

# TIME

*The Weekly Newsmagazine*

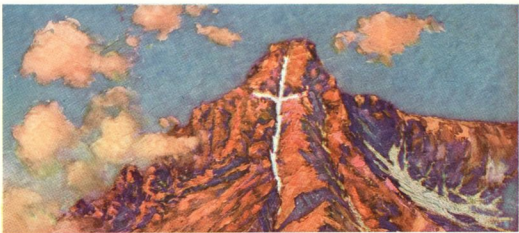


Volume XVII

**WILLIAM EDGAR BORAH**

*"I want to say something in regard to my vote."  
(See NATIONAL AFFAIRS)*

Number 4



# COLORADO



MOUNT OF THE HOLY CROSS is perhaps the most famous United States National Monument

## This Grandeur, this Glory, this Opportunity

**is Yours** THE PEOPLE of the United States own much of Colorado, including five fascinating National Monuments; two National Parks of absorbing interest, and sixteen National Forests—great, scenic playgrounds comprising a full fifth of the state's vast area. Here is outdoor sport for the nation!

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OF THE  
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NEW FRIENDS  
AND KEEPING  
THE OLD

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In carrying out our policy of making new friends and keeping the old, we of Oakland-Pontiac are fortunate in being a part of General Motors. . . . We owe much to advanced engineering developed by the General Motors Research Laboratories, to practical testing made possible by the Proving Ground, to important economies effected through General Motors' purchasing power and resources. . . .



We gain immeasurably by the modern styling, solid comfort and fine coachwork of Fisher Bodies. . . . We are aided greatly by G. M. A. C. financial services, which help to make the purchase of a new Oakland Eight or a new Pontiac Six a friendly, economical transaction. . . . In

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... TWO FINE CARS ...

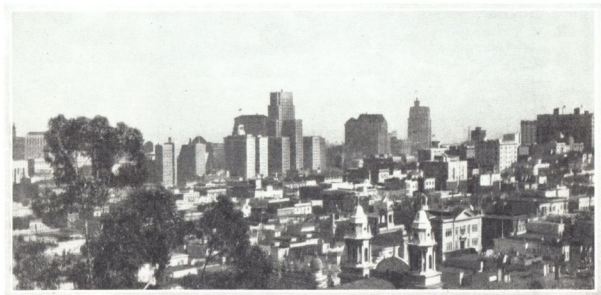
OAKLAND 8



*with Bodies by Fisher*

PONTIAC 6

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# If you're ready for 1931, you're ready for San Francisco

IF YOU SEE in the present a time of opportunity, if you agree with America's industrial leaders that now is a time to prepare for a new business era, San Francisco deserves your attention. Here you'll find, in generous measure, the elements of success.

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Strategic location, to serve both foreign and domestic markets is one instrument that San Francisco offers for your use. Four transcontinental railroads and the vessels of one hundred and twenty steamship lines stand ready to transport your goods . . . Here are low costs and high living standards; a climate so even that golf is played throughout the year. High savings deposits and low illiteracy tell something of labor's condition; it is plentiful and turnover is the lowest of any large city.

Here are cheap power and oil and natu-



ral gas at tidewater. And here you'll find headquarters for the leading business interests of the West . . . headquarters for the leading railroads, steamship lines, manufacturers and financial institutions.

There is no better indication of the things this city offers than the fact that more than 1,500 Eastern corporations, interested

in the whole Pacific Coast, have located branches here to serve it.

If you feel as we do, that this is a time of opportunity, a chance to rise upon a new high tide, use the coupon. We'll be glad to send two illustrated books that picture San Francisco and the region that it serves and centers, in variety and in detail.

*Here pass all nations' ships. Then the Golden Gate, into the largest landlocked harbor in the world.*



## SAN FRANCISCO

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CALIFORNIANS INC., Dept. 1501, 703 Market Street, San Francisco: Please send me the two free illustrated books.

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## L E T T E R S

# Why not try the kind of denti- fice that dentists consider the most effective?

Do you sometimes wonder if you actually are taking the best care of your teeth and gums? Then, you'll welcome the expert advice of thousands of American dentists. They overwhelmingly agree on one kind of dental cream.

A leading research institution made an investigation among 50,000 practicing dentists in order that this question of the most effective dentifrice might be authoritatively answered. Read the summary of the replies received:

- 95%** of the answers stated that germ acids most frequently cause tooth decay and gum irritation;
- 95%** agreed that the most serious trouble occurs at the place where teeth and gums meet;
- 85%** stated that the best product to prevent these acids from causing decay and irritating the gums is Milk of Magnesia.

Surely this is real assurance that you could select no better dentifrice to protect your teeth and gums than Squibb Dental Cream. For it is made with more than 50% Squibb Milk of Magnesia.

Squibb Dental Cream cleans thoroughly — teeth quickly gleam. And it is safe. Contains no grit, no astringents — nothing which might injure.

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**SQUIBB**  
**DENTAL CREAM**  
GUARDS THE DANGER LINE

## K. C. B. on Bryan

Sirs:

Your ad in the program of the Notre Dame v. Army game at Soldier Field [TIME's historic episodes series: William Jennings Bryan making the Cross of Gold Speech]... Bryan didn't look as you picture him. You show him dabbly as he was in his later years. In '96 there wasn't an ounce, from the soles of his feet to the top of his head, that didn't belong to a physically perfect man. He had no double chin—though, if black bow tie. From a window of the Penny Press, of Minneapolis—dead these many years—I mean the Penny Press—I read, through a megaphone, his famous speech as it came over the telegraph from the convention hall in Chicago. I read it to a great crowd of citizens who stood on the street below—on Newspaper Row—Fourth Street between Nicollet and First. When he grew grass in the streets of the cities and bore down upon the brow of labor his Cross of Gold I was more excited than I ever have been at a football game. I nearly fell into the street from the window sill. Later I traveled with him while he campaigned through some of the western states and you can take it from me that when he stood on the back platform of a Pullman and looked down upon the crowd gathered about him, he never looked like you picture him. He looked like Tom Mix. If you ever use that ad again, put him in the thirties instead of the fifties. And, incidentally, if there were some one with the forensic ability of Bryan who should arise at the present moment when there isn't enough gold to go around, and preach the free and unlimited coinage of silver I would vote for him as I did for Bryan. I wouldn't know what it was all about but that's no matter. Not many of us do.

KENNETH C. BEATON (K. C. B.)  
Hollywood, Calif.

To Columnist K. C. B. thanks for a contemporary account of the Great Comonomer's hypnotic power.—Ed.

## Ponzi from Prison

Sirs:

I have read your article on "Ponzi Payment" in TIME, Jan. 5. Found it interesting, but none too accurate. My hair is neither chestnut nor grey. It's gone. Have never worn lavender pajamas nor pink ribbons on my night shirt. Fur has been my limit.

The police description looks rather spiteful. Perhaps the product of some minor minion. Almost invites retaliation. What ingratitudes! ... O tempora, o mores! ... Back in 1920, the most befitting legend over headquarters would have been "POLICE HEADQUARTERS, a branch of the Securities Exchange Co." With coat and overalls assigned by the department to help me handle the crowd of investors.

(TIME told of how Charles Ponzi promised investors a 50% profit in 45 days through his scheme of buying postal reply coupons in countries with depreciated exchange and redeeming them at face value for U. S. stamps. In 1920 he was convicted of using the mails

to defraud and sent to Federal penitentiary. In 1924 his term was over but he was then convicted on a State charge, sentenced for seven to nine years. In October he will be eligible for parole. TIME also said that the Ponzi collapse brought down several Boston trust companies. Biggest of the closing institutions was Hanover Trust Co., closed Aug. 11, 1920. Shortly before its suspension Ponzi ran up an over-draft of \$441,000 in his checking account, although he had a large time deposit. His interest in the bank was more than that of a customer; he owned 1,575 shares in the bank.—Ed.)

Thank you for your reference to the 37½% dividend paid to my creditors. Not a bad showing for a "fraudulent" bankruptcy. Much better in fact than the usual returns from honest (?) bankrupts. In dollars and cents, 37½% is equal to about \$1,500,000. If you add to it the \$1,750,000 absorbed by referees, receivers, trustees, auditors, experts, court fees, lawyer fees, plus the \$1,500,000 of "depreciation" of assets (great alibi that!), plus \$2,000,000 of so-called "unearned" profits paid by me to investors before bankruptcy, and never recovered, the staggering figure will more than puzzle you when you compare it with the liabilities of about \$4,000,000. Amazing, but true. If you desire certified copies of auditors' reports, I have them. You may peruse them and weep.

Your statement that the destruction of my wrecked "web" brought down several Boston trust companies is perilous. Under any other form of government, it would call for a challenge to a duel. For this time, I shall refrain from perorating your hide on condition that you make public amend by printing this letter verbatim.

You are decidedly "dripping" on this matter. The Boston trust companies were closed by the then Bank Commissioner Joseph C. Allen because of their "unsound" (?) management. Their combined assets, of from 50 to 75 million dollars, were deposited with the First National Bank of Boston, where they remained, and some of them still are, pending liquidation, without drawing any interest. Conservatively, those assets earned in ten years not less than 30 million dollars for the First National Bank of Boston and allied interests. Joseph C. Allen later resigned from office and became vice president of the American Trust Co. at \$15,000 per annum. Honest to God, I didn't have a darn thing to do with the closing of those banks. I only knew the facts. Knowledge is not always profitable. For that reason, I don't tell all I know. Not just now, at any rate. Later? Perhaps.

You said in your article that I will be eligible for parole in October 1931 (you must have been reading my mail), but that I am not prepared to fight. Man, you don't know parole boards or you would know that a "con" has no fighting chance. Fight? Well... hardly. Besides, you never heard of a prisoner fighting his parole. I believe I would actually welcome mine. Wouldn't you? I know it will feel funny as hell to be free after ten years or more of tossing around, but I hope I will get used to it.

ROY E. LARSEN

CIRCULATION MANAGER, TIME, INC.  
350 E. 22nd Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

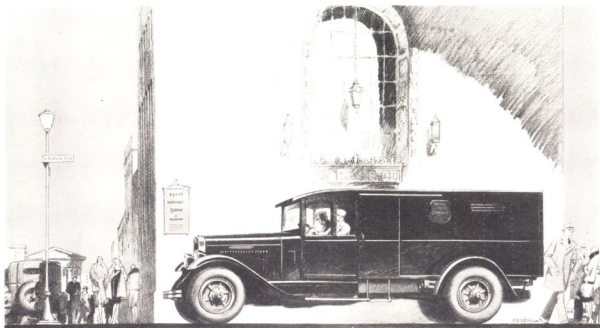
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# Brink's have over 500 International Trucks in Service ...but not a Single Service Station



Brink's experience with trucks takes in many makes and many years. The result has been complete standardization on Internationals.



The complete NEW line of International Speed Trucks and Heavy-Duty Trucks is on view at Branch and Dealer Showrooms throughout the United States. Ask for a demonstration of any model at your convenience.

HERE is a mammoth transportation company that has been enabled to hold down its investment in truck-service facilities to a minimum because of the outstanding service rendered by the company from which it buys its trucks—International Harvester.

Brink's Express Company owns a fleet of over 500 Internationals. They have branches in 78 of the largest cities. Their trucks serve these and 537 other cities and towns. Yet Brink's do only the emergency servicing themselves.

The bulk of this big service job is handled by International Harvester. From routine greasing to mechanical maintenance, the work is done by trained mechanics in our 161 Company-owned Branches.

Most of the work is done at night—for

Brink's rigid schedules must not be interrupted. Brink's Express transports money—all the money in the world, you would think, for their annual volume in actual worth is nearly fifty billions of dollars.

Brink's Internationals have bodies of two thicknesses of steel, and windshields of bullet-proof glass. In every mechanical detail these trucks are built to provide the surest kind of transportation. They are so serviced that they go on providing it, for International Harvester has service wherever Brink's have trucks.

It is this unique "after-sale" service that has helped to give International Trucks their fame. Every user swears by it and so will you when you put your first International to work—and your five-hundredth!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
606 S. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA  
(INCORPORATED) Chicago, Illinois

# INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

## ARROW

## COLLARS



**E**XCELLENT detectives have been unable to discover why it is that some ambitious young businessmen don't wear easy, civilized, starched collars. Starched collars don't make millionaires—but they never stood in the way of a man determined to get ahead in the business world.

CLUETT,  
PEARBODY  
& CO., INC.  
TROY, N. Y.

You know, I like you in spite of your jabs, because you have given me an opportunity of spending an hour writing this letter. If you come over to Boston after I am out, I have a d—good mind to buy you a drink. Two, if you can stand the gait. Will you libate with me? Will you honor me by your acceptance? That is, unless you are a fanatic upholder of the "noble experiment" or unless Wickersham goes and spoils it all.

CHARLES PONZI

Massachusetts State Prison  
Charlotten, Mass.

#### Encouraged

Sirs:

I want to tell you how much your criticism of my acting in *Min and Bill* (TIME, Dec. 29) has meant to me. Numbers of clippings have been sent me by friends who knew how much I would appreciate it. It has encouraged me greatly and I only hope that I please you as well in other parts.

DOROTHY JORDAN

Playa Del Rey, Calif.

#### No Grand Gesture

Sirs:

We are the attorneys for Miss Ruth Roland of Hollywood, Calif.

Miss Roland has called to our attention a review of the motion picture entitled *Reno* which



MISS ROLAND & HUSBAND

She did NOT say she would give him a million.

appeared in TIME for Nov. 17 on pp. 52 and 53 and in which certain statements are made which seriously reflect upon Miss Roland and which she is insistent that you retract.

On p. 52 there is a photograph of Miss Roland and her husband under which appears the caption "She said she would give him a million." Miss Roland informs us not only that she did not make a settlement upon her husband but that she made no announcement whatever to that effect.

A statement to the same effect, accompanied by the comment that the alleged settlement was "a grand gesture rare in life but common to the rich heroines in the tradition she knows," appears in the body of the article.

It is also stated that Miss Roland "was a headliner on the Keith circuit when she was five, nearly forty years ago," and that "she went to [high] school for two years between road-shows." Both statements are, in our opinion, libelous.

Miss Roland demands that the retraction to be made by you shall be given at least as much prominence as the original article and that her photograph shall accompany such retraction no less prominently than in the issue of Nov. 17.

We shall be pleased to have you submit to us any retraction which you may prepare, for approval by us prior to its publication, and will

Eugene  
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Without paying a cent, you may enter your subscription and receive for free examination the two February selections. The new book is *FESTIVAL* by *Struthers Burt*, author of "The Interpreter's House." It is a brilliant novel of American society by one of our pre-eminent authors—the dramatic story of a man and two women who face the personal and emotional problems of modern American society, and try to find happiness, each in his own way.

The famous classic for February is *George Eliot's ADAM BEDE*—a passionate drama of real life in nineteenth century England—an immortal romance that has held its place for seventy years as one of the greatest revelations of the human heart in its follies and frailties and nobilities.

These books are representative of the two splendid selections which will be sent you, as a regular subscriber, each month. If you are not delighted with these books, you may return them, cancel your subscription, and owe nothing. This is your opportunity to become familiar with the service of The Book League—the club which gives you the best and most for your money.

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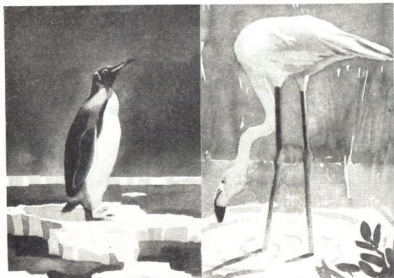
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## ● SAYS THE SHIVERING NORTH TO THE SIZZLING SOUTH



### "WE BOTH CAN GET THAT EXTRA QUART"

● To get that extra quart, just remember this: "Fifteen degrees above zero is the Mason-Dixon line for motor oil." If your winters are colder than that, buy Quaker State Cold Test. If yours is a balmy climate, buy Quaker State Medium or Medium Heavy. Either way, you'll get swift, easy starting. Either way, you'll have a sweet, summery motor all winter long. And either way, you'll get an extra quart in every gallon!

● What do we mean, extra quart? Listen! Every gallon of ordinary motor oil contains a quart or more of waste material that is of no use in lubricating a motor. A quart of waste which ordinary refining leaves in.

● But there's no waste in Quaker State Motor Oil! Quaker State removes it—and replaces it with rich, full-bodied lubricant. You get four full quarts of good oil to the gallon instead

of three. *You get an extra quart!*

● To give you this extra quart requires a costly extra refining step. It takes time, and skill. But it gives you the finest oil that ever battled friction and laughed at heat. Oil that costs less because it goes farther.

● Quaker State is made entirely from 100% Pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil—a motor oil so free from impurities that it doesn't require acid treatment in refining. That's important. For acids tend to destroy some of the oil's oiliness.

● One dealer in every four in the United States sells Quaker State. Drive up to the green and white service station sign and ask for Quaker State. It costs 35¢ a quart (a bit more in the West, Southwest and Canada) but it costs less per mile than other oils. For you get an extra quart of grand lubrication in every gallon!

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THERE'S AN EXTRA QUART OF LUBRICATION IN EVERY GALLON

# QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL



furnish a new photograph of Miss Roland upon request therefor.

GRAHAM AND REYNOLDS  
Counselors at Law

New York City

Admitting no libel, and submitting nothing for the approval of Lawyers Graham & Reynolds, TIME gladly prints their letter and retracts its statement that Miss Roland planned to give her husband one of the millions which she made in Los Angeles real estate. Content with its picture of Miss Roland & Husband, TIME reprints it.—Ed.

### Dr. Luke's St. John

Sirs:

Prof. Bergen Evans, of Oxford, England, writing in your first number of the new year, says: "The palm must be awarded to St. John the Evangelist whose *pre-natal* obedience to Christ is a commonplace of medieval legend."

Here we have a typical example of the crass ignorance of biblical content on the part of those who regard the Bible narratives as legends. It was not St. John the Evangelist, but John the Baptist who leaped in his mother's womb for joy, when the mother of the still unborn Christ drew near. And, by the way, it is Dr. Luke, a man of science, who gives us this narrative in the first chapter of his beautiful gospel.

The great need of the day is more study of the Bible.

J. W. SCHILLINGER, Pastor  
Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Church  
Marion, Ohio

### Cancer Merit

Sirs:

We have been cover-to-cover TIME readers for several years, but never saw any article in TIME or any other magazine impressed us so well as your article on the Cancer Crusade (TIME, Jan. 12). This article sets forth, in your inimitable way, and in a manner which will make them long remember the facts, which will prove of tremendous value to the American youth of today. Its frankness and complete survey of the question are undoubtedly TIMELY and merit heartiest congratulations.

JAMES K. PRINCE '33  
SAMUEL W. BLOCK '33

Yale University  
New Haven, Conn.

### Synecdoche

Sirs:

Page 18, top of col. 2, Jan. 5 issue, you say: "Three special trains conveyed the body to Bucharest."

Well, what in the world did the Romanians do to the poor remains of Vintila? Did they butcher the body into tiny bits and scatter them through the trains?

It seems to me, TIME, that the synecdoche was poorly chosen and decided un-*fairly* to your chief claim to eminence.

JOE T. LOVETT

Murray, Ky.

Synecdoche is a rhetorical figure of speech whereby a part is used to signify the whole, the whole a part.—Ed.

# TIME

The Weekly Newsmagazine  
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

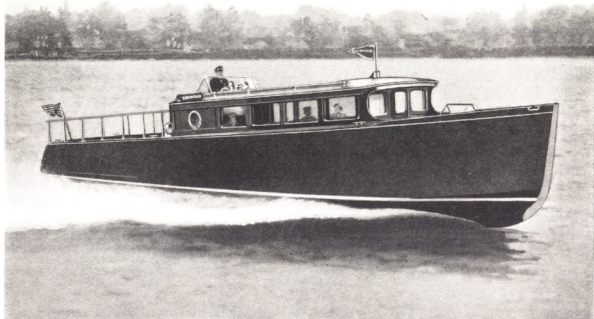
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The power plant is a Gar Wood, 12-cylinder, 425-H. P. engine, similar to those which Commodore Wood drove to many victories in his famous "Miss Americas".

The hull and cabin are in natural-finish mahogany and decks are of teak. Comfortable and spacious sleeping accommodations

for four are provided in the cabin together with galley and toilet facilities.

All controls are centralized at the steering wheel aft of the cabin. Dual controls in the forward cockpit may be installed if desired.

For those who are satisfied with slightly less speed, this new cruiser may be equipped with a pair of 200-H. P. Scripps engines which drive her at a maximum of 37 miles per hour.

A special catalog, describing the new Gar Wood cruiser in detail, is available and will be mailed upon request. ●

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# Around the *FIRESIDES* OF AMERICA

*"More important than all the deliberations of the industry are the family councils on the performance of cars, the atmosphere of service stations and the courtesy of salesmen. Millions of daughters, mothers, sons and fathers are writing the future of the automotive business around the*



*firesides of America with no one there to plead the case of the manufacturer, car or dealer. And the verdicts are final."*—MOTOR MAGAZINE.

The verdict, with relation to cars priced between \$1000 and \$2000, is clear-cut and conclusive. . . . More than fifty out of every one hundred buyers of eights in this field choose Buick Eights. And eighty-eight per cent—almost nine out of ten—return to buy Buicks again and again.

*When Better Automobiles Are Built . . . Buick Will Build Them*

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY • FLINT, MICHIGAN

# TIME

Vol. XVII, No. 4

The Weekly Newsmagazine

January 26, 1931

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENCY

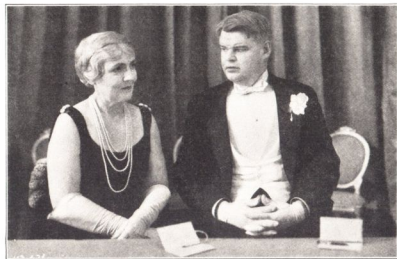
#### Red Cross Crisis

Calvin Coolidge, Alfred Emanuel Smith, John William Davis, Owen D. Young, William Green, Patrick Cardinal Hayes, Samuel Insull, Frank Billings Kellogg, Thomas William Lamont—these and 43

Coolidge was named the committee's head.

Guests close to the piano at a White House musicale fortnight ago kept hearing Pianist Vladimir Horowitz muttering: "I am honored! I am delighted." After the performance when Pianist Horowitz, who speaks little English, was presented to President Hoover, he said grandly: "I am

ver performing on the East Room screen if Universal's *Up for Murder*, now in production, is given a White House run. To play the part of "Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover," Patrolman Tom Jensen received special leave of absence from the Los Angeles police force. Jessie Perry acts Mrs. Hoover. They have nothing to do with the plot. They simply sit in a box at a Washington ball. In the story, laid in Washington apparently during the Harding era, wise Washingtonians may recognize a certain amount of historical realism: A publisher installs his mistress as the society editor of his newspaper.



"MRS. HOOVER" & "SECRETARY HOOVER"

They have nothing to do with the plot

other potent names were the weapons picked up last week by President Hoover to beat back the Senate's newest advance upon the U. S. Treasury.

