

# TIME

*The Weekly Newsmagazine*

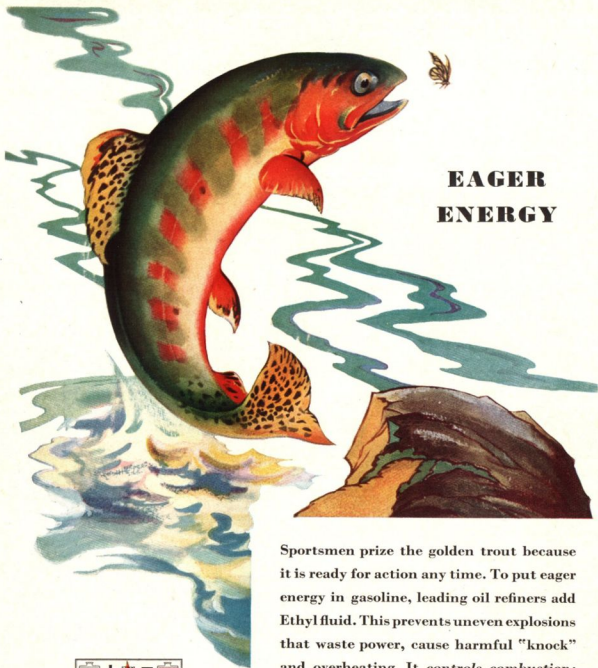


Volume XVII

**EMPIRE-BUILDER HUBERT LYAUTEY**

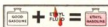
*This week the Empire stands in Paris.  
(See FOREIGN NEWS)*

Number 19



## EAGER ENERGY

Sportsmen prize the golden trout because it is ready for action any time. To put eager energy in gasoline, leading oil refiners add Ethyl fluid. This prevents uneven explosions that waste power, cause harmful "knock" and overheating. It *controls combustion*; developing power with a smoothly increasing pressure that brings out the best performance of *any* car. Nearly every filling station now has an Ethyl pump. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, New York City.



The active ingredient used in  
Ethyl fluid is lead

©U. S. C. 1931

# ETHYL GASOLINE



The Greater Hudson Eight Standard Sedan

## Priced as Low as Many Sixes . . . . Lower than *Any Other* Eight

Price comparison is the first thought of today's judicious buyer. But it is always tempered with an appreciation of *Value*—careful consideration of what each dollar buys. This is just as true of motor cars as it is of the food you eat or the clothes you wear.

On this basis, consider what Hudson gives you at a base price of \$875. Several manufacturers offer sixes at higher prices than this—Hudson gives you a big, 87-horsepower Eight, the finest car Hudson ever built.

But Hudson's true value is most emphatically revealed by a comparison with higher-priced eights. In speed, acceleration, power and endurance, Hudson actually surpasses many of them. Its motor follows the design of the highest-priced cars in the use of light-weight moving parts and in engine speed—the secret of Hudson's long life, lasting satisfaction and enduring reliability.

Rare Riding Comfort is achieved by numerous refinements in motor, chassis and body design. Smartly tailored interiors and such outward details as chromium-plated radiator grid and deep-flanged fenders add distinction and individuality to Hudson beauty. Hudson

includes all the most important features of high-priced eights—and in addition gives you welcome economy.

This summary of Hudson's outstanding value naturally brings up the question "how does Hudson do it?" The answer lies in Hudson's Owner-Management and the economies it effects. The men who control Hudson are the executives, department heads and principal distributors.

All are actively engaged in the actual operation of the business. More cars are made per square foot of floor space. Competitive buying results in better quality raw materials at lower prices. Concentrated manufacturing in one huge plant, no outside financial control, no outstanding bonds or preferred stock on which interest must be paid are also important items of economy. These savings are passed along to you in the form of greater quality and lower prices.

Go to your nearest Hudson dealer and see the Greater Hudson Eight. Drive it and let your own personal tests prove it the Value Sensation in this year of sensational values.

The **HUDSON 8** • \$875 to  
All prices  
f.o.b. Detroit **\$1450**

ON THE LONG WHEELBASE: Touring Sedan \$1145; Family Sedan \$1195; Brougham \$1195; 7-Pass. Phaeton \$1295; Club Sedan \$1445; 7-Pass. Sedan \$1450  
ON THE STANDARD WHEELBASE: Seven models priced from \$875 to \$1095. Special equipment extra.

# The Biggest

## steel desk values of 1931!



DIGNIFIED BEAUTY MARKS THE WILLIAM PENN—note the gracefully turned legs, the exquisite graining. It's available in either walnut or mahogany finish.

*Never before have such styles, such finishes  
been offered at such attractive prices*



FOR YEARS this Art Metal 1500 desk has been the standard for clerical work in large corporation offices as well as small offices.

## Art Metal

STEEL OFFICE EQUIPMENT

HERE'S the William Penn—another of the beautiful new designs in the 1931 Art Metal line.

Here's a desk that is specially designed for conservative tastes. Its lines are impressive, dignified. And its finish—even to the Artolin top—is a perfect reproduction of the exquisite graining of the finest walnut.

What's more, this desk has all the conveniences modern business demands—trays, drawer partitions, paracentric lock, improved drawer slides, even space to conceal desk-light and telephone wires.

And what a price! No matter how much you know about office furniture, you'll be amazed at the value the William Penn offers.

**Desks for every purpose.** In addition, Art Metal offers a full line of desks to fit every special and general business purpose. All are of ageless, fire-resisting steel—all built to meet the rigid Art Metal specifications. We'll be glad to send you a complete catalogue on request. Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, New York. Branches and Agencies in 500 cities.

THE ART METAL LINE . . . Fire Safes . . . Storage Cabinets . . . Desks . . . Shelving . . . Plan Files  
Horizontal Sectional Files . . . Upright Unit Files . . . Counter Height Files . . . Postindex Visible Files  
IN THE ART METAL BUILDING EQUIPMENT DIVISION...Hollow Metal Doors and Trim...Elevator Enclosures...Architectural Bronze...Library Fittings...Partitions

# To an Executive who has earned \$6,000 a year

**A**LONG the route of a business career, nearly all men get stalled temporarily at some point.

After going ahead nicely for a few years, passing milestone after milestone of salary increases, they suddenly find themselves "brought up with a short turn."

For most men, this occurs at about the \$100-a-week or the \$6,000-a-year mark.

What is there about round figures like these that buffaloes good men and stops them from going on and up?

Two types of men can answer that question.

One type might say: "Six thousand a year is my goal. It's a good income—much better than average. I'm satisfied."

The second type will answer: "Two years at the same salary! Me! That will never do. I've run myself out of gas, and now I'm due to get the tank filled. It simply takes *more power* to go on from here."

If you are one of the latter type, this page is addressed to you. What will give you the added power to go forward?

More knowledge? Yes—but not mere *volume* of knowledge. You might easily spend years increasing your store of knowledge, yet not affect your income in the slightest.

What you need is a *definite kind* of knowledge that will help you to meet conditions as they are today. Business today is entirely different from business ten, or even five, years ago. The old rules no longer work.

To progress beyond the \$6,000 mark you *must know the new rules*. No matter what your job, you must have an understanding of the new influences that are at work everywhere. There is a new sales strategy, there are new production methods,

a new export situation, new methods of determining security prices, a wave toward big consolidations—in short, a new era of business.

## *How can you get this new equipment?*

Many men in precisely this situation are finding the answer to their prob-

## **WARNING**

*The next 5 years offer more opportunity for profit—and more danger—than any similar period in a generation*

lems in the Alexander Hamilton Institute's new Course and Service. This Course, new from start to finish—so new, in fact, that the latter part is barely off the press—is abreast of modern business down to its final detail.

In order to make the Course as sound as it is up-to-date, we have enlisted today's foremost leaders in many fields of business as contributors. Among them are:

ALFRED P. SLOAN, JR., *President, General Motors Corp.*; FREDERICK H. ECKEN, *President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company*; HON. WILL H. HAYS, *President, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America*; DR. JULIUS KLEIN, *The Assistant Secretary, U. S.*

Department of Commerce; DAVID SARNOFF, *President, Radio Corporation of America*. And many others.

Can any ambitious man fail to get something of value from contact with minds like these? Here are a few examples, selected from many hundreds, showing how this organized knowledge is translated into added earning power:

- CASE 1. Works Engineer, salary \$6,000; now Vice-President and General Manager, salary \$18,000.
- CASE 2. Local Manager at \$5,200; now Regional Manager, salary \$15,000.
- CASE 3. Production Manager, salary \$6,000; now President, salary \$21,600.

## *We invite you to send for the facts*

The facts are contained in a booklet entitled "What an Executive Should Know."

It should be read by every man who is near that hazardous stage where men either stop or go on up, according to their own decisions.

This booklet is well worth half an hour of your time. Many men have said that in 30 minutes it gave them a clearer picture of their business future than they ever had before. It discusses *your* next five years in business *your* and helpfully. It contains the condensed results of 20 years' experience in helping men to forge ahead financially. It is interesting from the first page to the last.

This booklet costs nothing. Send for it.

To the Alexander Hamilton Institute, 460 Astor Place, New York City. (In Canada, address Alexander Hamilton Institute, Ltd., C. P. R. Building, Toronto.)

Send me "What an Executive Should Know," which I may keep without charge.

NAME .....

BUSINESS .....

ADDRESS .....

BUSINESS .....

POSITION .....

## it will pay you to read what the dentists said

A LEADING research institution made an investigation among 50,000 dentists as to the best type of dentifrice to take care of teeth and gums. Read the summary of the replies received:

**95%** of the answers stated that germ acids most frequently cause tooth decay and gum irritation;

**95%** agreed that the most serious trouble occurs at the place where teeth and gums meet;

**85%** stated that the best product to prevent these acids from causing decay and irritating the gums is Milk of Magnesia.

Surely this is convincing evidence that Squibb Dental Cream will protect your teeth and gums. For it is made with more than 50% Squibb Milk of Magnesia.

There are dozens of different dentifrices and countless conflicting theories. And it would scarcely be strange if you are sometimes confused about the subject. But thousands of dentists overwhelmingly agree on one kind of dentifrice.

Try Squibb's. It cleans beautifully—and so safely. It contains no grit, no astringent—nothing which might injure. You'll like the way it refreshes your mouth. But most of all you'll value the effective care it helps you give your teeth and gums.

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

## L E T T E R S

### U. of C.'s Longworth

Sirs:

Your issue of April 29 gives a thumbnail sketch of the life of Nick Longworth and credits him with having attended Harvard and "conducting the college orchestra," but fails to mention the fact that he graduated from the College of Law, University of Cincinnati.

Although U. of C. is not a member of the "aristocracy of brains" it seems that the school that turned out men like "Uncle" Joe Cannon, William Howard Taft, Charles Gates Dawes, and Nicholas Longworth deserves to be mentioned when one of her favored sons passes on.

S. O. McLAUGHLIN

Cincinnati, Ohio

### Tokyo's Stone

Sirs:

In reading your pellucid stories of Japanese state problems, particularly of those in connection with the shooting by ambitious, 23-year-old Tameo Sagaya of Premier Hamaguchi in a Tokyo railway station (TIME, Nov. 23), I do not recall any mention of the recent exorcising ceremonies performed there (in the station) by Buddhist high priests.

Reports Graphic, Manila, P. I. weekly, for March 4:

"This station was a hoodoo, a place taboed by the superstitious residents of Tokyo. The rite was performed for the purpose of driving away the evil spirits. . . .

"When the railway station was nearing completion, an innocent-looking stone from a tomb was included in the platform. Then things began to happen—which resulted in a series of untoward occurrences. . . . There have been several cases of derailment, suicide, mysterious deaths . . . unaccountable accidents. The place was haunted by evil, prowling spirits of the nether world, so the religious Japanese claim. The stone from the tomb was the source of the 'bad luck,' an evil omen for more misfortunes to come. . . . So the priests performed fantastic rites. . . . the troublesome stone was removed amidst sighs of relief from the multitude."

CHESTER P. HOLWAY

Champaign, Ill.

### Brisbane & Ford

Sirs:

Providing that Henry Ford was called upon to pay for the Brisbane column devoted to Henry Ford in all the papers using Brisbane's column on Monday, April 20, what would be the cost to Ford providing this was at advertising rates?

Also what would become of the world, particularly that part known as the United States of America in the event of the deaths of Brisbane and Ford?

Detroit, Mich.

ROBERT RUSSELL

Front-page advertising space is for sale in few U. S. daily newspapers. But the figure quoted by the New York American for front-page ads "if they could be bought" is \$20 a line. For a front-page advertising column in the 200-odd newspapers which subscribe to the Brisbane column, the hypothetical total cost might be about \$100,000.—En.

### Buck Duke

Sirs:

Your mention of Buck Duke (Duke's Mixture, Duke Power Co., Duke University) in TIME, April 27, brings to mind an incident frequently quoted in this section.

A new Methodist minister in Durham met his Church's famous benefactor for the first time. Asked he, "Are you the Buck Duke who belongs to the First Methodist Church?"

Answered Buck, "No, I'm the Buck Duke the First Methodist Church belongs to."

BERTRAM H. BROWN

Tarboro, N. C.

Sirs:

Since your periodical has given so much praise to James Buchanan Duke's gift of \$20,000,000 to Trinity College of Durham in return for taking his name and two pages of ecology to him in TIME of April 27, you owe it to your readers to give them the following additional information concerning Buck Duke:

On p. 350 of *The Goose Step* by Upton Sinclair we read: "Today he (Buck) boasts that he is worth 200 millions. . . . Assuming that his services in providing the world with tobaccos were worth \$100 a week it would have taken 154,000 years to earn his own share of this money. A decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on his money-making methods contains the assertion that he 'persistently, continuously and consciously violated the law.'" I quote again: "This man who is worth \$200,000,000 pays only \$828 taxes in the State where he lives in a magnificent palace."

S. J. PRICE, PH. D.

Westbrook, Conn.

Sirs:

In regard to your long article on Duke University in the April 27 issue of TIME, I would like to correct several errors. Instead of paying 15¢ for moving picture shows on the campus, we pay 25¢ and I would also like to point out that Mr. W. N. Reynolds is not President of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. but is chairman of the board. Otherwise the article was very satisfactory and I commend you most highly for it.

A. S. WHITE

Durham, N. C.

### Hudging Towns

Sirs:

TIME boasts of its accuracy, but not entitled to boast is the Census Department on its figures for cities and towns of over 100 population. I selected 36 cities and towns from each State at random and noted how many times the figure zero appeared in the second column from the right. I found that in 30.2% of the cases the figure was zero. Examples: 101, 1003, 504, 10,507. Obviously Conoverville was trying to get ahead of Centerville. Waterville was trying to get into the 200 "class." The figure five also appears an abnormally large number of times.

FRED W. PARROTT

Newport, Tenn.

### Exemplary Negroes

Sirs:

I am wondering why, in quoting the "sacred thirst" pledge of the Methodist Temperance

There is  
only one  
Newsmagazine  
and the yearly  
subscription  
price is  
\$5

ROY E. LARSEN

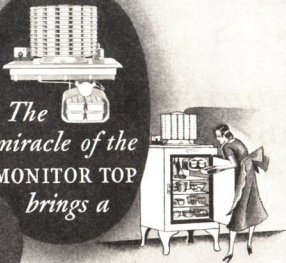
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Time for one year, and send me  
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NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_



The  
miracle of the  
MONITOR TOP  
brings a

# 3 YEAR GUARANTEE

*Lower Prices—New Refinements*

IT IS the marked simplicity of the General Electric Monitor Top—its positive freedom from attention—its 3-year record in homes—that now brings to new users a 3-Year Guarantee on the General Electric Refrigerator.

When General Electric Refrigeration comes to your home perishables stay fresh for days—ice cubes are always available and delicious dishes appear like magic. There's scarcely a sound to remind you that a new standard of health, economy and convenience is established. This is the continuous miracle that more than a million families now enjoy.

The many General Electric features include the All-Steel stain-resisting porcelain-lined cabinet, sliding shelves, accessible temperature regulator for fast-freezing, three definite zones of cold, broom-high legs for easy sweeping, low operating cost and many other vital advantages. New low prices make it easy to own a General Electric now.

Write us for the latest issue of our magazine, "The Silent Hostess." It contains valuable information regarding proper food preservation and its relationship to health. Address: Section H-1, Electric Refrigeration Department, General Electric Company, 1400 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC**  
ALL-STEEL REFRIGERATOR

DOMESTIC, APARTMENT HOUSE AND COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATORS, ELECTRIC WATER COOLERS.



Join us in the General Electric Program: broadcast every Saturday evening on a nationwide N. B. C. network.

# GOLF SWINGS

are as  
*individual as*  
**THUMB PRINTS**



... **MACGREGOR** builds clubs for everybody...

EVER notice how distinctive golfing form really is? You can recognize players by their strokes from farther away than you can even see their faces. Truly golf swings are as individual as thumb prints.

MACGREGOR has always recognized this fact—and that is why this line offers the widest range for selection in the world. This range involves not merely price—but varieties also in models, lengths, weights, balance, whip, lie and "feel."

Yes, MACGREGOR builds clubs for everybody. Somewhere in the line will be found the one right set for you—clubs as individual as your thumb prints—clubs which fit your form so that your shots will flow smoothly.

These clubs may be seen at shops in every community where golf is played—ask your Pro or Dealer. You owe it to your game to see the new MACGREGOR catalog—free for the asking. Write us for it.

**THE CRAWFORD, McGREGOR & CANBY CO.**

ESTABLISHED 1829

DAYTON, OHIO

# MACGREGOR

COURSE-TESTED



GOLF CLUBS

Board (TIME, March 30), you left out the first part of the pledge, as follows:

"Believing that the drinking of intoxicating liquor does our people great harm and no good and that I should loyally stand by the Constitution of my country, and set a safe example before others. . . ."

And I am wondering also why you left out the fact that all of those hundreds of thousands of signatures in the South, prior to the announcement of the sending out of young men from the colleges, are the signatures of Negroes secured through the activity of the Methodist Temperance Board's Department of Colored Work.

**WILLIAM H. ANDERSON**  
General Secretary

American Protestant Alliance  
New York City

## Sapp & Wood

Sirs:

The Florida Journal of the House of Representatives, of Thursday, April 9, 1931, among other things, announces as follows: "STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE SESSION OF 1931. . . . Committee on Forestry—J. M. Sapp, Chairman; G. P. Wood, Vice-Chairman: . . ."

**A. R. CLONTS**

Stuart, Fla.

## Pepper Game

Sirs:

. . . In describing a "pepper game" you state that they line up in a circle and pass the ball around (TIME, April 13). I have seen what were called "pepper games" in every class of baseball and the way these games were played was by one man getting a bat while one or more men with gloves stood some 20 feet away and threw the ball to the man with a bat, he tapped the ball to them. I once saw Walter Kinnick of the Bridgeport club of the Eastern League hit a ball in a "pepper game" 156 times before missing the ball. . . .

**WILLIAM REEVES**

University of Alabama  
University, Ala.

## Six or Seven Dogs

Sirs:

Re the item headed "Wow" in your April 20 issue. Probably the foremost dog-barker today is Tom Corwin, who takes the part of the most famous movie dog in the "Kin-tin-tin Thrillers," presented each Thursday evening over the NBC Blue Network by Chappel Bros., Rockford, Ill., dog food manufacturers.

Kin-tin-tin was a visitor in Chicago two or three weeks ago and made a personal appearance on the Thursday night broadcast. At no time was it possible to tell whether it was Kin or Corwin one was listening to.

Mr. Corwin was in our Chicago office a short time back and gave a sample of an imitation dog-fight he had perfected for use in a future "Thriller." I swear to you that half the tenants of the world's largest Merchandise Mart came running, fully intending to witness the fight. Fully six or seven dogs of various breeds, ages and sizes were closely distinguishable in his imitation. . . .

**HARRY MILLER**

Chappel Bros. Inc.  
Rockford, Ill.

## Two Pictures

Sirs:

YOUR ADMINISTRATOR HINES PICTURED PAGE SIXTEEN APRIL 27 ISSUE IS MAJOR GENERAL JOHN L. HINES U. S. A. COMMANDING GENERAL PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT

**W. C. FARNUM**

First Lieut., A. C. U. S. A.

Rantoul, Ill.

Sirs:

With what pleasure did I realize my town would make TIME this week. Medford's Smiling Jimmy Henigan won the Boston Marathon on April 10 and the race is reported in TIME's usual great style (TIME, April 27). But where did you get that picture of Canadian Runner Johnny Miles who came in tenth, therabouts which you have labeled with the winner's name? How did that maple leaf on Johnny's shirt get by you? Your picture service can furnish you with a real picture of great little Henigan for



## They had faith in America

**L**AST WINTER, when the Automobile Industry crawled along in low gear, Norman de Vaux and Col. Elbert J. Hall surprised the business world by launching a new car. It was an exhibition of courage and confidence that few found understandable. Admiration, though freely expressed, was tempered by many an apprehensive shake of the head.

