or so.

RELIGION

Common Cause

Last week, the United Church of Canada (TIME, Jan. 19) came officially into being. Hereafter, 30% of the people of the Dominion will worship at churches bearing that name. But in brackets will appear the old names—Presbyterian, Methodist or Congregational.

All of the 4,797 former Methodist churches joined the new Church. All but 7 of the 181 Congregational Churches surrendered their old autonomy. But the Presbyterians split. Of some 4,600 Presbyterian congregations, nearly 900 have refused to unite, have formed a separatist organization.

The official membership of the new Church is approximately given as 652,378. It is the greatest organic union of religious sects in modern times.

"Who's Who"

The loves, deeds, progeny, businesses of all Biblical characters who amounted to anything—they have been properly set down at last by the Rev. E. Fletcher Allen, M. A., in a book with a cover as blue as the Sea of Galilee entitled *Who's Who in the Bible*.

From Aaron "who began his career well, as brother of Moses, but made the fatal mistake of trying to combine the goldsmith's craft with religion," to Zipporah, "the Midianite wife of Moses," this book embraces many characters that appear in the modern *Who's Who* under a different guise; several names, indeed, may be found in both books. In the Rev. Allen's, the name of Baruch belongs to "a young nobleman"; Cain, says Author Allen, is the same name as Smith. David gets the most space, nine four pages; Paul is second, Moses third. Goliath who, says the author, "was probably ten feet high," gets only a paragraph for all his bulk, nor do Og, Gog and Magog, those hairy monsters, rate more. Noah is "accredited with having discovered the process of making wine." Joseph is referred to with consummate discretion: "Presumably being attractive of person, he suffered from a malicious and entirely unfounded accusation leveled at him by Potiphar's wife—whose passion Joseph did not share." Ohadiab, says Author Allen, "is a very common name in the Scriptures and none of its bearers has any claim to particular distinction." Neither, it may be added, has Author Allen's book. It is entertaining, harmless, perhaps useful.

*Published by Putnam, \$2.00.

BUSINESS

Mr. Baker's Bank

The First National Bank of New York City was founded in 1863 with capital stock of a par value of \$200,000. This capital has been gradually increased to 100,000 shares of \$100 par value, or \$10,000,000 altogether.

But those figures do not begin to tell the remarkable story of the bank's progress and growth under Mr. George F. Baker's long and skilful guidance. The First National is one of the largest financial institutions in the country, and also one of the most thoroughly undercapitalized. Its dividends have long climbed nearer and nearer to par value of its shares. Now, by declaring a 25% quarterly dividend, the First National has been put, temporarily at least, on a 100% dividend basis, where disbursements to stockholders are each year equal to the entire nominal capitalization of the institution. As a result, while par of First National shares is still only \$100, the market price is now about \$2,600 apiece.

Earnings of the First National in 1924 were estimated at \$16,000,000, or 160% of its capitalization. With each share of First National stock goes a share of its subsidiary, the First Security Corporation—long one of the leading factors in the security underwriting business of New York City. What proportion of earnings comes from the bank proper, and what proportion from the subsidiary, is known only to Mr. Baker. And, on this subject at least, the veteran banker still deserves his cognomen: "The Sphinx of Wall St."

Lloyd's

For many years, the insurance business in New York State has been increasingly regulated by the state. Ever since the famed insurance investigation of 1906, during which Charles E. Hughes established his reputation in public life, the statutory control has been searching and severe. U. S. insurance companies have been supervised, not only in the kinds of insurance they offered and their methods in so doing, but also in the kind of investments they could hold.

Meanwhile, the old firm of Lloyd's in London has done a very large business in the U. S. Lloyd's, world-famous for its marine insurance facilities, has also been accustomed to take all species of risks. In one well-known policy, it insured a gentleman against having twins. The result has been that, in this country, Lloyd's has been able to take much business that a state-regulated U. S. company could not accept.

This has at length stirred up opposition. Some of the U. S. companies have demanded that Lloyd's, as a serious competitor, be forced to subscribe to the same conditions in the business by which they themselves have been bound. Also, the State Superintendent of Insur-



Behind the Scenes in Rome's Last Days

IMPERIAL Rome, proudest of empires—today only her name remains, a symbol of luxury and grandeur.

