

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



ALFRED E. SMITH

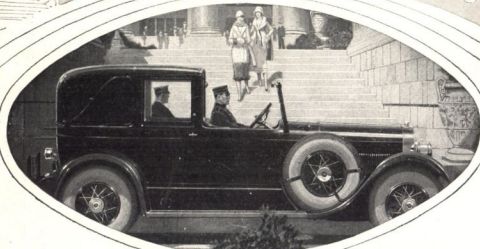
"Credit for good weather"
(See Page 5)

VOL. VI. No. 2

JULY 13, 1925

Coachwork worthy of the

LINCOLN



IN every field of productive activity there are pioneers of betterment, who establish degrees of fineness never before attained. Thus has it been in the building of Lincoln bodies. Advanced design has been created demanding even more precise and painstaking workmanship than previously existed.

Craftsmen had to be trained; none were available who could machine woods to the accuracy of steel. The unerring precision of Lincoln coachwork is in defiance of all wood-working traditions.

Lincoln inspectors reject at the point of shipment all but the choicest of timber. It is kilned very slowly and carefully to remove the mois-

ture from the wood, yet retain perfection of texture. Many important steps of building are new to the craft. It takes 150 days to produce a Lincoln body. But like the chassis, it remains strong and durable through years of useful service. Cushions duplicate a restful, lounging chair. Paints tested for adhesiveness, elasticity, permanence of color and wear, produce a finish as exceptional in the automotive industry as the precision of the body. In all 17 paint tests are made.

The unvarying rule of Lincoln manufacture, that each unit and detail must be surpassingly fine, permits no compromise in design, in materials or workmanship.

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

LINCOLN

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. VI. No. 2

July 13, 1925

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

☐ In an otherwise uneventful day, the President received an extended call at teatime from Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, and expressed his interest in the situation in the anthracite industry (see COAL), where a possible strike was in prospect.

☐ Henry Blaney, 13, of the Lynn Manual Training School had an interview with the President and Mrs. Coolidge, and presented them with a wood carving of themselves and Rob Roy, Presidential collie. The President reciprocated by presenting Master Blaney with two dimes, three nickels and five pennies. Thereupon the President retired to his dictation and Mrs. Coolidge to the flower garden with Mrs. Stearns.

☐ A formal announcement was issued at White Court:

The President and Mrs. Coolidge have received a great number of invitations from neighbors, both near and distant, since they have been in Massachusetts, extending a wide range of social courtesies. They have been most appreciative of the many tenders of hospitality and entertainment that have come to them, and have regretted that their circumstances are such that it seems impossible to accept these invitations.

It is expected that they will probably not accept social engagements away from White Court, following their rule so long established and uniformly maintained at the White House.

☐ Mrs. Coolidge, walking up the roadway to White Court, was nearly run down when a detachment of motorcycle policemen swung into the road behind her. She leapt to safety. Press headlines featured her escape. Governor Fuller of Massachusetts ordered an official investigation.

☐ A proposal to hold a Ku Klux Klan parade in Washington on Aug. 8, brought many protests to the President. The district commissioners had issued a permit for the parade, holding that they had no right to deny it.

☐ An outcry also reached the President from the American Institute of Architects. Recently Congress authorized the redecoration of the Interior of the White House. It was understood that this decoration was to be done in colonial style—thereby ousting the French Empire furnishings which were

installed during President Roosevelt's régime at a cost of \$500,000, under the direction of Charles F. McKim of the famed firm of McKim, Mead & White. The proponents of the change to colonial said that it would be more appropriate and that the small beginning so far made would not destroy Mr. McKim's work as a whole. The opponents say that the White House was never typically colonial, that the French Empire style had a great vogue in this country at the time the White House was built, that the White House should not be made into a museum, that it is better to preserve the present furniture, which is historic, on its own account.

☐ The President let it be known that he did not think architects need worry over alteration of the White House. The only real French Empire room, the Blue Room, will not be altered. But

the Red Room and the Green Room, fitted mostly with nondescript furniture, will receive some colonial pieces.

☐ On July 3, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge drove to Cambridge, took part in a parade, witnessed a pageant, in honor of the tradition that it was at that spot, 150 years before, that George Washington took command of the American Army before Boston—at the beginning of the Revolution. The President then delivered a long speech reviewing the life of George Washington.

☐ On July 4, the President celebrated his 53rd birthday. Volumes of gifts edible and inedible, volumes of messages, telegraphic and postal, poured in. A card received said:

Greetings, Mr. President,

On this most glorious day.

There's a further birthday message

Which the drawn "shields" will display.

To President and nation

Are birthday honors due,

And we're wishing fame and glory

And success to both of you.

In the name of Massachusetts

Salutations I extend

To our most distinguished citizen,

Our President and friend.

ALVAN T. FULLER,

(Governor of Massachusetts)

☐ One birthday gift—a pound of chocolates and a personal note—was brought by James G. Walker Jr., just 40 years the President's junior. The marines on guard took the present to the President but refused admittance to the boy. Later, a White House automobile was sent and brought him back to White Court, where he received a piece of birthday cake and a harmonica. The President celebrated his birthday by paying his first visit to the Executive Offices at Lynn. In the evening, a birthday dinner was held aboard the *Mayflower* at Marblehead Cove with only Frank W. Stearns and the President's staff as guests.

☐ Colonel Coolidge, father of the President, just a week after his operation for an abscess of the prostate gland, was able to leave his bed, walk out of doors and spend an hour and

CONTENTS

	Page
National Affairs	1-7
Foreign News	8-12
Books	13-14
Theatre	14
Cinema	14
Art	15
Medicine	15-16
Religion	16-18
Science	18-20
Education	20-22
Sport	22-24
Aeronautics	25
The Press	25
Business & Finance	26-29
Miscellany	29
Milestones	31
Point with Pride	32
View with Alarm	32

Published weekly by TIME, Incorporated, at 236 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y. Subscriptions, \$5 per year. Entered as second-class matter February 28, 1913, at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

National Affairs—[Continued]

a half sitting on his front porch at Plymouth, Vt. John Coolidge, the President's son, remained with his grandfather, President Coolidge having returned to Swampscott two days after his father's operation.

Governor Ed. Jackson of Indiana and his lady called at White Court on their way home from the Governors' conference in Maine (see Page 5).

Mrs. Coolidge, defying the icy waters of the Massachusetts coast, went swimming with Mrs. Adolphus Andrews, wife of the President's Naval aide. She wore a two-piece black bathing suit with green stripes. Marines repelled news photographers.

THE CABINET

Treasury Surplus

Secretary Mellon sat in his office. An underling in an outer office handed newspaper correspondents four mimeographed sheets of paper. At the head of the first sheet were the words "Secretary Mellon made the following announcement . . ." It was a brief accounting of the results of the Treasury Department's activities during the last fiscal year (July 1, 1924-June 30, 1925).

The most important part of it was a simple example in subtraction:

U. S. receipts 1924-25, . . . \$3,780,148,684.42
U. S. expenditures 1924-25, . . . 3,529,643,446.09

Surplus 1924-25, . . . \$259,505,238.33

The Surplus. The estimated surplus last October was \$67,000,000—\$183,000,000 below the actual surplus this June. Last year, the Treasury was criticized because the surplus proved considerably larger than the estimates (TIME, July 14). "Incompetence or willful concealment of the truth!" cried critics. This year, to forestall such a cry, Mr. Mellon, in his mimeographed sheets, told how the surplus had arisen: Customs receipts (\$548,000,000), were within 1% of the estimates. Other internal revenue (\$829,000,000), was practically the same as the estimate. Income tax receipts (\$1,760,000,000) were 6% (\$100,000,000) greater than the estimate. Miscellaneous receipts (\$643,000,000) included a number of items not foreseen or predictable—\$34,000,000 from railroads, \$15,000,000 from "Army costs" receipts, \$6,400,000 from the sale of surplus Navy stores, etc. In addition, the expenditures fell about \$4,500,000 below expectations. These items made the difference.

Reduction of the Debt. The public debt at the close of the year was \$20,516,193,887, showing a reduction of nearly \$735,000,000. This reduction of the debt was brought about in three

ways: 1) By using the sum set aside by Congress (\$466,000,000) for debt retirement; 2) by using the entire surplus of \$250,000,000;* 3) by taking \$18,000,000 out of the Government's cash ("General Fund balance").

During the year, \$2,307,041,400 of U. S. bonds, notes and Treasury certificates fell due. Because of debt re-



Keystone

MR. FULLER

"Salutations I extend"

(See Page 1)

tirements, only \$1,882,167,000 had to be sold to pay off those falling due; and, in issuing the new securities, the Government lowered the average rate of interest from 4.44% to 3.55%—which of itself will produce an annual saving of nearly \$17,000,000.

Foreign Debtors

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has, apparently, as Chairman of the World War Debt Commission, taken over the onus of the Commission's work. For the moment it is not so great as it will be later. Last week's developments:

Italy. The Italian debt mission (TIME, July 6) called at the Treasury Department for its second conference on the funding of Italy's \$2,000,000,000 debt. When the meeting was over, it was announced that there would be no more conferences until late in August. The reason? Appar-

ently Mr. Mellon made it plain that any settlement must be made on the basis of Great Britain's settlement and any modifications must be based on proven incapacity of Italy to pay. Mario Alberti, Italian expert, replied that Italy was the only nation in Europe which was now spending less for military purposes than before the War; that higher taxation would drive capital out of Italy; that, allowing Italy a standard of living only half that of the U. S., taxation is now six times as oppressive there as here—and that consequently Italy must be treated more leniently than England. Mr. Mellon evidently demanded detailed proof of these assertions. And Mr. Alberti is going to Italy to gather his data—and return with them in August.

France. Ambassador Daeschner intimated to Secretary Mellon that France would send a debt mission in September to settle the question of funding France's debt of \$4,000,000,000. It was suggested that Finance Minister Caillaux might head the mission, but Paris doubted whether he could manage to leave the struggling French Parliament at that time.

Russia. In the \$12,000,000,000 of War debts owed the U. S. by foreign nations, there is an item of \$251,379,035.49 carried on the Treasury's books as owing from Russia. It is the one item on which it is improbable that much if anything will ever be paid. The debt was incurred for war purposes by the Tsarist and Kerensky régimes. When the Kerensky régime went under in November, 1917, most of the Russian money in this country was deposited with the National City Bank of New York. Certain amounts were added to this deposit; and, finally, with the U. S. Treasury's acquiescence, about \$76,000,000 worth of Russian debts to individuals and corporations in this country were paid off. The balance, \$70,426, was paid to the U. S. Government as "interest." It hardly seemed likely that any more would ever be paid. But, last week, one Serge Ughet won a damage case from the Lehigh Valley R. R. with a verdict of \$853,000. Serge Ughet is carried on the State Department's official diplomatic list as "financial attaché" of Russia. Mr. Ughet has nothing to do with the Soviet Government. He represents no existing government. He represents a state that once was. He was left behind by the last Russian Ambassador, M. Bakhmeteff, to settle such of the late Russian Government's debts as could be settled. His verdict of \$853,000 from the Lehigh Railroad was, for losses of War supplies belonging to the late Russian State. The proceeds

* A typographical error was responsible for a reference to this as the "prostrate gland" (TIME, July 6).

*Mr. Mellon's mimeographed sheets called special attention to this fact. "The surplus for the fiscal year 1925, therefore, has already been used in reduction of the debt and is not available for tax reduction. Since tax reduction means a loss of revenue annually, it is only the annual surplus to be expected in future years which is the margin available for tax reduction and should be so used."

National Affairs—[Continued]

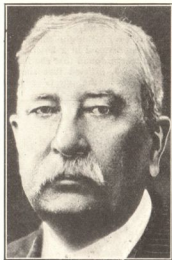
are supposed to go to the U. S. Treasury as "interest."

Yoakum. Benjamin F. Yoakum of Manhattan is a railroad man. His father was a doctor and a minister in Texas. The son began his career as a "colonization agent" of a Texas railroad. He rose, became a railroad president (St. Louis & San Francisco). He gave "much thought" to the cost of living, etc. In February, 1922, he came forward with a plan for funding foreign War debts to the U. S. He proposed that the debtor nations issue to the U. S. 4½% 50-year bonds with a sinking fund of 2% yearly. With these as collateral, the U. S. should issue its own bonds of like nature to replace part of its debt. In that way, he calculated the U. S. would be able, relieved of so much of its debt, to reduce taxation.

Of course, such funding of the debts as has been done or as is in prospect is on much more lenient terms* than Mr. Yoakum proposed. Recently, he went to Mr. Coolidge with another proposal for funding outstanding debts. Mr. Coolidge referred him to Senator Smoot who is a member of the Debt Funding Commission. Mr. Yoakum saw Mr. Smoot last week and this time his terms were very lenient: 79 years instead of his former 50 for payment. He would likewise have the first year's interest payment be paid on the 79th year, the second year's on the 78th, and so on all through the period. This would reduce the first payment on a \$4,000,000,000 debt such as France's from about \$150,000,000 to about \$40,000,000—equivalent to a heavy reduction in interest. He further recommends that these terms should be made also to those nations, including England, who have already refunded their debts on a less lenient basis.

Said Mr. Yoakum after his interview:

"I found that Senator Smoot was fully impressed with the great and far-reaching importance of promptly reaching a settlement. . . . On the other hand, he cannot overlook the fact that any adjustment arrived at between the representatives of the foreign nations and the Debt Commission of this country will have to go to Congress for final ratification. Unquestionably, many members of Congress will not view the problem in the broad light that it is entitled to, and will fight for the best settlement based upon a money consideration only. The fact which forms the fundamental basis of the world's future



© Keystone

B. F. YOAKUM

Fond of funding plans

is that this country today stands as the only nation of the world resting solidly upon democracy, and that we cannot afford to hold out or even contend for the last cent that can be taken from our debtor nations at the imminent risk of creating a feeling that we forced an unfair settlement rather than one of liberality."

THE CONGRESS

Self-Removal

"I will not be a candidate for reelection to the United States Senate. When my present term expires, I shall retire from politics.

"I want my friends and constituents to know how thankful I am for the opportunity they have given me to serve my state for 30 years and that my heart is full of gratitude for all the honors they have conferred upon me."

With these words written to the publisher of *The Birmingham News*, Oscar W. Underwood announced the end of his service in the Congress of the U. S.

On Mar. 4, 1927, will end a cycle of 32 years. It began in 1895, when young Congressman Underwood went to Washington. In 1910, when the Democrats, following the fight over the Payne-Aldrich tariff, emerged triumphant in the congressional elections, Mr. Underwood, a seasoned legislator of 15 years' experience, emerged as the majority leader. There followed the Underwood tariff. There followed a bitter fight between Underwood and Bryan in which Underwood came out the

victor. There followed a Democratic convention in 1912, when Woodrow Wilson was nominated for President and Oscar W. Underwood, had he not refused it, might have had the Vice Presidential offering.

A war broke out in Europe, and Underwood, having rounded out a score of years in the House, went over to the Senate. And shortly he found himself again majority leader for the Democrats. Then came the Democratic debacle of 1920, but it was not an Underwood debacle. He followed it by becoming one of the four* U. S. members of the Limitations of Armaments Conference. In 1922, he abandoned his place as Democratic leader. He also refused a place on the Supreme Court bench as successor to Justice Day.

In 1927, the cycle will be at the end—20 years in the House and 12 in the Senate—the longest service in Congress of any present Democratic member. Then Oscar W. Underwood, a man of 65, expects to retire to the recently purchased estate in Virginia.

Hardly had Mr. Underwood's announcement issued from the press when names of half a dozen of those wishing to succeed to his seat in the Senate were mentioned, but as yet there seems no candidate to succeed Oscar W. Underwood—Underwood the conservative, Underwood who opposed Prohibition, Underwood who had little liking for the Democratic advances to the insurgent Republicans in the last Congress. Perhaps Alabama may elect a Senator as eloquently verbose as Heflin, or a freer eater like Harrison, or a damnation-downright man like Robinson, but it is not likely that they will discover another well-poised, equably disposed, able man such as Mr. Underwood. Indeed, had he chosen to run again, he would undoubtedly have had a hard fight and probably been beaten. But Mr. Underwood chooses to retire, and so doing will deprive public life of the only Democrat, not excepting Bryan, who has stood in the front rank of politics for the last ten years.

OIL

A Narrative

A fiery old man of 69 sat in the library of his home in Los Angeles, with a newspaperman before him, a lawyer by his side and a stenographer at hand. The newspaperman had

*The others were Charles E. Hughes, Elihu Root, the late Henry Cabot Lodge.

Among those who, it was reported, will seek the seat Mr. Underwood will leave were Representative William B. Bankhead and John H. Bankhead. They are sons of the late Senator John H. Bankhead, father and uncle respectively of Actress Tallulah Bankhead.

*The terms of the standard debt agreements so far made (with Great Britain, Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Finland): payment over 62 years; interest first at 3%, later at 3½%.

National Affairs—[Continued]

come at his request and the stenographer at the newspaperman's request, and the lawyer was apparently there to protest against the proceeding and give advice on its progress. In brief, Edward L. Doheny was about to tell his story of the notorious Naval Reserve oil leases.

There was only one point on which he refused to talk—his alleged loan of \$100,000 to onetime (1921-23) Secretary of the Interior Fall. His lawyers insisted that he not touch on that since he will soon be placed on trial for conspiracy to defraud the Government; and that his story of that loan, as told to the Senate Investigating Committee, will not be admissible as evidence, although another statement of the same facts to a third party would be.

The story as Mr. Doheny told it occupied more than seven hours and 11 newspaper columns and was not finished all in one day. In its main features, there was little difference between Mr. Doheny's account and the popular accounts which have been about, except as to responsibility for the contracts and leases which his company made for exploiting Elk Hills Reserve, for erecting fuel storage tanks at Hawaii. In these, according to Mr. Doheny, Secretary Fall had almost no part, and he himself not so great a part as has been presumed.

WOMEN

Huck's Experiments

The desire to experiment is perhaps more generally found among men than among women. But an exception in Congress may be an exception.

Take the case of Mrs. Winifred Mason Huck. Some two months ago, she visited with her friends Governor and Mrs. Victor A. Donahey of Ohio. The Governor, noted for his interest in prison reform, wished to find out about prison conditions for women. A friend charged Mrs. Huck with stealing his overcoat. She pleaded guilty, was sentenced to six months in jail. She spent three days in the Cleveland jail amid bummers, dope users and bad food (according to her account); then was sent with a Negro bootlegger to the prison at Marysville. There she lived with female murderers and thieves, found them kindly and conditions, on the whole, satisfactory. At the end of a month, the Governor pardoned her. She had dinner at the Executive Mansion and set out again—with \$5 in her pocket.

She got a job as a maid at Columbus—telling her employers that she had a prison record. With \$15 saved,

she went on to Wheeling, W. Va., got a job in a factory at \$9 a week and lived on her wages. From there she went to Pittsburgh, where she was a chambermaid in a hotel. The house detective found that she had a prison record, insisted that she be not allowed in the guests' rooms.



MRS. WINIFRED MASON HUCK

Now she has changed her viewpoint

She was offered a job in the kitchen. "They were pleasant about it," she said. From Pittsburgh she went to Manhattan, arrived with only 43c. The Salvation Army gave her food and a night's lodging for 30c, and the United Charities found her a job in the Contagious Hospital. "New York treated me better than any other city," she declared.

Then she returned to her home and children in Chicago, and told her story, last week, to reporters.

Her conclusions: "Every prisoner feared the law, and hated it for the punishment it imposed. There is a dread that the fear of prison causes which I am now convinced is beneficial. I formerly thought prisons out of date, but now have changed my viewpoint. They serve a very useful purpose. Only there is not sufficient attention paid to fitting girls to lead a straight life when once they leave confinement. . . .

"A girl can get along in the world even after she has served a term in prison."

Rogers' Election

Last week, the Fifth Congressional District of Massachusetts held a by-election for U. S. Congressman. There were two candidates.

One was Eugene Noble Foss. He was

Congressman in 1910. He served as Governor of Massachusetts for three one-year terms (1911-13 inclusive). He has been by turns Republican, Democrat and Prohibitionist. In the present election, he was a Democrat—a self-styled "Coolidge-Democrat."

The other candidate was Republican Edith Nourse Rogers, widow of John Jacob Rogers, Representative, who died last March after an operation. She served with the Red Cross in France during the War. Since then, she has been personal representative of the President to visit the hospitals of the wounded.

The vote was 23,000-odd for Mrs. Rogers, and 9,000-odd for Mr. Foss.

Thus New England sends a woman to Congress for the first time. She is the seventh woman to sit in the House of Representatives. Others: Miss Jeanette Rankin (Montana); Miss Alice Robertson (Oklahoma); Mrs. Winifred Mason Huck (Illinois); Mrs. Mae E. Nolan (California); Mrs. Julius Kahn* (California); Mrs. Mary T. Norton* (New Jersey). She follows the new "widow" precedent in politics (Mrs. Nolan and Mrs. Kahn and Governor Ross of Wyoming succeeded their husbands—Mrs. Huck, her father).