But these pioneers had not ventured unarmed. They had studied the market . . . had seen a logical niche. In the swift return of normal buying, their faith was supreme. They knew America was ever alert to reward genuine value with acceptance. And . . . since the Spring of 1930 . . . an unnamed car had been ruthlessly "beaten" by relays of test engineers — up, down, over, and around the great natural proving ground of the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Today their long-range Business Vision is being rewarded. Industrialists with the perspective of experience will tell you: *a young giant is rising in the Automobile Industry . . . the De Vaux-Hall Motors Corporation.*

Its staunch product — the new De Vaux 6-75 — is firing the imaginations of motor-wise Americans. A legion of owners grows rapidly — won by performance clearly in advance of the times; by power, speed, and flexibility no other low-priced car has ever known.

In Grand Rapids and Oakland, conveyor lines cannot roll cars off fast enough to quiet the clamorous demands of distributors in all parts of the United States.



NORMAN DE VAUX, *Manufacturer*

*Formerly president, general manager, and half-owner of the Pacific Coast factory of Chevrolet Motor Company; famed for building extra value into his motor cars.*



COL. ELBERT J. HALL, *Engineer*

*Co-designer of the Liberty Motor; formerly a consulting engineer to General Motors Corporation, Ford Motor Company, and other leaders; founder of Hall-Scott Motor Co.*

Backgrounding this notable success are the personalities and abilities of the sponsors. Teeming with achievement, their very records are a guarantee of surpassing excellence in the new De Vaux 6-75 . . . for this exceptional motor car is the

medium through which they have translated a rich fund of advanced ideas.

*Time readers are invited to pass judgment. Five minutes at the wheel is an education. For De Vaux literature, write to R. H. Mulick, De Vaux-Hall Motors Corporation, Grand Rapids, Michigan.*

SEVEN MODELS . . . FROM

**\$595 to \$795**

F. O. B. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

70 to 80 Miles An Hour  
**De Vaux 6-75**

*Powered by the Famous Six-Cylinder HALL MOTOR*

**TOUGH  
BEARD?**

**MENNEN**

**IS MADE *specially* FOR YOU!**

ARE YOU one, too? One of those morning martyrs who has to shave a tough beard over a tender skin?

All right—now listen! There's one shaving cream specifically made for you: that cream is Mennen.

It contains specially processed *tristearin* ( $C_{18}H_{35}O_2$ )<sub>3</sub> CaH<sub>5</sub>. That's the ingredient which builds "tough beard" lather—lather that can wilt the wiriest whiskers and tame the spikiest stubble. Your razor has less work to do. Your blade cuts clean.

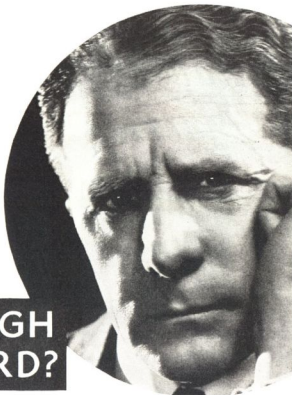
You get comfort with your shave.

*While You Shave—A Cleansing Treatment!* Mennen lather penetrates into the pores and there softens the embedded dirt and grease deposits. As you wash away the lather, you flush out the pores. Thus, Mennen lather helps you to keep your skin free from pimples, blackheads and other skin ailments.

P. S. After the shave—Mennen Talcum for Men. Doesn't show. Protects the skin. Removes face shine. Great after a bath, too.



**2 KINDS • ORIGINAL AND MENTHOL-ICED**



your next week's issue and in the future you will not trifle with Medford heroes.

RUTH HAYES BINGHAM

West Medford, Mass.

To TIME's picture-getters, two thorough-going reprimands.—Ed.

Friend in Quilali

Sirs:

I received a letter from a friend in Quilali, Nicaragua this week requesting me to send him information concerning the earthquake in Managua.

Needless to say, I am sending the information which I have found in TIME's pages (TIME, April 13, 20).

CHARLES E. SPRAGG

Veterans of Foreign Wars  
New York City

Speed-Traps

Sirs:

I am very much interested in your publicity campaign revealing to motorists the speed traps of the country (TIME, March 30; April 20) and I would like to nominate Willoughby, Ohio, as the capital of these progressive burrs.

Willoughby is on the main "bootlegging" thoroughfare of the U. S. and yet I have never heard of a "hold-up" of one of these commercial enterprises.

On the other hand when a Chrysler car—carrying three college youths who were hurrying back to their seat of learning after having overstayed their vacation because of a snow storm which made it impossible to travel—passed through the place, it was stopped, charged with exceeding the speed limit and each student was fined \$10.

Tourists traveling east or west must of necessity pass through this hamlet and I would suggest that they "pass right through" thereby demonstrating to merchants that a change in their policy of persecution would be to their advantage.

C. G. ABBEY

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Sirs:

Put your spotlight of publicity on this town: Marion, S. C. has a hawk-eyed cop who drives a battered Ford and overhauls summer tourists who go to and from Myrtle Beach, S. C., when the speed limit is exceeded in the least.

When carried before the undertaker-Mayor, it is possible to have the \$10 fine cut in half if you beg for an hour.

TOM W. JOHNSON

Albemarle, N. C.

Faint

Sirs:

My family and I are ardent listeners of your weekly broadcast. . . . As a testimonial you may use the following true fact:

On April 17, your realistic broadcast of a surgical operation caused havoc and considerable inconvenience in my home. When you enacted the scene of the operation on a young lady for a cancer and found that it was her heart instead, my daughter was about to faint but upon hearing that her mother had fainted quickly came to her senses. . . . I never my wife did not get over it for some time. It's just too real.

LEONARD C. HABAS

Glendale, N. Y.

**TIME**

The Weekly Newsmagazine  
A Week U. S. & 10c. Abroad

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KITCHEN CABINETS

OUTDOOR SIGNS

REFRIGERATORS

RADIO CABINETS

TRUNKS-TOYS

TRUCK BODIES

INCUBATORS

FURNITURE

## Make it out of PRESDWOOD

*this all-purpose wood board can  
serve you in endless ways*

Seemingly, there's no end to Presdwood's uses. Manufacturers, builders, home owners, home mechanics continually are discovering new things for Presdwood to do—and, without fail, Presdwood does them well. On this page are shown a few of its uses. The makers of these articles say this grainless, all-purpose wood board has improved their products and, besides, has reduced costs.

Presdwood works perfectly—under saw, drill or punch. Will not crack, chip, split, splinter or warp.

In homes, Presdwood turns waste attic and basement space into useful rooms; aids the handy-man with his jobs. As a lining for concrete forms, Presdwood helps produce better concrete. For summer cottages, summer parks, etc., Presdwood can serve in many ways.

Write for free Presdwood booklet. Lists 80 uses and best ways to apply finishes. Your architect, contractor or lumber dealer also will tell you about Presdwood.

# Masonite

STRUCTURAL INSULATION • INSULATING LATH  
PRESDWOOD • QUARTZBOARD

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### Masonite Structural Insulation keeps homes cool in summer

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# Tailored by Johns- for a gentleman

Creation of strange garb but a small item in the vast enterprise of saving industry \$233,000,000 a year by control of heat

*Size 40. Trouser length 31. Double-sewn seams. Best quality asbestos fabric throughout. List price \$35.00. Recommended as correct wear at super-hot fires.*

HUMANITY'S common run will not find this garment a needed part of the wardrobe. But frequently the wires hum with orders to send a consignment by airplane to oil wells on fire in Texas, Oklahoma, or California.

The reputation of making heat behave is a valued asset of Johns-Manville. Asbestos suits in hot spots are but an incident. More frequently the business on hand is saving B. t. u.'s in large quantities. (British Thermal Unit—amount of heat which is necessary to raise temperature of 1 lb. of water 1 degree F.)

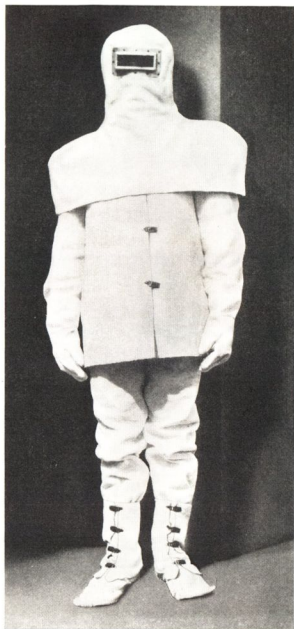
B. t. u.'s are costly to produce, whether the fuel is coal, oil or gas. Once produced, they are bent on escape. 10,000,000 can get through the unprotected surface of a 3-in. high pressure steam pipe 1 ft. long, in a year—which is equivalent to throwing more than 1,000 pounds of coal out of the window.

## "We imprison the B. t. u."

It is industry's problem to make B. t. u.'s do something—heat a building, run a locomotive, smelt ore, heat-treat steel—before they get away. Industry calls on Johns-Manville.

J-M engineers surround impatient B. t. u.'s with walls of insulation which keep them at work. The extra work they do, thus surrounded, ordinarily pays the cost of the insulation within a year.

Beyond that, this extra work is all clear profit. J-M officials point with pride to extra work being done by British Thermal Units for American Industries as a result of J-M insulations, and estimate that this repre-



sents a saving to industry of \$233,000,000 a year. With logic they urge that industries not sharing in this sum avail themselves of the counsel of J-M engineers, and find out what profit can be earned thereby.

# Manville . . .

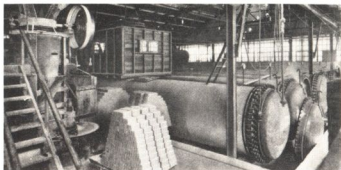
## *in a hot spot*

### *Paid for itself in 6¼ months*

**S**AND-LIME brick, or white brick, is more extensively used in building every day. The Paramount Brick Works is the largest manufacturer of sand-lime brick.

Its Brooklyn plant, on the Henry Street Slip, was first operated in 1927. It produces 300,000 bricks a day. To increase operating efficiency, 8 large steam curing cylinders, sometimes known as kilns, were insulated with J-M 85% Magnesia, 1½ in. thick.

The work was completed in June, 1928. Net savings have amounted to \$0.13 per thousand brick, a saving in fuel costs, due to J-M insulation alone, of 30.4%. Savings paid the cost of the insulation in 6¼ months.



*"Savings paid the cost in 6¼ months"*



*"The Yokohama Dock Co. was grateful"*

### *Chichibu Maru, modernistic Pacific liner*

N. Y. K.'s "Chichibu Maru," modernistic liner on the Pacific. Chitose Trading Company, J-M representative in Tokyo, cabled. Three days later Superex Blocks, Sponge Felt Blocks, No. 302 Insulating Cement and No. 450 Insulating

Cement, to cover the Chichibu Maru's exhaust pipes, went forward by fast freight. The Yokohama Dock Company, building the vessel against time, was grateful both for this speed and the excellence of materials supplied.

### *Wool from rocks cuts home fuel costs \$120 a year*

**W**INTERS are cold, summers hot, in Oak Park, Ill. E. S. Richardson called on representatives of Johns-Manville to temper both seasons. With a pneumatic hose, they blew rock wool into the empty spaces between the walls of his frame, stucco-covered house. Every cubic inch of vacant space where heat prowls out in winter and back in summer, was filled. Then a check was made of heating costs before and after.

Because the fuel was gas, this was easy. The yearly saving was 136,779 cubic feet of gas—\$120.37 in money. The whole house was made uniformly livable—no bleak chambers in

winter. An equivalent tempering of heat, not measurable in money, resulted in summer.

Hundreds of homes have been treated by Johns-Manville Home Insulation Experts with similar results. Rock-wool, strange to say, is made from rocks. It looks like cotton. Fire will not burn it. Vermin will not eat it. It effectively blocks the passage of cold and heat giving new living comfort winter and summer.

Through the development of this process of insulating homes pneumatically with rock wool, Johns-Manville is now able to serve home owners on insulation problems as ably as it has served industry for more than 70 years.



*"Fire will not burn it.  
Vermin will not eat it."*

# Johns-Manville



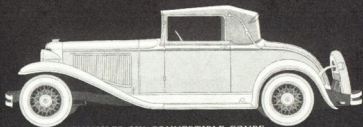
*Control of*

HEAT, COLD, SOUND

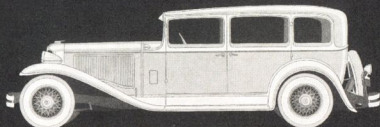
*Protection against*

FIRE AND WEATHER

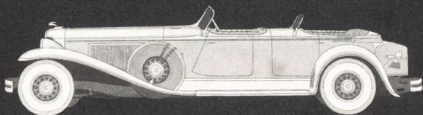
# CHRYSLER



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CHRYSLER STRAIGHT EIGHT SEDAN



CHRYSLER IMPERIAL EIGHT PHAETON

## Chryslers are Different—and Better

TO GET the most for your money in a car—get a CHRYSLER.

You'll find that Chryslers—all Chryslers—are very different from other cars. Designed differently; engineered differently; built differently. That is why there is no other performance quite like Chrysler performance—why Chrysler pick-up, Chrysler speed and Chrysler smoothness never have been successfully imitated.

Today there is a Chrysler for practically every purse and need.

An entirely new Chrysler Six styled like the Chrysler Eight—a superlatively fine Six with a 116-inch wheelbase; a

double-drop frame; a 70-horsepower engine and safety bodies of steel.

The new Chrysler "70"—with a 93-horsepower engine and the famous Multi-Range 4-speed transmission with Dual High gears.

The popular and outstanding Chrysler Eight—with its distinguished appearance; low center of gravity; safety bodies of steel; Dual High gears and quick, silent gear shift.

And for those who want the finest, there is the Chrysler Imperial Eight—a car of magnificent proportions and every luxury; 145-inch wheelbase; 125-horsepower—the car that holds twelve

A. A. Contest Board stock car speed records for one to five miles.

Sit at the wheel of a Chrysler—any Chrysler—and learn something joyously different about motoring.

CHRYSLER SIX . . . \$885 to \$935  
CHRYSLER "70" . . . \$1245 to \$1295  
CHRYSLER EIGHT . . . \$1495 to \$1665  
CHRYSLER

IMPERIAL EIGHT \$2745 to \$3145  
(Custom Models \$3150 to \$3575)

All prices f. o. b. factory; special equipment extra

Chrysler Eight and Imperial Eight closed cars are factory-wired for immediate installation of Philco-Transitone, the pioneer automobile radio. Other models will be equipped on order.

# TIME

Vol. XVII, No. 19

The Weekly Newsmagazine

May 11, 1931

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENCY

#### Visitors

The three principal visitors at the White House last week were King Prajadhipok and Queen Rambai Barni of Siam and Bryan Untiedt, 13-year-old hero of last month's Colorado blizzard (TIME, April 6, 13). The ailing little King, first absolute monarch ever to cross the Executive Mansion's threshold, called on President Hoover at 10:15 one morning, hurried back to his quarters to receive the President at 11, then spent the afternoon in a dentist's office. After a state dinner at the White House that evening, during which Master Untiedt was permitted to peep through the door, the Siamese ruler left for Baltimore to have a cataract on his eye looked after.

Master Untiedt's visit was elaborately handled by the Press as a story of human interest in the White House. The boy was reported as entertaining the President with a mouth organ, "winning the heart" of five-year-old Granddaughter Peggy Hoover, further peeping in on a Cabinet meeting, and the morning medicine ball exercises, eating "an informal, pleasant family luncheon with the President regaling the table with amusing stories."

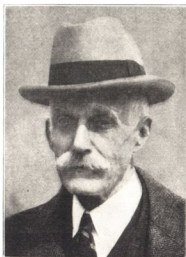
As the visit lengthened from 36 hr. to four days, White House reporters prepared for an interview with Master Untiedt. Surprised and irritated were they when the boy hero refused to be interviewed, said that he had promised his Washington observations to enterprising Fred G. Bonfils' Denver Post. Said the Post's managing editor: "Naturally we are very proud of the boy keeping his promise. It was characteristic of this fine lad."

Along with many another notable, President Hoover last week sent a congratulatory letter to William C. Creamer, octogenarian silk salesman of Manhattan's Arnold, Constable & Co. Salesman Creamer remembers selling silk by the yard to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Ulysses Simpson Grant, recalls seeing Theodore Roosevelt brought to the store by his mother.

Vanity Fair received a scathing letter from Mrs. Ava Long, White Housekeeper, last week. Mrs. Long had read an article, *Your Host in the White House* by Jefferson Chase, in the smartest March issue which ridiculed the sorry lack of ceremony at White House functions. Said Author Chase: "There is not a humble Negro lodge-brother who could not give our Government cards and aces and beat it every time on dignified ceremonial." Said Housekeeper Long: "Jefferson Chase should be run out of town. . . . You would be the first to object if your taxes

were increased in order to increase the White House appropriation to allow of lavish entertainments."

Peace through disarmament was President Hoover's topic in a speech last week welcoming the International Chamber of



ANDREW WILLIAM MELLON

"But I do know . . ."

(See col. 3)

Commerce to Washington. Said he: "It is within the power of business men of the world to insist that this problem shall be met with sincerity, courage, and constructive action. It is within the power of statesmen to give to the world a great assurance for the future and a great moral victory for humanity."

### THE CABINET

#### Doctrine Emphasized

Last week the Treasury announced that its deficit had risen to the unprecedented peace-time figure of \$878,971,129, indicated that it would break through the billion dollar mark before the end of the fiscal year (June 30). President Hoover was thoroughly alarmed.

To the meeting of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce at Atlantic City last week went Secretary of Commerce Robert Patterson Lamont to carry cautious words of cheer. Emphatically he reiterated President Hoover's major doctrine that wages must be maintained, praised Industry for the "fine spirit" with which it has responded to this White House "request."

Few days later to a group of world bankers attending the International Chamber of Commerce went Andrew Mellon. For the first time in nearly two years he gave his views on economic conditions. And he, too, opposed wage cutting. Said he: "Prices must be revised and costs of production and output must be brought down . . . and this must be done without a general reduction in wages, provided the period of readjustment is not too long drawn out, and on condition also that we reduce costs by greater efficiency in labor, in management, and in distribution."

And his climax was as follows: "Anyone who has witnessed the new invention, the birth of new industry . . . which has so vastly increased the wealth of the world and altered our entire mode of living within the memory of those present, cannot be discouraged about either the immediate or the distant future. The opportunities which have so multiplied in the last generation are only the forerunners of perhaps greater ones, which will come as the result of forces now at work and constantly being discovered. . . ."

"I have no means of knowing when or how we shall emerge from the valley in which we are now traveling. But I do know that, as in the past, the day will come when we shall find ourselves on a more solid economic foundation and the onward march of progress will be resumed."

The rising cost of government last week moved Senator William Edgar Borah to declare: "The ever-growing burden of taxation is one of the great factors in bringing about our present Depression. . . . The most wasteful and extravagant part of the Government is this bureaucracy, nation wide, which we are building up. . . . In the last two years we have established 26 Government commissions with their thousands of employees. . . ."

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## National Affairs—(Continued)

### WOMEN

#### Death of a Great Lady

When the *S.S. Leviathan* docked at Cherbourg fortnight ago, the most distinguished member of its passenger list had contracted a slight cold. She was Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who had just turned over her great Ophir Hall at Purchase, N. Y., to Siam's visiting King (TIME, April 20, *et seq.*), had sailed away to spend her seventy-third spring in France.

Plump, busy Mrs. Reid hurried to Paris where she inspected the new plant of the *Paris Herald*, European adjunct of her *New York Herald Tribune*, over which her son, Ogden, and his talented wife, Helen, now preside. Her cold was no better. After looking over the preparations of her new Paris town house and satisfying herself that all went well at Reid Hall—residence for U. S. female students—she took a train for Saint-Jean-Cap-Ferrat on the Riviera. There, at her daughter Lady Ward's Villa Rosemary, the cold grew worse. Bronchial complications set in; her heart became affected. Dr. Robert Louis Levy, chief of the cardiac department of New York's Presbyterian Medical Center, was summoned by plane from Paris, but oxygen and his skill were no match for pneumonia and an aged heart. When Ambassador Edge, at the personal request of President Hoover, telephoned Cap Ferrat next morning he was told that Mrs. Reid had died quietly ten minutes before. Her body was taken to Paris, to the home of Ogden Mills, which General Pershing made his War headquarters. Thence to the American Episcopal Cathedral of the Holy Trinity for her funeral services.

John Ruskin once said that the Ideal Woman did not find roses in her path, she left them there. The fact that Elisabeth Mills found her path rose-strewn only aided her to leave many more behind. The roses she found were big round silver ones which her father, Darius Ogden Mills, reached down and plucked from the depths of the Comstock Lode. Darius Ogden Mills left his bank clerking job in Buffalo, N. Y., in the frantic year 1849, went to California. By the time his daughter Elisabeth was born in New York nine years later, he and John W. Mackay had amassed the kind of money that starts timocratic dynasties.