How could this mighty nation have suffered such utter extinction? A nation that levied tribute on practically the entire known world. A nation into whose coffers poured such wealth as has never been heard of before or since.

History tells us of Rome's decadence—of the corruption that spread through the empire from the doors of the imperial palace. Rome fell because her rulers became pleas-

ure-mad dissipators of her substance. But who were the real rulers of Rome? Not her Emperors—but their wives. This is the new light thrown upon those last, mad days of Rome by an amazing historical work recently uncovered. It is a remarkable and unforgettable picture of regal extravagances and intrigue on a scale unduplicated in history. Nor do the pages of history contain any more vivid characters than such women as Messalina, Poppaea, Julia, Domitia, the story of whose lives reads like an Arabian Night's tale.

The Lives of the Roman Empresses

Written in 1728 by a Frenchman, Jacques de Serviez, this vivid, intimate picture of life in the imperial palaces of Rome comes as a sensational and significant disclosure to day, when many are wondering whether the modern love of luxury and freedom of morals are not on a parallel with the conditions that destroyed Roman civilization.

Jacques de Serviez, brilliant portrayor of Roman manners under the decadence, went to original contemporaneous sources, not usually available in adequate English translations, for the astounding facts that he reveals.

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A detailed description of *The Lives of the Roman Empresses* is given in an unusual brochure which contains six reproductions of famous paintings depicting intimate aspects of life in Imperial Rome. This brochure will be sent without cost or obligation to those who mail the coupon promptly. As the edition of *The Lives of the Roman Empresses* is strictly limited to one thousand numbered copies, this unique opportunity will last but a short time. Simply mail the coupon now for the free illustrated brochure and special price and terms.

Men and women of education will welcome this opportunity of having new light thrown on one of the most momentous periods of history. They will be eager to read of these hitherto not generally known, but none-the-less real and inevitable, causes of the downfall of one of the mightiest nations of history.

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ance, James A. Beha, last week declared that, in the case of disputed claims, U. S. citizens were not adequately protected and had no way of bringing pressure to bear in London in behalf of their interests.

Gasoline

The oil situation continues to excite the speculator and puzzle the judicious. No sooner had record crude production been announced (TIME, June 15), than realistic indications of diminished crude output appeared. Oil prices continue to climb, and at length oil shares on the Stock Exchange have come in for a genuine advance.

Of course, the driving force behind this firming tone to the oil industry is this spring's unprecedented consumption of gasoline. On May 1, 1925, stocks of gasoline in the U. S. were 1,561,002,024 gallons—a goodly amount still, although 64,867,000 gallons less than on May 1, 1924. Never since 1920 have gasoline stocks been smaller than they were the same date a year earlier.

April consumption of gasoline was unprecedented, at the rate of 27,030,000 gallons a day, thus surpassing the previous record month of August, 1924, when consumption reached 26,700,000 gallons daily. Some authorities expect to see a daily consumption rate of 29,000,000 gallons set for May, 1925; and, when this summer's season is really reached, a consumption of over a billion

gallons a month. If this trend stocks in this country would amount only a little more than a month's supply.

Refiners start to store gasoline in vember and continue to pile up; until June 1. Last winter, however, increase of gasoline stocks was 600,000 gallons less than for 19 while consumption is now running higher than at this time last year.

Rubber

The market for crude rubber has continued to rise, under the influence of U. S. and British stocks, a demand for the automobile trade curtailed British production in British plantations.

The Rubber Association of America, composed of the large U. S. rubber manufacturers, has adopted a new program to hold rubber price check. Temporarily, retrenchment called for in the output of tires other rubber goods. Permanent from the semi-monopoly enjoyed by British growers is planned, by the vestment of U. S. capital in rubber production in the Dutch East Indian sessions. Also, the use of "reclaim" or old rubber is advocated; and said that processes to this end have recently improved greatly.

