

FIFTEEN CENTS

February 16, 1931

TIME

The Weekly Newsmagazine



Acme-P. & A.

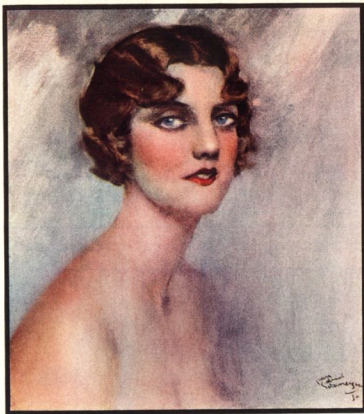
Volume XVII

JOSEPH DEEMS TAYLOR
The method, if not the music, is indigenous.
(See Music)

Number 7

Mrs. FRANK
JAY GOULD

Portrait by Domergue



TO women and to men *FORTUNE* presents in its February issue Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jay Gould.

He is "The Gambling Tsar of Europe," even to conservative New York papers. And yellow journalism has told from coast to coast the fables that she plunges in millions against her own husband's baccarat bank, that she invented, wears "baccarat pajamas."

To Paris, to Nice to *La Vieille*, the villa of Frank Jay Gould at Juan-les-Pins, went *FORTUNE*, then back to Paris to check data and impressions against the best fiscal, journalistic, social information in France.

Result: *FORTUNE* presents the youngest son of the late Jay Gould as a man who seldom or never gambles, as a financier who having inherited one fortune and built up another in American public utilities, now devotes himself secondarily to building a third fortune in France, his primary purpose being to draw France and America more closely together by a series of business enterprises on French soil in which American business methods are the quickening keynote.

FORTUNE presents in color—for it could be adequately done in no other way—the breathtaking "Palace of the Sea" at Nice which Mr. Gould has built and dedicated to Opera, Art and Baccarat. Some Americans will not understand. But *L'Illustration* of Paris was quick to comment:

"American opulence is often justly accused of robbing our continent. . . . Let us here render homage to Truth. . . .

This time it is America which has endowed our continent with a rich work of art."

New portraits from life of Mr. and Mrs. Gould accompany *FORTUNE*'s presentation. It is noteworthy that a woman of such beauty is a director of the Gould Compagnie Holding in France—whereas Mr. Gould is not on the board, although retaining the control.

FORTUNE closes by presenting the first clear, concise, complete and fully illustrated explanation of both roulette and baccarat to appear in the English language. For better or worse, the two forms of baccarat are "the smartest games in the world."

Deliberately *FORTUNE* delayed its report on the glamorous business of a distinguished American in France until after *FORTUNE* had amply shown that there is glamour, interest and vitality in the stories of oil, aluminum, coal, bronze—in the stories of all businesses when rightly written.

Fortune

TIME, Inc., Publishers

205 East 42nd Street, New York

By Subscription Ten Dollars the Year

HUDSON AND ESSEX INVADE NEW FIELDS

More
Riding Comfort
than you
can imagine
..at prices
that make both cars value sensations



The New Essex Super-Six Standard Sedan

OWNER-MANAGEMENT PERMITS EXCLUSIVE VALUE ADVANTAGES

Owner-management enables Hudson and Essex to give you outstanding advantages in quality and price. The men who are now guiding its destinies have been with the company since its inception twenty-two years ago. Its department heads and principal distributors are its controlling owners. Their independence is backed by unusually large resources in capital and plant facilities. It enables Hudson and Essex to lead in design and engineering. It permits economies in manufacture and distribution that bring exceptional quality direct to the public at distinct price advantages.

You cannot imagine riding ease. You must experience it! Words cannot bring you the delightful sensation of riding in the Greater Hudson Eight or the New Essex Super-Six. They can but tell you that these cars give you *Rare Riding Comfort* at prices amazingly low.

It costs more money to build such comfortable cars. Frames must be heavier, motors smoother, bodies silent, controls easy to reach and operate. That is why easy-riding, until now, has always been limited to very expensive cars. But Owner-Management permits Hudson and Essex

to give you greater quality and proved reliability at much lower prices.

When you see these cars at your Hudson and Essex dealers, you will be impressed by their distinctive beauty. You will like their long decidedly different lines, chromium-plated radiator grids and smart interiors.

When you ride in them, you will discover surprising speed, acceleration, hill-climbing ability and economy. But above all you will know they give you luxurious riding ease such as you have never before experienced except in cars costing thousands of dollars.

Prove these statements today. Your Hudson and Essex dealer is ready to give you a ride.

Luxurious Comfort in
Hudson and Essex



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THE GREATER HUDSON 8
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Coach \$895

\$595
THE NEW ESSEX SUPER SIX
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Other Body Models as Attractively Priced. Special Equipment Extra.
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BEHIND STROWGER PRODUCTS

LONG MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE

—WORLD-WIDE USAGE

First-time users of Strowger products often express wonder that Strowger equipment is able to perform so well—to show such durability and sturdiness under the stress of long continued use.

They wonder why Strowger relays, for example, outlast and out-perform any other relay ever devised. Why Strowger Private Dial Systems offer such vast improvements and economies over other systems of intercommunication. Or why the Strowger Power Supervisor's Board is so thoroughly adaptable to modern power networks.

The answer is that behind every Strowger development there is a thoroughly experienced technical



organization—the same engineering staff which has developed and perfected the dial telephone system now in use the world over. Every Strowger device is based on certain electro-mechanical elements of apparatus which have been successfully serving the telephone industry since 1892.

Strowger products now embrace almost the entire field of electrical communication, signaling and control. Those listed below are typical examples of a constantly growing number of products which are daily proving their usefulness to business and industry. Information concerning any—or all—of them will be gladly furnished on request.



**STROWGER AUTOMATIC
DIAL SYSTEMS**

Private Dial
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Industrial Fire
Alarm Systems
Watchmen's Supervisory
Systems
Relays, Switches and
Miscellaneous Signal
Accessories
Power Supervisor's
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Public Dial Telephone
Systems
Municipal Fire Alarm
Systems
Police Supervisory
Systems
Portable Telephones and
Line Test Sets
Railway Telephone and
Communication
Apparatus

Engineered, Designed and Manufactured by

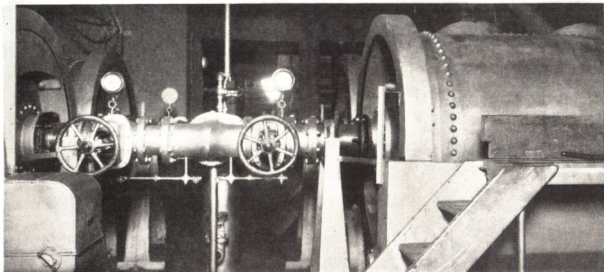
Automatic Electric Inc.

Factory and General Offices:

1033 West Van Buren St., Chicago, U. S. A.

SALES AND SERVICE OFFICES—Los Angeles: Boston: Cleveland: St. Paul: New York: Atlanta: Detroit: Kansas City: Philadelphia
GENERAL EXPORT DISTRIBUTORS—The Automatic Electric Company, Ltd., Chicago: IN CANADA—Independent Sales & Engineering
Company, Ltd., Vancouver: IN AUSTRALASIA—Automatic Telephones, Ltd., Sydney: IN CHINA—Automatic Telephones of China Federal, Inc.,
U. S. A.: IN JAPAN—Automatic Telephones Ltd. of Japan, Tokyo. ASSOCIATED COMPANIES—American Electric Company, Inc.,
Chicago: International Automatic Telephone Company, Ltd., London: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Liverpool:
The New Antwerp Telephone & Electric Works, Antwerp.

FIRST... FOR THE 57 VARIETIES



FOUR STEAM COOKERS of Allegheny Metal prepare Heinz Rice Flakes. Photo taken in H. J. Heinz Company Plant, Pittsburgh, Pa. Equipment fabricated by McAlenan Brothers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.



H. J. HEINZ RECREATION Building above has kitchen equipment entirely of Allegheny Metal. This was opened with an international dinner November 8. Fabricated by Bernard Glueckler Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

NOW... FOR THE THOUSANDS WHO MAKE THE 57...

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY found Allegheny Metal invaluable in the manufacture of several of the famous 57 varieties.

Naturally, when the new recreation center for employees was planned, H. J. Heinz Company chose this same metal for the important task of serving thousands of meals daily.

But why—you wonder—did this alloy stand out?

Because Allegheny Metal is insoluble in practically all food combinations—even the most acid. Because it does not render food unfit for marketing by changing its taste or color. Because it offers lighter weight and greater strength.

For these reasons Allegheny Metal is successful in food manufacturing. For

these reasons it was picked for all equipment in the kitchens of the new Heinz Recreation Building. This use by Heinz is their sincerest endorsement.

In your food manufacturing or kitchen, you can get these same qualities if you pick Allegheny Metal. Call on some of your friends who use it. Ask their opinion of it. Specify this alloy.

ALLEGHENY STEEL COMPANY

Brackenridge, Pa. . . . Offices: New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, *Harrogate Works*, Joseph T. Iverson & Son, Inc.—Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Buffalo, Boston, Jersey City, Philadelphia. . . . In Canada: Samuel & Benjamin, Ltd., Toronto.

Licensed by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., under basic patent No. 1,316,317 and No. 1,339,373.

ALLEGHENY METAL





Perhaps this was your first national bank. At least, there was something official and final about the way Uncle Sam secreted your coin. You placed it in his hand and pressed the button. He did the rest. Your money dropped into his carpet bag which snapped shut on what might have bought a lovely pep/mint stick.

**Save 25¢ . . and
Save Your Skin**



IF your beard is tough and your skin is tender, Man! here's the cream for you. You will see its quality in its thick, creamy lather. Your face will feel grateful at the first zip of the razor.

Listerine Shaving Cream softens the toughest beard. Stays moist on the driest skin. And lubricates the razor's path with a microscopic film of glycerine.

In every way it is a superlative product, truly worthy of the Listerine name. Millions of men have already found that out; so mass production now saves you a quarter on every tube you buy.

Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo.

L E T T E R S

Flash Extinguished

Sirs:

In your Jan. 26 issue appeared a photograph of "Mrs. Hoover" and "Secretary Hoover" with a news item to the effect that these characterizations would appear in our forthcoming picture *Up for Murder* (title may be changed). I wish to inform you that this "flash" never got beyond the projection-room stage at which time it was ordered destroyed by our executives who did not consider it in keeping with the policy of this corporation to use it as a bit of atmosphere.

The news item also states that the story was apparently laid in Washington during the Harding era and that wise Washingtonians might recognize a certain amount of historical realism. The locale of this picture is not the National Capitol (an international ball takes place in another metropolis) and the action of the story is entirely modern. As to the "historical realism" I must profess ignorance. Of course analogies in real life can always be drawn from motion pictures. . . .

CARL LAEMMLE

President

Universal Pictures Corp.
Universal City, Calif.

President Laemmle's "flash" came to TIME from Universal Pictures' Manhattan office. The publicity release mentioned "an international ball at Washington" and "Hoover . . . as Secretary of Commerce." The note of "historical realism" seemed so obvious that TIME supposed it intentional.—Ed.

Old Joe on Annette

Sirs:

Your word picture of Bermuda—great! One mistake though—Annette Kellerman didn't give any exhibition in Prospero's Cave, at least no swimming or diving exhibition.

The place is called "Devil's Hole" by both tourists and natives. A hellish name, if you ask me. Anyway, the "Hole" is populated with a specimen of every fish found in the surrounding waters from turtles to octopi.

"Old Joe," the keeper, secretly told me, as he told every other tourist that ever visited the place, "Annette Kellerman had some movin' pitches taken as she sat on that 'er ledge throwing bread crumbs to the fishes, she did!"

But she didn't dive or swim—oh no—not into that mess! Authority: "Old Joe."

THOMAS D. RICE

Dorchester

Calles Babe

Sirs:

TIME, Jan. 26: "Born to Plutarco E. Calles, 32, . . . and Senora Calles (Leonora Llorente), 28, a son. . . . Senor Calles married Senorita Llorente last August." August—September—October—November—December—January—????

ELIZABETH FRAZIER

Sirs:

In TIME, Jan. 26, under Milestones you have an article about the new son just born to Senor and Senora Calles—then the statement that Senor Calles married the present Senora Calles just last

August.—How come? Is this a mistake or are things different in Mexico? Please let me know.

MARIE G. O'BRIEN

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sirs:

TIME, Jan. 26, p. 48, Milestones: "Born. To Plutarco Elias Calles . . . and Senora Calles (Leonora Llorente) a son. . . . Senor Calles married Senorita Llorente last August."

Qu'est ce que c'est que cela?

FRANK C. TOMLINSON

Ironton, Ohio

Sirs:

In your issue of Jan. 26, you say that a son was born to Plutarco Elias Calles and Senora Calles and state they were married last August. Is this correct? I am under the impression they were married a year ago last August and would appreciate enlightenment.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON

Paducah, Ky.

(The Calles were married Aug. 2, 1930.—Ed.)

Sirs:

In TIME, Jan. 26 you report the birth of a son to ex-President Calles and Senora Calles, of Mexico. Also you state that they were married only last August. Which of the two possible explanations of this do you give? Does birth ever take place only five months after conception?

ERNEST MURPHY

Williamsburg, Ky.

(In the U. S., there is no record of a premature child being born under six months and living.—Ed.)

Sirs:

Question: What type of storks are employed in Mexico?

TIME, Jan. 26, p. 48, caption Milestones, under "Born," states "to Plutarco Calles and his Senora a son. . . . Senor Calles married the Senorita last August."

I am past 21 years of age and can count from August to January on five fingers!

J. J. SHALLOW

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sirs:

To my attention has just been brought your item published on p. 48 of your newsmagazine of Jan. 26, in which you have informed of birth of my tenth son, but first by my actual wife. Because you do not state the pure truth, to effect that my boy was born prematurely it is my opinion you make implications of libel and slander nature. I implore that you make retraction with apology and in event of desire I shall be delighted to send doctor's certificate of truth in above.

P. ELIAS CALLES

Mexico City, Mexico

TIME implied nothing, but to Senor Calles and actual wife, apologies if their feelings were injured. U. S. reports that

"CURT, CLEAR, COMPLETE"

—and the Subscription price is \$5 yearly

ROY E. LARSEN, CIRCULATION MGR., TIME, INC.
350 East 22nd Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Please enter my subscription for TIME, for one year, and send me a bill (\$5.00).

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

What Is Gum-Dipping?

Gum-Dipping

is the Firestone trade name for that patented, basic process which makes Firestone Tires fundamentally different from all other tires. It is one of the reasons why Firestone, through many years, has easily been able to make good the statement: "Most miles per dollar." It is not something done to a tire after it is made. It is something very vital done before the tire is made.

To grasp

the full significance of Gum-Dipping, it is necessary to know something about how a tire is made and what goes on within a tire on the road. The body of the tire bears the principal strains in service. To it is attached the tread which provides traction and takes the wear of the road.

The usual tire

body is built up of layers or plies of cotton cords between which rubber has been forced. Rubber is incompressible. Hence the tire body practically does not expand or contract to meet road shocks. It flexes—that is, it changes form.

The strain of the flexing

tends to pull the plies apart and also to pull the cords themselves apart. A tire flexes about seven hundred times in a mile—which gives some idea of the strains and the friction which a tire must endure.

The great enemy

to tire life is internal friction. Years ago the fabric was square-woven—and the cotton cords sawed, one across another,

If cotton rubs

against cotton, the tire soon heats up and collapses. That is why the square-woven fabric tires were so short-lived. Then came the tires with parallel cords that could not saw each other. The best square-woven fabric tire would go scarcely four thousand miles. A poor



cord tire will give at least twice that mileage. Making the cords parallel was a great advance—but it was only part of the battle against internal friction.

It was realized

that if the fibers of cotton in a cord could be insulated one from another, then a step-up in tire life could be had comparable to that made by shifting from square-woven fabric to parallel cords. That is what all tire makers have been striving for. That is what Firestone has achieved.

Every cord

used in Firestone Tires has been treated with a rubber solution which penetrates every cord and coats every fiber; and thus not only the cords, but also the very fibers within them are insulated.

Eight pounds

of fine, pure rubber are, by the patented Gum-Dipping process, integrated into every one hundred pounds of cotton cords. This means three extra pounds of pure rubber added to an average set of tires—and added where it means most to the strength and the life of the tire. This extra rubber all goes into the cords of the tire—where you never see it.

Why

does Firestone put in this extra value? And what does it mean to you? It means just this. The performance—the extra value—has been shown for years on the road and in the laboratory. It has been proved that Gum-Dipping:

—increases the flexing life of a cotton cord by 58%.

—increases tire life by from 25% to more than 40%, according to the severity of the service—the more severe the service, the higher the percentage.

Firestone

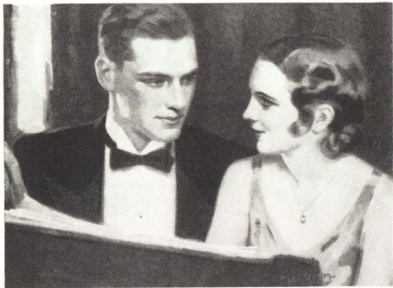
Gum-Dipped Tires are not just tires. They are thirty years of organized experience. They are sold only through Firestone Service Dealers and Service Stores and only as Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires—bearing the Firestone name and bearing the Firestone emblem that appears on this page.

Wherever you live—

city or country—a fresh and complete stock of Firestone products is near-by.

Firestone

Always the right note the Face that's Fit



In music-room or board-room, office or college, the right note of good grooming is the Face that's Fit. Fit for the double-quick march of business. Fit for society's gayest moment.

So, millions of men begin their day with Williams Shaving Service . . . Williams Shaving Cream and Aqua Velva.

First, Williams Shaving Cream. Quick. Cool as frost. Mild and moisture-laden. There's friendliness in the feel of this Williams lather. Your blade skims over your face without coaxing. No grease-clogged pores. No after-sting. Williams has never used dyes . . . not in all its 90 years of lathering.

Then the tingling dash of Aqua Velva. Brisk. Vigorous. *Alive!* Cares for the casual nicks and cuts . . . holds the natural, good-complexion moisture of the skin . . . keeps the face as Fit as Williams lather leaves it.

Have you tried Williams Shaving Liquid? Very quick, very cool, very new. Ask your dealer!

JUST NOTICE THE FINE SKINS OF MEN WHO USE

Williams

SHAVING CREAM—AQUA VELVA

You men who welcome a shave that's clean and fast . . . cool and comfortable . . . that leaves your skin smoothly clear-toned . . . you are of the millions who know that Williams Shaving Service—Williams Shaving Cream and Aqua Velva—always strikes the right note.



A COUPON—For the Face that would be Fit!
THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, DEPT. T-100
Glastonbury, Conn.

Canadian Address: 3552 St. Patrick St., Montreal
Send me Free Trial Sizes of Shaving Cream and Aqua Velva. I will use and observe them.

the babe was born during an earthquake were inaccurate. The birth occurred at 8:25 a. m. on Jan. 15.—Ed.

New Republicans

Sirs:
Will you please investigate my statement (made once before) that Walter Lippmann was "Co-founder of *The New Republic*" (TIME, Jan. 26). Having known Herbert Croly well (he was not mentioned), and being familiar with the steps leading up to the founding of *The New Republic*, I believe you are mistaken. If I am, I shall be glad to know it. The late Willard Straight and his wife Dorothy Whitney Straight (now Mrs. Leonard Elmhurst) were the co-founders and provided the necessary financial backing—Mr. Lippmann was asked by Mr. Croly to be one of the editors. . . .

LYDIA A. PARRISH

St. Simons Island, Ga.

Editor Bruce Bliven of *The New Republic* thinks TIME's phrase "a co-founder of *The New Republic*" was entirely accurate. It is true that Herbert Croly (with whom TIME's story was not concerned) and the Straights conceived the idea of *The New Republic* and the former asked Walter Lippmann to become an editor. But long before the magazine's first number appeared Mr. Lippmann was a member of the group, was active in shaping the paper's policies.—Ed.

Judge Payne's Farm

Sirs:
In your issue of Jan. 19 you quoted Senator Caraway with reference to Judge John Barton Payne's farm at Warrenton, Va., as follows:

"He spends more to maintain a pleasure resort than he is willing to accord 100 destitute families."

This is a good producing farm, bought at a reasonable price, has no buildings on it other than the necessary barns and tenant house. It is handled by Judge Payne in a farmer-like manner. He does his working clothes and spends one day a week giving it his personal supervision. If anyone thinks it is a pleasure resort let him follow Judge Payne that one day.

C. E. TIFFANY

Warrenton, Va.

Tombstone Papers

Sirs:
I found in TIME of Jan. 26 unusual interest in the statement (p. 18) that the Nassau Guardian is "one of the world's few newspapers to be composed [sic] on inverted tombstones from old graveyards." . . .

I imagine there is a gross inaccuracy in your estimate of the newspapers that are imposed upon inverted graveyards. I have seen hundreds of these memorial slabs turned to practical use in country printshops of America, and because they made excellent and durable imposing stones. I infer they must still remain in almost equal numbers.

Because I have been interested in collecting the folklore of American printing and printers I should be glad if anyone can accurately trace this custom of turning tombstones face down to the use of irrelevant printers.

JAMES H. THOMPSON

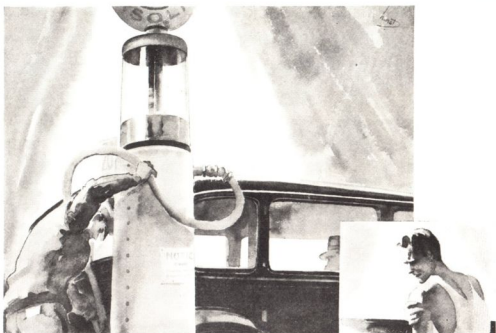
Bristol Center, N. Y.
Let tracers report.—Ed.

Nightmare in Genoa

Sirs:
Having an idle moment I glanced at the correspondence in a copy of TIME. Distance lends enchantment, but in any case I found your replies brief and piercingly to the point. But I was struck by the difference between the system of thrust and parry, illustrated by your pages devoted to the letters of clients, and that of any normal argument.

Then I retired, having had a Ford roadster in and out of hand over a damned bad road between Nice and this place which lays a leading claim for Columbus' nativity.

Oddly enough I dreamt in the night, and a singular dream it was too. For I was married,



if GASOLINE COULD SAY OUCH!!

Like jewelers, haberdashers, florists, milliners, couturieres, gasoline refiners like to display their product in glass, where the public may see and buy. Hence, glass cylinders on gasoline pumps—the filling station's show window. Some three or four years ago, gasoline refiners were disconcerted by the persistent clouding and discoloration of their new types of gasoline when so displayed in glass cylinders. Cause of the trouble was soon discovered to be ultra-violet rays . . . the same invisible rays that cause sunburn of the human skin. The gasoline was being "sunburned"—changed chemically. Alert to meet every modern need in glass products, the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company soon developed a new glass—"Kromex"—which, owing to its special composition, filtered out the harmful ultra-violet rays, and prevented them from reaching the gasoline. Quick to realize the sales value of crystal-clear gasoline instead of the muddy, straw-colored, sunburned kind, refiners began to insist on Macbeth "Kromex" Cylinders. In response to the demand, pump manufacturers bought the entire output the first year, doubled their purchases the second. —MACBETH-EVANS GLASS CO., Charleroi, Pa.

Gasoline can be kept for many hours in Macbeth Kromex Cylinders without the slightest harm from ultra-violet rays which are present in daylight in varying quantities at all seasons of the year.

Macbeth

KROMEX CYLINDERS

*to keep Gasoline
Clear—*



IT'S A PLEASURE TO THROW YOU OUT MR. WATER-THIN YOU NEVER DID A MOTOR ANY GOOD!



● **MR. WATER-THIN** is a loafer. He won't work. He's a dead loss. Yet you'll find him in every gallon of ordinary motor oil—a quart of waste oil so thin, so lacking in body, that Quaker State engineers have dubbed the stuff "water-thin."

● "Water-thin" is present in all crude oil—ordinary refining can't get it out. But Quaker State refining gets it out—every bit of it. And the exclusive process that does it—a process you'll find only in Quaker State's four modern refineries—is one of the greatest achievements of the oil industry. It took skill and years of refining experience to work out the idea. It took a tremendous investment in refining equipment to put it into operation. But the result is worth it.

● For by removing "water-thin," Quaker State can replace this waste material with rich, full-bodied lubricant—and does! Quaker State gives you four full quarts of lubri-

cant in every gallon—not three quarts and a quart of waste. So you really get an *extra* quart. Motorists have been quick to appreciate the difference. For the demand for Quaker State has made it the world's largest selling Pennsylvania Oil!

● And remember this. Every drop of 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 and displays the green and white Quaker State service station sign. Quaker State costs 35c per quart (a bit more in the West, Southwest and Canada) but per mile it's the cheapest oil you can buy. For you get a full *extra* quart of lubricant in every gallon!

© 1931, Q. S. O. & CO.

THERE'S AN EXTRA QUART OF LUBRICATION IN EVERY GALLON

QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



but to an old hag who was burning my humor and thwarting all pleas for justice in the matter. Then suddenly in the dream she died having uttered the last word and sealed my mouth to an humble and eternal silence.

As I stood wondering how I really felt about my deceased spouse, there was a golden column before me. Out of it rose a desk and a typewriter and behind it was the form of the deceased, cutting and booketting thousands of notes and letters, occasionally setting one aside, passing and jotting down a brief paragraph or two. After each of these strange interludes she would pick up a knife, sharpen it a bit on her old boot and then stab an imaginary figure at her side, resuming her work with a mumble: "Another last word."

G. C. MERRILL

Genoa, Italy

Wisconsin He Would Thrill

Sirs:

I want to thank you
For your item terse and rude,
Describing so succinctly
Our senatorial dude.

If only I had skill, sir,
Just to draw as an *extra* quart,
Wisconsin I would thrill, sir,
With a sketch in black and white.

Of little Master Robert
With his wavy raven mane,
In his cut-away and spats,
And his topper and his cane.