With a background of intelligence and wealth, Elisabeth Mills was destined to become the financial and gracious helpmate of a great diplomat and an eminent public benefactor. The year 1881 marked the first milestone for both elements in her conspicuous career. Aged 23, she married Whitelaw Reid, potent editor of the *New York Tribune*. The same year she helped organize the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross. Her philanthropic apprenticeship had been served in assisting her father with his famed Mills Hotels for poor folk and his nursing school at Bellevue Hospital, New York.

Active Elisabeth Reid bore her husband a son and a daughter in short order, went with him when he was appointed Minister to France in 1889. She had her first taste

of diplomacy and liked it. She founded the American Art Students' Club—now Reid Hall—made a place for herself in the capital's *bon ton*, no easy feat.

Back in the U. S., she shared her husband's political set-back in 1892 when he



THE LATE MRS. REID

Ambassador Edge was ten minutes late.

was defeated for the vice-presidency. Five years later she went with him to England when he was special ambassador to Queen Victoria's Jubilee. Again, when another touch of U. S. swank was needed, the Reids were sent to the coronation of Edward VII. In 1905 President Roosevelt made Whitelaw Reid Ambassador to the Court of St. James, first-ranking U. S. diplomatic post. In London the Reids were phenomenally popular and achieved a social prestige never before or since equalled by Americans. Seven years later Whitelaw Reid died.

Although her husband was dead, although in that decade no woman of genuine good taste could have or would have considered entering politics, Mrs. Reid's reputation as a great lady of U. S. diplomacy and public affairs had scarcely begun. She took over her husband's paper, watched it jealously. *Tribune* men give her full credit for the acquisition of James Gordon Bennett's and Frank Munsey's *Herald*. She refinanced the unprofitable *Paris Herald*, made it pay. She helped found a sanatorium and nurses' training school at Saranac Lake, N. Y., a hospital (St. Luke's) in San Francisco, another at San Mateo, Calif. in memory of her parents. She gave the central chancel window of New York's Cathedral of St. John the Divine in memory of her husband, founded in his name a London settlement house and seaside resort. Good churchwoman, she built the Episcopal residence at Manila, helped build the Episcopal cathedral there. Through her Red Cross work, she is credited with having instituted the U. S. Army Nursing Corps during the Spanish-American War.

During the War she turned her Paris

art students' club into a hospital for french officers, later for U. S. officers. As Chairman of the American Red Cross in London, she saw that nurses had ponchos, that soldiers at cold way stations had food. Her diplomatic talent snipped red tape, got little, necessary things done. King George made her a Lady of Grace of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

Not without public honor in her own country, Mrs. Reid was chosen, along with Elihu Root, a presidential elector-at-large in 1924. Staunch Republican, she was glad to cast her honorary vote for Calvin Coolidge. Last year she was appointed to the Port of New York's survey to devise improvements in customs inspection. To her the State Department turned, last month, in search of shelter for its royal guests from Siam.

Last week, with long black mourning rules down the columns on the *Herald Tribune's* editorial page, with eulogies pouring forth from the world's great men, the nation mourned the death of one of its few authentically great ladies.

### CRIME

#### Dead Girls

The rising tide of U. S. murder has washed up during the past month corpses of fewer gangsters but more girls.

In sunny San Diego, police were confronted with a child of ten, strangled; a 17-year-old store clerk and photographer's model hanged from a tree in the Black Mountain woods; last fortnight, a Mrs. W. B. ("Dolly") Bibbens slashed and garroted to death in her city apartment; and last week a telephone operator was stabbed eleven times, fatally, near the Boy Scouts' headquarters. Since none had been criminally attacked, police searched for a female "fiend."

New York City, still mildly horrified by the murder of Benita Franklin Bischoff alias Vivian Gordon (TIME, March 9, *et seq.*), received out of the East River the decomposed body of Rose Yasso, 11, missing since February, and found by a roadside the body of a redheaded "taxi-dancer" evidently shot after a drunken brawl in an automobile. Police found all the brawlers but the murderer, who had departed hastily.

In Hamden, Conn. a farmer's daughter was found dead after an attack in a wooded ravine near the local firehouse fortnight ago.

In Tiverton, R. I. early wanderers came upon the strangled body of a student nurse. This was the only mystery in the list for which a solution was offered and an indictment brought: one Elliott R. Hathaway surrendered.

At Salt Lake City one Charles Peter was arrested last week, charged with slugging a wealthy woman unconscious, running over and killing her with her own car.

At Leming, Tex. 11-year-old Merle Springer had most of her clothes torn off and was stabbed 33 times with a pen-knife, so that she died in a ditch only 300 yd. from her home. A mammoth posse was organized last week to scour the countryside for her assailant.

## National Affairs—(Continued)

### In a Pullman

To most people a Pullman porter is a Negro called George who will do anything he can to make railroad journeys pleasant, comfortable, safe. He is the factotum of a confined and temporary world and his trustworthiness is part of the national credo. The necessity for this trustworthiness was evident last week when a Pullman porter went berserk on a Montreal-bound New York Central train.

Conductor Edward English said that he found Porter J. E. Smith drunkenly annoying a woman passenger in her berth. When the conductor interfered, Porter Smith knocked him down with a brake club. Passengers and trainmen joined in the fight which ranged up and down through three Pullmans and finally out to a private car on the end of the train. Armed with a ventilator stick and an emergency fire axe, the Negro felled five passengers and three of the crew as the train rushed through the night. At Thendara, 50 mi. north of Utica, N. Y., State troopers had to board the train, quell Porter Smith by threatening to use tear gas bombs. The train was delayed more than an hour.

Taken off the train, charged with assault, Porter Smith protested that he had been arranging baggage for the woman, that Conductor English had started the fight. New York Central officials were grieved to announce that Porter Smith had become "mentally unbalanced."

### New York v. Diamond

The maximum annoyance which New York City's police have caused Jack ("Legs") Diamond, whom the city's newspapers have made the local counterpart of Chicago's Capone, is one conviction out of 22 arrests. Last week, however, as he lay with a collection of his enemies' slugs in him on an Albany hospital cot, slim, pasty-faced Gangster Diamond found himself in real trouble. The State of New York was after him.

The last time he was ambushed—in a Manhattan hotel last October—Gangster Diamond recovered, left town, went to his Acra, N. Y., country place where he planned to run Greene County's big bootlegging business. This ambition led to his indictment, fortnight ago, for torturing a Greene County truck driver who would not tell Diamond and another hoodlum where he was taking a load of cider (TIME, May 4). Three days later came the second attempt on Gangster Diamond's life.

The Diamond indictment and subsequent assault released a torrent of indignation in Greene County, whose citizenry foresaw that its nest of city rats was about to ruin the summer tourist trade. Thereupon, Governor Roosevelt, preparing to sail for Paris to visit his aged mother who is ill with influenza, appointed Attorney General John James Bennett Jr. to supersede the local prosecutor, clean up the Catskill's gangster colony.

No stranger to the ways of city hoodlums, Attorney General Bennett likes to re-

mind people that he was born in the Red Hook section of Brooklyn. Mild of manner, blond, well set up, he made precedent last autumn by getting himself elected to the State's chief legal post. Not only is he one of the youngest (37) to hold



NEW YORK'S ATTORNEY GENERAL

Red Hookers know hoodlums.

the office, but the first Democrat in eight years. In 1918 he emerged from the Army a pursuit pilot, although he never got to France. While working for J. P. Morgan & Co., he studied law at night school, was not admitted to the bar until four years ago. His prominence in American Legion affairs has greatly benefited him politically.

As soon as he got on the Diamond case things began humming. Two Diamond henchmen were arrested; the Acra house was raided. Attorney General Bennett dug up another assault charge against the racketeer, found weapons in his automobile. With these counts, a previous conviction for burglary and an old sentence for deserting the Army against Diamond, Attorney General Bennett hopes to send him to jail under the Baumes Law for life as a fourth offender.

Meantime, the Diamond gang's central liquor dump was found, \$5,000 worth of beer, whiskey and wine confiscated in an outhouse behind the Aratoga Inn, near Cairo, where Diamond was host. And it began to appear that the bullet-riddled gangman, whose life was at first despair of it, would live to stand trial. Amazed at his recuperative powers, said his doctor: "He's lead proof. They can't kill him off."

## TERRITORIES

### 49th State Vetoed

Last month the Hawaiian Legislature passed a measure petitioning Congress to make Hawaii the 49th State. Governor Lawrence M. Judd, Hoover appointee, last week vetoed the resolution.

## STATES & CITIES

### Scandals of New York (Cont'd)

Last week's developments from the manifold investigations, pressed and pending, into New York City's police, judiciary and executive administration were the following:

**Crain.** After a mysterious conference with Governor Roosevelt, Referee Samuel Seabury began to wind up his hearing of misfeasance charges against District Attorney Thomas C. T. Crain, aged Tammany Sachem. In contrast to the dubious witnesses who have come before the inquiry for the past eight weeks was the appearance of Dr. Raymond Moley, professor of public law at Columbia University. Professor Moley gave damaging testimony against Sachem Crain not by word of mouth but by a series of pitilessly clear charts which told in bold, graphic fashion the story of Mr. Crain's sorry administration. The Columbia pedagogue's diagrams showed that the ratio of homicide convictions to known homicides had dropped to its lowest ebb in 25 years during the first year (1930) that Mr. Crain was prosecutor for New York County. Percentage of convictions for robbery, burglary, grand larceny and assault had done likewise.

**Walker.** The admission of Professor Moley's testimony following the ominous conference between Referee Seabury and Governor Roosevelt cast a pall over Tammany Hall. Nor was the pall entirely dissipated by Governor Roosevelt's dismissal of ouster proceedings against Mayor James John ("Jimmy") Walker urged by the City Affairs Committee (TIME, May 4 *et ante*). The move was expected by most observers in view of the impending investigation of the entire municipal administration by a legislative committee under Referee Seabury (TIME, April 6). Tammany wanted a more ornamental exoneration of the playboy Mayor than it found in the Governor's bare announcement: "The present charges were so general in character and related so predominantly to the acts of subordinates in the City Government that I hesitated as to whether I should take any action on them at all."

**Policeman.** Meantime, Referee Seabury's inquiry into the lower courts, oldest of his three current inquiries, suddenly bore more fruit after a hiatus of several weeks. Policeman Richard B. Ganly, onetime vice squad member, was sentenced to from four to eight years in Sing Sing for testifying falsely against a woman in a specious prostitution case. Policeman Ganly is the second vice squad man to be sentenced from testimony dug up by the Seabury investigation. His counsel pleaded that he be sent to a Federal penitentiary rather than to the State's prison. Two months ago Policeman Ganly, having been dismissed from the police force, wounded a man in self defence during a card game holdup after the man had killed one of the gamblers. Policeman Ganly, who will testify during the murder trial, fears that friends of the accused will kill him in Sing Sing.

## National Affairs—(Continued)

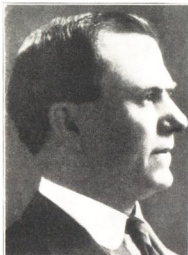
**Legislative Inquiry.** With the ambiguous clearing of Mayor Walker and the growing certainty that the Governor will be unable to exonerate ineffectual Schem Crain, Tammany girded up its loins for a bitter technical battle against the legislative investigation committee whose chiefs conferred in Manhattan late last week.

### Over & Under

To the strident clang of the county clerk's cash register Nevada last week went on its new divorce schedule. Reno did its biggest business in the 67 years of the State's lax divorce law. Ever since

church. His brother is a Roman Catholic priest. On the bench hearing divorce cases, he tilts his head back, eyes the witness under his glasses. Popular with Reno's transient colony, he likes to marry a woman to a new husband a few minutes after he has divorced her from an old.

Judge Curler, 63, is credited with doing much to make Reno the divorce capital of the U. S. when he sat on the local bench 25 years ago. Last year he was elected again to the district court by defeating famed Judge George ("Judge") Bartlett (TIME, Sept. 15). Grave and dignified, he eyes divorce witnesses over his



Acme-P. & A.

JUDGE MORAN

\$20 for each petition!

the Legislature last March reduced the residence period from three months to six weeks, the city has been filling up with married women "to take the cure" (TIME, March 30, *et ante*).

On filing day Clerk Beemer of Washoe County opened his office at 6 a. m. for the rush. A representative from every one of Reno's 130 law firms jostled into line to file one or more petitions for clients seeking release from marital ties. *Clang!* went the cash register 30 times per hour as \$20 was rung up for each petition. *Clang!* It went again as another \$10 was deposited with the answer to each uncontested action. In the line of lawyers were the U. S. District Attorney, Nevada's Attorney General, the local District Attorney and the Mayor of Reno, for under the Nevada code they are all free to practice civil law. Newshawks scrambled frantically to scribble down the names of famed divorce seekers. Divorce petitions filed the first day of the new law totaled 190.

"Wash day" followed the week-end. Bustled Reno citizens were the two judges of Washoe District Court, Thomas Francis ("Barney") Moran and Benjamin Franklin Curler. Judge Moran, a Scot in his 50s, stoutish with thin grey hair, teaches a young men's Bible class at the Baptist



Acme-P. & A.

JUDGE CURLER

\$10 for each answer!

glasses. Fortnight ago he tilted too far back in his chair, went sprawling to the floor at the height of an important divorce case.

Judges Curler and Moran set themselves a ten-minute schedule to hear divorce cases, hoped to beat the record of 52 granted in one day. Most of the wives marching into courthouse to get their decrees wore smoked glasses, a new fashion designed to prevent news cameramen from taking recognizable pictures of them.

Divorce seekers under the new law included Evelyn Loew Burrill, whose grandfather, Banker George Fisher Baker died last week (see p. 61); Louise Straus Celestin, daughter of New York's Nathan Straus; Catharine Stone Hoyt, wife of Hayden, Stone's Richard Farnsworth Hoyt.

Second in importance only to its divorce rush is Reno's mayoral election this week. Seeking re-election on a liberal platform is Mayor Edward Ewing Roberts who advocates placing at each & every street corner a barrel of whiskey with a pull-in dipper chained to it to drive out bootleggers. Realtor Milburn Gregory seeks the office on a platform stressing Reno's "scenic and health attractions." Howard Doyle has the support of ministers and a conservative element opposed to legalized gambling and easy divorce.

## RADICALS

### Talk No Crime

A big boast by Paul F. Kassay, young Hungarian, led to his indictment two months ago under Ohio's drastic criminal syndicalism law.\* Kassay was a mechanic at the Goodyear-Zeppelin airlock where the Navy's *Akron* was being built. He bragged to workmen beside him that the great dirigible would never take the air because he was craftily leaving loose rivets in her frame. The workmen turned out to be U. S. Department of Justice agents who yanked Kassay off the job, turned him over to the State of Ohio to be prosecuted as a dangerous radical (TIME, March 30). The case against Kassay rested on what he had said, not what he had done, because investigators turned up no legal evidence of sabotage of rivets on the *Akron*. He was held in \$40,000 bail.

Last week Kassay again found himself a free man. Judge Walter B. Wanamaker in Common Pleas Court at Akron quashed his indictment on the ground that the syndicalism statute was unconstitutional. His reason: it violated the guarantees of free speech. Conceding the State's right to protect itself against subversive doctrines, Judge Wanamaker ruled: "Mere talk, in and of itself alone, unattended with evil consequences that might reasonably be expected to flow therefrom, cannot be made by law a crime in Ohio."

Efforts to repeal the syndicalism law, enacted in 1919, during the current session of the Ohio Legislature mustered only ten votes when War veterans' organizations lobbied for its continuation as a protestation against Reds.

Judge Wanamaker, active member of the American Legion, was one of the first U. S. aviators shot down behind the German lines. His ambition is to become, like his father, a justice of Ohio's Supreme Court.

### Green Flag

To protect Wichita, Kans. school children while crossing streets, older and more responsible children are organized into Junior Traffic Patrols. They direct their smaller charges to safety with little red flags.

Last week the red flags were taken away from them; little green flags were substituted. Reason: Wichita's Daughters of the American Revolution remembered that red flags were symbols of Communism, decided that they should not be associated in the child mind with law and order.

\*Syndicalism, from the French *syndicate* (trade union), differs from orthodox Socialism in that it advocates direct producer control over industry by the Unions rather than through the medium of the State. U. S. example: Industrial Workers of the World. Syndicalist doctrines have now been absorbed by Communism. In 25 States which enacted Wartime laws to protect their governments, advocacy of syndicalism is a criminal offense. Active use of these statutes against Communists is still made in California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey. In California are jailed eight violators of the syndicalist law, in Pennsylvania eight more.

## National Affairs—(Continued)

### CATASTROPHE

#### Near Gladewater

Oil, which gushed sudden wealth into eastern Texas last winter (TIME, Feb. 2), caused horror and tragedy there last week. Near Gladewater, Sinclair Oil Company's No. 1 Cole well was brought in. Instantly



© Underwood & Underwood

HARRY FORD SINCLAIR

... flew to his costly cauldron.

the 13,000-barrel-a-day gusher went wild. While 14 men were trying to get the well under control, a spark caused by tool friction suddenly turned a piteous natural blessing into a howling inferno. Some of the workers managed to dodge out of the flames, two jumped for safety into the slush pit where they were boiled alive. The rest were quickly roasted. Fatalities, originally estimated at twelve, then nine, were finally put at seven, with two other men perhaps fatally burned. In the past fortnight 19 men have lost their lives in eastern Texas oil well fires.

As the flames, beautifully fed by the gusher, leaped and spiraled 300 ft. in the air, Marvin Cole, 18, whose father owns the farm on which the well was drilled, told his version of the disaster. "The men's clothes," he said, "were saturated with oil that had been gushing over the top of the derrick and when the fire started the men ran back and forth through the woods, yelling and clutching at their flaming clothes. I would have given a million dollars if I hadn't heard those awful screams of the men in that fire. You could have heard them for half a mile."

Next day Oilman Harry Ford Sinclair flew over from Dallas, 110 mi. to the west, to see his costly cauldron. He found the entire countryside shrouded in haze. Workmen were busy clearing away 20 acres of pine forest surrounding the flaming gusher, trying to remove bits of the white-hot derrick and machinery. There was not much that Oilman Sinclair, always popular with his men, could do but

assure speedy pensions to the families of the victims.

Thirty hours after the disaster, men with asbestos suits got close enough to the bore to make preparations for a nitro-glycerine blast. M. M. Kinley and his brother Harry, famed wild well tamers, came from Oklahoma to begin that hazardous undertaking which is calculated to blow out the fuel supply long enough to extinguish the towering pillar of fire.

### HEROES

#### Uncle Sam

The lineage of Uncle Sam, benign personification of the nation, was again raised last week. Was this lean Yankee character in beaver hat and striped trousers who reflects the emotions of 123,000,000 people, the bastard offspring of some japester's lively imagination or was he the scion of flesh-and-blood?

Citizens of Troy, N. Y. last week organized under Editor Rutherford Hayner of the *Troy Times* to press a claim that the original Uncle Sam was a Trojan. They asked the Federal Government to recognize their claim with a suitable memorial. For proof they pointed to a simple grave on the hillside overlooking the city in which lie the bones of one Samuel Wilson (1768-1854). Tall, spare, dignified, kindly, he, said the people of Troy, was the original Uncle Sam. The gist of their claim, based on old family letters, was as follows:

Samuel Wilson came to Troy from New Hampshire. Brickmaker, distiller, farmer, merchant, meat packer, he waxed rich. Everybody called him Uncle Sam Wilson. When the War of 1812 began one Elbert Anderson got a contract to provision U. S. troops. Anderson arranged with Wilson to secure and pack pork and beef for the army. On the casks and barrels Wilson had written E. A.-U. S., meaning from Contractor Anderson to the United States.

Visitors saw the containers thus labelled on a wharf for shipment to Newburgh and Greenbush, asked the watchman what the initials stood for. He declared: "It all belongs to Mr. Anderson and Uncle Sam. Uncle Sam who? Why Uncle Sam Wilson. He owns all about here and is feeding the Army." The phrase spread to the Army camps whence went the meat shipments, was taken up by the troops, leaped into instant and widespread favor.

Certain is the fact that the name Uncle Sam for the Federal Government came into being during the War of 1812. By 1813 the expression had reached the Press where U. S. Customs officers were referred to as "Uncle Sam's Men." That year the *Troy Post*, apparently ignorant of Uncle Sam Wilson's initialed meat barrels, declared: "This cant name has got almost as current as 'John Bull.'" The letters U. S. on Government wagons are supposed to have given rise to it." The *Gazette of the U. S.* (Philadelphia) in 1816 explained that a countryman, meeting a regiment of light dragoons, asked what the U. S. L. D. on their caps meant and was told "Uncle Sam's Lazy Dogs."