Said Mrs. Rogers: "I intend to continue my husband's work. I know I am equal to the detail of the office, for in fact I have been continuing the work ever since my husband died and have managed to keep two secretaries busy. I may not take a very active part in debate, but when the time comes I will be able to stand up and cast my vote when my name is called. I certainly will not be a 'pathetic figure' in Congress."

COAL

Wages and Strikes

At Scranton, Pa., the tri-district convention of the United Mine Workers assembled. The three districts are Nos. 1, 7, 9, which constitute the anthracite mining region. The significance of the convention is that, on Aug. 31, the two-year wage contract between the United Mine Workers and the anthracite operators expires. If it is not renewed, there will be a "suspension of operations."

The Miners' Case. John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, made the chief speech. He declared that:

1) Of the 158,000 anthracite miners, 500 are killed annually and 22,000 to 25,000 are injured. "It means that, within six and one half or seven years, every man in the industry will be killed or maimed."

2) The officers of the United Mine

*Member of the 69th Congress, which will assemble in December.

National Affairs—[Continued]

Workers have no desire for a suspension of work.

3) The operators are preparing a publicity campaign of \$500,000 to convince the country the mine workers are overpaid. "They do not yet know what the demands are going to be, but they are against them anyhow. They are employing the great Ivy Lee and other subsidiary concerns. . . .

"It is a sad commentary that they have so much money for advertising and so little for the men who produce the product. . . . The spread between mine cost and delivery cost is so great that it has never yet been properly explained to the American public, and it ill behooves the anthracite operators to tell the American people that wages must come down so the public can get a cheaper commodity."

4) In the bituminous coal producing territory, desperate attempts are being made by large financial interests "to repudiate the wage contract in the soft coal fields. Certain railroads, notably the Pennsylvania, have preferred to buy coal from distant non-Union fields rather than buy from Union mines in their own territory. Several soft coal producing companies have repudiated the wage agreement, including 1) the Consolidated Company in which John Davison Rockefeller Jr., "an estimable man with fine traits, religious and God-fearing," is a large stockholder, 2) the Pittsburgh Coal Co., "one of whose most influential stockholders is Andrew W. Mellon . . . perhaps the ablest Secretary [of the Treasury] since Alexander Hamilton, a man with admirable traits"; 3) the Bethlehem Mines Corporation, owned by the Bethlehem Steel Co., "of which Charles M. Schwab, a great American, is a dominant factor."

"I have given names and cited instances. If this condition continues, it may be necessary to authorize a nation-wide shutdown of all bituminous mines in the United States while the Government, the coal operators and the representatives of the mine workers discuss whether the Jacksonville agreement is going to be carried out."

5) "I hear reports that the operators have 10,000,000 tons of coal on hand. Oh, how the public is gulled! The public is led to believe that if a strike or a suspension occurs on Sept. 1, 10,000,000 tons of anthracite will be available for consumption. The fact is that less than 10% of this amount is suitable for furnaces and stoves, and that 9,000,000 tons represent steam sizes and slack, which compete with the bituminous product. . . .

The Miners' Demands. Following this, the convention formulated the



© Keystone
MRS. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS
She is a winning widow
(See Page 4)

demand that it will make on the anthracite operators who were to meet July 9. The chief items were:

- 1) A two-year wage contract.
- 2) A 10% increase in pay for contract miners (i.e., men mining coal at so much per ton), and \$1.00 a day increase in pay for all men paid by the day.
- 3) The check-off (this is a proposal whereby, in paying men, the operators should deduct Union dues, collecting them for the Union. The operators already "check-off" from miners' pay, expenses incurred by the miners at company stores, etc.).

The Operators. The operators are expected to refuse the Union demands, asking probably 1) a one-year contract; 2) a reduction of 17 or 20% in wages; 3) rejection of the check-off of Union dues.

The Situation. The situation in the anthracite and bituminous coal industries is quite different. The United Mine Workers have virtual control of the anthracite producing area, but control only a part of the bituminous producing fields. It has never been able to force the check-off of Union dues upon anthracite operators. The check-off is a regular feature of the wage contract in the Unionized bituminous fields. In the anthracite fields, the production of coal has been conservative as compared to bituminous production, and there are fewer operators (the Federal Trade Commission, last week, published a report recommending measures to increase competition in the production of anthracite, contending that

70% of the production is in the hands of eight operators). In the bituminous fields, there is no monopoly tendency; there are many mines and cut-throat competition. The possible soft-coal production is 25% or more greater than the demand.

In his recent book*, John L. Lewis gave a very clear-headed, illuminating and, on the whole, fair-minded discussion of this situation, especially in the bituminous fields. He contended that War prices and strikes with temporary high prices had brought about over-expansion of the soft-coal industry. As a result, there are many high-cost mines; and, in competition with one another, they lower wages (if they can) in an attempt to keep running. As a result, there are strikes, shortages, temporary inflation of coal prices and more over-expansion. He contended that the only way to stabilize the industry was by maintaining Union wage levels and forcing inefficient mines out of business. At present, the soft-coal industry has a wage agreement that does not expire until the spring of 1927 (the Jacksonville Agreement, made last year). Because of competition from non-Union fields with lower wages, most of the Unionized soft-coal mines have had to shut down.

If the Union soft-coal operators should repudiate their agreement, there would be a strike. If this came in combination with a strike in the anthracite regions, there would be a coal scarcity, prices would soar and, for a time, all mines could open up and sell at a profit.

As far as the wages go, the anthracite operators point out that miners' wages are 292% as compared to 1914, while railroad wages are only 241% and building trades wages 211%.

POLITICAL NOTES

Governors' Conference

From South Carolina and Indiana, from Minnesota and Oklahoma, from Wyoming and Maryland, from Iowa and Vermont, from Florida and Nebraska, from nine other states, 19 Governors assembled. In addition, there were the Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island and a personal representative of Governor Richardson of California.

The rendezvous was Poland Springs, Me., the gathering the 17th annual meeting of the conference of Governors. There was, for the first time in 17 meetings, a woman member—Governess Nellie T. Ross of

*"THE MINERS' FIGHT FOR AMERICAN STANDARDS" John L. Lewis—Bent Publishing Co. (\$2.00).
† Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Virginia.

National Affairs—[Continued]

Wyoming. There was also the son of Mrs. Ross, a lad of 10, of whom Governor Brewster of Maine remarked to the conclave assembled at breakfast: "I was anxious to see that he presented the best possible appearance here. I wanted his clothes brushed and his hands and face clean. When I told him that he should look his best he remarked: 'My mother won't know me if I'm clean.'"

First there was jollification as there must be when Governors get together. Then there were two days of conference, of written speeches. The foremost events of the conference were three speeches.

1) First, Brigadier General Lord, Director of the Budget, compressor of appropriations, trimmer of estimates, saver of cents and of cent-millions, propounded the now old story of the Federal Budget and the economics which it has wrought. He pointed out that, in 1921 (the last pre-budget year), the U. S. Government spent over \$5,000,000,000 and that today it is spending about \$3,000,000,000 a year—an annual saving of more than \$2,000,000,000.

"Yet our critics say no real savings have been effected through the budget system. As long as expenditures are brought down and held down, as long as taxes fall and the national debt melts away, we don't care and the people don't care what they say."

He pointed out that the Federal Government had reduced its indebtedness but that the states and other political subdivisions had greatly increased theirs—that, in 1921, of all public expenditures, the Federal Government's were 60% as compared to the states', cities', etc. 40%, and that today the Federal Government's expenditures are 33% to the states' and cities' 67%. "We are not making these comparisons in any vainglorious spirit. Like the rooster who found the big egg, our only intent is to be helpful. This rooster in his wanderings discovered an ostrich egg. He had visions of glorious omelets, generous fries and unlimited scrambles. With infinite labor he rolled his find back to his home pen. Calling his faithful flock together and pointing to the big egg, he said: 'This is not intended as any reflection upon you. It is merely to show you what can be done.'"

2) The next speaker was what might be called a self-made politician. He was born in the wharf district beneath the island end of Brooklyn Bridge. His truck-driver father died when he was 12. His only education was a brief period in a parochial school. His youth was spent as a clerk in a fishmarket. Then he began

to hold electoral office and has held it ever since except for two years. He just grinned, and was human and able. Three times he was elected Governor of his state by impressive majorities. Only lately he fought to a standstill for the Presidential nom-



© Keystone

MARYLAND'S RITCHIE

His tenets, too, were challenged

ination of his party a man who had been long and conspicuously in public life. He was, in short, Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York.

Governor Smith had never attended a conference of Governors before. This one he attended only perfunctorily—just long enough to make a speech and little more. Just long enough to make an utterance which many believed was the opening of a campaign to be elected Senator next year and President two years later. At any rate what he set about to do was to attack the attitude of the speaker who preceded him:

"From the President down, Federal officials, members of Congress and others are making much of Federal tax reductions, voicing extravagant claims of economy on the part of the Federal administration.

"The favorite angle of approach of the proponents of this false and deceiving propaganda is to point out Federal reductions from the high peak of War taxes and expenditures and the increase in state and local taxes since 1918. Comparisons, to be fair and honest, must cover the entire cycle from 1914 to 1924."

He then proceeded to make comparisons between the Federal Gov-

ernment and his own state for the years 1914 and 1924:

TAXES			
	1914	1924	% Increase
U. S.	672	3,139	398
N. Y. State ..	44	127	190

APPROPRIATIONS			
	1914	1924-5	% Increase
Federal ...	\$1,098	3,748	251
N. Y. State ..	58	158	174

Mr. Smith then pointed out that, not including the interest on the War debt, the cost of the Veterans' Bureau, the Shipping Board, the Alien Property Custodian, the Government control of railroads and other War-born expenditures, the items of the Federal Government's expense had increased 88% since 1914.

"Subtracting from the President's claimed reduction of \$2,081,000,000 known items, all incident to the War, of \$1,882,590,000, we have a maximum of \$198,410,000 representing other War expense not readily identifiable, further decreases in these items during the current year and reductions in War items of old departments of government not disclosed by financial reports.

"If such retrenchment is without parallel—as the President claims—it is because no war ever cost so much and made possible such decreases in changing from a war-time to a peace basis."

He gave the increases for several departments:

	1914	1921	1925
Executive	\$204,000	\$222,000	\$128,000
Commerce	10,225,000	2,312,000	21,125,000
Justice	11,886,000	10,174,000	21,257,000
Labor	2,371,000	8,999,000	24,148,000
State	4,922,000	11,998,000	15,216,000

"These specific illustrations are made to point out that, in claiming credit for tax reductions and in expenditures and the cost of government, Federal officials are taking advantage of the fact that the country is no longer in war period. To claim credit for that is just like claiming credit for good weather."

3) Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, also a Democrat, attacked the system of giving Federal aid to the states in road building, etc., on a 50-50 basis (the U. S. giving a certain amount to spend in certain ways for certain purposes, provided the state will contribute an equal amount). He condemned it because it was a way for the Federal Government to gain control over state activities in a manner never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. He attacked it also because it was unfair in its operation: in that Nevada, at one extreme, paying \$409,000 in taxes to the U. S., receives \$886,000 in Federal aid (216.7%); in that New York, at the opposite extreme, paying \$474,563,000, receives \$4,020,000 in aid (.85%); in that four states (Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota) receive more in aid than they

National Affairs—[Continued]

pay in taxes; in that 18 other states (paying 81% of the Federal taxes) get in aid less than one tenth of what they pay in taxes.

Governor Ritchie's words did not go unattacked. Governor Ross of Wyoming, Governor Trinkle of Virginia, Governor Whitfield of Mississippi protested, saying highways were the concern of the nation as a whole, that the East got much of its taxable wealth from the West.

After a few more speeches, in great concord and amity, the party set out to consume the rest of the week in a tour of Maine by automobile—with a brief excursion into New Brunswick, Canada.

Touring back through Maine, the party broke up at Camden. On the last stage of the journey from Bar Harbor to Camden, Governors Trapp (Oklahoma), Robinson (Delaware) and Trinkle (Virginia) traveled aboard the Navy dirigible *Shenandoah*. Others of the party went by water, as the guests of Edward W. Bok aboard the yacht *Cyrus H. K. Curtis*.

By Mistake

At Pikeville, Ky., John W. Langley, Kentucky Congressman, convicted of conspiracy to violate the prohibition law, and out on bail, was tried on another charge—drunkenness. Arrested on the charge of a woman several weeks ago (TIME, June 22), he spent several hours in jail for using profanity in court when he denied the charge. Last week, at the trial for drunkenness, he testified that he had stopped, exhausted, at a friend's apartment to take medicine for dizziness; had taken a cold bath, but no intoxicant, and, coming from the bathroom, had gone to the door of a woman's room by mistake. He was acquitted.

ARMY & NAVY

The Arrow

The enemy was supposed to be slinking behind some innocent looking isle, hidden behind a veil of mist, when the fleet poured out of Pearl Harbor in a sortie. But there wasn't any enemy, and there wasn't any mist to hide him—it was a perfect day. The fleet was only partly in Pearl Harbor because the harbor needs dredging before the heavy battleships can enter.

Nevertheless, the submarines went out to reconnoitre while the mine sweepers swept the channel and the destroyers sped through, followed by the cruisers. The battleships up-anchored and the whole fleet assembled in the open sea. Airplanes from shore performed a few stunts overhead and the fleet was away.

In information, it was like an arrow,

nearly ten miles long, led by cruisers and destroyers at the tip, followed by supply vessels and the battleships. Away there sailed 43 fighting ships, displacing 444,691 tons* of brine, 14 auxiliaries and 25,000 officers and men on a voyage of 15,000 or 20,000 miles.

The arrow sped away—but not very fast. These are economical times. Congress does not like to appropriate for the Navy—so cruising is done at an economical speed, 11 knots.

For 23 days, the fleet will be on its own, relying on itself entirely for fuel, for food. At Pago Pago, the ships will refuel from their own tankers—an operation that, it is hoped, will take no more than twelve hours—and again the fleet will bear away, to the southeast. The cruiser squadron headed by the *Seattle* with three Admirals aboard—Coontz, Cole and Leigh—will go to Melbourne, Australia. The battle fleet, headed by the *California* under Admiral S. S. Robison, will go to Sydney, New Zealand. Later, a light cruiser squadron will go on from Melbourne to Hobart, Tasmania.

In Australia, Premier Bruce announced, last week, the Parliament will adjourn during the fleet's visit (July 23-Aug. 6). On the homeward voyage, detachments of the fleet will scour the Pacific. Tahiti, Tai-o-Hae, Nukuhiva, the Marquesas and Galapagos, as well as practically every Pacific possession of the U. S. except Guam, will be visited.

On Aug. 30, the fleet will assemble at Pago Pago once more. On Sept. 10, most of it will be back at Honolulu, and a few weeks later the ships that plowed the waters on the other side of the earth will be back at their stations.

Millions Mustered

About 15,000,000 men, according to estimate, and probably almost as many words were called forth by the occasion of holding (on July 4) the second annual Defense Day.

Last year, Defense Day was held on Sept. 12, and it was estimated that nearly 17,000,000 men took part (TIME, Sept. 22).

This year the date was set forward at the last minute, by President Coolidge's request, to July 4 (TIME, June 15). War Department officials attributed the smaller showing this year to the short notice given, to the fact that the day was a holiday.

The dual celebration called forth, however, an almost unparalleled number of speeches. Major General John L. Hines (Chief of Staff), Acting Secretary of War Davis, General Pershing.

*Compared to the 225,778 tons displacement of the fighting ships that President Roosevelt sent on their famous round-the-world cruise in 1908.

Vice President Dawes talked by radio.

General Hines told the story and described the nature of our defense organization:

"For example, few Americans know that it required more than 395,000 Americans to defeat 20,000 British soldiers in the Revolution and that our National Capitol was burned in the War of 1812, although more than 527,000 Americans were engaged in that conflict and the British at no time had more than 17,000 soldiers in this country.

"These figures cannot be explained away on the ground that Americans were not brave, for we are a courageous people. The reason is to be found in the fact that in both wars, as in all our wars, America has never been prepared."

The National Defense Act, he pointed out, organized our defense on a tripartite basis: 1) the regular Army, 2) the National Guard, 3) the organized reserves. To carry out this plan, the War Department organized the country into nine corps areas of equal population. From each of the areas, in case of war, is supposed to come one regular Army division, two National Guard divisions and three reserve divisions. The regular divisions would rush to the front, followed by the National Guard; these two would have to hold until the reserves should be ready.

In order to carry out this plan, however, much "flesh" would have to be put on the skeleton organization that now exists. The regular Army would have to be quadrupled in size; the National Guard would have to be tripled. The reserves at present consist only of reserve officers and a few non-commissioned officers—the ranks would have to be completely recruited.

The system plans to have a skeleton organization in each community so that, in case of emergency, men can be raised and trained there, instead of being carried far and expensively to great military cantonnements. The object of Defense Day is to familiarize civilians with the skeleton defense organization so that, in time of need, they can cooperate with it.

Acting Secretary Davis remarked in this connection:

"I wish to impress upon you that the system of national defense which Congress has established is wholly unfitted for aggression. It would be several months—nine at least—before we could make our Army into a combat army at full strength."

The "Day" was promoted by 28 state Governors, who issued proclamations or public statements to their constituents; 12 others instructed their Adjutant Generals to make any necessary announcements. Only one Governor, John J. Blaine of Wisconsin, refused all co-operation.

FOREIGN NEWS

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Parliament's Week

House of Commons:

Ex-Premier Ramsay MacDonald introduced a motion calling for a vote of censure on the Government for not having done anything to alleviate the growing unemployment evil (see Page 9). Last year, when Mr. MacDonald was Premier, the shoe was on the other foot. Labor came into power, but was unable to do anything. This year, Mr. MacDonald is having his innings. He pointed out that unemployment was increasing and yet the Government did nothing. "What did the Government intend to do?"

Premier Stanley Baldwin rose from his seat on the Government bench, swept the House with his genial eyes, told it "not to get rattled." He explained that part of the increase in unemployment was due to a change in the law, and asked the House to remember that the pre-War average of emigration had fallen from 200,000 to 130,000. The situation was black, he admitted it, but against the black spots he asked the House to put "the general and, on the whole, progressive improvement in trade that is more related to personal consumption—clothes, boots, shoes and furniture distribution. The importance of that is it shows that up to now, during these difficult times through which we are passing, the purchasing power of the community as a whole had not been seriously impaired." (Loud derisive laughter from the Labor benches.)

What was he going to do about it? Well, he could subsidize industry instead of subsidizing the jobless, which would have the effect of increasing employment. He then catalogued all the forms which subsidies might take: "Either by bounties on production or on export or subsidies of specific contracts or orders mainly for export or subsidies for specially distressed districts, aid in the rates to take the burden off those who manufacture in the district, or a subsidy to bring down freight rates on railways."

He spoke nebulously of scientific research as a possible means of easing the situation and said: "There is no doubt that victory in the long run will go to the nation which can harness most efficiently Science to its industry."

He suggested that the film industry might profitably be protected and subsidized and concluded his speech with a moving appeal for industrial peace. The motion was lost by a majority of 230.

Sir William Joynton-Hicks, Home Secretary, answering a question, notice of which was previously given by Miss

Ellen Wilkinson (TIME, July 6), said that two detectives did attend a dinner given in the Boulogne Restaurant, as charged by Miss Wilkinson, but did not attend the dinner at which the honorable lady was present and did not attend disguised as waiters. Concluded he:

"Had I known the honorable lady and her friends were dining there these police officers would not have been sent, and I will undertake they won't be sent again."

"Thank you very much," responded the Labor lady M.P.

House of Lords:

Their lordships were informed by Earl Stanhope, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, that the Singapore naval base would not be "a great base for concentration," but "comparatively a minor establishment." Lord Balfour (ex-Premier A. J. Balfour), one of the two elder British statesmen (the other is ex-Premier Lord Roseberry), rose to scoff politely at Labor and Liberal opposition to the base. Said he:

"I am perfectly unable to understand the point of view that we are thereby giving natural cause of suspicion to friendly nations in the Pacific. We ought to assume that other nations who have fleets in the Pacific exercise a little common sense on the problem, and I believe their Governments do, as do the majority of their populations."

"Incidentally, the remark also has been made during the debate that no fortifications are being built at strategic points along the 3,000 miles of the Canadian-American frontier, and this is used as an argument against the Singapore base."

"In America, in Canada and in England nobody believes there is going to be war or counts war of that kind within the bounds of practical possibility. I am very much inclined to think we are at the beginning of a great era of peace."

"The idea, however, that this country can allow its hopes of peace to make it incapable of defending its possessions in the event of those hopes being disappointed is not the way to produce peace, but is the way to lay us open to war which otherwise might never have taken place."