Rubber brokers, however, are skeptical of the benefits to be derived from acquiring rubber plantations in Dutch possessions. They point out that whereas the U. S. will consume 300,000 tons of crude rubber this year the Dutch output is not over 12 tons. Moreover, this Dutch rubber would have to be imported via Suez, the same route over which British plantation rubber comes to this country. Therefore, say the brokers, even if negotiations between the Netherlands Government and the Rubber Association of America result in the adoption of the latter's proposals, there will still be the likelihood of a rubber shortage here.

Utopia

Almost alone among the states Florida has practised encouraging rather than penalizing capitalists through tax laws. State income and inheritance taxes there have been forbidden by Florida Constitution. Gloomy as prophesied that the loss to the state from these sources of revenue would have to be made up by heavy taxes in other directions.

But just the opposite tendency actually has been experienced. Instead of corporation taxes being raised, they have been slashed to the low level of Delaware corporate imposts. The public utilities have been left alone. Instead of harrasing the railroads in state, legislation was actually passed to help them issue preferred stock. Rails are responding by undertaking branch lines through the state with



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will have a great bearing on real-estate values in interior localities.

Only one cloud dimmed this otherwise clear sky, and this soon blew over. Owners of shore-front property are permitted to acquire title to lowlands in front of their holdings. Some of the interior representatives contended that such title would not automatically pass, but should be acquired only from the state. Shore-front property holders have benefited by millions through the present law, and for once they shivered slightly when the proposal was made to halt the present practice. But the proposed repeal was soon put into the discard by the triumphant clan of realtors; and Florida's record as a 100% Utopia for the wealthy has been preserved intact.

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.

Ste. Anne's

TIME
New York, N. Y.

New York, N. Y.
June 14, 1923

Sirs:

Again I beseege the walls of TIME in the quest of knowledge, with firm assurance that your reply will be as prompt and gratifying as in the past.

The other day, I heard, to my great sorrow, that the lovely Church of Ste. Anne de Beaupré outside of Quebec, Canada, was burned last year. Having always cherished a secret, and not altogether unfounded, desire to visit this church, I would like to know if you can give me (but of course you can) any details regarding the catastrophe and also any information you may know concerning the plans for the rebuilding of this delightful church?

Not being ashamed of my lack of knowledge, like your correspondent Monsieur Beaupré (TIME, June 1), I cast aside such titles as Madame Bernhardt, Queen Elizabeth, etc.—and hasten to sign myself.

SHEILA O'CONNELL.

Demolition. There was a raveled place in the silk insulation around an electric wire in the Church of Ste. Anne de Beaupré. On Mar. 29, 1922, the flame, thrusting through the wire, burned away the last strands of silk and began to crackle in a piece of dry wood. That wood was a crutch-stick, one of hundreds piled there together—some thick as fagots, the canes of maimed sailors; some the spindling, pathetic splinters that had propelled crippled children—left behind as testaments of those who, kneeling in the basilica, had been healed by the Holy Ghost. The fire roared through the church like a dragon. Priests turned firemen, saved the statue of Ste. Anne; but, by the time that a special battalion of the Fire Department had arrived, by special train, from Quebec, the cathedral, sacristy, monastery and college were black heaps of smoldering rubble.

Resurrection. On the next day, Mar. 30, the Redeemers, undismayed, were considering plans for rebuilding the edifice to house the effigy of Ste. Anne. Famed French architects were

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The strongly secured First Mortgage Bonds which we offer this month will pay you 7% for any period from 2 years to 15 years. And you may buy these bonds in any amount, in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, either outright or under our Investment Savings Plan.

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secured, designs made. In September, 1924, Cardinal Begin laid the cornerstone. The new church will be, it is stated, one of the most exquisite churches in North America. Its length will be 325 ft., its steeples will tower 245 ft.—En.

Paunch Indeed!

TIME
New York, N. Y.
June 15, 1925

Buffalo, N. Y.
June 15, 1925

Sirs:
I object to your article on Lawrence Tibbett (issue June 15, Page 13), where you refer to "punchy hotel proprietor." Here are the names of the five foremost hotel men in the business: John M. ("Jack") Bowman, Lucius Bommer, E. M. Statler, Ernest Stevens, Frank A. Dudley, the last named, the head of the greatest hotel chain in the world. But where is their "PAUNCH!" Even yours truly denies the possession of one. Gaze on the enclosed pictures of the youngsters in the Class in Hotel Management at Cornell University. Isoberry is 6 feet 3; the graduates average just a trifle under 6 feet. Although there are only 110 in the class, one is captain of the soccer football team, one is on the varsity "eight," one on the football team and one is the best lacrosse player in the university. "Paunch" indeed!