A generation elapsed before Uncle Sam appeared as a cartoon character. In 1844 *London Punch* published a personification of the U. S. (called Brother Jonathan) as a young mischievous fellow with his thumb to his nose. In the U. S. the first cartoon of Uncle Sam appeared in the *New York Lantern*, comic weekly, of March 13, 1852 (see cut). The artist was F. Bellevue. The scene called "Raising the Wind" was supposed to depict the struggle between a U. S. shipowner against the Cunard Company, with John Bull actively helping his line and Uncle Sam a more amiable on-looker. Bellevue's figure gained wide popularity and was taken over by Thomas Nast, cartoonist for *Harper's Weekly* in the 70s, who added whiskers, put stars on the vest. Except for minor embellishments, Uncle Sam thereafter became a standardized character of the Press.



N. Y. Public Library

FIRST CARTOON OF UNCLE SAM  
Nast added whiskers and stars.

## National Affairs—(Continued)

### TAXATION

#### Gas, Incomes

The people of the U. S. contribute four billion dollars per year to operate their Federal Government. More than twice that sum is required annually to run their State and local governments. Total total: \$13,000,000,000, to be raised by annual taxation.

While each and every tax affects each and every citizen, the most widely distributed tax is the gasoline tax, now levied by every State in the Union. Last week the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads revealed that the 48 States and the District of Columbia collected \$494,683,410 (an increase of 14% over 1929) on 14,751,308,978 gal. used by motorists last year.

The gasoline tax rate ranged from 2¢ per gal. in Massachusetts,\* Connecticut, New York, Rhode Island, Missouri, Wisconsin up to 6¢ in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida. Ohio with a 4¢ rate made the largest collection (\$37,081,451). Nevada the smallest (\$675,012). New York motorists used the most gasoline (1,438,582,716 gal.), California the next (1,162,337,545 gal.). The average U. S. motorist burned up 556 gal. in the course of the year, on which his tax was \$18.62. (Average automobile registration fee: \$13.41.)

It costs the States about \$1,000,000 to collect this tax. They used all but \$15,500,000 of it for roads.

Rapidly spreading of late as a form of State taxation is a levy on incomes. Political agitation for tapping this source of revenue comes chiefly from farmers who want to shift the emphasis of local taxation from the country to the city, from property (i. e. land) to salaries and profits. Until the 1930 Legislatures began to sit, 20 States had laws for taxing incomes. Since then three States—Idaho, Vermont and Utah—have joined the income taxing procession while the question has been present in a dozen others. Industrial Pennsylvania remains the largest State without a direct levy on incomes. All State income taxes are at a lower rate than Federal income taxes.

In Utah the new tax law works on a sliding scale up to 4% on net incomes over \$9,000. The Idaho law scales up to 4% on incomes over \$6,000. In Vermont earned incomes are taxed at the flat rate of 2%, unearned incomes at 4%. Exemptions range from \$1,000 up. Revision of income tax law tending toward higher rates occurred in Oklahoma, Oregon, Missouri, Georgia. In Illinois the Senate sent an income tax bill to the House, despite the warning of constitutional experts that such a levy was unconstitutional in that State.

The unreliability of income taxation in hard times was last week demonstrated in New York (rate: 1% to 3%). Last year the State collected \$84,000,000 from this source. This year it expected to collect \$66,000,000. Its actual receipts were under \$38,000,000.

\*Last week Massachusetts raised its rate to 3¢ per gal.

### ARMY & NAVY

#### Pershing's A. E. F.

General John Joseph ("Black Jack") Pershing last week presented *My Experiences in the World War*, in book form, to take its place beside the military memoirs of Foch, Haig, Hindenburg, Ludendorff.\* Dedicating his volume to the Unknown Soldier, the only commander since George Washington to lead a U. S. Army throughout an entire war focused his full attention upon the military contribution of the U. S. to Allied victory. Outside the range of his crisp impersonal narrative are the billions of dollars, the tons of supplies and food with which the U. S. bolstered up France and Britain after April 6, 1917, without which its armed forces would have been a vain gift. *My Experiences* is a military history to be read with maps and a lively sense of strategy.

The Pershing story begins 14 years ago (this week (May 10) when the General, aged 57, arrived in Washington from Texas to be put in command of the A. E. F. He long felt that the U. S. had made a "grievous error" for not doing something about the German invasion of Belgium. Reiterated throughout his book are complaints against a stupid bungling War Department which on the eve of War had on hand for issue only 1,500 machine guns, 400 field guns, 150 pieces of heavy artillery, 55 out-of-date airplanes. The Army's own General Staff had never considered sending an Army to France.

General Pershing and his staff sailed for England on the *Baltic* (May 28). He took with him one great conviction which guided his whole future course in France: the U. S. must have its own independent army and not serve as a "recruiting agency" for the Allies. Even before he left Washington Allied representatives began to pester him for U. S. troops to fill their ragged ranks. One long tiresome tussle ensued for the next 18 months as the A. E. F. commander resisted this continuous Allied demand. Before he ever fought the Germans, General Pershing was a veteran toughened by this form of combat against the British and French commanders and politicians.

At London General Pershing met George V.† was ceremoniously received by high officials. Moving on to Paris (June 13), he began a round of official receptions, dinners, calls, parties and conferences that seriously distracted him from his job. The plate, the linen, the menu and the service at the Elysée Palace moved him to exclaim: "Nowhere are such things done so well as at the palace of the President!"

After swift tours of inspection to the French and British front, General Pershing settled down to the arduous preliminaries of creating a U. S. fighting force which he was confident would deliver the "decisive blow" to Germany in 1919. Question No.

\**Stokes*—(\$10). The Pershing articles were previously syndicated in the Press.

†Eliminated from the book version of *My Experiences* is King George's quotation "God damning" the Kaiser.

1: where would the A. E. F. take its place in the line? Selected, after long conferences, was a sector east of Verdun in Lorraine. Question No. 2: how would this sector, eventually to hold 1,000,000 men, be supplied from the rear? In answer General Pershing began to map out a Service of Supply which stretched from the Bay of Biscay across all France below Paris almost to the Vosges Mountains.

First chosen were ports for U. S. cargoes (St. Nazaire, La Pallice, Bordeaux and, later, Brest). Docks and storehouses had to be built. Railroads had to be repaired or renewed. Base hospitals had to be set up. A complete telephone and telegraph system had to be installed because, explained General Pershing, "the lines throughout France were so inefficient and unreliable, as government-owned utilities usually are." Ammunition depots, training camps, aviation fields had to be laid out. And through this ever-expanding system had to be kept moving an ever-expanding supply for an ever-expanding army.

The War Department's foolish shipments caused great annoyance to the S. O. S. When extra long piles were needed for piers, they were sent over—sawed in pieces to fit between a ship's bulkheads. General Pershing had to order a halt on such non-essentials as "bath bricks, bath tubs, bookcases, cuspidors, floor wax, step-ladders, lawn mowers, sickles, stools and window shades." Winter clothing for troops did not arrive until long after the first snows.

Because the Army engineers had no expert staff to operate the A. E. F. railroads, General Pershing summoned William Wallace Atterbury, then general manager (now president) of Pennsylvania R. R., made him Chief of Transportation. He had "personality, force, grasp of the difficulties and willingness" which made him one of General Pershing's favorite subordinates. Between them there were endless conferences. Brigadier General Atterbury did a crack job with transportation and, in the eyes of his chief, contributed largely to the success of the A. E. F.'s later military operations.

When the S. O. S. system finally got working, it performed the following typical feat: "At 8:15 one morning a telegram was received ordering [from the supply base] 4,596 tons of supplies, including 1,250,000 cans of tomatoes, 1,000,000 lb. of sugar, 600,000 cans of corn beef, 750,000 lb. of tinned hash and 150,000 lb. of dry beans. At 6:15 in the evening this colossal requisition which required 457 cars to transport was loaded and on its way."

The 1st Division began to arrive on June 28. By the end of 1917 the A. E. F. numbered 174,884 officers and men. Their training presented a constant problem. General Pershing believed that the War could be won only by driving the enemy out of the trenches and engaging him in open warfare. He believed also that the French had acquired a "defensive complex" and, wedded to trench warfare, lacked the ability to teach the kind of open combat he wanted the A. E. F. to

## National Affairs—(Continued)

have. Therefore he resisted French instruction methods, insisted that all U. S. troops be drilled for cross-country fighting.

On Sept. 1, 1917, General Pershing moved his headquarters to Chaumont, 155 mi. east of Paris, which put him directly behind the sector the A. E. F. was to take over. On Oct. 21 the 1st Division entered the lines near Lunéville for training. On Nov. 3 occurred the first A. E. F. trench fatalities, a corporal and two privates of the 16th Infantry trapped by a box barrage. . . .

General Pershing had two prime objections to U. S. soldiers in foreign forces: 1) they would be infected by the low morale of the Allied troops; 2) they would learn only trench warfare. He pounded the table, talked as no general had ever before talked to foreign statesmen and soldiers. When they could not budge him, they made appeals behind his back to President Wilson. It was small wonder that General Pershing got the fixed notion that France and Britain were working to control U. S. troops and thus prevent the creation of a U. S. army as a means of reducing U. S. glory in victory and U. S. influence and prestige in peace negotiations.

The "amalgamation question" reached a crisis when the great German offensive of March-to-June 1918 pushed the Allies back to the brink of defeat. General Pershing rushed to Marshal Foch, impulsively offered troops to help stem the tide. The emergency created by the German attack dissolved disagreements, put U. S. divisions helter-skelter into the line for quick action.

The Western front fell into three divisions: the northern from the sea south-eastward to Soissons before Paris; the centre from Soissons eastward along the Aisne past Reims to Verdun; the eastern from Verdun south-eastward to the Swiss border. The British held most of the northern line; the French were in the centre and eastern sector. Also in the eastern sector were U. S. divisions in training. The German attack hit the northern sector first, gouged great salients in it. The 1st Division under General Bullard was despatched to aid the French. On May 28 it engaged in the first small battle of the A. E. F. by capturing Cantigny.

The French along the centre front were surprised by a violent German attack on May 27 that in three days rolled down from the Aisne to the Marne and within striking distance of Paris. France was in a panic. General Pétain called for U. S. aid. General Pershing rushed the 2nd and 3rd Divisions forward to meet the German onslaught. The 3rd Division met the enemy in Chateau-Thierry (May 31), blocked his advance at the bottom of the bulge southward. The 2nd Division cleared Belleau Wood (June 25). This defensive engagement cost the A. E. F. 9,500 casualties. More than fighting, the U. S. contributed new morale to the French troops who turned in their tracks and stood off the invaders in the Second Battle of the Marne.

Still fighting under French command,

the next big A. E. F. engagement, this time offensive, occurred July 18. The 1st and 2nd Divisions became spearheads for an attack launched eastward into the west flank of the new Marne salient near its



Wide World

RAIL CHIEF ATTERBURY

... got the best mention.

base below Soissons. Simultaneously other U. S. forces attacked from below. The strategy was to squeeze the Germans out and eliminate the bulge. The attack was successful. On July 20 began the German retreat. Wrote General Pershing: "The magnificent conduct of our 1st and 2nd Divisions . . . marked the turning of the tide."

These successes led directly to the creation of the First U. S. Army which General Pershing commanded (Aug. 10). Immediate preparations were started for its active use. East of Verdun on the southern sector was a deep inactive salient known as St. Mihiel which the Germans had held since 1914. General Pershing got permission from Generalissimo Foch to use his new army against this bulge. Early on the misty morning of Sept. 12 began the St. Mihiel battle, with the 1st Army fighting under U. S. command for the first time. Though the salient was virtually a field fortress, U. S. troops, with an 8-to-1 preponderance of manpower, stormed it resolutely, in four days blotted it out. Secretary Baker was a happy spectator of the battle. On a 25-mile front the U. S. had captured 16,000 prisoners, lost 7,000 men. Only drawback: the Germans, forewarned, had started to withdraw from the St. Mihiel salient 24 hours before the attack.

The final A. E. F. engagement—biggest in U. S. military history—occurred between the Argonne Forest and the Meuse River just west of Verdun. Foch's purpose was to drive the Germans back on the Ardennes Forest, coop them up, cut their rail communications to the western front. General Pershing had only two weeks to transfer his 1st Army from St. Mihiel to this new sector and organize his

attack. Many of his divisions were inexperienced in battle. Ahead of him lay rough, heavily fortified country.

The strategic effect of the whole 47-day engagement, beginning Sept. 26, was to cause the Germans to draw their divisions from farther west along the front to hold the A. E. F. here and thereby make the simultaneous British and French offensives that much easier. During the fighting General Pershing's headquarters were aboard his train at Souilly. More than 1,000,000 U. S. soldiers took part in this engagement, captured 26,000 prisoners, suffered 117,000 casualties. To the infantry, to the air service, to the medical corps went Pershing praise. Singled out for special mention were the "Lost Battalion," Lieut. Samuel Woodfill and Sergeant Alvin C. York who captured 132 prisoners.

Under the Meuse-Argonne attack the German morale crumbled. On Oct. 6 Berlin began to sue for an Armistice. General Pershing favored fighting to an unconditional surrender. When hostilities ended, he went straight to Paris where he concluded *My Experiences* thus: "I hastened over to call on M. Clemenceau. To my mind he was the greatest of French civil officials. . . . When we met he was much affected and indeed demonstrative. We fell into each other's arms, choked up and had to wipe our eyes. We had no differences to discuss that day."

## POLITICAL NOTE "Friend of Man"

Astute cultivator of Ohio's potent Negro vote is Maurice Maschke, Republican National Committeeman and party boss of Cleveland. Fortnight ago cigar-smoking, bridge-playing Boss Maschke went to St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal Church to help launch Negro Councilman Leroy Bundy's campaign for re-election. His wide mouth below a hawk nose stretched into a wide grin as he looked down benevolently upon 400 praying, chanting blacks. Up rose Rev. O. A. Childress, Negro preacher, and spoke:

"A great, stupendous task devolves upon me. It seems that for a moment eloquence has gone to sleep and cobwebs have overgrown the brain, searching about for a Cicero. My task is Herculean. It takes a man with the wisdom of Solomon, the thought of Shakespeare and the oratory of Patrick Henry to properly introduce this Friend of Man.

"I heard the morning stars when they sang together. I saw Thor gather in the rainbows to wrap about the dying storm; I walked with Caesar through the three parts of Gaul and I listened to Virgil when he sang his Aeneid when I was told I was to introduce this man.

"The prince has come out of Egypt and no greater honor can come to anyone than the privilege of introducing this matchless statesman, this Republican wheelhorse, this Friend of Man who has etched his name on the portals of fame, Maurice Maschke."

Boss Maschke then began his speech by saying that he had been put to an oratorical disadvantage.

# FOREIGN NEWS

## GREAT BRITAIN

### Parliament's Week

#### The Lords—

■ Were threatened by Prime Minister James Ramsay MacDonald with the creation of enough Labor peers to give his Cabinet working control of their House.

"Like every other anachronistic institution in Britain," Scot MacDonald told a Labor audience at Worksop, "The House of Lords must be subject to the will, desire and mandate of the electors. We shall appoint new peers when they are necessary to do our work. The House of Lords has acted not as a national body but as a subordinate or subcommittee of Tory headquarters. The time has arrived when that has got to be stopped!" (Cheers).

#### The Commons—

■ In a tensely quiet session saw frail Laborite Philip Snowden cover the entire phalanx of Conservative M. P.'s. The Chancellor demanded that his radical proposal for a levy of nearly 1/2% on the capital value of land (Times, May 4) be included in the Finance Bill *this year*, although the levy will not be made for two years at least. By this technical maneuver Mr. Snowden sought to make his project a "money bill" and thus not subject to veto by the House of Lords, sure to veto it otherwise.

An entire day's session had been set aside for Conservative attacks on the Chancellor's motion. Unexpectedly it passed unopposed. Conservatives, in a panic, had suddenly realized that if the House of Lords were permitted to veto the levy, Scot MacDonald could dissolve Parliament and campaign with an ideal Laborite platform: "Abolish the Lords! Levy on the landlords!"

■ Guffawed at the sallies of former Chancellor of the Exchequer Winston Churchill against Chancellor Snowden. In office Mr. Churchill was famed for "raiding" every fund he could lay his hands on. Mr. Snowden has just raided the British "dollar fund" in Manhattan for \$165,000,000 to balance his budget. "I could hardly believe my ears," drawled Mr. Churchill, "when I heard the Chancellor . . . unfold a long series of . . . expedients I had devised and practiced. . . ."

"As one by one those familiar shades arose, and as I recalled to memory all the criticisms and scathing censures he lavished upon each of them, I wondered whether I had not perhaps left behind some of my old budget notes and that one of his able secretaries had by mistake put them into Mr. Snowden's red despatch box."

■ Gleeful Labor M. P.'s called Alfonso XIII "Mr. Bourbon, late of Madrid" in a lively debate on the ex-King's status last week. Although Great Britain has recognized the Spanish Republic, George V insists that Alfonso XIII be called "King Alfonso" and thus far the British Government has done so.

David Kirkwood, a prominent Scottish Laborite, denounced the ex-King thus:

"He's mur-r-der-r-red men o' my class!"

Aghast, Speaker Edward Algernon Fitzroy, himself of Royal blood (i. e. of illegitimate Stuart descent as implied by his name Fitzroy or Son-of-a-King!), warned Mr. Kirkwood that he would be severely dealt with.

"Ye can deal wi' me as severely as ye like," retorted the Scot, "put that in yer pipe and smoke it!"

Fitzroy gulped, subsided.

### Red Dumping Proof

In the first quarter of 1931, the Board of Trade revealed, Great Britain for the first time since the War bought more wheat from Russia than from anywhere else.

Canada maintained her rank as second largest wheat-seller to Britain, but Argentina dropped from first place to third and the U. S. from third place to fifth.

As a matter of fact the volume of U. S. wheat sales to Britain shrank by a spectacular two thirds compared to the corresponding quarter last year.

Did Russia win the wheat race by dumping? Facts speak for themselves: although Russia sold Britain more wheat than Canada she sold this larger lot for less than Canada received for her smaller lot. Specifically Britain paid Canada £1,662,915 for 5,577,477 cwt. of wheat, paid Russia only £1,463,939 for 5,788,947 cwt.

The Russian wheat, therefore, was "sold below world prices" and in that sense was "dumped."

But there are several definitions of dumping, none universally accepted. The word is often used to mean "selling below production cost."

Nobody knows what Russian production costs are. They are figured in rubles. Nobody knows what a ruble is worth in gold, the only true yardstick.

### Dumping & Boom

British goods are still boycotted widely in India despite the Gandhi-Irwin truce. Last week Bombay despatches reported that Indian merchants are now clearing their shelves of British cloth by "selling it in Persia, Iraq and East Africa at less than production costs." Indian cloth mills at Bombay are enjoying boom prosperity, running 24 hours a day to keep pace with the demand, while more and more British mills close down in depressed, despairing Lancashire.

### New Dominion?

A potent party of African Negro chiefs, all well and quietly dressed by Bond Street, were received in the Royal Robing Room of the House of Lords last week by Baron Stanley of Alderley.

The black chiefs represented 20,000,000 of His Majesty's subjects. The white baron is Chairman of the joint Parliamentary Commission for East Africa. One fine day the Commission will decide whether Kenya Colony is to be federated

with Uganda and Tanganyika, thus creating a new "Dominion of East Africa."

After Lord Stanley had welcomed the Negroes in his native tongue, their leader, Paramount Chief Koinange of the great Kikuyu tribe, replied in his native tongue, an interpreter functioning both ways.

"I think of the Committee as my father," said the Paramount Chief, "but: my mother is the land in which I was born."

"If my father—the British Government—were to die, I would cry, but if my mother were to suffer, I would also cry."

"No child feels shy in asking benefits from his father. We wish to live in peace with the English, but in recent times we have had conflict and trouble. I want my father to realize that his children are oppressed."

English employers pay African labor only 10s a day for the hardest kind of work, declared the Paramount Chief indignantly "and our people are often punished for breaking laws that they never knew existed."

Of the glamorous project for a "new dominion," Chief Koinange said dryly: "Closer union of the children will do no good unless the father admits them to his councils."

Nothing pleases the English public more than to be called "father" by natives who call themselves "children."

### Terrific Tax

Bermuda hotelkeepers think they have a rightful monopoly of Bermudian hotel-keeping. But Cunard and other cruise ships now tie up in Hamilton Harbor for a day or more as "floating hotels" before cruising back to Manhattan. Last week Bermuda's irate landed hotelkeepers carried their grievance before Bermuda's little parliament, the Assembly.

They asked that floating hotels be taxed £2,500 (\$12,500) for the first day in Bermudian waters, £2,000 (\$10,000) for each succeeding day. This terrific tax they frankly called "prohibitive." After hot debate it was approved 16 to 15, went to the Governor, but will not become law unless drafted in appropriate form and again passed by the Assembly.

## RUSSIA

### Sir E. Ovey's Fork

At a banquet given recently by Soviet Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov, Sir Esmond Ovey, British Ambassador, was startled by his fork.

It exactly resembled all the other forks at table, was of solid silver, engraved with an ornate crest supported between a lion and a unicorn rampant. It bore the motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense*.