Reminder

At the request of the Treasury, Foreign Secretary Austen Chamberlain despatched notes to all debtor countries* urging that the time was ripe for settlement of their obligations. The notes

* Britain's debtors are: Russia, France, Italy, Yugo-Slavia, Poland, Rumania, Portugal, Greece, Belgium. The total amount is about \$10,000,000,000, but Britain is seeking only to collect \$300,000,000 as a final settlement.

stated that settlements need be only provisional, but stressed the principle that the debts must be paid equally and at the same time as those paid to "other powers"—"other powers" meaning the U. S. with whom Italy is discussing a settlement and France is preparing to discuss one.

Notes

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe of Scapa, until recently Governor General of New Zealand, was created an earl and chose as his second title Viscount Brocas of Southampton. Earl Jellicoe is the last of the supreme War leaders to receive an earldom.*

The War Office announced the appointment of General Sir George Francis Milne to be Chief of the Imperial General Staff in succession to General the Earl of Cavan, retiring. The appointment is not effective until February. General Milne is Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Command (military district in England) and was toward the end of the War in command of the Salonika Army.

At the Eighty Club (of Asquithian Liberals), Lord Oxford (former Premier H. H. Asquith) and ex-Premier George swore eternal peace. The Mr. Asquith said the Mr. George was a seer and a gladiator, possessed of unflinching sympathy for the common people. Mr. George referred to the "characteristic warm and generous tribute" of his chief. Apparently there is now no rift in the Liberal lute. Differences had arisen concerning the Party's leadership when Mr. Asquith was elevated to the peerage. As Lord Oxford, he retains the Liberal leadership.

Said Lord Reading, Governor-General of India, at present on leave in England, to the Reading Chamber of Commerce: "On the day I was appointed Viceroy, I recalled the day when, after being two months moored at the quay in Calcutta awaiting a cargo of jute, I stood under the fo'c'sle head taking my small part in heaving away on the capstan bar."

"It never occurred to me, toiling barefooted on the deck and moving

* Admiral Beatty, Field Marshals French and Haig all were made earls.

† He took his name after the town.

Foreign News—[Continued]

among the hands of the fo'c'sle that the time might come when I would live in India as head of the administration, the representative of the King."

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary of War, announced that despatches of the first Baron Amherst,* relating to America before, during and after the War of Independence, are to be made available to the public.

Oxford's Chancellorship

Last week, Convocation met to elect a Chancellor. The Chancellorship, an honorary position of great dignity, became vacant on the death of Lord Curzon (TIME, Mar. 30). It was offered to Lord Milner, but he died before he could be installed (TIME, May 25). It was then decided to hold an election; and it appeared likely that the Earl of Oxford and Asquith—Premier H. H. Asquith, possibly the most distinguished of living Oxonians—would be chosen.

At the eleventh hour, another candidate appeared in the person of Lord Cave, the Lord High Chancellor of the Realm. Still, this did not appear to diminish Lord Oxford's chances of election. By comparison he dwarfed Lord Cave intellectually and from the point of view of achievement. But Oxford is traditionally the home of lost causes and the treasury of Conservative thought. It was, therefore, not surprising that Lord Cave, a Conservative, was preferred as Chancellor to Lord Oxford, a Liberal, by 987 votes to 441.

The duties of the Chancellor are carried out entirely, or almost so, by the Vice Chancellor; but the principal function left to the former is to see that the general interests of the University are looked after, especially regarding its relations with the Government. Political considerations are therefore bound to weigh in the election of candidates for the exalted post; although, in the case of Lord Oxford, political discrimination reflected no credit on the methods of the University.

Lord Cave is now 69 years of age, was a scholar of St. John's College. As plain George Cave he entered the world from secluded Oxford to qualify in the legal profession. He attained a success which, if not brilliant, was solid and remunerative. He entered politics late in his legal career, being elected as Conservative member for Kingston in 1906, the year of the great Liberal victory.

He made no mark in Parliament for ten years, but outside he had an excellent reputation as a capable lawyer. He

was appointed permanent counsel for Oxford University and Attorney General to the Prince of Wales. In Asquith's short-lived coalition Government, he became Solicitor General, and, the year following, Premier George made him Home Secretary, in which capacity he remained for two years and distin-



© International

LORD CAVE

... great in his plainness

guished himself in the House by his able speeches. The year 1919 saw him a Lord of Appeal and in the Bonar Law and Baldwin Governments he was Lord High Chancellor, a position to which he was again appointed in Mr. Baldwin's second and present Cabinet.

Lord Cave undoubtedly lacks the brilliance of his opponent, Lord Oxford, and he has not served his country so greatly, so well, nor so long; but, despite this, he has a polish which is proof against the vicissitudes of fortune by which genius is sometimes defeated. He is a solid man, physically and mentally, a capable man and a practical man. The English often fear brilliance and almost always are suspicious of it. In Lord Cave, Oxford has found a man who has fewer enemies than most public men, a man who can be trusted for the rest of his days to uphold the office of Chancellor without any sparkling oratory, but with the dignity of a plain man great in his plainness.

More Notes

Somebody said immigrants were badly treated on reaching Australia. Said Sir William Joynson-Hicks,

Home Secretary, to Lord Apsley: "Either you or I will have to go and see things for ourselves." As a day laborer at \$5 a week went in strict incognito Lord Apsley, heir apparent to old Lord Bathurst, whose wife was until recently owner of *The Morning Post*. Last week he came back, said that immigrants were not badly treated.

Oxford "bags"—trousers wide enough to hide effectively knocked knees, bowed legs and other nether malformations, and of colors gorgeous enough to shame a rainbow—were banned by the Provost of Eton, who stipulated that 20 inches round the ankle must be the maximum width.

No. 16 King Street, London, is the headquarters of Communists in Britain. When some "reds" arrived there one morning last week, they found it streaked with red, white and blue paint. Not being in love with the colors of the Union Jack, the Communists threatened, if they caught the "joker," to "paint him red all over."

A window to Joan of Arc in the Ethical Church of London contains a three-quarter length portrait of George B. Shaw and the late Anatole France. Questioned as to why he was in the picture, the author of the play *Saint Joan* replied with characteristic pretentious affectation: "You had better go and ask Anatole France."

At Wellington, capital of New Zealand, a controversy raged over the fluid content of the welcome to the visiting U. S. fleet. The Drys said it should be dry; the Wets were all for dispensing "the customary hospitality." The vexatious problem was disposed of by leaving it to the decision of the Admiral commanding the fleet.

Unemployment

The unemployment question and its cause, industrial and trade depression, engaged much of the attention of the British public last week.

In general terms, Capital sees the necessity of reducing wages and increasing hours in order to place industry in a position to compete with foreign enterprise which is everywhere underbidding it. So long as the costs of production are high, the capitalists declare, trade must stagnate and unemployment increase.

Labor faces the problem differently,

*The famed "Lord Jeffrey Amherst," British general, for whom Amherst College (Amherst, Mass.) was named.

Foreign News—[Continued]

but with equal logic. The volume of wages is higher than in 1913, but their value, owing to high prices, etc., is somewhat under the pre-War standard of 1913. Under such circumstances labor can see no justice in the proposals of the capitalists to reduce wages, but is apparently blind to two things:

1) That increase of hours and decrease in the scales of pay (which is not to be general for all or in all industries) actually will increase wages.

2) That in other countries labor works eight, nine and ten hours a day against the Briton's seven.

In particular these conditions relate to the coal industry and to the railways. The miners threatened the country with a general strike beginning Aug. 1, but probably this was no more than a threat for the purposes of maneuver. The railwaymen discussed a proposal for an "all round" reduction in wages and salaries of 5%, designed to affect laborers and officials.

The latest unemployment figures showed that 1,299,703 persons were in receipt of doles. This number was greater by 19,330 than the previous week and 295,918 more than a year ago. Normally there are 500,000 constantly out of work in Britain, and taking into consideration that 200,000 workers are now entitled a dole which they were not last year and therefore did not figure in the official list of unemployed persons, the actual increase over the pre-War situation is 700,000 and the real increase over last year's figures is less than 100,000.

Diddled

Her Majesty Queen Mary, keen tennis enthusiast, went to Wimbledon to watch the tennis tournament for the British Open Championship (see Page 23).

High above the sun blazed down its fiery heat, but the Queen, sitting under her toque in the shade, was unconscious of the torrid atmosphere until the earth shifted and the sun basked in her presence. At this point she got up.

"The Queen is leaving," was the instinctive thought of the spectators, as they scrambled respectfully to their feet. Tennis players, some of them from other nations, stopped their games to wish Her Majesty the customary farewell. Everybody felt disappointed that the Queen was leaving so early. But Queen Mary walked a few steps backwards into the shade and sat down again. She smiled and blushed at the inconvenience she had caused to the King's subjects who, with audible titterings, again sat down.

But the earth, obedient to the sun's commands, disloyally moved Her Majesty into the overpowering heat. The Queen stuck it for some time, but when tall Jack Hennessey of Indianapolis began his virile serving, she attempted to

scoot unnoticed to another chair in the shade. Promptly the U. S. team stopped play, the spectators half rose in uncertainty, the Queen sat down; and amid considerable laughter, at being diddled again, in which Her Majesty joined, the crowd resumed its seats, play again began.

The third time the Queen really did



HER MAJESTY

The insects do it, too

leave, but not until just before the last set.

The *New York Times* commented philosophically on the wisdom of the "things we do against reason," noted that the ants and bees do it.

"When the Queen Bee moves forward, the workers back away in a circle. Doubtless the Queen Bee blushes and the workers titter; but doubtless also both sides enjoy it and wax in virtue."

Dominion Day

Upon the 58th anniversary of the union of the Canadian Provinces into the Dominion of Canada, bands played, flags wagged, fireworks spluttered and banged. Dominion Day (July 1), the Canadian Independence Day, also found its echo in London, whence the Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner, addressed his people thus:

"We have some problems to solve just as we have always had, but with one's eyes on Europe one cannot help feeling that they are infinitesimal compared with those of other nations and that there is no country in the world that has greater reason for thankfulness than Canada. Speaking as one who, for some little time past, has been trying to give some

public service to his native land in this centre of the Empire, I venture the opinion that we have been fortunate in establishing a notable landmark this year by opening up in Trafalgar Square a Canada Building in London where all the various activities of Canadian concern are at last usefully and conveniently assembled under one roof.

FRANCE

Caillaux Victorious

The gold parity bonds which Parliament authorized Finance Minister Joseph Caillaux to issue (*TIME*, July 6) were eagerly bought up by the bond-buying public until the number of new bonds purchased exceeded the number of old bonds to be redeemed.

"I cannot give you the exact figures," said the Finance Minister in high delight, "but I admit, if you wish, that the difference in favor of the bonds amounts to close to 100,000,000 francs. If I have been reproached with being too daring, my project's first results would seem to indicate that I took the right course and that, as I like to repeat, daring creates confidence. It is evident people with money to invest are eager to put themselves in condition to subscribe to the loan."

Budget Passed

After an all-night sitting, the Chamber of Deputies passed the 1925 budget by 410 to 31 votes.

The budget was originally planned by Senator Etienne Clementel, Premier Herriot's Finance Minister (*TIME*, Oct. 13), but the Herriot Government fell (*TIME*, Apr. 20) before it was voted. When Joseph Caillaux stepped into Senator Clementel's shoes, he had to reconstruct the budget. The budget:

France	
Receipts	33,175,239,000 (\$1,658,761,950)
Expenditures	33,164,900,000 (\$1,658,200,000)
Surplus	11,239,000 (\$561,950)

New U. S. Embassy

On July 4, with the Stars and Stripes and the French Tricolor fluttering from a thousand poles, the new U. S. Embassy on the Avenue d'Iéna (Paris) was formally opened.

Ambassador Myron T. Herrick purchased the building—built in 1887 at a cost of over \$1,000,000 by President Grévy of France for a home—on his own responsibility for \$200,000. The following month, Congress voted

*The budget is balanced on paper this year by treating money to be received from Germany as an asset actually in hand.

Foreign News—[Continued]

the requisite appropriation, but had not Mr. Herriek acted as he did, the finest embassy building in Paris might have been lost to the U. S.

The entrance hall is marble. At one end is a large marble staircase leading to the upper floors, which contain nine bed and bath rooms, private sitting-rooms and servants' quarters. To the left is the Ambassador's study and beyond are the domestic offices. To the right is an oak drawing-room and a Louis XVI drawing-room, 50 feet long, ending in a winter garden adorned with palms.

For the decoration of the Embassy, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid donated a portrait of Benjamin Franklin; Ogden Mills, a portrait of George Washington; Sir Joseph Duveen, British art collector married to an American, rare tapestries; Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, a pair of carved wooden candelabra; the Cincinnati Society of Pennsylvania, an engraving of Benjamin Franklin; Miss Janet Scudder, a bronze fountain.

Notes

Negotiations started in Paris nine months ago for a Franco-German commercial treaty were definitely broken off.

Whenever a great Frenchman dies, the first thing that seems to be done is to cut out his brain, weigh it and forever after discuss it. They did it to Gambetta. They have done it to Anatole France, the distinguished novelist who died last year (*TIME*, Oct. 20, Books). The weight of his brain was 1,017 grams, whereas the average weight of the human brain is 1,390 grams. Some scientist declared that it is now established that the profundity of intellectual power is not dependent on physical size. Others contended that, in M. France's case, the lack of weight was more than counterbalanced by strange types of convulsions separated by deep sulci (grooves).

A. U. S. gobs staggered drunkenly along a Cherbourg quay. French police espied him, attempted to hand him over to the U. S. S. Pittsburgh's police; but his cries for help attracted the attention of six of his mates, who successfully pummeled the police and rescued the unsteady gop. The matter was reported to Vice Admiral Andrews.

Moroccan War

In Morocco. Heavy engagements in the war between the Rif tribesmen and the French (*TIME*, May 11

et seq.) were reported from Fez, the military headquarters of the French.

Riff troops, joined suddenly by tribes hitherto friendly to the French, pounded their enemies along a 120-mile front, forcing them to retreat in many places.

Fez and Taza came within an ace of being captured, but a strong counter-offensive relieved the former, and a hectic battle was continuing for the latter, from which all females were evacuated. Marshal Lyautey, the President General and Commander-in-Chief, telegraphed Paris that, unless more troops were sent, he would decline to be responsible for any situation which might develop. Losses suffered by both sides in the fighting were heavy.

In an effort to counteract the stream of propaganda launched by Abd-el-Krim, supreme commander of the Riffs, who last week fell from a mule and broke a leg, Sultan Mulai Yusef ordered investigation of the tribes faithful to himself.

At Paris. The Senate approved without a dissenting voice the Government's Moroccan policy, by which is meant credits for the conduct of the War.

The Cabinet appointed General Stanislaus Naulin in charge of military operations with the object of relieving Marshal Lyautey of the intolerable burden of administering the country and directing the war, and to enable him to concentrate on nullifying the disconcerting Riffian propaganda.

GERMANY

Notes

Provisional figures of the census taken last month showed the population to be 62,500,000, exclusive of the 750,000 Germans in the Saar region temporarily ceded to France. This is an increase of 3,350,000 over the 1919 census. Berlin remains the second largest European city, with 3,900,000 inhabitants. Hamburg is the second largest German city, with just over a million. Köln (Cologne), München, Leipzig and Dresden have each over 600,000 and Breslau exceeds the 500,000 mark.

President von Hindenburg received S. Parker Gilbert, Agent General for Reparations, at the Executive Mansion on the Wilhelmstrasse.

A tariff war was declared between Germany and Poland. Three weeks ago,

Poland closed her borders to all German goods. The German Government therefore retaliated by closing her borders to Polish goods.

RUSSIA

Bolshevik Finance

Finance Commissar Sokolnikov, before a financial conference at Moscow, said in effect that, although Bolshevik Russia had annulled all debts, she was now willing to negotiate terms of repayment compatible with her financial strength, provided that they (the terms) "give us certain advantages."

The budget receipts for next year, he continued, will amount to 3,560,000,000 gold rubles (\$1,780,000,000), or more than a million rubles more than this year's budget. This is to be collected mainly from indirect taxation (1,568,000,000 rubles), transportation (1,250,000,000 rubles) and State property (500,000,000 rubles).

Increase in expenses is accounted for by a proposal to supplement military defenses. "This," he said, "is not because we are eager for warfare but, like the good owner whose property is growing, we must take care to strengthen our guards."

BELGIUM

Confidence

The Government recently formed by Count Poullet was voted confidence in the Chamber of Deputies by 123 to 37 ballots. This approval definitely brought to an end a Cabinet crisis spread over many weeks (*TIME*, Apr. 20, 27, May 25 et seq.).

GREECE

Confidence

The coup d'état which General Pangalos and Admiral Hadjikirikiakos recently executed (*TIME*, July 6) was legalized when Parliament gave its confidence to the new government by 185 votes to 14, with 100 members abstaining.

Premier Pangalos came forward with a program of good government, restoration of finances, reforms of Greece's Army and Navy to the end that they "might rapidly be rendered worthy of respect in the eyes of her enemies and become a valuable friend to her allies."

Parliament was then prorogued until Oct. 15. A new election is due in December, but may not be held until next spring.

Foreign News—[Continued]

POLAND

Inundated

Floods in the southernmost Provinces of Krakow and Lwow drove 300,000 people from their homes. Relief of \$2,000,000 was needed. No details.

JAPAN

No Humiliation

National Humiliation Day—a day set aside for fiery speeches on Japan's resentment of the enactment of last year's U. S. Immigration Bill—proved a fiasco, because the Japanese did not feel half so humiliated as they had expected.

The earthquake at Santa Barbara (TIME, July 6, SCIENCE) had something to do with the last-minute moderation of Japanese wrath. Several patriotic societies abandoned their meetings and those that were held were sparsely attended.

Ex-Japanese Ambassador to the U. S., smiling Masanao Hanihara, said: "Americans have neither the time nor interest to study the problem, and are led by the anti-Japanese to believe that Japan desires mainly the opportunity of sending vast numbers of immigrants to colonize the Pacific Coast. Such is not the case, but the task of making the American public realize the truth is enormous."

"We Japanese should continue to voice our sorrow over this unnecessary blow to the nation's prestige, but refrain from heated action, as this would only make America more obdurate and defeat our purpose."

The press, except for a few jingo sheetlets, was practically silent.

CHINA

Chaos

In general, the situation in China arising out of the anti-foreign riots (TIME, June 15 et seq.) neither improved nor grew worse. A state of high tension existed at Peking, Shanghai and Canton and the anti-foreign flame was fanned to remotest parts of the seaboard Provinces.

A new Government, entirely sympathetic to Bolshevism, if not in its favor, was formed in Canton. Almost its first act was to demand of Britain and France the recession of Shamen, the foreign concession; an apology for the recent shortcomings; compensation to the families of the killed.

At Shanghai, shipping remained tied up by strikers who are being di-

rectly subsidized from Peking. Shops and banks were open. Excitement entered the picture when a U. S. gub shot a Chinese who was about to attack a municipal policeman from behind.

From Washington came vague proposals that a conference might soon be called to consider the question of abolishing extra-territoriality (immunity of foreigners from the jurisdiction of Chinese courts) in accordance with the Washington Conference treaties. This suggestion left the British stone cold. The *Star*, London evening journal, summed up the British point of view when it referred to the development of Shanghai by foreign capital from a swamp to a great commercial centre. It added: "If the American Government really meant to hand all this over to a corrupt and ignorant Chinese Mandarin, half magistrate and half bandit, American merchants and traders who have settled in Shanghai would make their voices heard in unmistakable fashion."

The semi-official point of view was that the abolition of extra-territoriality was impossible while the state of China is chaos, as it was the sole protection of foreigners who had interests there.

Japan's semi-official reaction to the U. S. suggestion was a noncommittal offer to cooperate, but not until all nations had helped China "to effect her salvation by reestablishing order and preparing for the final consideration of the important problem of extra-territoriality, which is the most important in the Far East."

LATIN AMERICA

Notes

Mexico. President Calles celebrated his 51st birthday with a political dinner in the Presidential Palace. All the high and mighty of the nation were present.

The President celebrated the beginning of the 52nd year of his life by signing an economy measure for the Mexican railways, the chief point of which is the gradual dismissal of 14,000 employees. "No strikes," warned Señor Calles.

Colombia. For the third time this year the volcano of Galeras, near Pasto, opened its mouth and spewed rocks, ashes and other red-hot debris over the countryside. Great flames soared heavenwards. News from La Florida and Sonsaca, nearby towns,

was interrupted. Fear was expressed that they had been destroyed.

Cuba. President Gerardo Machado y Morales signed a Sanitary Convention negotiated on Nov. 14, 1924, by Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Santo Domingo, the U. S., Uruguay, Venezuela.

The President also signed a bill creating a Department of Communications, which henceforth is to be in charge of Cuban postal and telegraph services.

Ecuador. Ramos Pedrueza, Mexican Minister to Ecuador, made such violent Bolshevik speeches that the Government was obliged to request him to cease his tongue-wagging. Information concerning him was sought from Mexico City in a letter addressed to the newspaper *Excelsior* by the Chief of Police of Guayaquil. *Excelsior* answered that Señor Pedrueza is the most terrible Bolshevik in Latin-America.

Honduras. The revolution which has been raging quietly in Honduras for the past few months (TIME, May 4) came into the news when Government troops administered a severe thrashing to the rebels.