JOHN McF. HOWIE,
Proprietor Hotel Touraine, Buffalo.

"Raw"

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Sirs:

Baltimore, Md.
June 12, 1925

I have been a reader of your paper since the early numbers and have been recommending it to my friends, but your issue of June 1 has a paragraph that you ought to be ashamed of.

After telling your readers how much Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has been kept out of public notice, you proceed to give intimate parts of her history, even telling of the fracturing of "a small bone in her shoulder," rudely tearing aside the curtain that you say she wished drawn about her own private affairs; following her on board the steamer and there showing how clever you are by pointing out the number of her rooms and showing her in bed with "white gardenias on her dresser."

I hope this may prove to be the work of some raw reporter and that you are gentlemen enough to apologize for it. I notice you do not "Point with Pride" to this paragraph.

F. J. LE MOYNE.

The news-magazine does not consider its paragraphs about Mrs. Wilson to be "raw," but does nevertheless—out of respect for the feelings of Subscriber Le Moyne—subscribe to a promise not to trespass in that direction again.—En.

Not Excluded

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Sirs:

Springfield, Mass.
May 29, 1925

In TIME, May 25, THE PRESIDENCY, you state that Mr. Edward Elwell Whiting had called at the White House and been refused admittance.

Mr. Whiting was a Springfield boy and is still a constant visitor at the home of his mother, Mrs. Charles C. Whiting. When in town today, Mr. Whiting told his mother, who is my very good friend, that there is absolutely no word of truth in this story—it simply never happened and has no foundation whatever.

Regarding the facts of Mr. Robert Morris Washburn's call I know nothing; but no doubt that, too, is a myth.

If this is a sample of the accuracy of the puffle you are accustomed to print regarding THE PRESIDENCY, I would suggest that column be omitted.

MRS. A. F. LEONARD.

TIME received the account of Mr. Whiting's reception at the White House from what it believed to be an infallibly accurate source. In view, however, of Subscriber Leonard's letter, and of the



testimony of Mr. Whiting's mother and of Mr. Whiting himself, there seems no choice but to admit that the source erred.—Ed.

Menlo Park

TIME New York, N. Y. New York, N. Y.
Sirs: June 6, 1925.

TIME—May 25.
Page—16, column one.
Menlo Park is not between Metuchen and New Brunswick, N. J. It is between Rahway and Metuchen.

JOHN DUFFY.

Advertisements

TIME Newport, R. I.
New York, N. Y. June 14, 1925
Sirs:

You surely do not approve of billboards on our roads, hiding the beauties of the landscape? Then why do you oblige us to look through a mass of advertisements in order to appreciate the undoubted excellence of your magazine?

JAMES PARKER.

Partly because the advertisements are well worth anyone's reading; primarily because the advertisements are an important source of revenue.—Ed.

S P O R T

Belmont Stakes

Prince of Bourbon was as clean a horse as you could wish to see—small head, thin neck, deep chest, round blue hoof; moreover, he was being ridden in the famed \$50,000 Belmont Stakes (Belmont Park, L. I.) by Earl Sande, who has been called, not without justice, "world's greatest jockey." So it seemed curious that obliging gentlemen with receipt-books were willing to offer \$10 to every \$1 of yours that Prince of Bourbon would not win the race. But if you thought that American Flag, for instance—swift son of Man o' War—or By Hisself, another son of that famed sire—were faster than Kentucky Cardinal, Marconi, Backbone, Swope, Dangerous, you would have to put up more money to win less. Various opinions upon this state of affairs were expressed in U. S. currency or friendly promises. The horses went to the barrier, leapt away.