Led by Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the Senate was marching again to the aid of the victims of last summer's Drought. The President himself had proclaimed that "an acute emergency" existed for which the Red Cross must have \$10,000,000 at once, in contributions from citizens. The Senators, balked twice before by President Hoover in their desire to send Federal money to feed and clothe Drought sufferers, now proposed that to the \$10,000,000 which citizens were going to give the Red Cross, \$25,000,000 be added instantaneously from the Treasury. This proposal had the immediate effect of all but killing the Red Cross drive among citizens. In all the land, only \$600,000 was raised the first week (see p. 54).

To spur the land to action, to preserve all the people's moneys by getting some of the people to meet the emergency through their accustomed emergency organization, the President asked the Messrs. Coolidge, Smith, Davis, Young *et al.* to compose a Red Cross drive committee. All the 57 eminent citizens accepted. Mr.

honored." When presented to Mrs. Hoover he said: "I am delighted."

It is no treat to President Hoover to see himself in newsreels periodically shown at the White House. But he may well be startled to behold himself and Mrs. Hoo-

#### "Try a Little Longer"

When President Hoover reached his office one morning last week, he found lying on his desk the Prohibition report of his Commission on Law Enforcement & Law Observation. After 20 months, Chairman George Woodward Wickersham had brought it in a large manila envelope before 9 a. m., left it with a secretary. Running his eye through its 286 printed pages, President Hoover could perceive that it was simply one colossal job of weaseling. "Let us try a little longer," was its gist.

Its headline conclusions read as follows: "THE COMMISSION IS OPPOSED TO":

- 1) Repeal of the 18th Amendment.
- 2) Restoration in any manner of the legalized saloon.
- 3) Federal or State Governments as such going into the liquor business.
- 4) The proposal to modify the National Prohibition Act so as to permit manufacture and sale of light wines or beer.

"THE COMMISSION IS OF THE OPINION THAT":

- 1) The co-operation of the States is an essential element in the enforcement of the 18th Amendment.
- 2) The support of public opinion in the several States is necessary to insure such co-operation.
- 3) Prior to 1927 the agencies for enforcement were badly organized and inadequate.
- 4) Subsequently there has been continued improvement in organization and effort for enforcement.
- 5) There is yet no adequate enforcement or observance.
- 6) The present organization for enforcement of the law is still inadequate.
- 7) Federal appropriations for enforcement... should be substantially increased.
- 8) Better organized efforts should be furthered by certain improvements in the statutes.

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## National Affairs—(Continued)

President Hoover read further: "Some of the Commission are not convinced that Prohibition under the 18th Amendment is unenforceable and believe that a further trial should be made . . . and if after such trial effective enforcement is not secured, there should be a revision of the Amendment. . . . Others are convinced it has been demonstrated that Prohibition is unenforceable and that the Amendment should be immediately revised."

Agreed was the Commission that any revision of the 18th Amendment should read: *The Congress shall have power to regulate or to prohibit the manufacture, traffic in or transportation of intoxicating liquors.* The "regulate" would open the way for a change.

President Hoover found that individual Commissioners reserved the right to individual views, but that only Commissioner Monte M. Lemann of Louisiana did not sign the full report.

Shortest separate report came from the only woman commissioner, Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College. She is convinced that "enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment is impossible without the support of a larger proportion of our population." She favors an immediate change.

Most politically important was the short report of Newton Diehl Baker which began: "In my opinion the Eighteenth Amendment should be repealed and the whole question of policy and enforcement with regard to intoxicating liquors remitted to the State." Mr. Baker was two weeks out on a world cruise when the report appeared. But friends immediately began to bespeak for him the 1932 Democratic nomination for President. A favorite son of Ohio, a Wilsonian to appease the South, a superb orator, a lawyer respected by business, and now a Wet—he has friends, the essential ingredients.

### THE CONGRESS

#### Clock

Working days left: 38. Essential bills to enact if a special session is to be avoided: 11. Essential bills enacted last week: 0.

**House Work Done.** The House of Representatives last week:

☛ Passed a bill appropriating \$46,024,000 for the War Department after rejecting (271-to-59) a proposal to refuse Army aid to civilian schools or colleges where military training is compulsory; sent it to the Senate.

☛ Passed (185-to-34) a bill providing for automatic copyright before publication of literary, musical or artistic compositions and extending the copyright period to 50 years after the author's death; sent it to the Senate.

☛ Passed bills transforming Sully's Hill National Park (N. Dak.) into Sully's Hill National Game Preserve, enlarging the area of Mt. Rainier National Park (Wash.), authorizing increased expenditures on roads leading to national parks; sent them to the Senate.

**Senate Work Done.** The Senate of the U. S. last week:

☛ Confirmed Henry Prather Fletcher, Thomas Walker Page, John Lee Coulter, Alfred Pearce Dennis, Lincoln Dixon and Edgar Brossard as U. S. Tariff Commissioners (see col. 2).

☛ Passed (72-to-13) for the second time a bill to spend \$30,000,000 on modernizing three battleships; sent it to the House.

☛ Adopted an amendment to the Interior Department appropriation bill to provide the Red Cross with \$25,000,000 for Drought Relief.

☛ Adopted resolutions to investigate flour, bread and sugar prices, to allow its campaign expenditures investigating committee \$50,000 to continue its inquiry.

### Insurgents Resurgent

(See front cover)

Last week the busiest men in Congress were that heterogeneous crew of Republican Senators and Representatives called Insurgents. They passed no big bills. They made no important speeches. They upset no prime appointments. Yet with their busy-buzzing activities they managed to keep President Hoover on pins-&-needles. Though he had checkmated their attempt fortnight ago to recall three Federal Power Commission nominations, they found new and diverse ways of obstructing his orthodox Republican leadership.

**Senate Doings.** By combining their strength with the Democrats, the Senate Insurgents were able to: 1) get an extra appropriation of \$50,000 for their Slush Fund Committee to continue bedeviling regular Republican Senators-elect on their campaign expenditures; 2) recall legislation to modernize three battleships which was later passed a second time over their pacifist protests; 3) order investigation, into the disproportionate prices of flour, bread and sugar.

The Insurgents' frank desire for an extra session of Congress lent realism to the threat of Democratic Leader Robinson to force one unless his \$25,000,000 Federal food fund for Drought sufferers was accepted by the Administration. If Congress rejected this proposal, Senator Robinson, confident of Insurgent assent, warned Republican leaders: "You can stick your appropriation bills up—on the shelf." Later they helped Senator Robinson attach his relief plan to the Interior Department appropriation bill where they vowed it would stick in spite of President Hoover's objections.

**In The House.** With a good thumbing Republican majority Speaker Longworth, Floor Leader Tilson and Rules Chairman Snell have ruled the House since 1925 by brute force rather than by parliamentary skill or legislative ability. No such majority will they have in the next Congress to enforce their will. Hence last week Republican Insurgency raised its head again in the form of a demand to liberalize the House rules as the price of party support. Well aware that the 12 or 15 disgruntled votes from the Northwest could wipe out their control, Messrs. Longworth, Tilson & Snell were ready to compromise. What the Insurgents were ready to fight for included: 1) elimination

of the "gag" rule which cuts off debate and bars floor amendments on controversial legislation; 2) power to "discharge" a committee and bring a bill to the House floor on petition of 100 members, instead of, as now, 218 members. A Republican House caucus late next month will thresh out the rules issue and renominate Congressman Longworth for the Speakership, provided Representatives whose wives feel that Mrs. Longworth has snubbed them do not have their way.

**What Is Insurgency?** Insurgency is as old as Congress. Its prime characteristic is rebellion against party discipline. Occasionally it reaches such a pitch that it sheers off into a third party (Roosevelt in 1912; La Follette in 1924). Normally it works within the party organization. Insurgent Republicans expect their party to advance them to important posts but feel no obligation to render party support in return. Exercise of free judgment is their great tenet.

The political ancestry of present-day Insurgency goes back to Bryanism and beyond. Though they are called Radicals by their enemies (they call themselves Progressives) the present Insurgents have no historical kinship with the radical Republicanism of Sumner and Stevens which imposed military Reconstruction on the South, impeached President Johnson. Some members became Insurgents under Speaker Cannon's tyranny (1903-11) and have never lost the habit. The rebellion of others goes back to the Republican schism of 1912 and the formation of the Bull Moose Party. The agrarian revolt in the Northwest as a result of post-War depression swept still others into the Senate. A fourth group is composed of occasional, "intellectual" Insurgents from normally regular states who join the faction only on special issues.

The Senate Insurgents have no political cohesion. They agree upon no large program of legislation. They recognize no leadership within the group. That their votes are cast together is the result of chance, not predetermination. Two general factors give them unity: 1) hostility toward President Hoover as a representative of the reactionary wing of their party; 2) a vague agreement on certain economic principles. A third factor, present in other Senators too, is a great pride in the Senate *per se*.

Suspicion of Big Business colors all Insurgent economic beliefs. They doubt the good intentions of private enterprise. The hydro-electric industry, to them, is an industrial ogre whose head must be chopped off by Government control or competition. They shudder at what they call U. S. Imperialism in Central America. To them war is but a profiteer's game, taxation a special burden for the ultra-rich to bear, the railroads a greedy octopus out to strangle the farmer.

Inside the Senate the Insurgents have their petty feuds and jealousies among themselves. They are all prima donnas. Outside the Senate they have little or no social intercourse as a group. Some Insurgents take their fun with the regulars; others take no fun at all.



## National Affairs—(Continued)

### Old-line Insurgents:

George William Norris, hollow-eyed, white-haired, of Nebraska, who led the Cannon revolt 21 years ago. Partisanship, to him, is the curse of politics. Sincere, saturnine, intellectually honest, he fights for Government operation of Muscle Shoals, elimination of the "lame duck" session of Congress, judicial reform. As chairman of the Judiciary Committee, he is hardworking but perennially frustrated. He is President Hoover's bitterest Republican antagonist in the Senate. He likes to write parody verse, put his feet on his desk, listen to sporting events on the radio, go to bed at 10 o'clock. Great and noble a few million think him.

Hiram Johnson, white-crested, well-fed, of California, who was the Bull Moose nominee for Vice President and has since eaten out his political heart because the Republicans would never nominate him for President. A high-speed, rabble-rousing orator, he uses his vote as a pro-

he has abandoned the pretense of an appalling ignorance.

Gerald Prentice Nye of North Dakota, who has changed from a young smalltown editor with a plumber's haircut into a classy-cut newspaper hero. No constructive legislator, he has made the Campaign Expenditures Committee, the chair of which fell to him by accident, into a vehicle for constant personal publicity. Married, he likes to dance in his off hours.

Lynn Joseph Frazier of North Dakota, whose head is the shiniest and baldest in the Senate. Out of that head came the startling proposal to abolish war by constitutional amendment.

### Occasional Insurgents:

James Couzens of Michigan, who, for all his wealth, likes to attack millionaires. He is against railroad mergers. Third Party advocates want him to finance the cause.

Peter Norbeck of South Dakota, who drills water wells for an occupation and

"Governor" alone in Rock Creek Park every morning, that on his head is a mane of shaggy dark hair. All the world does not know that he carries a pocket comb, that he licks his thumb and slicks down his eyebrows, that he scribbles his name on loose paper when listening to other people.

Senator Borah last week did just the sort of thing that makes his critics call him a trimmer, and the Insurgents despair of him as a member of their group: Before the Senate were the Tariff Commission nominations, Senator Borah arose to say: "What kind of hybrid monstrosity are we creating by constituting these special commissions to deal with expert subjects and placing upon them men who are in no wise qualified as experts? Congress is rapidly delegating its power. We are surrendering the duties imposed upon us by the Constitution. . . ." But when the vote came on Commissioner Edgar Broadard, accused of representing the beet sugar interests, Senator Borah was found paired for him, presumably because Idaho produces sugar beets. Senator Borah has said: "I am proudest of my 'Nay' votes."

Two kinds of speeches does he make, the long exposition of a large subject, the short explanation of his own position. The latter always begins: "I want to say something in regard to my vote." Thus did he open a fine-drawn justification of his vote fortnight ago for the recall of the Power Commission nominations. He reasoned that of course the Senate had no legal power to take the nominations from the President but that he assumed the President would welcome an opportunity to resubmit them to the Senate to clear himself of the suspicion of befriending the "Power Trust."

Of German and Irish ancestry, Borah was born 65 years ago in Wayne County, Ill. His father was land poor. The boy read Shakespeare, saw Edwin Booth, yearned to go on the stage. Instead he went to Kansas, studied law there, moved on to Boise a year after Idaho's admission to the Union (1890). There he began a general law practice ultimately worth \$30,000 per year. He married the then Governor McConnell's daughter Mamie. His professional reputation grew when he prosecuted the Coeur d'Alene dynamiting case and the case following assassination of Governor Frank Steunenberg in his own yard. In 1907 the Idaho legislature sent him to the U. S. Senate where he has remained ever since.

A non-social character, Senator Borah divides his time between his Connecticut Avenue apartment and his dark, ground-floor offices on The Hill. He rarely attends parties or theatres. As Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, he refuses to allow himself to be lionized by the diplomatic corps. He is suspicious of Washington Society. Once he thundered: "It is far simpler to agree than disagree in Washington. If there is an atmosphere in God's world that weakens a man's backbone it is the atmosphere of Washington. The diluting process is constant and drastic." An explanation by Mrs. Borah: "Billy would be so happy if it weren't for the pleasures of life." Because he did not



INSURGENTS COUZENS, JOHNSON & NYE

. . . occasional . . . old line . . . new line.

test against the Californian who did get elected President. Constructively he forced through the Boulder Dam Act, groaned aloud when its name was changed to Hoover Dam. On foreign relations he is the Senate's isolationist ram-rod. Rich, aloof, he plays at home with his many dogs.

### New-line Insurgents:

Robert Marion La Follette, chubby and dressy, of Wisconsin, who cheerfully follows his father's credo without half of his father's fire. "Economic injustice" is his chief cry. An experienced parliamentary trouble-maker, he blunts criticism of President Hoover. He does much legislative home-work.

John James Blaine of Wisconsin, a big, heavy-handed La Follette follower whose booming inanities sometimes even make the Insurgents wince in shame.

Smith Wadman Brookhart, chunky, unbrushed, of Iowa, who loudly supported Herbert Hoover in 1928 only to denounce him just as loudly in 1929. Originator of many a tricky farm relief proposal, he affects unpolished manners, shuns a dress suit, shoots a marksman's rifle, suffers a nervous twitching of the face. Recently

supports the White House only when it means patronage for his state.

William Henry McMaster of South Dakota, who proposed putting Senators and Congressmen in front-line trenches in case of war. A good impersonal debater, he plays golf, likes baseball games, keeps friendly with all factions.

Bronson Cutting of New Mexico, who is an Easterner by birth and education (Groton, Harvard), a Westerner by political preference. A wealthy ex-Bull Moose, he helps finance other Insurgents' campaigns.

Robert Beecher Howell of Nebraska, an Annapolis graduate who went into civil engineering, drifted into politics as a Norris man, disagrees with the Insurgents on naval reduction.

Thomas David Schall of Minnesota who, blind, boasts of his "100% love for the Common People of America."

William Edgar Borah. Greatest Insurgent of them all, the man whose shadow from the Capitol falls farthest across the land, is thick-set, long-lipped, blue-eyed William Edgar Borah of Idaho. All the world knows that he is the Senate's supreme orator, that he rides his horse

International

## National Affairs—(Continued)

think he was entitled to it, Senator Borah has refused to draw more than \$7,500 of his \$10,000 salary.

His greatest fights have been against the 18th Amendment (though he is crusading Dry), the 19th Amendment, the Child Labor Amendment, the League of Nations, Charles Beecher Warren as Attorney General, Charles Evans Hughes as Chief Justice, the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act. Constructively he worked for the Income Tax Amendment, the creation of the Department of Labor, the Kellogg Peace Treaty, the direct election of Senators.

Always individualistic in his political preferences, Senator Borah refused to follow Roosevelt into the Bull Moose Party though he thought Taft had stolen the Republican nomination. Likewise he let La Follette go off by himself as the Progressive presidential nominee. President Coolidge once summoned Borah to the White House, offered him a "place on the ticket." The Senator is said to have asked: "Which place?"

He was Herbert Hoover's greatest oratorical supporter in 1928, but broke with him soon after the inaugural because the President disapproved of the export debenture plan of farm relief. Today over the President's objections Senator Borah is demanding a special session of Congress because "we will find it very embarrassing to go home."

As an orator, Mr. Borah's chief characteristics are deliberateness, earnestness and a meticulous selection of words. He speaks without notes, says "If you don't get any new thoughts while on your feet you'd better sit down." An adroit phrase maker, he knows the dramatic value of repetition. It was Borah who said of Mexico: "God made us neighbors; let justice make us friends." Daniel Webster is his political hero, Ralph Waldo Emerson his philosophic guide, Honoré Balzac his chief source of literary amusement. Once in puritanical disgust he burned a whole set of Frank Harris in his office.

Idaho pridefully named its biggest mountain for him and his League of Nations ("Little American") speech (November 1919) was so effective as to reduce even cold, tough-minded Henry Cabot Lodge to running tears.

## STATES & CITIES

### Niagara Chew

With a cavernous, crashing rumble and roar which made thousands of people stir in their sleep, and with a titanic splash and spuming which only a few nontumbling tourists beheld, the Niagara River did early one morning last week something that it has not done since 1850—chewed off another giant chunk of the ledge which makes Niagara Falls. The new notch in the falls' brink is about 150 ft. wide, 250 ft. deep. Geologists say that the 40,000-year-old falls will eventually be slanted back into a long series of rapids beginning near Tonawanda, N. Y. But New York's greatest thrill for honeymooners is safe for centuries to come. On the U. S. side the erosion process averages only one inch per annum.

## ARMY & NAVY

### "My Experiences"

Of the great commanders on the Western Front, Death has come to Foch and Joffre of France, French and Haig of Britain. Pétain remains as military chief



GEORGE, R. I.

"The Kaiser, God damn him. . . ."

of the French War Council, Ludendorff, the genius who made Hindenburg famous, sulks in retirement, slightly off his mental balance. Pershing, now a civilian, has turned to letters.

Last week in 157 newspapers throughout the world began "My Experiences In the World War" by General John Joseph ("Black Jack") Pershing, profitably syndicated by the North American Newspaper Alliance. In careful, undramatic style the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces detailed his work of building up in France a U. S. Army of nearly one million men and his use of it to bring Allied success. What was awaited as of the largest historical importance was General Pershing's account of his struggle to preserve the national entity of U. S. forces against the persistent efforts of French and British army chiefs to absorb them into their commands.

Major-General Pershing's first inkling of overseas service came in a telegram from his father-in-law, the late Senator Warren of Wyoming, asking if he knew French. Son-in-law Pershing wired back the "comparatively accurate" response that he once knew and spoke the language and could easily "re-acquire" it. Not for days after he reached Washington did it dawn on him that he was being made, not a divisional commander, but chief of the whole A. E. F.

Major-General Pershing's unpreparedness for war "chagrined" the new chief. Said he: "Through a false notion of neutrality which had prevented practically all previous preparation, a favorable opportunity to assist the Allies was lost, the war was

prolonged another year and the losses of human life were tremendously increased. . . . The War Department seemed to be suffering from a kind of inertia. . . . The War Department was face to face with the question of sending an army to Europe and found that the General Staff had never considered such a thing. No one in authority had any definite idea how many men might be needed, how they should be organized or equipped nor where the tonnage to transport and supply them was to come from. . . . To find such a lack of foresight on the part of the General Staff was not calculated to inspire confidence in its ability. . . ."

Pershing's inventory of U. S. military equipment when he took command: 285,000 Springfield rifles which had to be discarded; 1,500 machine guns; 400 pieces of field artillery; 150 heavy guns; ammunition enough for nine hours barrage fire; 55 training airplanes; 35 officers who could fly.

Everybody, it seemed, wanted to go abroad with General Pershing. Theodore Roosevelt asked him to take as privates his sons Theodore Jr. and Archibald, adding: "If I were physically fit, instead of old and heavy and stiff, I should myself ask to go under you in any capacity down to and including a sergeant; but I suppose I could not do work you would consider worth while in the fighting line (my only line) in a lower grade than brigade commander."

Before General Pershing sailed for England, Britain and France were already begging for raw U. S. manpower to fill their lines. Britain alone wanted 500,000 recruits to train for her own use. Pleased indeed was the A. E. F. commander to receive from Secretary of War Baker instructions that "the forces of the U. S. are a separate and distinct component, the identity of which must be preserved." Upon those orders General Pershing stubbornly stood throughout a year's wrangling with foreign war chiefs.

After a luncheon at Buckingham Palace, King George led General Pershing to a window below which was a flower garden "producing potatoes." Writes the A. E. F. chief:

"His Majesty spoke bitterly of the inhumanity of the Germans, dwelling especially on the night bombing of London. Pointing to the beautiful statue of Queen Victoria just outside the window, the King suddenly exclaimed:

"The Kaiser, God damn him, has even tried to destroy the statue of his own grandmother."

"For a moment I was surprised at his words, but I quickly realized that it was a solemn expression of profound indignation, and not profanity."

At Les Invalides in Paris, according to General Pershing, Napoleon's sword was "reverently removed from the case and offered to me as if to transmit some of the genius of the great captain."

The Pershing narrative did not fail to stir up old controversies. First to object was Major General Hugh Lenox Scott, retired, Chief of Staff when General Per-

## National Affairs—(Continued)

shing took command. He insisted the War Department had done "everything possible to do at that time." He related how Congress had jeered at him the year before because he requested a million men. As an illustration of how little comprehension men had then of what lay ahead, General Scott declared: "I remember General Pershing asking if I thought it possible for him to get a Cadillac touring car for his personal use in France. I told him to go out and buy ten for himself and staff. I would now have said 100."\*

### Marine King

"The United States might eventually be forced to occupy Liberia by treaty, as it did Haiti; in which event, one important difference would recommend itself to the Government: The occupying force should consist of Negro soldiers and Negro officers, instead of brutal, arrogant, prejudiced white Marines. Intelligent Negro officers are available on the reserve list, and they could bring to their task of ending slavery a sympathy and a tact that were conspicuously missing in the American occupation of Haiti."

So wrote last week the Negro editor of Harlem's *Amsterdam News* (see p. 19). But "brutal, arrogant, prejudiced" were no words to apply in Negro newspaper or elsewhere to at least one U. S. Marine in Haiti, the Marine known as King Wirkus I of La Gonave, whose Haitian career, unusual and news-worthy, approached its end last week.

Out of the Pittstown, Pa., coal mines at 17, stocky, square-faced, blue-eyed Faustin E. Wirkus enlisted in the Marine Corps, was shipped to Haiti in 1917 as a sergeant. While serving at the tiny outpost of Anse à Gallet, he saw a hard-boiled tax collector drag in a big black Haitian woman who had defied the law. She said she was Queen Timemenne of La Gonave. Sergeant Wirkus smoothed out her troubles, got her free.

In 1922 as a lieutenant in the Haitian Garde he was put in command of a squad of native troops on La Gonave, a sparsely settled, primitive island (35 mi. by 3 mi.) three-and-one-half hours by motorboat from Port-au-Prince out in the bay. The black islanders swarmed down to greet Lieut. Wirkus, for Timemenne, their queen, had told them of his great goodness. Later tom-toms thumped. Clarinet flowed down black throats. Ebony girls danced soberly. And upon the unruly yellow hair of the white man was put a tall crown of silk, glass bits, sea shells. The natives called him King Wirkus I and he ruled jointly with Queen Timemenne for eight years.