His cohorts in the sticks, sir,
Little dream he acts like that,
'Twould put him in a fix, sir,
To be dubbed aristocrat.

And now, while I am at it,
Let me say of old Jack Blaine,
You surely hit the bull's eye
With that "booming and booming."

M. R. JEFFINS

Rhineland, Wis.

God Have Mercy!

Sirs:

It was quite a coincidence the publication of your last *TIME*'s number with Machado's picture in the front page (*TIME*, Jan. 19) and my letter to your subscription department with special Card subscription to your valuable magazine.

I must congratulate you and the writer of such information regarding Cuban matters for its exact veracity and its splendid mode of telling the things we are undergoing.

To make our situation worse and most unbearable, there comes from "Cuba's Mussolini" this new Tax Law that levies every conceivable product, rent and income with an absurd percentage. If such law is finally enacted (was passed by the Cuban Senate in three hours' time without study or discussion), it shall mean our FINISH for good. God have mercy on us and may be lenient with Machado when his last moment comes!

CHRISTINO F. COWAN

Havana, Cuba

The law to which Subscriber Cowan objects went into effect last week—Ed.

TIME

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

Editor: Henry R. Loe.
Managing Editor: John S. Martin.
Associate Editors: John Shaw Billings, Niven Busch Jr., Laird S. Goldsborough, Parker Lloyd-Smith, Myron Weiss. *Weekly Contributors:* Elizabeth Armstrong, David Carter, Washington Dodge II, Mary Fraser, Albert L. Furth, Wilder Hains, David W. Hubbard Jr., Alan Jackson, E. D. Kennedy, Peter Matthews, T. S. Matthews, Frank Norris, Francis de Schroeder, Cecilio A. Schwinn, Fred Smith, Dorothea Spoth, S. J. Woolf.

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Address all correspondence regarding subscription, index, binders, bound volumes, to the Circulation Manager, 350 East 22d Street, Chicago, Ill.

TIME

THE GREAT
DENOMINATOR
OF VALUES
DICTATES
THE CHOICE
OF STEEL

IN the weather-beaten face of stone and in the wind-swept emptiness of the desert there is evidence of the mercilessness of Time. And yet modern science has achieved marked success in prolonging the usefulness of material things. Those that wore out in time now wear more slowly and so serve us more adequately.

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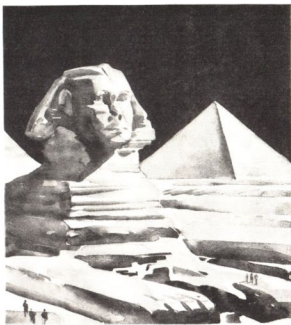
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TO MARKET

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Cooling Towers		Steel Plates
Corner Bead	Machine Sheds	Steel Strappings
Cornices	Measures	Stoves
Cotton Gins	Metal Lath	Street Cars
Culverts	Metalware	Street Lighting Poles
Eaves Trough	Mine Cars	Stucco Binder
Elbows		Switch Boxes
Fence	Oil Heaters	
Fence Posts	Oil Tanks	Tank Cars
Fire Pails	Ovens	Tar Coated Sheets
Flag Poles		The Plates, Railroad
Flashings	Pails	Trolley Cars
	Partition Studs	Truck Bodies
	Picture Mold	Tubs
	Pipe	
	Pipe Nipples	Valleys
	Portable Buildings	Ventilators, Factory
	Poster Panels	Ventilators, Home
	Radiator Covers	Washing Machines
	Railings	Waste Cans
	Railroad Cars	Water Coolers
	Range Boilers	Water Heaters
	Refrigerator Coils	Water Tanks
	Refrigerator Pans	Windows
	Refrigerators	Window Guards
	Register Shields	Wire

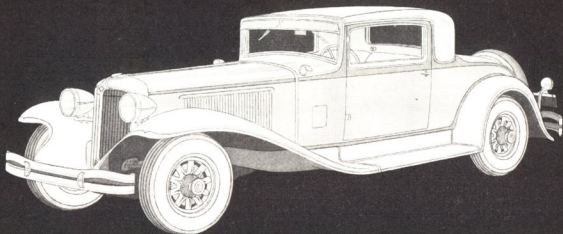
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TIME

Vol. XVII, No. 7

The Weekly Newsmagazine

February 16, 1931

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

The Hoover Week

Last week President Hoover parted with his closest, ablest private secretary, George Akerson departed for New York to take his \$30,000-per-year job with Paramount-Publix Corp. White House newsgatherers gave George Akerson a farewell present: a large engraved cocktail shaker.

☛ Signed by President Hoover: the First Deficiency Appropriation bill, first of the eleven annual supply measures which must be enacted before March 4 if an extra session of Congress is to be averted.

☛ In a long statement to the Press, President Hoover defended his advocacy of Red Cross Drought Relief over the Senate plan for direct feeding of the needy by the Government. Excerpt: "This is not an issue as to whether people shall go hungry and cold. It is a question as to whether the American people will maintain the spirit of charity and mutual self-help." But the President showed this much willingness to compromise: "If the time should ever come that the voluntary agencies of the country are unable to find resources with which to prevent hunger and suffering, I will ask the aid of every resource of the Federal Government." I have faith such a day will not come. Later President Hoover did compromise with Congress on Drought Relief (see p. 13).

☛ On occasion of the annual dinner of the New York Real Estate Board President Hoover sent its chairman a telegram: "I will be obliged if you will express my cordial greetings and best wishes for an inspired meeting." Present was New York's Democratic Governor and Presidential aspirant, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Observed he: "I take it, on the strength of this, that Mr. Hoover will be a candidate for re-election."

☛ President Hoover last week began to flex "injustices and inequalities" out of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act. On the recommendations of his new Tariff Commission he cut the rates on woodflour (33½% to 25% *ad valorem*), pigskin leather (25% to 15%), straw hats (\$4 per doz. plus 60% to \$3 per doz. plus 50%), maple sugar (8¢ to 6¢ per lb.). Upped were the rates on woven wire fencing and netting (45% to 50% and 60%). Explanation of the Commission's celerity in investigating these rate cases was its use of foreign invoice values on imports as a basis for tariff equalization.

☛ President Hoover last week wrote to Senator Thomas David Schall of Minnesota flatly refusing to nominate for a Federal judgeship Ernest Michel, St. Paul law partner of Senator Schall's strongest po-

litical backer. The President's refusal was based on objections by Attorney General Mitchell, also of Minnesota, to Lawyer Michel's legal ethics (TIME, Feb. 9). President Hoover did not have long to wait for expected "reprisals." Blind Senator Schall turned upon Attorney General Mitchell an angry accusation that, as attorney for Mary Hill, widow of "Empire Builder" James Jerome Hill, Mr. Mitchell had juggled her estate so as to deprive the U. S. of a \$1,000,000 tax. Senator Schall declared it was "grossly improper" for Mr. Mitchell, as Solicitor General (1925-29) to appear before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals as a witness for his deceased client and help obtain a reversal of the Federal District Court which had ordered the Hill estate to pay the tax. And why, asked the Senator, had Solicitor General Mitchell never appealed the case for the Government to the Supreme Court?

☛ To the Washington Community Chest, President Hoover contributed \$2,000. Calvin Coolidge used to give \$100 or less.

THE CONGRESS

Clock

Working days left: 19. Essential bills to enact if a special session is to be avoided: 10. Essential bills enacted last week: 1.

House Work Done. The House of Representatives last week:

☛ Sustained (275-10) President Hoover's veto—first this session—of a bill to compensate Homer N. Horine for Spanish War services which the War Department records do not confirm.

☛ Adopted a conference report on the First Deficiency Appropriation bill; sent it to the Senate.

☛ Passed the District of Columbia Appropriation bill; sent it to the Senate.

☛ Passed a bill providing for a \$5,000,000 dirigible base for the Navy on the Pacific coast; sent it to the Senate.

☛ Passed a Senate bill to create a Federal Board for Employment Stabilization.

☛ Passed a bill for the \$100,000,000 Public Building Program; sent it to the Senate.

☛ Passed a bill—with a unanimous rising vote of tribute to its author, Wisconsin's Cooper, 80, House Dean—to rename B Street (from the Capitol to the Arlington Memorial Bridge) Constitution Avenue.

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

☛ Adopted the conference report on the First Deficiency Appropriation bill, sent it to the President.

☛ Passed a bill fixing wages on Government construction jobs at prevailing local wage levels; sent it to the House.

☛ Passed a House bill for the \$100,000,000 Public Building Program; sent it to conference.

☛ Reconsidered and rejected (40-10-33) the nomination of George Otis Smith to be Chairman of the Federal Power Commission; ordered special counsel to start a *quo warranto* court action to test Chairman Smith's tenure of office over the Senate's objection.

☛ Rejected (47-10-24) a conference report on the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation bill because of questionable post office leases.

☛ Confirmed David Burnett of Ohio to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"The Young Plan"

Before the House Ways & Means Committee last week passed an unusual parade of potent bankers and businessmen. They had hurried anxiously to Washington to protest against any premature cashing of the Soldier Bonus as a form of Depression relief (TIME, Feb. 9). Charles Edwin Mitchell, board chairman of great National City Bank of New York, declared that a \$3,500,000,000 U. S. bond issue to pay off the adjusted service certificates would cause "hundreds and hundreds of bank failures" throughout the land. Arthur Reynolds, board chairman of great Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, likened bonus cashing to a "hypodermic of strychnine given to a sick man." Clarence Mott Woolley, board chairman of American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. warned that the scheme would "wreck all chance of economic recovery." Other critics included Edward Dickinson Duffield (Prudential Life Insurance), Samuel Wallace Reyburn (Associated Dry Goods Corp.), Henry T. Fer-

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National Affairs—(Continued)

riss (National Investment Bankers Association).

The chorus of adverse testimony seemed to suffocate all Bonus legislation. Financial circles in Manhattan ceased their nervous buzzing. Bond prices recovered some of their losses. The Bonus idea was apparently dead.

Then, as a final witness, Ways & Means Chairman Hawley put on the stand Owen D. Young, confident that that tycoon would merely reiterate the business world's objections to any form of certificate payments at this time. But Mr. Young did not perform as expected. Like his banking friends, he did oppose a big bond issue to pay off the Bonus on the grounds that: 1) such an issue probably could not be sold; 2) savings necessary for business recovery would be absorbed otherwise; 3) "we should end worse off than we began." Unlike his associates, however, Democrat Young favored a compromise, favored upping the loan value of service certificates (now 2½%) for the benefit of really needy cases. The Republican committeemen were thoroughly startled to hear a proposal so out of tune with the other songs of Big Business.

Mr. Young began with friendly words for veterans in distress: "They hold our promises to pay; they need money now. They, of all people, should not be left in want. We must approach the problem with a determination to do them not only justice but more."

He estimated that 30% of veterans needed financial help—10% jobless, 10% drought victims, 10% with diminished incomes. Said he: "The Government might advance to those in need a substantial percentage of the face value of their certificates. . . . The relief thus afforded should be real and not fanciful. . . . The amount of such payments would probably be not less than \$300,000,000 and not more than \$500,000,000. . . . A diversion of funds in that amount would be wholly justified to meet this appealing need. . . . In any event, I would make an effort to see that, so far as is humanly possible, all veterans in distress are relieved. . . . If some such plan as I have proposed could be adopted at all, it should be done quickly. . . ."

If veterans not in distress complained against this loan plan which would leave them out, Mr. Young said: "I should pay no attention to it." Remarkably Congressman Garner, the committee's leading Democrat: "You might if you came up for re-election next year." Retorted Mr. Young: "Well, I don't!"

The Young testimony made a big impression not only upon the committee and Congress but also upon the public. Republican Representative Crowther declared that Mr. Young was "the only witness who showed any tinge of human interest." The Press began to headline the "Young Plan," much to the concern of Republicans who hated to see so great a chunk of political capital being passed to a Democrat. Actually Mr. Young had proposed nothing new or original. The idea of upping Bonus loans was advocated last month by Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau as the "least undesirable" plan for aiding the job-

less ex-soldier. Chairman Johnson of the House Veterans' Committee had suggested much the same thing months prior to Director Hines. But because Owen D. Young is Owen D. Young, a man of great personal and financial prestige, credit for the Bonus loan idea continued to accrue to him.

"A Great Favor." Evident to all was the fact that Mr. Young, purposely or not,



OWEN D. YOUNG

"In any event, I would make an effort . . ."

had precisely obeyed Rule No. 4 in the realistic lexicon of How to Become President: *Identify yourself early and firmly with a national issue* (TIME, Nov. 24). To newshawks who pestered him with blunt questions on the subject of presidential politics, he gave this adroit statement:

"I am not in politics and anyone who prevents me from receiving the Democratic nomination for President will be doing me a great favor. However, I don't think I am in the least danger of getting it. I am not a candidate."

Republican Reaction. Bonus developments followed thick & fast in the wake of Mr. Young's trip to Washington. Ways & Means Republicans under the able leadership of New Jersey's Bacharach went to work on a bill for upping the certificates' loan value. The House Republican leadership (Speaker Longworth, Floorleader Tilson, Rules Chairman Snell) was frankly receptive to any compromise to stave off cash payments though it was denied that the G. O. P. had been inspired by "the Young Plan," that any Bonus Bill would be passed which distinguished between veterans who were needy and veterans who were not.

Secretary Mellon announced: "No compromise measures informally suggested to the Treasury up to the present time have received its approval." And again in the background of all the frantic Bonus proceedings in Congress loomed the possibility of a veto which would pit President Hoover and Mr. Young squarely against each other on a national issue.

Reserve Review

Widespread among financiers is the conviction that U. S. banking is undergoing the most important and fundamental change in its history. Certain it is that historians will look back upon the 1920-1930 era as one of sensational disturbances, major tragedies and new developments in U. S. and world finance.

During the past month an attempt has been made in Congress to get above the immediate cross-currents of U. S. finance and take a long view backward and forward. Planting itself at the half-way point of the Era of Change, a subcommittee of the Senate Banking & Currency Committee has been seriously taking stock of the Federal Reserve system and its implications. No spectacular hit-and-run investigation flashing large in press headlines and proving nothing, the committee's survey will require a year to complete.

In 1913 no man had a larger hand in creating the Federal Reserve Board with its twelve district banks than little, sharp-beaked Congressman Carter Glass of Virginia. Today Senator Carter Glass heads the subcommittee conducting this broad inquiry. Rarely is it thus given to a member of Congress to review his legislative handiwork after 17 years.

The ten-year trial of the Federal Reserve system since post-War disturbances cleared away closely parallels the decade of experiment with Federal Prohibition. Just as Prohibition is now undergoing scrutiny and overhauling, so also is the Federal banking system.

To test the strength and flexibility of the Federal Reserve system there were three major inflations during the decade: 1) the boom in western farm land values followed by the long collapse of Agriculture; 2) the rise and fall in Florida land; 3) the boom of "Coolidge prosperity" followed by the stock crash and Depression. It was the last that brought the Glass committee into action.

Some of the questions to which Chairman Glass sought answers: 1) Why did 6,000 banks out of 30,000 fail in the U. S. in ten years? 2) What did the Federal Reserve do to check 1929 stock speculation? 3) What effect has branch banking on U. S. finance? 4) What new laws might stop excessive stock speculation? 5) What new powers does the Federal Reserve system need? 6) How can banks' security subsidiaries be controlled and regulated? 7) How can competition for bank charters between States and the Federal Government be reduced?

Most of the subcommittee's hearings so far have been a post-mortem of the stock crash and the part the Federal Reserve played—or failed to play—to avert catastrophe. From the financiers who passed before his committee Senator Glass, arch enemy of stock speculation, got little support for his bills to penalize speculators with a new tax and to restrict the Federal Reserve's loan policy.

General was the agreement of witnesses that the Federal Reserve Board in Washington had followed a mistaken course of public warnings in trying to check the 1929 stock inflation instead of adopting

National Affairs—(Continued)

the recommendation of the New York Federal Reserve Bank for upping the rediscount rate. When this rate was belatedly advanced from 5% to 6% it was admittedly insufficient to turn the tide. Though witnesses were not rude enough to say so, they implied that the fault lay largely with the foggy-headed uncertainties of Roy A. Young, the Governor of the Board.

Adolph Caspar Miller, senior Reserve Board member and good Hoover friend, told the committee that the Board was in a measure responsible for speculative excesses. George Leslie Harrison, governor of the New York bank, openly complained that the Board had raised the rate too late and then raised it too little. He played "bootleg loans" by commercial corporations into the stockmarket, admitted that the Federal Reserve Bank was powerless to trace borrowings for speculation purposes. Albert Henry Wiggin, board chairman of the Chase National Bank in Manhattan, biggest in the U. S., declared the Federal Reserve Board should have adopted a stiffer rate policy. He criticized bank loans on unlisted securities and real estate as a general factor in the 1929 crash. Said he: "The debauch of speculation reached a climax and just flopped." He foresaw a further shrinkage in values before the turn.

Investment affiliates by banks were generally flayed by Federal witnesses who urged stricter examination and regulation whereas bankers defended these fiscal appendages as a necessity to meet competition.

Most impressive, most lucid, most constructive witness before the Committee was Owen D. Young, a director of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Said he of the stock crash: "The low [rediscount] rates were continued too long. An active, firm and decisive policy of advancing rates should have been carried out in 1928. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York did not make its recommendations for rate increases early enough or advance the rates rapidly enough. I was quite as much to blame for that as anyone."

Mr. Young diagnosed present banking ailment as due to charter competition between the U. S. and States. He recommended that all commercial banks be forced into the Federal Reserve system, even if it required a constitutional amendment as a means of "fixing responsibility." He declared that "Member of the Federal Reserve System" painted on a bank's window today meant, despite popular impression to the contrary, little or nothing because the Federal Reserve exercised no real control over the institution, was in fact afraid to, lest it drive the bank out of the System.

"We have seen thousands of banks fail here," testified Mr. Young. "It is certainly a great reflection on the American people that they cannot get a banking system in hand that will prevent such awful tragedy."

*Of the 22,000 banks of deposit in the U. S., 7,000 are national, 17,000 State. Five out of six failures occur among State banks not members of the Federal Reserve system.

dies." He favored a limited form of branch banking, recommended prohibiting corporations from putting their surplus cash into the call market, frowned on security affiliates of banks which go unexamined.

Meyer Matter. While the Glass Committee was surveying the broader aspects of the Federal Reserve system, another



Wide World

NOMINEE MEYER

"I cannot and will not answer questions . . ."

Senate committee was engaged with a more immediate problem of the Board, namely, the appointment of Eugene Meyer as its Governor. Mr. Meyer's nomination was on the point of being confirmed by the Senate last month when Senator Smith Wildman Brookhart of Iowa, arch-foe of Mr. Meyer and the Reserve Board, got it thrown back into committee for further study. Before the committee he heckled Mr. Meyer so unmercifully on all manner of remote and extraneous matters—international finance, Interstate Commerce Commission rulings, farm conditions—that that usually calm gentleman cried out angrily against his "unfairness." The Senator tried to force Mr. Meyer to outline his policies if he became head of the Federal Reserve. Mr. Meyer exploded: "I cannot and will not answer questions as to how I will conduct myself. I'd rather forfeit the position than to prostitute my principle."

Congressman Rainey of Illinois and McCadden of Pennsylvania—representatives of the "lunatic fringe" among Congressional economists—crossed the Capitol to say their say against Mr. Meyer before the Senate Committee. Mr. Rainey accused him of "wrecking" the Federal Land Bank when head of the Federal Farm Loan Board and knocking \$100,000,000 off the value of these banks' bonds. Mr. McCadden flayed him as a "stock broker" allied with "international bankers," an "office hunter" who had been juggled into the Governor's job by "Wall Street." Mr. Meyer made immediate and

sweeping denials of all such accusations.

Last week in Manhattan was progressing an investigation of a bank failure which was frequently cited in the Senate inquiry as a "horrible example" of bad banking, if nothing worse. Last December the Bank of United States went under owing some 400,000 depositors some \$160,000,000 (TIME, Dec. 22). Investigation showed that the bank had 50 affiliates and subsidiaries which had drained away its assets for stock manipulation and real estate deals. About \$75,000,000 was tied up in "frozen" loans to these affiliates, many of them dummy concerns without resources. The City of New York stood to lose \$1,500,000 in municipal funds deposited with Bank of United States.

Chief investigator of what threatened to be New York's biggest banking scandal was able, witness-baiting Lawyer Max D. Steuer, who was appointed as an Assistant Attorney General and an Assistant District Attorney to get the facts and prosecute wrongdoers. He filled the Press with a hodge-podge of evidence to show that the bank's directors had made wild and unauthorized loans, with no collateral, to themselves and to their subsidiaries; had speculated in the bank's stock and left their losses unpaid. Lawyer Steuer charged that this "crookedness" by directors constituted a "serious crime." He detailed a system of "hokus-pokus" whereby the bank would pay itself with its own money debts owed it by its affiliates.

Chief defender of the closed bank was its Director-Counsel Isidor Jacob Kresel. With venomous politeness Lawyer Steuer and Lawyer Kresel sparred to fix responsibility for the bank crash, with Mr. Kresel exhibiting an ignorance of the bank's doings equalled only by the sudden forgetfulness of witnesses before him in Manhattan's magistracy investigation.

"Agricultural Rehabilitation"

The Drought Relief fight in Congress reached such a pitch last week that a Senator stalked over into the House looking for a fight with a Representative. Down the centre aisle, shoulders hunched, hands deep in pockets (his usual carriage, but now more sour than ever) stalked Senator Thaddeus H. Caraway of hungry Arkansas. At a table sat baggage-faced Representative Louis C. Cramton, lame duck of Michigan, busy with papers. Beside him was big Representative Schafer of Wisconsin. Mr. Schafer poked Mr. Cramton's ribs, tried to call his attention to the Senatorial intruder. Mr. Cramton got busier than ever with his papers. Chip still on shoulder, Senator Caraway turned, strolled out.

His hostility started when Representative Cramton helped block the \$25,000,000 food appropriation for Drought sufferers. Senator Caraway accused him of trying to get a Federal job for himself after he leaves Congress. Representative Cramton called the Senator "a plain unadulterated liar." The following telephone conversation occurred:

National Affairs—(Continued)

Caraway: I'm ready to meet you any place, any time, anywhere and have you repeat to my face what you said.

Cramton: I said what I had to say on the House floor.

Caraway: You're a coward and a liar!

Mr. Cramton banged down the receiver. There was no fight.

In somewhat different manner the bigger and more serious legislative fight over Drought Relief was compromised last week by Senator Caraway's colleague, Senator Robinson of Arkansas. The day after Senator Borah's thunderous speech last fortnight for food relief, President Hoover intimated that he might favor some sort of public aid if private charity failed (see p. 11). Shutting back and forth for 48 hours between the White House and the Capitol went portly Senator Watson of Indiana, the Republican leader, trying to find a means of silencing Senator Borah, whom he fears, by pleasing Senator Robinson, the Democratic leader, who is determined but reasonable. At length Senator Watson evolved a masterful polysyllabic weasel. It was:

Eliminate the word "food" from Senator Robinson's proposal. Reduce the appropriation to \$20,000,000. Provide that this sum be loaned on proper security to Drought area farmers for "further agricultural rehabilitation."

Exactly what "agricultural rehabilitation" meant nobody knew for sure. Democrats were sure it covered food loans. Republicans did not specifically deny this, though the Administration was emphatically on record against the "dole" principle which is what it said feeding U. S. citizens would amount to. Declared Senator Watson: "You can't rehabilitate farms with dead farmers." Speaker Longworth held the money could be used "for anything." House Leader Tilson kept obstinately repeating: "It's not a dole. Remember, it's not a dole."

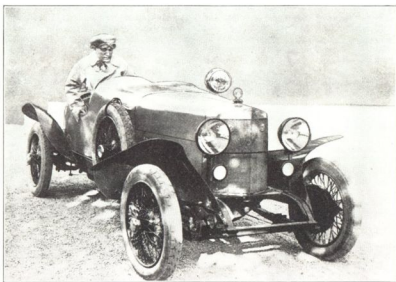
President Hoover accepted the Watson compromise because it did not specifically provide for food loans. Senator Robinson accepted it because it did not specifically bar them. President Hoover wrote Senator Robinson that the additional sum, which would run the Drought fund up to \$65,000,000, would be used for "real aid," be administered "fairly and sympathetically." Both sides claimed a moral victory.

The only Senators disgruntled with the Watson compromise were the Republican Insurgents. They denounced it as a "cheap evasion" of the Relief principle which Senator Borah had so thunderously proclaimed. They argued that farmers without security would not benefit at all. They predicted that Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, arch-foe of the "food-dole," would never sanction the use of any of this fund for food for hungry men.

ARMY & NAVY

General Out of Range

Long accustomed to getting in and out of trouble on battlefield and lecture platform, Major General Smedley Darlington Butler U. S. M. C. dodged out of danger



MOTORIST MUSSOLINI

S. K. So-Nieu

An embarrassing question was suppressed.

last week, popped back to safety. In a letter to Secretary of the Navy Adams he deplored that his remarks before Philadelphia's Contemporary Club—in which he told a story of Prime Minister Mussolini's streaking humbly after running down a small child with his raceabout (TIME, Feb. 9)—had "caused embarrassment to the Government." He had understood, he said, that his talk would be "confined to the limits of the four walls." Instead of court-martial, the Navy Department then decided to administer this small slice of humble pie: "You are informed . . . that the Navy Department cannot express too clearly its disapproval of the conduct of any officer of the naval establishment in making remarks which tend to embarrass the international relations of the Government. Such action on the part of an officer of your rank and length of service merits and receives the unqualified condemnation of the Navy Department and for their utterance, which you admit, you are hereby reprimanded."

Observers thought they perceived the hand of the State Department in this outcome. A court-martial would inevitably have raised the unpleasant question: Did Mussolini or did he not hit & run?