Nicaragua. Local newspapers of Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, announced that the U. S. marines would leave on Aug. 4. Washington confirmed the statement by stating that they would leave "early in August." The marines have been in Nicaragua for 13 years and were to have left early this year, but President Carlos Solórzano requested that they remain to maintain order pending the creation of a native constabulary. The constabulary is now functioning.

Venezuela. In Washington, the sword of General José Antonio Páez, Liberator of Venezuela, was presented as a gift of honor to U. S. General John J. Pershing by the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Francisco Gerardo Yanes. The sword, the most sacred trophy of the Republic, was accompanied by the Order of the Liberators, Venezuela's highest order, together with an album containing photographs of the General's recent visit to the South American Republic.

B O O K S

The Nona*

Vigorous, Versatile Hilaire Belloc Muses as He Cruises

The Book. Story there is none in this book, unless it be the log of Author Belloc's ancient and well-beloved sloop *Nona* on an intermittent cruise around Britain from Holyhead to the Wash. It is a book pursuing "from thought to thought, from memory to memory such things as have occupied one human soul."

Outsick Cardigan Bay, a world of wind puts the sound in a furious boil, blasts the *Nona's* jib; as life and death wrangle under the sea-hummocks, Author Belloc ponders fear. He tells you of a day when he swung on a dizzy wire between two Italian outposts over an abyss in the Dolomites.

Sighting the Isle of Bardsey opens two lines of thought: one on one-man kingdoms, hermits, saints and the like; another on the history of words, including the word "cad." Originally, it was short for "cadet," and also meant an omnibus conductor. Mysteriously, it became "the most useful missile in the English language."

A fierce Welshman, who leaps to a balk on Pwllheli quay and with unintelligible but masterful oratory quells a growling knot of loungers, puts the *Nona's* skipper in mind of Mr. James W. Lowther, Speaker of the House of Commons from 1905 to 1921. At once, the Parliament appears, a herd of mouthing jacks-in-the-box, consummately managed by a genius of patience, memory, justice.

Splendid descriptions come out of Port Madoc, St. Patrick's Causeway, Fishguard Harbor, St. Brides Bay, White Horse Race, Wild Goose Race, where "a boat is taken up and pitched to Heaven and let drop again, twirled round like a teetotum, thrown over on her side, banged off sideways with great stunning blows on her cheekbone and blinded all the time with cataracts of spray, the while the air is filled with a huge, mocking laughter."

Not once in the book does Author Belloc offer an opinion. Convictions is the word. Like some brawny athlete of marvelous agility, his mind flashes everywhere in a sort of intellectual shadow-boxing, delivering a continuous shower of solid, incisive blows: pre-history is rot; Marshal Lyautey's Morocco is "an astonishing affair;" the U. S. is a country foreign to England, and let Englishmen discover this; parliamentary activity is deplorable, save in aristocracies; the "Salaried League

of Nations" at Geneva is a Tom Tiddler's Ground indeed.

He is a man for twisting the tail of a paradox. He is a spinner of many threads—history art, literature, sociology, politics, mystical lore and legend. Sometimes the web of his spinning



HILAIRE BELLOC

He is convinced of his convictions

loosens, is overdrawn or finical. It is never weak; and beneath it, when the lesser threads tail off, runs a strong-held fibre of Roman Catholic faith, the strength of which is tested and demonstrated repeatedly in tangles with the pragmatic thought of modern science. Sharp scissors of scorn are employed to unravel more than one of these snarls. In the midst of keen reasoning, there suddenly come "blind spots." But it's all one. With a deep and candid belief, no man can quarrel long.

The Significance. Author Belloc will be best remembered for two things: vigorous versatility and a magnificent English prose style. The *Cruise of the Nona* brings both into constant play. And of the two, the latter—as Author Belloc would agree if his humility matches his fervor—is the more important. Man being but an infirm creature, his convictions matter little, however brilliant and penetrating. But to couch convictions in beautiful words, to elaborate them faithfully beyond the perverse structures of Anglo-Saxon terseness, that is art, that is service.

The Author. Historian, military-theorist, economist, traveler, publicist, parliamentarian, humorist, philosopher, man of letters, parts, action and faith, Hilaire Belloc, 55, Oxford-educated son of a French barrister

and a cultured Englishwoman, is (with his friend G. K. Chesterton) a leading British champion of Roman Catholicism.

Like many a foreign celebrity of fewer attainments, he has permitted himself to be blatantly touted in the U. S. by one Lee Keedick, Manhattan publicity agent, will soon cross the Atlantic for a lecture tour.

Abnormal

THE STORY OF A NOVEL—Maxim Gorky—*Dial Press* (\$2.50). A married girl seeking more from life encounters a half-made creature from the imagination of the novelist who has sought to conquer her. The unreality of the creature, who is the thickness of paper and invisible standing sideways, makes her tremble for the validity of her own existence. She is more friendly to the novelist.

A *Sky Blue Life*. An ugly, shy orphan youth with money falls into the hands of a barefoot carpenter with a devilish clever mania for astonishing people. The carpenter paints dragonfish on the youth's house and tries to marry him off to a wench with fat legs. Youth escapes carpenter at the expense of his reason, which later returns with a thud.

An *Incident*. A miser, who distrusts his socialist nephew, screams for joy out of the window when imperial troops rout the revolutionaries. A stray bullet catches him in the chin.

The *Hermit*. His incest with his lovely daughter seemed perfectly pure and natural to him. He had a genius for love. Robust, red-faced, scar-cheeked, with naked lids over his dark eyes, Savel the sawyer settled in a cave after his acquittal, dedicated himself effectively to the needs of the love-starved peasantry, healing chiefly by the epithet "dearest," pronounced with a great compassion.

Author Gorky, Russian realist, feels beneath the surface of an episode for its obscure, its real causes. To him, reason is no sinew flexing and supporting life, but a scalpel for cutting into it. That he makes his most satisfactory discoveries among abnormal patients is not surprising in a man who experimented on himself as a boy by lying beneath freight trains.

Fall Lists

Included on the fall lists of U. S. publishers are the following books:

Fiction

THE CRYSTAL CUP—Gertrude Atherton—*Boni, Liveright*. Concerns a beautiful young woman with an aversion to marriage.

DAKE LAUGHTER—Sherwood Anderson—*Boni, Liveright*. A love story in post-war Ohio.

CARAVAN—John Galsworthy—*Scribner*. Not a novel, but a collection of

*THE CRUISE OF THE NONA—Hilaire Belloc—*Houghton Mifflin* (\$4.50).

short stories, juxtaposing old and new.

THE KENWORTHYS—Margaret Wilson—*Harper*. Her first novel *The Able McLaughlins*, won the 1923 Pulitzer Prize.

MANHATTAN TRANSFER—John Dos Passos—*Harper*. A self-explanatory title.

SUSPENSE—Joseph Conrad—*Double-day Page*. An unfinished novel now running in *The Saturday Review of Literature*.

CHRISTINA ALBERTA'S FATHER—H. G. Wells—*Macmillan*. A return to the non-prophesying vein of *Kipps* and *Mr. Polly*.

WANDERINGS—Robert Herrick—*Harcourt Brace*. Four short novels in one volume.

THE STROLLING SAINT—Rafael Sabatini—*Houghton Mifflin*. A story of Borgian days.

THE PROFESSOR'S HOUSE—Willis Cather—*Knopf*.

ONE INCREASING PURPOSE—A. S. M. Hutchinson—*Little, Brown*.

POSSESSION—Louis Bromfield—*Stokes*. He continues with Lily Shane's cousin, from *The Green Bay Tree*.

FIRECRACKERS—Carl Van Vechten—*Knopf*.

SUMMER—Romain Rolland—*Holt*. The second part of his *Soul Enchanted*.

THE ISLAND OF THE GREAT MOTHER—Gerhart Hauptmann—*Huebsch*.

BESONI—Knut Hamsun—*Knopf*.

THE EMIGRANTS—Johan Bojer—*Century*.

THE RELIC—Eca de Queiroz—*Knopf*. A tale of priest-ridden Portugal by the country's "outstanding novelist of the past 50 years."

Verse

WHAT'S O'LOCK—Amy Lowell—*Houghton Mifflin*.

THE TORCH BEARERS—Alfred Noyes—*Stokes*.

CARAVAN—Walter Bynner—*Knopf*.

WHEN I GREW UP TO MIDDLE AGE—Struthers Burt—*Scribners*.

Non-Fiction

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JAMES ABRAHAM GARFIELD—Theodore C. Smith—*Yale University Press*. Prof. Smith had first access to all the diaries, correspondence and state papers of the assassinated President.

AARON BURK—Samuel H. Wandell and Meade Minnerode—*Putnam*, 2 vols.

JOHN S. SARGENT: HIS LIFE AND WORK—William Howe Downes—*Little Brown*. Mr. Downes was for more than 30 years art critic of the *Boston Evening Transcript*.

CALVIN COOLIDGE—William Allen White—*Macmillan*. This should be readable.

THE MAN MENCKEN—Isaac Goldberg—*Simon & Schuster*. With footnotes by the subject.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS—Viscount Grey of Fallodon—*Stokes*. Easily the chief autobiography.

THEATRE

The Best Plays

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

Drama

WHAT PRICE GLORY?—The marines in France illustrate the stern principle that everything is fair in love and war.

DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS—Eugene O'Neill's story tragedy of loneliness and infidelity in backwoods New England.

THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED—The old farmer, the young wife and the hired man work out a stormy triangle amid California vineyards.

WHITE CARGO—Close-up of a man's morals melting under the lonely suns of Africa.

Comedy

IS ZAT SO?—Professional prize-fighters win the lightweight championship and the love of serving maidens in an expensive Fifth Avenue domicile.

THE POOR NUT—An artless tale of undergraduate days wherein the Phi Beta Kappa man turns out to be a gorgeous athlete.

THE FALL GUY—Again the turning worm—this time a futile little chap with a family and a genius for losing his job.

CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA—Shaw comedy wherein a flapper Cleopatra plays verbal hide-and-seek with a supernatuated Caesar.

Musical

Summer evenings are best endured with the aid of the following follies: *Rose-Marie*, *The Student Prince*, *Engaged*, *Artists and Models*, *Grand Street Follies*, *Louie the 14th*; *Lady, Be Good*; *George White's Scandals*, *Garrick Gaieties*.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

One Year to Live. You can feel fairly certain after scrutinizing this title that, in the end, she finds that the "one year to live" decision is reversed to allow her marriage and the happy ever-afterward. Before this, she was a dancer's maid; supported her invalid sister, became a dancer; ward off seduction by the wicked theatre man. It is pretty bad, even as these things go, notwithstanding the presence of Dorothy Mackail, Antonio Moreno, Rosemary Theby, Aileen Pringle and Joseph Kilgour.

Cyrano de Bergerac. With this film, it is again indicated that good plays do not necessarily make good cinemas. Also the casual cinema adapter is vaguely vindicated. For

this version of the Rostand comedy—made by Italians—follows the lines of the original like a silk stocking. This is eliminated virtually all the comedy of line. The cinema is essentially the drama of movement. Cyrano sits still too often. Yet, as a faithful transcription of one of the greatest of modern comedies, the venture deserves attention from thoughtful cinema-goers—particularly those in the waste places where otherwise the comedy can never come. One Pierre Magnier gives an able performance and the film is done in colors.

The Texas Trail. Harry Carey has been making Western thrillers for years and years and even longer. They are one of the few types of plot that, to the jaded taste of this department, stand repetition. In this one, she goes West looking for cinema cowboys and finds MEN.

The Lady Who Lied. Lewis Stone, Nita Naldi and Virginia Valli contrive to hoist this hackneyed happening up by its boot straps and make it casually entertaining. It is a yarn of Venice and the Sahara in which the lady marries the wrong man in a fit of pique. She has to renounce her lover to have his life and wait a few months for the husband to be murdered.

The White Desert. Outside of a stunning avalanche of snow, this item has little of distinction. It is the old story of the Irish railroad superintendent and the railroad president's daughter. He brings a rescue party through the blizzard. Naturally.

The Light of the Western Stars, by Zane Grey, gives Mr. Noah Beery an opportunity to express, by flexing his facial muscles, lust, anger, confidence, contempt for his enemies as one Brand, who always gives his victims the choice between paying him \$10,000 down or taking the walk of death, ha-ha. He has designs upon a girl. Her true love, a sure-footed, sound-toothed Benedict bows Brand over.

TIME, The Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Britton Hadden and Henry K. Luce. Associate—Martini Gettrick (National, of affairs), John S. Martin (Books), Thomas J. C. Martyn (Foreign News). Weekly Contributors—Niven Busch, Elizabeth Armstrong, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemm, Dorothy McDowell, Peter Mathews, Wells Root, Preston Lockwood. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; H. K. 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. New England representatives: Swenson & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives: Powers & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Southern rep.: P. J. DuBois, 1502 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen, Vol. VI, No. 2.

ART

Cellar

Down in the cellar of the Luxembourg, Paris, loom the shapes of pictures temporarily stored there until the museum needs them again. Last week, another picture was added to that dim company. It was Whistler's *Portrait of His Mother*.

When James McNeill Whistler died in 1903, people believed that this masterpiece would forthwith be placed in the Louvre. The curators of that museum, however, decided to let it undergo a seasoning in the Luxembourg. There it has remained. This summer, the room in which it hung was needed for an exhibition of Rumanian paintings. The Whistler, despite the belated protests of U. S. tourists, was put in the cellar.

MEDICINE

Osler

Among people of mediocre intelligence, Sir William Osler is chiefly remembered today as "the doctor who said that a man at 60 ought to be chloroformed." OSLER RECOMMENDS CHLOROFORM AT SIXTY blared the newspapers of the U. S. and Canada on a certain February morning in 1905. Dr. Osler had delivered an address in Baltimore the night previous. This is what he actually said:

"I have two fixed ideas well known to my friends, harmless obsessions with which I sometimes bore them, but which have a direct bearing on this important problem. The first is the comparative uselessness of men above 40 years of age. This may seem shocking, and yet read aright the world's history bears out the statement."

My second fixed idea is the uselessness of men above 60 years of age, and the incalculable benefit it would be in commercial, political and in professional life if, as a matter of course, men stopped work at this age. . . . Whether Anthony Trollope's suggestion of a college and chloroform should be carried out or not I have become a little dubious, as my own time is getting so short."

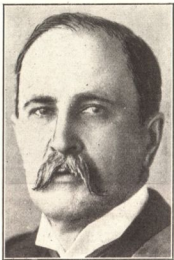
Dr. Harvey Cushing's* 2-volume, 1371-page *The Life of Sir William Osler* has been mentioned by critics as "the best biography" since Beveridge's *Life of John Marshall* (Critic Thomas L. Masson) and "an admirable record of a great life, which all physicians, medical students and those who intend to study medicine should read, and with which all habitual readers of biog-

* Harvey Cushing, 56, was graduated from Yale in 1891 and Harvard Medical School in 1895. He immediately began to practice surgery. From 1902 to 1911 he was an associate professor of surgery at Johns Hopkins. Two years later he was made an honorary surgeon of the Royal College of Surgeons. After leaving Johns Hopkins, he went to Harvard where he now is Professor of Surgery. During the War, he served with the Harvard University Medical Unit.

† *The Life of Sir William Osler*—Harvey Cushing—2 vols.—Oxford University Press (\$12.00).

raphies should be delighted" (Critic Van Buren Thorne, M.D.).

William Osler began life in 1849 in the wilds of upper Canada, son of a clergyman who had migrated from Cornwall. One of his earliest recollections was of throwing a stone at a pig. "The pig was a long way off, but with the first stone he hit it directly behind the ear and to his chagrin killed it instantly. He would always laugh till the tears came into his eyes at the thought of how 'that old pig looked as he rolled



© Keystone

SIR WILLIAM OSLER

"Believe nothing that you see in the newspapers"

over on his back with his four legs stiff in the air," and of how the farmer came out and took him by the scruff of his neck straight home. . . ."

He was introduced to the Barrie Grammar School and there threw a cricket ball 115 yards—"a throw never beaten, at least by an amateur."

Later, he attended the University of Toronto (Trinity College) and the McGill Medical School. Eventually he became one of the best-known and certainly best-beloved doctors in England or America. Dr. Cushing's book recounts his successes (principally as a teacher of medicine) at Philadelphia (University of Pennsylvania Medical School), at Baltimore (Johns Hopkins), at Oxford.

He died on Dec. 29, 1919.

Bedside Epigrams:

† There are incurable diseases in medicine, incurable vices in the ministry, insoluble cases in law.

† Probability is the rule of life—especially under the skin. Never make a positive diagnosis.

† The mental kidney more often than the abdominal is the one that fails.

† Although one swallow does not make a summer, one tophus makes gout and one crescent malarial.

† Believe nothing that you see in the newspapers—they have done more to create dissatisfaction than all other agencies. If you

see anything in them that you know is true, begin to doubt it at once.

¶ What John Singer Sargent said when William Osler asked that he paint him in his red Oxford robe:

"No, I can't paint you in that. It won't do. I know all about that red. You know, they gave me a degree down there, and I've got one of those robes. I've left it on the roof in the rain. I've buried it in the garden. It's no use. The red is as red as ever. The stuff is too good. It won't fade. Now, if you could get a Dublin degree? The red robes are made of different stuff, and if you wash them they come down to a beautiful pink. Do you think you could get a Dublin degree?—No, No, I couldn't paint you in that Oxford red! Why, do you know they say that the women who work on the red coats worn by the British soldiers have all sorts of trouble with their eyes."

¶ What William Osler once wrote (in a letter to Wilhelm Holzmoller (who received a degree at Oxford):

He looked a little nervous & did not know just how far away from the Chancellor he should stand. At first he did not look at all happy—as if bored or tired—and he seemed fagged and worried. Lord C. made a singularly felicitous speech, extempore. Only he said it was the Degree of Common, instead of Civil Law. And he made a cold shiver pass round the semi-circle when he said, "and you remember, Sir, the telegram you sent." Everyone felt that it might be an awful break but was relieved when the Ch. added, "about the aquatic contests on the Thames," referring to some incident in the races years ago.

¶ A letter from William Osler to a young lady (a nurse) who had become engaged to marry a physician:

24th [April, 1908]

Dear Miss Price,

Cruel girl! deliberately to divert an innocent young man from the Minervian path! And think of your wasted life! & of the loss to the profession! & the bad example you set to female medical students! & the worse example to young female graduates! & the distrust you have engendered in Hospital Committees! & the suspicion & apprehension such lapses arouse in the minds of the staff! Altogether your conduct seems most reprehensible. & yet how natural! Wishing you every happiness, Sincerely yours,

WM. OSLER.

¶ A letter to his sister apropos of his knighthood:

Dear Chattie,

You must have had such a shock yesterday morning when you saw Bill's name in the Coronation honour list. . . . I did not know when it came to me to do so, but I will tell after the coronation, but yesterday before I was out of bed the telegrams began to rain in & they have been perfect cascades—more than 100 from England & 49 cables, U. S. & Canada; two from India. Letters galore. . . . We really did not need it as much as some poor fellow who has done more but who has not caught the public eye. I am glad for the family & wish Father & Mother had been alive & poor B.B. & Nellie. It is wonderful how a bad boy (who could chop off his sister's finger) may turn out. He once gets to work. . . . Your affec bro.

SIS BILLY*!!!!
¶ What Arthur T. Hadley (President Emeritus of Yale) said:

We do I remember couple of hours spent one morning in that study, when each of us ought to have been at work at something else. . . . Our conversation enjoyed an added flavour which goes with forbidden fruit. It began with Ulrich von Hutten: I have forgotten where it ended. In those two hours of conversation I learned more about medical history and more about the persistence of certain queer traits in human nature than could be got from months of study by the most approved method of research. What he said was like Smully and Gibbon: Smully's frankness without his coarseness, and Gibbon's erudition and lucidity without his

conventionality. In talk of this kind I have never met the man who was Oler's equal.

What a comrade of Sir William's son, Reverend, said, apropos of his death in August, 1917:

The new ditches half full of water being dug by Chinese coolies wearing tin helmets—the boy wrapped in an army blanket and covered by a weather-worn Union Jack, carried on their shoulders by four shipping stretcher-bearers. A strange scene—the great-grandson of Paul Revere under a British flag, and awaiting him a group of some six or eight American Army medical officers—saddened with thoughts of his father.

What Sir William wrote (in a letter) of Pershing et al.

Pershing with General Biddle and three aides arrived at 10:45, also Colonel Lloyd Griscom with an aide, also Mr. Hoover with a Captain Somebody; three big U. S. Army cars. Also an orderly to polish up the General—you would have laughed to see the blue room and your latrines. Twice during the day General Pershing was brushed and polished. It was a very odd morning and I had a nice wood fire in the drawing-room over which they all clung gratefully. There were sandwiches, coffee and drinks in the dining-room and they had a good meal as they had left town at eight o'clock. Nancy (Astor) arrived in the midst of it, and kissed the General affectionately and said: "Do let's dance; you are the best dancer in the American Army." We dressed the degree people up in scarlet gowns and velvet hats, and all went down in cars; Wanda had a seat with me. It was really a wonderful sight. Lord Curzon was gorgeous. The Prince did not come, but the degree was given in absentia. Pershing had a splendid reception, as did Mr. Hoover; but Haig was the hero, I never heard such a racket. Joffre looks old and sad; worn out, I fancy.