The natives built him a concrete house on the northeastern shore of the island. He circled his domain in a motorboat, rode over it on horseback. He doctored adults with castor oil and quinine, treated babies according to the rules laid down in Dr. Holt's *Care and Feeding of Children*. He

served as midwife. He showed native fishermen how to fix their nets, farmers how to irrigate their gardens. He dispensed ready but gentle justice.

Last year King Wirkus I was transferred back to Port-au-Prince. In March he will return to the U. S., to be discharged from the service. Now 35, shrewd, reticent, he



KING WIRKUS I & SUBJECT  
*Sympathy and tact were not missing.*

will be adopted by a wealthy man in Florida. Soon to be published is his book *The White King*. From Haiti he will bring with him cinema films of Voodoo ceremonies, wild tribal dances, mystic sexual rites which his friends fear no censor will pass.

## RADICALS

### Red Hunt Hacks Home

The Red hunt of the House of Representatives last week hacked slowly home to the Capitol where it reported on its eight-month beating of all the coverts of the land for sly Communist foxes. With a majority of his investigating committee supporting his views, Chairman Hamilton Fish Jr. contended:

- 1) There are 500,000 Red sympathizers in the U. S.
- 2) There are 82,000 Red voters.
- 3) There are 12,000 dues-paying members of the Communist Party.
- 4) The Communist Party is a menace to the U. S. and an agent of armed revolution directed from Soviet Russia.
- 5) Amtorg Trading Corp. does not finance OGPU (Soviet secret police) in the U. S.
- 6) The Soviet did not try to depress prices by wheat short-selling in Chicago.
- 7) The so-called Whalen Documents of a Red plot in the U. S. were not authenticated.

The Fish report recommended that Congress: 1) deny Communists naturalized citizenship; 2) declare the Communist

Party illegal; 3) deport all alien Communists; 4) bar Communist propaganda from the mails; 5) send U. S. agents to report on conscript labor on commodities entering this country.

A minority of one, Congressman John E. Nelson of Maine, disagreed with the Red picture of his colleagues, derided the "hysteria" over Communism, declared: "Our best defense against the red shirt of the Communist and the black shirt of the Fascist is the blue shirt of the American workman."

As if to square his position on the Red issue, Chairman Fish gave a curious interview the day before his committee report was released. He said: "If Communism is a trial, so also is Capitalism. . . . It is up to the Capitalist system to clean its Augean stables and divest itself of some of its manifestations of greed, inhumanity and reaction. . . . I believe in Capitalism shorn of its abuses and ugly greed to exploit labor for the Almighty Dollar."

## INDUSTRY

### Dividend for Labor

Many a working man has wondered why he is laid off in hard times when his company's stockholders continue to draw fat dividends. Last month Edward F. McGrady, A. F. of L.'s Washington lobbyist, sharply suggested that industry should reserve funds to tide over its jobless no less than to pay dividends (*TIME*, Jan. 5). Last week William Francis ("W. O.") O'Neil, president of General Tire & Rubber Co. of Akron, announced a new and striking plan to pay Labor as well as Capital a dividend.

In declaring a special dividend, General Tire's directors decreed that one-half of it should go to stockholders, the other half to a company fund to insure steady employment. Explained President O'Neil: "The fund will be used primarily to finance out-of-season sales. . . . It will also provide money which may be loaned to any of our employees who may be temporarily laid off. . . . Workers who need their wages in winter months will be given more steady employment through that dull period. . . . We do not regard this as a philanthropic move nor do we have any intention of indulging in any crack-brained theories. It is simply a matter of good business."

General Tire & Rubber Co., fifth in its industry,\* is the personal creation of President O'Neil. Born in Akron of substantial Irish-Catholic parentage, he went to Holy Cross, played football, studied cotton weaving in a Worcester, Mass., mill. After managing his father's Akron department store for a year, he journeyed to Kansas City where he formed a profitable auto accessory company. In 1915 he returned to Akron, organized General Co. on \$200,000, and soon paid out in dividends three times the amount of the capitalization. Now 45, married, father of six, genial, energetic, blue-eyed President O'Neil shuns sport and travel, gives up everything to his company.

\*The "Big Four" are Firestone, Goodrich, Goodyear, United States.

\*In France, General Pershing rode mostly in a big brown Locomobile limousine with double rear wheels.

†From sugar cane.

## FOREIGN NEWS

## GREAT BRITAIN

*"God Save The King!"*

Loudly, as the Indian Round Table Conference adjourned in London last week, a British band blared "God Save the King!"

In His Majesty's name, Prime Minister James Ramsay MacDonald had just said to the departing Indian delegates in effect this:

*Go home* and prepare for another conference in India. This will draft the new Indian constitution which we have only sketched in outline here.

*Go home* and continue your partially successful efforts to iron out the disagreement between your Mohammedan minority of 70,000,000 and your Hindu majority of 218,000,000 as to their proportional representation in the Indian parliament that is to be.

*Go home* and tempt Mahatma Gandhi, who wants "independence" now, with the promise that if his Nationalist party will co-operate the British Government will grant to India "Reserved Dominion Status" in the immediate future, and full Dominion Status in the distant future.

*Go home*, finally, with the knowledge that you and we agree unanimously on two points: 1) India must be organized for the first time as a federation of all her components; 2) the Province of Burma must be split off from India and separately governed under the Crown.

All this Scot MacDonald said in a very long, very cautious speech of optimistic tone. *Keynote:* "There will be reserved to the Governor General [representing the Crown in the new Indian Federation] only that minimum of special powers which is required to secure in exceptional circumstances the preservation of tranquillity and guarantee the maintenance of rights provided by statute for public services and the minorities."

This minimum, so modestly mentioned, will in fact leave under British control the Indian Federation's armed forces, foreign policy, state finances. Even so Great Britain yielded at the Round Table Conference more than anyone expected she would. At the last moment, just before the conference rose, Lord Peel, speaking for the British Conservative Party, joined Lord Reading (for the Liberals) and Laborite MacDonald in pledging his party's support to the concessions offered India "if satisfactory safeguards are obtained."

Most U. S. newspaper correspondents stamped the conference a "successful failure."

*Puffin Into Nuffin*

In Kings Bench Division last week Mr. Justice Avory fixed a stern eye upon wealthy Martin Coles Harman.

"If *who* did you say is the sovereign of Lundy Island?" demanded the King's judge.

"I am," stoutly repeated Mr. Harman, "and as the sovereign of Lundy, I coined

puffins and half-puffins as I have a right to do!"

Counsel for Mr. Harman argued that his 1,150-acre island, 12 mi. off the north coast of Devon, is "not only outside the British Realm but outside the rest of the world." They declared that it was chiefly this circumstance which attracted Mr. Harman to Lundy, caused him to buy the island in 1925 for the round sum of £10,000 (\$50,000).

Since then, self-styled Sovereign Harman has successfully exacted rent from the Lundy Post Office. He has coined his famous puffins & half-puffins (TIME, Jan. 20, 1930), coins bearing his likeness and that of Lundy's "national bird," the parrot-beaked, fat-bellied puffin. The 45 citizens of Lundy have not minded in the least.

Trouble first began when a Devonshire court fined Sovereign Harman £5 because he "did unlawfully, as a token of money, issue a piece of metal of the value of one penny (or puffin) contrary to section five of the Coinage Act of 1870."

In his appeal before the higher court last week Mr. Harman said: "As is very well known, when anything serious occurs in Lundy the British Government disclaims responsibility. They have done so whenever the entire population have been murdered!"

"Indeed?" observed Mr. Justice Avory with interest. "And does murder of the entire population often occur?"

"Yes," snapped Mr. Harman. "Pirates often used to do it."

"But at the present time does it ever happen that any one assaults anyone else on Lundy Island?"

"Yes, and I can tell you such assaults are put down with a heavy hand! My agent is six feet four and weighs 252 pounds."

After much more of this—both Sovereign Harman and the judge maintaining very great solemnity—the lower court's fine of £5 was sustained. Mr. Harman was made to realize that he is a mere subject of King George, that Lundy is in the Empire.

## BERMUDA-NASSAU

*Winter Islands*

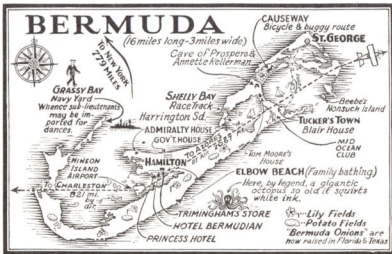
(See maps)

Riches, Royalty and Regalia were all converging upon the British West Indies last week. The visiting season for U. S. tycoons got under way. Preceded by a brand new Puss Moter plane, 27 pieces of luggage (all stamped PW in large white letters), two sets of golf clubs (one reputedly the gift of Bobby Jones), several cases of bright green beer (artificially colored, brewed in Edinburgh), H. R. H. Edward of Wales and Prince George flew to Paris, there entrained for Santander, Spain, where they boarded the S. S. *Orpesa* for Bermuda, first stop before their whirlwind tour of Latin America. Their frank effort: to drum up more trade for British manufacturers.

Bearing down on Bermuda too was the British Atlantic Fleet led by the world's mightiest battleships, *Nelson* and *Rodney*, whose maneuvers in West Indian waters just happen to coincide with the Princes' tour. Operating from three British naval bases in American waters, Bermuda, Jamaica and Barbados, at least one important British ship will call at each of Britain's tiny American islands: Trinidad, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts, Tobago, etc., etc.

Anxious to be present at the impending royal and naval functions in Bermuda, many a U. S. tycoon & wife opened their white-roofed cottage last week. Humbler citizens took hotel rooms. Bermudian landlords, shopkeepers, bartenders rubbed their hands appreciatively. But not many U. S. vacationers who have gone to warmer, quieter Nassau in previous winters changed their custom for Royalty's sake. Between Bermuda and Nassau exists a gentle rivalry shared loyally by those who cause it.

**Bermuda.** Unlike Nassau, Bermuda is not in the West Indies, is not tropical. It lies full in the Atlantic, 779 mi. south-east of New York. But the Gulf Stream makes Bermuda swimming, tennis, golf possible





## Foreign News—(Continued)



the year round. It is occasionally chilly, foggy in winter, and sometimes uncomfortably hot and mosquitoey in summer. But Bermudians insist that the average temperature does not vary 20° the year round, that the climate is far more equable than any place in the world. Its greatest advantage over Nassau as a U. S. resort: it is 20 hr. nearer New York.

Venerable is the Crown Colony of Bermuda. It is not one island but a close group of some 300 forming a sort of fish-hook about 14 mi. long. The islands were discovered in the 15th Century by one Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard who had the misfortune to be wrecked there with a cargo of hogs. Most of Bermuda's earliest visitations were forcible. In 1609 Sir George Somers was shipwrecked there, established the first permanent settlement and gave the little archipelago its alternate name of Somers Islands. The town of St. George, first capital of Bermuda, is named not for Britain's patron saint but for Sir George Somers. In 1612 the islands were granted by charter to an offshoot of the Virginia Company. William Shakespeare had heard enough about them to make "The Still-vexed Bermoothes" the scene of *The Tempest*. Bermuda today has a population of 30,884 of whom about half are white, half Negro. A sizable section of the white population is not Anglo-Saxon but Portuguese—fishermen, farmers, laborers who migrated there comparatively recently. It is ruled by a Crown Governor who must be an officer in the British Army, by a legislative council and a native representative assembly. Bermuda's last governor was Lieut.-General Sir Louis Jean Bols, who died four months ago. London politicians were still debating his successor last week.

The tourist's first, most vivid impressions of Bermuda are white roofs and bicycles. Bermudian houses, particularly the newer ones, are pink, white, green, yellow, blue, but their roofs, even those on the Anglican Cathedral at Hamilton are uniformly of brilliant white limestone coral. Reason: there are no potable wells on the islands; all drinking water is rain water, collected in cisterns from

the unpainted roofs. Fortunately it rains nearly every day or night. Roads are white, too, for the islands are made of the white coral. Above the coral foundation is a thin layer of rich red earth in which grow the aromatic Bermuda cedars, the cultivated acres of easter lilies, potatoes and kale, but few onions. "Bermuda onions" for U. S. markets are grown in Texas, Florida.

Bicycles are essential to the Bermudians and to all but the richest visitors, because no automobiles are allowed on the islands.\* Carriage horses are expensive to rent or keep (oats and hay must be imported from New York). Nowhere outside of Holland is the population so cycle-minded.

Largest town is Hamilton where stands the Sessions House, Bermuda's parliament; the Cathedral; the cinema (Mechanics Hall). Here dock the liners from New York and Liverpool and here are the great hotels: the *Hamilton*, the patrician *Princess*, the gaudy *Bermudiana*. And here are Bermuda's chief emporia: Gosling Bros., for groceries, foodstuffs, wines & liquors; and Trimmingham Bros. department store. Trimmingham's does a land-office business every sailing day in white muslin aprons to be worn under ladies' dresses past U. S. customs officers. Each apron has five pockets, holds five pints. Brother Eldon Trimmingham out of hours is a leading Bermuda socialite and yachtsman, was urged by Bermudians as skipper for Sir Thomas Lipton's *Shamrock V*. In yacht races when Brother Eldon holds the wheel, Brother Kenneth tends the sheet.

Smartest town is Tucker's Town, five miles away. Here is the expensive, exclusive Mid-Ocean Club, with the best golf course in the islands. Here are the "cottages" of U. S. tycoons. Largest private house on the island is that of Manhattan's C. Ledyard Blair containing a marble staircase transported from his Fifth Avenue home. Nearby are the houses of

\*Only motors are ambulances, a few official cars for government use. Last week one Willoughby Wright, Bermudian railway employee, was fined severely for driving a tractor in Southampton Parish, one of Bermuda's nine legislative districts, and his tractor confiscated.

Clifford V. Brokaw Jr., Philip Gardiner, Morgan J. O'Brien, Samuel Riker.

Just beyond Tucker's Town are Bermuda's two literary shrines: Tom Moore's House, where the Irish author of *Lalla Rookh*, "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms" lived for one year; and Prospero's Cave, a spectacular grotto that is traditionally the site of the magic banquet in *The Tempest*, actually where aquatic Cinematress Annette Kellerman made *Neptune's Daughter* and used to give shapely exhibitions of swimming and diving.

**Nassau.** Bermuda is the name of an island. Nassau is a town. Nassau's island is called New Providence. It lies 933 mi. southwest of Bermuda, less than 200 mi. from Miami, whence it is a 15-hr. trip on the S. S. *Northland*. From New York the S. S. *Munargo* takes 60 hr. U. S. tycoons flocked to Nassau too last week, for the huge terra cotta New Colonial Hotel (\$16 to \$44 per night) was opening its winter season.

On the site of the elegant New Colonial once stood old Fort Nassau where the pirate Edward Teach, better known as Blackbeard, used to water his ships, count his loot. A wily ruffian, he wore his luxurious whiskers in fine points, braided them with gay ribbons in peace, with smouldering slow matches in war. Bootleggers load their ships at Nassau today. Not far from the New Colonial Hotel is the Bahamian Club, a discreet drinking, gambling resort that used to be operated by the late "Honest John" Kelly of New York. Here, shortly before Chicago's famed Valentine Day Massacre of 1929, Alphonse ("Scarface Al") Capone & friends were entertained at a memorable party by a prominent New York Jew and his Chicago countess. Jews, incidentally, are not welcome at the New Colonial Hotel. Less race-conscious is the Fort Montagu, at the eastern end of the town, diagonally opposite Quarantine (where James Simpson of Chicago & friends were once quarantined on a yacht for many days). Like the New Colonial's "Light-house" is the Fort Montagu's "Jungle," a place removed from sleepy guests where the gay and wakeful may dance and drink long after midnight.

Smartest part of Nassau (except for Government House) is Hog Island, the long narrow sandspit that turns its elegant back on the harbor, the odorous sponge and market docks. On Hog Island is the Porcupine Club, for swanky and exclusive food, drink and bathing. Nearby is also the home of Nassau's greatest dowager, Lady Williams Taylor. Beyond her estate is the public beach where incautious first-timers usually eat too many peeled oranges off sharpened sticks. Beyond Hog Island lies the palm-brodered key called Treasure Island by its fun-loving owner Cartoonist John Tinney McCutcheon of the *Chicago Tribune*.

Fishing is finer in Nassau than at Bermuda. There is good trolling for sharks, king fish, barracuda, Spanish mackerel, grouper, amberjack right off the mouth of Nassau Harbor. Only 20 mi. away is Andros Island which boasts the world's



## Foreign News—(Continued)

best bone-fishing. Seldom over 2 ft. in length, the bone-fish ranks among the world's gamiest. It feeds in extremely shallow water with its tail in the air, has two large bony plates in its mouth instead of teeth, with which it hungrily crushes hardshell crabs.\*

Potent and numerous are Nassau's habits. They include: Publisher Nelson Doubleday, Publisher Condé Nast and his editor of *Vanity Fair*, Frank Crowninshield, Bankers Thomas W. Lamont and Seward Prosser, Lady Diana Manners, Knowlton L. Ames Jr. of Chicago is not only a visitor but co-owner of the quaint Nassau *Guardian*, one of the world's few newspapers to be composed on inverted tombstones from old graveyards.

Publisher Ames's partner is Miss Mary Moseley, spy member of one of the proudest "conch" (native) families. Other outstanding "conches": Sandes and Solomons, merchants; Fred Armbrister, able, artistic photographer who in summertime snaps his shutters at Banff.



Acme-P. & A.

### FRANCE

#### Islands to Unscrow?

An awesome, a tremendous sight was the lying-in-state of beloved "Papa" Joffre, Marshal of France (see cut). Last week the Chamber of Deputies met for the first time since his death (TIME, Jan. 5). Up, up the steep steps of the Tribune the oldest pair of legs in the chamber carried Deputy Maurice Sibille to read the official eulogy.

Would it pass, or not? The Chamber is notoriously fickle. It refused to cheer Clémenceau on his first appearance after a would-be assassin had wounded him at the time of the peace conference.† But "Tiger" Clémenceau was the antithesis of "Papa" Joffre. The Marshal was in France unquestionably the best beloved hero of the entire War. Last week would even a single deputy refuse to join in laying a harmless wreath of words upon the tomb of JOFFRE?

The eulogy ended with this moving appeal by Oldest Deputy Sibille: "May there be no use of language that would wound others or inject hatred!"

There was no such use. Silently nearly all the Socialist deputies, all the Communist deputies, abstained from voting, refused to join in the last accolade of France to the man who saved Paris at the Marne. Reason: Socialists and Communists are pacifists.

On the other hand, there was no trouble in the Chamber last week about the cost of burying Joffre: 300,000 francs (\$11,700).\*\* One-third of this sum was for rip-

ping up from the streets along the funeral route and laying down again the "safety islands." These were ripped up & laid down for Foch—the object being that the Hero's body should pass straight up the centre of the way.

But how many times is this gesture to be made—so grand, so spacious, so magnificently French? In Paris last week there was a growing undercurrent of opinion that the safety islands should hereafter be made in such a way that they can be unscrowed.

**Work Done** by the Chamber last week: Re-elected President (speaker) Fernand Bouisson (Socialist) for the third consecutive time.

☛ Gloomily received Minister of Labor Edouard Grinda's announcement that 17,500 persons are now on the French "dole." Two months ago the number was less than 2,000, year ago it was 1,100; but prosperous, gold-bourgeois France has suddenly begun to feel a slight pinch from the world boom of "Depression."

**Instant Reaction:** The State Railways offered reduced fares to foreign laborers desirous of leaving France. Expulsion measures were mooted.

#### Atlantic Challenge

Since the War the biggest transatlantic liner and the fastest have never been the same boat.

Biggest today: *Majestic* (German built, British owned). Fastest: *Europa* (German built, owned). Last week this technical superiority of Teutons on the sea was challenged at last and definitely by their immortal enemies, the French.

Looking like nobody's enemy, M. Jean Tillyer, tall, broad-shouldered manager of the French Line in the U. S. and Canada, made the challenging announcement in Manhattan. "Within 30 days," said he in crisp English, "we will lay at Saint Nazaire the keel of a liner larger, and also

faster, than any ever built before. . . . She will be more than 1,000 feet long, nearer in fact to 1,100 feet. . . ." In her motive power she will follow a comparatively new line, first laid down by the United States Navy and later followed by the French—namely, turbo-electric drive.

"Steam from her 30 boilers will drive turbines directly coupled to electric generators. Electric motors supplied with current from the generators will drive her four propeller shafts. . . . Similar equipment is used on the French Navy's flotilla leader *Verdun*, the first warship ever to attain a speed of 40 knots. . . ."

Contract speed of the new French liner is 30 knots, but contract speeds are always exceeded by two or three knots. Cost: \$27,500,000 to \$30,000,000 depending on the final scheme of decoration which will be decided while work is progressing with the hull and machinery. Name: undecided.

Also undecided is the name of a new liner for which Britain's Cunard Line has also just let contracts. She will be the French super-liner's only rival. Latest announcements from London are: length 1,018 ft., estimated speed 30 knots. As a matter of fact French Line and Cunard will undoubtedly try to best each other by secret, last-minute changes. Neither wants to build anything less than a liner which can be definitely advertised as the "largest and fastest in the world." Both ships will be of some 70,000 to 75,000 tons, exceeding the *Majestic* by upwards of 15,000 tons.

Lurks one hidden factor: since neither *Bremen* nor *Europa* have ever been run at the maximum speed, both German ships have something in reserve for the great transatlantic race of 1933-34. Not until then will the new Cunard and French challengers be ready.

\**Majestic*, 915 ft.; *Leviathan*, 907; *Europa*, 890 (Lloyd's rating).

\*Irrepressible Count Felix ("Sea Devil") von Luckner last week set out with friends on his schooner *Myrtille* to cruise and shark-fish in the Bahamas. His shark-tackle: A 100-ft. rubber rope which, he solemnly declared, would snap sharks out of the water when they finished their rushes.

†Read the "Tiger" afterward to his secretary: "The papers said there was cheering. There was not—and yet, great God, there I stood with the bullet still in my body!"

\*\*The salary of the Prime Minister is only 75,000 francs (\$1,925).

## Foreign News—(Continued)

### GERMANY

#### Realm Day

Sixty years ago last week (while the White House was inhabited by Ulysses Simpson Grant) one Paul von Hindenburg, 23, Prussian lieutenant, cheered himself hoarse in the Palace of Versailles, hailed the first German Emperor, Wilhelm I, hailed Prince Otto von Bismarck's proclamation of the "German Realm," the glorious *Deutsches Reich!*

The Realm or Reich remains—as a republic. Last week the victorious Imperial banners of 1871 were unfurled again in the Reichstag (this time by steel-helmeted Republican troops) and old Paul von Hindenburg, President of the Republic, searched his heart. He is 83. To a microphone, directly after the formal Reichstag celebration of the 60th anniversary of the *Deutsches Reich*, he said, addressing a group of war veterans including some as old as himself:

"Dear comrades, 60 years ago today I was among those who hailed the first Kaiser of the resurrected German Reich. Since then we have lost much that was dear to us, and that will survive always in our old soldiers' hearts.