Meantime, pictures of Mussolini in his raceabout appeared all over the world last week, except in Italy. Manhattan's hotly anti-Fascist *Il Nuovo Mondo* published a letter from an unnamed Italian fixing the time of the alleged accident at 2:30 p. m., Sept. 14, 1930. Excerpt: "Everybody knows about the case at San Quirito, yet no one has the courage to speak of it. . . . All present had been cursing Il Duce, but all observed a politic silence before the officers save Pullucca and Pazzolini, who stupidly repeated that they recognized Il Duce. . . . The child died the next day, but of the men not 'hide nor hair' has been seen since that time."

Having already evidenced its satisfac-

tion at the State Department's prompt apology for the Butler speech—although General Butler has yet to apologize personally—the Italian Government continued to consider the incident closed.

STATES & CITIES

Pow-Wow Man

High on the Continental Divide in the States of Arizona and New Mexico is a great reservation belonging to some 40,000 gypsy-like members of the Navajo Nation, famed of old as blanket-weavers, silversmiths. And to the east through New Mexico are scattered the adobe cities of the Pueblo peoples (best known settlements are the two "skyscrapers" at Taos, where the bronze men stalk about in white sheets; most picturesque is atop the big mesa rock at Acoma, whence the women must descend for water). In all, there are about 75,000 Indians in this district. Every now & then their chiefs hitch up covered wagons or crank up battered motor trucks and travel through the varicolored bad-lands to councils called by tall, tanned, benign Herbert James Hagerman, 59, onetime (1906-1907) Governor of New Mexico Territory, now special Interior Department Commissioner to handle the business of 21 tribes. Constantly his little official car is speeding over the roads to local pow-wows or religious dances, where the guttural excitement of the drums will greet him several miles away.

Fortnight ago most New Mexicans, who consider Commissioner Hagerman one of their most distinguished citizens, were astonished to hear that the U. S. Senate had amended the Interior Department appropriation bill thus brusquely:

Provided, That no part of the moneys . . . shall be used for the payment of the salary [\$50,000] or expenses [\$25,000] of Herbert D. [sic] Hagerman.

National Affairs—(Continued)

Sponsor of the amendment was North Dakota's broad-shouldered, bald-headed Lynn Joseph Frazier, chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee, who contended that Mr. Hagerman's duties duplicated those of the Indian superintendent, that his tribal councils were ineffective, that he had "pulled off a deal" in Navajo oil leases which disqualified him for "a job on the Government payroll."

Fortwith friends of "Governor" Hagerman created a stir in speech and writing that must have reminded him of all the Indian drums he had heard, rolling together. The New Mexican press unitedly expressed such sentiments as:

*There once was a Senator Frazier
Whose ideas got Hazier and Hazier. . .*

The New York Times published two editorials, several letters from noted people. Comment culminated in a resolution by



Keystone

NEW MEXICO'S HAGERMAN
He and the Senate were restored.

the New Mexico Senate demanding that Mr. Frazier "denounce . . . the person or persons guilty of imposing upon his credulity."

Hearings in Washington disclosed that one John Collier, earnest, agitating executive of the American Indian Defense Association, had erred in informing the Senator. Members of the rival Associations on Indian Affairs showed that no official shared Mr. Hagerman's many duties, that his tribal councils were beginning to produce results, that the "deal" was a \$1,000 sale at public auction of a lease which geologists had declared practically worthless and which the buyer, one E. S. Munoz, thought so little of that he divided it among his creditors in a poker game before (very much later) he sold it for \$1,000,000.

The House & Senate conferees on the Interior appropriation bill last week struck out the Frazier amendment, restoring Commissioner Hagerman's pay and restoring the Senate to New Mexico's good graces.

TRANSPORTATION

New England Inking

Unapporioned among the big four Eastern railroads—Pennsylvania, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Nickel Plate, Chesapeake & Ohio—was the New England rail territory in their huge Eastern merger agreement of last month (TIME, Jan. 12). Last week came an inking of what these systems proposed to do with this important trackage when William H. Boyd, personal counsel for the Nickel Plate's Van Sweringen brothers, addressed 400 potent New Englanders at Providence. Mr. Boyd, who would not have conceivably spoken out of turn on such a delicate matter, outlined the following distribution of New England roads to the big four:

To New York Central: Boston & Albany, Rutland (minus the Rouses Point-Ogdensburg line).

To Nickel Plate: Boston & Maine, Maine Central, Bangor & Aroostook.

To Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio, jointly: New York, New Haven & Hartford.

Kept open for all four systems would be the "bridge lines" across the Hudson into New England—Delaware & Hudson, Lehigh & Hudson, Lehigh & New England, New York, Ontario & Western and the Rutland's Ogdensburg branch. Undisturbed was the trackage of Canadian Pacific and Canadian National in the U. S.

Meanwhile in Washington opposition to the four-system Eastern merger plan was strengthened last week when William C. Green, special counsel for the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to probe rail consolidations, filed a report flaying the proposed unification scheme. Committee Chairman Couzens who seeks to block all mergers welcomed the Green report because it declared that the Big Four Plan threatened labor.

HEROES

Lincolncast

Abraham Lincoln, having been reincarnated 16 times, had reason last week to turn once more in his grave. Just before his 122nd birthday last week there was published his 112th biography, *Lincoln: The Man*,* by Poet Edgar Lee Masters. Unlike his Illinois neighbor Poet Carl Sandburg, whose Lincoln biography is a labor of love, morose Poet Masters pictures the Emancipator not as a warm-hearted prairie prophet but as a cold, lazy fanatic. Kansas-born, Poet Masters spent his boyhood at Petersburg, Ill., went to Knox College (Galesburg), grew up swaddled in the Lincoln legend which he now repudiates. His grandfather hired Lincoln as a lawyer in 1847. His father was for eight years the law partner of William Henry Herndon who was Lincoln's law partner for 18 years. Poet Masters says that Lincoln never addressed Herndon, or any other man, by his first name. *Lincoln: The Man* (520 pp.) adds few new facts to Lincoln history, attempts

*Dodd, Mead & Co.: \$5.

instead a clinical character study, approaching the subject's "apotheosis . . . with the hand of rational analysis." Excerpts from the biography which will make many a Lincoln-lover wish Masters in the cold, cold ground:

"... He went about grotesquely dressed, carrying a faded umbrella, wearing a ludicrous plug hat. He was mannerless, unkempt, and one wonders if he was not unwashed, in those days of the weekly bath in the foot tub, if a bath was taken at all. [As attorney for the Illinois Central R. R. he was found] riding about on special trains furnished him and posing as 'Humble Abe Lincoln.' . . .

"He set out to marry Mary Owens, and when she would not have him he was enraged and proceeded to degrade her by a vulgarity of words which were as well untrue. . . . No letter has been found that Lincoln wrote Anne Rutledge, and



Keystone

EDGAR LEE MASTERS

"The Lincoln myth must cease."

none that she wrote him. When she was dead she was buried in a lonely country graveyard, and Lincoln did not attend the funeral, nor ever visit her grave, nor ever give her a memorial stone. [He] was an undersexed man."

Says Poet Masters: "Abraham Lincoln destroyed the American system. He was the ruin of its character and its primal hope. The Lincoln myth must cease."

*Of the Rutledge-Lincoln romance, Poet Masters writes in his *Shoan River Anthology* (1915) the epitaph subsequently carved on Anne Rutledge's tombstone:

*Out of me, unworthy and unknown
The vibrations of deathless music;
With malice toward none, with charity for all.*

*Out of me the forgiveness of millions toward millions,
And the beneficent face of a nation
Shining with justice and truth.
I am Anne Rutledge who sleeps beneath these words.*

*Beloved in life of Abraham Lincoln,
Wedded to him, not through union,
But through separation,
Bloom forever, O Republic,
From the dust of my bosom!*

FOREIGN NEWS

GREAT BRITAIN

"Red Slaves"

Scene: The House of Lords.

Dramatis Personae: Viscount Brentford (carrying a cake of soap), the Bishop of Durham, Lords Ponsonby, Hailsham, Newton, etc., etc.

Time: last week.

Viscount Brentford, famed as Sir William ("Jix") Joynson-Hicks during his Mrs. Grundyish term as Home Secretary (1924-29), with emotion:

"This cake of soap is morally unclean!" (displaying it). "Such cakes are selling in London today 1½ d. each—a price which British producers find utterly impossible to meet. They are made in Russia," (pause) "under conditions which violate the standards of the world! . . . The appalling conditions of slave labor there, . . . the horrors perpetrated there, are greater than any known in modern times!"

The Bishop of Durham, rising from the bench of the Lords Spiritual: "I demand that the Government take action to disassociate the Empire from the abominable proceedings now unquestionably going on in Russia!"

"Why is it that the British trade unions have been so slow to manifest any kind of sympathy with their fellow-workmen in Russia? Their indifference is a shocking example of the blinding effect of class bias on the great mass of the people. . . ."

Baron Newton, retired diplomat and Major in the Imperial Yeomanry:

"We have papers proving that every citizen of the Soviet Republic who is not a military conscript is an industrial conscript. . . ."

"The Russian Government is always preaching war and preparedness, pretending that some unnamed enemy is meditating an attack. Their Government lawyers at the recent interventionist trial in Moscow had the brazen impudence to contend that the British General Staff was planning to attack Russia!"

"I do not believe that the Russians are fools. There must be some deliberate purpose behind the armaments they are preparing. Some day these enormous forces will be utilized. Then those believing in the pacific aims of the Soviet Government will have a rude awakening."

Baron Ponsonby, rising to defend the MacDonald Government, demanded of the Bishop of Durham, 67, and of Lord Newton, 74, whether in 1908 they "denounced the British Government then in power for remaining silent when the report to the Russian Duma gave authentic details of cruelty under the Tsarist Régime? . . . Evidence in the present situation is much more vague and unreliable than in 1908. . . . We have grave suspicions concerning labor conditions in Russia. . . ."

Several Conservative Peers, leaping to their feet in consternation, interrupting Lord Ponsonby with questions:

"Did I hear aright?"

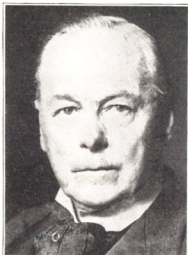
"Did I employ the term 'grave suspicions'?"

"Grave suspicions!"

"Scandalous!"

Baron Ponsonby: "I may have said 'grave suspicions,' but in any event you cannot legislate on suspicions. During the last year His Majesty's Government has done more toward bringing about an amicable spirit in Europe than had been done before in many years. One of the elements which we consider necessary for this peace is to bring Russia within the comity of nations. Therefore I very much regret that these occasions are taken constantly to make insulting remarks about a government with which we officially are on friendly terms."

Viscount Hailsham, rising to get the last word in the debate for his party (Conservative): "I doubt if there has ever



Planet News Ltd.

VISCOUNT ("JIX") BRENTFORD

He displayed "morally unclean" soap.

been made in this House a speech more equivocal, inconsistent, unsatisfactory and deliberately evasive as that just delivered by Lord Ponsonby!"

Blue Book. A collection of Soviet decrees, presumably gathered in Russia by the British Embassy, has been published as a "Blue Book" entitled *Russia, No. 1* 1931 by the MacDonald Government.

It contains no information about "prison camps." It does tell much concerning the extraordinary powers which the Soviet State unquestionably exercises over all Russian labor. For example the Soviet decree of Oct. 9, 1930 ordered "immediate despatch of all unemployed to work and the cessation of unemployment benefits. . . . The unemployed are to be drafted not only for work in their own trades but to other work. . . . No excuse for refusal to work, with the exception of illness, supported by a medical certificate, should be considered." In other words martial-industrial law.

In Moscow last week the Commissariat for Labor took action against two Russian engineers who had refused to do work assigned them in the Siberian Kuznetsk coal

fields. It was decreed that no one in Russia shall employ these "deserters" for the next six months, and that their food cards be canceled. If they do not starve to death clandestine charity will be to blame. In the Soviet mind, Russia is now fighting an "economic war," and it is pointed out that in other kinds of wars deserters are shot. Thus, Moscovites argue, the Soviet State is "more merciful" than are capitalist States.

CANADA

Gamblers Vexed

For weeks sporting Canadians have been organizing a sweepstake on the man who was going to be appointed their new Governor General. Of course a "dark horse" might win, but bets were laid with confidence on the following "field" (purely unofficial of course): George V's second son, the Duke of York; the Marquess of Linlithgow (the "favorite"); the Earl of Athlone, the Earl of Cromer, the Duke of Abercorn and the Marquess of Londonderry.

Perhaps because he detests gambling, Prime Minister Richard Bedford Bennett, rich & pious, kept the name of the man he had "advised" George V to appoint Governor General a dead secret. Last week this darkest of horses romped home a winner, sorely vexed Canadian sweepstakers. Darkest horse: Vess Brabazon Ponsonby, 9th Earl of Bessborough.

The only "real reason" Canadians could think of for this choice is that the Earl is a good friend of Mr. Bennett. Other reasons: 1) the Ponsonbys are a family long in the service of Britain's Royal family, and George V, after having had to appoint a "native" whom he had never seen Governor General of Australia (TIME, Dec. 15), has been most eager to send a British blue-blood to Canada. Lady Bessborough is French, the daughter of the late Baron Jean de Neuville, and so are many Canadians more or less French.

Although he has had no experience in Colonial government the Earl of Bessborough has had almost every sort of business experience with the 35 corporations of which he is a director. He is in diamonds, explosives, radio, banking, railroads, life insurance, subways.

His chief job is that of board chairman, since 1921, of the São Paulo (Brazil) Railway. Thus he brings to Canada important contacts "down under," may do as much to get the Dominion-Latin American trade as the "Empire Salesman" is doing on his tour (see p. 20). Darkest Horse Bessborough is in diamonds as deputy board chairman (since 1924) of the South African De Beers Consolidated Mines.

"Make an end of Reparations!"

A verse-maker of sorts is Sir William Thomas White, Canada's famed Wartime Minister of Finance. In Toronto last week he made and solemnly handed to reporters

Foreign News—(Continued)

a verse about something extremely close to the hearts of most Britons: cancellation of War debts.

"I have always felt that the only effectual appeal to the American people . . ." said Sir Thomas, "must be to their idealism. It was in this spirit that my verses were written." Verses:

*Oh, war debts and reparations,
You're a blight on all the nations,
You embitter their relations,
You're the chief of all causations
Of their woes and tribulations,
Of the problems that perplex them,
Of the ills that grieve and vex them,
Of the burdens that oppress them,
And the sufferings that distress them,
The anxieties that fret them,
And the dangers that beset them!*

*You have caused world-wide privation,
Unemployment, want, starvation,
Trade and industry stagnation;
You have caused humiliation,
Hatred and recrimination,
Anger and denunciation,
Vehement expostulation,
Armament, war preparation!*

*Let us with sincere intention
Call forthwith a world convention,
With no national abstention,
For the sake of war-prevention,
To remove this grave contention
And save future intervention;
For the sake of world salvation,
Welfare and conciliation,
Peace and rehabilitation,
By a great renunciation,
Sacrifice and abnegation,
With profound commiseration
Touching men's imagination,
Bring about emancipation,
Debt release and cancellation,
Make an end of reparations,
Lift the yoke that bows the nations!*

INDIA

"Shames"

The method of St. Gandhi is always to put a claw-like finger as publicly as possible upon whatever he thinks Britons are most ashamed of.

Last week he wrote to Viceroy Baron Irwin asking an investigation of the wholesale British-Indian police beatings of men, women and children who have taken part in non-violent Gandhite parades.

Lord Irwin's reply, not made public last week, was said by St. Gandhi to be a refusal, "curt and official."

Other things which the abstemious little brown man thinks Britons are ashamed of are the laws forbidding Indians to make salt and the British opium traffic in India. At his headquarters he made known that his followers will continue to protest such "shames" while he ponders Prime Minister James Ramsay MacDonald's offer of limited Dominion Status for India, an offer which St. Gandhi strongly intimated, last week, he will reject.

Pandit Passes

As it must to make a man a martyr, Death came last week at Lucknow to 69-year-old Pandit Motilal Nehru, executive genius of the Indian Nationalist party of which Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi is the affilatus.

Affilatus Gandhi came two days before to Lucknow with Pandit Motilal Nehru in order that the latter might have x-ray treatment. He died of a lingering illness, aggravated (many of his friends maintain) by repeated British doses of imprisonment.

One hundred thousand Indians surrounded the funeral pyre of Martyr Motilal Nehru when it was presently set up at Allahabad, at the junction of the Jumna and the Holy River Ganges. The



International

DUPE LUDENDORFF

. . . \$300,000 into lead.

(See col. 3)

calm and temperate dead man's fiery and reckless son, Pandit Jawarhalal Nehru, was present with Affilatus Gandhi when the pyre was lighted.

"I said to him not long before he died," Gandhi told the multitude. "My dear friend, we will surely win home rule, if you survive this crisis."

"He replied, 'Why, you've already won home rule!'"

In the excitement not a few were trampled.

Sepoy

Just before he was hanged at Lahore, last week, for assassinating an Englishwoman from political motives, ex-Private Sajah Singh said to his British executioners:

"If I had been released I would have killed every Englishman I could. Another great Sepoy mutiny is near. In the villages of India preparations for a mighty revolution are already in progress." The Sepoy (Indian soldiers) mutiny of 1857 was put down only after 100,000 Indians had been killed.

GERMANY

"Base Greed"

An easy way for Germany to pay what she owes in Reparations would be to make the necessary gold from lead.

So thought General Erich Ludendorff, famed during the War as the "brains of old Field Marshal von Hindenburg." Over a period of several years \$300,000 was advanced by General Ludendorff and patriotic friends to one Franz Tausend, alchemist, who promised to make enough gold to pay the Fatherland's debts and leave a comfortable surplus for his backers.

When the \$300,000 experiments of Alchemist Tausend failed, he was charged with fraud. Last week he was tried in Munich.

Witness after witness swore to having "seen" the prisoner produce gold in small quantities. Truculent and shrewd, he dramatically declared:

"If I am acquitted I will have a hundred new clients tomorrow, all ready to give me more money to continue my experiments!"

Unimpressed, the Court sentenced Alchemist Tausend to three years and eight months in jail. The Court expressed the opinion that, in his most convincing demonstrations, Tausend had concealed gold foil in a cigaret, flicked the ashes into his crucible.

Prisoner Tausend hung his head when informed by the Court that he had acted from motives of "base greed."

General Ludendorff, not in Court, may well have hung his head upon reading in the papers the Judge's opinion that "Tausend's dupes exhibited naive credulity."

SPAIN

Bourbon & Eczeza

Because eczema of the foot confined Prime Minister Damaso Berenguer to his quarters in the War Ministry, King Alfonso XIII broke last week the rule that a king never calls on a minister. His Majesty called for a long, earnest talk with footsore General Berenguer. Spain has been on the brink of revolution for months. Dare His Majesty keep his promise to order elections held—the first parliamentary elections Spain has had in seven years?

Six days after the bedside visit, the latest ruling Bourbon screwed his courage to the sticking point, signed the momentous decree. A new Chamber will be elected March 1, a new Senate March 15 and the decree states that on March 25 the Sovereign will personally open the new Cortes (Parliament).

Also under the decree, press censorship was lifted and all constitutional guarantees resumed their force. Spain was declared a republic in 1871, but two years later the House of Bourbon was restored. Last week Spanish Republicans and Spanish Monarchists squared off for the most exciting electoral battle of the Century in Spain. If the Republicans win the Bourbons may fall again—may of course pick themselves up again too. Their friends will control the polls.

Foreign News—(Continued)

FRANCE

Automatons?

Ruefully, slyly Prefect of Police Jean Chiappe of Paris admitted last week that his gendarmes have made a botch of their attempt to enforce in the French capital an elaborate code of motor traffic regulations copied from Berlin.

"Our people, because of their difference in psychology," he shrugged, "cannot be persuaded, it seems, to adopt the rigid automatism of German traffic methods."

Jolie Jeanne Juilla

Sixteen young women, each from a different European country, paraded in Paris last week before a jury of artists chairmanned by Paul Chabas, painter of the once famed shivering nude, "September Morn."

Aged 19, with blue-green eyes and jet black hair, "La Jolie Jeanne" Juilla of Villeneuve in Gascony was presently chosen "Miss Europe." As such she will compete in Santiago, Chile for the title of "Miss Universe."

To reporters La Jolie Jeanne delivered this charming gasconade:

"My greatest ambition is to make my mother happy. I will not go on the stage or screen. Just a few weeks ago I saw a large city for the first time—Paris!"

ITALY

Clipperton Island

So obscure, so ignominiously in the shadow of Dictator Benito Mussolini, is bantamweight King Vittorio Emanuele III that news last week that he had actually done something important came to most Italians as a pleasant shock.

His Majesty, after deliberating off & on for 22 years, finally handed down his decision as arbiter between France and Mexico in the forgotten matter of minute Clipperton Island, 700 miles off the Mexican shore, annexed by France in 1857, seized by Mexican Dictator Porfirio Diaz in 1897. Last week the bantam King gave Clipperton Island finally to France.

During the 22 years in which His Majesty has been making up his mind, tragedy has stalked Clipperton Island. So bleak and blasted is the little isle that it will not support life. The Mexican garrison has had to be supplied with food from the mainland. In 1920 Mexico was so busy with revolution that she sent no food. The helpless garrison began to starve. When a boat from Mexico finally put in at Clipperton Island only one man was found alive.

France will (possibly) use her rock as a seaplane base.

"Aboominable Sauerkraut"

A second manifesto on "Futurist food" (TIME, Jan. 12) was issued in Rome last week by famed Filippo Tomaso Marinetti, poet, millionaire, founder of Futurist Art, friend of Dictator Mussolini.

"Down with roast beef and pudding in England!" the manifesto began. "And

down with sauerkraut in Germany—the most abominable of all inventions!"

Calling upon kindred spirits in all nations to rally to the banner of "Futurist food," Signor Marinetti somewhat further defined this rather vague conception: "The whole world must wake up and invent Futurist lunches and dinners. We must begin with abolishing volume and weight in our food and we must get up a new Futurist mixture which will consist in mixing only the nutritious parts of the food according as scientists will have to discover. . . . The deliciousness of food must be 'immensified' so as to comprise a sensation of all the joys in the universe."

"Cooking must proceed with the use of harmonious instruments of music, like violins, flutes and guitars. Each kitchen is to have its 'ozonificators' that will spread the savor of the food through the air and follow it to the tables. No knives, spoons or forks will be required and the food may be taken with the fingers or simply aspired with the breath. Special radiating lamps will hang over the tables to radiate with ultra-violet rays the color of the food and excite the appetite. When all this has been accomplished the human race will be happy in the enjoyment of food, old age will become unknown and men and women will live again as long as Methuselah."

PAPAL STATE

White Flywheel

No man alive can propound a pious witicism more deftly than the present Pope Pius XI.

Said His Holiness last week: "Material light has not been lacking in the place from which spiritual light spreads to the world, but it has been dim. It is now multiplied in a worthy and satisfactory manner to correspond with new needs."

So saying and with his ineffable little smile, the Supreme Pontiff threw an electric switch to inaugurate Vatican City's new electric lighting plant. Senator Guglielmo Marconi was present. The Pope recalled that when he was ordained a priest, the Vatican was dimly lit in some places by gas jets but chiefly by candles.

The flywheel of the principal Papal dynamo (there are four) has been painted white.

The Associated Press reported last week that "the Pontiff is submitting docilely but whimsically to a course of instruction through which radio experts and monsignori of his household skilled in diction are putting him. . . . Although the Pontiff will speak in Latin [over the radio Feb. 12] his advisers want his voice to carry over the air in such a manner as to thrill even the listeners who do not understand the words. The Pope has a clear, cultivated voice of rich timbre, but of moderate strength."

SWEDEN

Fixed?

Incognito as "Monsieur Adolphe," His Majesty King Gustaf V arrived for his usual winter sojourn on the French Riviera last week, made for a charity gala

at the Casino in Cannes. Strolling in late, Monsieur Adolph learned that 25 tickets for the charity raffle remained unsold, bought all of them. Few hours later he learned he had won a building lot at a new Riviera resort now striving mightily to push itself. Lotteries, beauty contests, automobile raffles and all such on the Riviera are very often "fixed." Even smarter is the usual way of naming prizes. The prettiest girl or swankiest car gets the "Prize of Honor," No. 2 the "Grand Prize" and No. 3 the "First Prize"—thus making at least three people proud and happy.

RUSSIA

Man Of War

What sort of birthday present is suitable for a Minister of War?

In Moscow, when the 50th birthday of Commissar of War Klimentiy Voroshilov rolled around last week a public subscription was opened. With the proceeds three thumping birthday presents will be bought, presented to Comrade Voroshilov: a dirigible, "several combat planes," a submarine.

There was another present, even more splendid, for which Russia's popular man of war did not have to wait. On his birthday the city of Lugansk, where he was born, became Voroshilovsk. Throughout the Soviet Union several hundred organizations and buildings were also named last week after Comrade Voroshilov. The entire populace, taught by the Soviet



International

KLIMENTIY VOROSHILOV

His turnip is reversed.

press that a "Capitalistic invasion" of Russia may come at any hour, looks to the Commissar of War as its prospective savior, cheers him wildly when he rides out hard-eyed and unsmiling, his breast bedight with three Soviet medals, his bullet head surmounted by the turnip-shaped Red Army helmet.

*First of the world's fighting air fleets in size is the French, second is the Russian.

Foreign News—(Continued)

In Moscow the knowing say that Comrade Voroshilov was hand-picked for the job of Commissar of War by Dictator Josef Stalin because, even with his three medals,* "he possesses an almost total lack of ambition."

Stalin had had enough of the too ambitious Trotsky, creator of the Red Army and the real "savior" of the Soviet State from the armies of Wrangel, Denikin and Yudenich. In 1925 Klimentiy Voroshilov stood 13th on the ranking list of Soviet commanders. Surely he is grateful to Stalin for lifting him over twelve disgruntled heads to the supreme command. His antecedents are impeccable. Born the son of a very poor Ukrainian peasant in 1881, he became a proletarian factory worker in early youth, has been since 1904 a consistent revolutionist, always modest, fearless and devotedly obedient to his party superiors.