In three strides, Prince de Bourbon was in front, Backbone close behind him. The obliging gentlemen gasped. First furlong. Backbone, already dizzy, had slipped back. The mile. Prince de Bourbon was lengths in front. The obliging gentlemen loosed their striped collars with trembling forefingers. But ho!—American Flag, in second place, was behaving queerly. Jockey Johnson, on his back, did not lift his hands, raise his whip. But American Flag bounded past Prince de Bourbon as if the latter were shod with billets. To his owner, Samuel D. Riddle, went the stakes, and a great silver basket donated by the late Major August Belmont. The obliging



"There is a great gulf between saying, 'I know,' and having other people say 'He knows'."

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G-627 "Appraisals and the
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Hubbard's Leap

DeHart* Hubbard, famed Negro athlete, is endowed with a pair of great black legs (TIME, June 15).



© Keystone

"OLD MOTHER" HUBBARD

His legs are his fortune

For four years, these legs have won fame for Hubbard, protruding from a pair of tiny trunks striped with the colors of the University of Michigan. Last week, in Chicago, Hubbard bent to survey them. Competing in the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships, he had already proved himself the best collegiate sprinter in the U. S. by winning the 100-yd. dash in 9 8/10 sec. from a sparkling field, the most notable performance of the afternoon, though it had been a notable afternoon, with a national collegiate record and six records for the meet broken. Now Hubbard was about to make his last effort as a college athlete, felt tired, ill-prepared for it. His lifelong ambition—to break the world's record for the running broad-jump—had little prospect of being realized, for already he had jumped several times, not surpassingly. He took off his sweater, pawed the ground, ran down toward the pit. To those who watched, it did not seem that his body shot any farther through the air than in its other leaps—nor did it, by much; but it exceeded by 4½ in. the world's record of 25 ft. 6 in., established by Robert Le Gendre of Georgetown at the Olympic Games last summer. Satisf-

* His parents christened him DeHart. His schoolmates dubbed him "Old Mother"—after the famous nursery rhyme character who went to the cupboard.

fied, Hubbard ran off to cool his g legs in a shower.

Student

Miss Maureen Orcutt, 17, a student at the White Beeches (N. J.) F School, feared that she could never away to play in the Women's East Golf Championship at Greenwich, Ct last week. She had to stay at home take her June examinations, teachers, knowing how this child loved to see in action such famed player National Champion Mrs. Doris Campbell Hurd, Mrs. Ronald Bat (five times Eastern Champion—12, 13, 19, 20), Mrs. Courtland Sn Mrs. E. H. Baker, told her they would examine her when she came back. At an 83 in the final round, against Mrs. Hurd's 86, Student Orcutt took tournament, the went home to her examinations.

93

Miss Suzanne Lenglen, having the women's singles, doubles and mixed doubles tennis championships of France (TIME, June 15), put away her box of rackets, adventured on the course of the St. Cloud Country Club turned in a 93* which won her a prize in a tournament organized by sporting journal.

\$5,000

Helen Wainwright, "world's greatest woman swimmer," last week turned fessional, signed a contract to swim and diving at Portsmouth N. H. Her salary—\$5,000 for 1 month—is the highest ever paid a structure in aquatic.

Bull's-Eyes

In New Haven, exercises were by the Winchester Union Rifle Corp which one Samuel Moore, 17, is a member. At 8:30 a. m., this Moore bent to shoot. The range was 50 ft. round black centre of the target was bigger than a nickel. At 3:57 that termoon, he stopped. During that he had scored 1,500 successive bull eyes—a world's record.

New England

A large gallery at Hartford Tennis Champion William T. Tilden made his arms into pointed complements while his body—the sum of their right angles—remained a straight that bounded from point to point to oblong parallel-gram of green turf. other factor of this geometric cot was Manuel Alonso, the Span who returns went into the net, the baseline, whose wrist played false, so that Tilden defeated him, 6-4, 6-4, 6-1, winning the New England Tennis Championship.

* A performance almost comparable to that of Miss Mary K. Browne who, last year, runner-up in the U. S. National Women's Golf (TIME, Sept. 15), semi-finalist in U. S. National Women's Tennis (TIME, Aug. 25).