"But one thing has remained, and that is the Fatherland! This we will serve in its need beyond all party strife in selfless love and loyalty. And in this hour of consecration we will renew our pledge with the old cheer: '*Deutschland Hurra!*'"

#### Brides v. Brokers

Marriage broking is not recognized by German law, but the moral right of the marriage broker to receive his fee, the moral duty of the newlyweds or their families to make payment, was sternly upheld, last week, by a Berlin judge.

The suit: An action brought by newlyweds who charged their broker (female) with "blackmail" because she tried to collect from the groom's parents her 211 mark fee (\$50).

The verdict: "Case dismissed. This court finds no evidence of blackmail. It is the most natural thing in the world today to marry through a matrimonial broker. Probably 35% of all German marriages are made in this way. Clients ought to feel duty-bound to compensate their broker who enjoys no legal protection."

### ITALY

#### Peace, Pais, Friede, Pace

To suspicious French audiences, to men and women who have been told by their press a thousand times that he is THE ENEMY, Signore Benito Mussolini was personally introduced last week by the talking cinema.

In their own language *Il Duce* told the French that he is not what they think, repeating the "Peace Speech" which he made in English on New Year's Day in Jan. 13 to the Anglo-Saxon world (TIME, January 12).

In League of Nations circles, where such things are watched closely, *Il Duce*

was promptly hailed last week as a great innovator: the first statesman to go over the heads of a foreign government and press, talking Peace directly to a hostile foreign people.

As Innovator Mussolini also speaks German, he can put on virtually a Continental one-man-show, pledging in four languages to keep his momentous New Year's resolution: "Italy will never take the initiative in any war!"

#### Fascist Morality

Such a thing as jailing a prominent actress for preferring another man to her husband and proving it, is all but unknown in Italy—or anywhere else.

But throughout Italy last week the encyclical of Pope Pius XI covering all forms of amorous activity (TIME, Jan. 19) produced startling results. A national crusade to promote "Fascist Morality" began. Doctors were arrested by the dozen on charges of extinguishing the unborn, pharmacies were raided for contraceptives, the notorious cliques of unnatural persons in Venice, Naples, Capri, were put under investigation, and at Florence prominent, popular Actress Wanda Orlandini was sentenced to three months in jail.

True, the regular licensed bordellos—licensed by the Fascist Government—were not closed, but inspectors of the female occupants were put on their mettle.

Under Italian law, as was widely pointed out last week, a man can only be arrested for philandering upon complaint of the lady's husband, if she has one. But a woman can be arrested on complaint of anyone on a "common warrant."

### HUNGARY

#### Jingle Bells

In Hungary hanging is different. It begins the day before with a visit by the hangman to look over and guess with practiced eye the weight of the condemned.

Having guessed, the hangman picks out the right sized rope, selects a stool of appropriate height, calls in one or more assistants to give the feet of the condemned a downward jerk after the stool has been kicked away.

Unlike other hangmen, the Hungarian takes his place at the head of the person he is hanging, holds a cloth over the face, keeps turning the head slightly from side to side until strangulation is complete.

All this was done in Szolnok, Hungary, last week to Frau Maria Kardos, first of the famed group of Hungarian female poisoners arrested 14 months ago (TIME, Dec. 9, 1929) to be executed. Frau Kardos was convicted of poisoning her 22-year-old son and her second husband, suspected of also poisoning her first husband.

When the hangman came to guess her weight, Frau Kardos screamed hysterically. But later she ate a large bowl of steaming goulash, passed the night on her knees praying. Next morning, before being led out to die, she drained several glasses of brandy rapidly, alternately wet and prayed until she mounted the scaffold.

"Hangman, do your duty!" commanded the president of the court.

As the hangman covered her face and grasped her head Frau Kardos cried once, "God help me!" The two assistants tugged at her feet, had to continue tugging for eight minutes.

Seventy people watched and heard. One of them, a man, raved in anguish as though he would go mad. He was Stefan Todor, confessed "lover" and sole heir of 46-year-old Frau Kardos who was reputed wealthy. She had refused him any word of affection or consolation before she went to Death. Groaning and raving, he climbed at last into his sleigh, drove off to the mocking tune of jingle bells.

Although stern, Hungarian justice is well tempered by mercy. This was the first execution of a woman in Hungary since 1867, the year in which Kaiser Franz Joseph was crowned King. He would permit no woman to be hanged, and not until the present gruesome epidemic of female poisonings occurred, was the female death penalty revived. Three more murderesses will be hanged, unless reprieved by His Serene Highness the Governor of the Kingdom, Admiral Nicholas Horthy de Nagybanya. Of the 40 women arrested for poisoning husbands, children and lovers, most received prison sentences or were acquitted.

### LIBERIA

#### "Brutal, Arrogant, Prejudiced"

Shocked and grieved by the League of Nations' report that slavery exists in the black Republic of Liberia (TIME, Jan. 19), Negro editors throughout the U. S. last week drove their typewriters hard.

"STAMP IT OUT!" headlined Harlem's *Amsterdam News*, then heaved in big white President Hoover's direction this dark and subtle hint:

"The United States might eventually be forced to occupy Liberia by treaty, as it did Haiti; in which event, one important difference should recommend itself to the Government: The occupying force should consist of Negro soldiers and Negro officers, instead of brutal, arrogant, prejudiced white Marines. Intelligent Negro officers are available on the reserve list, and they could bring to their task of ending slavery a sympathy and a tact that were conspicuously missing in the American occupation of Haiti."

Simultaneously President Hoover's new Minister of Liberia, big, black, wealthy Charles E. Mitchell, sailed from Manhattan for Monrovia; but the State Department hinted that Minister Mitchell will not present his diplomatic credentials until the Liberian Government takes satisfactory steps to stamp out slavery.

Most unsatisfactory was the step taken in Geneva last week by Liberia's Antoine Sottile, her representative at the League of Nations. Replying to the League Commis-

\*For news of one Marine occupier of Haiti, see p. 15.

†Not to be confused with big, white, wealthy Charles E. Mitchell, president of National City Bank of New York.

## Foreign News—(Continued)

sion's recommendations for abolishing slavery in Liberia, he declared in an official note:

"My government . . . is firmly resolved, so far as its resources will permit, to adopt the suggestions submitted for its guidance, which no government could legally or politically be compelled to accept. . . ."

"I said 'so far as its resources will permit' because the commission in making its recommendations seems to have ignored the world economic crisis, which is particularly severe in Liberia, and the very precarious financial position of the country."

"I feel sure, in view of this declaration, that no member of the League and no non-member State can now question my government's good faith and sincerity."

Thus the Liberian Government through its representative officially ignored for the second time a suggestion made by U. S. Statesman Stimson in his recent exchange of notes: namely, that the Liberian Government should pledge itself to act on the League recommendations and further pledge to take no retaliatory measures against Liberians who testified before the League commission, incriminated the highest Liberian officials.

The only reply Mr. Stimson had had up to last week was an ironic Liberian note of "thanks" for his suggestion. Obviously the question of what Liberia is going to do about slavery is officially League of Nations business rather than Mr. Stimson's. Said the London *Times* (often Government inspired), last week: "The exact method of procedure is a matter of some perplexity, and it is hoped that preliminary conversations between the British and American Governments may help to clear the way. It is understood that there is no disposition on the part of the United States to question in any way the right of the League of Nations to deal with the matter."

Thus far the League has always failed (through impotence) to deal vigorously with the white slave, slave or narcotic trades in member-states—and Liberia is a League member-state with the same right of veto in League matters possessed by other member-states. If anything is done about Liberia it will probably result from conversations already begun between Statesman Stimson and the British Ambassador at Washington, extremely tall Sir Ronald Charles Lindsay, jocularly known as "The Human Moose."

### CUBA

#### Spanks, Clubs, Cane

**Spankers Spanked.** To seize and spank ladies of the Opposition who demonstrate on his front steps, Dictator Gerardo Machado has his own buxom, heavy-handed female spanking brigade. Last week these spankers were upended and themselves soundly spanked by Cuban students disguised as women.

**Club v. Club.** In Dictator Machado's favorite club, the Havana Union, a bomb was exploded last week, reputedly by sympathizers of the Havana Yacht Club which he padlocked (*TIME*, Jan. 19) when one



Keystone

WAR LORD CHANG, PROUD MRS. KUNG, LOUD MRS. CHANG, FIRST LADY & PRESIDENT CHIANG

*After fun in Nanking, the Changs took over Peiping.*

of its members "snubbed" a member of his cabinet. A club which had extended courtesies to the ousted yachtmen had its municipally-owned golf course taken away.

**Sugar & Death.** The penalty of Death for anyone caught burning sugar cane was decreed last week by the Machado government after anti-Machado vandals had burned 35,500,000 lb. of cane in five days in the interior.

### CHINA

#### Yen, Zero, Chang, Reds

**Yen.** With 43 "attendants" (many female) a handsome Chinese in the prime of life landed last week in hospitable Japanese Dairen.

He was the great & virtuous Yen Hsi-shan, long "model Governor" of Shansi Province, now defeated, self-exiled. Some of the "attendants" said that Marshal Yen yearns to tour first Japan, next the U. S., will shortly do so. Others said he will settle down at Beppu, Japan's Karlsbad, lately the refuge of that other Chinese exile, notorious Marshal Chang Tsung-chang, so brazen that he calls his attendants "concubines" and worse (*TIME*, Aug. 12).

**Sub-Zero.** All North China was colder last week than in any winter since 1893. Thermometers said 35°F. below zero in Harbin, Manchuria. Ill-clad, scant-nourished Chinalfod died by hundreds in cities, by dozens in towns.

**Chang.** Back to Mukden, his capital city in sub-zero Manchuria, the young War Lord Chang Hsueh-liang did not go last week. He has been at Nanking in central China, conferring with another "little general," President Chiang Kai-shek.

In Nanking loud Mrs. Chang Hsueh-liang was hospitably entertained by two of the famed "Soong Sisters," arbiters of Chinese society: Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, soft-spoken, Wellesley-educated wife of the president, and Mrs. H. H. Kung whose husband is the excessively aristocratic 75th descendant of Confucius.

As a result of the "little generals'" conference young Chang, who inherited Man-

churia and \$10,000,000 from his famed, barbaric father Old Chang Tso-lin (*TIME*, July 2, 1928) set himself up last week in Peiping (once Peking), prepared to reside there permanently as Governor of the North. If one of his subordinates in Manchuria does not seize that rich land and ruin Marshal Chang, he will be most lucky.

**Reds.** Ordered by the President of China into Kiangsi Province "to suppress the Reds" (*TIME*, Jan. 19), the Eighteenth Army Division was surrounded last week and disarmed. It promptly deserted *en masse* to the Chinese Red Army of Kiangsi which recently massacred with amazing ferocity 100,000 persons.

General Chang Chi-tsan, Commander of the deserting Eighteenth, was held by his captors for \$2,000,000 (Mex.) ransom. Appalled, the President of China despatched four army divisions to Red, rebellious Kiangsi.

### NICARAGUA

#### "Actually Assassinated"

Last week the editor of the New York *Times* received from Nicaragua a cablegram distinctly of the letter-to-the-*Times* type. Excerpt:

"I do not desire to see more American Marines killed and to witness the sending of their bodies to the United States. Ambuscades similar to the one at Las Cruces, where the Marines were recently killed, result in loss of prestige for the United States and even more for Nicaragua. . . ."

"I have experienced and feel a profound sadness for the Marines who perished in the last ambuscade of the Sandinistas. They fell in a land with which they were unfamiliar. Indeed, they were actually assassinated and did not succumb in a real and honest fight."

"We have pledged our determination and our hearts blood to avoid similar fatalities, and we desire a change of tactical policy that will result in meeting the bandits in actual mountain warfare and opposing them with the same methods as they themselves use."

"J. M. MONCADA,  
"President of Nicaragua."

## THE PRESS

## Fading Yellow?

A city editor of a sensational paper whips up his re-write men like a dance director badgering a troop of chorus girls. "Write this story over again," he growls. "And put some menace into it. Give it some bated breath! Get excited! How



WALTER LIPPMANN

"The human mind just ceases to be startled."

can you expect the readers to get excited if you don't get excited yourself?"

Last week Walter Lippmann, able, scholarly editor of the *New York World*, predicted an early disappearance of bated-breath or "yellow" journalism for the reason that the collective public palate cannot long remain unjaded. "When everything is dramatic, nothing after a while is dramatic," Editor Lippmann, famed author and a co-founder of *The New Republic*, was lecturing at Yale University as third speaker in the journalism lecture-series established with \$100,000 by Chain-Publisher Paul Block.\*

Editor Lippmann (who joined the *World* ten years ago this month) said of the present-day curiosity-serving press:

"[It] has had as its central motive the immediate satisfaction of the largest number of people. . . . [It] escaped . . . the tutelage of government, fell under the tutelage of the masses."

No defense for the yellow newspaper and the tabloid could Editor Lippmann find on the ground that "it gives the public what it wants." Rather he saw its only justification in that it gave the U. S. a press "freer from hidden control than any in the world." At the same time he judged that it was slowly, surely destroying itself and making way for a new, informative journalism. Said he: "The object [of the yellow paper] is not to report events in their due relationships. . . . It selects from the events of the day those aspects

which most immediately engage attention, and in place of the effort to see life steadily and whole it sees life dramatically, episodically. . . . This is highly effective—for a while. But the method soon exhausts itself. . . . When everything is new and startling, the human mind just ceases to be startled. . . . The realization begins to dawn [on readers] that they have not been getting the news but a species of romantic fiction which they can get much better out of the movies and the magazines. . . .

"As time goes on, therefore, one of two things happens to the popular commercial press. If its owners lack foresight and energy . . . the newspaper gradually fails. If . . . they understand the nature of the process I am describing, they gradually transform the paper itself making it more and more sober, less and less sensational, increasingly reliable and comprehensive."

## Polo Solo

A busy little bee is Editor Peter Vischer of *Polo*, which Harper & Bros. bought from Publisher Martin Quigley last spring and dressed up for the International Matches (TIME, May 19). Last week *Polo* was sold again, to a group of Editor Vischer's polo-playing friends who agree with him 1) that *Polo* should be purely horsey, not social; 2) that smartly published horsiness will pay. Editor Vischer will now run *Polo* solo, assisted by a learned "advisory council" and with contributions as before from wise young Robert F. Kelley of the *New York Times*, famed Horse Artist Paul Brown. Reading with even deeper interest, expecting to collect dividends, will be Editor Vischer's investing friends, who include John Hay ("Jock") Whitney, A. Charles Schwartz,

W. Averell Harriman, Seymour H. Knox, John Hertz, Victor Emanuel, W. Holden White, John M. Schiff, James A. Farrell Jr., W. H. Nichols.

## Ryan Out

Six months ago last week John Barry Ryan Jr., strapping young grandson of the late Financier Thomas Fortune Ryan, became a newspaper publisher (TIME, July 14). He bought the stagnant *New Jersey Free Press*, created also the Newark *Free Press*, believed he could make the latter a big enough success to lift the former. Last week the *Free Press* was no more. It, and the *Free Zeitung* (which continued publication) were in receivers' hands, admittedly insolvent.

## Lindbergh v. Hearst (Cont'd)

Last fortnight Hearst editors looked dazedly first at a telegram, then at a photograph. The wire was from Publisher Hearst's secretary: "Some of the papers are printing trivial items relating to Lindbergh. . . . As he has shown himself distinctly unfriendly, Chief cannot see any reason for helping any publicity efforts relating to him. . . . Trivialities are not news." The picture, hot off the telephoto, an apparently exclusive shot by the Misses Selby and International News Photos showing Baby Charles Augustus ("Eaglet") Lindbergh, Mother Anne, Grandma Morrow and Great-Grandma Mrs. Charles Long Cutter.

Fearfully the Hearst editors stalled for time, each waiting to see what the other would do with the picture. Finally they "played it down" on inside pages. The picture, never intended for Hearstmen's eyes, had been sent by Lindberghs & Morrows to intimates as a New Year's greeting. Great-Grandma Cutter's cousin, Mrs. Charlotte Reeve Conover of Dayton, Ohio, could not resist giving hers to the Dayton News—upon which picturemen pounced.



Wide World

EAGLET LINDBERGH &amp; KIN

Cousin Charlotte Conover could not contain herself.

\*First lecturer was Col. Robert Rutherford McCormick (Chicago *Tribune*, New York *Daily News*, *Liberty*). Second was President Stanley Resor of J. Walter Thompson Co. (advertising).



# ANIMALS

## "Write Jack Miner"

A puzzled man was Boyd Mayhew of Washington, D. C. when he shot a wild goose on the Patuxent River and found upon its leg an aluminum band with the legend: "Have faith in God! Write Jack Miner, Kingsville, Ont." (TIME, Dec. 29).



JACK MINER & FRIEND  
"My Dear Sir and Brother  
Sportsman . . ."

Investigation revealed last week that any similarly puzzled gunner who writes to Jack Miner receives in reply a long printed letter addressed to "My Dear Sir and Brother Sportsman." The letter explains why Jack Miner spends his time banding birds, requests the hunter to return the band and give a future thought to God and bird protection.

Twenty-nine years ago Jack Miner, owner of a small brick factory, thought of making his home comfortable for migrating birds. He had become interested in animals when as a young man he helped support his family by hunting for market. In 1904 he planted a few live decoys in a small pond near his brick factory, scattered ears of corn. Eleven ducks and geese came, spent a few weeks, flew away. The next year 32 arrived. Four years later he caught a duck, banded it to see if he could find out how far it flew in its migrations. The tag was returned to him from Anderson, S. C. where the bird was shot.

Then Jack Miner went into bird-banding enthusiastically. He constructed large

nets to catch the ducks. His correspondence increased: people all over eastern North America were shooting his birds. He began to include a quotation from Scripture to make Miner ducks worth while. Returned tags were kept in a milk skin.

In the spring of 1915 he built a goose trap, started to band the great wild Canadian goose. Naturalists knew that the Canadian goose flew into the North in the

spring, but they needed more information about its nesting place, its migratory paths. In October, Jack Miner received word of his first banded goose. It had been shot by an Indian in unsurveyed territory in Hudson's Bay Co.'s district. Several years later Rev. W. G. Walton, Anglican missionary to northern Indians and Eskimos, returned to civilization for the first time in 30 years, went to Kingsville with a pocketful of Jack Miner's goose tags gathered from Moose Factory, James Bay, to Baffin Land. From all tags returned the nesting place of the eastern Canadian goose was revealed to be around the shores and islands of Hudson Bay and Baffin Land. The nesting time is April, May.

Last week, tall, 200-lb., 66-year-old Jack Miner was gathering news of his last autumn's banding. From gunners' letters he draws maps of the paths of migratory birds. His duck tags have been returned from 33 States and Provinces, covering an area of four million square miles. Farthest southern point is Gueydan, La.; farthest west, Englefeld, Sask. Each year he feeds his migratory visitors 4,000 bu. of corn. His three sons, William, Manly and Jasper, run the brick factory. Manly helps him with the bird sanctuary. So popular have his corn cobs and ponds become that two years ago he had to appeal to the Government for help. Canadian officials gave him \$5,000 per year.\* Friends help with donations. Deficits are pieced out by the bird lectures which Jack Miner delivers in Canadian schools and clubs. The Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary costs \$15,000 per year to run, is host to 20,000 migratory birds. In spring and autumn when Miner's birds gather, people gather also, 4,000 per day, to see (but not to shoot) the waddling ducks, the long-necked, majestic Canadian geese.

\*The U. S. Government in 1929 appropriated eight million dollars to found similar sanctuaries.

# PEOPLE

"Names make news." Last week the following names made the following news:

General Secretary **Arthur James ("Emperor") Cook** of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, famed unionist leader ("Thank God for Moscow!"), went to the hospital because of pains in his right leg which he had injured during his 21 years underground in the mines and hurt again when in 1926 he scuffled with non-unionists. Forthwith, surgeons amputated the leg above the knee.

It became known that when **Sir Hubert Wilkins** takes his old Navy submarine, rechristened the *Nautilus*, under the Arctic ice to seek a new way to the North Pole, there will be aboard one **Jean Jules Verne**, rechristener of the ship, a young Rouen lawyer, grandson of Author Jules Verne (*Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*). Said Jean Jules Verne last week: ". . . My grandfather's dreams are being realized in more ways than one."

The *American Jewish World* sent a reporter to see the mother of Editor **Michael Gold** (real name: Irwin Grannich) of *The New Masses*, author of *Jews Without Money* (TIME, Feb. 24). The reporter showed the old lady a copy of her son's book, with which she apparently was unfamiliar. He read her a passage about herself: "She slaved, she worked herself to the bone keeping us fresh and neat. The bedbugs were a torment to her. She doused the beds with kerosene, changed the sheets, sprayed the mattresses in an endless frantic war with the bedbugs."

At that Mrs. Grannich cried out: "Wot, my son writes about bedbugs in his house? Minnie, hev we got bedbugs? In Delancy Strit did we hev bedbugs? In Allen Strit did we hev bedbugs? . . . I got to hev a son writes about bedbugs!"

The newsgatherer read another passage which said: "My mother . . . took off her



"MICHAEL GOLD"

His mother: "Wot! . . . Minnie, hev we got bedbugs?"





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# CLYDE - MAYFORY

*Lines*

shoes and stockings and walked around on the grass [in the park]."

Mrs. Grannich laughed hysterically, was too overcome to speak in English, shouted: "*Ich hob aruntergenommen die schick far alle menschen?*" (I removed my shoes in front of all the people?)

Major James Joseph ("Gene") Tunney of the Connecticut Naval Militia obtained a three-year leave of absence and prepared to sail for Syria, where he will join a scientific tractor-caravan expedition being organized by Vice President **Georges Marie Haardt** of Citroen Corp. to follow the route of Marco Polo across Syria, Irak, Persia, Afghanistan, Tibet, China. **Mrs. Polly Lauder Tunney** planned to go as far as Beirut. Governor **Wilbur Lucius ("Uncle Toby") Cross** of Connecticut who lately majored Tunney for his staff, expressed regret.

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the birth of **Benjamin Franklin**, as many of the 73 senior and twelve junior members of a namesake club as could meet together did so. It became known that members of this club include President **B. F. Affleck** of Universal Portland Cement Co., Editor **B. F. Betts** of *The American Architect*, Vice President **B. F. Fairless** of Republic Steel Corp., Bishop Coadjutor **B. F. Ivins** of the Milwaukee, Wis. diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Professors **B. F. Bailey** of the University of Michigan, **B. F. Shambaugh** of the University of Iowa, **B. F. Yanney** of College of Wooster, General Manager **B. F. Lawrence** of the Indianapolis *Star*, onetime (1926-30) Quartermaster-General **B. F. Cheatham** of the U. S. Army, Mayor **B. F. Stapleton** of Denver, Colo., and plain **Benjamin Franklin**, consulting engineer of Franklin & Co., Philadelphia.

To help a drive to get Manhattan women to knit warm clothing for the unemployed and their wives & children, **Grover Aloysius Whalen** cried: "If I could knit, I'd be making a master sweater for some little three-year-old girl right this minute!"

Actress **Tallulah Bankhead**, daughter of Congressman **William Brockman Bankhead** of Alabama and niece of Alabama's new Senator **John Hollis Bankhead**, returned to the U. S. after eight consecutive years of playing on the London stage. Said she: "Oh, Englishmen are divine! Just divine! But I have seen and been with them so long the perspective gets dim. Now that I am away, I see Englishmen as even more divine than when I left them!"