The Red Army is the largest standing military force in the world, numbers 562,000. The Imperial Russian Army in 1913 numbered 1,400,000. One reason why the Red Russian Army is as large as it is today is that there also exists a White Russian Army sworn to exterminate the Soviet régime. In Paris recently the Commander-in-Chief of the White Russian Army, General Ivan Miller, said that his men number 100,000. Mostly they are in Jugoslavia, some "White" groups even being incorporated into the Yugoslav Army.

Protesting General Miller's activities in the French Parliament, Socialist Deputy Alfred Margaine observed last month with asperity:

"It is needless to ask what would happen if an Italian refugee announced that he commanded an army of 100,000 with its own military school at Paris, preparing to march on Rome against Fascist Italy!"

The standing army of the U. S. numbers 137,472 men. If there were 100,000 exiled Confederate soldiers in Canada, ready at the drop of a hat to march on Washington and attempt to re-establish pre-Abraham Lincoln conditions in the South, there might be a continuous "war scare" in the U. S. similar to that in Russia.

Moscow's Harvard Man

A famed U. S. citizen buried in Moscow's Red Square is Communist John Reed, Harvard 1910 (Socialist Heywood Brown's class). Lustily bellowing last week in the former Moscow Imperial Opera House, a Soviet cast rehearsed *John Reed*, a new opera freely biographical, highly revolutionary. In the cast sang John Reed's widow Authoresse Louise Bryant, originally a Miss Moeen.

The new opera does not cover Hero Reed's early career as Red reporter,

Provincetown player, U. S. correspondent with Pancho Villa, Wartime pacifist (expelled from the Harvard Club of New York in 1918), appointed first Soviet Consul in New York City—appointed by



Keystone

THE LATE RED JOHN REED

For him, lusty bellowings in the Opera House.

Trotsky, rejected by the U. S. State Department.

The opera deals with ten days of Reporter Reed's life, days he spent in Russia watching the Kerensky régime's fall, days he reported in his book *Ten Days that Shook the World* for which Red Dictator Lenin personally penned a preface.

With John Reed in the opera is another lusty character, his friend, William ("Wild Bill") Shatov, the U. S. Communist who built the Soviet "Turksib Railroad" (TIME, June 9).

"Wolf Law!"

Inrequently does taciturn Soviet Dictator Josef Stalin make a public speech. In Moscow one day last week he fairly let himself go, pictured the proletariats of other countries as "watching breathlessly the victories of the Soviet Fatherland!"

"They watch," cried Stalin, "and they cry out to us 'Your work is our work. We will support you against Capitalism. We will kindle the World Revolution!'"

To make all this more vivid Stalin envisioned what he conceives to be the current consternation in Capitalist countries. "Look," he cried, "how some well-known and honorable gentlemen rave and yell against our party—Fish of the United States, Churchill of England and Poincaré of France. Why do they yell and rave? Because the policy of our party is correct and because it is achieving victory after victory.

"In Capitalist countries there are crises of unemployment, poverty of the masses—incurable diseases of Capitalism. Our system does not suffer from these diseases, because the power is in the hands of the working class; because we gather resources rationally and correctly and distribute them to all branches of national economy."

These words the Dictator spoke not irresponsibly or to a cheering mob in the open air, but earnestly, gravely to an assemblage of Soviet economic experts in Moscow who nodded their grave, silent approval.

Declaring that Russia must not slacken but must even speed up the tempo of her Five-Year Plan, Stalin concluded almost fiercely:

"To lessen the tempo means to fall behind—and backward we are beaten. We do not want to be beaten. The whole history of old Russia amounted to repeated beatings because of its backwardness.

"The Mongol khans beat us. Then the Turkish beys beat us; then the Swedish feudal lords and then the Polish aristocrats. Then the Anglo-French capitalists beat us and the Japanese barons beat us.

"Such is the law of Capitalism—beat the backward and weak—the wolf law of Capitalism!"

Rolling Miller

In *The Moscow News*, one English language paper in the Soviet capital, appear frequent letters from U. S. technicians in Russia, most of a satisfied, some of an exultant tone. Different were tidings which Mechanical Engineer Philip Hartly of Newark, N. J. brought last week when he returned with his spouse from a rolling mill job in the Ukraine.

Said he: "The Five-Year Plan is not collapsing, but has collapsed. The people are in rags. There is depression everywhere. The only ones who are satisfied are those of the younger generation, who have been taught the Soviet ideas from the start. . . .

"The workers are without discipline. As a superintendent I could not discharge men because they were incompetent. If I learned one name in Russia it was their equivalent for 'capitalist' for it was hurled at both my wife and myself wherever we went. . . . In the industrial area where I was stationed the trains were working from 18 to 20 hours behind schedule.

"The hospital I went to when I was ill was so filthy that after a couple of days on milk and hard black bread I went back to my own place. The doctors were kids. I have never seen any place so dirty as that hospital. . . . How anything fine or good can come from such squalor and misery and defeat is more than I can understand."

Russia's trade representatives in Manhattan, Amtorg Trading Corp., promptly announced that on Jan. 23 they received a cable from Moscow concerning Mr. Hartly: "This man was fired for unbecoming behavior."

RUMANIA

Gold-encrusted

King Carol II, greatest living royal scapegrace, accepted from the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. last week a gold-encrusted telephone similar to that which I. T. & T. gave to Pope Pius XI (TIME, April 21).

*The three principal Soviet orders are: *The Order of Lenin*, *The Order of the Red Banner*, *The Order of the Labor Red Banner*. Holders of one or more decorations ride free on trolley cars everywhere in the Soviet Union. Two-medal men may ride from one end of the Union to the other and back twice a year. Heroes belonging to all three orders may use the rail and waterways of Soviet Russia free for any distance at any time. Agents of the *Opera* (Secret Police) also enjoy this privilege.

Foreign News—(Continued)

PANAMA

Shrewd Shippers

Swearing-mad German seamen on the steamer *Vogtland* took many times in vain, last week, the name of their employer, H. Vogemann Co. of Hamburg. The firm had just transferred the *Vogtland* from German to Panamanian register, informing her crew that the German minimum they had been receiving now could and would be cut 25% under Panamanian law. H. Vogemann Co. will also cut by 9% the number of the crew and will cut 10% from the social insurance provided for the crew. In all, H. Vogemann Co. will save 44% of the *Vogtland's* present running costs.

"Just Like a Midshipman"

With black bands on their arms, diplomats of Britain's Legation in Panama City had gravely been telling reporters ever since Edward of Wales and Prince George left England that "The Court is in mourning for the Princess Royal, His Majesty's

dance with brown-eyed, chestnut-haired, smartly-tanned Miss Eleanor Nichols, daughter of Commander Newton Lord Nichols, U. S. N. A tropic moon was slanting over Panama Bay. Among gentlemen of the Royal party there began to circulate in an undertone Edward of Wales's favorite phrase for a young woman he prefers: "She's snappy!"

Presently snappy Miss Nichols was squirmed to the Royal table, danced with Prince George, who then presented her to his elder brother. Thereafter (two dances) the Prince of Wales danced with no one else. He and Prince George sailed for Peru at 1:30 a. m.

Reporters mobbed tawny Miss Nichols. "It's so silly!" she exclaimed. "The Prince of Wales has danced with hundreds of other girls. . . .

"I think he's one of the most charming young men I ever met. He isn't a bit offish!" (He had been observed to bend low over Miss Nichols and sing into her ear a tune the orchestra was playing: "With You!") "He uses slang. He speaks Spanish rather slowly, but I can

. . . One would never think that he is anything but just one of the nicest young men imaginable. . . . And he's an awfully nice dancer! But I believe Prince George is the better of the two. He doesn't have as much to say, though."

Commander Nichols also consented to be interviewed, recalled that when he was presented, the Prince of Wales said: "I am delighted to know you, sir."

"He seemed just like," concluded Commander Nichols, "a midshipman at Annapolis."

For North American Newspaper Alliance Miss Nichols wrote her own story: "We talked about so many things, none of which I can quite remember. . . . I soon discovered the secret of the Prince's popularity . . . so natural of manner . . . the prestige of his rank was entirely forgotten by me. . . .

"This sudden publicity . . . has almost upset me. Even my golf game this afternoon was worse than usual."

JAPAN

Slip of the Tongue

In the Japanese Diet last week Deputy Tokuhito Mitsui (not a member of the "House of Mitsui," richest in Japan) was stabbed in the arm with a fountain pen. A dagger flashed. In the wild mêlée several heads and hands were slashed. Other heads grew lumps after the police poured in. When the fight first began, Acting Prime Minister Baron Shidehara was in a nearby room. Without an instant's hesitation he walked out of the Diet Building surrounded by his six new plainclothesmen (all jiu-jitsu experts), climbed into his limousine and drove home.

To understand what the fight was about one must remember that all Japanese are supposed really and truly to believe that their Emperor is the "Son of Heaven," the lineal descendant of the Sun Goddess and himself genuinely divine. Whether they believe it or not, Japanese statesmen have to act as though they believed that the Emperor is all-wise, can no more do wrong than can Jehovah. This being so, Japanese who oppose the London Naval Treaty became absolutely boiling mad last week when Baron Shidehara in defending the Treaty said: "Well, do you suppose the Emperor would have signed it if it was not good?"

The opposition were as blind-furious as some U. S. Senators and Congressmen would be if President Hoover arose and queried:

"Gentlemen, would Jehovah have approved Prohibition if it were not good?"

Of course Baron Shidehara instantly corrected himself. He is no more supposed to drag the Emperor's name into debate than is Mr. Hoover to call on Jehovah in his political battles. "I made a slip of the tongue," apologized Baron Shidehara. "I withdrew."

Perforce, the opposition were balked, but they were still so boiling mad that, later, during a discussion of financial matters, party passions fizzed up into the dagger scene.



International

EDWARD P., GEORGE P.

"She's snappy!"

sister. Consequently it will be impossible for Their Royal Highnesses to attend festivities of any sort in Panama. There can be no Legation ball."

When the Princes flew in last week (they left their ship at Cristobal and soared the 55 mi. across the Isthmus) both were wearing light grey suits with wide white pencil stripes, cheerful ties, no black arm bands. When he heard there was to be no Legation ball, George V's eldest son, 36, suggested an "informal dance." Prince George, 28, grinned approval.

Frantically the Legation secretaries telephoned, convened young women of good family and good looks at the Union Club—to make things more "informal."

The Royal brothers were to sail at midnight. Instead, they arrived at the dance at midnight. An equerry began to



Acme-P. & A.

ELEANOR NICHOLS†

"I soon discovered the secret. . . ."

understand him much better than the people here who rattle it off so fast. . . .

"I had hardly sat down at his table with Prince George when he walked right over and asked me for the next dance—without sending a messenger or anything!"

*Chorus: *With you a sunny day,
Without you clouds in the sky.
With you my luck will stay,
Without you fortune will fly.
With you I'll never stop
Until I've reached the top.
Without you I will never get by.
With you a happy song,
Without you caries that fall.
With you I can't go wrong,
Without you chances are small.
With you my banner's unfurled
Right there on top of the world.
Without you I'm just nothing at all.*
—Copyright by Irving Berlin Inc.

†Five-year-old photograph. Miss Nichols has-
tened last week to have new ones made.

C I N E M A

Regulated Rodent

Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of America last week announced that, because of complaints of many censor boards, the famed udder of the cow in the Mickey Mouse cartoons was now banned. Cows in Mickey Mouse or other cartoon pictures in the future will have small or invisible udders quite unlike the gargantuan organ whose antics of late have shocked some and convulsed other of Mickey Mouse's patrons. In a recent picture the udder, besides flying violently to left and right or stretching far out behind when the cow was in motion, heaved with its panting when the cow stood still; it also stretched, when seized, in an exaggerated way.

Already censors have dealt sternly with Mickey Mouse. He and his associates do not drink, smoke or caper suggestively. Once a Mickey Mouse cartoon was barred in Ohio because the cow read Elinor Glyn's *Three Weeks*. German censors ruled out another picture because "The wearing of German military helmets by an army of cats which oppose an army of mice is offensive to national dignity" (TIME, July 21). Canadian censors ruled against another brand of sound cartoon because a leering fish in it writhed up to a mermaid and slapped her on the thigh. But censorship is only a form of public testimony that Mickey Mouse and other animated cartoons are an important and permanent element of international amusement. Sergei Eisenstein, famed Russian director, has said: "They are America's most original contribution to culture. . ."

Mickey Mouse Features are produced by the same solemn processes as other feature pictures except that artists and an art-process take the place of actors. First, in the Walt Disney studios in Hollywood a "gag" meeting is held, ideas talked over, roughly outlined. Scenario writers compose a regulation script; adapters break it down into sequences, scenes, shots. The scenic department designs the background. Then three kinds of artists begin to work: 1) "animators" who sit at two long rows of specially made desks and work by light that streams through a central glass. They develop the gags, draw only the beginning and the end of an action. Their sketches are passed to 2) the "in-betweeners" who draw the small delicately graded changes that make a motion kinetic. Then 3) the "inkers" place a transparent square of celluloid on the drawing and outline boldly in ink on the celluloid. Action is photographed by superimposing these transparent drawings over the painted backgrounds which have been placed under a camera.

Cartoonist Walter Disney, 30, thin and dark, gives his collaborators no publicity. He is the originator and so far as the world knows the sole creator of Mickey Mouse's doings. Eleven years ago he was working on the Kansas City *Star*, drifted to Hollywood where he produced pictures combining people and cartoons. When the sound device was invented he originated his famed rodent, devising a

method to make the Mickey Mouse musical scores synchronize perfectly with the action. It takes from 6,000 to 7,000 drawings to make one reel (650-750 ft.) of



MICKEY MOUSE

... may have the bull's teeth but not the cow's udder.

Mickey Mouse film. Walter Disney produces 26 films a year, 13 Mickey Mouse cartoons, 13 Silly Symphonies.

Like Charlie Chaplin, Mickey Mouse is understood all over the world because he does not talk. The Germans call him Michael Maus, the French Michel Souris, the Spaniards Miguel Ratoncito and Miguel Pericote, the Japanese Miki Kuchi. Although his Christian name might be understood as an affront to Irish dignity, he has been respectfully reviewed in the *Irish Statesman* by Poet-Painter George ("AE") Russell. Great lover, soldier, sailor, singer, Toreador, tycoon, jockey, prizefighter, automobile racer, aviator, farmer, scholar, Mickey Mouse lives in a world in which space, time and the laws of physics are null. He can reach inside a bull's mouth, pull out his teeth and use them for castanets. He can lead a band or play violin solos; his ingenuity is limitless; he never fails. Best of Mickey Mouse competitors is Koko the Clown, of Fleischer Bros.' *Out-of-the-Inkwell Series*. Others: Paul Terry's *Aesop's Fables*, Charles Mintz's *Krazy Kat*, Warner Bros.' *Looney Tunes*.

The New Pictures

Inspiration (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer). The decadent, artificial perfume which, springing from *La Dame Aux Camélias*, saturated with its nostalgia the boudoir literature of four decades, is revived strongly for Greta Garbo's third talking picture. She is a studio model, mistress of many men, who falls in love with a colorless young socialite. Robert Montgomery leaves her when he finds out about her bygone irregularities, but after a break he takes her back again. When his family decides that it is time for him to marry,

Garbo goes away. The way this tale is told is as old as the material, but it becomes a superb illustration of Garbo's ability. When she is in front of the camera she creates a convincing, unforgettable atmosphere of the exotic with her gestures, her small, sad face, the deep tones of her voice. She brings to life the conventional scenes, so stiffly and even stolidly written. Robert Montgomery and Marjorie Rambeau seem indifferent in their roles, their competence too heavily overshadowed by Garbo's brilliance. Best sequence: Garbo reunited with her lover when he finds her penniless in a little cafe.

By Rocket to the Moon (UFA). Originally called *The Girl in the Moon*, this was made in Germany under the direction of Hermann Oberth, German rocket experimenter. In the belly of the gigantic rocket, tearing at 24,000 m.p.h. toward the dark face of the moon which no human being has ever seen, strapped down and writhing with the terrific pressure among fantastic instruments of control, is shown a nice old-fashioned love triangle consisting of two scientists and the girl for whose favor they are rivals. There is also one of the backers of the flight and the inventor of the rocket, an old professor who takes along his faithful companion, a caged mouse. Among the haggard caverns of the moon the backer of the party goes crazy and has to be shot. The professor discovers gold and is lost in a crevasse. The lovers stay behind to die on the wastes where nothing has ever died or been born before. Director Fritz Lang and his scientific colleagues have made a vigorous Verneque fantasy and used every resource of the camera in photographing it. Good scenes: the pock-marked moon-face swimming up, nearer and nearer out of space; the point 220,000 mi. from the earth where the gravity of earth and moon cancel each other and the people in the rocket cabin have to use arm and foot straps to keep from floating around.

Girls Demand Excitement (Fox). This is a juvenile *Lysistrata* played against a collegiate backdrop in dialog disinfected for young ears. The original framework of Aristophanes' comedy is kept to the extent that the girl students will not "pet" unless the male students stop depriving them of their communal rights. The big scene comes in the basketball game when the girls use flirtatious methods of managing a victory. *Girls Demand Excitement* is made bearable at times by the good looks of a youthful cast. Best part: Virginia Cherrill (heroine of *City Lights*) as the girl who eliminates the leading male woman-hater.

Millie (R.K.O.). Donald Henderson Clarke's novel about a woman who is continually disillusioned in her love affairs is valid and believable until the final sequences. Helen Twelvetrees shoots an old sweetheart because he has transferred his affections to her daughter. After that the action settles into routine melodrama. Her career began when she eloped with a member of a wealthy family whose infidelities induce her to plunge recklessly into dissipation. Silliest shot: reporters who remain young after a long interval although the heroine has aged considerably.

R E L I G I O N

Priests v. Bishops

A small band of insurgent Protestant Episcopal priests gathered in Philadelphia last week and, as an expression of their liberalism, decided to fight for the "recall" of bishops. They hope to put their proposition before the Episcopal general convention at Denver next September.

In the Roman Catholic Church the Pope appoints bishops, usually upon the advice of archbishops and bishops. The Pope, unquestioned autocrat, may depose a bishop. In the Church of England the King gingerly functions like the Pope; for extreme cause he, too, may remove a bishop. The Protestant Episcopal Church lacks both Pope and King. Its ruler is a House of Bishops, a senate of sanctified aristocrats elected by priests and laymen. Only the House of Bishops may condemn an erring fellow. Methodists also elect

An investigating committee reported that "in addition to the general atmosphere of uncertainty on matters of faith, there are special difficulties in [getting young men to subscribe] to the formulas of the Church. There can be no question but that the Church must satisfy itself of the faith of those to whom it gives a commission to teach. Some test is indispensable. But there is increasing agreement that the Thirty-Nine Articles [Anglican creed, formulated 1536] in their present form are unsuitable for this purpose."

Therefore the commission suggested (Parliament must vote on all such matters) that thoroughgoing assent to the Thirty-Nine Articles no longer be required of priestly candidates. In other words the commission would chip and rub smooth the 39-faceted Rock of the Church of England, to ease the Anglican way to Heaven.

"Best Brain in America"

I have come to the conclusion that it will be next to impossible to directly pin anything to Bishop Cannon. I am sincere in saying that I consider him to have the best brain in America, no one excepted. He has without exception foreseen and prepared for every attack made upon him.
—Publisher William Randolph Hearst, whom Bishop James Cannon Jr. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is suing for \$5,000,000 for "false, scandalous, defamatory and malicious libel" (TIME, Oct. 27).

Last week at Washington four ministers of Bishop Cannon's Church tried to pin four dozen accusations upon him. They too found him "prepared for any attack." The accusations dealt with the Bishop's four most vital interests—God, two women, politics and the stockmarket. Last spring at the Dallas general convention of the church he wept himself into official forgiveness for his stockmarket gambling (TIME, June 2). Two weeks later he told a U. S. Senate committee that his political lobby and market activities were none of the Senate's business and with the single crutch he was then using because of his arthritis, pried his way through a crowd which was watching for his senatorial flaying (TIME, June 16). His action deflated the Senate committee. It has not recalled him for quizzing.

The Bishop's fellow churchmen who attacked him last week were Drs. Fort Johnston Prettyman of Baltimore, I. P. Martin of Abingdon, Va., Costen Jordan Harrell and J. T. Mastin of Richmond. Particularly were they excited at newspaper reports of how the Bishop courted his traveling secretary, Mrs. Helen Hawley McCallum, whom he married (his second wife) in London last July and took to Brazil for a honeymoon. The Ministers demanded the Church equivalent of a grand jury investigation of Bishop Cannon. Perforce Bishop William Neuman Ainsworth of Birmingham, Ala., ruling Bishop of the Church, was obliged to hold a hearing. Bishop Cannon delayed action from September when the charges were filed, until last week because his arthritis became worse and worse. He has spent

most of the past three months in hospitals. Last week, when the hearing finally occurred, he was using two crutches.

The grand jury consisted of twelve Methodist elders. If they found a presumption of guilt against Bishop Cannon, they would suspend him from all Church duties, including chairmanship of the Board of Temperance & Social Service, until 1934, when the next Church quadrennial convention would actually try him.

This grand jury met in Washington's Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church. Chambered with them were the four accusing ministers; Bishop Ainsworth and two other bishops who helped him umpire the proceedings, Bishop Cannon, Professor James Cannon III, Duke University religious historian,* and a friend. Brought in by the prosecution were a detective, a Hearst reporter, a school executive, quantities of documents.

Men of God or of the gods have always constituted themselves men apart. Their



DR. ALEXANDER GRISWOLD CUMMINS

... would control closeness-to-God.

their bishops. But a Methodist bishop's office is executive. He is a superintendent, has no more sanctity than a minister (see col. 2). Among the apostolic churches, however, a man's consecration as bishop ranks him closer than the priests to God and much closer than the unhallowed members of the Church.

Hence the men at Philadelphia—led by that persistent foe of Bishop William Thomas Manning, Dr. Alexander Griswold Cummins, editor of the *Chronicle*—in demanding the electoral recall of bishops displeasing to the priests and laymen who chose them, demand something that is uncanonical, almost heretical.

Church of England bishops also had trouble with the priesthood last week. They cannot induce sufficient young men to study for orders in order to fill all vicarates. Rt. Hon. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, noted at the Church Assembly in London that there is "a certain amount of social contempt for a boy who intends to become a clergyman."



WIDE WORLD

JAMES CANNON JR.

"No trial necessary."

tribulations they insist are none of the worshippers' business. So this hearing was customarily secret and secretive. To preserve secrecy Bishop Cannon's inquisitors tried to hide their identities, went to the fantastic ruse of calling each other "Brother Smith" or "Brother Jones" when in the hearing of outsiders.

First thing that Mr. Hearst's "best brain in America" managed to do after he had crutched his aching way into the hearing was to transform the quasi-grand jury into a petit jury of twelve good men and diffident. He gained the privilege of cross-examining his accusers and their witnesses. Also he gained the valuable opportunity of presenting his counter-arguments.

For three long days of prosecution he counter-attacked the testimony presented against him. For two longer days, without offering witnesses in his behalf, not even the second Mrs. Cannon, major cause of

*Eldest of Bishop Cannon's five sons. Another son, Richard M., is having legal troubles in California in connection with a military academy he promoted there. Bishop Cannon also has two daughters.

AERONAUTICS

the trial,* he rebutted and argued his own aggressive defense. Then he crutched his way out of the Church jury room and went back to Sibley Memorial Hospital.

After he had gone, the jury, glum, tired in mind, spirit and body, issued their verdict: "No trial necessary."

His four accusers were "astonished." Said they: "The committee did not vote with us, but time will doubtless reveal their blunder."

Prayers For Pastors

The Presbyterian General Council some time ago appointed a special committee to study the spiritual state of the Church. Members are: Moderator Dr. Hugh Thompson Kerr; Dr. William Chalmers Covert, Philadelphia; Dr. Robert Elliott Speer, Manhattan; Frederic B. Shipp, Pittsburgh; Stated Clerk Dr. Lewis Seymour Mudge, Philadelphia. Last week the committee made its first public act: dedicated Feb. 18 as a day of personal prayer for the 10,000 Presbyterian ministers in the U. S.

Chaplains on War

What is your sober judgment about war, twelve years after the Armistice?

Presbyterians throughout the U. S. who served as chaplains during the War were sent that question by the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education. Last week the Board had a mass of answers. Every former chaplain declared in one way or another that "never again would he participate in war or approve war." Examples:

"I am disillusioned. . . I now see that the War arose chiefly as the result of deep-rooted economic competition to control the raw materials and markets of the world. For the conflagration, all the nations were guilty together. . . I see a world in which more money is being spent for armaments than at any other period in human history, and that, too, at a time of acute financial depression when millions of men are on the verge of starvation. . . I am convinced that the Church must disentangle itself from the business of war."—Dr. Samuel McGree Covert, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches in America.

"Every fact which has since come to light, every development of the past decade, has confirmed my conviction that the temporary checks which the war method achieves are dearly paid for by the avalanche of loss which overwhelms both vanquished and victors in the aftermath."—Professor Bruce Curry, Union Theological Seminary, Manhattan.

"Those of us who came back from France know now what war is. The mask has been stripped away from the War and we see how futile, how un-Christian, how damnable the whole business is. The ghost of the past makes some of us feel blood-guilt in the sight of God."—Dr. Roy Freeman Jenney, Park Central Presbyterian Church, Syracuse, N. Y.

"I shall not, I think, be sure enough there is any sense in it to fight in it till 15 years after it is all over. No chaplaincy, either!"—Dr. Elliot Porter, Lincoln, Ill., who commanded a British trench motor battery.

*She remained secluded at the Washington Sanatorium, Takoma Park, Md.

Flights & Flyers

Consul-General. Year ago Alden Freeman, 69, wealthy and eccentric Florida philanthropist and globe-trotter, announced that thereafter he would travel only by air. Last week he set out in a Moth biplane from Kingston, Jamaica to Port-au-Prince, Haiti to visit his good friend Lieut. Faustin E. Wirkus of the Garde d'Haiti and U. S. Marines (TIME, Jan. 26). The plane was forced down mid-way, floated for six hours until Globe-trotter Freeman and his pilot were picked up by a steamer.