Epidemics

Last week, the Epidemiological Report of the League of Nations' Secretariat announced the progress of contagious diseases during the past year. Epidemics this spring have been slight. Though measles are on the up, smallpox is less prevalent in the U. S. and Canada than ever before. Diphtheria has increased in Western and Central Europe; influenza in Sweden, in Denmark. The incidence of typhus remains unusually low throughout Eastern Europe.

Phthisis Serum

Certain medical members of the British Parliament returned to London, last week, to murmur about a serum treatment for tuberculosis which they had gone to Geneva to investigate—the invention of one Dr. Henry Spahlinger. On the streets of Geneva, they said, posters were displayed announcing the sale of Dr. Spahlinger's research station if his debts were not paid. Despite this, he has rejected an offer of £250,000 for his serum from a pharmaceutical manufacturing firm, because he feared the serum would be exploited beyond the means of the poor. The medical M. P.'s reported that evidence had been referred to them which satisfactorily supported the claim that 80% of 400 apparently hopeless cases of tuberculosis had been cured by the Spahlinger serum. They recommended an appeal to the public for £100,000 with which to test the serum in England.

Doctor Shortage

The average age of doctors in the U. S. is 52. As death comes to all men,

so it will come at last to these, and then there will be very few to take their places. So, last week, declared Dr. William Allen Pusey, onetime (1923-24) President of the American Medical Association, in a pamphlet published by



DR. WILLIAM ALLEN PUSEY
He gave his reasons

the Association. He gave his reasons—the expense and difficulty of a modern medical education makes it impossible for poor men to become doctors. Said he: "The minimum requirements 25 years ago were that the student should be 21 years old, have attended three years of medical school. . . . Now entrance requirements include three years of college; the medical course is five years, including one year of hospital. . . . It will be difficult to get graduates, even more difficult to get graduates to go to rural districts. . . . We are not now producing men to do the ordinary service of medicine for the ordinary people. . . . midwives take the place of physicians. . . . death certificates marked 'no physician attending.' . . ."

Money Back

Dr. William Allen Pusey (see above) was recently heckled by one Alexander Marky, editor of *Pearson's Magazine*, who demanded that, in order to make the American Medical Association "worthy of its true mission," the following motions should be introduced at the next A. M. A. convention:

1) If an operation is unsuccessful

and a patient survives, the surgeon shall return the fee.

2) In case of death as a result of an operation, a surgeon shall be made to pay heavy damages.

RELIGION

Unordained

The little Luther Memorial Church, in West Philadelphia, has a faithful pastor, one Julius F. Seebach. This summer, the Rev. Mr. Seebach took a much-needed holiday in Europe. No other preacher was engaged. Instead, Mrs. Julius Seebach, long rumored to have been the author of her husband's eloquent sermons, took the pulpit. Irritated female parishioners filed a protest with the Rev. Frederick H. Knobel, President of the United Lutheran Church.

Said Mrs. Seebach: "I see no reason why I should discontinue occupying my husband's pulpit. I am doing no more than students who take pulpits but are not ordained ministers. I am not assuming pastoral duties. I shall only preach."

Said President Knobel: "It is true that an unordained person may fill a pulpit. . . ."

Zionists

At Washington, D. C., was held the 28th annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America. Some 1,500 delegates and alternates were present, making the assembly the largest ever held by the American Zionists.

The main purpose of the convention—aside from election of officers—was a movement to enlist the support of all Jews, Zionist and non-Zionist, for the construction of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. The movement received practically unanimous endorsement and called upon the World Zionist Congress, which meets in Vienna in August, to accept non-Zionist aid.

Several friendly criticisms of British administration in Palestine were heard. It was alleged that Britain had not passed a nationality act, which left Jews in Palestine without citizenship privileges; that large tracts of undeveloped land, urgently needed for agricultural purposes, had not been turned over to the Jews.

J. Joyce Broderick, counselor of the British Embassy (representing absent Ambassador Sir Esme Howard), who received a stirring ovation from the congress, told the delegates that "the difficulties which naturally present themselves to the accomplishment of all you desire will be very quickly over-

come, insofar as the British Government can accomplish that."

After elections, the congress concluded its session. Louis Lipsky* of Manhattan was chosen Chairman of the Executive Board for the fifth time. Other elections were expected to mend all differences—especially the elections of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of Manhattan, Dr. Harry Friedenwald of Balti-



LOUIS LIPSKY

... for the fifth time

more and Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, who caused a breach in the Zionist ranks at the Cleveland Congress of 1921 over the establishment of the Palestine Foundation Fund as the principal financial agency of the movement.

The eleventh annual Hadassah (women's Zionist organization) convention also came to a close in Washington.

The convention reviewed its valuable social work in Palestine for the past year, decided upon the delegates who are to represent the organization at the Zionist Congress at Vienna.

At the Vatican

At the foot of Monte Vaticano is the Vatican. In the Vatican is the Pope. At Rome, where the Vicar of Christ

* Louis Lipsky, one of the foremost leaders of U. S. Jews, has been interested in the Zionist movement since its inception in the U. S. some 25 years ago. Under him, the movement has grown amazingly, and its success can be attributed in no small part to Mr. Lipsky's wholehearted devotion, combined with the greatest ability. Mr. Lipsky is also a member of the Executive Committee of the World Zionist Organization and, in this capacity recently paid a five months' visit to London and Palestine where he made an exhaustive study of conditions. On his return to the U. S., he was greeted, at a formal reception by 2,000 Jews, among them Nathan Straus, Henrietta Szold, Schmarya Levin, Morris Rothenberg, David Yellin.

dwells, Holy Year is being celebrated. A combination of all these facts with their endless ramifications makes His Holiness one of the world's busiest ruling Princes.

Last week, he granted many audiences to the pilgrims who came to Rome for the Holy Year celebrations. To James A. Flaherty, Supreme Knight of Columbus, His Holiness gave a special medal usually reserved for Bishops, saying that he gave it because Mr. Flaherty was "the Bishop of the Knights of Columbus." After thanking the Knights for their presence at Rome, the Pope said: "I am well acquainted with what you do in the United States and Canada and elsewhere when the cause of the Church and humanity is in question. Wherever there is a soul in danger or human suffering to alleviate, you are ready to do your best, cooperating with the common Father materially and morally for the salvation of mankind. I praise you for all this, and I want to confirm to you that I am with you in this excellent cause, with you in everything."

The Most Reverend the Archbishop of St. Louis, Dr. John Joseph Glennon, was received by His Holiness in a 35-minute audience, during which Archbishop Glennon presented the quinquennial report of his diocese. After this, Pope and Archbishop marched to the Consistorial Hall where some 100 Missourian pilgrims were assembled. To them the Pope gave medals and an apostolic benediction. Each Missourian kissed His Holiness' hand.

Next day, His Eminence Denis Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia and the Right Reverend Bishop Henry Althoff of Belleville, Ill., were received by the Pontiff, as were also the Most Reverend Archbishop Peter Fumasoni-Biondi, Apostolic Delegate at Washington, and Beniamino Gigli, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House, Manhattan.

On another day, His Holiness appointed the Very Reverend Mgr. Eugene S. Burke of the Diocese of Newark, N. J., Rector of the North American College in Rome. The appointment was recommended by Their Eminences William H. O'Connell of Boston, Denis J. Dougherty of Philadelphia, Patrick J. Hayes of New York and the Most Reverend the Archbishop Michael J. Curley of Baltimore, who left the U. S. to make the quinquennial report of his diocese to the Pontiff, as custom demands.

The next visitors called upon the Pope in the wee hours of the morning. His Holiness was in bed, and in order not to wake him the gentlemen made as little noise as possible; in order not to disturb his court, they considerably let themselves in by the roof of St. Peter's Basilica, visited the sacristy (treasury for sacred ornaments), left with valuables—an antique ring, a pectoral cross, a gilded chalice ornamented with pearls, a gold chalice and, among other things, a gold service for the mass presented by

Cardinal Merry del Val. Two days later, robbers and loot were apprehended together.

Temple

And the Lord, whom ye seek, shall come suddenly to his temple, said that sharp little prophet, Malachi. Had any seeker for the Lord pushed his way through the crowd of 8,000-odd witnesses and entered an uptown church in Manhattan, last week, he would have found refreshments in the basement and cinemas on the roof and a trick pony which told fortunes with stamping hoof and twitching ear—all for a small admission fee that the public gladly paid. Such were the festivities that followed, last week, the breaking of the ground for the \$4,000,000 Broadway Temple, organized by one Dr. Christian F. Reisner, who raised the money. The assembly marched to the uptown church where, after a prayer by a Baptist minister, a Scripture reading by a rabbi, a onetime U. S. District Attorney (Colonel William Hayward) talked about money. Said he:

"Dr. Reisner is certainly a good business man. If he ever gets tired of the Temple, there's many a good banking



Dr. Underwood

DR. CHRISTIAN F. REISNER

"Many a good bank would be glad to get him"

house would be glad to get him."

The cleric, thus referred to, smiled modestly. Then the police band struck up.

"On Earth, Peace"

In the Masonic temple at Seattle, 2,000 Baptists assembled for the 19th

annual session of the Northern Baptist Church Convention. They gazed up over the platform where were emblazoned the words of the Convention motto: "On Earth, Peace."

The keynote address was given by the Rev. Clinton Wunder, pastor of the \$2,000,000 Baptist Temple at Rochester, N. Y., who said:

"Those who framed this program and selected the convention motto had a sense of humor. . . .

"We spread out our banners, 'On Earth, Peace,' while the whole nation reads of our conflicts in the Church. We must be done with heresy hunting. It never brought peace anywhere. Burning at the stake, being cast into prison did not cure heresy in the older days and anathemas will not cure heresy today. Why should our denomination be made the laughing stock of the world? Let us surprise those who are looking for trouble by the way in which we will exemplify our motto."

Indeed there was battle brewing between Fundamentalists and Modernists. The matters in controversy were chiefly two:

1) A special committee of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions reported that numbers of foreign missionaries, including many of the older men, were weak in the faith. This was followed by a resolution offered by a Fundamentalist, the Rev. Walter B. Hinton of Portland, Ore., proposing that all missionaries should be obliged to affirm their belief in the Baptist creed.*

2) That the delegates from the Park Avenue Baptist Church, Manhattan, should not be seated at the convention. The reason offered for this was that, recently, that church invited Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Modernist, to its pulpit, opened its membership to persons of other denominations and announced that it would not make complete immersion in baptism compulsory (TIME, May 25).

On the first point, the verbal struggle was keen. Dr. G. A. Huntley of the Chinese mission field asserted that 49 out of 50 missionaries in China would resign rather than submit to being catechized as to their faith. Dr. Meigs of Illinois, on behalf of the Modernists, proposed to amend the resolution by striking out the insistence on the creed, leaving the statement that the New Testament is the basis of the Baptist faith. The cohorts were summoned to vote. The Modernists polled 742 to the Fundamentalists 574. So the resolution was short of its point—and adopted.

On the second question, the Fundamentalists attacked Dr. Fosdick and John Davison Rockefeller Jr. (pillar of the Park Avenue Church), as well as Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the

church. Dr. Woelfkin will retire when Dr. Fosdick assumes the pastorate next January, but the question was of unseating the pastor because of his rich parishioner (Rockefeller) and his prospective successor. The Fundamentalists in caucuses proposed "a continent-wide war to emancipate the Baptist denomination from the deathlike grip of the powerful combination of Mammon and Modernism," and asked: "Shall the Baptist denomination become the religious department of the Standard Oil Company?"

The committee on credentials recommended that Dr. Woelfkin and his associates be seated, on the grounds that, whatever might be said against Dr. Fosdick, he was not yet in control; and Dr. Woelfkin and his church had long been in good standing. So the Park Avenue delegation was seated—by vote of 912 to 364, another victory for the Modernists.

Thereupon the Fundamentalists announced: 1) That they would seek to form a new missionary society in conformity with their ideas; 2) that they would propose a by-law to outlaw the Park Avenue Church in the future.

When the election of officers took place, Edwin H. Rhoades, a Toledo lawyer, was chosen to succeed onetime (1917-21) Governor Carl E. Milliken of Maine as President of the Conference—and Dr. Woelfkin was chosen to serve on the Ministers' and Missionaries' Benefit Board.

On Earth, Peace.

Catholics

There are 20,738,447 Roman Catholics in the U. S. The Roman Catholic Church has gained 10,608,770 members in the last 25 years. So said *The Catholic Press Directory*, issued last week in Chicago.

SCIENCE

Ship Telephones

A Mrs. Morris Sampter of Manhattan was at sea. She wanted to talk to her sister, a Mrs. Emil Berolzheimer. Mrs. Berolzheimer was also at sea, 150 miles away, on another German liner. Nevertheless, Mrs. Sampter marched into a telephone booth aboard her ship, the North German Lloyd *Columbus*, and was soon gabbling with her sister, on the Hamburg-American *Deutschland*, about fashions, family matters and a political dinner Mrs. B.'s brother-in-law had lately attended. For eight minutes they talked, exclaiming, interrupting each other, both talking at once. After she rang off, Mrs. Sampter paid the wireless operator of the *Columbus* her toll, \$2.50.

It was the result of two years' experimenting, this wireless telephonic conversation where the two parties could

talk to and hear each other simultaneously. Hitherto messages could be spoken only one way at a time, but German engineers have eliminated the interference of sending with receiving antennae. Just a push of a switch and the listener could become the talker. The duplex set operated on a wave-length of 1,800 or 1,450 meters. It was found effective up to 700 miles. Other conversations were held between the *Columbus* and persons in their offices in Germany; and when the *Columbus* reached Manhattan, U. S. telephone officials went aboard to examine the device, to plan shore stations in the U. S.

Polar Pilgrims

Coming. The Norwegian trawler *Albr. W. Selmer* puffed into Horten, Norway, late one evening last week. The harbor was alive with small craft; the town had waited up. As explorer Roald Amundsen and his five comrades stepped ashore, home at last from their try for the North Pole by airplane, the night roared with cheers. Milling crowds, pelting roses, shouting greetings, escorted the pilgrims to the Navy Club, where a midnight banquet awaited them. This feast lasted well into the dawn, when newspaper photographers swarmed in to begin the new day with pictures. Sleepy though he was, Pilot Lincoln Ellsworth of Manhattan obligingly posed in the cockpit of the *N-25*, Rolls-Royce-motored seaplane which had carried the party back to Spitzbergen from a forced bivouac on the ice-floes 157 miles from the Pole.

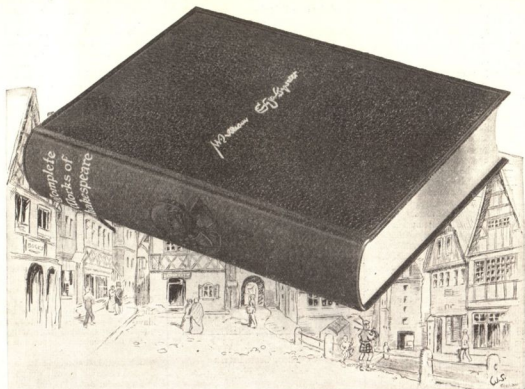
About noon, the *N-25* took the air again, bearing all six adventurers. A guard of honor of five planes flew with it up the bay to Oslo, circling away as the *N-25* described a triumphant arc and settled to the water off the "honor pier." A navy cutter came alongside, battleships and Fort Akershus boomed salute, the populace of Oslo yelled and waved a welcome. Director Thorhønsen of the Norwegian Aero Club rushed forward, embraced each of the six fervently. There were speeches in a pavilion decked as for a returning Caesar with streaming flags and two gilt, victory-winged pylons; officials, including the Burgomaster and the President of the Storting (Parliament) became apologetic with admiration and praise; Amundsen replied that he was speechless. More cheering, hymns, the national anthem.

Then to the palace in horse carriages, guarded by sailors and naval cadets. King Haakon was effusive, bestowed decorations. Then to the Grand Hotel, all traffic in the streets coming to a halt while the cortège passed. Out on a balcony, Amundsen smiled his thanks; soon after, he sat down with the others to a handsome luncheon furnished by the Aero Club. More speeches; *The Star Spangled Banner* in honor of Pilot Ellsworth.

In September, Explorer Amundsen will lecture formally in Oslo, then come to the U. S. to reap the bumper lecture-

* Including the divine and direct creation of man in the image of God; the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures of both the Old and New Testaments; the certain deity of Jesus Christ involving his virgin birth, his sinless life, his sacrificial death, his bodily resurrection and ascension to the right hand of God and his return.

Examine this marvelous Book Free!



Scotland sends you *this* crowning triumph of printing craft

The Complete Works of Shakespeare in One Extraordinary Volume

A FEW months ago William Collins, Scottish printer, startled the publishing world by producing a beautiful, slender volume that contained the complete works of William Shakespeare.

It was an unheard-of achievement. Here in *One Volume* was everything that had formerly required many. Mind you—ALL of Shakespeare—his plays, his poems, his sonnets—every one complete and unabridged.

This amazing book at once created a sensation. It was a treasure that thousands were eager to obtain. Importations could not be received from Scotland fast enough. To own the greatest masterpieces in our language in this convenient, luxurious form—what an opportunity!

Now Comes the Crowning Triumph

Having created this masterpiece of book-making, one might think that William Collins would have been content to rest on his laurels. But the love of his craft was in his blood; the old world tradition had come down through generations of master craftsmen.

So he continued to work. It was his cherished ambition to produce, not a rare and expensive volume, but a Shakespeare that would find its place in every home.

The volume pictured above is the crowning achievement of his efforts. Printed from the same plates as the original edition, but at less than half the price. Here, surely, is the bargain of a lifetime! A bargain that can never come again, for these books were ordered when the rate of exchange was low and positively cannot be duplicated at the same price.

May We Send It Free?

Collins' masterpiece beggars description. Such a book at so low a price simply seems too good to be true. But do not judge it by the price. Remember that it was printed at the same Glasgow plant, Collins Clear Type Press, on the very same presses and from the same plates, as the former edition that sold at a much higher price.

Let your own eyes do justice to this book. Let us send it to you for your examination, FREE. Keep it and enjoy it for a full week.

Simply mail the coupon—NOW

WALTER J. BLACK CO. Dept. 57
7 West 42 Street, New York City

A book to grace the finest library

To make this marvelous volume possible, 10,000 lbs. of paper were specially made. 5,000 sheets of genuine 22K gold leaf were purchased for the beautiful gold edges of the pages. The artistic lining paper for the covers was designed by leading craftsmen of Scotland. The clear, readable type was selected from 550 styles. For the binding, a beautiful, flexible, richly grained keratin was chosen, guaranteed more durable than ordinary leather. The back-edges are filled in gold and embossed with Shakespeare's last; the front cover bears his fantastic signature in gold. No expense was spared in making this collection of masterpieces a masterpiece in the art of book-making—a living monument to the greatest writer the world has ever known.

Walter J.
Black Co.,
7 W. 42 St.,
New York, N. Y.

Send me for examination one of the imported copies of your new ONE-volume Edition of Shakespeare's Complete Works, bound in flexible grained keratin. Within a week I will either return the book or send \$2.98, plus the few cents postage, in full payment.

Name
Address

City State

☐ Mark X here if you prefer the thumb-indexed de-luxe edition bound in genuine smooth leather, at only \$1.50 more.

crop he needs to go on another Polar pilgrimage for Science.

Going. In Battle Harbor, Labrador, a place of gray rock domes, fretted shoreline, low islands and a horizon studded with ice-bergs, the *Bowdoin*, flagship of Explorer Donald B. MacMillan's Polar expedition, lay at anchor waiting for her consort, the *Pearcy*. When the latter turned up, she explained that a fierce storm near the Strait of Belle Isle had forced her to heave to for fear of damage to the expedition's three Navy planes which she carried lashed to her decks. Board screens had been erected against the hammering seas and no damage was done.

While waiting, the *Bowdoin* continued experimenting with her short-wave radio equipment for daylight messages. Amateurs in Florida, Alabama and Ohio reported they had heard the messages, one of which ran: "The loudest huskie dog chorus in the world is most active at 3 o'clock in the morning. . . . Ah well." The Chicago office of E. F. MacDonold Jr., MacMillan's second in command, reported the party's short-wave equipment was a proven success, overcoming the daylight static that obstructs long-wave communication. The explorers' radio contact with the outer world is valuable for more reasons than the scientific and journalistic. It fortifies them against that greatest trial of the Arctic, solitude. On previous trips, MacMillan has forbidden members of his party to talk to one another during the day or at meals. Topics of conversation can last only so long among men thrown constantly together. When they die away, morale sinks.