**James Matthew Maxon Jr.**, 21, son of Bishop Coadjutor **James Matthew Maxon** of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Tennessee, went on trial in Manhattan for drunkenly attempting, while a student last year at the Columbia University School of Journalism, to attack his landlady, one **Rose Hickey**, 53, and for slaying with a chair Printer **David Paynter**, 73, another boarder, who rushed to the landlady's assistance.

# DYSKINESIA

## DYSKINESIA

(Constipation)

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ABOUT IT



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# C I N E M A

## The New Pictures

**The Bat Whispers** (United Artists). This is the first time that a mystery melodrama has been put on a wide screen. It is not a completely successful idea. There are times when the big background gives chances for suspense that an ordinary screen would have lost, as when, with the whole cast assembled in the foreground, the camera does not have to look away from them to show the horrible manifestation that has frightened them. But in scenes involving only one or two people, the big screen makes an ordinary room look like an amphitheatre. Size is the only new thing about *The Bat Whispers*. It is the same old *Bat* by Mary Roberts Rinehart and Avery Hopwood, concerning the lady who has made up her mind not to let phantoms scare her away from a house she has rented. All the devices have been used before and the efforts of Director Roland West, Chester Morris and a good cast to give them distinction are largely wasted. Typical shot: people falling down an airshaft but saved from death by a pile of laundry at the bottom.

**Reducing** (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer). Critics who lament each slapstick comedy Marie Dressler makes as a deterioration of her art, wistfully recalling her work in *Anna Christie* and *Let Us Be Gay*, apparently forget that in the two latter plays Miss Dressler had bit-parts and that making a bit-part stand out is easy and not always justifiable. In *Reducing*, as in her other full-length rôles, Miss Dressler works hard and with some skill, but the results are not memorable. She comes from the country as the permanent guest of her sister, Polly Moran, who has grown rich running a city beauty parlor. Both have daughters. One daughter steals the other's sweetheart. Most of the dialog is a wrangle between Misses Dressler and Moran. None of it is very funny. Typical shot: Miss Dressler showing Miss Moran into a mud bath.

**No Limit** (Paramount). That able comic, Stuart Erwin, consummate master at playing dim-wits, has given first-aid to many a Paramount picture that would have been fearful without him. He saves *No Limit*, even makes passable entertainment out of it. Clara Bow is the star. She looks littler than ever but has little to do. An usherette in a movie theatre, she is transported in a fantastic way to Park Avenue and is implicated in a jewel robbery. Harry Green, as manager of the theatre, supplies comedy when Erwin, Bow's bashful sweetheart, is off the set. Best sequences: Bow finding out that her Park Avenue apartment is really the headquarters of a gambling club.

"I wanted to keep Clara out of the papers... because one more slam in the papers and Clara is through in pictures..."

Thus, with adroitly modulated venom, Daisy de Boe, onetime secretary to Clara Bow, testified last week when placed on trial by her employer, accused of embezzling \$16,000 from a special account

on which she was allowed to sign checks. Unable to disprove the embezzlements, Blonde de Boe tried hard to excuse herself and discredit Clara by attributing her own evil to the bad influence of the cinematrepreneur.

"I couldn't see my mother lose her home... I made five or six payments... It's hard to see a girl like Clara with



Acme-P. & A.

CLARA BOW

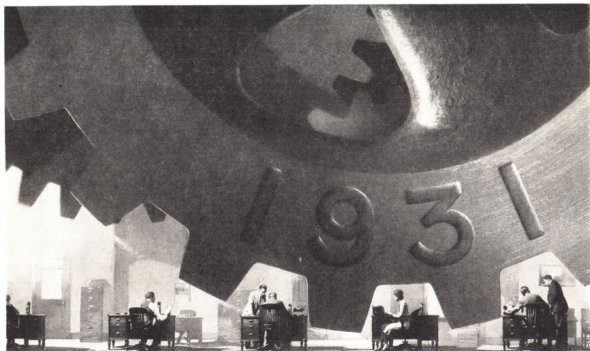
One more slam in the papers...

everything and no respect for anything."

Secretary de Boe sometimes paid out her own funds for her employer's liquor. At frequent intervals she brightened the famed red shade of her employer's hair. Miss Bow, she said, liked to play poker six nights a week, generously bought watches, rings for her men friends, of whom Miss de Boe mentioned five—Gary Cooper, Lothar Mendez, Harry Richman, Dr. Earl Pierson, Rex Bell and "so many it's hard to remember them all... I had to dress her... buy her gowns, and keep them off the floor where she piled her things when she went to bed..." One day Clara bought herself a \$10,000 engagement ring.

While the trial was still in progress, Paramount removed Miss Bow from the cast of *City Streets* in which she was to star with Gary Cooper. Said Chief Studio Executive B. P. Schulberg: "She has been under severe nervous strain... must have a rest..."

**Beau Ideal** (Radio). Photographically brilliant, but hindered by dreadful dialog and a silly story, this sequel to *Diop*. Percival Christopher Wren's *Beau Geste* is weak stuff in spite of the care that has been wasted staging it. Lester Vail joins the Foreign Legion to find Ralph Forbes and bring him back to Loretta Young. He gets to him just in time, for Forbes is dying in a desert grain pit. *Beau Ideal*'s swaggering Legionnaires will delight only those who thought *Beau Geste* was the best picture ever made. Best shot: court-martial of Ralph Forbes.



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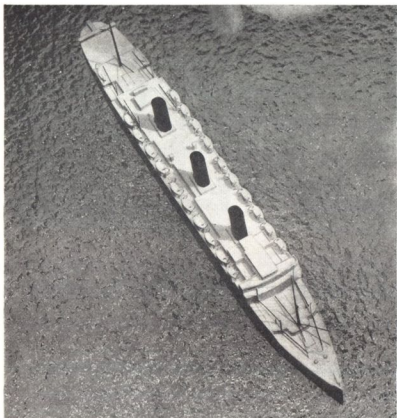
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## EDUCATION

### Mood-Sharpener in Manila

In Manila the cinema theatres open at 8:30 a. m. and run continuously till near midnight every day of the week. Vans go through the streets plastered with posters to lure the populace to the theatres. Biggest sellers on newstands are movie magazines, particularly those which carry "good" (undraped) pictures of Hollywood females.

Four universities has Manila: University of Santo Tomas (founded 1619, oldest under U. S. domain), University of the Philippines, National University, University of Manila. The little brown students of Manila are fond of moving pictures, especially ones which portray luscious Hollywood white girls making love.

A shocked correspondent of *The Christian Century* reported last week an interview on Manila's cinema with President Antonio C. Torres of the Manila municipal board (son of a supreme court justice of the Spanish régime). No prude but by hobby a criminologist, President Torres had declared: "70% of the present day crimes and immorality have been provoked . . . by imported films. I particularly resent the influence which the motion pictures are having on the thousands of college men and women in this educational center. Our students, without knowing that the pictures which the movies give of American college life are distorted, flock to these films portraying college love and then go out and try to reproduce what they see there because they think that is what the modern collegian must do to be up to date. Our vice squad tells me that it is a common practice for students who intend to spend the night in illicit sex adventures first to attend a movie to sharpen their mood. That is why we have more trouble with rooming houses located near theatres than with all others. Many people, in judging the significance of American influence in the Philippines, believe that the movies play a large and undesirable part in the total of that influence. American pictures not only constitute 95% of all the films exhibited, but they dominate our Filipino-made product. The first movie against which I lodged a protest was a Filipino-made film which was copying American pictures and going them one better."

### Butler's Eight

Last week President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University told Barnard College alumnae that in all the land there are only "about eight universities . . . and about eight more which have a university aspect and a university standard for a part of their activities." A true university, said he, is not a group of professional schools, but a "power house of the mind." Asked to name his Eight, he chuckled: "Oh, no! no! No, thank you! There is no way you can find out!"

Other educators chuckled. Said Editor James McKeen Cattell of *School & Society*: "Nonsense. . . . Dr. Butler, however, succeeded in getting on the front page."



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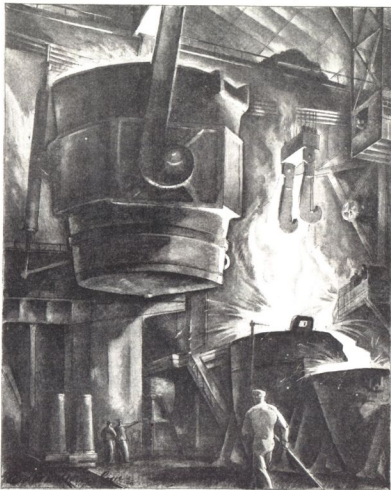
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## M U S I C

### Sick Singers

Manhattanites luxuriating last week where the weather was warm thanked the good fortune which enabled them to escape an influenza epidemic so severe, according to outland newspapers, that the Metropolitan Opera House had been forced to close.

True it was that the Metropolitan Opera Company was worse hit than at any time since the influenza scourge of 1918. The sick list mounted to 20.

But out-of-town reports were exaggerated. The Metropolitan did not close. It has never closed prematurely, no matter what its difficulties. Casts were shuffled about, performances given adequately. One by one the sick singers came back to work, Rosa Ponselle to give a dark, overdrawn performance as Violetta (*La Traviata*), her first in the U. S.

### Tum Tiddly Tycoon

Things generally known about William Hartman Woodin of Manhattan: He is president of American Car & Foundry Co., largest, most potent railway equipment plant in the world; board chairman of American Locomotive Co.; a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and of 18 corporations. He was one of the potent Wet Republicans who marched to the aid of Alfred Emanuel Smith in 1928. He has been a decorative member of the Mayor's committee for the entertainment of distinguished visitors. His collection of U. S. gold pieces is the finest there is; he wrote a standard volume on the subject (*The United States Pattern—Trial and Experimental Features*). He has a rare collection of rare books.

A thing little known about William Hartman Woodin until last week: He writes music. He has "never known such a thrill" as when his father gave him, a shop hand at the family foundry, \$500 and his fellow workers congratulated him, for molding and annealing singlehanded a perfect car wheel. But in later life he has obtained minor thrills composing songs. Last year the name "Will Woodin" was given as the composer of a bookful of children's jingles. And last week William Hartman Woodin was the name listed as composer of four unpretentious musical impressions which Conductor Henry Hadley's Manhattan Orchestra played in St. George's Church. Friendly descriptive were the titles "Chinese Magic," "The Unknown Soldier" (inspired by a monument in Budapest, guarded always by a soldier on horseback), "Souvenir de Montmartre," "Tartar Dance."

Composer Woodin relates that it was in the 1880's, when he, 18, was recovering from a throat operation in Vienna, spending his time in the Volksgarten listening to Johann Strauss conduct his own waltzes, that he became "really musical." As a child, piano-scales had bored him, so he had taken up violin, then the banjo and guitar. Vienna and Strauss made him want to know more. He began seriously to study the zither, laid a good musical foundation.

No matter how busy making wheels & cars, William Woodin always found time to sing his children to sleep, playing his accompaniments on the guitar or zither. Many of the melodies were original and the book into which they found their way



Underwood & Underwood

COMPOSER WOODIN

Six grandchildren criticize.

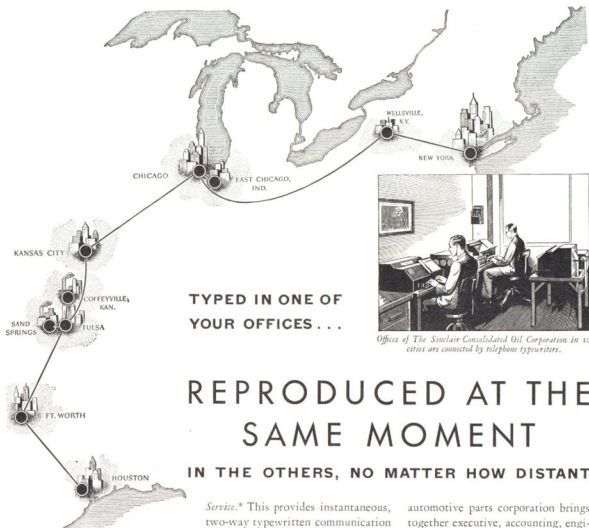
last autumn was called *Raggedy Ann's Sunny Songs*, lyrics and drawings by Johnny Gruelle, creator of *Raggedy Ann*. Some of the lyrics:

Little Wooden Willie,  
People thought him silly  
'Cause he had a knot hole  
In the middle of his head.  
So he put a hat on  
And since he has that on  
Folks who called him silly,  
Think he's very wise instead.

Oh the tired old horse can scarcely drag his feet,  
If he gets much worse he'll be too tired to eat.  
He's so old and stiff, he isn't worth his keep.  
He would go to bed but he'd be too tired to sleep.

There was a time so I am told He ran a-way with Grand-pa Cole,  
He smashed the bug-gy on the pole, But that was long ago.  
Now the tired old horse is happy in his way,  
For he dreams he still can hear his master say,  
"Tum tid-di-ly um bum, Gid-dap!"

Composer Woodin has six grandchildren for whom he has built a playroom on the top floor of his Manhattan penthouse. He tries out his children's songs on them, finds them frank critics. Concerning his grown-up music and its performance, Composer Woodin is modest, hopes people will not think he considers himself a budding Beethoven.



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**PRODUCTION:** Receive production and inventory reports. Maintain close contact with sales and other departments.

**ORDERS:** Transmit customers' orders to the factories.

**BILLING:** Centralize the billing. Mail invoices the same day orders are shipped.

**TRAFFIC:** Dispatch shipments. Obtain shipping dates and necessary information for tracing shipments. Issue routing instructions.



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### Schneider Sequel

In making plans for the next Schneider trophy races, Great Britain, host for the 1931 race by virtue of her 1929 victory, was bitterly accused of high-handedness by France and Italy (TIME, Sept. 22). First she demanded that the entry fee per plane be upped from 5,000 francs to 200,000 francs (\$8,000) as a forfeit to be paid by any entrant failing to compete. That, it was explained, was to keep out defaulting publicity-seekers. Then the British Royal Aero Club insisted that France and Italy enter no less than three planes each—which finally they did. Last week, to the incalculable embarrassment of the Royal Aero Club, the MacDonald Government announced it would provide no funds for the team or for the race, which was to be held over The Solent; nor would it allow Royal Air Force planes and pilots (the winners in 1929) to take part. Reason: The event does not justify spending the required \$400,000 in these hard times. Result: The Aero Club and the civil aircraft industry face the whole task of raising the funds and building three racing planes—a task which observers last week deemed impossible.

### Fewer Planes, More Pilots

Everyone knew that the year 1930 would prove a sorry one for U. S. civil aviation. Clarence Marshall Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, forecast it "the worst that commercial aeronautics has ever experienced." But he added gratefully, "the gold paint has at last been erased" (TIME, Aug. 18). Last week the first official proofs of his statement were given out by the Department of Commerce in a preliminary report of 1930 production.

From the 1929 overproduction of 5,357 civil aircraft, the 1930 output fell to less than half—2,514. Military planes, practically all built to contract-order, upped from 677 to 710. The number of airplanes licensed and identified remained practically static at 9,818 on Jan. 1—22 less than a year ago. In other words, 25.6% of all U. S. civil aircraft went out of service during the year.

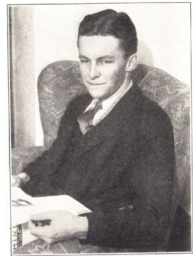
Of the planes produced last year (exclusive of those exported), monoplanes forged ahead of biplanes (1,143 to 1,092) although biplanes were ahead at mid-year.

Most conspicuous change was in the ranks of licensed pilots—an increase of 33% from 10,215 to 15,280. Of these, 385 are women of whom 35 have transport licenses. As it did last year California leads the pilot list with 2,352; New York is second, 1,641; Nevada last, 13. Of 1,088 gliders and 178 glider pilots, California had most—235 craft, 80 pilots. New York passed California with total aircraft of 1,193 to California's 1,175. Nevada was last with eleven; but has 25 airports. The total number of airports and landing fields in the U. S. was increased to 1,782—125 more than six months ago. California leads this list with 165; Texas is second with 110; Delaware and District of Columbia are last with two each.

## AERONAUTICS

### "Hams'" Progress

Sitting in his convalescent home at Asheville, N. C., ailing Herbert Clark Hoover Jr. fiddles familiarly with the switches of a radio receiver. As he fiddled one day this week a grin of satisfaction crossed his face. He had heard a code message from the Los Angeles headquarters of his company—Transcontinental & Western Air Inc., of which he is chief radio engineer (TIME, July 14)—travel across the U. S., relayed through 20 ground stations to the line's New York office. His company's nation-wide network, largest operated by any single airway system in the U. S.,\* was completed. More powerful



Price Studios

JOHN CURTIS FRANKLIN

... used to shout across to Ham Hoover, stations at Columbus and Albuquerque can be used to speed messages "overhead," instead of through all the intermediate points. Next step will be the installation of still stronger transmitters at New York and Los Angeles for direct transcontinental conversation. But the primary purpose of the system is for communication between planes in flight and the ground stations nearest them en route.

Radioman Hoover designed the system and supervised the installations until tuberculosis laid him low. But it was carried to completion by his No. 1 assistant and childhood friend, pink-checked, modest John Curtis Franklin, 26. "Jack" Franklin and "Herbie" Hoover, close neighbors, attended grade school together in Palo Alto, Calif. As high-school students during the War they had "ham" (amateur) radio stations in their houses, would shout excitedly across the street to verify what signals they could pick up. Both boys entered Stanford University where Franklin's father, Professor Edward Curtis Franklin, is famed as an organic chemist; both took graduate courses in Harvard Business School. When Herbert

\*Combined systems of United Aircraft & Transport Corp. have a total of 30 ground stations. Outside the U. S., Pan American Airways Inc. operates 43.



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*and the thrilling Trail of '98*



THE quest for gold has left a gleaming trail across Alaska. Up from Skagway it winds through mountains of unimagined splendor—"the worst trail this side of hell." Along these spidery heights no railroad could ever be built, it was said.

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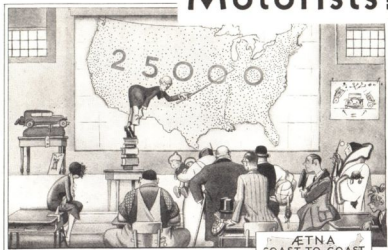
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Jr. emerged from Harvard, already determined to make radio his career, his father is said to have offered to endow him for \$20,000 a year should he choose to undertake independent research. Herbert elected to work for Western Air Express, without parental subsidy. Within two months he sent for able young Friend Franklin to join him.

The T. A. T.-Western fleet comprises 36 radio-equipped planes. Radioman Hoover often listens to pilots exchanging messages 2,200 mi. distant as they fly between Los Angeles and San Francisco. Once in the quiet hours after midnight he tuned in just in time to hear the pilots of two mail planes swapping bawdy stories as they tore through the darkness.\*

### Flights & Flyers

No. 17. Lieut. William S. MacLaren and Widow Beryl Hart, 27, flying the Bellanca seaplane *Tradewind*, reached Bermuda fortnight ago in their attempted "payload" flight from New York to Paris. They took off again for the Azores, flew into a high wind over heavy seas, were not again seen or heard from. A few optimists clung to the ephemeral hope that the flyers were alive on one of the outlying Azores. But cold reason labelled the *Tradewind* the seventeenth transatlantic plane to be lost since 1927; the pilots the 36th and 31st; Mrs. Hart the fourth woman.

Barter. Last week General Italo Balbo's squadron of transatlantic seaplanes (*TIME*, Jan. 19) flew on from Natal to Rio de Janeiro, whence it was reported that the eleven Savoia-Marchetti ships would be delivered to the Brazilian Government in exchange for \$618,420 worth of coffee.

Stouts. As he often does, William Bushnell Stout, famed builder of Ford metal transports, flew last week at Dearborn, Mich., with his daughter Wilma, 19, in his own *Fleet* biplane. The glare of sun on snow blinded him as he glided to a landing on Ford Airport. The rolling plane struck a tree, nosed over, administered severe headcuts to Father & Daughter Stout.

Soapbox. A bird biplane landed on Roosevelt Field, N. Y., one afternoon last week and a small boy in knee-breeches jumped out. Bystanders looked casually for the pilot to follow him. None appeared. The boy, Joseph Sheehan Jr., 12, of Suffern, N. Y., had made his first solo flight, sitting on a soap-box and two air cushions to reach the controls. Next day Henry Bieders, 17, of Nyack (near Suffern) soloed after 100 min. instruction.

Echo-Meter. From its great hangar at Lakehurst, N. J., where it had undergone winter overhaul, the Navy dirigible *Los Angeles* emerged last week, its new coat of silver paint gleaming in the sun, and cruised in preparation for its flight to Panama for the Navy war games. As new equipment the *Los Angeles* carried a radio-echo-log, a finely adjusted altimeter which indicates the height of the craft by the time required for a radio signal to reach the ground and rebound to a receiving device.

\*In such manner, by telegraph operators chatting across the country in their idle moments, are the new (and old) bawdy jokes given currency swift and wide.

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## THEATRE

### New Plays in Manhattan

**Tomorrow and Tomorrow.** A new play by Philip Barry is always an event. His latest is a solemn, psychoanalytical excursion into a midwest university town, demonstrating that Main Street has as many civilized perplexities as Park Avenue. It has to do with the appearance of a distinguished Canadian doctor (Herbert Marshall) at the university as a summer lecturer. He resides at the home of a childless, exquisite, subtly dissatisfied young matron (Zita Johann). He perceives that she is "an artist without an art," and, more particularly, a woman without a child. He recommends that she adopt one. But they become lovers and, when the doctor leaves for a pilgrimage to Europe, his hostess is pregnant.

Several years later the child suffers a psychological disturbance, vague and terrifying, traceable to the misguided influence of the lady's husband (Harvey Stephens), who has always imagined himself to be the father. She then recalls her savant-lover, more eminent than ever, who is able to dispel the child's psychosis. The problem arises as to whether the lovers shall enlighten the cuckold and depart with their son. But much is manifestly owing to this man, who worships the child as his own. Therefore the doctor departs again on his lonely, scientific wanderings.

Another attempt to probe the imponderable, the play is more satisfying than Mr. Barry's *Hotel Universe* of last year. This

time he has successfully endowed his characters with enough character to make them convincing individuals and their dilemmas real and anguished. He has done it tenderly and surely, more surely



De Mirjan Studio

ZITA JOHANN

*Her doctor fills his own prescription.*

than Eugene O'Neill in the similar explorations of *Strange Interlude*. The play is excellently acted. Osgood Perkins, late of *The Front Page* and *Uncle Vanya*, gives a memorable bit as the hardboiled but far from insensitive secretary of the doctor. Critics who have seen all of Mr. Barry's plays tend to pronounce *Tomorrow* and *Tomorrow* his best.

**Philip Goes Forth** from his father's \$5,000,000 business to New York to write a play and eventually finds out that he could not write a good play even if he wanted to. That is what this play proves with much dull harangue. It was written by George Kelly (*Craig's Wife*, *The Torch Bearers*, *The Show-Off*). Here he presents a lodging-house collection of sad artists mothered by a landlady who was once a great actress. They are mildly droll, mildly tragic, but Playwright Kelly could be accused of conceit in supposing that he has made them worth the price of admission.