At Miami, where he maintains two of his three U. S. residences, Mr. Freeman is known as "Honorary Consul-General of Haiti." At the *Bal Bohème* in Washington last year he and his party enacted in



ALDEN P. & A.

HON. ALDEN FREEMAN

He floated off Haiti.

tableau the discovery of Haiti, Mr. Freeman impersonating Christopher Columbus in elaborate costume and shell-rimmed spectacles. He once invited Emma Goldman, radical propagandist, to lecture on Communism in his East Orange, N. J. home but the meeting was thwarted by police. In 1918 he converted his home into a hospital for wounded soldiers, cared for 1,000 in three years. Last year in Manhattan, he entertained at a large dinner Nan Britton and her ("The President's") daughter.

Job. Bernt Balchen, who flew Richard Evelyn Byrd across the Atlantic and over the South Pole, took a job last week as pilot on the Ludington Line's plane-every-hour service between New York, Philadelphia & Washington. Pilot Balchen & backers are planning a round-the-world flight.

Dive. A Royal Air Force flying boat carrying twelve men swooped in for a landing at Plymouth Sound last week. Misjudging his altitude, the pilot crashed the surface steeply at 70 m.p.h. Nine were killed.

Divers' Eye

Even on a clear day the maximum periscopic range of a submarine's vision is only five nautical miles. Obvious solution is to equip the diver with detachable eyes—the airplane. Germany was first to recognize these facts and had at least one U-boat carrying an airplane at the end of the War. Great Britain now has many. The U. S. Navy tackled the problem in 1921, when a group of engineers headed by Professor Alexander Klemin, aerodynamics authority of New York University, built an experimental twin-float seaplane for submarine use. But the plane proved too small for efficiency. Last week at Glenn Curtiss Airport, N. Y., news-hawks discovered a new and more promising effort—a sturdy single-seater flying boat which can be "folded up" and stowed in an eight-foot tube on the submarine's foredeck.

The craft was built under a Navy experimental contract by Grover Cleveland Loening, amphibian designer, onetime (1914-18) consulting aeronautical engineer for the Army. It has a single-pontoon fuselage only 3 ft. wide. The single wing is detachable. The engine—a 110-h. p. Warner Scarab—is a "pusher" mounted above the wing. Engine, mounting & all can be folded down into the fuselage. The tail surfaces too can be laid in a flat stack and folded forward upon the fuselage. It is claimed that a well drilled deck crew could assemble the ship for flight in three minutes. The plane is built to fly at 103 m. p. h., chiefly for reconnaissance.

Air Shuttle

At Pier 5, just north of San Francisco's clock-towered Ferry Building, is the semi-circular "landing button" or artificial beach of Air Ferries Ltd., whose red Loening amphibians flash back and forth across the bay between San Francisco and Oakland every 20 min. On the button last week gathered local bigwigs to watch Dry-goodman Marshall Hale and youthful James Rolph III, son of California's Governor (both directors of Air Ferries), slice a great cake on which stood one birthday candle. One would never have guessed from the exuberance of the affair that Air Ferries had not made money in its first twelve months.

Because the amphibians shuttle across an 8-mi. route 60 times a day, Air Ferries naturally made "records" for the year: 19,771 flights, 61,245 passengers. But the passenger loads averaged less than half the planes' capacity of eight persons; and at the fare of \$1.50 a plane would have netted \$30 per hour, while operating costs might be figured at \$40. Great problem to Air Ferries is to persuade enough commuters, of whom there are about 91,000 daily, that it is worth \$1.50 to scoot across the bay in 6 min. instead of paying 21¢ for the 40-min. trip on one of the two boat-&-train ferry systems. But California financiers and airmen are optimistic about Air Ferries, point with pride to its record of 99% completion of schedule, no fatal accidents in the first year.

M U S I C

Prodigious Cleveland

Orchestras, like women, aspire to homes of their own. The ambition, in the case of orchestras, is lofty. It assumes a financial well-being and general confidence which few orchestras ever attain, yet last week it was realized by the prodigious Cleveland Orchestra in its 13th year.

Materially the Cleveland Orchestra's new home is the work of Architects Walker & Weeks, who also designed Cleveland's Public Library, Medical Library, and Federal Reserve Bank. It is an imposing Indiana limestone structure, roughly triangular, with a vaulted polygonal front spreading fanwise to the rear. It is situated in Wade Park opposite the Art Museum on land donated by Western Reserve University. Besides the silver-grey modernistic auditorium which seats 1,900, there is a chamber music hall (capacity 400), a large broadcasting studio, an air-conditioning plant.

Intellectually the new building is a monument to the efforts and foresight of two people: to Russian Nikolai Sokoloff, only conductor the Orchestra has had, who at last week's dignified housewarming gave a particularly eloquent reading of Charles Martin Tarnow Loeffler's *Evocation*, composed specially for the occasion; and to Adella Prentiss Hughes, the Orchestra's enterprising manager, out of respect for whom John Davison Rockefeller Jr., a one-time Cleveland, gave \$250,000. Financially the rest of the credit goes to Dudley Stuart Blossom, tireless campaigner who with his wife gave some \$900,000; and to President John Long Severance of the Musical Arts Association who gave \$2,500,000 of his oil & steel fortune, and for whose wife, the late Elizabeth DeWitt Severance, the building has been called Severance Hall.

New Pianist

When a conductor with the reputation of Bernardino Molinari troubles to introduce a young pianist at a formal tea, when Arturo Toscanini lets it be known that he greatly admires him, the young pianist becomes a figure to be reckoned with. Twenty-six-year old Carlo Zecchi was the Italian so marked last week in Manhattan. He earned his honors with a fleet-fingered, high-strung performance of Liszt's E Flat Concerto with the Philharmonic-Symphony, then resumed a tour of some 35 concerts into the midwest.*

Pianist Zecchi's friends say that he is a shy, serious young person who sometimes wishes he had gone in for political economy instead of music. His musical instincts developed first. At 12 he had written a martial chorus called *New Italy*, dedicated it to the Italian Crown Prince, conducted it at a concert which the Crown Prince attended. After conservatory training in Rome, he went to Berlin to study intensively under famed Ferruccio Busoni, developed German ideas and a love for Schumann and Bach. In Milan Toscanini heard him, rushed up to

the platform after the performance and embraced him. In Soviet Russia, on which he is writing a book, and in South America he has made a big name.

Pianist Zecchi's looks belie his rather austere reputation. He is small and dapper, has a tiny mustache. At his Manhattan debut last week he wore large, horn-rimmed glasses which made him appear all the more diminutive in comparison with



Wide World

CARLO ZECCHI

... got Toscanini excited.

his big Bechstein piano. The Bechstein, a German piano introduced publicly to the U. S. this season, will be given a vigorous plugging by Pianist Zecchi. A Bechstein advertising stunt two years ago was to send one of its pianos over on the first trip of the *Graf Zeppelin*.

Thirteenth Try
(See front cover)

Two thousand years ago Aesop denied there was such a thing as a happy man. But last week a tired-looking little man with thinning reddish hair stood before the golden curtains at Manhattan's Metropolitan Opera House and said to the crowds who had stayed to applaud him: "When you get home tonight please remember that you have seen one completely happy man."

He was Joseph Deems Taylor, composer, and he had good reason to be happy. He had attained what any U. S. composer would consider an ultimate reward. He had had one opera, *The King's Henchman*, produced at the Metropolitan. But much of the credit for that success had gone to Poetess Edna St. Vincent Millay who wrote the rich but hard-to-sing libretto. He had been commissioned to create another opera, the only U. S. composer to be given a second chance at the Metropolitan. Now he had lived to see his second opera handsomely mounted, splendidly sung. The audience had evidently liked it. The prima donna (Lu-

crezia Bori) had rolled out a big wreath for him. There were 36 curtain-calls and he joined the cast in almost every one. Next day not all the newspapers were so kind but the New York Times lavished six Sunday morning columns upon the triumph of his *Peter Ibbotson*.

The Metropolitan's search for a good, native U. S. opera has gone on almost as long as the scientists' search for life on Mars. Just what will make such a work "native" will probably remain a matter of debate until it arrives. Some say it will contain Indian themes, others say Negro themes. Some say it will reflect the mechanical spirit of modern times, or whatever other spirit informs a future time. Certainly, one way or another, the music must speak boldly for itself. It will not echo Wagner and Puccini and Debussy. Nor will the composer import his story as Composer Taylor did the *Peter Ibbotson* of George du Maurier. *Peter Ibbotson* was the Metropolitan's thirteenth try for a U. S. work which could be given a permanent place in the repertoire.*

The method of *Peter Ibbotson* if not the music was indigenous. It was contracted for as the Metropolitan might have contracted with an excavator to dig the foundation hole for its proposed new opera house. Good, bad or indifferent, any piece of his making was guaranteed the kind of a hearing for which some writers of music would work a lifetime. Practically guaranteed also was the triumph as lengthily detailed by the Times.

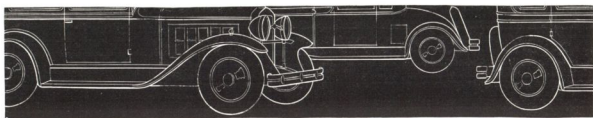
Peter Ibbotson was Composer Taylor's third choice of subject. He had worked first on Heywood Brown's *Gaudle Follows His Nose*. Becoming involved in Brown's allegory, he dropped it for Elmer Rice's *Street Scene*. Deems Taylor music is essentially lyric and charming. *Street Scene* is sordid, grim. Composer Taylor shelved it for *Peter Ibbotson* the evening he met Constance Collier at a party given by Katherine Cornell. In his libretto he followed the structure of the *Peter Ibbotson* which Miss Collier adapted in 1917 as a play for herself and the Barrymore Brothers. The story which every lovelorn schoolgirl knows:

Peter, unhappy ward of swaggering Colonel Ibbotson, lives in the memory of his childhood when as Gogo Pasquier he played in perfect happiness with Mimsey Seraskier. Mimsey grows up to be the lovely Duchess of Towers with whom Peter falls in love. In Paris, near their old home in Passy, the grown-up Gogo and Mimsey meet again. She teaches him that dreams are more important than reality. He kills Colonel Ibbotson, and, committed to life imprisonment, lives in a blissful dream-world with his Mimsey until the Duchess of Towers passes out of real life and comes to take him with her.

Deems Taylor was a successful professional writer long before his music began

*Other U. S. composers whose works have been produced at the Metropolitan: Frederick Shepherd Converse, the late Professor Horatio William Parker, of Yale (his *Moana* was awarded a \$10,000 prize), Walter Damrosch (to whom *Peter Ibbotson* is dedicated), Victor Herbert, Reginald de Koven, Henry Franklin Belknap Gilbert, Charles Wakefield Cadman, John Adam Hugs, Joseph Carl Breil, Henry Kimball Hadley, John Alden Carpenter, Composer Carpenter's *Skyscrapers*, a ballet, and Taylor's *The King's Henchman* survived longer than the dreary ten which preceded them.

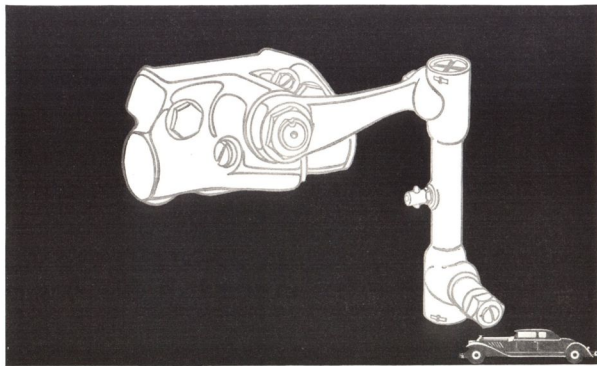
*Pianist Zecchi had previously played privately in Manhattan, publicly in Washington, Tallahassee, Toronto, Guelph, Decatur, Winnipeg.



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to sell. His libretto, free from operatic archaisms, is excellent. Yet (as in other English opera) there were bits that sounded funny and forced. Contralto Grace Divine sang: "What a lovely ball!" Contralto Marion Telva sang back: "You think so? Thank you!" Longer passages adapted themselves more smoothly to the flow of music, as in Peter's first-act narrative. Excerpt:

And when the hour grew late, and the sun went down,

*Then . . . home again, Mimsey and I,
Through the sweet Paris twilight,
The glow-worms shining through the grass,
And the frogs, croaking, far away,
In the Mare d'Anteuil.*

With his music Taylor did not get off to a happy start. In the opening ballroom scene the waltz which he had long aspired to do in the Strauss *genre* was muddled and thin. The singing on the stage seemed to have little relation to the rambling accompaniment in the pit. Things improved with the beginning of the dream music, much of which was based on French folk songs. The orchestration took on a lovely, flowing sheen. Interludes in the manner of *Pelléas et Mélisande* linked the scenes. Theatrically effective was the music for the scene in which Peter met his childhood hero, old Major Duquesnoir who did not recognize him; also in the killing of Colonel Ibbetson and in the wait for the execution call.

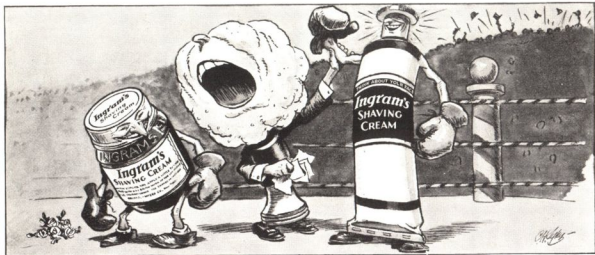
Throughout, Soprano Lucrezia Bori (the Duchess of Towers) acted with perfect grace, sang her English with very little accent. Hard-working, 56-year-old Tenor Edward Johnson was a sensitive, groping Peter, believably youthful. Baritone Lawrence Tibbett (Colonel Ibbetson) did a thrilling death. Joseph Urban's dream sets gave a happy, springtime effect.

Many in last week's audience wondered what estimate, if put to it, smart Deems Taylor would put on his new opera. As critic for the New York *World* he once wrote a review of one of his early symphonic works. He found it full of holes but said that the composer seemed to have talent and that he hoped to hear something more from his pen played by the Manhattan orchestras.

Between the time he left New York University (where in 1906 he wrote an undergraduate musicomedy called the *Isle of Skidoo*) and when he went to the *World*, Deems Taylor tried a dozen jobs. He read proof for the *Nelson Encyclopedia*, rose to write it articles on handball and pins, drew colored plates of U. S. flags. He went into the commercial art business, finished up a year with a net loss of \$17. Then he edited an electrical magazine, went to France on \$700 as a self-appointed War correspondent. He got his job on the *World* through his friend Collyerist Franklin Pierce Adams to whose "Conning Tower" he had sent many a bright verse signed "Smeed." Deems spelled backwards. Since leaving the *World* in 1925 he has edited *Musical America*, written stories for a dozen different magazines, told stories over the radio. *Peter Ibbetson* he wrote at his Stamford, Conn. farmhouse, on which, for relaxation, he carpentered two wings. Mrs. Joseph Deems Taylor is Actress Mary Kennedy, also a playwright (co-author of *Mrs. Partridge Presents*).

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Pappas

In Chicago, Ill., Mr. & Mrs. John Pappas and Christ Kraticas were listening to a radio-broadcast account of a holdup. Said John Pappas: "Say, no stick-up guys could stick me up." Just then entered three well-armed thugs. John Pappas and Christ Kraticas nervously put up their hands. Mrs. Ruth Pappas, with upraised arm, edged toward a shelf, seized a pistol, fired. One thug fell dead. A second howled, dived under a bed, popped up on the other side, leaped from the window. The third grabbed his fallen confederate, fled.

Arms

In Brooklyn, N. Y., Policeman Jacob Rosenthal pursued five youthful automobile thieves, fired a shot into the back window of their automobile. It swerved to a curb, stopped. Two lads alighted, ran off. In the back seat Policeman Rosenthal found Dominic Imperato and Joseph Mazzola wriggling, struggling, gripped by the death-locked arms of Joseph Romano.

Speaker

In Rochester, N. Y. last week Senor Jose W. Kelly, onetime Mexican labor attaché, was knocked down by an automobile, rushed to a hospital suffering from loss of his ability to speak English. In Spanish puzzled Senor Kelly explained that until run over he could speak English well. In 1908 he was graduated from Cornell University where he spoke English in all his classes. Rochester doctors could not explain.

Cook

In Los Angeles, Calif., Lileicusszuicusszei Harizisszeizszii Williminidsszeizszii, Siamese cook, was arrested for vagrancy. Proudly he translated his name: "Great Mountains Wonderful Strength Lion of the Sea."

Rocker

In Kokomo, Ind., Mrs. Mary Norman, rocking nervously, jiggled herself out of the rocking chair, fractured both arms, both legs.

Doc

In Chicago, "Old Doc" Robert Martin, itinerant Negro patent medicine seller, was urging his nostrum upon a Mrs. Eliza Murphy. Said he: "Madam, it is the greatest discovery since radium. . . . It will make a new woman of you. . . . I can recommend it because I take it myself. . . . Look at me: the picture of health!" He gasped, reeled, fell dead.

Dandy

In Baltimore, Md., Capt. John M. Dandy, onetime daredevil member of the British Royal Air Force, went to a cinema, witnessed an airplane thriller, recalled his own War exploits, went outside the theatre, shot himself dead.



VISITS TO SOVIET RUSSIA

YOU can READ more news about Russia than any other country in the world... but you can't **COMPREHEND** what transpires there without going yourself.

Traveling individually or in groups inquiring Americans are welcome in Soviet Russia. The Open Road, now in its fifth season, renders them a specialist's service based on a specialist's knowledge and facilities.



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SUMMER'S SUNLIGHT IN



NASSAU BAHAMAS

Sea winds gently sweep this fairest of Britain's isles, this Isle of June! Here always is perfect golfing and tennis weather; delightful for fishing, swimming and boating. Here, too, are charming hostilities to suit anyone's taste or mood, with food and drink that are the envy of great cosmopolitan hotels. Come to Nassau, Bahamas now—by sea or air.

For information write to Munson Steamship Lines, 67 Wall Street, N. Y.; Canadian National Steamships, Montreal; Pan-American Airways, Inc., or Development Boards, Nassau, Bahamas. No passports required.

DEVELOPMENT BOARD
NASSAU Bahamas



If you were writing **YOUR OWN TICKET**

GO right ahead: put down briefly the hard-boiled specifications for the magazine that would be an ideal national advertising medium for your own use.

You want it to have the largest circulation, of course, for adequate market *coverage*.

You want that circulation to be *selective*, too, as insurance of the intelligence of your audience.

You want it to be genuinely national in *sweep*, paralleling the country's buying power.

You want it to be representatively American in *character*, confirming the editorial calibre of the medium and its standing with its readers.

You want it to be *paid-for-100%*, as evidence of reader *interest*.

You want it to be free from taint of arrears, installments, premiums, cut-rates or clubbing offers, as indorsement of solid *value*.

OKEH, you've written a top-grade ticket — you've specified **THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.**

No other magazine in America measures up on all these points!

That's why The Post carries the largest volume of advertising of any national publication.

That's why more successful merchandising plans are based on The Post alone than on all other national publications combined.

If the truth about your merchandise will sell it, here is the place to tell your story, and the time of times to tell it certainly is now!

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

"AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION"

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY



INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA



RESIDENTIAL SECLUSION FOR THE EXECUTIVE

For the country's key business executives... the St. Regis offers the delightfully-appointed residential seclusion to which they are accustomed. On Fifth Avenue where Fifth Avenue is important... adjacent to the better clubs... just a step from the city's new mid-town business center... the St. Regis also offers them practical in-New York headquarters. And its brilliant features... its setting for the activities of smart New York... offer them gracious services in sympathy with their every mood. Transient accommodations... suites on short term lease.

HOTEL ST. REGIS

FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK



EDUCATION

Umfa Umfa, Glug Glug

"The first people had hair growing, not just on their heads, but all over their bodies, like some shaggy dogs. They simply laid down on the ground when night came. They were bloodthirsty. They liked to drink the warm blood of animals they killed, as you would a glass of milk. They talked to each other with some sort of grunts—umfa umfa—glug glug."

Thus did a Perth Amboy, N. J. public school teacher read last week to her sixth grade pupils. One little girl was immeasurably shocked & revolted, went home and told her father. He, Rev. Byron Christopher Nelson, vigorous young Lutheran minister, bounced off to a Kiwanis Club luncheon, read passages from the book, *A Child's History of the World*. Said he: "... There is plenty of other stuff to teach." (He is author of *After Its Kind*, considered authoritative by anti-evolutionists.)

Though *A Child's History of the World* is approved by the New Jersey State Board of Education, though its author is Headmaster Virgil Mores Hillyer of the Calvert School in Baltimore, it was forthwith Perth Amboy-cotted.

Next day Director Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union (champion of Evolution in the famed Scopes trial in Dayton, Tenn. in 1925) announced that the Union's Committee on Academic Freedom would urge the school board to recant. He thought the incident was significant: first of its kind in the North.

\$100,000 v. Feminism

Harvard, Princeton, Columbia and Yale have all declined the \$25,000 bequeathed to each of them by the late Albert Enoch Pillsbury, onetime Massachusetts Attorney General, to combat Feminism (TIME, Jan. 19). Harvard, which permits female students in a few of its courses and whose President & Fellows constitute the supervising Board of Visitors of nearby Radcliffe College, refused as a matter of policy. Princeton, which has never allowed women in any of its courses; Yale, which has many a post-graduate female student and a School of Nursing, refused with equal firmness. Columbia, which has more women than men, found the bequest "inexpedient."

Doctor-Senator-Governor Long

Racy Huey Parham Long of Louisiana is State Governor and U. S. Senator-elect. Last week New Orleans' Loyola University gave him another simultaneous title—Honorary Doctor of Laws. Speakers lauded him:

"Governor Long is the first Louisiana governor to get such a degree. He has earned his degree. A doctor of laws is one who is learned and skillful in laws. . . . Governor Long has doctored the laws governing the charitable and eleemosynary institutions of the State . . . the road laws . . . the educational laws. . . ."

"He has dedicated his best energies to public service. What a service that has been!"



I, INCORPORATED

Master or mate, president or apprentice, the man who works is an organized unit of human and industrial destiny. The success of employer depends upon the efficiency and faithfulness of employee. The comfort of his family, education of his children, his own welfare—these are the shares that reflect his progress, these are the stockholders in "I, Incorporated"!

AMBITION is a mighty force. It leads men to marvelous achievements, urges them on in the long, weary hours of disappointment. But ambition does not reach its fullest expression until it is founded in responsibility . . . until after desire has shifted from the flaming horizons of youth to the courageous determination of maturer years.

In both years and experience the average student of the International Correspondence Schools has passed the meridian of his twenties. He works for a livelihood. He is head of a family.

He still dreams his dreams, still accepts life as a high-flung challenge, but the realization is present that luck is not the predominant force in shaping a career. He knows now that, more than anything else in the world, *training* is the equipment with which to achieve greater things for himself and those dependent upon him.

This is the reason—and the only reason—that he has enrolled in this School of the Second Chance. For enrolment offers him neither the fraternalism of classmates nor the stimulation of athletics; it is a self-imposed sentence at hard work, a commit-

ment to spare-time study, a sacrifice of the superficial amusements of the crowds.

From this work and through these sacrifices, ambitious men everywhere have risen to positions of high trust and prominence. Many of them did

not start careers with even the benefit of high-school education. But ambition tempered with responsibility gave them the incentive to re-dedicate their natural facilities and seek the training they needed to get ahead in an era of constantly increasing competition.

Col. Edward W. Rickenbacker, R. J. Wensley, E. E. Whitney, S. E. Coneybeare, L. Brandt—these are representative of many national leaders in their respective professions who testify to the part I. C. S. training has played in shaping their careers.

Built on the solid foundation of service, this institution has literally become an integral part of American business and industry. More than 2300 outstanding industrial organizations and 350 railroad companies have agreements with I. C. S. for training their employees.

"I, Incorporated," when he seeks to increase dividends on the shares held in him, has the choice of more than 240 standard courses and scores of special courses. The courses have been prepared by leading authorities and are constantly revised by them. Whatever the profession or ambition of a man who wants to secure training and is willing to make spare-time sacrifices for personal application, International Correspondence Schools extend the hand of golden opportunity to him.

You will find much valuable information in our booklet, "The Business of Building Men." A request brings it, free.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

FOUNDED 1891
SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

MEMBER, NATIONAL
HOME STUDY COUNCIL



Think what the Alpine Sun Lamp can do for little bodies!

You can have the benefits of the viral ultraviolet rays of sunlight in your own home every day.

Now in the Hanovia Home Model Alpine Sun Lamp you get for tonic use the time-proved value of quartz-mercury ultraviolet—a potent medium for providing the health-building Vitamin D.

Hanovia pioneered, and is the leader in making ultraviolet lamps of the quartz-mercury type—and quartz, unlike glass, is the one medium that best allows the transmission of the health-giving ultraviolet rays.

The Home Model Alpine Sun Lamp is safe and convenient to use—it is a tonic, not a cure-all. Where ultraviolet is indicated for definite symptoms it should only be used on your physician's prescription and under his direction—he is probably one of the 167,000 doctors who use the professional model Alpine Sun Lamp in their practice.



Mrs. J. L. V. of Englewood, N. J., writes:

"My two children were continually catching colds each winter, until on the advice of my doctor I got an Alpine Sun Lamp. Regular exposure to ultraviolet rays has proved a fine tonic and resistance builder. The number of colds in the family has decreased very noticeably."

HANOVIA CHEMICAL & MFG. CO.
Dept. 22, Newark, N. J.

Send me your authoritative free booklet
"What Everyone Should Know About
Ultraviolet Rays."

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

MILESTONES

Born. To Count & Countess Folke Bernadotte (Estelle Manville, daughter of Board Chairman Hiram Edward Manville of Johns-Manville Corp.); a son; in Pleasantville, N. Y. Name: Count Folke of Wisborg. Their first son, Count Gustav Edward, was born in January 1930.