Steam was raised on the *Bowdoin* and the *Pearcy*. They waited for fogs and the barometer to rise that they might proceed to Hopedale, their last stopping point on Labrador before the crossing to the Greenland coast.

Air Cities

Crawling around on the surface of the earth, burrowing underground, seem absurd occupations for creatures that have learned to fly. Soon men will move their houses and traffic into the upper air entirely. So predicted one Frederick Kiesler, young Viennese architect exhibiting at the Decorative Arts Exposition in Paris, last week. Kiesler had invented nothing, discovered nothing; but his artist-dream seemed hardly less logical and likely than did the skyscraper, the ocean-crossing dirigible, the hovering helicopter, 25 years ago. In the Kiesler dream, enormous steel towers arise, honeycombed with elevators. Hundreds of feet in the air vast platforms, with towns upon them, airdromes, sunshine and the fresh winds of heaven. The platforms are erected over forests, rivers, lakes, like the stilted cities of Borneo and Siam, or the fabulous hanging gardens of Babylon. With transport facilities developing as they are, said Kiesler, "distance no longer exists. . . . We can live where we like."

EDUCATION

President Little

The President of the University of Maine resigned. "My action is in no way prompted by any unpleasant factors," he wrote, "but by the fact that



© Keystone

CLARENCE COOK LITTLE

From Mainiac to Michigander**

I have been offered an opportunity to try, on a very large scale, the educational policies which the state of Maine has not as yet been willing to adopt. At the present time, the state of Maine is lacking woefully in its support of its state university. It has departed somewhat from an absolutely inadequate appropriation in 1922, but it is still far from realizing its obligations, and even from adopting as generous an attitude as that shown by smaller and poorer states."

Regardless of whether or not Maine is miserly, many persons were a bit taken aback that the emphasis should have been placed just where it was. President Clarence Cook Little of Maine, aged 37, had been told that, if the Maine trustees accepted his resignation, he might succeed no less a person than the late Marion LeRoy Burton, as President of the University of Michigan. A man of less lively principles might have glossed over any criticisms he entertained for his old, smaller position, thoughtless of anything but his great advancement.

There was nothing for Maine to do but accept the resignation. Dr. Little is President-elect of Michigan, putting an end to the seeming candidacy of Samuel Emory Thomason, Michigan '04, Vice-President of the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, only other individual whose name was even mentioned in connection with the

* Colloquial misnomers. [Cf. Hoosiers (Indiana), Tar Heels (North Carolina), Suckers (Illinois), etc.]

important Michigan chair (TIME, June 29).

A native of Brookline, Mass., a Harvard graduate and onetime professor, Dr. Little is just one year the junior of President-elect Glenn Frank of the University of Wisconsin. In 1917, he was commissioned a captain in the aviation section, reserve corps, U. S. Army; then a major in the Adjutant General's Department. For two years before he succeeded Dr. Robert J. Aley at Maine (in 1922), Dr. Little worked in the Carnegie Institute for Experimental Evolution (Long Island, N. Y.).

At Indianapolis

It was a great junket. Breakfasting at their hotel, the Washington delegates sang over their shredded wheat, war-whooped between eggs and coffee. The Hawaiians wore festive yellow lei and broad smiles. There were delegates from Alaska, and even from the South Seas, for whom the whole week was one long holiday.

But, just as important political palavers usually go disguised as rowdy picnics, important doings were afoot at the 63rd annual convention of the National Education Association, which met, last week, in Indianapolis. Those present, a goodly proportion of the association's 147,000 members,* felt that the doings were "epoch-making." Herding into big Cattle Barnacle and assembly rooms of the Shortridge High School, the delegates discussed:

A Federal Department of Education. For several years, the N. E. A. has campaigned for a U. S. Secretary of Education in the President's Cabinet, together with an Assistant Secretary, empowered to undertake the present functions (advisory, informative) of the U. S. Bureau of Education (adjunct of the Department of the Interior). Simultaneously with requests for these offices and the machinery to go with them, Congress has been asked to appropriate some 100 million dollars for Federal aid to the elementary and secondary public schools of the U. S.

To the latter feature of the proposed legislation, bureaucracy has been so strenuously urged as an objection that the N. E. A., last week, endorsed a bill omitting mention of Federal aid, providing only for a Secretary of Education and his assistant, with salaries of \$15,000 and \$10,000 respectively. The assistant's stipend was set thus high "to attract as able a man as possible" for the more permanent of the two posts.

Said Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, Colorado state superintendent of public instruction, onetime (1917-18) President of the N. E. A.: "This measure is practically my child."

Miss Charl O. Williams of Wash-

* Over 80% are classroom teachers.

FORESIGHTING PROFITS

Dec 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,400	Grt Nor pf	66 $\frac{7}{8}$	66 $\frac{1}{8}$	66	66	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	spots
	11,200	Havana Elec	174	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	170	182 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	ant acc
	13,900	Hudson Motors	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	58	60 $\frac{3}{4}$			of an
									see C

The above is a reprint (enlarged) of the transactions in Havana Electric stock on New York Stock Exchange on June 9, 1925, showing open, high, low, close and net advance of 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ points on that day.

To those of TIME'S readers who want to make their money earn more

Here is an example showing how BARRON'S searches out opportunities for profitable employment of investment capital.

This item on Havana Electric was published in BARRON'S on April 13, 1925. The stock has appreciated in value more than \$80 a share since that date. Over \$20 of this advance was made in a single day's transactions on the New York Stock Exchange.

Why not make BARRON'S investment knowledge yours?

BARRON'S is unsurpassed as a source from which to draw cashable financial information. You can profit, too. Use coupon below to get our complimentary booklet "Picking the Winners" and details of a special 10-week trial subscription offer which includes free, a book that is a dependable guide to the major security movements.

BARRON'S

The National Financial Weekly
44 Broad Street, New York City

Please send booklet "Picking the Winners" and special subscription details to

Name

Address

period of time consistent with conservatism.

Havana Electric

Besides American & Foreign Power there is one other principal electric-light and power property in Latin-America in which American capital has a substantial interest. This is the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co., which furnishes the metropolis of Cuba with threefold service, electric, gas and traction. American participation in this enterprise dates far back, though it does not even today amount to anything like complete control. Local interests are well represented in the management. The most notable American name on the list of directors is that of E. N. Brown, chairman of the board of the "Prisco and Pere Marquette. The New York banking house of Speyer & Co. has handled the financing of the company in the past.

A Generous Depreciation Policy

By comparison with the typical American utility company the financial statements of Havana Electric present some remarkable figures. Capitalization, consisting of \$21,300,000 funded debt, \$20,977,000% preferred and \$1,944,000 common stock, is unusually conservative. The uniqueness is to be found in the figures of working capital and of earnings. No figures are available later than Dec. 31, 1923, but it is unlikely that the figures for 1924 will show much change. The latest balance sheet available shows \$5,753,000 cash and \$1,233,000 other current assets to cover \$687,000 total current liabilities. The excess of cash alone was nearly equal to one-quarter of the company's funded debt. For a company which has no inventory problems of consequence and conducts a stable business on a cash basis to pile up cash resources in this fashion is extraordinary.

Adjusting the Earnings Record

Superficially the income statements of the company present no peculiarities. On closer examination, however, the source of the company's wealth of cash is apparent. After fixed charges and preferred dividends earnings on the 149,440 shares of common ranged between \$8.43 a share and \$10.70 a share in the five years 1919-1923, inclusive. There is nothing spectacular in this performance. The following table of earnings per share of common and appropriations to reserves for contingencies and depreciation for these years, expressed as a percentage of gross earnings, is enlightening:

Year	Net for common	Reserve, % gross
1923	\$8.57	24.9
1922	8.43	22.2
1921	8.71	12.6
1920	10.70	10.7
1919	10.67	6.6

In American public utility practice 10% of gross revenues is considered a generous appropriation for reserves. Had this ratio been observed by Havana Electric during these five years the record of earnings would have been as follows: 1919, \$8.54; 1920, \$11.23; 1921, \$10.94; 1922, \$18.92; 1923, \$21.94.

The common stock of Havana Electric is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, but is practically a dormant issue in that market, sometimes not appearing on the tape from one year's end to another. The stock did not participate to any extent in the big bull market in utility issues in 1924. Current quotations around 102 compare with a low of 81 in 1923. Apparently the stock is a "sleeping" issue of substantial merit which is likely some day to attract a degree of popular favor.

ington, D. C., secretary-elect of the N. E. A. legislative committee, mountain-climber, suffragette, onetime (1920) national Democratic Vice Chairwoman: "When a Department of Education is established, my contribution to American education will be made."

Child Labor. The convention pulled in its horns similarly on this subject. A resolution was passed reaffirming the N. E. A.'s desire for and insistence upon the speedy passage of child labor legislation, state and Federal, no mention being made of the Constitutional Amendment, now rejected by 34 states, for which the N. E. A. labored long.

Research. Educational research—into methods, means, conditions—would be the prime purpose of a Federal education department. Typical research accomplished by a committee of the N. E. A. was into the "hire and fire" policy followed by many states respecting their teachers.

Scopes Case. Other researchers had investigated the case of Teacher John T. Scopes of Dayton, Tenn., indicted by a grand jury for expounding Evolution in his classroom. President Jesse H. Newlon brought the case into a speech with brief allusion, but the convention, cautious of controversy, passed no resolutions on the matter.

Illiteracy is handled by the N. E. A. through a department of adult education. Reporting for the past year, President Charles M. Herlihy of this department stated that of four and one half million adult illiterates in the U. S., 300,000 had received instruction. Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, originator of "Moonlight Schools" (night schools) in Kentucky, announced her intention to study illiteracy next year in every Federal prison and in penal institutions in every state.

Officers. The Association had, according to custom, to choose a lady successor to President Newlon. There were two candidates (and rumors of electioneering). Each candidate made a speech. Miss Cornelia S. Adair, grade teacher of Richmond, Va., said she did not see how you could do your duty by your children if you did not take part in community affairs. Miss Mary McKimmon, principal of Pierce High School, Brookline, Mass., said: "The great opportunity before education today is to apply the new understanding of childhood to teaching." Miss McKimmon got elected, 507 to 322.

At Indianapolis, meeting at the same time as the N. E. A., the American Classical League reiterated its belief that the boys and girls of nowadays should bury their noses in Greek and Latin. In the final third of a long report on conditions at home and abroad (TIME, Oct. 6), Dean Andrew Fleming West of the Princeton Graduate College, made it known that England, France and Germany have all resuscitated the

classics (especially Latin) from the ill-effects of war-time. The League re-elected Dean West as its President.

Fortunate Headline

What if a wight named Tell should win a shooting match? Or one called Nero should give violin concerts? Or



© Wide World

Dr. JOHNSON

Nor should the Great Lexicographer far outrun him

some Greek christened Achilles die of blood poisoning in the heel? Almost as fine a day for lovers of coincidence occurred one day last week, when *The New York Times* headlined: DR. JOHNSON TO EDIT DICTIONARY, referring to crisp, diffident Dr. Allen Johnson* of Yale University and the *Dictionary of American Biography*, the production of which the *Times* has underwritten (TIME, Dec. 22, THE PRESS).

Nor should "the Great Lexicographer" far outrun in fame his 20th Century namesake when the latter's work is completed. Twenty volumes containing lives of U. S. celebrities (dead 25 years at the minimum) would be a monument to any man that completed them. Moreover, the second Dr. Johnson was chosen because it is intended that the work shall be finally authoritative, modeled on the English *Dictionary of National Biography*, edited by the late Sir Leslie Stephen and Sir Sydney Lee. He was chosen because his record (as professor, as biographer of Stephen A. Douglas, as U. S. historian, as supervisor of the cinema-historical *Chronicles of America*) marked him as the unanimous choice of the learned societies planning the dictionary—a man who will exercise a high degree of literary skill and judgment in editing and a broad knowledge in inviting appropriate contributions.

*An Amherst graduate (1892), Dr. Johnson received his M.A. from that college in 1895, the year that Calvin Coolidge was graduated cum laude.

S P O R T

Three Young Couples

Under stars that littered the night sky like the glowing ends of innumerable phantom cigarettes, three young couples met, one evening last week, at the Polo Grounds, Manhattan.

Shade vs. Slattery. Young Jimmy Slattery, whose bright speed, whose cruelly efficient hands, led the canny to acclaim him as a new Corbett (TIME, June 8), had been promised almost \$17,000 if he would devote a few brisk moments to one David Shade* from California. It was not fair, people said—Shade was only a welterweight, while Slattery had defeated Jack Delaney, one of the best of the light heavies.

When Slattery, with his smile of a contemptuous faun, came two-stepping toward the weaving, crouching Shade, spectators averted their eyes. They hoped Slattery understood enough of mercy to be quick about his business. In the first round, Shade actually managed to hit him lightly, on the jaw. Slattery seemed puzzled. In the second round, there was another flurry from Shade. Slattery was obviously taking his time to get the range. In the third round, Shade crouched lower. He came out of his corner almost on his belly. From this position he started a blow which began in the resin of the floor, described a long overhand arc, terminated on the jaw of James Slattery. Down he went, his faun smile gone, struggled up again, went down again, struggled up again, dropped again. Out of his corner flew a great white towel.

Wills vs. Weinert. The faces of betrayed men and of women who have died by violence wear, almost invariably, the same expression—one of weariness. That was the look upon the face of Charles Weinert, once known as the Newark Adonis, as he stretched out his gloves to touch those of black Harry Wills. That was the look upon his face a few minutes later, when he was helped to his corner, vomiting dreadfully, after having been knocked out in the second round of a bout which proved 1) that Wills is still the foremost challenger for Dempsey's title; 2) that a U. S. prize ring still occasionally does duty as an abattoir.

Greb vs. Walker. Another tough little man against a tough bigger man—Michael Walker, the welterweight champion, Harry Greb, the best middleweight in the world. Both are muscled all over like pumas; both fight hardest when they are hurt. Referee Edward Purdy foresaw a difficult evening. In the first few rounds, he hovered about, breaking clinches, warily eyeing naves, while Walker slashed and bashed, uppercutted, jabberworked and jam-

*Shade's share of the receipts was \$5,000.

boured, with the crowd roaring and Greb, never unhappy, hitting back. Referee Purdy scuttled out of the way as best he could in the next rounds, while Greb came in, his windmill arms striking four times to Walker's once. In the seventh round, Referee Purdy was knocked down, suffered a dislocated knee. A round for Greb. A round for Walker. Hardy Referee Purdy, still in the ring despite his pain, but tiring badly now, was knocked down again. He continued to hobble about in the 14th round when Greb beat Walker's face into the likeness of a suet pudding, flattened his nose, failed to knock him out only because his arms were tired—in the 15th, when Walker, with indomitable courage, exhaling a vapor of blood from his nose, staggered after Greb, backed him to the ropes, exchanged punches until the last bell rang. Then Referee Purdy, having seen the decision justly given to Greb, was helped from the ring.

Golf

French Champion. At Chantilly, France, A. M. Vagliano dug his ball out of the caddy, sandy lies; kept it out of the briars and birchwoods along the boundaries; evaded the gullies near the clubhouse; holed his putts on the bleached, worm-ridden greens. Against him played strapping André Gobert, onetime French Davis Cup (tennis) player. André is a newcomer to golf, stiff of wrist, mathematical with his backswing, monstrously strong at long shots; but he needs his gracious, white-toothed smile for such opponents as Monsieur Vagliano. The latter vanquished André, 6 and 4 in 36 holes, became French Amateur Champion. U. S. contestants who reached the third round: C. E. Van Vleck, Garder City N. Y.; Louis V. Cochrane, Lake Forest, Ill.

Thousand Guineas. Down the spacious, windy fairways of Gleneagles, Scotland, perhaps the grandest golf course in the world, professionals from far and wide beat their balls as they qualified to play for the annual bag of a thousand guineas (\$5,000). Vivacious Aubrey Boomer of St. Cloud, France, led them all with a record 69, until swart Ahe Mitchell passed him with a pair of 70's for the two rounds. Joe Kirkwood, sole U. S. entrant, was lucky to qualify with 153, the first 80 strokes of which were somewhat impeded by a family of ducks that paraded across one hole and a family of weasels which he helped to slaughter at another.

Through the match play, the veteran Mitchell lasted splendidly until he ran against spry young Archie Compston of Manchester in the lucrative final. From 5 down, Compston crept back to 2 down, 1 down, 1 up, and the gold was his.

Canadian Champion. Americans crossed the border stalking the Canadian Amateur Golf title. They soon collapsed. Max R. Marston,

Flaming Bolsheviks

A spark "straight from Moscow" falling among the tinder of new immigrants, causing a conflagration which will destroy our nation, our institutions, our ideals, our traditions.

* * *

Such a picture is a popular fancy with many of our orators.

* * *

There is just enough truth in it to give the audience a delicious thrill of indignation and horror.

* * *

Whose fault is it?

* * *

Where place the blame if these newcomers are taken in by specious arguments and a fallacious scheme of government?

* * *

Might it not be a good idea, instead of venting our wrath on the foreigner, to look at the methods of those whose duty it is to introduce the foreigner to America?

* * *

Let Stanislaw Gutowski show you another side of the picture in the July Scribner's Magazine.

* * *

He arrived, unable to speak English, from Poland in 1907.

* * *

Five years later he still couldn't speak English and had acquired a hate for the land that promised so much and did so little.

* * *

In the World War, he served

with distinction in our army as a captain.

* * *

Let him tell you how he found the secret of Americanization.

* * *

Go "Through the Mill" with him in the July Scribner's Magazine.

* * *

Then turn to Gerald W. Johnson's "The Dead Vote of the South." See the effect of race upon politics in California and in the South.

* * *

"Youth and Peace"; "The Colleges and War"; "Heredity—the Master Riddle of Science" are among the other pungent articles in the July Scribner's Magazine, stimulating, provocative, honest.

* * *

Four excellent short stories, original, witty, entertaining.

* * *

A dozen other features.

* * *

The coupon below brings this, the big August Fiction Number, and ten other entertaining, stimulating, informative issues.

Will Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York City, send me Scribner's Magazine for one year and a bill for four dollars?

Name

Address

City

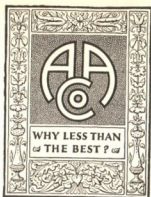
T-7-13-25

crinkly-haired 1923 U. S. Amateur Champion, was let down at the 38th hole by C. Ross Somerville of the London (Ont.) Hunt Club. George H. ("Porky") Flynn of Pittsburgh, a familiar young figure on Long Island links, passed away before Don Carrick of Toronto in the next round, 2 down. Carrick and Somerville were the finalists, the former spurring steadily ahead to win, 5 and 4.

Chicago Champion. At Chicago, out of the past, strode a handsome figure. Burdened with business and a family, Robert A. Gardner, Na-

tional Amateur Golf Champion in 1909 and 1915, is little heard of these days in the wider golfing circles. Last week, at his home club, Onwentsia (Lake Forest, Ill.), he clenched his putter firmly, ended a sweltering match with a 35-ft. putt that beat Tom Frainey, Chicago public-links player, 3 and 2 for the Chicago District Championship, held, last year as well, by Gardner.

Par. In Manhattan, it was recognized that women golfers are not what they used to be. They are more so—stronger, harder-hitting. The Women's



Surviving the Fire of Cross-Examination

An appraisal must stand the searching fire of cross-examination by men of varied training and technical knowledge. If based on incontrovertible facts, as An American Appraisal is, the fire of examination will only case harden its authority.

Because of twenty-nine years of exclusive valuation experience, embracing 35,690 appraisals of 834 different types of properties, American Appraisal Service assures a certainty of appraisal authority that fulfills the most exacting requirements.

The American Appraisal Company's organization is so comprehensive that it can, and does, assign to any client, large or small, trained and experienced appraisers under executive supervision. A recent assignment to one client comprised 75 men whose American Appraisal experience totaled over 450 years.

A representative day's work of The American Appraisal Company involves 790 different properties in 119 lines of business for 413 concerns in 41 states, representing over \$230,000,000 in property values.

No other organization in the world has a similar variety and accumulation of experience in all phases and fields of appraisal service.