**Anatol**, written in 1893, was Dr. Arthur Schnitzler's first play, an ironic, sentimental chronicle of love in Vienna. Though it breathes of pre-war matinee-idolatry (John Barrymore played Granville-Barker's able translation of it in 1912), it has yet some durable qualities—wit, grace, ebullience. Viennese Joseph Schildkraut plays Anatol unevenly, not always bringing him to life. Offstage waltzes by Johann Strauss gave the play authentic *Air Wien* atmosphere, which is almost all it needs. The "plot" is merely a half-dozen amorous episodes unconnected except by the busy hero. Best performance is that of Patricia Collinge, subtle and wistful as a lady who might have loved Anatol but never dared. Blonde Miriam Hopkins is raucously amusing as a guzzling showgirl.

## SPORT

### Western Garden?

The New York State Athletic Commission started something last fortnight which may move boxing westward from the eastern seaboard. Dogmatic and irascible Big Jim Farley, chairman and started the Commission. The Commission had given Max Schmeling his tit; when Sharkey fouled him last June, stipulating then that he must sign within nine months to meet an opponent picked by them. They picked Jack Sharkey, ordered Schmeling, through his manager and proxy, Joe Jacobs, to sign with Sharkey at once or forfeit his title. Jacobs suggested that the Commission arrange for Sharkey to fight Stribling, the winner to meet Schmeling. Both fights, if the Commission consented, would have been staged in New York. Standing on his dignity, Big Jim Farley rejected these fights, revoked Schmeling's title as heavyweight champion of the world.

Immediately eastern promoters became sensitive to danger. This was the chance western promoters had been waiting. Schmeling was still champion outside of New York. Why not a title bout in Chicago? Sidney Strotz of the amateurish Chicago Stadium Corp. tried for it but could not close the deal. Chicago has no other promoters above the level of John ("Mique") Malloy and James C. Mullen, with whom no important fighters now do business. Outmaneuvering Strotz, President Carey of Manhattan's Madison Square Garden Corp. quickly revived the Garden's Illinois subsidiary which Tex Rickard had used in 1927. A bill to legalize bouts of more than ten rounds in Illinois was drawn and rushed to Governor Emmerson for approval before being submitted to the State legislature. And Madison Square Garden Corp. of Illinois signed up two bouts tentatively: Schmeling v. Stribling in Chicago in June; the winner v. Primo Carnera in Jersey City in September. Carnera, like Schmeling, is under ban in New York.

**Sharkey v. Dempsey.** Jack Dempsey, in an article in *The Ring*, rated Stribling and Schmeling ahead of Sharkey. Furious, Sharkey issued a trick challenge to Dempsey for a fight "within six weeks." Said Dempsey: "In reply to 'What Is Wrong With the Fight Game?', it is Jack Sharkey of Boston."

### Rex's Tarheelia

Rain and snow sifted down into the South last week. Through the rolling country around Holly Springs, Miss., the going was slow for bird dogs. The quail lay close and where they had fed out of cover the scent was washed away. Yet 27 coveys were found and Proctor, Woodleigh's Roxie, Muscle Shoals Sam, Stoney Grove Bonny stood out well in the U. S. Field Trial Club's all-age stake—prelude to the national championships this week on Hobart Ames's plantation at Grand Junction, Tenn. Winner was Rex's Tarheelia, liver-&-white pointer bitch owned by T. Carey Bailey of Baltimore, with George Feltman's Treco second.

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Within 60 minutes two or three American business men will lose their buildings and equipment in fire. Yet they would laugh at you if you warned them now. How can you feel so sure that you or yours will not be the next victim?

That school room in which your children spent the day! How safe is it? That stairway up which they romped to bed! How long would it provide a sure escape from fire? That ceiling over the furnace! What if it got overheated?

That place in your office where your vital business records and books are stored! Could you prove your losses and collect your insurance after fire had done its work? That storage room with blue prints, patterns, and dies piled on old fashioned shelving! Where would your business be if fire should find that spot? There is one way—a simple way—



to rid your mind forever of such harrassing doubts. That is to Save fire loss with Steel.

Steel lath, properly plastered, under all stairways and over heating plants will hold in check at least one hour any fire that starts at these danger spots. Steel records safes have saved the books and records of many a firm that otherwise would have gone down to bankruptcy.

Steel shelving, bins and lockers provide safer storage at those places where fire so often starts. This is only a beginning of the fire losses you can save by use of steel. Steel roofs, steel doors, steel partitions, steel stairways, steel filing cabinets, steel desks throw barriers across the path of fire. Steel cannot burn. Steel cannot start a fire or feed the flames.

Wherever fire threatens you there is a way to thwart it with steel. Why not begin now to protect your home, your loved ones, your business? Save fire loss with Steel. Trade Research Division, National Association of Flat Rolled Steel Manufacturers, 511 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.

\* Compiled from data of Natl. Fire Protection Assn.

## Save with Steel



Steel doors, stairways, partitions and bins cannot burn. They stop fire—saving lives and property.



Steel shelving, display fixtures and bins protect merchandise—save contents from fire loss.



The Underwriters' Laboratories' tests prove steel lath, properly plastered, provides fire safety.



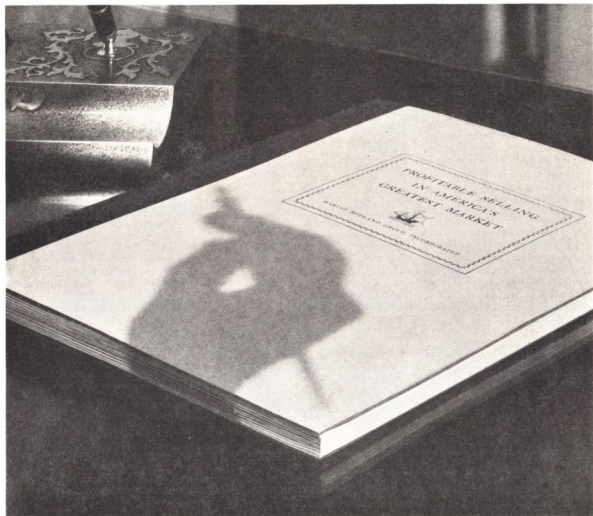
Steel desks, files and safes save valuable records. Steel never starts a fire or feeds flames.



There are over 5,000 different steel products—saving life, fire loss, drudgery, health, upkeep, depreciation, money, dirt, weight, space or time. Make use of these savings. Buy it in STEEL.



# A N N O U N C E M



*The 16 New York State banks that compose the Marine Midland Group are:*

NEW YORK CITY.....Marine Midland Trust Company  
 TROY.....The Manufacturers National Bank of Troy  
 BINGHAMTON.....Peoples Trust Company  
 JOHNSON CITY.....Workers Trust Company  
 CORTLAND.....Cortland Trust Company  
 ROCHESTER.....Union Trust Company  
 ALBION.....Orleans County Trust Company  
 LOCKPORT.....Niagara County National Bank & Trust Co.

BUFFALO.....Marine Trust Company  
 EAST AURORA.....Bank of East Aurora  
 JAMESTOWN.....Union Trust Company  
 LACKAWANNA.....Lackawanna National Bank  
 SNYDER.....Bank of Snyder  
 TONAWANDA.....First Trust Company  
 NORTH TONAWANDA.....State Trust Company  
 NIAGARA FALLS.....Power City Trust Company

# E N T

## A MARKETING MANUAL OF NEW YORK STATE

**H**ERE is a marketing manual which offers the senior executive a *method* for organizing his data on the New York State Market. It is a method that will enable him to measure more accurately than ever before the results of sales and advertising efforts. It is a method which has been tested and proved in practice by some of the most successful companies in this country.

The Marine Midland banks speak with authority upon the New York State Market. This Group, comprising sixteen banks with sixty-nine banking offices throughout most of New York State, is in closer touch with day-to-day business happenings in this area than is almost any other single organization.

### *Additional contents*

We have divided the State into its nine natural buying areas which long experience has taught us serve as the most useful basis of sales control.

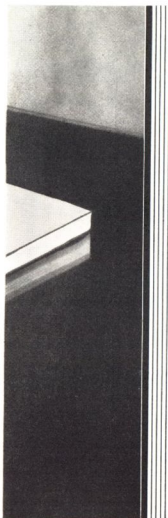
We have listed jobbing firms handling consumer merchandise and doing a majority of the business in their respective fields.

We have listed the directors and officers of all the Marine Midland banks with their affiliations in nine hundred and fifty-three other concerns.

### *How to get this book*

All this information, plus a tested method of measuring sales opportunity makes this 106-page manual, "Profitable Selling in America's Richest Market," of definite value to companies interested in New York State. If, as an executive of such a company, you wish to receive this book, address the Marine Midland Group, Inc., 702 Marine Trust Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

**BANKS OF THE  
MARINE MIDLAND  
GROUP**



# Just an AUTOMOBILE



*"Will you look at this excellent car—it is for sale." . . . "What is the name of it?" . . . "It has no name, but it is a very good automobile." . . . "Yes, but who made it?" . . . "That I cannot tell you, I don't know. But it is a very fine car with eight cylinders, the best type of four-wheel brakes . . . " "Thanks, but I do not believe I would be interested in a car unless I knew the maker."*

A CONVERSATION such as this is unimaginable. You have never seen a nameless motor-car offered for sale. You would not consider its purchase no matter what the price. Yet every day you are offered merchandise which has no more sponsorship than this hypothetical car.

A radio set which is represented to be "just as good as the advertised makes." . . . Shoes and clothing of plausible appearance but unknown origin. . . . Food and cosmetics with new and strange labels.

Some of these goods are offered at lower prices than the well-known brands you have been accustomed to buy. But unknown merchandise at a reduced price is always open to suspicion.

In a year when you are trying, perhaps, to make every dollar buy the greatest possible value, it is more than ever important to buy goods of known worth—advertised goods. It is important in small purchases, just as in buying a motor-car, to know that the manufacturer stands back of what he has made. When he puts his name and trade-mark on the goods, and advertises them for your attention, you can depend upon getting the worth of your money. No manufacturer can afford to advertise goods of questionable value. And the

manufacturer who has built his business by advertising can give you better value for your money than is possible with unknown merchandise.

Not only has he sold goods, but he has made friends and customers. On their steady patronage he can keep his plant running. He can maintain his sources of quality materials. He can keep together his forces of skilled workmen and thus maintain the values which are promised in his advertising.

It pays to read advertising and to buy advertised goods. It pays because of the values you receive and at the same time contributes to the sound and orderly progress of American business.

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ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS • WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA  
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO DETROIT LONDON

# BUSINESS & FINANCE

## Cutten to Canada

In Guelph, Ontario, 61 years ago was born Arthur William Cutten, Chicago's big stock & commodity bull. Notoriously unschooled in taking profits, he has not been very active since the Crash. Last week he made news by heading back toward his native Canada. He moved one branch of his business from Chicago to Winnipeg, from the Board of Trade to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Five years ago Speculator Cutten charged that Government interference was hurting the Board of Trade. Last week, buying a seat on the Winnipeg exchange for \$12,600, he repeated this charge, also protested that the Board of Trade has



© Underwood &amp; Underwood

BULL CUTTEN

... from pegging to Winnipeg.

many rules hurting buyers. Winnipeg, said he, "is the only free market on the continent."

Elated, Winnipeg traders hoped other big grainmen would follow Bull Cutten. They arranged a demonstration for his arrival. Members of the Chicago Board of Trade last week gloomily observed that their seats now sell at \$9,000 against a high of \$62,000 in 1929; that the securities division averages only 6,600 shares a day, that corn occupies the main pit, that Government-pegged May wheat sells 27¢ higher than in Winnipeg.

Also last week, Board of Trade members heard with exasperation that at the University of Illinois Agricultural College Federal farm, Chairman Alexander Legge of the Federal Farm Board, repeating to 3,000 farmers his cry that short-selling of grain must be abolished, had said: "[the futures contract] is a system 80 years old, and a system that is not functioning properly. If it were, the Farm Board would not be in the field today."

## Ominous Oil

"OIL OIL OIL," was the title of a full-page advertisement in many newspapers last week. It was paid for and

written by Henry Latham Doherty, master of Cities Service Corp. Oilman Doherty was loudly crying an old cry of his: the need of Federal control of oil production. Said he: "I have no fight with our Federal officials . . . for I doubt if they would have gotten any place in a fight with a great line of Oil Barons, but the situation has now gotten so bad that many of these Oil Barons are themselves frightened, and, I believe, now is the time to strike."

Immediate reason for the Doherty blast was a conference of independent oilmen, called by the Governors of eleven oil States. But at this meeting, in Washington, Government-control was not an issue. Loudest and longest were speeches urging an oil tariff.

**Kettleman.** Oilman Doherty believes in the unit form of operating an oilpool. Part of his last week's blast was: ". . . Competition in an oilfield is no more competition than is a run on a bank. . . . In fact, the operators are trying to get not only their own oil but everybody else's." Last week a small owner in Kettleman Hills, rich California field, denounced Secretary Wilbur for his plans to put Kettleman on a unit basis. The small man said unit operation would give Standard Oil of California a monopoly.

**Phrase.** To scraggle-whiskered Governor William Henry ("Alfalfa Bill") Murray of Oklahoma the oil industry was indebted last week for a new name, editorial writers for a new phrase—"an example of occupational selfishness."

**Richfield Receivership.** Concrete evidence of the industry's troubles was the passing of Richfield Oil Co. of California into receivership last week. The action came as no great surprise, since for many a month Richfield has frantically fought to avert the inevitable result of big debts, no cash. Oilmen knew that Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corp., Tide Water Associated Oil Co. and Union Oil Co. of California had each thought of acquiring Richfield. A solution was thought to have been reached when a big change took place in Richfield's management and William Chester McDuffie, 44, president of Pacific Western Oil, became president of Richfield.

The roots of Richfield's troubles lie in the speed with which it expanded. Sales in 1927 were \$38,000,000. In 1928 they jumped to \$52,000,000. In 1929 a record of \$83,000,000 was registered. Growing out of a flush pool (newly opened) in California, Richfield spread service stations far and wide, was a leader in the mad race for gallonage. No territory was considered too competitive for invasion, and early in 1929 Richfield entered New York-New England. Although smaller producers were bought, Richfield could not keep up with its sales and had to buy petroleum on contract from other companies. Richfield's buying contracts made other companies think twice about buying Richfield when the time came.

Mr. McDuffie, president, last week was made receiver. His bond was set at \$1,500,000, a Federal record. He is an experienced oilman who began work in a

pipe gang in Coalings field. In 1910 he went with North American Oil Consolidated, in 1915 with Shell Co. of California. Later he was made production manager of the Royal Dutch-Shell group and given a choice of office in either London or Los Angeles. He chose the latter.

In 1928 Oilman McDuffie left Royal Dutch-Shell. He and Jacques Vinmont (onetime Jacques Weinberger) of Blair & Co. formed Pacific Western Oil. Mr. McDuffie has a new home in San Marino (Pasadena suburb), plays strenuous tennis on his own court, uses no tobacco. His office is in the new black-&-gold Richfield Building which is crowned by a mighty air beacon. This building was erected by Clarence M. Fuller, spectacular marketer and advertiser whom Mr. McDuffie succeeded as Richfield president.

Sharp selling brought Richfield Oil common stock to a new low of \$2½ last week.



Bayly

WILLIAM CHESTER MCDUFFIE

Richfield's creditors look to him.

Brokers recalled its happier days when a pool, said to have been the first operated by William Crapo Durant's son R. ("Cliff"), sent it up to 5¼ in 1928. Receiver McDuffie stopped reports that he would resign from Pacific Western, said eventually Richfield's creditors will be paid in full.

## Hudson's Bay Storm

Frequent in London lately have been scenes where British stockholders heckled and insulted a management unable to return profits. Last week in London there was another such shocking meeting, more shocking because the stockholders were those of the venerable Hudson's Bay Co. Ltd., whose ships have successfully conquered stormy arctic waters for 261 years, whose trappers and *courcours de bois* opened the Canadian wilderness. Not successfully did Hudson's Bay Co. conquer its stockholders' storm. When the meeting broke up, Charles Vincent Sale was no longer governor. But, eyes flashing, he had said he had a clear conscience, that he had made much money for the company, that he would not lower his dignity by answering the innuendoes against him. More important, when the meeting

broke up, Hudson's Bay Co. seemed likely to suffer a great physical schism.

Last month Hudson's Bay Co. passed its common and preferred dividends. Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, onetime Chancellor of the Exchequer, a big stockholder, said one trouble with the company was that Canadians resented the fact that it was London-run. He urged that the company's 14 chain stores in Canada be placed in the hands of a separate company, Canadian-controlled. Governor Sale would have none of this idea. When the meeting assembled, some sulky stockholders urged an amendment providing for the immediate resignation of all directors. This was declared to be "out of order." Then the stockholders voted to replace three directors, including Governor Sale. Next step will be to sell the Hudson's Bay stores to Canadian investors, leaving the historic Company engaged only in the fur and land business, and buyer for the Canadian stores.

### Deals & Developments

**Soup Suits.** Last week one A. Ransaville Frome, longtime employe of Campbell Soup Co., filed the following suits:

Against Campbell Chairman Dr. George Morris Dorrance:

Alienation of Affections	\$1,000,000
False Imprisonment	1,000,000
Slander	1,000,000
Libel	1,000,000

Against Campbell President Arthur Calbraith Dorrance:

False Imprisonment	\$1,000,000
--------------------	-------------

Against Campbell Soup Co.:

Slander & Libel	\$2,000,000
False Imprisonment	1,000,000
	\$3,000,000

Plaintiff Frome, 54, worked for the soup company from 1898 until 1928 when, according to his story, the defendants forced him out of his \$40,000-a-year position as superintendent, told his wife he was mentally unsound as the result of drinking, had him detained for observation. A year ago he was released from Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane as normal.

**Intimate Merger.** A year ago the president of Associated Apparel Industries, Inc. ("the Bust Trust") was elated at the change in fashion which demanded that women wear "foundation garments" of which his firm is one of the biggest makers. His enthusiasm was justified, for Associated sales during the year ended Nov. 30, 1930 exceeded \$15,000,000, making a new record for the company. Subsidiaries contributing to this performance included: Nature's Rival Co., Venus Brassiere Co., Parisiform Brassiere Co. Some of Associated's better-known trade-names are *College Girl*, *Modart*, *Venus Solitaire*. Last week it was reported that Associated will expand still further in the intimate industry of personal garments. Final details were said to be near conclusion for a merger between Associated and Munsingwear, Inc., big maker of underwear and stockings for men, women, children. In Minneapolis is the main Munsingwear plant, where some 3,000 workers are kept

busy by 1,546 sewing machines, 650 needle-knitting machines. Also in Minneapolis is the main Munsingwear office, where a potent board of warmly clothed directors including Flourman Charles Stinson Pillsbury watches the company's affairs. Munsingwear's record sales year was 1926 when a \$17,962,000 business was done. Recently its sales have been about even with Associated's \$15,000,000. To knitted goods it has shrewdly added rayon products as an earnings-stabilizer.

**Shadow Over Bethlehem.** In Bethlehem, Pa. last week all the plant managers and sales managers of Bethlehem Steel Corp. gathered for their annual conference. At the big dinner Chairman Charles Michael Schwab and President Eugene Gifford Grace spoke. Not discussed officially, but the subject of many a private argument, was a \$36,000,000 suit the shadow of which lay athwart the Messrs. Schwab & Grace.

Searching last summer for reasons why Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. should not merge with Bethlehem Steel Corp., Cyrus Stephen Eaton's legal minions dragged Bethlehem's bonus system into public view. Reluctantly Mr. Grace testified that while his salary was a mere \$17,000 a year, his 1929 bonus was more than \$1,000,000 (TIME, Aug. 11). Last week he regretted more than ever that he had been forced to reveal this, for a group of stockholders sued to have all bonuses paid since 1911 returned to the company by the eleven executives who received them. Since 1925 Mr. Grace's bonuses have come to more than \$5,000,000.

No bonus-receiver was Chairman Schwab, but he too was involved in the suit. The plaintiffs alleged that he had used secrecy and prejudice in awarding bonuses. Last week he defended himself verbosely. He pointed out that he had received the bonus idea from that shrewd steelmaster, Andrew Carnegie. "I have exercised my best judgment and shall continue to do so," said dramatic Mr. Schwab, "so long as our stockholders shall continue the power in me."

**Copra & Profits.** Into New Orleans come many ships with cargoes of copra (dried coconut meat). Much of it is shipped to the Cincinnati plant of Procter & Gamble, leading U. S. soap maker. Copra is also imported to Baltimore. Last week Procter & Gamble bough the Baltimore copra-crushing plant of Oil Seeds Crushing Co. in order to insure its eastern plants of a steady flow of raw material. Also last week Procter & Gamble was pleased to reveal that in the six months ending Dec. 31 its net income was \$12,194,000, almost 5% greater than in the like 1929 period.

**Schulte Trouble.** Into receivership last week went Schulte-United, Inc., 100% owned by Schulte-United 5¢ to \$1 Stores. Chief difficulties of Schulte-United, Inc. were stated to be leases made at boom prices, lack of credit rating. David Albert Schulte, onetime cigar-stand man, formed the 5¢ to \$1 Stores in collaboration with the Whelan-United Cigar Stores group, later bought their interest. He & associates now own 90% of the 5¢ to \$1 Stores bonds, 40% of the preferred and common stocks. To its parent, Schulte-United owes \$15,000,000.

**Chrysler v. Graham-Paige.** Against

## The Entire Investment Field

is covered by the various service departments of our organization at all of our nine offices. Securities listed on the principal exchanges of the country, of which we are members, are handled promptly and accurately by our Stock Department. All types of bonds, notes, and preferred stocks, high-grade unlisted stocks, including bank and insurance stocks, may be purchased or sold through our Investment Department.

How these and other departments can serve you is described in our folder, "HOW WE AID INVESTORS." Send for it Ask for folder T1

## HORNBLOWER & WEEKS

ESTABLISHED 1888

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO CLEVELAND  
DETROIT PROVIDENCE PORTLAND, ME. PITTSBURGH

Members of the New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Detroit Stock Exchanges and the New York Curb Exchange.



OVERWEIGHT  
*lost profits ...*

UNDERWEIGHT  
*lost prestige ...*

... both must be  
guarded against!

TODAY more than ever, the highest degree of packaging efficiency is necessary to protect the narrow profit margins of mass production. Packaging must be done speedily, and most of all with hair splitting accuracy—to prevent overweight that wipes out or reduces your slim margin of profit—or underweight that jeopardizes your priceless good will.

Every manufacturer of package goods has the same problem and the great majority of them are solving it through the use of Pneumatic Scale Packaging Machinery. Like The R. T. French Company, makers of the famous French's Mustard and Spices, America's leading producers, almost without exception, use Pneumatic Machines because they offer the "perfectly balanced combination of two great features—speed with accuracy."

Send for the book "An Interview". It will convince you (in five minutes' reading time) of Pneumatic's ability to help you.

#### PNEUMATIC MACHINES

Carton Feeders—Bottom Sealers—Lining Machines  
Weighing Machines (Net and Gross)—Top Sealers  
Wrapping Machines (Tight and Wax)—Capping  
Machines—Labeling Machines—Vacuum Filling  
Machines (for liquids or semi-liquids)—Automatic  
Capping Machines—Automatic Cap Feeding Machines—  
Tea Ball Machines.