Sir Esmond Ovey made no protest, went on quietly forking some excellent caviar. Beyond a doubt all the knives, forks and spoons on the table had been seized during the Russian Revolution from the then British Embassy—i. e. stolen. Never did the grand old motto of the British Royal

## Foreign News—(Continued)

Arms turn up more appropriately, "Shamed be he who thinks evil of it!"

Lady Ovey is French. The Ambassador's first wife was the daughter of a U. S. Rear Admiral. Young for a diplomat (51), Sir Esmond's first post as Minister was in Mexico (1925-29). When Prime Minister MacDonald recognized the Soviet Government two years ago, he first picked a more prominent Briton as Am-

### Immoral Americans

Clarence Warren, a technical expert loaned by Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. (mill & farm machinery) to the Soviet Government for one year, has just returned to the U. S. with his wife, Mamie Ida, San Francisco clubwoman.

"I am suffering," said Mrs. Warren last week "from 'Russian calet,' a disease



GUEST OVEY (LEFT); HOST LITVINOV (RIGHT)

*The host had lions and unicorns rampant.*

bassador, then switched to Sir Esmond at the last minute.

A God-fearing Church of Englander, Sir Esmond reported to Scot MacDonald (TIME, May 5, 1930), "there is no religious persecution in Russia . . . but . . . priests are . . . deprived of all civil rights. . . . Christianity has already disappeared among the youth of Russia and is being supplanted by Communism."

Nearly all British papers continue to get their Soviet news from Riga, Latvia, where rumors are cooked hot. Against this Sir Esmond has more than once vigorously protested, urging straight journalism, but in vain.

### Fight, Fight!

Every landsman in Russia who has worked on a ship of any kind within the past ten years was ordered last week by the Commissariat of Labor to leave his earthly job, report for duty on the "water front."

As heroic Water Front Fighters the mobilized men will be used to speed up transport on Russia's inland waterways, now ice-free for the short, hectic summer season (May through August). According to the Commissariat of Labor 71,000,000 tons more freight must be carried by the rivers this year than last, an increase of 94%.

Recently all ex-railwaymen were hustled off to the Railway Fighting Front. Mobilized men are given tickets to the particular front on which they will fight freight and passengers. receive liberal fighting wages. While they are away from home the State "guarantees the family domicile."

brought on by nervous indigestion, and bad food. I shall go to a San Francisco hospital for treatment."

Said Mr. Warren: "Nearly every American woman that goes to Russia with her husband on business and stays any length of time returns to the United States an entirely different woman—and not a happier or better looking one either. They usually take to drink and a large percentage of those who have lived in Russia for more than a year are hopelessly addicted to liquor."

Exclaimed Mrs. Warren: "Wild horses would not have drawn me to Russia if I had known what was waiting us. But I'm not sorry, for I saved my husband's life—I saw that he got food fit to eat. . . ."

"Russia is the most immoral country I ever entered and I have been through most European countries. Even Americans are contaminated."

"They encounter the Russian interpreters who are usually girls, young, pretty, shrewd and without morals. There are Americans in Russia now who are going to find it difficult to get out when their babies are born."

"The Soviet Government," continued Mrs. Warren, amplifying her husband's theme, "doesn't want American women to live in Russia. American women with their demands for better food, better sanitation and more comforts, cause too much trouble and discontent among the people. I didn't have to wait in line at the Soviet stores as the Russians did, but they used to hiss me. I had to have a police escort to get through. Since we left, I've heard they've had to change the rules and make American women stand in line, too, because Russians resented it so."

## AUSTRALIA

### Lang's Second Default

Insolvency, lapping Australia's fiscal shores like a rising tide, washed up two more messes last week amid the flotsam already strewn by repudiating Premier John Thomas Lang of New South Wales (TIME, April 6, 13).

**Mess No. 1:** Repudiation by Mr. Lang last week of interest on another set of N. S. W. bonds, this time defaulting interest due in the U. S. as well as Great Britain. As he has done before, Prime Minister James Henry Scullin of all Australia announced that the Commonwealth will make good this default, but Mr. Scullin will raid Australia's gold reserve to do it.

**Mess No. 2:** Doors had been closed for ten days at the 192 branches and 642 agencies of N. S. W.'s Government Savings Bank when it managed to open last week, though paying depositors only "limited sums." More or less tied up are \$425,000,000 in deposits, more than twice as much money as in Manhattan's Bank of United States.

## EGYPT

### Korban Bairam

The Alexandria-Cairo express that most tourists know is one of the most luxurious trains in Africa. A huge locomotive, a line of snow white Pullmans, each window equipped with sunshields, Venetian blinds, it lies by the Alexandria dockside and makes the 150 miles over the flat delta to Cairo in three hours. But there are other humbler Cairo expresses.

One of them was hitched together last week in the Alexandria yards. It was the second day of Korban Bairam, four-day Mohammedan feast commemorating Abraham's sacrifice to God of a ram instead of his firstborn son Ismael,\* reputed ancestor of all Moslems. At this time every good Egyptian who cannot afford to go to Mecca (Bairam is as important a feast as Ramadan is a fast) tries to go to Cairo to slaughter a ram or goat, worship in the great Mosque of Mohammed Ali, eat sweetmeats, drink coffee in the bazaars. At noon a powerful locomotive chuffed into Alexandria's station; behind it was a string of ancient wooden coaches. Laughing, joking *jellahin*, in white cotton nightshirts and discolored fez, piled aboard with their wives, their children, their bundles. The train moved out, with much cracking of axles.

Two hours from Alexandria a hot box sent flames up through the floor of one of the flimsy wooden cars at the rear of the train. Passengers screamed, scrambled for the emergency cord. There was no cord, there was no corridor. They were locked in a burning box.

The engineer leaned from his cab, the hot wind whistling in his ears, his eyes on the track ahead. Sixty miles an hour, he

\*Not to be confused with Isaac, second son, beloved by Moslems to have been born after Abraham made sacrifice.

## Foreign News—(Continued)

kept the throttle open for the road had to be cleared for later scheduled trains. *Fellahin* plowing in the flat muddy fields waved their arms, screamed excitedly. The engineer waved back (laborers always wave at the trains in Egypt) and kept his throttle open. The end of the train was a roaring torch as one car after another burst into flames. Wind and the sound of the engine smothered agonized cries. A few leaped from the blazing cars, fell limp on the track. Others fell helpless in their compartments, cremated at a mile a minute.

At Benha el-Asal a station master with horror in his eyes frantically flagged the train. When it stopped the three rear coaches were burned almost to the trucks, reduced to smoldering, stinking heaps of charred beams and human bodies. In the pyre were the remains of 45 passengers, ten children. The engineer was arrested. Cairo crowds paid little attention. For two days more the blood of sacrificial goats and rams poured out on mosque courtyards, reed flutes shrilled in the bazaars.

### ITALY

#### Good Catholics

In the dusty, sun-drenched squares of Rome last week newsvendors brandished copies of the Papal daily *Osservatore Romano*, shrieked "Pope's open letter! Pope's open letter!"

For perhaps ten minutes *L'Osservatore* sold as fast as sellers could make change. Then Fascist police pounced. Bewildered, feebly protesting newsvendors were marched off to face Fascist judges, sentenced uniformly to six days in jail. "If you sell *L'Osservatore Romano* hereafter," the culprits were sternly warned, "you must do so without announcing its contents."

The Papal letter which made *L'Osservatore* a best seller was addressed to Alfredo Ildefonso Cardinal Schuster, Archbishop of Milan. His Holiness had put thunder & lightning into every sentence, thus:

"Fascism says it is Catholic and wishes to be Catholic. Now in order to be Catholics not in name only but in deed also; in order to be true, good Catholics, not Catholics of false name and Catholics who in the great family of the church wound the heart of Mother Church by their manner of speaking and acting and give such a bad example as to drive others away, there is only one indispensable means—To obey the Church and its head and to think with the Church and its head."

Fascisti obey the Party and its *Duce*, think with it and him (as best they can). Further on in his letter Pope Pius accused Fascisti of "exposing youth to inspirations of hate and irreverence . . . rendering difficult and almost impossible the practice of religious duties . . . and . . . permitting public exhibitions of feminine athletics, the improprieties and inconveniences of which even pagans realized."<sup>\*</sup>

Point of the Papal letter was to reprobate

<sup>\*</sup> Masculine athletics enjoy the ardent patronage of His Holiness, a notable mountain climber when younger.

recent charge by Giovanni Giurati, Secretary of the Fascist Party, that Italy's Catholic Action "pursues political ends."

After stating that the Catholic Action, as an organization, "remains exclusively in the spiritual field," His Holiness declared: "It is equally certain, however, that the Catholic Action does not prevent and cannot prevent its followers from concerning themselves in a Christian and Catholic manner with true and good politics, namely, politics which seek to promote the good of the community."

In the U. S., the Economics Commission of the Council of Christian Associations issued, last week, a socialistic report (see p. 25).

#### Treasure

While Jesus was briefly dead Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea wound His corpse in a sheet.

Through the streets of Turin last week The Sacred Winding Sheet (also called The Holy Shroud) was borne triumphantly in a silver chest to The Chapel of the Winding Sheet in Turin cathedral. Escorting it walked Crown Prince Umberto,



KING VITTORIO EMANUELE

. . . will revisit The Shroud.

Crown Princess Marie Jose, Princess Mafalda, Yolanda and Bona, the Dukes of Apulia, Genoa, Spoleto, Pistoia Ancona, Bergamo and the Count of Turin.

The last time Italians saw it was 33 years ago, in honor of the wedding of King Vittorio Emanuele and Queen Elena in 1896. In the 14th Century the Pope arbitrated at hot debate as to its authenticity. Nevertheless it remains the chief treasure of the Most Catholic House of Savoy.

In the next six weeks, during which time the treasure will be exhibited at Turin, 1,500,000 pilgrims are expected, including Their Majesties. Why this exhibition? "The occasion" said a spokesman for the Crown last week, "is the marriage last year of Crown Prince Umberto."

### FRANCE

#### Empire in Paris

(See front cover)

To the great and shrewd old Empire builder, to the man with a brain so extensive that the top of his head is somewhat flat, to Hubert Marshal Lyautey there came four years ago an appropriately flattering offer.

The French Government, no spend-thrifts, were ready to spend three-quarters of a billion francs (\$30,000,000). They wanted to put the French Empire where it belongs and where it is not, namely on the world's mental map, where the British Empire is. The idea: a vast Colonial Exposition on a scale never before conceived. The offer: "Will you, Marshal Lyautey, take charge as Commissioner General?"

"This exposition—where are you going to hold it?" growled the grizzled old campaigner. "In the suburbs of Paris, of course, but exactly where?" They told him in the Bois de Vincennes.

"But there is no way to get there, no cheap convenient way!" objected the Marshal. "We must build a subway." They told him that would take years—out of the question! He waxed warm; they too. At last the Marshal yielded, but in his own way:

"My acceptance of the post of Commissioner General, *messieurs*—a post of much honor but of much responsibility—I make conditional upon the completion of a satisfactory subway. It is better to open the Exposition in 1931 with sure chance of success than in 1929 with certainty of failure."

The French International Colonial and Overseas Exposition has just been opened, on time, two months after Commissioner General Lyautey with his staff had personally journeyed by subway from the *Place de l'Opéra*, hub of Paris, to the exposition gates. Time: 12 min. Nearly all the Marshal's victories have been like that, decisive, constructive (see below).

**\$1,000,000 Angkor Vat.** French publicity, with a few potent exceptions, is the world's worst. "Wembley" was on every man's tongue before the British Empire Exposition opened (TIME, Aug. 4, 1924) and colossally failed.\* By contrast the awkwardly named *Exposition des Arts Decoratifs* at Paris in 1925 was almost a secret at the time, yet it touched off the bombshell of Modernistic Art, gave furniture and architecture a whirl that is dizzying people yet. So atrocious is French publicity that a broadside recently fired in English by the Ministry of Colonies begins with this sentence:

"Everyone knows that a colonial manifestation, surpassing in size and importance all other manifestations held in any country, will take place this year in Paris." This statement, ludicrous as a patent medicine label, happens to be almost true. This week the French Empire stands in Paris. As an example of what has been

\*Net loss \$8,000,000, largest in the 20th Century (Chicago World's Fair, 1893, lost \$14,000,000). The Paris Exposition of 1900 set the world's all-time exposition attendance record: 39,000,000 (12,000,000 more than Wembley).

## Foreign News—(Continued)

amazingly done, the Angkor Vat (Temple of Angkor), probably the most intricate wonder of the Far East, a vast pyramid of architecture covering three and a half acres and embellished with miles of carved figures, has been reproduced in Paris, not as a model but full size, at a cost of \$1,000,000.

To render perfect this costly illusion that transports one to the East, priest-dancers loaned by Puppet-King Sisowath Monivong of French Cambodia will perform on Angkor Vat's grand stair the slow, posturing dances in stiff, ornate costume with which they are presumed to excite the religious ardor of His Majesty. Roman Catholic Mass will be celebrated every morning in chapels of Colonial type in several parts of the Exposition.

**Sears, Roebuck & Marie Antoinette.** As gates swung open and the public poured in last week all the great Colonial Powers were seen to be exhibiting: Great Britain, largest; France, next largest; the U. S., third largest, proud of Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, Samoa and the Virgin Islands. Next Italy, Portugal and Belgium boasting their chunks of Africa. Then the Netherlands showing off her far-flung East Indies; small Denmark pointing to her only colony, big Greenland, and to her sister kingdom, Iceland. Finally special exhibits by Brazil, Hindustan and Palestine.

For the first time the World's colonies have met at a point, for the first time there will be held this summer Colonial Olympic Games.

By consent of Congress the chief U. S. pavilion is in U. S. Colonial Style, not the style of any U. S. colony but the style English colonists brought to America when it was a mere colony. Begun last of any exhibit, rushed to completion first by Sears, Roebuck & Co. and the Furniture Association of Grand Rapids, Mich., it cost \$300,000, is an exact replica inside and out of George Washington's home at Mount Vernon (except for the modern plumbing).

**Gourmet Week.** Every exposition is a feast for the eye, but French expositions are feasts. Next week is *La Semaine des Gourmets* at the Colonial Exposition where every exhibiting region has a restaurant. With a solemn rapture repugnant to some Anglo-Saxons, the foremost gastronomes of France and her colonies are indulging for five days and nights in an exotic orgy of taste, sampling Chinese chow, Greenland seal stew, Hindustan curries, Palestine dates, George Washington fried chicken, scrapple, grits.

**Career of Lyautey.** In the city of Nancy on Nov. 17, 1854 Louis Hubert Gonzalve Lyautey was well born, the maternal grandson of an equestrian to King Louis XVI, and the paternal grandson of a Senator of the Second Empire. His wife is a daughter of the Chief Equerry to Emperor Napoleon III. The family are Roman Catholics and proud.

Not until he was 40 did Major Lyautey get his big chance. Assigned to duty with the French Expeditionary Corps then conquering Indo-China, he became Chief of

Staff and lifelong friend to famed Conqueror Joseph Simon Gallieni, he who in 1914 "saved Paris with taxicabs," died in 1916, was created, posthumously in 1921, Marshal Gallieni.

Together Gallieni & Lyautey made short work of Indo-China, or rather long work, for instead of ravaging and rampaging they stopped to organize in every added area of conquest civil governments in which natives were expected to take part, much to their surprise. To Marshal Lyautey natives are neither "Chinks" nor "Niggers" but French, once they have been conquered.

From Indo-China the great Gallieni was called to pacify the Island of Madagascar, left Lyautey behind, found him indispensable, called him to Madagascar. Together the friends organized a government, stable ever since. Then, in 1902, Colonel Lyautey returned to France.

One year later General Lyautey was sent to Algeria on his own, pacified Bècher, Haut-Guir and Moulouya. Year after year the Pax Lyautey expanded like a ripple. In 1912 General Lyautey was appointed resident general of all French Morocco, hailed with the nickname *Lyautey L'Africain*.

The chief service of Lyautey to France has in fact been this: he had sown contentment so deeply in Morocco before the War that during the War he could hold it with garrisons reduced almost to nil. When every Frenchman was needed to fight Germans, Lyautey not only made no demand for troops but sent from Morocco to France food, supplies and even a revolution. Germany had counted on a revolution in Morocco. In 1916 the situation was so quiet there that Lyautey himself came to Paris, fought the Germans as War Minister in the Briand Cabinet.

**Lyautey for President?** Like many another, Lyautey did not win the War. Not long after it was won, Spanish bungling in their sector of Morocco gave the smart bandit-Sultan Abd-el-Krim his chance. For several years he did a Sandino, bore a charmed life, harassed Spanish garrisons, captured Spanish guns, castrated captured Spaniards, finally threatened French Morocco with his reign of Moslem terror.

By this time Lyautey was old and a Marshal. Younger officers, but under his aegis, proceeded to deal with Abd-el-Krim, using as their major weapon French bombing planes. In the end Krim crumpled, surrendered, lives today in lecherous exile with his harem on the island of Réunion in the Indian Ocean (*TIME*, Sept. 26, 1926 *et seq.*). All his life Marshal Lyautey has written books, mostly about soldiering. He is a member of the French Academy, he is Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and Marshal; but he will never be President of France.

Somebody will be elected President May 13, probably Aristide Briand or a gentle dark horse like President Paul Doumer of the Senate. The gentler the better. France fears what she calls "the man on horseback," the man who from President might make himself Dictator. She did not choose Foch, Clemenceau, Joffre; she does not choose Lyautey.

## RUMANIA

### *Diphtheria amid Putrescence*

On the same day last week Crown Prince Mihai caught diphtheria and his father King Carol II dissolved Parliament by royal decree in circumstances fore-shadowing a Dictatorship.

In Rumania sick people of importance have a way of dying suddenly. Should



International

KING'S CRONY JORGA

Stenographers shocked him.

Mihai die, his mother Queen Helen would certainly be forced out of Rumania by her divorced husband, the King. Last week Helen refused to leave her son's bedside day or night, had herself inoculated against diphtheria.

Attended by his Court Chamberlain, King Carol entered the sickroom, heard the Royal Physician advise Queen Helen that she was risking her life. King and Queen are not on speaking terms, but Her Majesty replied to the physician, while looking squarely at His Majesty:

"What is life to me? I have only one child. I shall never have another. My place is at his side!"

Mme Magda Lupescu, red-haired Jewish mistress of the King, was in and about His Majesty's apartments last week. At last the situation seemed to disgust the populace. There were no shouts of "Down with the King!"—for Rumanians are a cautious people. But several times Bucharest police had to break up crowds of craven citizens who cried, "Long Live Spain! Hurrah for the Spanish Republic!" thus implying their real sentiments.

With the people so restive, the dissolution of Parliament had almost the air of a coup. Meeting in joint session by royal command the Chamber and Senate soon grew riotous. Peasant Party Deputies roared "Dictator! Dictator!" at the entrance of Prime Minister Nicholas Jorga, a crony of the King and in Carol's boyhood his tutor. Ignoring peasant yells and boos, Professor Jorga read His Majesty's

## Foreign News—(Continued)

decree, ordering immediate dissolution and new elections for Parliament June 1 & 4.

Next day Professor Jorga did two characteristic things. First he placed the electoral machinery in charge of Finance Minister Argetoniu, "Best Hated Rumanian" and an advocate of Dictatorship. Promptly M. Argetoniu decreed that no candidate may electioneer without his written permission, and that political meetings may be held on only one day of the week, Sunday. "These regulations make the so-called election a farce," exploded onetime Prime Minister Iuliu Maniu, leader of the Peasant Party, "they mean Dictatorship!"

The second move of Prime Minister Professor Jorga was an effort to scrub up for election purposes his soiled reputation. In all Rumania no old man is more famed for Rabelaisian anecdotes. But Professor Jorga has beautiful grey whiskers. With the mien of Santa Claus he paid a surprise visit to the Ministry of Interior. There, in the presence of Bucharest newspapermen, the Prime Minister was profoundly and publicly shocked.

He discovered that female employees of the Ministry were using rouge, forbade it. Glaring at stenographers who had plucked their eyebrows, he roared, "You must stop such mutilation!"

Finally the keen old eyes of Professor Jorga ascertained that some of the women's blouses were not strictly opaque. "You are improperly dressed," he reproved the blushing culprits, "see that I do not find you so again!"

In the popular mind, Queen Helen has stood for years as one of the few untainted factors in Rumanian public life. Her sick-room vigil loomed momentarily bigger than the election. With profound disquiet the nation learned that she was running a slight temperature, due probably to the effects of inoculation and exhaustion. Crown Prince Mihai's temperature went down to 99.7. He was better. Her Majesty appeared to repose confidence in only one other human being, an elderly English nannie who shared her vigil.

## PORTUGAL

### Madeira Truce

So quiet has been the revolution that has gripped the island of Madeira for the past month that elderly British ladies continued to totter round the gardens of resort hotels, to slide along the cobblestoned streets of Funchal in steel-runners sledges drawn by bullocks. Honey-moon couples continued to play tennis. Last week the British cruisers *London* and *Curlew* slipped into Funchal harbor. Royal marines went ashore to throw a cordon round the three largest tourist hotels. British tourists having been thus protected, the Portuguese Government was left free to suppress the Madeira revolution as best it could.