THE AMERICAN APPRAISAL COMPANY MILWAUKEE

Atlanta	Dallas	New York	Washington
Baltimore	Detroit	Philadelphia	
Boston	Indianapolis	Pittsburgh	The Canadian
Buffalo	Kansas City, Mo.	San Francisco	Appraisal Company,
Chicago	Los Angeles	St. Louis	Ltd.
Cincinnati	Milwaukee	Seattle	Montreal
Cleveland	Minneapolis	Syracuse	Toronto
	New Orleans		

An American Appraisal

© 1925, The A. A. Co. THE AUTHORITY
Investigations • Valuations • Reports • Industrials • Public Utilities
Natural Resources

Eastern Golf Association, last week, elevated feminine par from the old yardage scale:

175 yd. and under.....	Par 3
176 to 323 yd.....	Par 4
326 to 450 yd.....	Par 5
451 to 573 yd.....	Par 6
576 yd. and up.....	Par 7
to the following*:	
190 yd. and under.....	Par 3
191 to 350 yd.....	Par 4
351 to 500 yd.....	Par 5
501 yd. and up.....	Par 6

Tennis

At Wimbledon. On a smooth lawn marked with white lines, two Frenchmen were indulging in an active tennis match. One of them bounded about at the net, volleying everything he could; the other played a backcourt game, driving deeply and accurately. His brow was furrowed with concentration; he was trying very hard to win. His rival at the net was more debonair; when a neat lob passed him, he kissed his fingers to it; occasionally he called out, "Bravo, René." He, Jean Borotra, was playing against René Lacoste, conqueror of J. O. Anderson, for the championship of England at Wimbledon (TIME, July 6). On the sidelines sat the King of England, who was rumored to have a bet on Borotra. He did not know, perhaps, that Borotra, a young man who has never permitted his sport to interfere with his pleasure, had broken the monotony of the Wimbledon tournament by hurried week-end trips to Paris by airplane, returned somewhat pale. No young man who does that sort of thing can have much chance of winning the Wimbledon tournament, as Lacoste demonstrated, 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 8-6.

A Frenchwoman, Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, took exactly 26 minutes to win her sixth British championship in the women's singles by defeating Miss Joan Fry, 19, of England.

The men's doubles title was fought for by two Frenchmen, two Americans. The Frenchmen won. They were Lacoste and Borotra. The Americans were Roy Casey of San Francisco and tall John Hennessey of Indianapolis. All were exhausted; the score—6-4, 11-9, 4-6, 1-6, 6-3.

Paired with Borotra, Mlle. Lenglen won the mixed doubles championship.

At Nassau. In front of the huge, garish Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, L. I., William T. Tilden II played against a protégé of his, slender A. H. Chapin Jr., for the Nassau Challenge Cup. Protégé Chapin took four games in the first set. Then Tilden, remembering that youth will be served, began to serve cannonballs, to cut, chop, drive, until many thought that Chapin would cripple himself in his wild flourishes at mocking tennis balls. Tilden won the next 15 games, the match.

*Yardages for men's par:	
250 yd. and under.....	Par 3
251 to 445 yd.....	Par 4
446 to 600 yd.....	Par 5
601 yd. and up.....	Par 6

AERONAUTICS

King's Cup

Around England for the King's Cup fly England's airmen every year in big planes, little planes, from a 27-horse-power Moth with 7¼ hours start to an Armstrong-Siddeley-Siskin, starting from scratch. Last week, they took off. On the first day, the sun shone clear at dawn; but, before they had gone half way, a fog climbed up to them from the sea and many a plane, bewildered, sought a landing. A "flying grandstand"—an enormous plane fitted with luxurious chairs, glass panels through which journalists and race officials

could see what was what—was forced down in a turnip field. On the second day, four remaining planes started round again. There were no Moths left now. Only the pompous Armstrong-Siddeley-Siskin, guided by Captain F. L. Barnard, came droning round the last stretch of the 805 mile course, a winner.

Seine to Thames

An experiment in aviation was made, last week, to see if it were practicable to eliminate airdrome landings at both ends of the Paris-London air line. An amphibian plane took off the Seine, landed at Lympe for customs, took off again and landed on the Thames at Fulham in three hours and a half. The experiment proved that one hour and much expense can be saved by the new route, as the air companies have to provide automobiles to take passengers from the cities to the outlying airdromes.

Your Boy's Crucial Years

are from 8 to 14. Longmeadow, a country day and boarding school uses art, music and directed play in intensive, individualized work with this difficult age group. Small classes. Address, I. Mansur Beard, Longmeadow School, Box T, Longmeadow, Mass.

The Bible Reader's Companion 50¢



contains the Story of the Bible, How to read the Bible through in a year, Sixty Bible Readings, Memory Training through Scripture Memorizing, Our Lord's Parables and Miracles, and other interesting and valuable facts about the Bible. Send 50¢ stamps or currency to-day. Oxford University Press, Am. Branch Dept. 27 35 W. 32nd St., New York

WHY WORRY?

The chief worries of the average man are:

1. Business
2. Old Age
3. Estate

Insurance will care for all.

1. You can insure both your business and yourself, thus protecting your business associates as well as yourself.

2. You can provide now against old age by purchasing an annuity to begin whenever you please and last as long as you live.

3. You can protect your wife and children immediately and certainly by carrying an adequate amount of life insurance.

Life is too short to waste time worrying. Let us show you how to avoid it.

STUART W. JACKSON, INC.
Insurance

Managers Advisors
110 William St. New York City

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

Name
Date of Birth
Address

THE PRESS

Inept Headline

FLORENCE MILLS
WEDS F. E. ALTEMUS

So said a headline in *The New York Times* one morning last week. Readers who cast a breakfast-table glance at this announcement were suddenly possessed of a curious emotion. Their eyes raced down the column. "The bride," they read, "wore a gown of white satin trimmed with old rose point lace and cut with a court train. Her veil of tulle was held with orange blossoms and she carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley." An amazing picture rose in the minds of the Tory breakfasters—that of a fashionable church, wall-eyed ushers, pretty bridesmaids, a young bridegroom of an excellent Washington family and, amid all the diaphanous lace and flowers so deviously described by the *Times* reporter, a bride who wheeled upon the shocked congregation a dusky face.

The only Florence Mills familiar to the public is Florence Mills, the dark-town strutter, famed Negro cabaret dancer. This fact, disregarded by the composer of the *Times* inept headline, caused the well-informed readers to gag upon their three-minute eggs. The real bride was, they discovered, white.

Running Out

There are many grains of sand in an hourglass and they fall singly, but eventually the hour is passed. So with the hour of crossword puzzles. Last week, the *Daily News* (Manhattan), following its parent, *The Chicago Tribune* (TIME, July 6), ceased publishing the little gems of geometric delight.

Do You Profit by Investment Opportunities in the South ?

THE natural resources of the South are really just beginning to be developed. Its manufactures are rapidly becoming a large factor in the world's industry. Its cities are growing by leaps and bounds. This activity means to the investor a considerably better return on his capital when put in Southern bonds with no sacrifice of safety. For proof of this assertion read "A Survey of the South" sent on request.

FIRST Mortgage Bonds offered by Caldwell & Company embody definitely superior features of safety combined with liberal interest rates made possible by the normally strong demand for money to finance the steady growth of prosperous Southern Cities. Let us send facts and figures.



Just send your name and address for complimentary copy of this book

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY

Caldwell & Co.

INVESTMENT BANKERS

Southern Municipal, Corporation and First Mortgage Bonds

901 Union St., Nashville, Tenn.
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Let your secretary in-
dividualize your corre-
spondence with a New
Hammond.



Beautifully Phrased, but—

IT was an important let-
ter. Neatly typed.
Beautifully phrased. But
it didn't get read!

*It was too formidable in
appearance!*

That is the trouble with mil-
lions of letters today that are
written on ordinary typewriters.
But it can never be said about a
Hammond-typed letter.

For the New Hammond is
different. It permits a variety of
typographical effects that make
things attractive and readable. It
writes in any kind of type you
want—large, medium or small;
Roman, Italic, Bold, script, etc.
—or in any language desired. It
spaces to fit the size. All in one
machine. The change from one
style or size to another style or
size may be made instantly. You
simply shift gears as in an auto-
mobile.

*Writers, public men, business
executives everywhere are turn-
ing to the New Hammond today
as a means of gaining attention
for what they have to say.*

*Send for illustrated booklet
explaining the hundreds of ways
it can be made to serve you.
Hammond Typewriter Corporation,
80 Brook Avenue, at 132nd
Street, New York.*

THE NEW
Hammond
TYPEWRITER
VARIABLE SPACING
CHANGABLE TYPE

Both Desk and
Portable Models

"IT ALL BUT SPEAKS"

BUSINESS & FINANCE

England Tested

The greatest pressure upon the pound sterling in foreign exchange markets always comes in the autumn. During the fall season, the British regularly purchase large amounts of our cereals and cotton, and in consequence are forced to make heavy payments to the U. S. Even before the War, in the absence of other offsetting factors, sterling tended to sag in terms of U. S. dollars.

London bankers and British Government officials are, for this reason, looking ahead to the coming autumn season with considerable anxiety. Thus far it has not been so much of a feat to keep sterling at its gold par with the dollar. But the real test of Chancellor of the Exchequer Churchill's bold step in resuming gold payments this spring (TIME, May 11, COMMONWEALTH) will come this fall. Hitherto, Britain has not been forced by her assumption of the full gold standard to export much gold—in fact, if anything, she has imported the yellow metal on balance from other countries.

In the event that, in the autumn, the strain of large gold shipments to the U. S. appears imminent, the first probable step of the British to retain their gold will be to raise the rate of rediscount at the Bank of England. This step tends to draw investment funds from the U. S. to England—a money movement which offsets British payments for purchases of our goods, and thus obviates the decline in sterling exchange and the need of extensive gold shipments.

Corn Products

It is a far cry to the day when Western farmers burned their surplus corn for fuel. Today, even the waste products of the corn crop are utilized in as thorough a manner as Chicago packers devised for dealing with hogs and cattle years ago.

Altogether, some 146 articles are made from the corn plant, including axle grease, face powder, shoe heels, cigar holders, gunpowder, incense, phonograph records, shaving soap, shoe horns, varnish.

The corn crop is greater in value than any other grown in this country. About 40% is fed to swine on the farms, while horses get 20% and cattle about 15%. Of the remaining 25%, humans consume about 10%.

Corn stalks are extensively used for ensilage and feed for animals. From the corn cob is extracted a synthetic resin which is extensively used in making telephone receivers, pipe stems, electrical equipment formerly made of hard rubber, buttons, glue and similar objects.

Even lumber can be made out of corn cobs, where high tensile strength is not required. The weight of this synthetic lumber is about that of the lighter

woods, and it can be worked by regular wood-working tools. It has been found a successful substitute for even birch wood in making spools, as well as in making picture frames, moldings and wall boards.

Seat Record

Records fall rapidly. Two weeks ago, a record high price, \$116,000, was paid for a seat on the New York Stock Exchange (TIME, July 6). Last week, that record came down and a new one was rung up: \$122,000 for a seat sold by James M. Martin to Kenneth R. White. Earlier in the year, seats sold as low as \$99,000.

Southern Railway

For many years the Southern R. R. paid no dividends on its non-cumulative preferred stock or on its common. Meanwhile, with the development of the Southern states, the great Southern carrier felt heir to greater and greater amounts of freight. Profits were garnered and plowed into better equipment and right of way, with the result that operating costs fell rapidly. Presently, earnings on the common became noticeably great, and dividends were suddenly declared on the 5% non-cumulative preferred, and then, at the same rate, on the common. The rise in the latter stock has proved one of the sensations of the 1924-25 stockmarket.

The large earnings of the road, however, stuck in the crop of some of the preferred stockholders, who had waited dividendless for years. Presently some of them brought suit for \$29,000,000, approximately, earned but not paid on the preferred prior to 1923. Talk of a 6% dividend on the common was promptly dropped.

In the Law and Equity Court of Richmond, however, Judge Beverley T. Crump recently decided against the suing preferred stockholders, on the grounds that preferred stockholders in the Southern have no fixed dividend chargeable on the road's annual earnings, and that therefore the Company is and has been free to pay or not to pay preferred dividends in its discretion, as long, of course, as common stockholders were not better treated.

While the plaintiffs have declared their intention of appealing, Wall Street considers the case virtually settled. The issue raised is important, and if the plaintiffs had been sustained, several other similar suits in other companies would probably have been quickly started.

Auto Credits

Easy money conditions this year have undoubtedly proved a stimulant to the automobile business, now concluding a very generally successful and prosperous season.

Funds have been available to finance

the purchase of cars, not only by dealers from makers, but by owners from the dealers. Though this latter type of financing is sometimes unsoundly handled, statistics on 50 leading auto-financing companies indicate that, even during the unsettled year of 1924, only 1/5 of 1% of such financing resulted in loss to the lenders—a high ranking even among ordinary commercial "receivables."

About 90% of cheap cars and about 50% of high-priced cars are sold on time or deferred payments. Last year, about a billion dollars was employed in this way to finance the purchase from dealers of new cars alone. Since extension of credit to dealers along similar lines is usually a safer operation, probably another billion dollars was thus employed, making two billion dollars used altogether.

In 1924, there were 3,617,602 motor cars and trucks produced in this country, possessing a wholesale value of \$2,328,000,000 and a retail value of \$2,900,000,000. It is estimated that 75% of this total was financed by time payments. Since "automobile paper" usually matures in a year and is payable in monthly installments, about one billion dollars was thus continuously employed.

\$0.37 per Meal

Many persons are inclined to think of chain-store organizations as a comparatively recent development, from the frequency with which they have been produced during the past five years. But the industry also has its pioneers, one of which is the Childs Co.

This business started in Manhattan in 1889 with a single restaurant. Today the company operates 106 restaurants throughout the U. S. and Canada; and does a cash business of approximately \$25,000,000 annually. A majority of Childs restaurants are located in New York City, where they have even invaded Fifth Avenue in several places; yet the national scope of the business is indicated by locations in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Atlanta, New Orleans, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg. As a matter of fact, the Childs Co. resembles Schulte and other chain store companies in deriving much of its profits from real estate operations.

Yet primarily Childs Co. is in the restaurant business. In 1924, it was announced last week, the Company served 48,717,747 meals, from which a net income (after taxes and depreciation) of \$1,808,968 was realized, or \$0.037 per meal. Last year, too, was a good rather than a record year, for, in 1923, the Company served 49,549,363 meals; in 1920 its profit per meal was \$0.042, and in the same year its net was \$1,991,350.

Van Heusen's Loss

Some time ago, one John B. Bolton of Philadelphia invented a fabric out of which collars could be made. Shortly

Her father showed them the way to safety



and 7%

YOU young folks are wise," he said, "to start putting some of your money away. And you're fortunate, too. Good investments are easier to get nowadays than they were when mother and I started out.

"Here are two booklets I want you to read. They're about Smith Bonds, in which much of my money is invested.

"Smith Bonds now pay 7%, and if you use their Investment Savings Plan you can get that rate on whatever sum you can spare each month. I've never seen a better plan for any young couple that is looking ahead."

* * * * *

7% SMITH BONDS

SMITH BONDS are First Mortgage Bonds, strongly secured by improved, income-producing city property, and protected by safeguards which have made possible our record of *no loss to any investor in 52 years.*

Current offerings of Smith Bonds 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.

This plan gives you 10 months to complete your purchase on any terms convenient to you, and pays the full rate of bond interest on every payment.

Owners of Smith Bonds in every State in the United States and in 30 countries and territories abroad are profiting by the simple investment facts contained in our booklets—"Fifty-two Years of Proven Safety" and "How to Build an Independent Income."

The first of these booklets tells about the sensible, safe, worry-proof features of Smith Bonds that have made them the choice of conservative investors all over the world.

The other booklet tells about our Investment Savings Plan, which enables men and women of moderate means to put their savings into 7% Smith Bonds and get 7% interest on every payment.

Use the coupon below to send us your name and address, and let us send you these helpful booklets.

The F. H. Smith Company

Founded 1873

NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA

Smith Building, Washington, D.C.

PITTSBURGH
MINNEAPOLIS

NO LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR IN 52 YEARS

Name.....

Address.....

PLEASE PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY

84-P



Board of Trustees

JAMES C. BRADY
JAMES BROWN
GEORGE W. DAVISON
JOHNSTON DEFOREST
RICHARD DELAFIELD
CLARENCE DILLON
FREDERIC DE P. FOSTER
ADRIAN ISELIN
JAMES N. JARVIE
CHARLES LANIER
WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, JR.
DUDLEY OLCOTT
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT
FREDERICK STRAUSS
EDWIN THORNE
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT
JOHN Y. G. WALKER
FRANCIS M. WELD
WILLIAM WOODWARD

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

80 BROADWAY

Fifth Ave. at 60th St.

Madison Ave. at 42nd St.

Condensed Statement as of June 30, 1925

ASSETS

Cash on hand, in Federal Reserve Bank and due from	
Banks and Bankers	\$44,477,986.39
United States Bonds	48,979,397.62
Municipal Bonds	11,754,706.52
Loans and Discounts	179,498,060.68
Short Term Securities	5,460,096.42
Bonds and Other Securities	6,171,074.90
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	900,000.00
Real Estate	3,295,000.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	15,622,685.22
Interest Accrued	1,390,748.42
TOTAL	\$317,549,756.17

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$12,500,000.00
Surplus	17,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	8,092,987.31
Deposits	258,685,374.57
Dividend Payable July 1, 1925	750,000.00
Reserve for Taxes and Interest Accrued	1,055,997.73
Unearned Discount	312,842.42
Acceptances	18,652,554.14
TOTAL	\$317,549,756.17

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over 38 Million Dollars
Member Federal Reserve System



JOSEPH CONRAD

\$1,000.00 in PRIZES

Read the current issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Literature for details of the \$1,000.00 prize offer for the best essays on how Conrad might have ended "Suspense," his last unfinished novel.

The contest is open to all, without restrictions. There are five large cash prizes and fifty other prizes.

Copies of THE SATURDAY REVIEW are on sale at your local Booksellers—10c. Or you may examine copies free at the Public Library. The contest will close October 1st.

The Saturday Review

of LITERATURE

236 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

afterward, a soft collar was put on the market, advertised by thousands of brittle, frostily handsome young men who stared down at the great U. S. public from street-car nooks and up at them from the back pages of magazines. It was called the Van Heusen collar. Forthwith, John B. Bolton of Philadelphia brought suit against one John M. Van Heusen of Jamaica Plain, Mass., to recover \$56,000,000. Last week, the court awarded him \$1,314,241 of that amount.

MISCELLANY

"Time brings all things"

Pullman

In Chicago, the Pullman Co. named a car after a Negro porter. Rejecting, for the first time in its history, the tepid, sad-eyed romanticism of such names as *Bellamcade*, *Merryvale*, *Alamar*, it christened a car after a Negro who died, last month, in an attempt to save the lives of the passengers when his car was wrecked in New Jersey—Oscar J. Daniels.

Name

In Brooklyn, one Abraham Lieberman obtained permission from a Supreme Court Justice to change his name to Benjamin Harris—a name which he chose because he had observed that in *Who's Who* that there were 63 persons named Harris, only one named Lieberman. He was confounded when informed that, in the directory of his city, there were 35 persons named Benjamin Harris, 33 named Abraham Lieberman.

Reward

In Brooklyn, one Gertrude Stigman, 9, promoted to the 4B grade in school, was rewarded by her mother with a rubber ball. Gertrude bounced the ball joyously high in air, landed it in a flower box, climbed up, clutched her side of the box which, unsettled by her tug, toppled with its 200 lb. of earth upon her skull, crushed her to death.

Umbrage

In Brooklyn, one Christino Garcia, 6-ft-2-in., 200-lb., Porto Rican, got home from work, took umbrage at the music his sister was playing on the phonograph, tossed the phonograph out of the window, harked his shins on a table, threw the table after the phonograph, went from room to room performing feats. His sister ran for a policeman. Mr. Garcia knocked down the peaked blue-coat. Came another. Mr. Garcia bit him;

*The forward Pullman, in which Daniels was seated, left the rails, humped up beside the locomotive. Clouds of searing steam, pouring from the boiler, hissed through the car's open door. Daniels plunged through the scalding vapor to shut the door. He was alive when rescuers entered. Taken outside, he refused first aid. "Fix that little girl first," said he. Doctors obeyed, returned to find Daniels dead.



The LIFE of SIR WILLIAM OSLER

By HARVEY CUSHING

Two Volumes. Large 8vo. 1442 pages. With two photographic frontispieces, thirty-three half-tone plates, and six collotypes. Price in a box \$12.50 net

New York Herald-Tribune: "If wishing could do it, I would wish The Life of William Osler into the hands of every man, woman and child who reads the six best-selling novels. It is an immense and wonderful book."

New York Sun: "There are many biographies that merit the designation 'great' and to this list must be added Harvey Cushing's Life of Sir William Osler."

The Independent: "Dr. Harvey Cushing has written a monumental biography."

The World: "The lay reader can finish these volumes with a feeling that they are not a page too long, and that his interest has never flagged."

New York Times: "All physicians, medical students, and those who intend to study medicine should read it. Habitual readers of biographies should be delighted with its charm and simplicity."

Life Magazine: "It is very remarkable reading—no part of it is dull. Dr. Cushing really has brought Osler to life for us, and so doing has let loose a great stimulant in the world and really done a service to mankind."

Boston Transcript: "The whole work must be read for anything like real appreciation."

Southern Medical Journal: "Cushing's Life of Sir William Osler will rank high among American biographies in general and not merely among those medical."

Atlantic Monthly: "Dr. Cushing has done his work exceedingly well in a way to appeal to a lay as well as to a medical public. The illustrations are numerous, well chosen, and revealing."

At booksellers or from the publisher

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS American Branch
35 WEST 32ND STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

he hit Mr. Garcia with a blackjack; Mr. Garcia dived from the window into the clutches of two more officers who lugged him, roaring, off to jail.