AERONAUTICS

Wright vs. Manly

In the Smithsonian Institution at Washington stands a very old airplane with a stern but bedraggled air, like that of a dead buzzard stuffed by an inept taxidermist. It was built by Inventor S. P. Langley in 1903, is said to have once wobbled in the ether over the Potomac River. On it is a label: "The first man-carrying airplane in the world capable of sustained flight."

Orville Wright, unimpressed by the chauvinistic claims made for this patriarchal buzzard brought forward some weeks ago, certain criticisms of the label (TIME, May 11). Its statement was true, he declared, except for the fact that the Langley plane had never been capable of rising from the ground for longer than five seconds.

Countered, last week, one Charles M. Manly, pilot of the plane in Langley's experiments: "Launch the Langley machine from its original catapult and let it write its own label. . . . Test it in its original condition of 1903 and invite the world to hear it speak. . . ."

Retorted Wright: "The earliest date on which it can be claimed that the Langley machine was capable of sustained flight is the date on which the defects which prevented its free flight in 1903 were remedied. That date has not yet arrived."

Mr. Manly invited Mr. Wright to put up \$10,000 which, with a like sum of his own, would reconsecrate the ancient plane for flight. This offer was declined by Mr. Wright, who professed to have better uses for his money. Meanwhile, the plane, which may be hoisted once more by its own petard, retains the proud tag.

Flying House

The Standard Oil Co. ordered, and the Stout Metal Airplane Co. of Michigan promised delivery on Aug. 10 of a "flying house."

The house is to be built in an ordinary fuselage 45 ft. long, supported on the ground by an immense undercarriage fitted with 44 by 10 in. tires, supported in the air by wings spanning 60 ft. There will be cabin accommodations (including berths) for six passengers, pilot, mechanic, cook. Features are electric lighting, heating from the engine exhausts, and electric stove and refrigerator system in the cook's galley, typewriter, writing desk.

Earth to Air

"My family," said Daniel Guggenheim, famed copper man, in sending a \$500,000 check, last week, to New York University for the foundation of a College of Aeronautics, "has long been identified with exploration beneath the earth. We have tried to assist in developments which would make mining

*There had previously been at New York University a full four-year course in aeronautics—the only one in the U. S.

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30

more safe as well as more profitable and therefore of the greatest economic value. I have learned through my son, Harry F. Guggenheim, who was one of the first civilians to enter aviation and was a naval aviator overseas during the World War, of the plans of New York University to establish a School of Aeronautics in its College of Engineering.

Thus does Daniel Guggenheim turn from the bowels of the earth to the heights of the heavens to do for the air what his family has done for the ground.

Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown accepted his munificence "in the spirit in which it was offered."

Balloons

A fortnight ago 18 balloons shot into the air from Solbosch Plain in Belgium to compete anew for the Gordon Bennett Cup,* presented in 1906† by the son of the James Gordon Bennett who founded *The New York Herald*. This cup was won for a third time, and, according to the rules, outright, by Belgium last year; but through the generosity of the Belgian Aero Club in redonating it for competition, this year's event was made possible.

From the outset only three aeronauts had a chance: Ernest de Muyter, who won the race in 1920, '22, '23, '24, Belgium, Wade T. Van Orman, U. S., Lawrence Bienaimé, France. A full day after the race had begun, although only six of the 18 gasbags were in the air, this order was unchanged.

On the second day news of Bienaimé's descent put him out of the reckoning and the race was actually between the U. S. and Belgium. On the third day Van Orman, piloting the Goodyear III, dropped into the Atlantic after covering 441.18 miles. He and his equipment were saved by the German ship *Vaterland*. Next came the news that De Muyter had landed at Quemper in France, having covered a distance of 422.54 miles. It was thought that the American's landing in the sea disqualified him and it seemed certain that the Belgian would be awarded the victory—but one balloon remained unaccounted for.

On the third day M. Veenstra, Belgian's second string, came down in Spain, 800 miles from his starting point and was forthwith declared the winner. Later, however, it was declared that he too landed on the sea and it appeared likely that De Muyter after all would be declared the winner, although Van Orman, who had landed unassisted, was preparing to dispute his claim.

* The Cup is awarded either for distance or duration, depending on the atmospheric conditions.