Though a large part of the loyal Portuguese Navy lay off Funchal, though the revolutionary junta of General Souza Dias was in Funchal, days passed and Funchal was not bombarded. The flagship of the Portuguese Navy bears the imposing title

of *Carvalho Arango*. Twelve years ago this same ship was the bouncing little British fleet-sweeper, *Jonquil*. One shell from the *London* could scuttle it. Not until the British had established their safety zone did the Portuguese ships begin a fitful bombardment. Soon Minister of Marine Commandante Magalhaes Correia sent a transport and the 55-year-old ironclad *Vasco da Gama* clanking down the Madeira coast to land a punitive force on the beach at Santa Cruz and attack Funchal from the rear.

Just before the attack was to start a tiny fishing launch shot out from Funchal pier with a large white flag flapping from its flagstaff. As it neared the *Carvalho Arango* the cabin opened. Out stepped Rt. Rev. Antonio Emmanuele Pereira



Underwood & Underwood

PRESIDENT CHIANG & MARSHAL CHANG

Again, heads fell.

(See col. 3)

Ribeiro, Bishop of Funchal, swaying unsteadily. A rope ladder was dropped. Hand over hand, up went His Reverence, his purple silk skirts flapping about his legs, to plead for the cessation of all hostilities, but Commandante Correia locked himself in his cabin.

At daybreak off Santa Cruz the *Vasco da Gama* banged away, first with its eight-inch, then with its six-inch, then with its four-inch gun. Under this lop-sided bombardment troops were landed. Rebel soldiers fell back on Funchal. No visiting Briton was even pinked. Two days later rebel General Souza Dias surrendered to loyal Commandante Correia.

Strategy of the Madeira revolt as planned by exiles and opponents of the five-year Portuguese dictatorship of General Antonio Oscar de Fragosa Carmona, was that Madeira should rebel first. When troops and ships were withdrawn from Lisbon to suppress this island uprising, Lisbon too would rise up in revolt. But the Lisbon revolt fizzled last week. A sabre charge and the rattle of machine guns quieted the revolutionists.

## CHINA

### Revolution

Just as wasp-waisted President Chiang Kai-shek was about to shrill a speech of welcome to his "People's Congress" at Nanking; just as the President's northern ally, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, swooped down from Tientsin in his Ford plane, just as the party was going to begin last week. BANG—Revolution in Canton!

Things had been going quite well. Up in Hupeh province government troops had just put to flight Communist General Ho Lung. They captured 1,800 of his soldiers, made them kneel in long rows while down each row tramped a government executioner with a great, broad sword. Swish, swish, 1,800 heads fell.

General Ho, as he fled, dropped like hot cakes Miss Esther Nordlund, 34 (and Miss Augusta Nelson, 50), missionaries (TIME, May 4). They reached Hankow safely last week, gave the first account of little-known, much-dreaded General Ho.

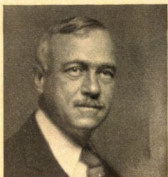
"We were not badly treated," said Miss Nelson. "General Ho gave us coffee and cake while we discussed religion and world politics. His wife is mission-educated. So are many of his advisers. His men are well disciplined. They are executed instantly if caught smoking opium. General Ho is a Communist and objects to being called a bandit. He predicts that Communist principles will eventually conquer all China."

The revolution at Canton, in the extreme South, last week was staged by General Chen Chi-tang, commander of the Eighth Army Corps, apparently in association with potent Politico Wang Ching-wei. Both these men used to be intimates of President Chiang, broke with him some time ago, flayed him last week as a Dictator, called his Congress a fake. Upon seizing power, General Chen made the usual pretensions that all adjoining provinces had joined his revolt. In terror from Canton fled the Governor of the Province (Kwangtung), sagacious Chen Ming-shu.

Next day the rebels claimed that War Minister Ho Ying-ching had joined them. He did not deny it. From Hankow he telegraphed to President Chiang with brutal frankness that 28,000 government troops in Kiangsi had just deserted to the Communists. Ordinarily such bad news would be kept secret.

The presence of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in Nanking last week was the most important fact in China. Had the young marshal refused to come, had he made excuses tarrying up North in Peiping or Manchuria, the game of President Chiang would have been definitely up.

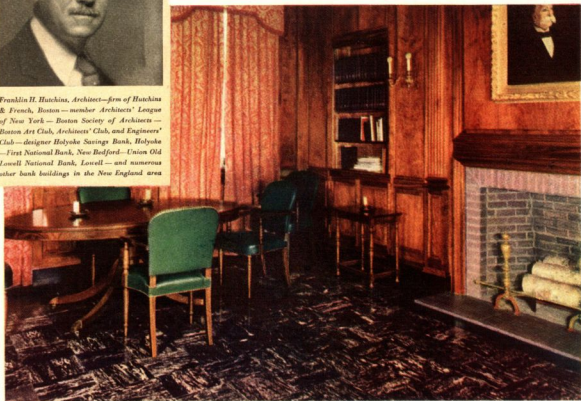
The President's strength is now in the North, a paradox, for he got his start in the South at Canton, where revolution burst last week. From Canton in the brief space of two years (1926-28) President Chiang conquered all China. His only hope of maintaining this conquest now lies in the friendship of Marshal Chang and other Northern leaders. Last week in Nanking no dainty was too good for the Northern marshal.



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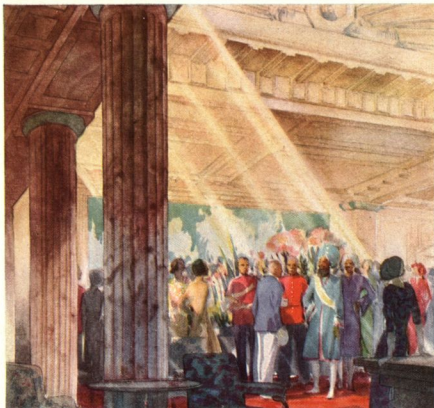
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# Empress OF Britain

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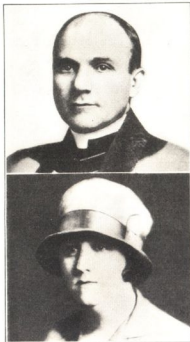
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## RELIGION

## Noe's No

In the shadow of a new, white stone Gothic edifice, St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral at Memphis, Tenn., stands the house of the Cathedral's dean. Here, in 1921 from Georgia, came Rev. Israel Harding Noe,\* with his wife, Mrs. Ellen



Acme-P. &amp; A.

DEAN & MRS. NOE  
*Instinct fought insight.*

Morris Camblox Noe. Friendly, more personable in appearance than she, a good conversationalist, he guided his large flock ably, over pulpit and radio, until he came to be known as one of Memphis' most popular churchmen. A liberal, a patrician, he distinguished himself—without seeking notoriety—in such matters as an attack last month on Tennessee's famed anti-evolution laws. He considered his home life, untouched by scandal, an exemplary one. Perhaps he wanted a son—his one baby boy had died at birth, and a daughter was suddenly taken from him last month—but he still had two little girls, Eugenia and Peggy. And these might compensate for a misfortune which had come upon his wife: a three years' illness which culminated in a crucial operation. Mrs. Noe had wished to have this postponed until she might give birth to a male child. But the dean objected—her life would be at stake—and the operation was performed. The result of the operation proved to him that he was right, that she should not risk childbirth. But childbirth is avoidable. Mrs. Noe did not believe it necessary for them to live the life of "comparative strangers."

Dean Noe was alone last week in the Deanery house. Mrs. Noe had left him,

\*Pronounced noy.

taken the girls to Sewanee, Tenn. and all Memphis was talking of the divorce suit she had brought against him on the unusual grounds of "coldness and aloofness." He had, she said, "reached such a state of spiritual perfection that he no longer cares for things of the flesh."

In his legal rebuttal, the dean said that if his wife left him it would be impossible for him to maintain two establishments. He loved her and his children and "there never has been a time when [they] need him more than at the present time."

Standing firm with his Church, whose Bishops at the Lambeth Conference last August recorded their "strong condemnation of any methods [save abstinence] of birth control from selfishness, luxury or mere convenience" (TIME, Aug. 25), he pointed out that the sexual instinct, used for procreation, is a holy one, but "when misused . . . it becomes a carnal instinct. While the respondent believes in this absolute standard of morals, he is sympathetic with human weakness, and knows that it will take humanity a long time to reach that goal."

"While [the] respondent believes that the only Christian standard of birth control is self control, he desires to state that he has come to this conviction through a steady growth in spiritual development and insight."

## Christian Socialism

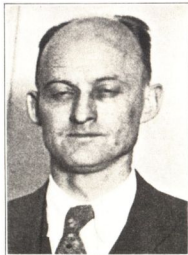
When the New York Times headlined last week SOCIALISM FAVORED BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS, many a conservative reader might have viewed indignantly the recurring initials Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and fumed to himself: "Socialism, indeed!" Hastily next day, like a mother seeking to explain away a gaffe her child has uttered, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., in the persons of General Secretary Fred W. Ramsey and Board President Mrs. Robert E. Speer (respectively) explained that the report, *Toward a New Economic Society*, was no work of their organizations but a pamphlet published by the Economics Commission of the National Council of Student Christian Associations.

Nevertheless, the National Council of Christian Associations—child of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.—does represent the student groups of some 1,000 U. S. colleges. The Council meets annually. Unhindered by the viewpoint of its parents, it has been consistently, since the World War, veering leftwards. In Kalamazoo, Mich. in 1928, chafing (in its own words) "under its own unintelligent inconsistency of failing to square its practice with its radical profession," it appointed the Economics Commission which reported last week.\*

\*Forthright Socialists are its Chairman Francis Adams Henson, 26, a Columbia graduate student; Professor John Bennett (Philosophy of Religion) of Auburn Theological Seminary; Director Walter Ludwig of Pioneer Youth of America; Economics Instructor Patrick M. Malin of Swarthmore College; Field Secretary Paul Porter of the League for Industrial Democracy; Graduate Student E. B. Shultz of Union Theological Seminary; Industrial Secretary Charles Webber of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. Its other members: Harold E. Clark, Josephine Little, Lois MacDonald, Mildred I. Morgan, Clara Taylor, Sidnev David Gamble (Ivory Soap family).

Purpose of this report is "tentatively to define some of the areas in which students may effect social and economic changes . . . [10] raise many questions, each requiring genuine thinking and honest research." Though the Socialist members of the Commission have a majority (seven-to-six), the report makes clear that individual members do not subscribe to all its premises. Seven separate sub-committees in the Commission wrote the seven sections: Christianity and the Economic Order; Economic Implications of Being a Student; Individual Spending, Income and Ownership; Economic Aspects of Vocational Choice and Planning; Students and Modern Industry; The Contribution of the Co-operative Movement; Toward a New Economic Order.

Creation of a student organization, the Commission is yet not a body of impulsive juvenile radicals. Many of its members are mature, experienced religious leaders. Its report is headed by a statement by one of Socialism's ablest, most trustworthy advocates—38-year-old, athletic Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, professor of applied Christianity at Union Theological Seminary. Calling himself a "tamed cynic," he is still known as one who aims to shock the complacent, to kinetize the nation's youth with his own high-powered enthusiasm. Son of a Missouri pastor, he was ordained in the Evangelical Church in 1915, held a Detroit pastorate until 1928. He is an editor of *The World Tomorrow*, a popular, dynamic orator. In his introduction to the Commission's report he says: "No matter how the Christian ethic is defined it remains true that a wide abyss yawns between it and the facts and assumptions of our contemporary industrial civilizations. . . . Shall a Christian busy himself to change



Wide World

DR. REINHOLD NIEBUHR  
*Shall a Christian busy himself?*

the social order and meanwhile accept its limitations and inequalities as a fate which he alone can not change? Do his Christian convictions require and imply action in the political field, and if so what kind of a political program is most consistent with a Christian ethic? . . ."

Dealing in some detail with many an economic problem as related to the life of the U. S. student, the report comes to its climax as follows:

"... Our political agencies should give American voters an opportunity to express themselves as between genuine alternatives. . . . The present two major parties . . . serve the same interests, which certainly are not the work-a-day consumers or those best informed concerning economic trends and forces.

"Some socially-minded persons feel that the party which offers this alternative and should therefore be supported is the present Socialist Party. . . . Others suggest that the Socialist Party is not moving fast enough; while many liberals think the name 'Socialist' is a handicap because of the widespread misunderstanding of that word. Still others think it desirable to encourage the League for Independent Political Action, which while cooperating with the Socialist Party seeks a larger political organization more inclusive of liberals and progressives of various shades."

And finally the Council of Christian Associations flatly states that the ideal new party must have a definite platform with these tenets: 1) social ownership of public utilities, natural resources and basic industries; 2) increased inheritance, income and excess profits taxes; 3) reduction and eventual abolition of the tariff; 4) drastic reduction of armaments; 5) internationalism; 6) extension of public educational and recreational facilities; 7) unemployment insurance; 8) old age pensions.

**Significance.** Most educators assume, in the absence of statistics, that the majority of undergraduate Christians are not out-and-out Socialists. But last week's report was clear evidence of the increasing acceptance of Socialism in university religious circles. There has been among the religious leaders of the nation's youth a perceptible swing away from the old-time "inspiration-plus-basketball" type of faith.

Outstanding leader in the more realistic, and incidentally leftward, movement has been that dramatic personality, Sherwood Eddy, who, aged 60, retired this year from the Y. M. C. A., and joined the Socialist Party.

Yale graduate (1892), longtime Y. M. C. A. Secretary for Asia, an orator in nearly every country in the world, Dr. Eddy's chief concern of recent years has been Russia. While condemning its use of force and its anti-religious character, he calls it "a land of the most audacious plans and achievements of social welfare for the masses . . . the most generous sharing of every privilege with their class comrades. . . ." Uncompromisingly socialist, he has expounded his views in many a U. S. college. With Sherwood Eddy in the lead, many another speaker has achieved a campus influence which might have been impossible even a decade ago. Notable among them are Kirby Page, J. Stitt Wilson (onetime Socialist mayor of Berkeley, Calif.), Harry Frederick Ward, Norman Thomas, Bishop Paul Jones, Jerome Davis of Yale. Perhaps most characteristic is the ascendancy of Reinhold Niebuhr who stood boldly with the authors of last week's report.

## PEOPLE

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

**The Dalai Lama** ordered an automobile and a Chinese chauffeur. To get it from Darjeeling to Lhasa, corps of coolies, 30 strong, were stationed along the mountain passes, where no roads exist, to carry the car when it could not be driven. Now other Tibetans can buy "devil wagons" without sacrifice.

It was rumored that **Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr.**, unsuccessful publisher of the *Miami Tab*, the *Los Angeles News* and the *San Francisco Herald*, had been offered the position of editor of *Liberty* magazine, recently purchased by Macfadden Publications, Inc. (TIME, April 13). But last week he took the job of vice president in Lyman, Irish & Co., Manhattan advertising agency.

At Philadelphia the Needlework Guild of America\* held its annual convention and re-elected for the third successive time **Mrs. Thomas Jex (Frances Folsom) Preston Jr.**, 66, relict of the late **Grover Cleveland** and First Lady

hearts the spirit of loving service." Close friend of both, and prominent in the convention's activities, was **Mrs. Truman Handy Newberry**, wife of the onetime Senator-suspect from Michigan and First Lady of Detroit's socialist suburb, Grosse Pointe Farms.

**Mrs. James Hazen Hyde**, wife of the founder of potent Equitable Life Assurance Society, bought the magnificently wooded Villa Serbelloni on the high promontory which cuts Lake Como, most famed Italian lake, into three branches. Villas on this site have passed through many hands, including those of **Gaius Caecilius Pliny**, **King Theodorich of the Goths**, **King Liutprand of the Lombards**, the **Counts Sfondrati**. Recently it has been an hotel.

Upon his arrival in London from his five-year tenure of the Viceroyalty of India **Edward Frederick Lindley Wood**, **Lord Irwin** got the Garter.

For the first time in his life **Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi** posed last week for the talkies. "Louder, Mr. Gandhi! Louder please" wailed the talkie men. Lipped the Mahatma: "If I go to America I should like to travel not as a freak or object of



Wide World

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Each makes two garments every year.

of Princeton, N. J., to be its national president. Energetic and assured, she made the speech of welcome, stressing the importance of welfare work and snapping: "I always vote, but I feel that women are more effective in other lines of work than in politics." She was followed on the platform by gentle **Mrs. Theodore (Edith Kermit Carow) Roosevelt**, 69, relict of the 26th President, who has charge of the Guild's Long Island section. Said she softly: "The Guild tried to plant in the

curiosity in a penny peep show." Ordeal over, St. Gandhi shuddered: "It was torture, torture!"

Asked to confirm or deny that he will call upon George V and Queen Mary wearing only a "gossamer loincloth" (TIME, April 13), Mr. Gandhi indicated that the June conference might be postponed indefinitely. But, said he: "As for the King of England it would be discourteous if I should go to Buckingham Palace in any other attire than my accustomed Indian dhoti" (loincloth).

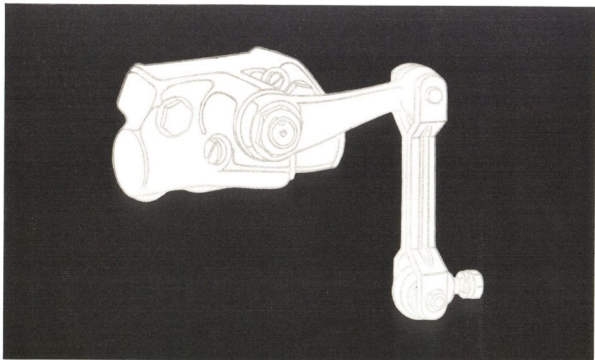
After having traveled 18,000 miles on their South American sales-junket, **Edward of Wales** and **Prince George** flew home, from Paris to Windsor. As the plane landed, Prince Edward stood up

\*An off-shoot of England's famed Queen Mary Guild, the Needlework Guild of America was founded in the U. S. 46 years ago by Mrs. John Wood Stewart. Its function is the making and distributing of new garments for the needy. Each member, to retain active status, must make two garments every year. Last year the Guild's 700 branches produced 1,800,000 garments.



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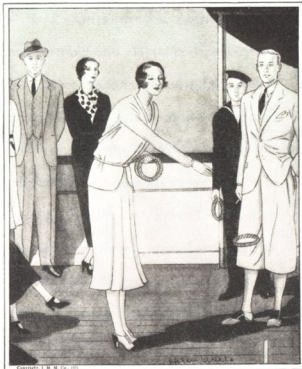
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Helen Wills, a passenger on the White Star liner *Majestic* last summer, illustrated the shipboard incidents which particularly impressed her. This is one of a series.

Her comment: "Quaint... the lady in the drawing is evidently throwing a ring, but it really isn't as easy as that!"

Helen Wills



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in the cockpit, yanked off his helmet, waved wildly at his brother, the **Duke of York**, who approached and said: "Hello. How are you?" Then all three went to have luncheon with their parents. **Cora**, the Prince of Wales's Cairn terrier, bounded up to her master. **Princess Lilybet** threw her arms about her uncles. Newshawks variously reported that the Princes had sold \$50,000,000 worth of British goods in South America but that British stupidity and lethargy had already canceled the benefits of the tour.

**Don Juan**, 18, onetime Infante of Spain, went down with his father, **Alfonso, Duke of Toledo** and onetime King of Spain, to Dartmouth, England, where the young man enrolled in the Royal Naval College.

**Alfred Emanuel Smith** stood on Manhattan's Fifth Avenue and cried: "All right, kids! Go to it!" About him some 1,000 spectators were held in line by mounted and foot police. Mary Adams Warner, 35, and Arthur Smith Jr., 5, Mr. Smith's grandchildren, snip-snipped at a broad ribbon, which Mr. Smith finally tore in two himself. Thus he officially opened the **Empire State Building**. Then, dressed in a black overcoat, red bow tie and black derby he led more than 300 guests to the 86th floor, where the children romped while a buffet luncheon was served.

The building, rising 1,228 ft. above the street (the Chrysler building stands 1,046 ft., the Eiffel Tower 984 ft.), was said by many local architects and contractors to put an end to rivalry in height-building for a long time to come.

Critic **George Jean Nathan**, Novelist **John Erskine**, Producer **Crosby Gaige**, onetime Publisher **Ralph Pulitzer**, Publishers **Alfred A. Knopf** and **Nelson Doubleday**, Artist **George Biddle**, Sculptress **Helene Sardeau** and others gathered in Manhattan at a farewell dinner to famed Artist **Rockwell Kent**. Thereafter he & wife sailed for Denmark, whence he plans to travel to Umanak, Greenland, to live in an igloo for a year and a half. He told his friends: "Mrs. Kent will . . . return to America, but I shall push on to . . . where two husky Greenlanders and a motorboat will be waiting for me. . . . I want to get away for a while from telephones and automobiles."