Doom

In Elizabeth, N. J., one Robert Reidt, "Apostle of Doom," rose up in a theatre, prophesied the end of the world by a war which would begin Nov. 11, "between the white and yellow races, . . . so terrible that even women will be drafted . . . the first evidence of this situation was shown when the U. S. gave women the vote. . . ."

Upstart

In Manhattan, one Henry Gettis, Negro Civil War veteran, passed the morning sitting beside the riverside tomb of General Ulysses S. Grant, removed himself later to a park in the lower part of town, decided to rest on a bench. While he sat there a laborer, one Luke Owens, 49, passed by, stopped to curse, to abuse Gettis for his idleness. When reproved, he issued a profane challenge to fisti-

cuffs. A crowd formed. Up leapt Mr. Gettis. His old hand, rivered with dull veins, blotched along the back with great patches like distended freckles, hardened into a knot, smote the bully upon the chin, dropped him to the sidewalk. Said Mr. Gettis: "I'm not too old to thrash an up-start."

Speed Law

In Providence, a law was enforced by the state police: motorists traveling on the main state thoroughfares must maintain a speed of 35 miles an hour or get off the road to avoid blocking traffic.

Could Not Stop

In Marysville, Pa., a child sat on a railroad track, played with a stray bolt, heedless of a freight train, which bore down upon it. The engineer jammed on the air brakes, but his heavy cars had too much momentum; they shoved the engine forward; it could not stop. A fireman, one Bruce Hoffman, leapt from the engine, raced ahead, snatched the child to safety.

to those who
like Shredded
Wheat*



If you like Shredded Wheat Biscuit, you will like TRISCUIT. It is a real whole wheat cracker, nourishing and strengthening and completely digestible. TRISCUIT is made of perfect whole wheat grains, shredded and baked in electric ovens into thin, wafer-like, appetizing crackers.

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

Triscuit

The Shredded Wheat Cracker

*Everyone likes Shredded Wheat



DOBBS HATS!

The Summer headwear designed by Dobbs & Co, New York's leading hat-makers, combines comfortable ease of fit with the smart style for which Dobbs is notable

DOBBS & CO
620 and 244 Fifth Ave New York



~and out pops the neatest
tee you ever saw!

Scoop up some moist sand, pack the cup against side of sand box, press the button—and there's a tee that's meant to drive from!

With the K-D Tee Mold you can make ten million tees of absolutely uniform height quicker and neater than by hand. And the tee mold goes in your pocket—not down the fairway.

K-D MFG. CO.
518 N. Plum Street
Lancaster, Pa.



50c Polished aluminum. Light as a feather. If your "tee" or dealer cannot supply you, order direct.

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 supplementarily to, or corrective of, news previously published in TIME.

"Too Priggish"

TIME New York, N. Y. Attleboro, Mass.
June 29, 1925

Sirs: I am in receipt of a circular urging subscription to your publication and it has recalled for me memory of an incident which must preclude possibility of my subscribing to TIME.

Some time ago (TIME, June 1, Page 30), a Southern gentleman protested against the appearance in TIME of an advertisement relative to the sale of Cellini's *Autobiography*. His peculiar case against the book in question was, of course, based on the grounds that the book is immoral, indecent, etc., etc.

Shortly after the protest was made, TIME appended to an excerpt from the advertisement a notice to the effect that "this advertisement will positively not appear again."

I fear I cannot aid in the circulation of any periodical which bows to the demands of 100% "respectability" plus priggish intolerance in so supinely a manner. Our Gods are of different clays.

R. C. FISHER.

TIME at no time raised objection to Cellini's justly famed book. What TIME objected to was the blatancy of the advertisement which blared:

"SWORDSMAN—LOVER—
DEBAUCHEE!"

ARTIST SUPREME IN GOLD AND SILVER

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE TO OWN THE

UNEXPURGATED

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENVENUTO CELLINI"

—Ed.

The U. S.

TIME Madison, Conn.
New York, N. Y. June 25, 1925.

Sirs: Why use "U. S." instead of United States? Is the time of the reader and editor too short to pronounce and write the proper name of his country? Why not Gt. B. and I., and I., and Gt. and Gr.? Surely it is not impossible to call your country by its correct name. Does it not merit as much respect as is given to foreign nations?

A CITIZEN.

No disrespect is intended. For brevity's sake, TIME will continue to refer to "the U. S."—unless, of course, the majority of subscribers say No.—Ed.

Sells and Recommends

TIME Long Beach, Calif.
New York, N. Y. June 26, 1925.

Sirs: Your magazine is good. I like it, and not only read it myself every week, but also sell and recommend it on the newsstand in my drugstore.

V. E. STILGENBAUM.

Lesson in English

TIME University of Michigan,
New York, N. Y. Ann Arbor, Mich.
June 27, 1925

Sirs: Being a professor of Zoology, I want to administer a lesson in English. In your discussion of the current business situation (issue of July 27, Page 24), you say there is a "little sense in harking back to the great days of 1916 and 1919." I could easily believe the word harking to be a typographical error if I had not read the examination papers of scores

of hundreds of students of heredity who, having heard a similar expression in a lecture on atavism, later gave their interpretation of it just as you have done. I suspect you were just such students; if not, you should have been, just to explain the slip. Presumably you meant *harking* back, in the sense of returning (to the consideration of). If you really meant *harping*, then *back* is out of place, and you should have said, "harping on the great days of 1916 and 1919."

A. FRANKLIN SHULL.

"Cosmos"

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Sirs:

Hartford, Conn.
June 29, 1925.

Just what word was it that doomed Mary Coddens of South Bend in the national spelling match at Washington? TIME (issue of June 29, Page 24) says she mispronounced the universe, with "cosmas," a flower. Century dictionary gives no such word as "cosman," but does quote the famous flower of the genus *Compositae* "Cosmos."

I am inquiring merely in the interest of accuracy, and not in any sense as a criticism of TIME. That you occasionally make mistakes is a healthy reminder that you are human, needed in the face of the marvel of how much better, in my opinion, you have succeeded than mortals ever did before in producing an interpretative condensation of the world's news that has character and dependable value for the discriminating.

EVERETT G. HILL.

Investigation shows that Mary was asked to spell cosmos (universe) and she spelled it c-o-s-m-a-s. TIME was misinformed when it stated that Mary confused the word with "cosmas" (flower) which, as everyone knows, is also spelled c-o-s-m-o-s.—Ed.

Stacpoole Scored

TIME
New York, N. Y.
Sirs:

Columbus, Ohio
June 29, 1925

I wonder if you "view with alarm" and "point with pride" in a light or sarcastic vein? For instance, I note that you "view with alarm" in the issue of June 15, Page 22, the enclosed article, "Ornithic Atrocities"; while in this same issue you state that Henry de Vere Stacpoole has given no estimate of the vast expanse of ocean which is as yet unexplored by bilge oil. I am a naval officer, during the past year I have served as an engineer officer of an oil-burning destroyer which has steamed a total of about 26,000 miles in that time. I have yet to see any bird "floating, flapping and crippled among the sliding sea hills, unable to rise for a cloying appointment that lays his feathers flat, seals his wings." During my six years of sea service, I have seen just three birds come to grief as a result of the "tyranny of man"—once when two ducks flew through the eagle masts of the U. S. S. New York, attracted by her searchlights at a night practice, and one albatross which flew aboard the army transport *Thomas* and broke its wings against a forward bulkhead.

Oil, whether used for fuel or as a lubricant, when spread upon the sea, quickly forms a very light layer on the surface, tends to increase surface tension of the water and hence has a tendency to prevent the breaking of waves. I have often seen gulls alight on this thin layer of oil in harbors, but I have never seen one unable to take off as a result of the oil.

For Mr. Stacpoole's information, the U. S. Government has taken steps to "end this terrible business," at least as far as the territorial waters are concerned. Congress has recently passed an act to prevent the pollution of inland and coastal waters. This act provides for a fine and imprisonment for any Government official or employee convicted of pumping overboard any oil or sludge in the harbors of coastal water of the U. S. However, Congress does not stipulate by what means these same officials or employees are to prevent their ships from sinking in case of protracted stays in one port.

W. H. GALBRAITH.

MILESTONES

Engaged. Margaret Kennedy, 28, author of *The Constant Nymph*, to one D. Davies, London barrister. Under the guidance of Thomas Hardy, she is working on a new novel.

Married. Vicente Blasco Ibañez, 58, famed Spanish novelist, to Doña Elena Ortuzar Bulnes, widow of a Chilean diplomat; at Mentone, France. His first wife died last January.

Sued for Separation. Philander Chase Knox, son of the late U. S. Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania, by Josephine P. Knox; in Washington, D. C. She charged cruelty.

Died. George B. Churchill, 59, U. S. Congressman-elect from Massachusetts; in Amherst, Mass., of ulcers of the stomach. He graduated from Amherst College two years before Calvin Coolidge entered as a Freshman. He was a professor of English Literature at Amherst when elected, last November, to succeed Frederick H. Gillett, who was elected Senator. He had not as yet taken his seat in the House.

Died. George C. Riggs, second husband of the late Kate Douglas Wiggin (famed novelist); at Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Died. Mrs. Ella Stewart Briggs, 70, mother of Clare A. Briggs, famed cartoonist; at New Rochelle, N. Y. Three other sons are: musician, writer, advertising man.

Died. Rollin S. Woodruff, 71, one-time (1907-9) Governor of Connecticut; in Guilford, Conn., of heart disease.

Died. Brigadier General George A. Dodd, U. S. A., 73, co-leader with General Pershing in the Mexican punitive expedition of 1916; in Orlando, Fla. Graduated from West Point in 1876, he served 40 years thereafter in the U. S. Army.

Died. Dwight W. Tryon, 76, famed landscape painter, 33 years head of the Art Department of Smith College; at South Dartmouth, Mass., of cirrhosis of the liver.

Died. Francis B. Livesey, 80, "champion unofficial newspaper contributor"; in Catonsville, Md. In 50 years he had written 20,000 letters to the press.

*Phineas C. Lounsbury, Governor of Connecticut, 1887-89, died at Ridgefield, Conn., the week previous.

DEC. 3RD FROM NEW YORK

WORLD CRUISE



Reliance ON THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

What a promise in this itinerary! Thanksgiving's turkey at home. Christmas in the Holy Land. New Year's in Cairo. India in cool green January. Japan for the plum-blossoms. You foil winter at both ends—leaving Dec. 3, returning April 10.... But more! To make the promise come true, you have—Canadian Pacific. That means everything. This vast system maintains regular service two-thirds way 'round the world. It takes you every inch under its own management. It obtains for you guest-of-honor courtesies, through its resident agents and influential connections.... And throughout, the Empress of Scotland, that 4-time cruise favorite of 25,000 tons.... Next Dec. 3 is not so far away. Better reserve now.

Helpful Literature

Compiled by cruise experts. Inquire your local agent, or nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, New York, 344 Madison Ave., Chicago, 711 E. Jackson Blvd. Other principal cities. Personal service, if desired.

One management ship & shore throughout

EMPERESS OF
SCOTLAND



25,000 TONS

Canadian Pacific



PERSONAL Stationery

EMBOSSD LIKE
DIE ENGRAVING
(Not Printed)



MONARCH SIZE

Distinctive Writing Paper for Men
and Women of Affairs

YOUR name and address or Monogram embossed, like die-engraving (not printed) on each sheet and envelope of our extra heavy fine grade of Strathmore Ray Path Bond.

100 sheets (10 1/2 x 7 1/2) and
100 envelopes, all embossed } \$3.00

White paper only with blue, black, jade green or gold embossing.

Postage prepaid East of Mississippi—20c extra per box, Western points, Canada and Island Possessions. Foreign countries 50c extra.

SOCIAL SIZE

Meets the Demands of People of
Refinement and Good Taste

RICHLY embossed like die-engraving (not printed—your name and address, or your raised Monogram, give writing paper personal touch, refinement, good taste, prestige!

100 Double Sheets (8 1/2 x 5 1/2, when
folded) and 100 Envelopes, all } \$2.00

200 Single Sheets (100 Embossed,
100 Plain) and 100 Envelopes, } \$2.00

embossed
for Embossing all 200 Single sheets add 50 Cents
Paper in white, grey, blue, or bisque. Embossing in black, blue, jade green, or gold.
Postage prepaid East of Mississippi—20c extra per box, Western points, Canada and Island Possessions. Foreign countries 50c extra.

Shipment in About 5 Days—Satisfaction Guaranteed

PERSONAL STATIONERY CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

503 Fifth Avenue

Telephone Murray Hill 7655

New York City

POINT with PRIDE

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

... our most distinguished citizen,
Our President and friend.

(Page 1, column 3.)

Crisp, diffident Allen Johnson. (P. 22, col. 2.)

The house detective in a Pittsburgh hotel. (P. 4, col. 2.)

"The most useful missile in the English language." (P. 13, col. 1.)

The best dancer in the American Army. (P. 16, col. 1.)

The neatest tee you ever saw. (P. 30, Adv't.)

Glorious omelets, generous fries and unlimited scrambles. (P. 6, col. 1.)

The educational policies which the state of Maine has not yet been willing to adopt. (P. 20, col. 2.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

A young man who does that sort of thing (P. 24, col. 3.)

Mr. Garcia. (P. 29, col. 1.)

A profane challenge to fisticuffs. (P. 29, col. 2.)

A wench with fat legs. (P. 13, col. 3.)

A fashionable church, wall-eyed ushers, etc. (P. 25, col. 2.)

The faces of betrayed men. (P. 22, col. 3.)

"The most terrible Bolshevik in Latin America." (P. 12, col. 3.)

A contest against Mother Nature. (P. 32, Murad Adv't.)

NO MAN can win in a contest against Mother Nature. . . . A natural masterpiece defies man-made duplication.

In Turkish tobacco, Nature created her supreme cigarette classic. No tobacco, artificially flavored, can equal its fragrance. For that fragrance grows in the leaf.

In the end, superiority asserts itself. After you've tried and compared them all, you're bound to settle down to MURAD.

For MURAD is the finest of all Turkish cigarettes.

MURAD

THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

Writing advertisements that sell goods

SELLING goods through advertisements is no different, in principle, than selling goods through salesmen. In personal salesmanship we sell one group at a time. Through advertising, we sell to a large number of groups.

Some people think that the most important thing about an advertisement is that it should attract attention. A funny picture, in their opinion, is quite proper to accomplish this. A funny picture may attract attention, but does it sell goods? Remember Sunny Jim!

You could equip your salesmen with blue hats and red trousers. When they entered a store they would attract attention. They might find it difficult to direct the thoughts of the buyers towards the merits of your goods.

Salesmen are not orators

IF a salesman called on a buyer and started by telling a yarn about Archimedes, Caesar, or Alexander, he would appear ridiculous. Some men start advertisements that way.

To write a successful advertisement, find out the facts. What are the objections or obstacles, in the mind of the buyer? What properties of your product will interest him? Is there not something, more than anything else, which will gain the buyer's interest? Ivory Soap informs you that "It floats" and that it is "99-44/100% pure." It does not sound like much the first time you hear it but repetition has made these phrases worth millions. "It's toasted," does not mean a lot but it put Lucky Strikes on the map.

Writing advertisements does not call for inspirational writing but rather for writing which follows hard work in digging for facts.

Hoyt's does not use art for art's sake, but to sell goods. It does not seek for seldom-used words but, for easy-to-understand, simple words.

When we talk to salesmen about advertising we do not use such phrases as psychology—human interest—mass reaction—dealer tie-up—efficiency—or any of the popular, much

overworked, meaningless phrases. Instead, we talk in salesmen's language.

We understand the grief of carrying heavy bags. We know the troubles of a tired-out salesman who is asked to prepare long reports.

We know that a merchant eyes with the doubting eyes of a fish, the salesman who is expected to mesmerize the (supposedly) gullible dealer with a long story about "our gigantic campaign"—"consumer demand"—"Identify your story with your work." We know it is wrong to expect salesmen to secure dealers that way.

If our advertising does not move the goods by selling the consumer, who is "King," the advertising is not right, and it is no use to blame the sales force.

We spend our time, and money, constructing commonsense advertisements. If the goods do not sell we find out why, and improve the advertising. Therefore we do not ask Selling to do the work of the Advertising.

IF you want to talk to a group of men who are merchants first and advertising agents second, write or call or us. If you give us the chance we will build an advertising campaign to order for you.

We have been at it sixteen years. We have assembled a group of over sixty people who "know." We have been through the mill ourselves, behind the counters, traveling salesmen, sales managers, and finally advertising agents.

The personal business history or records of our executives are available for your consideration.

If you want practical experience, coupled with long, hard study of the advertising business, come to us.

We have prepared a little book about advertisement writing called "The Laws of Successful Advertisement Writing." It tells something about our ideas on correct practice in advertisement writing. A copy will be sent to any executive upon request.

CHARLES W. HOYT COMPANY, INC.

"PLANNED ADVERTISING"

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

New York

Boston

Springfield

CHARLES W. HOYT COMPANY, INC.

Dept. D-1, 116 West 32nd Street, New York

Send Mr. Hoyt's book free "The Laws of Successful Advertisement Writing."

Name.....

Firm.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

**Some Brookmire
Clients**

Industrial

Armour & Co.
Bauer & Black
Bridgeport Brass Co.
Carnegie Steel Co.
Chain Belt Co.
Chicago Elevated Rys.
Chicago Steel Car Co.
Childs Co.
Corona Typewriter Co.
Couden & Co.
Fairbanks-Morse Co.
Fisher Body Corp.
General Cigar Co.
General Motors Corp.
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Hammermill Paper Co.
Hines Lumber Co.
Hood Rubber Co.
Hupp Motor Car Co.
Geo. P. Ide & Co.
Jordan Motor Co.
Kirby Lur. Co.
Knox Hat Co.
S. S. Kresge Co.
Lever Bros. Co.
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Maxwell Motor Co.
Olin Elevator Co.
Pennsylvania R.R. Co.
Simmons Co.
E. R. Squibb & Sons
Swift & Co.
The Texas Co.
Union Carbide Co.
West Penn Steel Co.
Western Electric Co.
White Motor Co.

Financial

Bonbright & Co.
Brown, Shipley & Co.
Central Union Trust Co.
The Cleveland Trust Co.
Equitable Trust Co.
Federal Reserve Bank,
Chicago
Guaranty Trust Co.
Hayden, Stone & Co.
Hornblower & Weeks
A. B. Leach & Co.
Northern Trust Co.
Seaboard National Bank
Seattle National Bank
Spencer Trask & Co.
S. W. Straus & Co.

University

Boston University
Brown University
Columbia University
Cornell University
Dartmouth College
Harvard University
Lehigh University
Northwestern University
Ohio State University
Princeton University
University of Alabama
University of California
University of Chicago
University of Illinois
University of Michigan
University of Minnesota
University of Texas
University of Utah
University of Wisconsin
Yale University

Make Up Your Mind Today to Become Independent

—You can, through wise investment

The "insiders" are not the only ones who make money in Wall Street now. You, too, can profit by the big movements in securities where prices rise and fall 10, 20, 30 points, for here, ready to serve you, is an organization which for 21 years has consistently made money for its clients. It offers you now an Investment Service that any intelligent man or woman can easily and quickly understand and profitably act upon.

Twenty-one years ago a group of business men, who had made a scientific study of securities and investment, found that every big movement in stocks was indicated by the relation of six basic factors to prevailing conditions. They found that these factors, properly balanced and compared, showed in advance whether the trend would be up or down.

Upon these discoveries they built an investment formula—tested it—proved it accurate—and then, expanded it to a service for individuals and institutions seeking consistent, larger—than—average incomes from investment.

Since that time, thousands have profited through following Brookmire's advice. It is definite, clear and profitably accurate. The weekly, fortnightly and monthly bulletins that comprise the Service are intelligible to people who are not expert in the complexities of investment. They state when to buy and what to buy and when to sell.

In addition, individual consultation and other important considerations are open to Brookmire clients.

26% Average Profit

An actual case recently brought to our attention shows a typical experience of an individual investor. With a modest initial capital and no specialized investment knowledge this investor averaged for nine years 26% annual profit—a total net gain of 700%! Such a record over so long a period is proof positive of the value such a Service can be to individuals with even a moderate capital.

Let us tell you just what the Brookmire Service is, and does. Take this opportunity to find out about the method that has already enabled others to build comfortable fortunes. Don't delay. The coupon is for your convenience. Mail it today and by return mail complete information will be sent you—free.

BROOKMIRE

ECONOMIC SERVICE INC.
15 West 45th Street New York

Branch Offices

BOSTON
PITTSBURGH
ST. LOUIS
DETROIT
LOS ANGELES

PHILADELPHIA
CINCINNATI
CHICAGO
CLEVELAND
MILWAUKEE

Brookmire Economic Service, Inc., 25 West 45th St., New York
Send me, without obligation on my part, complete information about your Investment Service. Also include a copy of your new folder "26% Average Annual Profit."

NAME _____

Address _____

26% Average Annual Profit
For Nine Years