Born. To Mrs. Olive Catherine Wise, British mother of four who was sentenced to be hanged last month for murdering her fourth child (sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Home Secretary John Robert Clynes) (TIME, Feb. 2); twins; in Holloway Prison Hospital, London.

Engaged. Philip Young, second son of Board Chairman Owen D. Young of General Electric Co., student at St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y. (whence his father was graduated); and his friend since childhood, Faith Adams of Washington and Dallas, Tex.

Married. Roger Wolfe Kahn, 23, orchestra leader, aviator, son of Banker Otto Hermann Kahn; and Hannah Williams, 20, musicomienne (*Sweet & Low*); last month; in Huntington, L. I.

Married. Otelle E. ("Tilly") Losch, 27, Viennese danseuse (*Wake Up and Dream*); and Edward Francis Willis James, 23, British "retired diplomat," brother-in-law of Marshall Field III, cousin of Board Chairman Arthur Curtis James of Western Pacific Railroad Co.; in Manhattan.

Married. Amelia Earhart, 32, transatlantic flyer, vice president of New York, Philadelphia & Washington Airway Corp. (Ludington Line); and George Palmer Putnam, 43, vice president of Brewer & Warren, Manhattan publishers; in Noank, Conn., where last November they obtained a marriage license and amid mystery & confusion did not marry (TIME, Nov. 17). A stanch Lucy Stoner, Flyer Earhart will keep her own name, her job.

Married. Barbara Vandenberg, daughter of Senator Arthur Hendrick Vandenberg of Michigan; and one John Knight of Grand Rapids, Mich.; in Washington, D. C.

Married. Pierre Lorillard, Manhattan and Tuxedo, N. Y. socialite, son of the late Pierre Lorillard who founded Lorillard Co. (tobacco) and Tuxedo Park; and Mrs. Ruth Hill Beard, relict of the late Anson McCook Beard, daughter of the late great James Jerome Hill who founded the Great Northern Railroad; in Manhattan.

Married. Mrs. Agnes Lee Hadley, relict of the late Herbert Spencer Hadley, onetime (1909-13) Governor of Missouri who died in 1927; and Henry Joseph Haskell, editor of the Kansas City *Star* (his first wife, Isabel Cummings, died in 1923; his second wife, Katherine Wright, sister of Air Pioneers Wilbur and Orville Wright, died in 1929); in Manhattan.



good news for women whose husbands are kept awake by coffee!

Let your husband have his coffee—and his sleep! How? By serving coffee free from the one thing that steals sleep—caffeine. Serve Sanka Coffee—97% caffeine-free—and your husband can enjoy both coffee and sound sleep!



make the night-test! " " "

Serve Sanka Coffee at night. Next morning ask your husband how he slept. His enthusiastic answer will prove that he can enjoy this delicious coffee morning, noon and night—without regret!

Sanka Coffee is a blend of the choicest Central and South American coffees—rich in flavor—tempting in aroma. You make it as you've always made coffee. Coffee experts recognize that no other blend is finer.

Approved by the American Medical Association. Your grocer carries it—ground or in the bean—in vacuum cans that preserve its freshness. Satisfaction—or your money back. Get a pound to-day. Sanka Coffee Corp., 1 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

© 1931, S. C. CORP.



SANKA COFFEE

drink it and sleep!

Sanka Coffee is a superior blend of choicest Central and South American coffees—from which 97% of the caffeine has been removed.

GROUND OR
IN THE BEAN

He went at it as a Business Man would

He was ready to start on a two months' tour of Europe. His only task in preparation for the journey had been to think over where he wanted to go, roughly jot down his wishes and turn the memorandum over to the trained travel staff of the American Express Company. Then his worries ceased. These travel technicians made all the plans and arrangements for the entire trip.

In his pocket were his steamship tickets, passport, visas, a day-by-day itinerary with schedule time for trains, sleeping car space, and aeroplane tickets, reservations for motor trips, and hotels. All in advance and all paid for.

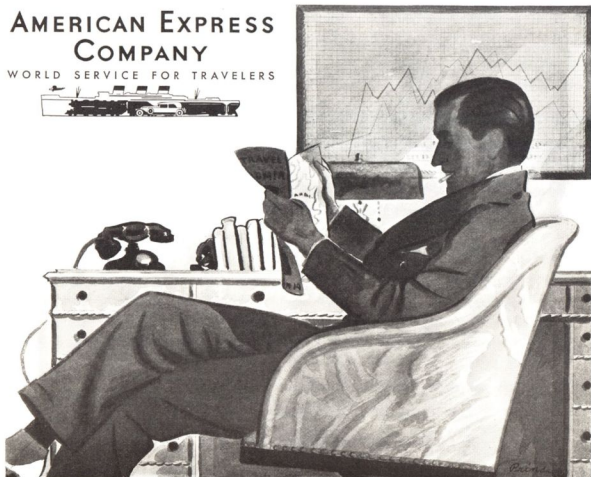
In another pocket was a comfortably fitting wallet of American Express Travelers Cheques—assuring him

of financial security abroad—his guest card, entitling him to make his headquarters at American Express offices—entitling him also to the assistance of the American Express interpreters stationed at piers, depots, and frontier points, to the advice and help of all the experienced travel staffs in the American Express offices abroad, as well as the use of those offices as his personal mail and cable addresses.

Without leaving his own office this modern business man had made sure that every minute of his two months' vacation in Europe would be free of all annoying details so that he might dedicate his time to enjoyment alone. To make your travel plans equally complete and effortless, phone, write or call at the nearest American Express Office or American Express Company, 65 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

WORLD SERVICE FOR TRAVELERS



ARROW COLLARS



MEN whose business it is to know men's clothes say there is a swing toward "comfortable formality." If they are right, more and more men are discovering that Arrow Collars are as useful as they are civilized—and as businesslike as they are comfortable.


 CUETTY,
 FLEADY
 & CO., INC.
 TROY, N. Y.

Divorced. Cyrus McCormick III, vice president of International Harvester Co.; by Mrs. Dorothy Linn McCormick, stock company actress under the names of Dorothy Willard and Mary Butler; in Chicago, Ill. Charge: cruelty. Alimony asked: none.

Elected. George Kenan Morrow; to be chairman of Ward Baking Corp.; Frederick Kenan Morrow; to be its president.

Elected. Edward M. Davis, founder & president of Philadelphia Storage Battery Co. (Philco radios); to be its chairman. Vice President and General Manager James M. Skinner succeeded him.

Died. Marlin Edgar Olmsted, 34, polo player, stepson of Publisher Vance Criswell McCormick who was chairman of the Democratic National Campaign Committee in 1916; of heart disease; in Del Monte, Calif.

Died. Lady Helen Vivien Decies, 39, daughter and heiress of the late George Jay Gould, wife of John Graham Hope de la Poer Beresford, 5th Baron Decies, Boer War veteran; of jaundice and heart attack; in London.


Died. Philip Leslie Hale,* 65, artist, onetime art critic for the Boston *Evening Transcript* and Boston *Herald*, son of Rev. Edward Everett Hale, who wrote *The Man Without a Country*; after an operation; in Boston.

Died. Mrs. Cora Buzzelle Millay, 67, mother of Poetess Edna St. Vincent Millay (*Renascence*, *The Buck in the Snow*, *The King's Henchman*); Novelist Kathleen Millay (*Wayfarer*); Singer Norma Millay (in *Manhattan's Intimate Opera*); of cerebral hemorrhage; in Camden, Maine.

Died. Mrs. Amy Victorine Putnam Pinhey, 81, landscape painter, longtime resident of Paris, daughter of the late Publisher George Palmer Putnam; in Geneva, Switzerland, where she had lived five years with her sister Ruth Putnam, authoress, League of Nations official. She had six brothers: the late Major George Haven, Civil War veteran, longtime president of G. P. Putnam's Sons; Herbert, Librarian of Congress; Irving, president of G. P. Putnam's Sons; Kingman, retired Manhattan marine insurance broker; the late Bayard Taylor; the late John Bishop, father of the present George Palmer Putnam (see p. 32).

Died. Mrs. Lucy ("Aunt Lucy") Stewart Knox, 93, grandmother of Cinematress Anita Stewart; in Brooklyn, N. Y. A friend of William Marcy ("Boss") Tweed, she hid him in her Brooklyn house in 1875 after he had been found guilty of colossal thievery from the New York municipal government and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment. By her aid he eluded vigilant watchers, escaped to Cuba on his yacht.

*Not to be confused with his cousin Philip Hale, music and dramatic critic for the Boston *Herald*, program annotator for the Boston Symphony Orchestra.



Take the yoke off America's neck!

The fierce scream of the fire siren shows that the yoke is working... and the "yoke" is on you... and on every other man, woman and child in America. It costs the Nation half a billion dollars a year to carry this burden imposed by fire losses.

Is your city equipped with modern apparatus to cut down your share of this loss? You need modern apparatus, for apparatus of long ago is no better adapted for 1931 conditions than the old-time one-lunger.

Only a few thousand dollars would re-equip the average community with modern 1931 American-La France fire apparatus... that starts and stops like greased lightning and darts in and out of traffic like small cars... that gets water or chemical on the fire almost the instant it arrives at the scene.

See your fire chief about this. He'll tell you how much more effectively his department could cope with fire if your community gave him 1931 La France equipment.



For 86 years American-La France has held undisputed leadership... The majority of American communities are La France equipped.

La France 1931 apparatus embodies sweeping advances... years ahead of their time. It minimizes the gamble with fire.

Every citizen should know about La France modern fire-fighting. Ask us to send some highly interesting, informative publications... free, of course.

AMERICAN-LA FRANCE
AND
FOAMITE CORPORATION
DEPT. Q15 ELMIRA, N.Y.

LA FRANCE AND FOAMITE PROTECTION

AN ENGINEERING SERVICE

AGAINST FIRE



SATURDAY NIGHT



It's no longer Punishment to take a bath

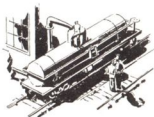
Soap. In grandmother's day it was strong, harsh and cruel. Tender skins smarted and burned under it and there was no ordeal like Saturday night's bath.

Now many fine soaps can be had at small cost. They have been made possible largely by the genius of the men who invented the railroad cars which transport the oils, alkalies and fats of which most soaps are made. These men ushered in a new era of soap manufacture and the coarse product of the home and crude factory disappeared.

Every one of the hundreds of cars built by General American was

designed to solve transportation problems created by man's advancement and changing times. Without them we would not have many of the things that make life so comfortable.

The building of all kinds of railroad cars—tank, refrigerator, milk, express, stock, gondola and others—is but one phase of General



No matter what you are shipping, you will find it profitable to confer with our engineers. Railroad transportation is always dependable—a railroad car can be built to carry any commodity in bulk. Address Continental Illinois Bank Building, Chicago, Illinois.

American's diversified activities. It maintains, in addition, a vast fleet of 40,000 cars which it leases to shippers throughout the country . . . also a large export terminal for the storage, loading and packaging of all bulk liquids, besides operating an extensive European freight transportation system.

GENERAL AMERICAN TANK CAR CORPORATION

"a railroad freight car for every need"

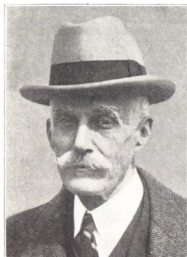
BUSINESS & FINANCE

Steel Deal

Few & far between lately have been the big mergers which characterized 1928 and 1929. Last week however there was announced a deal of major significance, of major size, in a major industry. Bethlehem Steel Corp. bought McClintic-Marshall Corp., steel fabricators, for \$32,000,000, thereby became a bigger competitor of U. S. Steel Corp. than ever before.

In 1900 Andrew William Mellon was already a tycoon to be reckoned with. He was 45, lean and quiet. The Union Trust which he had founded eleven years prior had grown and become a mighty instrument in his skilled hands. He had

gan to change. In 1901 Andrew Carnegie sold out to Manhattan bankers and United States Steel Corp. came into being. Four years later energetic Charles M. Schwab formed Bethlehem Steel Corp. Steel began to be used widely for buildings. McClintic-Marshall prospered. One of their first orders was from the Marshall Field store. Anxious to please, with much to learn, they shipped the girders by express. Much other business followed. By 1929 McClintic-Marshall was doing a \$50,000,000-a-year business, had a 600,000-ton capacity. Its only sizable competitor was American Bridge Co., subsidiary of United States Steel Corp. American Bridge builds fewer bridges than McClintic-Marshall, more buildings.



© International

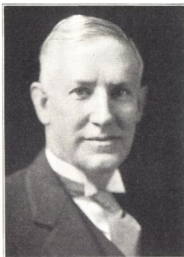
ANDREW WILLIAM MELLON

No small thing. . .

an iron in many industrial fires already glowing, he had irons in other fires just kindling. Nine years had passed since he had bought into Aluminum Co. of America and the investment began to look promising. He held a lot of bonds in an oil company sponsored by that picturesque Pittsburgher, J. M. Guffey. Six years later those bonds were to give him control of the company which would turn into great Gulf Oil and an impregnable fortune.

One day Mr. Mellon was in the offices of Potstown Iron Co., of which he was a director. Two young engineers working for the Shiffler Bridge Co. came to see him with the idea of getting his backing and setting up in business for themselves. Taller of the two was lanky Howard H. McClintic. Much shorter was Charles D. Marshall. Mr. Mellon heard their case and was silent. Iron and Steel had not yet definitely settled into its corporate departments, the financier reflected. Finally he consented. A company was formed and the new team of McClintic-Marshall entered the business of taking rolled steel from the mills and fabricating it to construction specifications.

Slowly the U. S. industrial picture be-



Blank-Stoller, Inc.

CHARLES D. MARSHALL

. . . is a Mellon connection.

Great is the competition between the two companies, although when steel was needed in a hurry for the Empire State Building the two had to co-operate, furnished steel for alternate floors.

In the McClintic-Marshall-U. S. Steel rivalry is the nucleus of last week's deal. Competition between U. S. Steel and Bethlehem has lately become more intense. Steelmen are especially aware that in 1926 U. S. Steel began to manufacture solid flange beams by the so-called Gray Process, which Bethlehem controlled. A \$250,000,000 patent suit followed, was settled out of court in 1929, with Bethlehem granting U. S. Steel the right to use the process. This enabled American Bridge to compete better with other fabricators who bought Bethlehem's beams in which the Gray Process was used. The competition became more visible when Bethlehem sought to acquire Youngstown Sheet & Tube, leading independent in a territory reserved for U. S. Steel by a gentleman's agreement.

For more than two months wise Pittsburghers have been aware of the imminence of last week's deal. Bethlehem officials have been seen in McClintic-Marshall's offices, lunching with McClintic-

Marshall men at the Duquesne Club. Hence when the announcement was made Pittsburgh was ready to judge its significance.

To Bethlehem the deal (accomplished by issuing treasury stock and notes) means an assured outlet for structural steel. It also means that the Mellon interests, now represented on the McClintic-Marshall board by Richard Beatty Mellon, will become relatively big Bethlehem stockholders, as occurred in Pullman when it acquired Standard Steel Car Corp. No small thing is a Mellon connection. Mr. McClintic and Mr. Marshall invested in the Koppers Co., have never missed a Koppers contract. McClintic-Marshall also owns securities in Aluminum Co., gets Aluminum's business. To Pittsburgh, the deal means the passing of another close family corporation.

Mr. Marshall will be elected to the Bethlehem Board, while George Henry Blakely, vice president of Bethlehem and known for his work in developing the Gray Process beam, will head McClintic-Marshall, to be reincorporated as a wholly-owned Bethlehem unit. Included in the deal is McClintic-Marshall's investment in Steel Frame House Co., of which E. H. Millard is president and young Robert H. McClintic vice president. Steel Frame House Co. is pioneering in perfecting small beams for residential purposes.

Greatly concerned by the deal were five independent fabricating companies each of which had piously hoped to be included in the Bethlehem purchase. Last week officials of these companies held a luncheon, decided mergers are now essentially in order.

Week's Statistics

Indices of business released last week included:

Cigarets produced during 1930 reached a new high of 119,624,909,900, an increase of 586,000,000 over 1929. Cigar production dropped 662,000,000 to 5,889,132,400. A decrease of 9,000,000 lb. brought manufactured tobacco down to 328,765,000 lb. Snuff produced was slightly less at 40,112,663 lb.

Passengers carried by Manhattan's transit system during the third quarter of 1930 came to 752,136,000, a decrease of 3.8%. This marked the first decline since 1915, threatened to jumble the Untermeyer Consolidation Plan (TIME, Jan. 12).

Pig Iron production during January was 1,714,266 tons, a gain of 3% over December—the first gain since April. Production during January 1930, however, was 2,827,464 tons, and last month's figure is the smallest for any January since 1922. Pig iron production is usually at its seasonal low during February, its high during March.

Car-loadings for four weeks ending Jan. 24 were 2,771,261, a drop of 17% from January a year ago.

Automobile production during January was 183,876 units (passenger cars and trucks). This compares with 283,606 units in January 1930, and 161,223 units in December 1930.

Banks eliminated by suspensions during 1930 came to 1,303, said *American Banker* last week, while banks eliminated by mergers were 767. Against this loss of

A \$6,000,000 CASH RESERVE FUND —your second line of defense

THE 28 great companies included in Corporate Trust Shares have surpluses totaling over six billions of dollars. This makes for stability of return for holders of Corporate Trust Shares in respect to that part of their distributions which comes from regular cash dividends on the underlying stocks.

But Corporate Trust Share distributions also include the proceeds from sale of such rights, stock dividends and extra shares from split-ups as may be declared from time to time by the 28 companies. And while the history of these companies, taken as a group, reveals a surprising regularity of such extras, the curtailment of business which takes place from time to time brings a temporary reduction in the extras.

Against this temporary decline in distributions, holders of Corporate Trust Shares have a second line of defense—a cash reserve fund maintained with the independent trustee. From this fund withdrawals are made to make up the difference between total distributions paid on the stocks and the base distribution rate of 70¢ per share per year, just as a bank account is drawn on by an individual to supplement income in times of stress. As of December 31, 1930, this fund amounted to \$6,483,000—an amount calculated to be sufficient to protect, but not so large as to be a burden.

Thus the investor is protected against reduction of his return at a time when he is likely to need it most.

The reserve fund is always at work. In prosperous times it is earning interest for the shareholder; in the rare periods of adversity it is protecting his return. It is one of many features inherently fair to the investor, that have created wide-spread popularity for Corporate Trust Shares.

CORPORATE TRUST SHARES ARE INTERNATIONALLY ADVERTISED, INTERNATIONALLY SOLD, AND ENJOY AN INTERNATIONAL MARKET.

Ask your investment house or bank about

CORPORATE TRUST SHARES

Price at the market



This is one of a group of investment trusts sponsored by

ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH CORPORATION
120 WALL STREET • NEW YORK

CORPORATE TRUST SHARES represent an ownership interest in these 28 companies, the shares of which are deposited with an independent trustee.

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American Tobacco
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National Biscuit
Otis Elevator
United Fruit
United States Steel
Woolworth

Railroads

Atchafalaya, Top. & Santa Fe
Illinois Central
Louisville & Nashville
New York Central
Pennsylvania Railroad
Southern Pacific
Union Pacific

Oils

Standard Oil of California
Standard Oil of Indiana
Standard Oil (New Jersey)
Standard Oil of New York
Texas Corporation

Utilities and Quasi-Utilities

American Tel. & Tel.
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.
General Electric
Westinghouse Electric
Western Union Telegraph

MOODY'S COMPOSITE
PORTFOLIO RATING "A"

2,070 banks, 455 were added, of which 322 were new banks, 133 old banks reopened. Banks in existence Jan. 1 totaled 23,000 against 31,000 a decade ago.

Earnings

Most important of companies to report their 1930 results last week was General Motors Corp. with earnings of \$151,098,000 against \$247,317,000 in 1929. Per share earnings were \$3.25, of which \$3.04 came from actual operating profits. The year's result was the poorest since 1925, when \$107,070,000 was earned.

Of interest to fewer investors, less important as a business index, but perhaps the most remarkable 1930 statement yet to appear was that of Coca-Cola Co. Profits hit a new high record of \$13,515,000 against \$12,758,000 in 1929. Gallon sales rose from 26,981,874 to 27,798,730. U. S. sales amounted to a per capita Coca-Cola consumption of 28 bottles. Responsible for this showing, said Coca-Cola officials, was an extra \$1,000,000 spent on advertising last year, and an extra \$500,000 on sales efforts. Also beneficial: cheap sugar.

Other statements indicative of U. S. Business in 1930 included:

	1929	1930
Allis-Chalmers	4,310	3,604
American Seating	484	183
American Smelt Co.	2,169	1,803
American Steel Foundries ..	3,121	2,861
Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper	3,326	6,747D
Caterpillar Tractor	11,600	8,714
Congress Clear	2,882	1,682
Crescent Steel	8,162	4,045
B. F. Goodrich	7,446	8,400D
Hudson Motor Car	11,594	374
International Safety Razor ..	595	424
Irving Air Chute (garage chutes)	452	241
Jewel Tea Co.	1,691	1,705
La Salle Extension University	341	167
McGraw-Hill Publishing ..	2,311	2,021
Marion Steam Shovel	534	683D
Mullins (motor body parts) Mfg.	476	331D
Parke, Davis & Co.	8,311	7,314
Prairie Pipe Line	22,800	14,617
Remington Rand	6,668	2,995
Republic Steel	*	3,522D
Reynolds Metals	3,360	1,710
Standard Brands	*	16,402
Standard Oil of Kansas ..	1,512	380
U. S. Industrial Alcohol ..	4,720	1,160†
D=Deficit.		

Deals & Developments

Detroit Bridge Default. Little more than a year old, valued at \$13,892,000 is the Detroit International Bridge between Detroit and Sandwich, Ont. Last week not the bridge but the company of the same name which owns it began to sway dangerously. Business depression has caused traffic to fall off. Competing ferries have cut their rates viciously rather than go out of business. Traffic has been diverted into the new Detroit-Canada Tunnel. During 1930 toll revenue was \$892,000, operating expenses—\$328,000. But by the time all charges were computed the bridge company had a \$1,367,000 loss. Last week common and preferred stockholders realized they had no equity behind their securities, holders of the \$8,000,000 7% debentures did not receive interest due.

*New company.

†Not including a \$3,000,000 molasses inventory charged to surplus.



**"STEAMERS land at
our FACTORY DOORS
in BALTIMORE,"
says Colonel Procter**

WE asked Colonel William Cooper Procter, Chairman of the Board, The Procter and Gamble Company, why Baltimore was selected as the site for their new plant. His reply follows:

"The rates and facilities for handling in-bound raw materials by both rail and water, were more advantageous in Baltimore than those in other cities. Steamers land at our factory doors in Baltimore.

"From the standpoint of the distribution of our finished products, we can reach a greater population by rail, water, and motor truck from Baltimore, at rates more favorable than from other points.

"We found the labor situation to be advantageous. There were a

number of very excellent plant sites available on both water and rail."

Baltimore is proud to have this Procter and Gamble plant—proud to have a part in this largest soap producing operation in America. For the name of Procter and Gamble reminds us of their unique labor stabilization plan and an unbroken record covering 74 years of quality manufacture.

The Baltimore Trust Company will be glad to cooperate with any sound industry seeking the same natural and developed facilities which Procter and Gamble found so attractive in Baltimore.

Write for our booklet "Locate in Baltimore" which describes Baltimore's shipping and manufacturing facilities.

**BALTIMORE
COMPANY**
BALTIMORE • MARYLAND



TRUST
MEMBER
FEDERAL
RESERVE
SYSTEM

owners of the \$12,000,000 issue of 6½% first mortgage bonds formed a protective committee. The company's funded debt was sold by a syndicate headed by Hemphill, Noyes & Co. Prospectuses estimated for the first year tolls would come to \$2,012,833.

Royal Mail Submerged. Stormy seas of financial difficulties have long been swamping the once proud & mighty Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. (TIME, Dec. 8). Lord Kylsant is being replaced on the bridge by Walter Runciman; a reorganization is planned. Yet to Royal Mail stockholders last week brought the stormiest day of all.

Selling waves already had brought Royal Mail securities down to almost nominal values when last week in London the company's counsel gave an alarming opinion—that the company is not limited, that shareholders are liable for Royal Mail debts. Frightened investors began selling the common, which had climbed above £7 last year for ten shillings a share. Down went the price to one shilling. Then an unprecedented thing for so great a company occurred: a large block changed hands at zero. The owner paid the transfer tax, making the sale actually below zero. By the close of the day the common was back at five shillings. But the once gilt-edge 6½% preferred which had been at 60 shillings in the morning did not rally, closed the day at the ignominious price of 0.

Cabled a London correspondent: "... The affair has had a depressing effect on financial sentiment."

Telephone Deal. Marion, Ohio; Newton, N. J.; Coldwater and Three Rivers, Mich.; Goose Creek, Tex., are some of the 322 communities served by United Telephone Co. which operates in eleven states, had gross earnings of \$1,772,000 last year. Last week control of United was acquired by Associated Telephone Utilities Co., which will now serve 500,000 telephones in 1,950 communities. Not to be confused with A. T. U. is Associated Telephone & Telegraph Co. which makes telephone equipment in the U. S., has telephone properties in other countries.

Baldwin's Plot. When Baldwin Locomotive Works one year ago moved to Eddystone, Pa., a valuable plot of land was left behind in Philadelphia. About 19 acres, this land is near the heart of Philadelphia, is valued at around \$10,000,000, has been for sale but has not been sold. Last week the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. considered the plot as a terminal.

Accounting Case

Four years ago Ultramares Corp. of London, on the strength of the financial statement of Fred Stern & Co., Inc. of Manhattan, loaned Fred Stern & Co. money. Fred Stern & Co. soon went bankrupt. It was learned that the audit had been faulty. The audit had been made by Touche, Niven & Co. Ultramares Corp. brought a \$203,000 suit against Touche, Niven & Co. All accountants have watched the case closely, thinking it would establish a precedent in the question of what responsibility auditors must shoulder.