Among those seriously ill were: **Mrs. Charles Hamilton Sabin** (mastoid operation), Michigan's Congressman **Bird J. Vincent** (cardiorrenal disease contracted in Hawaii), New Jersey's Congresswoman **Mary Teresa Norton** (burst blood-vessel behind her left eye), President **Robert Fulton Cutting** of Metropolitan Opera Company ("critical condition"), **David Starr Jordan** (longstanding feebleness), **Mrs. James Roosevelt**, mother of New York's Governor **Franklin Delano Roosevelt** (influenza), **Mrs. Ida Brandow Young**, mother of **Owen D. Young** ("a turn for the worse" from a skull fracture—*TIME*, April 20).



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# D O B B S H A T S

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## EDUCATION

## Smoke at Madison

No bed of roses is the lot of a State University president. Potentially as colorful as Washington's great Governor Hartley-President Suzzalo fight (TIME, Oct. 18, 1926), or the breach between Michigan's Governor Green and President Clarence Cook Light (TIME, Feb. 4, 1929) is a situation which Wisconsin has been watching ever since young Philip Fox La Follette took the Governor's chair at Madison last January. Great is the fame of the La Follette clan as Progressives, as Liberals. And great, too, is the Liberal fame of eloquent Dr. Glenn Frank, whose translation from editor of *Century* magazine into president of the University of Wisconsin was a large pedagogical milestone of 1925. Between Liberal La Follette and Liberal Frank friction has been increasingly felt in Madison. The Governor's close friend and unofficial spokesman, Editor William Theodore Evjue of the *Capital Times*, has been openly flaying Dr. Frank. "The man who is afraid of his shadow," was one Evjue epithet. "Slippery and agile" were two Evjue adjectives.

Because no fire has yet shot out of Madison's smoke, the national Press has ignored it. Investigation finds several points of friction causing the smoke. Under the régime of Conservative Governor Fred R. Zimmerman, Dr. Frank vexed Wisconsin Liberals by refusing to permit Dora (Mrs. Bertrand) Russell to lecture on Companionate Marriage. Also against strong Liberal sentiment, he got a \$350,000 gift from the Rockefeller Foundation. The Experimental College which Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn was imported to develop has been flayed for lack of discipline. And there are other minor issues. But, chiefly, personalities are involved. Many a La Follette view with suspicion the big industrialists whom Dr. Frank numbers among his friends.

To check up on Dr. Frank's efficiency if not his Liberalism, Governor La Follette called for a strict accounting of the University's recent record. He lopped large sums from the University budget. After an investigation which went into such things as Dr. Frank's salary (\$20,400), his earnings from press-writings (about \$20,000) and the salary of Mike, his chauffeur (\$2,010), the Legislature restored some of the monies President Frank wanted, but Governor La Follette came off best in the attendant publicity.

Fortnight ago it was rumored that Dr. Frank had asked his potent friend Silas Hardy Strawn of Chicago for a job. But he said: "There is absolutely nothing to it. . . I am under indefinite contract here."

## Debate

The young gentlemen of Cambridge on the Cam debated at their highly cerebral Union last week the question: *Delenda est Chicago*.

If any crass outsider did not comprehend this Latin irony, the Cambridge Union was cosily content. Soon with even heavier irony a Cambridge lightweight rose to defend Chicago. Small, spindly De-

bater Robert Egerton Swartwout (he weighs 105 lb.) boomed out in an amazing bass voice. The same voice last year barked the Cambridge crew to victory over Oxford (TIME, April 21, 1930). Swartwout was Cambridge's first U. S. coxswain. Son of Manhattan Architect Egerton Swartwout, he went to Cambridge



Acme-P. &amp; A.

## COXSRAIN SWARTWOUT

*His wit withers.*

(Trinity College) seven years ago, became a wit, contributed to *Punch*. Also he developed the ironic humor that is the pride of English debaters. Last week Cox Swartwout argued:

"Chicago is an excrescence of the Middle Ages which can exist only in the world's most Tory-ridden country. He who would destroy all that Chicago stands for would uproot the African jungles and plant a dirty Birmingham or Bradford in its place. Let us leave Chicago alone as something which we thought died out in the old days, and be surprised at its coming alive again."

Debater F. E. Jones of Caius College argued against Chicago: "It is governed by two heathen Gods: Mars, the God of Battle; and Bacchus, God of the Bottle." This alliteration was well received.

Finally Edgar Wallace argued for Chicago\* (it was pleasantly impossible at times to tell who was for what).

"The lynch law will eventually wipe out those deplorable men who sit in the seat of government."

Having amused themselves thus for a whole evening, members of the Cambridge Union voted 171 to 143 that Chicago must experience the fate of Carthage.

## Pulitzer Awards

To U. S. journalists, writers and scholars last week went those much desired honors, the Pulitzer Prizes, awarded annually

\*When Edgar Wallace's Chicago gangster play, *On the Spot*, was presented in that city last week, to please civic-minded Mayor Anton Joseph Cermak the locale was changed to New York City, a Tribune Tower back-drop was painted out, Grant's Tomb painted in.



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latitude and longitude I've  
got to?*

*... said ALICE,*

*cruising*

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come to where latitude and longitude run close together.

But then, lots of things get most interestingly twisted-up north of Iceland. Perhaps you'll suddenly dash out of a dance in the charming

Winter Garden to see moonlight on an iceberg, only to find it's still the Midnight Sun peeking down a glacier.

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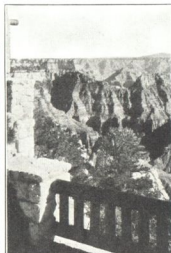
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**Journalism.** To the *Atlanta Constitution*, a gold medal worth \$500 for "most disinterested and meritorious public service": a probe, instigated by able Editor Clark Howell, of corruption in Atlanta's municipal government, resulting so far in eleven convictions and ten pleas of guilt to charges of fraud, bribery, etc. etc.

To Hubert R. Knickerbocker of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* and the *New York Evening Post*, \$500 for "the best example of correspondence during the year": articles on the operation of Russia's Five-Year Plan (TIME, Dec. 22).

To Charles S. Ryckman of the *Fremont (Neb.) Tribune*, \$500 for the year's best editorial: "The Gentleman from Nebraska," an appreciation of Insurgent Senator George William Norris. Extract: "Norris does not represent Nebraska politics. He is the personification of a Nebraska protest against the intellectual aloofness of the East. A vote for Norris is cast into the ballot box with all the venom of a snowball thrown at a silk hat. The spirit that puts him over is vindictive, retaliatory. Another Senator might get Federal projects, administrative favor, post offices and pork barrel favor for Nebraska, but the State is contemptuous of these. For nearly two decades Norris has kept Nebraska beyond the pale of Federal favor, but his people consider him worth the price. George Norris is the burr Nebraska delights in putting under the Eastern saddle. He is the reprisal for all the jokes of vaudevillians, the caricatures of cartoonists and the jibes of humorists that have come out of the East in the last quarter of a century."

To Alexander Black MacDonald of the *Kansas City (Mo.) Star*, \$1,000 for the year's best reportorial work: helping un-earth Lawyer A. D. Payne's murder of his wife by blowing her to bits in his automobile in Amarillo, Tex. (TIME, Aug. 11).

To Edmund Duffy of the *Baltimore Sun*, \$500 for the year's best cartoon: "An Old Struggle Still Going On" (a number of Communists atop a church, attempting to tear down the cross).

**Letters.** To Margaret Ayer Barnes, \$1,000 for the best American novel: *Years of Grace*.

To Susan Glaspell, \$1,000 for the best American play: *Alison's House*.

To Bernadotte Everly Schmitt, \$2,000 for the best book upon the history of the U. S.: *The Coming of the War*.

To Henry James (son of the late great Philosopher William, nephew of the late great Novelist Henry James), \$1,000 for the best American biography: *Charles W. Eliot*.

To Robert Frost, \$1,000 for the best volume of verse: *Collected Poems of Robert Frost*.

**Scholarships.** To Frederick Daniel Zink of Zanesville, Ohio, David A. Davidson and Winston Phelps of New York, graduates of Columbia School of Journalism, \$1,800 each to study for a year social, political and moral conditions in Europe, and the character and principles of the European press.

To Elliot Griffith and Samuel Klein of New York, \$1,800 each, for a year's study, respectively, of music and of art.

# France

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Railroad travel is inexpensive in France... no surcharges on fast express trains... entire sleeping car service of single and double-room compartments, each forming a private room. All of France intersected with comfortable busses under railroad management, where one can spend the day at a famous resort and sleep in a charming little inn at a remote village. Paris, the incomparable, with her glittering string of week-end resorts... Le Touquet, La Baule, Dieppe, Dinard... Deauville for the racing season; polo, golf, tennis, yachting... days and nights watching that miniature and spectacular drama of Empire building at the Colonial and Overseas Exposition. Biarritz, St. Jean de Luz, Hendaye... a trio to shrug slim shoulders at the North and dare it to be as chic. The Riviera, even smarter in its informal sun-tanned summer than in its exotic winter incarnation. The Pyrenees, frosty against the blue... Gavarnie of the glaciers... Font Romeu and the highest golf course in Europe. Mont Blanc and the routes des Alpes, a gorgeous motor road with passes Napoleon crossed, cutting the roof of the world... baths and cures at Evian, Aix les Bains and dozens more. Picture-book Brittany of the villages and the pardons... if we want history... Roman France, the Chateau Country, Alsace-Lorraine. Isn't it time you treated yourself to the holiday you deserve?



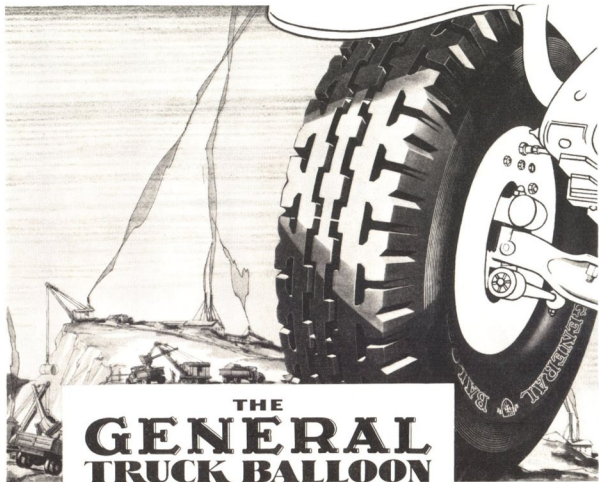
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Name.....

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## AERONAUTICS

## Transport Safety

Because the crash that killed Knute Rockne and seven others in Kansas last month (TIME, April 13) has yet to be fully explained (beyond the simple fact that a wing of the Fokker plane pulled off) the Department of Commerce last week took drastic action. It suspended all Fokker tri-motors of the 1929 type from passenger service until experts of the Department and the Fokker company make a thoroughgoing inspection of each craft. Said Assistant Secretary of Commerce Young: "No reflection of any kind upon Fokker aircraft or its basic design or original construction. The only point involved is the actual maintenance of the ships." (Inspection of Fokker wings is difficult because of their plywood construction.)

Of the 35 planes withdrawn from service, 15 were operated by American Airways, others by Pan American, Transcontinental & Western Air, and United Air Lines.

If a man were to fly 10,000 mi. annually in regularly scheduled U. S. transport planes, he might suffer a crackup in his 46th year; might be killed in the 66th. Were the same man to cover the same distance in random flights (instruction, sightseeing, joyhopping, *et al.*) he might anticipate an accident every five years, prepare for death in the 35th. These chances are based on the civil air accident record for July-December 1930 published last week by the Department of Commerce.

All civil aircraft flew 76,545,035 mi. in the six months, a decrease from the same period in 1929 caused by a falling off in private flying. There were 1,163 accidents, one for every 67,536 mi. of flight. But only 47 of those accidents involved transport planes. Fatal accidents in miscellaneous flights were 160, resulting in 258 deaths. In the three fatal crashes of transport planes, three pilots and two passengers were killed.

Conclusions: Flying over established routes is 51% safer than a year ago; "miscellaneous" operations 32% more dangerous; flying in general, 21% less safe.

## Flying Season

The air transport "season" opened last week. To be sure, the air lines operate on schedule the year 'round. But May 1 begins a six-month period of heavy passenger travel (just as it does for railroads and steamships). Also it marks the end of the bad weather months. March and April are the worst in the year for incomplete or canceled flights. From May to October the average of completed flights is highest.

Two great companies ushered in the flying season last week with important new schedules. Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc. swung from its transcontinental line at Columbus up to Chicago, making an eight-hour service between New York and Chicago to compete with National Air Transport (which flies via Cleveland). The Chicago-Columbus route was operated by Continental Airways, until that com-

pany went out of business last month. T. & W. A. swiftly grabbed up the strategic opening. (Errett Lobban Cord's new Century Airlines, radiating out of Chicago, was said to have turned a covetous eye upon the Columbus route.)

The other new service was American Airways, Inc., between Cincinnati and Atlanta. Flying time is 4½ hr., with stops at Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga.

Other strategic schedules, not so new, but of interest to the traveler who contemplates air transportation:

Atlanta-Boston: Leave Atlanta 8 a.m. by Eastern Air Transport, for Newark Metropolitan Airport. Transfer there to American Airways (Colonial) to Boston, arriving 8 p.m. The southbound trip cannot be made in a single day from Boston, but from New York it can.

Chicago-Dallas: Leave 10:15 a.m. via National Air Transport, arrive Dallas 8:18 p.m. Leave Dallas 9:30 a.m., arrive Chicago 6:25 p.m.

Chicago-San Francisco (typical of three schedules): Leave 4:30 p.m. by Boeing Air Transport, arrive San Francisco (Oakland Municipal Airport) 1:18 p.m. next day. Leave San Francisco 12:45 p.m., arrive Chicago 11:09 a.m. next day.

Seattle-San Diego: Leave 7 p.m. by Pacific Air Transport; arrive San Francisco 2:40 a.m., Los Angeles 6:35 a.m., San Diego 8:10 a.m. Return trip: Leave San Diego 10:15 p.m., arrive Los Angeles 11:30 p.m., San Francisco 3:30 a.m., Seattle 11 a.m.

The season's opening was also marked by the climax of a sharp fight between Western Union and Postal Telegraph Co. for the exclusive rights to sell airline tickets at their branch offices. Last week Western Union had made contracts with 18 airlines, to Postal's ten. But Postal's list represented 57,000 mi. of airway to Western Union's 46,000.

## "Kite Crazy Seiji"

A comely girl hoisted a Rising Sun flag to the top of a staff at Haneda airdrome near Tokyo one morning last week. There was many a speech, a song especially composed. A message of "highest regard" to President Hoover was handed over by the publisher of the *Hochi Shimbu*. Then youthful Seiji ("Kite Crazy") Yoshihara gulped a swig of consecrated sake from the Meiji shrine and jumped into his little low-wing Junkers seaplane. Someone pulled down the flag and handed it to the airman and he was off for Washington, D. C., alone.

Pilot Yoshihara proposed to make 20 stops en route to San Francisco, via Petropavlovsk, Alaska; the Aleutian Islands; Seward, Alaska; Vancouver. He carries no radio, will fly far off the regular track of ocean vessels. His worst hazard: Fog, while he tries to locate his re-fueling stations along the 6,268 mi. route to San Francisco. A forced landing in the berg-strewn Bering Sea would allow little hope of survival. Smiling little Seiji expected to complete his flight late this month.



## WHEN TIME IS MONEY... FLY!

YOU will often find it just as important to let your product or your message fly! . . . Strangely enough, the United States, which is so dependent upon swift transportation in order to promote and maintain national business, does not realize the value of Air-Express.

There is room here for profitable and constructive business!

It is significant that the great flight of a squadron of Italian planes across the South Atlantic received relatively slight attention. The world has grown accustomed to long flight and is getting rapidly away from pioneering days, except in countries that are also backward in other forms of transportation. Seasoned travelers are

becoming accustomed to airplane service. Double sections are flown between Chicago and New York in six and a quarter hours! Gardenias are sold in wintry New York thirty-six hours after leaving sunny California!

There is money in air-express, both to shipper and operator.

A new transcontinental air-express has recently been opened, which will carry packages up to 200 pounds weight from coast to coast in 36 hours. In addition to this, there are several services which connect with the great air-express services of Europe. It is literally possible today for the people of Cairo and Bagdad to see moving-picture releases as

promptly as on continental America—*within two weeks after air-shipment from Hollywood!*

Ford tri-motored, all-metal planes have established themselves in all climates and under all conditions as swift, capacious cargo-carriers, built for speed, economy and extraordinary durability. Ford commercial transport planes have written a marvelous record in the sky.

There is no long-haul transportation service of any sort that has made large profits out of carrying passengers only. It is the "meat below deck" that pays the profit on ocean liners. Ford planes are designed for every service, and have been proved in every service.



"praised be the man who  
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## M E D I C I N E

### Handiwork Rewarded

Scallawagery received its punishment in a Chicago court last week. Some 20 years ago one Peter Grimes broke his leg at Waterloo, Iowa. He became young Dr. Joseph Ambrose Jerger's first case. Dr. Jerger mended the leg with metal plates and, a good artist, scratched his name on the plates. His fee was \$500. Peter Grimes did not pay. Pleading poverty, he disappeared.

Over a year ago, in Chicago, Peter Grimes had the same leg rebroken, this time by a pie wagon. By chance Dr. Jerger, now practicing in Chicago, was called to amputate the leg. He was delighted to recognize his old handiwork. Again Peter Grimes disappeared. But this time he was comparatively rich from his accident award. Dr. Jerger, vexed by certain meannesses in Peter Grimes's behavior, sued, not for the old \$500 which of course was outlawed, but for his new fee (TIME, March 23).

In court last week the details came out. Doctors were pleased. For in every doctor's career there are Peter Grimeses. At the time of the man's amputation, he needed blood transfusions. His relatives refused blood or money for blood. Dr. Jerger persuaded internes to donate blood. He paid them \$75 of his own money for each pint of blood. Peter Grimes, healed, got some \$20,000 as damages, bought himself a motor car, shipped it to Greece where for a time he lived luxuriously. Then back to Chicago. The jury last week did not pity him for the leg he lacked. They gave Dr. Jerger a judgment of \$315 and costs.

### Connubial Hygiene

The U. S. is now sufficiently adult to study a book on connubial hygiene, Federal Judge John Munro Woolsey of Manhattan decided last month. Thereupon Putnam's rushed the printing and, last week, published Marie Carmichael Stopes's *Married Love*,\* the first of her eight monographs on sex activity. Professionally she is a palaeobotanist and an authority on coal. In 1918 she married Humphrey Verdon Roe, who with his brother Sir Alliott Verdon Roe developed the Avro biplane. They live in Surrey with their two sons and co-operate on birth control campaigns. She first published *Married Love* in 1918. Since then she has sold 700,000 copies in England alone. Copies heretofore in the U. S. were smuggled or pirated (with inexact text). Its thesis is that procreation is but one function of marriage, that love activity benefits husband and wife mentally and physically, that wives should be as forward in the play as husbands.

A more scientific book recently published in the U. S. is *Ideal Marriage, Its Physiology & Technique* by Dr. Th. H. Van de Velde, retired director of the Gynecological Clinic at Haarlem, The Netherlands.† But this book is too risky, culturally, for general distribution. Only doctors, lawyers, ministers, social workers

and educators may buy it. The Dutch were among the first to make family control a general convenience. In his *Ideal Marriage* he analyzes and describes the minutiae of male and female physiological



International

MARIE STOPES

... was hustled into print.

activities pertaining to sexual activities. Incidentally he defines a kiss "an irregular intermittent pneumatic massage."

### Fluky Missionary

"Cool!" went the grey pigeons at Cleveland's Public Square last week. "Cool! Cool!"

"Gurrh!" went the white-gowned gulls at Cleveland's City Hospital over Scranton Road. "Gurrh! Gurrh!"

One Ralph H. Thurber had faltered into the hospital a fortnight ago with a detailed tale of having become infested with flukes while missionary in the Orient (TIME, May 4). He had, said he, but a month to live.

A most interesting case. Infestation with flukes is an oriental disease rarely seen in the U. S. Doctors probed their text books. Internes peeked at the pallid patient. Messages went to Dr. Horace Wesley Stunkard of New York University, authority on those flat, leaf-like worms called flukes. Reporters learned to spell accurately *trematode*, *clonorchis*. Ralph H. Thurber made fine human-interest copy. That he was a minister diseased for the Gospel's sake added poignancy.

But Ralph H. Thurber was a liar, an unskillful liar. He said his mother lived in Philadelphia. Cleveland authorities tried to locate his mother in Philadelphia. Actually they found her at Lockport, N. Y. Forthwith they took Thurber's fingerprints. The prints indicated a Bertillon record which showed that the man had been in California, Ohio and New York prisons for forgeries most of the time he claimed he was in the Far East. As a forger he was inept. As a missionary he was fluky. But where did he get his worms? That remained Cleveland's puzzle.

\*(\$1.)

†(Covici, Friede, \$7.50.)