F. J. FRENCH

PRESIDENT, THE R. T. FRENCH COMPANY

*"A manufacturer cannot afford to short weight either his customers or himself. Overweight means lost profits, underweight, lost prestige. Therefore he must have absolute dependability in his packaging operations—a perfectly balanced combination of speed, with accuracy. Pneumatic Machines give us that combination."*



## PNEUMATIC SCALE PACKAGING MACHINERY

PNEUMATIC SCALE CORP., LTD., NORFOLK DOWNS, MASS.  
Branch Offices in New York, 26 Cortlandt St.; Chicago, 360 North Michigan Ave.;  
San Francisco, 320 Market St.; Melbourne, Victoria; Sydney, N. S. W. and  
9 Whitehall, London, England

# A STATEMENT TO HESITANT INVESTORS

THE number of people in this country who have attempted investment has greatly increased in recent years. Much confusion between speculation and investment was a perhaps natural result.

The inevitable deflation of speculative security prices, when it came, involved a chain of disturbing consequences. Not the least of these was the shattered confidence of many investors. Some have felt more inclined to hold money than to invest it in the outstanding and sound investment opportunities which are known to exist today.

Timid money is quite as retarding to the return of prosperity as careless money is instrumental in destroying it. Well-founded confidence is the substance of truly good times. But where may the investor who distrusts his own judgment find the basis for such confidence?

No responsible investment house can assume to predict what will happen from one period to another. It can, however, have a policy which it believes will afford the most protection to its customers and itself under the varying conditions which affect investments.

Halsey, Stuart & Co., from its very beginning, has confined its business to bonds (which as a classification include also notes and debentures). Simply stated, the purpose of this house is to serve those who recognize that the essential purpose of investment is well-secured INCOME. Bonds fit that purpose. While not immune to fluctuations in market value—reflecting economic conditions and the state of the public mind—sound bonds remain, as always, the most dependable source of investment income.

The present, we believe, is one of those infrequently recurring periods, when cool judgment of values and courage to act may secure to bond investors a rate of return *for years to come*—such as is commonly expected only from less conservative investments. We shall be glad to suggest bonds which we have approved—from among the outstanding values in today's market—to fit your requirements.

## HALSEY, STUART & CO.

INCORPORATED

CHICAGO, 201 South La Salle Street      NEW YORK, 35 Wall Street  
AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES

### THE PROGRAM THAT DOES MORE THAN ENTERTAIN

Every Wednesday evening you may increase your knowledge of sound investment by listening to the Old Counsellor on the Halsey, Stuart & Co. program. Broadcast over a Coast to Coast chain of 38 stations associated with National Broadcasting Co.

9 P. M. Eastern Time  
8 P. M. Central Time  
7 P. M. Mountain Time  
6 P. M. Pacific Time

Graham-Paige Motors Corp. and its three Brothers Graham (Joseph Bolden, manufacturing; Robert Cabel, sales; Ray Austin, finance) last week Chrysler Corp. brought suit, charging that the manufacture of trucks and busses by Graham-Paige violates an agreement made by the Graham Bros. when they sold their motor company to Dodge Bros. Inc. (now Chrysler-owned) in 1926.

### Personnel

The following were news last week:

**Leon F. Rains**, first vice president of Columbia Steel Corp., Pacific Coast unit of **United States Steel Corp.**, resigned to succeed the late **Addison H. Beale** as president of **A. M. Byers Co.**, iron-pipe specialists.

**Edward Wentworth Beatty**, chairman and president of **Canadian Pacific Railway**, was elected a director of the advisory committee of **International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd.**, succeeding the late **Lord Melchett**.

**James C. Murray**, director of **Quaker Oats Co.**, was elected president of **Chicago Board of Trade**, succeeding **John A. Bunnell**, president since 1926.

**Russell Richards Brown**, announced he will resign as president of **United States Industrial Alcohol Co.** on April 16.

**Sanders A. Wertheim** resigned as president of **Burn Bros. Inc.**, was succeeded by **Noah H. Swayne**, executive director of the **Anthrax Institute**. Two officers of **Lehigh Valley Coal** were made directors of **Burns Bros.**

**Frederick Brant Rentschler**, chairman of **United Aircraft & Transport Corp.** was made a director of **Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.** In Hartford is **U. A. T.-controlled Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co.**

**Arthur Jordan**, onetime (1898-1916) owner of **Meridian Life Insurance Co.** of Indiana, was elected president of **Postal Life Insurance Co.**, succeeding **William R. Malone** who originated the idea of selling life insurance by mail, founded Postal in 1905.

**Albert L. Ehrman**, onetime (1920-22) president of **San Francisco Stock & Bond Exchange** was again elected to that office.

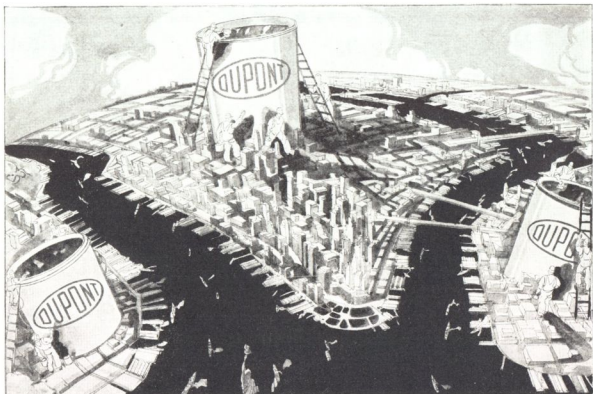
**H. Harvey Pike Jr.**, vice president of **New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange**, was elected president.

**Alanson Bigelow Houghton**, onetime (1922-25) U. S. Ambassador to Germany, then to England (1925-28), chairman of **Corning Glass Works**, was elected a director of **International Acceptance Bank**, unit of Manhattan Co.

**Curtis Ernest Calder**, president of **American & Foreign Power Co.**, was made a director of **National City Co.**

**Robert Wright Stewart**, onetime (1918-29) chairman of **Standard Oil Co. of Indiana** from which he resigned after a tussle with the Rockefeller family, was not re-elected a director of **National City Bank**.

**Edward George Seubert**, president of **Standard Oil Co. of Indiana**, was made a director of **First National Bank, Chicago**. It is his only official outside activity.



## How BUSH distribution puts DU PONT PAINT all over NEW YORK

A WIDE range of colors, a wide variety of kinds of paint, and different sizes of containers present a problem in the distribution of Du Pont Paints and Duco in New York. Thin, but representative stocks in retail stores force faster turn-over for retailers, *provided the fill-in service is quick and dependable*. Pint, quart, gallon or barrel . . . a sale is made . . . stock needs replenishing—then comes Bush Distribution.

Du Pont, like other aggressive manufacturers, has learned that distribution of merchandise is a sales factor rather than a traffic problem. Du Pont has learned that Bush Terminal is an economical factor in distributing their paints to the New York market. It saves time and, by saving time, speeds selling.

Many manufacturers save up to 50% on distribution costs by using Bush Distribution. The list of manufacturers using the various facilities of Bush Terminal is a "Who's Who" in modern selling practices. They employed these facilities on definite facts and figures. They continue to employ them because the facts and figures proved correct.

Manufacturing facilities at Bush Terminal. This "industrial apartment house" provides vital manufacturing economies and distribution efficiency. Here are eight enormous ocean steamship piers, miles of railway sidings by, through or under massive warehouses and manufacturing units; 10,000,000 square feet of floor space; cold storage; power;

steam and heat in any quantity. Care, speed and dependability in receiving, storing and delivering goods.

Let us quote definite facts and figures, based on an expert survey of your special requirements. Descriptive literature on manufacturing and distribution will be mailed you. Specific questions will be answered in full by Bush expert service men, thoroughly equipped by long experience to serve as industrial counselors and to make exact proposals after close study and analysis of your existing conditions.

## BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY

Metropolitan facilities for DISTRIBUTION, WAREHOUSING AND MANUFACTURING

Executive Offices: 100 Broad Street, Dept. E, New York

Piers, Sidings, Warehouses, Truck Depot and Manufacturing Lofts on New York Bay

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Please send descriptive literature regarding	
Distribution	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arrange appointment for Bush representative to discuss	
Distribution	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nature of business _____	
Name of company _____	
Address _____	
By _____	Title _____

## S C I E N C E



This is so

**UNNECESSARY**



and THIS is so

**DESIRABLE**

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going  
to  
let  
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and  
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It will  
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a  
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**Vertex**

**File Pocket**

for trial in your own files

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Please send me for trial in my files a free sample of the Bushnell Paperoid "VERTEX" File Pocket, as described in January 26 Time.

Name of Firm

Address

Name and Position of Person Inquiring

Letter Size or Legal Size Desired

To ALVAH BUSHNELL CO., Dept. N.

12th & Wood Sts.

Philadelphia, Pa.

### 'Umility v. Hoover

Most contributors to *Science* (weekly) are staid men who avail themselves of the magazine's columns to write polite letters of criticism concerning the ideas in their fellow scientists' heads. In last week's issue, however, was published with editorial hesitancy and apologies a letter from "An 'Umble Scientist"—anonymous because the author implied he was hoping for an appointment to the Federal Power Commission—criticizing Herbert Clark Hoover, President of the U. S.

"Most scientific men," wrote an 'umble scientist, "were delighted when for the first time since George Washington an engineer became President of the United States. It is however said that Mr. Hoover, as a member of the Cabinets of Mr. Harding and Mr. Coolidge, did not support the scientific work under his charge, and there seems to be no evidence since he has climbed to the presidency that he realizes the dependence of our civilization on scientific work and its applications."

Evidence of Engineer Hoover's neglect of Science as outlined in the article: as Secretary of Commerce he appointed a commission on highway safety, paid no further attention to the members, made them pay their own expenses "though he managed to have it called in the extensive newspaper publicity The Hoover Commission." Though every other recent President has done so, he has not received at the White House the Government's official scientific adviser, the National Academy of Sciences, (of which President Hoover is the only member elected for reasons other than eminence in scientific research.\* He refused to speak to the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held last month in Cleveland.

President Hoover, however, did consent to encourage Norman Baker, a cancer doctor of Muscatine, Iowa, who has been branded a quack by the American Medical Association. Recently Dr. Baker started a newspaper to air his opinions. *Science's* anonymous contributor quoted an editorial printed this month in the *A. M. A. Journal*: "By some of the strange influences known only to politicians, President Hoover was induced to apply to a pushbutton in Washington the presidential digit, thereby giving to the presses in Muscatine the electrical juice necessary to induce motion, whereby inked rollers applied to paper aided still further the dissemination of Baker's notions and nostrums. . . . Somewhere, somehow, some secretary succeeded in precipitating the President of the United States into a situation that awaits explanations."

Herbert Clark Hoover, engineer, was graduated from Stanford University in 1895 with an A. B. in Engineering. For 18 years he was engaged in applying the latest U. S. engineering methods in mines, railroads, work which carried him into almost a dozen countries. He has written *Economics in Mining* (1906), *Principles*

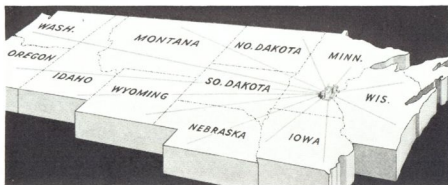
\*Awarded membership to President Hoover in 1922 for achievements in Engineering.

of Mining (1909), used as a textbook in technical schools. He has lectured on engineering at Stanford and Columbia Universities. With his wife, in 1912 he translated from Latin the first book ever written (published 1556) on mining, *de Re Metallica*, for which he was given a medal by U. S. mining engineers.

As Cabinet member and President, he is best known for his work in the Child Health movement. In 1922 he formed the American Child Health Association, was the first president. As Secretary of Commerce he was concerned with the development of radio, of aviation. Among other of Engineer Hoover's encouragements to science: in 1926 he officially opened the Midwestern Engineering and Power Exposition, Chicago; in 1921 he was president of the American Engineering Council; he is a member of the American Mining & Metallurgical Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Geological Society to which he sent greetings at their last meeting (TIME, Jan. 12); he has received at the White House Einar Paul Lundborg, rescuer of Umberto Nobile, Dr. Hugo Eckener, Capt. Lewis A. Vanecey, U. S. to Rome flyer, Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd, Capt. Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte. He has approved Government help given to scientific institutions, Smithsonian Institution, etc.; in 1929 he appointed 17 delegates to the World Engineering Congress, Tokyo; he spoke at the 50th anniversary of invention of the incandescent lamp; he appointed a committee to study social trends, put Sociologist William Fielding Ogburn, University of Chicago, in charge; he plans to invite Albert Einstein to the White House.

### Leather & Weather

Scientists still laugh at people who locate water with a witch-hazel branch and foretell a man's way of life by the stars present at his birth. But last week in Manhattan, U. S. chemists apologized for having laughed at people who predict the weather by feelings in their feet. They awarded the William H. Nichols Medal of the American Chemical Society to Dr. John Arthur Wilson, 40, consulting chemist of Milwaukee, Wis. Dr. Wilson was judged worthy of the medal (given for outstanding achievement in colloid chemistry) for his seven years' study of leather. He had found that the dimensions of leather are affected by changes in relative humidity, that shoes swell, pinching tender feet, when wet weather approaches. By using special tanning materials, he proved to shoe manufacturers that this foot-squeeze can be reduced two-thirds. He also demonstrated to shoemen that by proper tanning they could make a shoe water-proof from the outside, at the same time allow perspiration to evaporate from the inside 80% as fast as from a bare foot. After devising methods for measuring resilience, porosity, density of leather, he organized Properties & Uses of Leather, a national committee to study the foot comfort of U. S. citizens.



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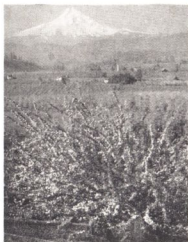
Medford is a fruit lover's paradise, and the orchardist's gold mine. Each year Oregon is 12 million dollars richer by its peaches, prunes and pears. Besides bumper crops of Bartlett and Anjou pears it grows over 90% of the world's Bosc

pears—considered by many an epicure the finest of table delicacies.

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## MILESTONES

**Married.** Lady Perdita Asquith, granddaughter of the late great Earl of Oxford & Asquith, goddaughter of Author Sir James Matthew Barrie (who was present at the wedding); and Capt. Hon. William George Hervey Jolliffe of the Coldstream Guards; in London.

**Appointed.** Rear Admiral Thomas C. Hart, 53, Commander of the Control force of the U. S. Fleet; to be Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; succeeding Rear Admiral Samuel Sheldene Robison, retiring. During the World War Admiral Hart commanded Submarine Divisions 4 and 5 in European waters, was awarded a Distinguished Service Medal. Since 1923 he has commanded the *Mississippi*, served as supervisor of New York Harbor, commanded the Submarine Divisions of the Battle Fleet. He became a Rear Admiral in October 1929. Commander of the Control Force in May 1930.

**Appointed.** General Charles Felot Summerall, retired Chief of Staff of the Army; to be president of The Citadel, Military College of South Carolina at Charleston; succeeding Col. Oliver James Bond.

**Retired.** Sir Harry Gloster Armstrong, 70, British Consul General, dean of foreign consuls in Manhattan, whose term in office has been twice extended beyond the age limit (66) because of "special conditions." New Consul General is Gerald Campbell, transferred from San Francisco.

**Born.** To Plutarco Elias Calles, 52, onetime President of Mexico, and Senora Calles (Leonora Llorente), 28; a son (tenth child of Senor Calles; nine were born to his first wife, Natalie Chacon, who died in 1927). Senor Calles married Senorita Llorente last August.

**Died.** Dr. Luis Philander Berne, 48, Manhattan plastic surgeon; of heart disease, while operating on the nose of Mrs. Muriel Sissan Dodge, second wife of Motorboatman Horace E. Dodge; in Manhattan. Other famed patients of Dr. Berne have been Actress Fannie Brice, Fisticuff Jack Dempsey, Actor Bert Lytell, Singer Georgie Price and (rumored) Queen Marie of Rumania. The operation on the nose of Mrs. Dodge was successfully completed by a Dr. Joseph Safian, face-lifter to Mary Louise ("Texas") Guinan.

**Died.** Alfred Watterson McCann, 52, pure food expert, author (*Starving America, God—or Gorilla, The Science of Keeping Young, et al.*); of heart disease, shortly after broadcasting a pure food lecture; in Manhattan.

**Died.** Mrs. Eva Lee Tardy McAdoo, relict of the late William McAdoo (New York City's longtime chief magistrate, onetime New Jersey Representative in Congress, Assistant Secretary of the Navy

# Cleveland . . .

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under President Cleveland); of pneumonia; in Manhattan. Friends & admirers of honest Magistrate McAdoo, who left only \$500, had donated \$13,000 toward a \$100,000 fund to keep Mrs. McAdoo and her daughter.\*

**Died.** Frank Edson White, 57, up-from-the-bottom president of Armour & Co. (meats), vice president of Armour Leather Co., a director of Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., Stock Yards National Bank, American Surety Co., and Chase National Bank (New York); by falling from a seventh-story apartment; in Chicago. Night before, at a dinner at the packing plant restaurant, he had fallen accidentally from the speakers' platform, hurt his head. It was not believed that the injury was serious, but he complained of feeling unwell. His friend Treasurer Philip L. Reed of Armour & Co. left him alone in a bedroom. A few minutes later Mr. White's sister-in-law passed the doorway, found the room empty, the French windows wide open. A corner's jury of Mr. White's friends returned the verdict of vertigo, accidental death.

**Died.** Lieut. Col. Benjamin Brandreth McAlpin, 59, senior member of McAlpin, Kaufman, Merle-Smith & Smart (Manhattan lawyers), onetime (1908-11) inspector general of the New York National Guard, son of General Edwin Augustus McAlpin who helped found Manhattan's McAlpin Hotel, director of Greeley Square Hotel Co. (which operates the hotel), and of Women's Hotel Co.; of apoplexy; in Manhattan.

**Died.** Dr. Edgar Steiner Thomson, 59, ophthalmologist, eye-surgeon and director since 1902 of the Manhattan Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital, onetime secretary and vice chairman of the ophthalmological section of the American Medical Association; in Manhattan.

**Died.** Professor Allen Johnson, 60, historian, editor since 1926 of the *Dictionary of American Biography*, onetime (1910-26) Larned Professor of American History at Yale, editor (1918-21) of *Chronicles of America*, author of many a historical work (*Stephen A. Douglas, Union and Democracy, Jefferson and His Colleagues*, et al.); of shock after being struck by an automobile; in Washington, D. C.

**Died.** Albert Kuppenheimer, 64, retired Chicago clothing manufacturer, son of the late Bernard Kuppenheimer who founded B. Kuppenheimer & Co.; of heart disease; in Los Angeles.

**Died.** Professor John William Burgess, 86, political scientist, Civil War veteran, founder in 1880 of Columbia University's School of Political Science and dean until 1912 of its faculty, first Roosevelt Professor of American History and Institutions (1906-07) at the Friedrich Wilhelm University in Berlin; in Brookline, Mass.

\*Last week Magistrate George W. Simpson, resigning under fire, was discovered to have banked \$100,000 in excess of his salary over a period of twelve years.



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## A R T

### Lusty Luks

George Benjamin Luks of Manhattan, originally of Williamsport, Pa., was twice in the news last week. In Baltimore, as judge of a Pan-American exhibition of paintings opened with unctious by Secretary of State Henry Lewis Stimson as "an outstanding event in the history of Pan-American cultural relations," he helped to award the \$1,000 first prize to Alfredo Gutierrez of Argentina for a formalized, thick-necked Madonna somewhat reminiscent of the woodcuts of Britain's Eric Gill. The award moved Baltimore Catholics to indignant frenzy. Thundered the *Catholic Review*:

"It is a repulsive and hideous caricature of the immaculate Mother of God. The Catholic taxpayers of Baltimore . . . must feel indignant that their money has been used to present to the public such an indecent and disgusting picture."

In Manhattan George Benjamin Luks exhibited at the Rehn Galleries 21 carefully chosen pictures of his own, eleven oaks, ten water colors. Critics were enthusiastic. Recent subjects ranged from his neighbors in the Berkshires to a self portrait (see cut). Wrote Elisabeth Luther Cary of the *New York Times*:

"It is obvious that he is representative of no temporary fashion in the art of this country, but of its enduring quality; and when he exhibits such canvases as the most recent of those in the present exhibition he is lifting its standard to a new and higher level."

Added the *New York World*: "George Luks's portraits . . . carry the whiff of the hill country where they were painted." All spoke admiringly that such obvious improvement in power, in sureness, was possible in a painter well past 62.

No other well-meaning compliment would so surely annoy Artist Luks. A hefty, lusty fellow, in excellent health, he realizes as well as any of his critics that he is now doing the best work of his career, takes great delight in defending the accomplishments of middle age over the showy triumphs of youth.

"In all the more difficult callings," says he, "those in which sheer luck and low cunning are of least importance . . . man is just out of school at 60. This is as true in the rarefied upper realms of business as anywhere else. The younger man who manages to attain to some showy second or third rank among financiers and businessmen is so remarkable that the cheer leaders of low literature . . . and the sob sisters move down upon his abode in echelon formation. . . . In the arts the matter is notorious. There are young geniuses and child prodigies, who are admired like the aard-vark and the *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, but all the solid and enduring work is done by men who have lived long enough to have mastered their *milieu* and life itself."

This generalization is obviously true so far as the enduring work of George Luks is concerned. His artistic apprenticeship has been long and tough. When still in his 'teens he worked with his brothers in the highly specialized profession of safe-painting, decorating the strong boxes of

merchants with elegant sunsets, landscapes, floral trophies. He varied this by painting band wagons, houses, campaign posters. Artist Luks still insists that he helped found one soapmaker's fortune by painting his signs on the sides of old-fashioned grocery stores. He saved enough to study painting in Philadelphia, in Paris, Düsseldorf, London.

In 1895, when U. S. papers flared with stories of "Butcher" Weyler, Calixto Garcia, Maximo Gomez, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* sent Artist Luks to Cuba as war correspondent and illustrator. Because he was not content to gather his news at Havana café tables, he was arrested, imprisoned four times. "The spigoties," says he, "slammed me into the cooler . . . put me away with the rats and the Cubans and deliberated whether to shoot me at dawn or sundown."

He was deported, arrived penniless in New York in the wreck of a cotton suit and a battered straw hat. He got a job as staff illustrator on the *New York World*, almost immediately received his most valued piece of art criticism in an office message from Managing Editor Arthur Brisbane: TELL LUKS TO CUT OUT THE SMEARY GENIUS.

With his good friends the late great Robert Henri and George Wesley Bellows, George Luks began to develop a distinctive style of American painting which, if cautious, at least was no slavish imitation of the great French modernists. After the War, recognized as an important painter,



Peter A. Juley & Son

GEORGE LUKS

... resents the aard-varks.

Artist Luks served for four years as instructor in painting at the New York Art Students' League. His salty, Rabelaisian speech caused many a faculty eyebrow to rise. But few teachers have been so beloved, have so successfully inspired the students. From 1920 to 1924 he was to the Art Students' League what Charles Townsend Copeland was to Harvard, William Lyon Phelps to Yale.