Last week the Court of Appeals in Manhattan reversed a lower court's decision that Touche, Niven & Co. are liable for an employee's negligence. However, the

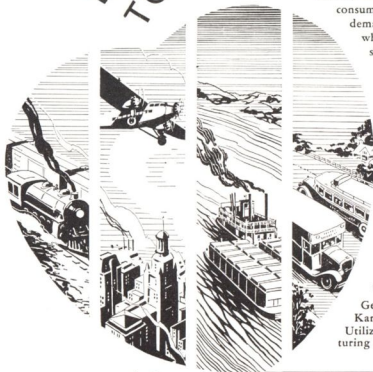
THE SHORTEST, MOST INEXPENSIVE DISTRIBUTION ROUTE TO 19 MILLION PEOPLE

COMPETITION is tightening. Goods move most satisfactorily and profitably over shortest distances between producer and consumer. Retail dealers rightly are demanding the sort of service facilities which enable them to give promptest service with minimum stocks.

Here, in one of the country's best prospering territories, 21 million people look to Kansas City as the principal source of commodity supply. And, of this vast group, 19 million are served more economically from Kansas City than from any other market.

Kansas City has every transportation advantage. Twelve trunk line railroads radiate in every direction giving fast passenger and freight service. The 6-ft. Missouri River channel is almost completed. Regularly scheduled airplane service connects Kansas City with every section of the country. Here, too, is an important center of truck and bus transportation.

Get nearer this vast market. Serve the Kansas City territory from Kansas City. Utilize its transportation and manufacturing advantages to your own profit.



New IN KANSAS CITY

Engineers report that the 6-foot Missouri River channel to the Mississippi is almost completed, almost ready for barge line operation. This new-old transportation artery shortly will give low-cost water connections with all inland waterways and with the seaboard.



INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF KANSAS CITY, MO.



INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Please send me the facts about Kansas City. I am interested in the _____ industry.

Name _____

Firm _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

(I saw your advertisement in Time)



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Court held that if the audit said the figures were true, the accountants are guilty of deceit regardless of intent. Other accountants breathed more easily, realizing they could continue to protect themselves in audits by such buffers as "We believe." ... "In our opinion."

Oil Embargo? Merger?

Last week was actually an unusually bad week for the troubled oil industry. The new pool in eastern Texas (TIME, Feb. 2) gushed greater, became a major threat to prices. The Federal Trade Commission demanded a revision of 18 of the 21 rules of ethics adopted by the industry in July 1929. Earnings statements were bad. Dividend reductions included Standard Oils of Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska. In Oklahoma, Potential Production rattled the lid of Proration, never securely clamped down.

Yet all these gloomy items of the week faded for a moment before two other important developments: Independent producers were cheered by the prospect of a Federal embargo on petroleum imports to the U. S. Corporate producers were cheered by a court decision in favor of the much-discussed merger plan of Standard Oil Company of New York and Vacuum Oil.

Embargo. When Oil was not placed in the new Tariff Act last Spring, observers said that independent oilmen had shot their bolt. But the independents were not defeated so easily. Every time they have gathered, their cry of "Stop those imports!" has been more and more determined.

A political champion for the independents has been Senator Arthur Capper in whose State of Kansas owners of thousands of small old wells have lost their market as the result of Prairie Oil & Gas Co.'s recent decision to stop buying oil from small old wells. In his fight for the cause of oil, Senator Capper is heartily backed by Governor Harry Woodring of Kansas. Last week Governor Woodring sent a telegram of many hundred words to President Hoover, saying he was "astonished and appalled" that no plan for saving Kansas independents had been devised.

Last week the independents cheered when the Senate Commerce Committee voted (9-to-6) in favor of the Capper Bill which provides for a reduction in crude imports to 16,000,000 bbl. per year for the next three years, and a total embargo on gasoline during this time.

Wilbur's Switch. To reach its decision, the Senators took much testimony. Robert Giffen Stewart, president of Standard Oil of Indiana's big subsidiary, Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. was dead against any tariff, as well he might be since his company is one of the biggest importers of gasoline. Senator Tydings of Maryland was also opposed. He said a tariff would cost the U. S. people "at least \$980,000,000 a year." Senator Tydings probably also had in mind the fact that when an experimental shipment of Soviet oil was lately made to the U. S. it arrived in Maryland's Baltimore, that Baltimore may hope to become a big oil port.

Favoring an oil tariff was Labor. Edward F. McGrady of the A. F. of L. lamented: "The condition of the oil-well workers is deplorable."

Ralph Arnold, Los Angeles oil engineer, said a protective wall is essential, that the U. S. has enough oil to meet current demands for 500 years.

Weightier than any other testimony was a letter from Secretary of the Interior Wilbur. In it he reversed his attitude that the oil industry must help itself. Independents jumped for joy when they heard that he had said: "If proration is the logical method of control of supply, it would seem to be logical to apply it to imports."

Independent operators, their incomes stunted or killed by proration in the U. S., are sorely vexed at the big companies which can afford to cut down their U. S. production while letting their wells in foreign countries flow freely, shipping that oil into the U. S. Especially irate, especially loud in calling for a stopper on incoming foreign oil has been energetic



Wide World

TULSA'S WIRT FRANKLIN

"Stop those imports!"

Wirt Franklin of Tulsa. Also Roland Smith and Lloyd Hilton Smith, president and vice president of Tulsa's Oklahoma Co. Also Malcom Crim on whose land the new Texas pool was found. Also Harry Ford Sinclair. The Senators' decision for a partial embargo was in the nature of a compromise between the Tariff plan and the free-market pleas of the big companies.

The big importing companies are the Shell group, Gulf Oil, Standard of Indiana with its many subsidiaries, Standard of New Jersey. Against these the independents marshal the following U. S. oil figures:

	1930	1929
	(000's omitted)	
Domestic demand.....	922,000	940,000
Imports, gasoline.....	16,977	8,834
Imports, crude.....	63,129	78,933
U. S. Production, crude.....	896,265	1,007,133
Exports, crude.....	23,706	26,411
Exports, gasoline.....	64,978	62,689

While imports of crude are relatively small, they can mean the margin of the

independent producers' profits. And gasoline imports have increased at an alarming rate. Likewise, if imports of refined products are translated back to crude oil, imports last year of all oils came to 110,652,000 bbl. against 115,200,000 in 1929 and 90,625,000 in 1928.

Countries. Independents liked the Capper Bill because it laid down a schedule by which imports will not merely be limited, but by which the imports from each country will be prorated on their 1928 exports to the U. S. The result would be:

	1928	1931-33 (proposed)
	(ooo's omitted)	
Mexico	17,584	3,527
Venezuela	21,081	4,410
Dutch West Indies.....	24,089	5,012
Colombia	11,818	2,374
Peru	1,224	245
Ecuador	765	153
Trinidad & Tobago.....	496	99

Little & Big Rights. Although there are many angles to the U. S. oil picture, the chief problem is to determine what the future is worth in the terms of the present, and how much of the future's present value should be paid by oil-land owners, a very small minority of the people. Owners of wells which would ordinarily pour dollars into their pockets protest that they have a right to the income from those wells, that if unleashing of production now means lower prices, that is their business. They also say that if imports are checked U. S. production will rise enough to bring profits to independents, also enough to protect the U. S. motorist from any great upping of the cost of motoring.

Big companies, on the other hand, maintain that first of all it is their economic right to buy oil wherever it is cheapest, sell it wherever the most profit is obtainable. Second, they maintain that U. S. oil, a valuable national resource, should not be used when oil can be brought from other nations. So long as imported oil is cheap, let it stay cheap, say they, and let U. S. oil remain underground where it cannot deteriorate, where it is worth more than it would be if dumped on the open market.

Merger. The Socony-Vacuum merger was proposed last February on the logic that a great producing company like Vacuum is the natural and necessary complement of a great distributor like the New York company. Other big producers and distributors read with interest and pleasure last week's verdict by three judges of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis that: "There is, and could be, no contention here that the present contemplated merger is a continuance . . . of the conspiracy and monopoly found to exist in the main suit [which dissolved old Standard Oil]. The contention is, and must be, that it is an entirely new undertaking. . . . The intent and purpose of the merger is solely to meet the normal and natural business necessities of the two companies."

Should the deal be approved by the U. S. Supreme Court, oilmen forecast that other units of the old Standard Oil "Trust" will seek to merge, that herein may lie a partial cure to the industry's ailments.

Here's the Key that will open this door to new net profits



Behind this door is the wealthy and populous New England market—more than eight million people living within a radius of 250 miles from Boston, the distributing center of the territory.



FACTS—New England possesses 8% of total wealth of the United States, with only 2% of the area and 7% of the population—truly a section of concentrated wealth whose people have money to spend and are ready to buy if you are ready to serve.



THE KEY—A good location is the key to any market. In the case of New England, the Boston Wharf Company offers you this key, a location on its property which is situated in one of the most strategic spots in Metropolitan Boston—just beyond the boundary of the business section and ten minutes' walk from the heart of the city. Here is every fundamental facility you may need—miles of spur track, wharf frontage, and paved streets. Furthermore, we are ready to construct new buildings or remodel present ones in accordance with your requirements. Investigate these advantages, without obligation, by sending for our descriptive booklet. Merely clip and mail the attached coupon.

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Industrial Service Department
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Please send me booklet describing
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Architects
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CLEVELAND'S NEW

Shrine of music

Last week Cleveland dedicated Severance Hall, the new magnificent home of the Cleveland Orchestra, consummation of a \$7,000,000 musical project. Severance Hall was erected and presented to the Musical Arts Association and to Western Reserve University by a leading Cleveland citizen. The Hall itself combines conventional and modernistic treatment, being hailed as a work of great architectural courage and rare imagination. The marvelous beauty of its interior defies description. ♦ The Medusa Portland Cement Company takes pride in the part played by Medusa Products in the construction of this magnificent music hall. We feel complimented that Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement was selected because it would give permanent protection to the beauty of this building. . . . Let us send you a booklet describing the uses of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement.



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WATERPROOFED CEMENTS
• WHITE AND GRAY •

MEDUSA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, 1002 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Manufacturers of Medusa Gray Portland Cement (Plain or Waterproofed); Medusa Waterproofing Powder or Paste; Medusa White Portland Cement (Plain and Waterproofed); Medusa Portland Cement Paint and Medusa-Mix, the Masonry Cement

P R E S S

Crosby v. Capone

Followers of lovable, philosophical, hell-raising *Skippy*, comic-strip youngster, are prone to think of his creator as somewhat like *Skippy's* own comic-strip father. By that token, Cartoonist Percy Leo Crosby might be a tall, gentle, softspoken man with dark hair and a cropped moustache. Readers with that misconception of Cartoonist Crosby took something of a jolt last week when they saw in the *New York World* a full page of anti-Prohibition tirade headed: "This Space Bought by Percy Crosby Because He Believes That Any Issue, Affecting the Welfare of the Nation, Should Never Be Straddled." Excerpts:

"Perhaps if some men of this nation did not have columns of jelly in place of backbones, a cartoonist could symbolize



International

PERCY CROSBY

"When a nation cheapens its women. . . ."

Prohibition, lodged in the Constitution, as a knife in the back of the A. E. F. . . . I say to my fellow members of the American Legion that you cannot salute your flag with a clear conscience until Al Capone is knocked off the throne erected by the Anti-Saloon League. I . . . refuse to pay homage to this Chicago monarch. He has neither money enough nor enough lead to make me change my mind. By this plurality of one vote, I make myself the leader opposing the existing gunman autocracy in the United States. . . . [The Anti-Saloon League attempts to justify Prohibition] by preparing an economic report which always fails to include the millions of dollars thrown away on Prohibition enforcement. . . . I say to the Anti-Saloon League . . . there can be no healthy use of the word economics when the women and youth of a country are encouraged to look upon murderers as heroes. When a nation cheapens its women, that nation is crumbling."

Unlike *Skippy's* father, Artist Crosby, 39, is minuscule, bellicose. It is legend that half the taxi-drivers and police of Manhattan used to call him by his first

name. Last year Artist Crosby bought a full page in the Washington *Herald*, dealt with Prohibition much as in last week's attack, announced that he had sworn never to drink again "with or without repeal" (TIME, May 26).

Easily could Cartoonist Crosby afford the \$1,355 expense of sounding his clarion in the *U. S. World*. Skippy and his colleagues—Cuthbert, Sooky ("Always belittlin'"), Jacob, Aunt Gussie, Uncle Louie (the glassblower)—gather over \$100,000 a year for their creator.

Aside from cartooning, Percy Crosby turns his hand to landscapes, etchings, lithographs, water colors. In Manhattan last month was an exhibit and sale of his War sketches for the benefit of the Veterans of the 77th Division.

Blessed Event

Not many years ago, sensational newspapers achieved what was then considered the height of impudence by heralding the confinements of newsworthy women. STORK HOVERS would be the caption over the photograph of a cinematographer's wife. Seldom were other than stage or film folk and royalty labelled as prospective parents* until about 1927 when Gossip-Columnist Walter Winchell began to set the pace with preobstetrical reports upon couples in every stratum of society. Last week, as casually as if it were mentioning the departure of a socialite for Palm Beach, Cyrus Hermann Kotzschmar Curtis' polite New York *Evening Post* headlined: BIRTH OF TWINS EXPECTED BY MRS. WM. H. VANDERBILT.†

Heard Columnist Arthur Brisbane soon gave his interpretation to "People Who Think." "A few years ago such a positive announcement would have been impossible. . . . But now, the X-ray looks through intervening tissue and reveals two little skeletons, with cunning, crooked legs, tiny little hands that will never know hard work, and there is no doubt about its being twins. . . ."

Chicago Change

Quiet, colorless, eminently righteous is the Chicago *Evening Post*. It boasts the best financial, society and art pages in Chicago but is conservative to the point of impotence in local controversies. Last week bald, tight-lipped John Charles Shaffer, 77, publisher of the *Post* for 30 years and of the Indiana *Star* group, let the *Post* go into receivership, apparently to become a mouthpiece for loud-yawping Mayor William Hale Thompson. The *Post* had lost money consistently, recently as much as \$75,000 a year. Receivers were George Fulmer Getz, millionaire coal dealer, and his partner Charles Fitzmorris, onetime police chief, onetime secretary to Mayor Thompson.

*An exception was Mrs. Nicholas Longworth who, in 1924, continued to newsmen the rumored advent of her child. . . . When the wife of Mischel Elman was expected in 1926, a San Francisco newspaper printed the famed violinist's photograph with the caption: FACES FATHERHOOD.

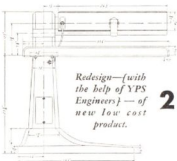
†William Henry Vanderbilt, Republican National Committeeman, Rhode Island State Senator, son of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who was the great-grandson of famed Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt.

LET US CUT COSTS FOR YOU AS WE CUT COSTS FOR THE MAN WHO BUILDS IRONERS



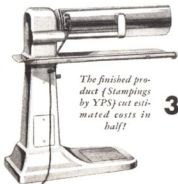
The old, cast pedestal...weight, more than twice that of pressed steel.

1



Redesign—(with the help of YPS Engineers)—of new low cost product.

2



The finished product (Stampings by YPS) cut estimated costs in half!

3

RESULTS

This manufacturer says: "The new pressed steel pedestal weighed less than half that of the cast pedestal, gave us a better finish, eliminated machining and cut our estimated production costs in half!"

WRITE

May we do for you what we have done for many, many others? A survey costs you nothing. Does not obligate you in the slightest. Write for free booklet, "Adventures in Redesign"—it tells the story.



"Press it from Steel Instead"

The

YOUNGSTOWN PRESSED STEEL
Company

608 UNIVERSITY ROAD

WARREN, OHIO

A COMPLETE ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING SERVICE

This is No. 4 of a series of advertisements setting forth things to look for when considering partitions



Hauserman Partitions and Hauserman Steel Paneling harmonize with fine office furnishings to provide attractive business homes.



Partitions often extend from columns as shown above. Joints are neat and trim. A section of standard base mold is carried around the column base.

... HAUSERMAN PARTITIONS MEET *unusual* CONDITIONS WITH STANDARD CONSTRUCTION . . .

Complete adaptability and interchangeability are features of these modern partitions

UNUSUAL conditions and the problems they create are easily solved by Hauserman Partitions. Overhead pipes, beams, sprinkler systems, and other irregularities are met in a way which assures close fit, finished workmanship, and an attractive, clean-cut installation.

In connection with partition installations, Hauserman provides such supplemental



Pipes, beams, ventilators and other obstructions are completely enclosed by a top filter extending from the partition to the ceiling.

requirements as . . . hardware . . . railings . . . wainscoting . . . radiator covers . . . access panels . . . slide doors . . . shelves . . . roofs . . . even a patented picture hook!



Partitions can be extended in one, two, three, or four directions from any post. Top filler is finished to match the ceiling.

Visit the NEW YORK PARTITION SHOW

The next time you're in New York don't fail to see this thorough presentation of modern partitioning methods.

ENTIRE TOP FLOOR
10 East 40th St. NEW YORK

THE E. F. HAUSERMAN COMPANY

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Detroit

Cincinnati

St. Louis

Washington, D. C.

New York

Cleveland

HAUSERMAN MOVABLE STEEL PARTITIONS

S P O R T

245-733 m.p.h.

Capt. Malcolm Campbell, British racing driver, ordered his mechanics to give the fish-tailed, monster-snouted *Bluebird* a shove. Slipping into first gear he pointed her up Daytona Beach toward the judges' stand. A white mist hung over the course and the sand was wet. When he was going 80 m.p.h. he shifted the Napier motor to second speed. At 125 m.p.h. he changed to high. The motor settled into a rising drone like the hum of an enormous bee. At the end of the ten-mile course, without stopping for the usual tire change and mechanical adjustment, he turned around and drove back again. Mist obscured the timing trap where a red bulls-eye was hung to guide him. Slightly off his course Capt. Campbell nearly missed the guide, but saw it in time and swerved into the measured mile without taking his foot off the throttle. His average time for the two trips—245-733 m.p.h., faster by 14 m.p.h. than the late Sir Henry Segrave's previous world record. Next day in a little car he set a new world record of 94-031 m.p.h. for cars of less than 45 cubic inches piston displacement. Said he of both runs: "I was lucky. . . . The wet sand cut my speed down. . . . High speed is nothing if you have control of the car. . . ."

"There is plenty more speed in my *Bluebird*, but these trials are so beastly expensive. . . . Perhaps, if I can find some millionaire who will help finance [the] undertaking, I shall shoot for the 100-mile mark within the next few years." With a stable car on a perfect course, Capt. Campbell said he would have no fear.

Snow & Ice

At Krynica. On the express trains that run from Warsaw three times a week, Polish sport fans rode out to Krynica, their winter sports resort, and put up at the big grey Hotel Lwigrod where you can get a room, meals and a real bath for \$4.50 per day. The hotel was crowded because in Krynica last week was being played the international amateur hockey tournament. The tournament is decided by the total number of goals scored by a team in all its games after the preliminary eliminations, and U. S. supporters were worried at first that their entry—the Boston Hockey Club—could not run up high scores against the European teams as U. S. skaters have always done in the past. The Canadians—University of Manitoba graduates—had the same trouble. Reason: European hockeyists have improved. They have learned to play a stubbornly defensive game against invaders instead of using the open formations they use against each other. The Boston Hockey Club beat the Czechs 1 to 0, the Swedes 3 to 0, the Austrians 2 to 1, the Poles 1 to 0. They were entertained at dinner by Ambassador John North Willys, who has been a hockey fan for years. Meanwhile the Canadians had gained a big lead by beating Austria 8 to 0. In the finals the Canadians were matched against the Boston team, over whom they already had a lead of six goals

by tournament score. The Canadians won the game 2-0, and the championship with 15 goals to the Bostonians' 7. The game was swift, furiously aggressive on both sides.

To the Austrians went the European championship, also Ambassador Willys' trophy for fair play.

Quebec to Montreal. In 1925 little Joie Ray could run an indoor mile faster than anyone else in the U. S. Three years ago, too old for mile runs, he entered the Boston Marathon and finished third on bleeding feet chafed to the bone by ill-fitting shoes. Last week he strapped snowshoes on his feet and entered the 200-mi. snowshoe race from Quebec to Montreal, competing with northwoodsmen who had used snowshoes all their lives. Frank Hoey started ahead and Joie Ray was far back in the pack. His cheeks froze; he tramped through deep snow with his face wrapped in bandages. After the third



Wide World

MRS. EDWARD P. RICKER JR.

Her dogs no longer chase skunks.

day's lap he was third, with Hoey still leading. At the finish on the eighth day he trailed, a slow & sorry seventh. Hoey won the \$1,250 first prize in 26 hr. 43 min. 40 sec.

In Ottawa. Emil St. Goddard, famed musher of Le Pas, Manitoba, won the dog-sled derby, as he did last year. Shorty Russic of Flin Flon sprinted in the last leg to come in second. But the watchers at the finish were more interested in the contestant who came in third. A woman was driving the long pung, bundled in furs, brandishing her whip, yelling shrilly to her dogs. She was Mrs. Edward P. Ricker Jr., wife of one of the famed Rickers of Poland Spring, Me., where Poland Water comes from. In addition to the famed Poland Spring House and Mansion House in Maine, the Rickers have extensive property holdings in Southern Pines, N. C. Four years ago Mrs. Ricker took up dog racing. In her first race her team ran after a skunk; she did not finish. That winter she bought a string of dogs from Leonhard Seppala, the Alaskan famed for rushing diphtheria serum to Nome six years ago. She was the first woman who had ever driven in

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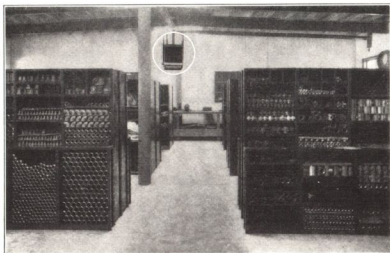
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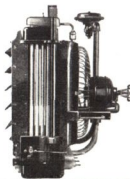
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HEATER

the international race at Quebec. In 1929 at Lake Placid an automobile ran into her dogs and hurt them so badly that she had to quit racing for a while. This year she took second place in the Lake Placid race. She is entered in the Quebec race this month.

Also at Ottawa's Winter Sports Carnival last week, Jean Wilson, 19, of Toronto won every women's speed skating event, the title of North American champion.

At Hanover N. H., Dartmouth won the intercollegiate Winter Sports Union Championship with 38½ points, earned principally in the skating races. Second was little New Hampshire University, which had won the meet for four previous years.

At Lake Placid, N. Y., in flaming red uniforms, helmets and masks, the four-man bobsled team of the Saranac Lake Club shot down the new Olympic bobsled run (1½ mi.) in 1 min. 52 sec. to win the first A. A. U. championship. The Swiss Nationals finished fourth, and the Berlin Schlittschuh Club withdrew after a nasty spill. The event, like winter sports elsewhere, assumed special interest because the winners in most cases will be likely contestants in the Olympic winter games at Lake Placid next year.

Women's Squash Racquets

Until four years ago women did not, officially, play squash racquets. A few inveterate sportswomen like Eleonora Sears of Boston pioneered whenever they could get on a men's court. Clubs around Boston, where Miss Sears is an influence, began to let women use their courts. In Manhattan women play on the Junior League and Colony Club courts; out-of-town courts are available for them at Ardsley Swimming & Racquet Club (Ardsley-on-Hudson) and at Nassau Country Club and Rockaway Hunting Club on Long Island; in Chicago they play tournament matches at the Racquet Club and in Detroit the wives of members may use the Racquet & Curling Club. At the Greenwich (Conn.) Country Club last week contestants from the East gathered for a national championship. Western players had for some reason which was not explained made no reply to the invitations.

To everyone's surprise Mrs. William Adams of Cedarhurst put out Eleonora Sears, principally by the use of a tricky backhand shot along the side wall. Then Ruth Hall of Philadelphia, runnerup in the finals last year and sister of J. Gilbert Hall, No. 13 ranking U. S. lawn tennis player, put out Mrs. Adams, 15-4, 15-8, 18-17. She went into the finals against her 16-year-old friend Cecelia Bowes, also from Philadelphia. The first game was fairly close until Miss Hall became sure of what Cecelia Bowes was going to do in any situation. She ran it out, 15-10, then whacked her strong backhand for all it was worth to win the second, 16-13. Young Miss Bowes was enough encouraged by her own rally in the last minutes of that game to win the next, 15-12, but then Ruth Hall, smarter, more experienced, took the last game, 15-8, the match and the title.

ANIMALS

First Puppy

A small, saucy two-month-old dog with large brown eyes and tail curled up behind arrived in Manhattan last week on the steamer *Stavangerfjord*. It was one of Norway's best elkounds, on its way to Washington to be First Puppy of the Land. The Norwegian Elkhound Association of America, which met the dog at the boat, had purchased it from Dr. Dyrhage T. Hensen, one of Norway's most famed dog breeders. They planned to present it to President Hoover to take the place of the late German shepherd King Tut (TIME, June 13). Pedigree papers were sent at once to the Department of Agriculture to be certified. Dugal Guy Campbell, secretary of the Norwegian Elkhound Association, informed President Hoover



International

ELKHOUND HOOVER

Vikings raised his ancestors.

that he had something for him, was received at the White House.

Norwegian elkounds are scarce in U. S., common in northern Europe. Originating in Scandinavia, they were companions to the Vikings. They are used to hunt elk, bear, wolf, to herd reindeer, to draw carts and sledges as do the Eskimo dogs which they resemble. A full grown Norwegian elkhound weighs about 50 lb., stands 19 in. high, has a large square head, strong stocky body.

The Hoover Elkhound will receive whatever name Granddaughter Peggy Anne Hoover thinks best.

Order

The Norwegian Pioneer Whaling Co. of Oslo received a large order last week. Authorities of Luna Park, Paris amusement grounds, instructed the whalers to catch 25 of the largest whales they could find, 100 of the fattest penguins. The 25 whales, embalmed, the 100 penguins, alive, will be placed with Luna Park's rollercoasters, merry-go-rounds, hot-dog stands as this season's prize exhibit. Cost per penguin: \$125. Cost per whale: \$7,000.