† Results since 1906:

1906 U. S.	1913 U. S.
1907 U. S.	1914 19' no race
1908 Germany	1920 Belgium
1909 Switzerland	1921 Switzerland
1910 U. S.	1922 Belgium
1911 Germany	1923 Belgium
1912 France	1924 Belgium.

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MILESTONES

Engagement Denied. Ellin Mackay, daughter of Clarence H. Mackay, to Irving Berlin, millionaire song-writer (see Page 19).

Married. Dagmar Dahlgren, dancer, eighth of Pugilist Kid McCoy's nine wives, to Alexander Kipper, her vaudeville partner; in Los Angeles. He is her third husband.

Died. Miss Caroline M. Merrill, 60, sister of Walter H. Merrill of Acker, Merrill & Condit, famed grocers; in Manhattan, of a fall from a window.

Died. The Right Rev. Dr. Hubert Murray Burge, 62, Bishop of Oxford; in London, England. He was considered the probable successor to the Archbishopric of Canterbury when that post should become vacant.

Died. Warren S. Stone, 65, famed Labor leader; in Cleveland, of Bright's disease (see Page 3).

Died. Julius Kruttschnitt, 71, retired Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific R. R.; in Manhattan, of heart disease. He started in the railroad business measuring ties, insuring their conformity to the company's standards. Often chided for being too "finicky," he still stuck to his requirements, and was rewarded for his precision by being made road-master. Eventually, as fourth Vice President of the Southern Pacific, he came under the eye of the late E. H. Harriman, railroad king, became the latter's personal representative. After the death of Mr. Harriman, he became head of the Southern Pacific.

Died. Mrs. Mary Cole Walling, 86, "first woman to address the U. S. Senate"; in Louisville, Ky. After the Civil War she made a lecture tour of most of the Northern states, speaking on the conditions in the South and the need of Reconstruction. In Manhattan, Mrs. Walling was introduced on a lecture platform by Horace Greeley as the "greatest woman speaker of the age." By a special resolution passed by the Senate in 1886, she was allowed to appear before that body and deliver a Reconstruction address.

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

POINT with PRI

After a cursory view of T summary of events, the Generous zen points with pride to:

Priests turned firemen. (Pag column 1.)

...

Og, Gog and Magog. (P. 22, c)

...

Possibly one of Boston's most t gushed citizens. (P. 12, col. 2.)

...

Three great Irishmen. (P. 9, c)

...

Such subjects as *De Fructu ex torum Græcorum*, etc. (P. 18, c)

...

Three characters dressed like Hunchback of Notre Dame. (I col. 1.)

...

The most apt pupil Henry Jame had. (P. 14, col. 2.)

VIEW with ALAI

Having perused well the chroni the week, the Vigilant Patriot with alarm:

A dapper chapman's advances. (col. 1.)

...

The smallest wheat crop in years. (P. 2, col. 3.)

...

Garage men and gasoline ve with oily hands. (P. 2, col. 2.)

...

Cretinous actions by the chara (P. 14, col. 2.)

...

A fox who bit a baby, killed a (P. 15, col. 1.)

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... nerveless, bloodless, se deathless, supra-intelligent and ps (P. 14, col. 3.)

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The blatant ballyhoo in Dayton. 18, col. 3.)

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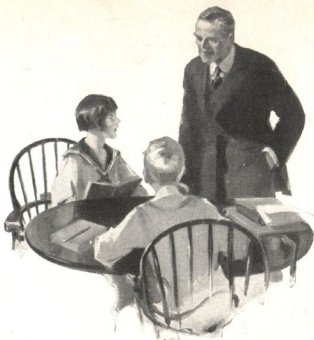
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DATE	FOLIO	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE	DATE	FOLIO	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE
Feb 10	254	✓		6345					
18	276	✓		2800					
6	302	✓		4680					
10	311	✓		1644					
Nov 11	328	✓		4680					
20	333	✓		2765					
Apr 15	342	✓		1715					
23	348	✓		1128					
May 19	378	✓		566					
21	384	✓		1000					
June 3	396	✓		1219					
19	404	✓							

re: Frank L. Adams

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