## R E L I G I O N

## "Wild Dog" into Preacher

A primitive Kentucky murderer, Curt Jett, 35, became a Baptist preacher at Union City, Ky. last week. The incident recalled the fast fading culture of mountain Kentucky.

The Indians called the region the "Dark and Bloody Ground" because the Cherokees and Iroquois almost wiped each other out fighting for its possession. Toward the end of the last century the

mountain minister: tall and sparse; steady, piercing eyes; a warm, friendly handshake for everyone; speech homely and Biblical; a proud rumble to his Amens.

## Icons

Russian expatriates in Manhattan last week used Religion to plague Art for the sake of Politics. The excuse was an exhibition of Russian Orthodox icons loaned to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by the Soviet Government through the American Russian Institute. Boston's Museum of Fine Arts had previously shown the icons, and European cities had shown them before Boston, with nothing more than perfunctory heckling by expatriate Russians. But Manhattan serves as a loud-speaker to the world.

The Archdiocese Council of the Russian Church protested: "A gross outrage of religious feelings of tens of thousands of American citizens who are faithful sons of the Russian Orthodox Church in North America."

The National League of Americans of Russian Origin, Inc., demanded of the Metropolitan Museum: "Do you realize with whom you are trafficking when borrowing the Russian icons from what some people choose to call the Soviet Government? Can you fully grasp the measure of indignation which policies of this sort arouse in the minds of right-thinking Russians? . . . Abandon the exhibition of stolen objects."

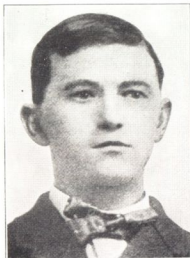
Making much ado about the irreverence of the icon display, despite the fact that the Museum has long shown venerable objects of Roman Catholic, Buddhist and other religions, some Museum members resigned.

Nonetheless the Museum opened the icon exhibit to the public, explaining that these icons had long stood in Russian art museums, were not stolen, represented a form of art little known in the U. S.

## Preserved Preaching

In the 16th and 17th Centuries great preachers printed their sermons, which little preachers later read to their congregations. Thus were high thoughts diffused among rustic minds. Last week in Texas, a region hospitable to pulpit novelties,\* was initiated a modernized version of such preserved preaching. Scene was the Woodland Heights Presbyterian Church, a small Houston congregation which important churchmen lack time to visit in person. To that little church the Division of Visual Aids of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education sent talking picture equipment. The machines reproduced the gestures and words of Dr. William Chalmers Covert, general secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, and of Dr. William Ralph Hall, director of the Department of Home & Church. When hymn-time came the machine projected the words on the screen, played the music.

\*E. g., the Rev. John Franklyn ("Killer Frank") Norris's radio station KSAT at Fort Worth.



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CURT JETT

Now his Amens rumble proudly.

primitive descendants of white settlers made it another "Dark and Bloody Ground" with their feuds.

Chief feuding clans in Breathitt County were the Callahans and the Hargises. Chief killer for the Hargises was Curt Jett, a lanky, pork-eating, whiskey-drinking hot-head. He became known as the "Wild Dog of the Mountains."

In 1904 Curt Jett, in behalf of James Hargis, his clan chief and uncle, shot & killed a federal officer and a local police chief.\* He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Prison tamed the "Wild Dog of the Mountains." He had never been vicious. And when he professed religion he was accepted as a good Methodist. In 1918 he was pardoned. Feudist times were passed; the law had tamed the wilful mountaineers. Berea College and Lincoln Memorial University were providing them with modern culture. Curt Jett became an itinerant Methodist evangelist. He married, and entered Asbury College at Wilmore, Ky. He and his wife had trouble. They separated; he quit college and Methodism. He remarried and began studying for the Baptist ministry.

Last week as he received his ministerial license at Union City, he was a typical

\*Later Brech Hargis shot & killed his father, James Hargis, was imprisoned, paroled. He broke parole, escaped the officers escorting him back to the penitentiary, has never since been heard of.

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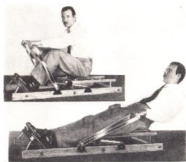
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## Birth Control

The American Birth Control League invited 30 Protestant Episcopal bishops to its convention in Manhattan last week. Not one bishop appeared, although their Triennial General Convention at Denver next September is certain to consider birth control in echo to the last Lambeth Conference of bishops of and affiliated with the Church of England, which discreetly approved the movement (TIME, July 14 & Aug. 25). Nonetheless there were several preachers of various denominations among the 200 delegates who attended the convention. Also present were a few doctors. Conspicuously absent were women who revel in tales of their own child-bearing, women too prudish to discuss procreation in any manner. Catholic women obedient to the Pope's denunciation of any hindrance to conception (TIME, Jan. 19).

Last week's meeting lacked the vigor of previous conventions. Some speakers interpreted the Pope's denunciatory encyclical as favorable to birth control. "It paves the way for the inevitable fight over what is one of the most important biological findings in history"—Professor Julian Sorell Huxley of London.

Other speakers and a formal resolution politely denounced the recent White House Conference on Child Health & Protection (TIME, Dec. 1) for not mentioning birth control at all. Dr. Ira Solomon Wile of Manhattan called the White House Conference "a total, a complete and excellently devised demonstration of an ostrich policy. This is unjust to the ostrich, however, as it does not bury its head quite so deeply."

Otherwise the birth controllers were placid. They reiterated an old boast that their movement has been endorsed by various sectional conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Congregational Churches of Connecticut, the Universalist General Convention, the American Unitarian Association, the Lambeth Conference.

During ten years of formal organization Birth Control has developed an American League, state leagues in Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; local groups in California, Colorado, Georgia, Michigan, Maryland, North Carolina and Ohio; a Committee for Federal Legislation on Birth Control; and 58 big-city clinics for contraceptive advice.

## Leprosy Reminder

The inspection cruise through the Philippine leprosaria (Culion, Iloilo, Cebu, Legaspi) which 25 world-famed leprosy experts pursued last week served to remind Society that: 1) leprosy still ulcerates the entire earth;\* 2) myriads of lepers are segregated (12,000 in the Philippines); 3) 2,000,000-3,000,000 cases are

\*The U. S. has had 735 cases the past ten years. Centres of spread: Pacific Coast (Orientals), Gulf Coast (natives). The Great Lakes provided a few cases, mainly Scandinavians. U. S. leprosarium is at Carville, La., 336 inmates last week.

at large; 4) the germ of leprosy closely resembles the germ of tuberculosis; 5) leprosy is not especially communicable, far less so than syphilis; 6) cleanliness and general hygiene prevent leprosy's spread; 7) lepers' children are not born leprosy, but catch the disease when very young, and hence the desirability of providing for these untainted ones; 8) leprosy is being cured; 9) money is needed to hasten cures, to further research, and to care for segregated lepers; 10) the Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy (Perry Burgess, president), which organized last week's cruise, needs such money for the work in the Philippines. For its effect on morale the cruising experts advised Society to abandon the horrific term "leper," to substitute the softer term "case of leprosy."

¶ Last week in Port of Spain, Trinidad, a warder from a Venezuelan leprosy settlement was horrified to discover an escaped case-of-leprosy who had somehow got himself sworn in as a policeman, was handling holiday crowds.

## Statistics-of-the-Week

**Motor Traffic Deaths.** If all U. S. communities followed the Ohio custom of erecting a white wooden cross at the site of every motor traffic death, the U. S. last week would have had 32,500 more such crosses than a year ago, a 4% increase over the 31,200 motor deaths of 1929, according to the National Safety Council.

**Blacks & Whites Prefer Blue.** Psychology Professor Thomas Russell Gath of the University of Denver reported in a book\* published last week that of all colors, whites and Negroes like blue best, green and orange, respectively, next best. Favorite color of Indians, Filipinos, Japanese and Mexicans is red; next blue, violet or green. Least popular in all groups is white. Conclusion: "Color preference in a race is positively influenced by racial tradition and custom."

## "Uneasy Feeling"

No sooner had President Hoover revived the Senate-stricken Red Cross relief drive by reciting 57 magic names (see p. 11), than the Nation caused the Red Cross fresh embarrassment. "The raising of a further \$10,000,000," said the Nation, "will not dispel the uneasy feeling that Red Cross finances need clarification." It was recalled that last July the Red Cross reported \$38,000,000 immediately available for emergency relief work. The Red Cross set aside \$5,000,000 of this for Drought relief. Of this it had spent only about \$1,000,000 up to last week. "What the country would like to know," said the Nation, "is how much money the Red Cross has on hand or in sight, what it is doing with it, and whether its work is to be extended from the Drought area to any part of the U. S. in which food distribution is thought to be necessary."

\*RACE PSYCHOLOGY, Whittlesby House (\$2.50).

## BOOKS

*Done to a Turn\**

A JEW IN LOVE—Ben Hecht—Covici, Friede (\$2.50).

In this book Ben Hecht has created a character who may well cause many a reader to fling the book from him in too precipitate disgust. Coming to know people is not always a pleasant experience and Author Hecht's creature seems at first a repulsive caricature. But the caricature grows into a portrait, the creature into a personality who is as interesting as he is unpleasant. Many an author would give his eyeteeth to be able to approximate the Hechtic vitality.

Jo Boshere (real name: Abe Nussbaum) made a fortune on the stock exchange, then turned his attention to publishing. But his real hobby was women. He was



© George Maillard Kessler

BEN HECHT

Many an author would give his eyeteeth . . .

married to a woman "whom he kept concealed on ocean liners," with whom he enjoyed sporadic interludes but to whom he was in no sense devoted. She was a cipher who only occasionally complicated his amorous arithmetic. Jo's steady mistress was Alice, who used to write poetry before he made her happy, and still did when he treated her, as he was fond of doing, like dirt. Jo was an introspective egoist and not much fun for those around him. When he discovered Tillie, a retired dancer still aching from her last affair, he welcomed her as a wanted complication. Then, against his will (he had no judgment) he found himself taking her seriously. Incapable of fidelity at his best, he went through all the contortions of betrayal, attempting even the wife of a best friend.

A simplicitist would say that Jo was his-own-worst enemy. His sadistic self-

torturers finally landed him in a pretty mess; still completely married, practically sure he was in love with Tillie, he made dishonorable proposals of marriage to two other women. As luck and the author would have it, Tillie's old lover turned up at this point, and just as the humiliation of being actually in love was threatening to bring Jo to a normal level, he overheard a conversation which even a clever man would have understood. When his consequent breakdown, complicated with influenza, failed to bring him Death, he married faithful Alice—leaving the story a sadder, much less interesting man.

**The Author.** Ben Hecht writes with violence but without bad temper. Consequently his forceful delineations of character carry weight even when they are brutally offensive. Jo Boshere will leave few readers without some fellow-feeling. Hecht's dialog is nearer real life than most authors dare go.

Ben Hecht was a small, dark, demonic member of the Chicago literary circle that gave the U. S. such figures as Sherwood Anderson, Theodore Dreiser, Carl Sandburg. Big-eyed, thick-lipped, baldish, he looks Mediterranean rather than Jewish. With Charles MacArthur (husband of Actress Helen Hayes) he wrote the Broadway smash-hit *The Front Page*; with the same collaborator has written a new play that will be produced this year. Other books: *Gargoyles*, *Erik Dorn*, 1001 *Afternoons in Chicago*, *The Florentine Dagger*, *Humpty Dumpty*, *Broken Necks*, *Fantazius Mollare* (limited and suppressed).

*Hard Babies*

NAKED ON ROLLER SKATES—Maxwell Bodenheimer—Liveright (\$2).\*

Terry Barberlit, onetime hobo, circus-pepper, doughboy, sailor, anarchist, con man, all-time sensationalist and wanderer of the world, was 56 and looked older until you got in a fight with him. Terry was resting from his labors by peddling snake oil medicine in country villages when he ran into Ruth, a young garage-owning widow with a viperish tongue. She liked him more than he liked her. She asked him over for a drink. When he left town next day she went with him. Terry had agreed to look after her for a year, because she wanted to try everything at least once.

"Everything" was apparently contained in Manhattan and Harlem. Terry and Ruth took a Manhattan apartment, bought a Coffee Pot restaurant, worked in the daytime, in the evening plunged into dive after dive. Ruth kept getting Terry into trouble because she would insist on letting men kiss her or going places she had no business to go. But Terry invariably emerged triumphant from the fracas, dragging her with him. Eventually the shoddy wild life palled. Ruth and Terry discovered they loved each other, sold the

Coffee Pot and took a train to Chicago.

**The Author.** Maxwell Bodenheimer, 35, blond, squarish, medium-sized, is Jewish but looks Teutonic. He is married and lives on Long Island, but keeps his domicile a secret. As a writer Bodenheimer is of the same school as unevenly literary twin Ben Hecht (see col. 1), but nearer the foot of the class. His poetry is on a par with his prose. Other books: *Replenishing Jessica*, Ninth Avenue, *Georgie May*.

*Frenchmen Have Hearts*

THE GENTLE LIBERTINE—Colette—Farrar & Rinehart (\$2.50).

People who lump the modern French novelists as an indistinguishable group of coldly salacious virtuosos, are not only generalizing badly but forgetting Colette. Colette's novels never wander far from love, to many readers they are probably mild aphrodisiacs. But there is nothing



Keystone

GABRIELLE COLETTE

. . . supplied organs, accuracies, mind & heart.

cold or vicious about them. The people Colette is interested in are perfectly normal, perfectly "nice."

Minne was a most romantic young Parisienne. When her mother thought she was doing her history lesson she was really thrilling over the newspaper account of the latest Apache gang fight. So intensely did Minne dream about becoming Queen of the Underworld that when a handsome young loafer stared at her one day, the rest was inevitable. One night she thought she saw him under her window, ran down to catch him, but he was gone. So she looked for him and got lost in one of the worst quarters of Paris. Though she came to no harm, this escapade ruined her nubility, and she submitted to the family decision that she must marry her cousin Antoine, madly in love with her since the awkward age.

Marriage with Antoine was a disappointment to romantic Minne. She took to experimenting with lovers. But they all left her cold. Her increasing despair made her reckless, roused Antoine's suspicions; it began to look as if their marriage would be a mess. In time's nick

\*New books are news. Unless otherwise designated, all books reviewed in TIME were published within the fortnight. TIME readers may obtain any book of any U. S. publisher by sending check or money-order to cover regular retail price (\$5 if price is unknown, change to be remitted) to Ben Boswell of TIME, 205 East 42nd St., New York City.

\*Published Jan. 9.

## The Menace of over-dry indoor air

The heated air in your home is far drier than that of Sahara Desert. It sucks moisture from our bodies and dries up nose and throat, thus making it easy to catch colds, sore throat and other Winter ills.

It dries, wrinkles, ages complexions. It shrinks doors, warps floors, cracks furniture. It wastes furnace fuel.

To overcome this menace, Science offers Vital-air. A new, inexpensive electrical device that revitalizes air by throwing into it the proper degree of moisture.

Just as simple as any other portable electrical device. Plug it into any electrical outlet, fill with water and click the switch. Vital-air quickly raises and maintains the proper degree of moisture in the air.

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# Vital-air



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Antoine persuaded her to go with him to Monte Carlo for a fortnight. There the miracle occurred: Minne and Antoine found they were not so mismatched after all.

**The Author.** Gabrielle Colette (Mme Henri de Jouvenel), 57, is famed in France as Foremost Woman of Letters and as an epicure. Her late first husband, Henry Gauthier-Villars,\* wrote many a lyric, essay and sophisticated love-story signed "Willy." He collaborated with Colette on the famed *Claudine* series. Colette has written nearly 40 books. Though she did not invent the Modern French Woman in fiction, she is credited with supplying "the organs, the accuracies, the mind and the heart." Other translated novels: *Mitsou* (TIME, July 7), *Chéri*, *Claudine at School*.

### Big Blonde

BACK STREET—Fannie Hurst—*Cosmopolitan* (\$2.50).

Cincinnatians will take note that for the opening scene of her new book, Fannie Hurst has taken care, as is her custom, to have a letter-perfect local nomenclature—Alms & Doepke, Shillito's, Pogue's, Rookwood Pottery, Eden Park, Avondale. Her story starts in the '90s, when "Over the Rhine" boasted many a beer-garden and German delicatessen dish.

Ray Schmidt was good-looking, a blonde whom drummers, even happily married, invariably tried to lure into sin. Everyone liked her and thought the worst. In a day when beer was plentiful and automobiles a stock joke, her wasp-waisted, full-bodied, generously rounded figure tantalized the males she met. More than tantalize she would not. Her many offers were more flattering to her figure than honorable to her sex. She was willing to marry Walter, the Jewish bank clerk, but something respectable in him drove him elsewhere. Circumstances took Ray to Manhattan. There she re-encountered Walter, less clerkly, more respectable. They drifted into a sub-rosa apartment, and she became the perfect mistress, he the perfect banker.

Legally unhalloved years brought out the sacrificial-maternal in Ray, the paunchy ego in Walter. When he died respectfully in the arms of his wife, he had made no allowance for faithful Ray. Her old beau Kurt, now an automobile millionaire in Detroit, might have married her, but Ray was not that kind. Instead she starved herself to send money to an impoverished niece, and tried to make ends meet by playing the races. She got to be a well-known figure at the tracks but made no killing. Retired to a cheap French pension she outlived her poodle Babe, but not for long.

**The Author.** Hearty Fannie Hurst (Mrs. Jacques S. Danielson) loves words like "thigh" and "sausage." Born in Hamilton, Ohio (near Cincinnati) 41 years ago, she grew up in St. Louis, now lives in Manhattan. Never destitute, she has acted as saleswoman, waitress, has traveled steerage, visited Soviet Russia to get material. Long and often the recipient of editors' rejection-slips, she is now one of the best-paid writers in the U. S. Other books: *Humoresque*, *Lummock*, *Appassionata*, *Mannequin*, *Five & Ten*.

\*Last week, aged 71, he died in Paris.

## MISCELLANY

"Time brings all things."

### A-to-Z

In London, the will of Arthur Pepper, who left property of £95, gave power of attorney to a relative named Ann Bertha Cecilia Diana Emily Fanny Gertrude Hypatia Inez Jane Kate Louisa Maud Nora Ophelia Quince Rebecca Starkey Teresa Ulyssey Venus Winifred Xenophon Yetta Zenus Pepper.

### Women

In Oakland, Calif., Norman Arthur Lee Flood, convicted bigamist, told police he had married & divorced 29 women in 23 years. Said he: "And sweethearts? I figure I've had about 400 sweethearts. Ever since I was 17 years old I've had a way with the women. I soon learned if you treated a woman as you would a square-shooting man, the woman will fall for you every time."

### Truth

At Richmond, Va., Cecil Cline, 16, swore to a marriage license clerk she was "between 21 and 22," procured a license, married Hollie Jones. Her father swore out perjury warrants for her, her husband, two friends. But Mrs. Hollie Jones explained she had put a slip of paper marked "21" in her shoe, another marked "22" in her hat, so had not lied.

### Institute

In Manhattan, one Rudolph Hecht, apple-vendor, posted a sign over his stand:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 30 DAYS  
THE PUBLIC APPLE INSTITUTE  
Limited Partnership Grant

Gross sales .....	\$240.00
Wholesale Cost .....	133.50
	\$106.50

### Overhead—

A lot of Rotten Apples secreted in boxes Frozen Apples before Ideling for Buyers Losses due to Bums while giving Information to Pedestrians

Feeding my Pet—A worthy Horse\* every morning about 9.30

Colds in the chest, Cough-drops from Exposure

Hot coffee during stormy days, Occasional Appetite to consume an Apple

Feeding Beloved Children passing by me—to the Children's Protective Association of E. 45th St.

Total .....	\$28.50
Net profit .....	\$78.00

Loss of Earnings as during normal times \$77 per week: \$308.

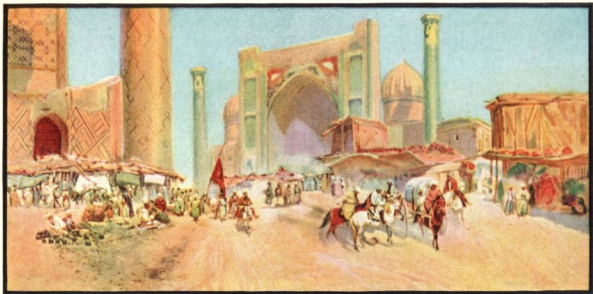
Expenses for self & boy.....\$132.00

Total .....	\$ 78.00
	—\$132.00

???.??

\*The worthy horse draws a Sheffield Farms milk wagon, pricks up its ears when it approaches Mr. Hecht's stand.—En.





"WORLD'S NOBLEST PUBLIC SQUARE"—THE REGISTAN IN SAMARKAND. . . . THE RESTAURANT AT THE RIGHT CAN NOW BE REPAIRED WITH SIBERIAN LUMBER, BAKE BREAD WITH SIBERIAN WHEAT.

THE Turksib Railroad is an Asiatic monster, with its head in Siberia and its tail in Turkestan. Tartars, Kazaks and Uzbeks operate it. It means more cotton to compete with U. S. cotton, and is without question the outstanding job in railroad construction for many years. A Chicago anarchist, Big Bill Shatov, built it for the Soviet Government, and when he was finished, the tribesmen of the Kirghiz Steppe tossed him joyfully, respectfully, in the air, for he had done a big job. With 40,000 men, he had completed the road a year and a half ahead of schedule at \$15,000,000 under the estimated cost.

Thus FORTUNE, telling the story of the world's newest big railroad, telling also its relation to the storied past of Samarkand (pictured above), its significance to the Soviet future.

From its first issue FORTUNE has penetrated the glamorous haze that surrounds railroad building, railroad operating, railroad owning. In Vol. I, No. 1, for instance, FORTUNE described Arthur Curtiss James, who inherited railroads and is now reputed the world's largest owner of railroad shares. Then in March, FORTUNE analysed, with the aid of colored maps, the Interstate Commerce Commission's all important consolidation plan; FORTUNE discussed the theory of consolidation, its pros and cons, and examined the I. C. C. plan in detail. Electrification came next, with a full color reproduction of Sir William Orpen's portrait of Pennsylvania's General Atterbury; in July, three articles on rolling stock: the reasons why nobody loves a freight car, the accomplishments of the Pullman Company and the cost of operating one of its private cars, and the reasons why Chairman Vauclain of Baldwin Locomotive Company is joyful when the grass is less than six inches high in the gigantic works at Eddystone. In August FORTUNE told about Big Bill Shatov and what he had done with the Turksib.

FORTUNE's next issue unearthed the history of Canadian Pacific, built to mould an empire, forced to create farms and mines and ships to make the railroad pay. And FORTUNE told of the competition C. P. R. now gets from Sir Henry Thornton.

Inevitably too, FORTUNE has written of railroads in other connections, in its story on air transportation, for instance, and in the analysis of Kuhn, Loeb, premier railroad financiers. In the November issue, FORTUNE tells of railroading hazards in strange places. And in February FORTUNE details the operations of Grand Central Terminal and its concessions.

But FORTUNE's saga of steam (and electricity) and clattering steel is only just begun. As with every industry there is always more that must be told in the next story—a story worth telling and a story worth knowing.



# Fortune

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ONE WILL ALWAYS STAND OUT

*What it takes  
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*BETTER TASTE*—such as only a cigarette of wholesome purity and better tobaccos can have.



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