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YOU may be a careful driver. Your pulse may not even quicken at a policeman's whistle. Nevertheless, some day the long arm of the law may quietly reach out and take away not only your right to drive, but your car license as well.

There are already twelve states that now have Automobile Financial Responsibility Laws that apply to resident and non-resident alike—and, under certain conditions, they all say in effect, "Prove your financial responsibility, or keep off our roads." Two provinces of Canada have similar laws also.

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Famous Anachronisms No. 1



When Mark Antony
went forth to battle
Cleo was there with
a CROSLY

MARK was too great a showman to allow the girl friend to forget him when he left town on a speaking tour. So he bought Cleopatra a radio so that she and all the neighbors could hear about him even if they couldn't see him. Mark was the original broadcaster and Cleo... well you know Cleo was there (among other things)... with a Crosley.



The Crosley WIGIT

Now comes the sensational CROSLY WIGIT—a small-sized, low-priced, super-performing radio receiver readily adaptable as a personal radio set for every member of the family and as a second set in the household. It incorporates THREE Screen Grid tubes, Neutrodyne circuit, electro power speaker and Merphon condenser. The one-piece cabinet is of Crosley Repwood "B". The exceptionally low price is especially enticing. Sold with a Crosley kit of tubes for only \$39.75.

\$25.95

Less Tubes

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Home of "The Nation's Station"—WLW
Powell Crosley, Jr., President Cincinnati

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PEOPLE

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

In Los Angeles Enrico Caruso Jr., 26, loud, barrel-chested son of the late great tenor, is taking singing lessons. His instructor: Adolfo de la Huerta, onetime Provisional President of Mexico. Said Junior Caruso: "I never believed I could reflect credit on [my father's] memory. But I feel now that I can. . . . Dad told me: 'The cemeteries are full of tenors



International

TEACHER DE LA HUERTA, JUNIOR CARUSO Junior: "That would make Dad proud!"

who tried to sing Othello.' I want to sing that one best of all. . . . That would make Dad proud!"

To the Hollywood studio of Cinecomedion Buster Keaton, husband of Sister Natalie Talmadge, went onetime Cinematograph Kathleen Key. They squabbled over money matters. Soon Miss Key was dragged screaming from the room by two policemen. Keaton, with a bruised and abraded face, told flocking newshawks: "She completely wrecked my dressing-room! She clawed me and scratched and tore my clothes! She manhandled me something awful!"

The old Wykagyl Country Club at New Rochelle, N. Y., famed as the setting of many a golf cartoon by the late Clare A. Briggs ("When a Feller Needs a Friend") and adjoining his favorite course, caught fire and burned to the ground. Six resident guests and a few clerks escaped. The new, modern clubhouse separated from the old by a swimming pool was undamaged.

Hostess Belle Livingstone of Manhattan's "Fifty-Eighth Street Country Club" (TIME, Nov. 10 *et seq.*) was taken again to federal court and found guilty of contempt for having violated a personal injunction restraining her from liquor dealing. The defeated defense counsel maintained that Miss Livingstone did not own the Club, was there as paid hostess only in

Such knowledge
is too vital to
be hushed

. . . and this one small
booklet will tell you

GRADUALLY the fact dawns upon the young wife. Her married friends are showing reluctance to discuss one particular subject frankly. Surely they are her friends. She has always counted on them. And now they seem to be failing her when she has joined their ranks and needs the help of their experience.

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Send me 1, "Longwear" Broadcloth Shirts, postpaid. After 5 days I'll return them at your expense or remit \$7.45.

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Shirt Neckband Style _____
(If not cut as collar size) (Not needed if you tell length)

HOW MANY EACH? White Blue Green Tan _____

Collar-Attached Style _____
Neckband Style _____

order to gather material for her forthcoming work, *With Livingstone in Darkest America*. The judge sentenced her to 30 days in Harlem Prison, to which she was conducted by press & police forthwith. One newshawk reported the warden as greeting her: "Miss Livingstone, I presume?"

Under the direction of Major Domo Angelo, The Fifty-Eighth Street Country Club continued business as usual.

While Fisticuff Max Schmeling, "heavyweight champion of the world," was talking with a group of friends in the Commodore Hotel Lobby in Manhattan, a slight, 19-year-old boy approached him, thrust out a paper and said: "Here's a summons for you." Then he dropped the paper at the fighter's feet. What happened then is told by him in a legal deposition: "Schmeling, his face working in anger, yelled at the top of his voice and then . . . grabbed the seat of my trousers and violently rushed me to the stairway, shaking me in all directions as he did so. . . . [There he] violently and outrageously battered me and lifted me bodily and hurled me down the 25 marble steps."

The boy was one James Rahl; he was serving a process in a fight-promoter's suit for some of Schmeling's winnings, a suit later dropped. But James Rahl's father had Fighter Schmeling arrested while he was playing golf on a New Jersey course, charging assault and asking \$35,000 damages.

Explaining why the Post Office Department could not follow its intention of issuing stamps illustrating George Washington at significant stages in his life (in connection with the 200th birthday anniversary celebration), Postmaster General Walter Folger Brown said: "The collected portraits of Washington bore too little family resemblance. One of them looked like John Jacob Raskob!"

Marion Hollins, onetime U. S. women's golf champion, went to Agua Caliente, Mexico, where the racehorse Nevada Queen had been attracting attention on the track, bought the horse from its breeder, Wild Horse Charlie Farrell, for \$15,000.

Summoned among other talesmen for a Federal jury to try a mail fraud case in Manhattan, John Davison Rockefeller III, 24, was asked if he did not want to be excused; that it could be arranged. Said he: "I believe that any one summoned for jury duty should serve if he can." When defense attorneys asked the talesman: "Is any person connected with any of your families a member of the New York Stock Exchange?" he raised his hand and revealed what few persons know: "My grandfather is a member." Because the grandfather does not trade actively, the grandson was accepted as No. 2 jurymen.

*When Explorer Sir Henry Morton Stanley, commissioned by Publisher James Gordon Bennett Jr. to find Explorer David Livingstone, at last found him at Ujiji, Africa on Nov. 10, 1871, he greeted him with British reserve: "Dr. Livingstone, I believe?"

At the opening of a gambling casino (boasting "the largest bar in the world") at Chile's famed seaside resort Vina del Mar,* the mayor of the town cried: "It was due to the personal interest and initiative of President Carlos Ibanez himself that Congress passed the special law enabling us to have games of roulette and baccarat." Observers commented on the fact that dictators like President Ibanez, Primo de Rivera and Prime Minister Mussolini nearly always encourage roulette, while republican governments outlaw it.

No sooner had Mrs. John Brooks Henderson, 90, relict of Missouri's Senator, offered her Washington mansion to the Vice Presidents of the U. S. (TIME, Feb. 9) than her granddaughter, Mrs. Beatrice ("Trixie") Van Rensselaer Henderson Wholean, filed suit to prevent the gift, contending that her grandmother was not mentally responsible. Forthwith Mrs.



International

MRS. JOHN BROOKS HENDERSON

She foiled a foudling.

Henderson announced that Mrs. Wholean was not her granddaughter at all, but a foundling; because of the suit she would cut the foundling off in her will. News-hawks dug up this strange story:

Mrs. John Brooks Henderson Jr. had to produce an heir for her Senator father-in-law in order to receive a \$600,000 trust fund. For several months she put padding inside her clothes. Then she adopted Trixie from an orphan asylum, collected the \$600,000. The Senator died without being aware of the deception. In 1923, however, an aged family retainer grew wroth with Mrs. Wholean and told the secret to Mrs. Henderson Sr. He had witnessed the reception of the child in the Henderson Jr. home. Last week District of Columbia Supreme Court papers were produced to show that Mrs. Henderson Sr. had formally adopted Trixie as her own daughter in 1924, but this she promptly denied. She had her attorneys and physicians declare her "entirely competent" to make any gift she pleased to the U. S.

*Not to be confused with Novelist Vina Delmar (*Bad Girl*), wife of Actor Eugene Delmar.

A R T

Mechanical Muralist

Landscape gardeners, trapezists, mural painters and elephant trainers have this in common: they need a great deal of space to exhibit their wares. Mural Painter Henry Billings of Manhattan solved the problem last week by obtaining the use of a whole vacant floor in the modernistic new Squibb Building to show his designs.

The press was enthusiastic. Henry Billings' pictures average about ten by six feet apiece, all are based on modern machinery, are intended as projects for murals in factories, skyscrapers, air terminals, railway stations as yet unbuilt. It is the Billings theory that colorful, firmly-painted abstractions, based on worm-gear drives or air-cooled radial engines, six-cylinder motors, steam engines, are more suitable for modern buildings than



Wide World

HENRY BILLINGS

Worm-gears v. nymphs.

nymphs, satyrs or noble Red Men standing on the site of Number Six smelter. Even the most cautious critics admitted last week that the Billings murals were different, decorative. Artist Billings's good friend Murdock Pemberton of *The New Yorker* went further, called them "as thrilling as anything in town at present."

Large, slightly morose Henry Billings is 29, a grandson of Civil War Surgeon John Shaw Billings, who was first director of the New York Public Library. Educated at St. Paul's School, he was considered insufficiently intelligent to be graduated. He studied painting at the Art Students' League, worked in architects' and engineers' offices in New York. A member of the picturesque Woodstock, N. Y. summer colony, he lives as far as possible from the clanking, roaring machines he glorifies.

Muralist Billings realizes the most obvious objection to his machine murals. Says he: "The man who uses machines or is conscious of their use all day long, would like to forget that they exist during his periods of relaxation. He has yet to realize that it is impossible to forget them



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A CUSTOMER of ours builds incubators. Not kerosene-burning Suburban Heights models, but titanic steam-heated steel hens capable of incubating up to 300,000 eggs in one set—mass production chick factories that turn out seven or eight capacity hatchlings in a season. In these huge incubators the whole trick is maintaining a constant circulation of air at 104° F.—and that's where we come in. It's done with fans, as many as 60 sixteen-inch built-in R & M Fans in one battery, and no ordinary fans either, for there's a difficulty you'd never imagine. *Down!* The soft loose silky down of newly-hatched chicks that sifts into ordinary fan-motor bearings and grinds them to pieces like emery. One fan failure would mean several thousand spoiled eggs—no small loss. But in all the years these giant hatcheries have been operating with heat-proof, *down-proof* R & M Fans, their only production failures have been traceable to bungled barnyard biology.

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since they have become part of his life, just as the food he eats and the clothes he wears have become part of it."

Disgusting Genesis

Ever since the forceful, forbidding bas-relief of *Rima** was unveiled by Stanley Baldwin at Hyde Park in 1925, the work of Jacob Epstein, U. S.-born, London-dwelling Jewish sculptor, has been big news to the British Press, bitterly attacked by the conservative, enthusiastically praised by enemies of prettiness. Last week the newest Epstein, a 6-ft. marble called *Genesis*, was exhibited at the Leicester Galleries. The storm broke the next morning.

The statue is of a heavy, brooding, pregnant female figure with the synthetic Mongolian features of most Epsteins—low forehead, slanting eyes, Negroid nose, mouth and chin. The upper part of the erect torso is realistically rounded. The lower part is an exaggerated rotundity of all anatomy. The thighs (they are cut off just above the knees) are portly legs. Focus of all the crimes is the gestation.

Commented the *Daily Express*: "You white foulness! This man cracks bad jokes with a chisel!"

An interpreter: "It is supposed to illustrate a passage from the *Book of Revelations* how a woman 'clothed with the sun and with the moon under her feet . . . appeared in Heaven . . . and being with child, cried.'"

Sculptor Epstein: "Rot. My *Genesis* is not based on any passage in the Bible."

Commented the thoughtful *Observer*: "If an explorer were to discover Mr. Epstein's *Genesis* in an African jungle tomorrow, he would stand before it in respectful wonder. But when the same man discovers it instead at the Leicester Galleries he is more likely to mutter one word, 'disgusting!'"

Answered the sculptor: "It will play an important part in any historical museum."

Timkens Bearing Gifts

Last week to the San Diego Fine Arts Gallery went Mr. & Mrs. Henry Holiday Timken (roller bearings) of Canton, Ohio bearing as gifts three large and very expensive oil paintings: a *Penitent Magdalen* by the 17th Century Spanish sentimentalist Murillo; a *Sybil* by Murillo's contemporary Ribera, exhibiting his usual spotlight effect; and largest, most expensive of all, a *Holy Family* presumably from the brush of Peter Paul Rubens. Because Rubens is known to have employed a factory of pupils and assistants, and every Rubens painting is suspect, the usual battle of Rubenographers arose last week. Two similar *Holy Families* exist, one in Windsor Castle, one in the Manhattan Metropolitan Museum. Rubenographer William R. Valentiner of the Detroit Institute of Arts stoutly insisted last week that the Timken canvas is genuine, the other two the work of pupils. Rubenographer Joseph Breck of the Metropolitan Museum as stoutly defended his Rubens as the original. King George V maintained a dignified silence.

*Bird-girl heroine of W. H. Hudson's novel, *Green Mansions*.

"Onion"

What does your dictionary say that it is?

Suppose you want a clear definition of the simple word "onion," and let us assume you own a dictionary which defines the word as follows:

ONION—"The bulb of the liliaceous plant, *Allium cepa*, also the plant having slender, hollow tubular leaves."

What is liliaceous? Another search—with rapidly diminishing time and patience, and rising temper.

Or suppose you turn to another dictionary and you read:

ONION—"The edible underground coated bulb of a biennial herb (*Allium cepa*) of the family Liliaceae."

More searching! Are you sure of "biennial"? Does it mean "twice a year" or "every two years"? What about "family Liliaceae"?

NOW, let us say, you look it up in

The WINSTON Simplified DICTIONARY

ENCYCLOPEDIA EDITION

You will find at once a clear, accurate definition complete in itself—requiring no cross references—expressed in words of common usage:

ONION—Any of several plants of the lily family; especially, a species having a strong-smelling edible bulb and cultivated as a garden vegetable.

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BOOKS

Baudelaire with Loving Care*

GARDENER OF EVIL—Pierre Loving—Brewer and Warren (\$2.50).

Unless you are a student of French literature you probably think of Charles Baudelaire as an overrated, vaguely Satanic poet who wrote a slim volume called *Fleurs du Mal* and wanted to be thought more wicked than he was. Biographer Pierre Loving does not so much correct this impression as amplify it. His story of Baudelaire and his times, written as a novel, is solid and appetizing with plenty of factual meat made more appetizing by the artistic sauce.

Charles Pierre Baudelaire, born with the haughties, found a peg to hang a life-grievance on when his young widowed mother married a man he detested, General Aupick. Stepfather Aupick believed in discipline. Stepson Charles disbelieved in Aupick. When Charles began to roam Paris with Bohemian friends, General Aupick feared for his own careful reputation. Soon they quarreled openly and Charles went off to live by himself. In his way both a dandy and an ascetic, Baudelaire astonished even the Bohemians. His first mistress was a hideous, squint-eyed, consumptive Jewess of the streets. Then he met Jeanne Duval, a beautiful Negress, and lived with her many stormy months. His hand-to-mouth existence was complicated by laudanum, which he took to stifle intestinal pains.

Contemporary and occasional acquaintance of indefatigable Novelist Honoré de

ner with Jeanne in a crowded restaurant Baudelaire rose, told the company this woman had ruined his life, then tried to kill himself with a knife. Economical poet Alexander Pope kept copies of his love letters. Baudelaire did Pope one better: sent exact duplicates to two women at once. Pierre Loving tries to explain his hero's complex character thus: "Artifice and stoicism, these were the keys to the unassailable life of the Chesterfieldian martyr and saint."

Paris, beloved of poets, got its share of affection from Baudelaire. Unhappy in it, he was less happy away, always came back. Once for a few disastrous weeks he edited a provincial conservative paper. His first editorial set his readers howling with rage, just as their wives began to howl at the spectacle of himself and Jeanne living unsanctified in their respectable midst. Once his stepfather got him a job in India, but Baudelaire got off at Mauritius, went back on the next boat.

Baudelaire's gloomy intensity and obvious poetic ability, soon made him a marked man in a Paris that swarmed with talents. One of the first Frenchmen to discover Edgar Allan Poe (whom he considered his ally), Baudelaire was Poe's French translator, and some critics after the translation betters the original. With no sense of money, he was never out of debt; and his poverty, complicated by Luciferian pride and creeping illness, might have brought him to an unknown end had it not been for his mother and his friends who loved him. He died at 46 (1867) in a Paris sanatorium.

The Author. Pierre Loving, 37, cosmopolitan Manhattanite, has lived much abroad. He knows intimately his left-wing Paris, Berlin, Vienna. Keen on his subject, thorough, Loving visited every spot where Baudelaire is known or supposed to have been, made many a minor find exciting to scholars. Then he settled down on the Riviera to write his book, but never missed a chance of watching Suzanne Lenglen play tennis, of dancing with her. Well-known as a critic, he has also written a play, *The Stick-Up*. He is now at work on a long critical study of Baudelaire's work, which Publishers Brewer & Warren modestly announce will be "a somewhat fresh interpretation."

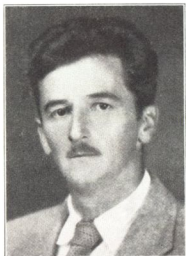
U. S. Horror

SANCTUARY—William Faulkner—Cape & Smith (\$2.50).

A favorite question on Shakespeare examinations is "Distinguish between horror and terror." *Sanctuary* is compact of both. The horrors of any ghost story pale beside the ghastly realism of this chronicle.

A silly girl, a typical college "teaser," sneaks away from her Southern co-ed institution for a party with a would-be sophisticated boy-friend. He gets drunk, runs out of liquor, insists on going to a

lonely country bootlegger's he knows about. Almost there, he wrecks his car and the two find themselves stranded at dusk at the bootlegger's, among five hard men, one hard woman. The boy gets drunk again, the girl is terrified but cannot get away. This typical cinema situation does not turn out like a cinema.



WILLIAM FAULKNER

All heroism is swamped.

For one horror-filled night the girl escapes her fate. Next day the boy comes to her, ignominiously deserts her. Then the gang's gunman shoots one of his pals to get her, gets her, takes her away with him to a dive in Memphis.

When the dead man's body is found and the head bootlegger is arrested for murder, a decent, intelligent but ineffectual lawyer comes to his defense. When he finds out about the girl he tracks her to Memphis, but by then her nightmare is too much for her, she is its prisoner. The lawyer thinks he has persuaded her to appear as his star witness. But the prosecution finds her too. When she appears at the trial her perjured testimony condemns the innocent defendant. That night a mob takes the prisoner from the jail, burns him alive. The girl's father tries to make the best of an unspeakable business by taking her abroad, trying to patch up a hopelessly smashed life. The lawyer washes his hands of Justice, retires to failure and his shrewish wife.

Months later, the gunman-murderer is arrested and hanged for a job he never did.

When you have read the book you will see what Author Faulkner thinks of the inviolability of sanctuary. The intended hero is the decent, ineffectual lawyer. But all heroism is swamped by the massed villainy that weighs down these pages. Outspoken to an almost medical degree, *Sanctuary* should be let alone by the censors because no one but a pathological reader will be sadistically aroused.

The Author. William Faulkner, 34, small, dark, of a distinguished Southern family (Great-grandfather William Faulkner wrote the once famed romantic novel, *The White Rose of Memphis*), lives in Oxford, Miss. During the War he served as lieutenant in the Canadian Flying



N. Y. Public Library

CHARLES BAUDELAIRE

His love letters did double duty.

Balzac, Baudelaire admired the older man's dogged energy but could not emulate it. His writing, like all his activities, was spasmodic. His friends never knew what next to expect of him. Once at din-

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Corps, crashed once, hurt his foot. Other books: *Soldier's Pay*, *As I Lay Dying*, *The Sound and the Fury*.

Graves Goes On

BUT IT STILL GOES ON—Robert Graves—*Cape & Smith* (\$3).

Year ago Poet Robert Graves of England said *Goodbye To All That* in one of the most successful autobiographies of the year. Now he returns to the subject, his title apologetically murmuring *But It Still Goes On*. Not really a sequel but a kind of scrap-book, it contains some scraps worth picking up.

In "Postscript to *Goodbye To All That*" Graves answers some of his critics, prints some of their contradictory letters, gives his own solution for war. Says he: it is impossible to legislate war out of existence, and not altogether desirable, for if it could be controlled it might be fun again. His suggested form of war "falls somewhere between a football match with large numbers of players on each side and an eighteenth-century battle." Rules: evenly matched forces (not more than 5,000 men a side), neutral umpires, short duration (two or three weeks). "The object of each army would be the capture of as many as possible of the enemy and of their company banners and regimental flags. . . . The agreed and standardized weapon would probably be a padded wicker helmet and a loin-protector. . . . I suggest that the first reformed war should be fought on Swedish territory—admirably suited to maneuver—between Italy and France, those two most glory-loving powers."

The rest of the book contains: three short stories, all readable, one Kipling-esque, one (about an intelligent madman) first-class; a notebook section with the first and last chapters of an autobiography of God; a three-act play of post-War morals and emotions, in which there are two suicides (one Lesbian, one old-fashioned hypocrite), no arrests, no solution in sight. Perhaps not meant to be acted, the play mulls over many an idea. Central theme: that the greatest calamity in history was not the late great War but an earlier, unperceived event, when "the bottom dropped out of things. . . when the last straw broke the back of reality, when the one unnecessary person too many was born, when population finally became unmanageable, when the proper people were finally swamped. Once they counted; now they no longer count."

Brave Girl

READER, I MARRIED HIM—Anne Green—*Dutton* (\$2.50).

Anne Green's brother, Julian Green, writes his very Frenchy, careful, depressing novels in French; has to be translated for the benefit of U. S. left-wing readers. Not so his cheerful sister. So sprightly, charming, unrealistic a novelist is she that her first novel (*The Selbys*) was a U. S. best-seller in spite of her brother's heavy reputation. *Reader, I Married Him* pushes sprightliness, charm, unrealism even further.

The Douglasses, F.F.V.'s at home, had not been home for a long time because

Paris was the kind of town their irresponsible, penniless but aristocratic mode of life exactly suited. Mrs. Douglass was dead and not much missed. Dreamy Hugh and absent-minded but hard-hearted Catherine adored their charming father of a father, who managed to enjoy life by running up bills, keeping a mistress, being popular with a large acquaintance. Mr. Douglass was fond of his children too, but failed to keep a weather eye on them. He never knew Catherine had become the mistress of egotistic young Gilbert Hunton. The Douglasses had no money, so when Gilbert thought of settling down he never considered Catherine as a potential spouse, instead got himself engaged to a rich little respectable hell-cat. Catherine was heartbroken but hopeful, went to a fortune-teller to mend matters. Before she knew it Catherine had her faithless lover where she wanted him. Then, poor girl, she realized what it was to be loved more than enough; she more than half wished she had left spells and love-philtres alone. But she was brave, realistic; you will see how womanfully she dealt with the situation.

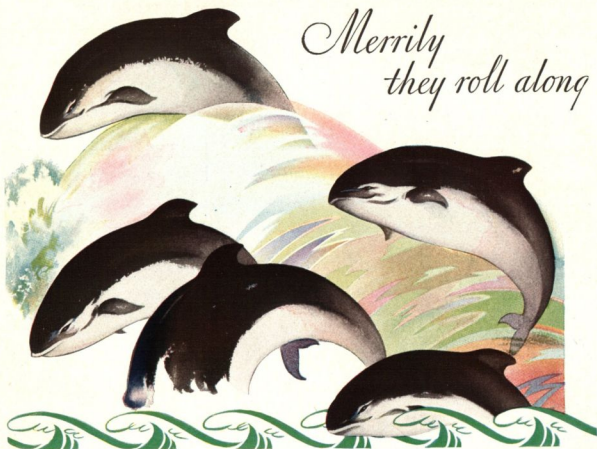
The Author. Anne Green, like her heroine a young expatriate in Paris, unlike her heroine has not taken a husband. She writes gaily, is photographed with a smile. A tendency to be kittenish, faintly observable in her first book, obtrudes in her second. But she writes with gusto, a rare quality, and her people are superficial enough to be amusingly lifelike.

Princesse v. Clarissa

HOUSE PARTY—E. M. Delafield—*Harper* (\$2.50).

Of the many novelists who grapple with the amenities of everyday life, Elizabeth M. Delafield (Mrs. Paul Dashwood) is one of the most successful because most delightfully light-fingered. One of her books, attempting to describe *The Way Things Are* in a typical country household, had the memorable motto: "I left the room with silent dignity, but caught my foot in the mat." When you have become thoroughly acquainted with a Delafield heroine you know she is entertainingly human, can only wonder helplessly whether to praise or blame her.

Clarissa was superficially a very false person. Her accent was obviously a good imitation, her voice was usually controlled. But she had money to burn and a distinct idea of the kind of conflagration she wanted. When she decided to marry worthless Fitzmaurice he was not particularly glad, but he philosophically divorced his wife, made over his little daughter Sophie to Clarissa. Sophie's grandmother, the Princesse, a fascinating woman with a genius for attracting calamity, trailed her poverty-stricken ménage all over Europe, but Sophie never saw her again till she was grown up. By that time Clarissa's family were as well-trained as her servants. Sophie was maneuvered into an engagement to London's richest bachelor and was about to submit, although she was really in love with Clarissa's son Lucien, when the old Princesse arrived in the vicinity. Where the Princesse was, romance bloomed, common sense withered. Clarissa surprised herself by giving in, gave the children her munificent blessing.



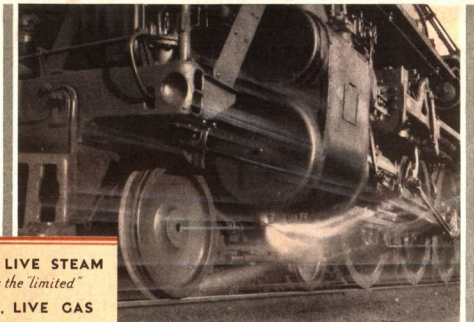
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