# What can the AUTOGIRO do?



(Reprinted from Washington News,  
Sept. 26th, 1930)

## HOW A FLIGHT IN THE FAMOUS AUTOGIRO FEELS

Ernie Pyle—Aviation Editor

We flew from Washington-Hoover Airport. Ray put on his brakes, threw in the clutch, revved up the motor, and the big paddles started whirling. In a few seconds they were going around so rapidly you could hardly see them, much swifter than I had always thought.

Then he released the brakes, the plane ran a few feet, and was off the ground. The sensation of climbing in the Autogiro is much the same as in a regular airplane, except that you are getting altitude fast without realizing it. Sort of like a zoom.

We made one climbing turn around the airport, hardly outside the boundaries of the field, and were over a thousand feet high. On up we went to 2000, with the air speed way down to what would have been the stalling point in any other plane.

There was very little wind. Jim headed into what breeze there was, throttled the motor down to about 900 revs, and there we sat, half a mile above the airport. I guess we were going forward slowly, and I am sure we were settling downward, but our height was such that there was no sensation of motion whatever. We seemed suspended there.

Then we made some turns. The Autogiro's stub wing is turned up at the end, to keep it from skidding on the turns. It seemed that Jim was sticking that wing-tip into some definite but invisible hole in the air, and that we were slowly turning around it.

Finally we started our glide into the field. I guess they will have to coin a new word for the Autogiro's glide, for it certainly isn't that. Settle is the better word.

Then a few feet from the earth he throttled down, yanked the stick clear back, and we settled to the earth with hardly a bump at all. We rolled a few feet and stopped.

We made two flights in the Autogiro, and were up about 20 minutes. When I climbed out, Earl Steinhauer said: "That's the kind of a plane for you and me, Ernie, one that comes straight down and slow." That expresses the whole thing. It's a great piece of machinery.



**A**N AUTOGIRO can fly well over 100 miles per hour but, unlike any other heavier-than-air craft, it does not depend upon speed for security.

It sustains itself at unheard of low speeds, it can even stop all forward speed and hover momentarily in the air or descend vertically, more slowly than a man in a parachute.

With a dead engine, it can glide to a landing, or descend vertically and gently to a selected spot beneath it.

It can take off with almost no run on the ground and at very low speed; can climb at an angle steeper than any airplane . . . It can bank and turn slowly without fear of loss of forward speed . . . It cannot fall off into a spin from a stall . . . It can land in almost any clear open space . . . Any experienced pilot can fly it with but a few minutes of ground instruction.

Thomas Carroll, in the December 1930 Aero Digest, estimates that personal security in the Autogiro is governed 90% by the inherent stability of the

machine and only 10% by piloting skill —this as opposed to 90% skill and 10% inherent stability in the conventional airplane. Mr. Carroll is one of this country's best known test pilots and was for ten years with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

We are confident that the Autogiro points toward the possibility that the average person can consider the operation of an aircraft with assurance comparable to that experienced with the automobile.

The Autogiro Company of America is not a manufacturing or selling company. It is solely an engineering and licensing organization. It owns and controls, exclusively, all Autogiro patent rights in the United States. Manufacturing companies of high standing will be licensed to build Autogiros with the full cooperation of our engineering staff.

Present licensees are:

Buhl Aircraft Company, Detroit, Mich.  
Kellett Aircraft Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Pittsair Aircraft, Inc., Willow Grove, Pa.

**AUTOGIRO**

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# THE BUSINESS LEADERS OF TODAY



JOHN A. WESTMAN  
General Manager  
Dahlstrom Metalic  
Door Co.



ERIC E. CARLSON  
Treasurer Dahlstrom  
Metalic Door Company

Empire State Office  
Building  
New York City



CARL T. FOX, Advertising Manager  
Dahlstrom Metalic Door Co.

## ARE THE I. C. S. STUDENTS OF YESTERDAY

WHEN a modern skyscraper lifts its polished spire to new cloud levels, it offers mute but convincing testimony to the genius of man and pays inspiring tribute to the quality of materials in it. Such a building is the Empire State Office Building in New York City, the tallest building in the world.

As elevator entrances are an introduction to a building and an index to its type and quality, one of the distinguishing features of this architectural masterpiece is the presence of Dahlstrom metal elevator entrances. The Dahlstrom Metalic Door Company, in its home plant at Jamestown, N. Y., and in its western plant at Los Angeles, Cal., employs nearly 1000 workmen.

Back of the success of this great business is a story of part-time study, a tribute by three of its executives to the training they received from International Correspondence Schools Courses. Let them speak—

JOHN A. WESTMAN, General Manager: "I still use my I. C. S. books on Mechanical Engineering for purposes of reference. We believe in spare-time study in this plant. Executives and workmen alike are enrolled for various I. C. S. Courses. Men wishing recognition in these highly specialized and competitive lines have to earn it. International Correspondence Schools are a recognized teaching agency that can coach them on the way."

ERIC E. CARLSON, Treasurer: "Early in my career, I enrolled for an I. C. S. Course. It has been of great help to me. If a young man forms the home-study habit, he is well prepared for any opportunity that may present itself, and will succeed in the career he finally selects."

CARL T. FOX, Advertising Manager: "Following my graduation from the Jamestown High School, my enrollment for the Course in Complete Advertising went to Scranton, I consider that course the most satisfactory assembly of practical advertising theory, for tuition purposes, available."

Spare-time study of I. C. S. Courses can become an important factor in any man's success. Are you interested in becoming a business leader? *The I. C. S. students of today are the business leaders of tomorrow!*

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## SCIENCE

### Facts, Questions

Four learned societies met in the East last fortnight, explained and evaluated their work:

#### What Is Going to Happen Next?

Physics is like "a mother who has just given birth to several healthy children, but has not yet recovered sufficiently to know what is going to happen next."—Charles Galton Darwin (Edinburgh U.), mathematician grandson of the Charles Darwin.

#### Too Much Promise? Arthur Holly

Compton (U. of Chicago) asked: "Is a girl smoking and listening to jazz from a loud speaker what the great electrical pioneers have been working for. . . Is our science any more likely to last than the science of the ancient Greeks? Democritus thought he had solved the problem as to what the world is made of and how. Yet around his atoms was staged the first great fight between science and philosophy. And Socrates and Plato, the opponents of science, won that fight. Greek science failed, though the civilization based upon it survived. Was this not because science started out by promising to help men to live better, and did not succeed?"

**Diluted & Boiled Brains.** Brain cells contain protein of about the consistency of uncooked egg white. Alcohol, coffee, cocaine and anesthetics coagulate those brain proteins, as boiling hardens eggs. Bromides and thiocyanates thin out the proteins. In certain types of insanity (the manias) the brain apparently becomes permanently boiled. In other types (catatonias) the brain is diluted. Using drugs which give the opposite effect helps the various insane types, and sometimes cures. Lack of oxygen lets the brain get soft. Hence, said *Wilder Dwight Bancroft* (Cornell) who with his colleague *G. Holmes Kichter* made these observations: "Aviators may become incapacitated temporarily when flying at high altitudes. There is a height for each aviator above which it is not safe for him to go, as he may develop mental confusion, leading to errors of performance, sometimes hallucinations of sight and hearing and in some cases an uncontrollable desire to sing and whistle. This last is rather an anticlimax."

**Rattling Ships.** The decks and superstructures of such mighty ships as the *Majestic* and *Leviathan* rip slightly during heavy storms. *William Hovegaard* (Mass. Institute of Technology) advised marine engineers, who must figure tearing stress of storms, to use more rivets on their ships and to strengthen the corners of decks.

**Sun Compounds.** Temperature of the sun (12,000° F. on the surface, perhaps millions within) is so great that it was believed that elements could not exist there in molecules or compounds, only as free atoms. *Henry Norris Russell* (Princeton) reported spectrographic discovery of seven solar compounds of hydrogen, four of oxygen, and three of other elements. Sun compounds are not stable as earth's. On earth an oxygen atom holds two hydrogen atoms and makes a molecule. On the sun

(Continued on p. 42)



# —why not use TIDEWATER RED CYPRESS?

(FINISH GRADE)

Now it costs no more than ordinary wood!

FOR the man or woman who is planning either to build or alter, here is a bit of news that may save you many a dollar in the construction of a home which until now only the "well-to-do" could afford.

Today, and for the first time in history, you can purchase *Finish grade*\* Tidewater Red Cypress for the cost of ordinary wood—*think of it!*

Now, for the cost of other woods, which often warp, you can bring into your home the rare charms of this Wood Eternal, exquisitely grained through untold centuries of growth.

Before you build or alter, by all means consult your architect about *Finish grade* Tidewater Red Cypress. He knows the merits of this grade—its warm coloring, exquisite grain, and its easy workability that saves in labor costs.

He will tell you that the *Finish grade* should be employed for paneling, doors, baseboards, cupboards, beams, trim—for any part of your woodwork where its inimitable charm can enhance the beauty of your home.

He will also tell you that you can choose any finish your fancy desires. For whether the *Finish grade* is painted, charred, stained, sand-etched or left in its natural state—Tidewater Red Cypress always attains an effect of mellow richness.

If your dealer is not stocked with this particular grade of Tidewater Red Cypress, he can get it quickly or you can write direct to any of the Association Mills listed below. Further information will be sent gladly upon request. Address the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association either in Jacksonville, Fla., or New Orleans, La.

\*Every cypress log yields two types of lumber. One is the *Hart* grade—so uniquely rot-resisting that it is in tremendous demand for exterior structures—the other is the *Finish* grade, for interior use. Because of the demand for *Hart* grade lumber, it is possible to produce and sell the *Finish* grade at remarkably low price.

J. Ray Arnold Cypress Co., Groveland, Fla.  
Big Salkehatchie Cypress Co., Varnville, S. C.  
Burton-Swartz Cypress Co., Perry, Fla.  
Cunningham Cypress Co., Jacksonville, Fla.  
Dibbert, Stark & Brown Cypress Co.,  
Donner, La.  
Everglade Cypress Co., Loughman, Fla.  
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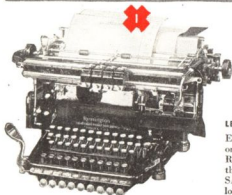
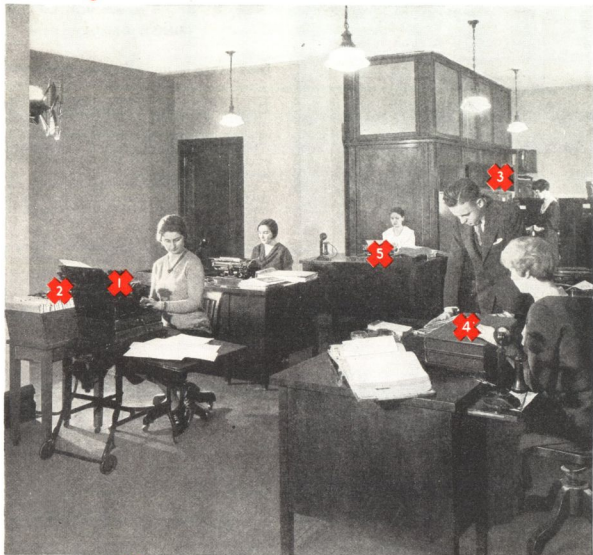
# TIDEWATER RED CYPRESS

(COAST TYPE)

THE WOOD ETERNAL



# Marks the Spots



## WRITE THE ENTRY—REMINGTON DOES THE REST

The REMINGTON Bookkeeping Machine performs every ledger posting computation in *one* operation, instead of several. Keeps every account in daily balance and *proved*. Saves time . . . saves money . . . and gets statements out *on time*.

## LEDGERS PROTECTED AT "POINT OF USE"

Endless time is wasted carrying ledger records to safe or vault for fire protection. Remington Rand has brought the vault to the ledger. Snap the safety trigger of the SAFE-LEDGER File and your records are locked in their own fire protected cabinet.



# where savings can be made

## IN HANDLING

# ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

*Check the picture opposite with your  
own bookkeeping department . . .*

There is scarcely a business in this country that could not reduce the cost of handling Accounts Receivable!

From 60 to 70% of all companies fail to get their monthly statements out on time, with a consequent interest loss of millions annually.

At least 30% of companies purchasing ledger equipment must replace it within a year . . . long before it is worn out.

Why this terrific drain on profits? Because of machines and equipment that do not fit the job . . . and fail to "mesh" properly with each other. Because responsibility is scattered.

Remington Rand has proved that this

waste is unnecessary and avoidable. Proved it with thousands of time- and money-saving installations.

Remington Rand has no pet theories. No favorites to play. It has every known type of equipment . . . machines and systems . . . from which to build its recommendations. *There is no other company that can assume full responsibility, from start to finish, for making maximum savings.*

Call for the Remington Rand man. Or write for fact-full literature on the handling of Accounts Receivable. No obligation.

### TYPEWRITERS THAT PAY DIVIDENDS

Remington was the original builder of writing machines. Fifty years of experience have taught Remington how to produce typewriters that make savings . . . by producing better work with less effort and by lasting longer. Special models are available for Accounts Receivable work, equipped with special keyboards and other time-saving features.



5

### SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF CREDIT AUTHORIZATION

Many a bookkeeping system is rendered inefficient by the constant call for credit information. KARDEX solves the problem, either by supplying a separate visible record or by combining ledger and credit records together in the Kardex Vertical Visible. Colored signals flash the answer to every credit question—instantaneously.



4

### BUY FILING SPACE ON THE COST PER INCH

Remember that floor space is a charge against overhead. Many a bookkeeping department is wasting space by careless choice of files. LIBRARY BUREAU Steel Transfer Cases, for instance, offer 10% greater filing capacity. Made extra strong so that they can be packed full. Drawers never bulge or bind. Such cases make your inactive records as accessible as current files.



3

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EXECUTIVE OFFICES, BUFFALO . . . SALES OFFICES IN ALL LEADING CITIES

# Man-



## No woman would stand for it!

*If women had to shave, they'd have demanded a better way years ago! They'd have eliminated the time-consuming lathering... they wouldn't stand for irritating "rub-ins"; women value their skin too much!*

**And you, sir?** Will you break away from prejudice, from out-of-date habits? Will you accept the new Frostilla Brushless Shave?

A modern cream, a new formula—it upsets time-worn shaving notions. Swifter, smoother than anything you ever knew before. Better for your skin. And simpler! No dripping brush. No alkaline lather to rub in. Just a swift spread-on—a thin layer is enough—then a speedy shave-off. Once over, leaves your face like velvet—so soft, soothed, refreshed. Ingredients never used before make after-lotions needless!

Don't let prejudice or habit stop you. This perfect cream makes shaving a joy!

## TRY IT—YOU CAN'T LOSE!

1 Buy a tube of Frostilla Brushless Shave. Your money back if you don't get the best shave of your life! Also, 50¢! all drugs. Or if no movement, by mail from the Frostilla Co.

3 Use the coupon for FREE 10¢ travel-size tube.

2 If you like it (and you will), you'll never want your brush again. Send it to us and we'll send you, free, a larger-sized tube in exchange.



# FROSTILLA BRUSHLESS SHAVE

THIS OFFER EXPIRES MAY 31, 1931  
The Frostilla Co., Dept. T5-11, Elmside, N.Y.  
I'm modern-minded. Send me, free, a week or more of better shaves in your 10¢ travel-size tube.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City and State \_\_\_\_\_

(In Canada, address: 206 Richmond St. W., Toronto)

the oxygen holds only one hydrogen atom, and they are ever ready to sunder.

**Lined Earth.** The U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey has thrown base survey lines across the U. S. and is now proceeding through Alaska. The lines contact those of Canada and Mexico. They are accurate to one part in a million. Last year two Russians visited William Bowie of the Survey for instructions on throwing 30,000 miles of base lines across the U. S. S. R. to Behring Strait, where they will touch the Alaska lines. The work will be done in five years. Then the exact contour of two-thirds of the earth will be known and the suburban home owner may figure almost precisely how far his plot is from the railroad station and the North Star.

**Dwindling 10,000.** Like the anabasis of Xenophon's 10,000 Greek mercenaries (hired by Persia's Cyrus II to fight his brother Artaxerxes), Alaska's famed Valley of 10,000 Smokes (created by Mt. Katmai blowing off its top) has dwindled to about 100 steaming earth vents.—Robert Fiske Griggs (George Washington U.).

**Women.** For some reason scientists do not like women in their deliberations or public shows. The American Philosophical Society, which is tycoonish and social as well as scientific, this year elected among 25 new members Walter Sherman Gifford, Frank Billings Kellogg, Dwight Whitney Morrow, Adolph Simon Ochs, John Davison Rockefeller Jr. But no women. Last woman admitted was Agnes Repplier, 73, author and Laetare Medalist, in 1928. Before her was Annie Jump Cannon, 67, Harvard's patient star recorder, in 1925.

The National Academy of Science, whose membership means professional eminence, had until last week only one woman member—Florence Rena Sabin, 59, important anatomist who is now doing fundamental research on tuberculosis at the Rockefeller Institute. She became an Academician in 1925.

Last week the Academy gave Miss Sabin a companion of her own age and quality, Margaret Floy Washburn.\* In 1903 Miss Washburn published her first book, *The Animal Mind* and simultaneously became professor of psychology at Vassar, where she had been an associate for five years. For a term she was president of the American Psychological Association, and for another, vice president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Miss Sabin can match her there, having been one-term vice president and two-term president of the American Association of Anatomists.

Professor Washburn's great and good friend at Vassar was Felix, the Greek Department's old black cat. Felix knew all the stunts of the psychological laboratory and he helped out in a friendly way.

\*Other academicians elected last week: Doctors Henry Bryant Bigelow, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; Edwin Brown Ford, University of Wisconsin; Edwin Crawford Kemble, Harvard; Adolph Knopf, Yale; Robert Harry Lowie, University of California; Joseph Haines Moore, Lick Observatory; Robert Lee Moore, Austin, Texas; Herman Joseph Muller, University of Texas; and George Linus Streeter, Carnegie Institution, Baltimore. New president: William Wallace Campbell, 60, president of the University of California, director of the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton.

He and she, she would half-seriously say, knew what each was thinking. Once Felix had nothing to say. That was when Professor Washburn co-starred with President Henry Noble MacCracken in the Vassar faculty play.

**Fracas.** As much as scientific men dislike women do they like intellectual fracas. And at the Academy of Science they had a lively one. President John Campbell Merriam of the Carnegie Institution, a paleontologist, argued for ten



International

## PROFESSOR WASHBURN

... was friendly with an old black Greek.

minutes that man has, as some students believe, reached the heights of his physical and mental evolution. He can guide his future development by applying the principles of genetics.

President Henry Fairfield Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History, also a paleontologist, was to talk next for 15 minutes on his hypothesis that the organs of an animal have their own struggle for existence. That is why animals of the same general family have different characteristics. Example: the shovel-tusked mastodon developed its lower jaw to scoop food from swamps. The African elephant developed its upper tusks to uproot trees for their tender top leaves. This Osborn theory opposes the Darwinian theory that new types develop from accidental variations of which only those survive which are best adapted to their environment; the Lamarckian theory that new types inherit the changed habits of ancestors; the "vitalistic" theory that a force for change occurs within the germ cells.

President Osborn, however, delayed presenting his theory, to challenge President Merriam. Said he: "In pure races, such as the Swedes, evolution is undoubtedly going on at the regular rate. But we are a hybrid race. . . I think it is very doubtful that under present conditions of civilization large, mixed communities such as ours are evolving. . . Hybrid animals cease to evolve. . . Members of the mouse family ceased evolving at least 1,000,000 years ago."

As President Osborn sat down, Curator Ales Hrdlicka (pronounced hurd-litch-ka)

# HE THAT RUNS IN THE NIGHT

## STUMBLES



© T. N. A. O. M. T. O. A.

You know him—the man who, with the finest of mental and physical endowments, fails to attain the success for which he unceasingly struggles. Knowing him, you may recognize his keenness of mind and bodily vigor, and you may protest that "he is a better man than he looks."

But others—those important others whom he must impress favorably to advance in life—have no time to probe for hidden qualities. Their impressions are shaped largely by appearances—and personal appearance is a point which this man overlooks.

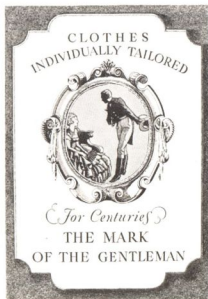
So, running in the night of his own neglect, he stumbles, and never emerges into the clear light cast about the successful men of the world.

Men who succeed know the value of good appearance and the undeniable power of first impressions. They stand *ready* in the eyes of a watching, judging world—*ready* to receive new responsibilities, increased authority.

There are no two men in the world alike. Every man is an *individual* . . . and not only his physical character, but his very personality, his ability, his inherent qualifications for leadership . . . are best expressed by "clothes individually tailored."

There is a Merchant Tailor in your community who is qualified to express *your* individuality in the highest degree. Let him serve you . . . and you will be agreeably surprised how his handiwork emphasizes your own opinion of yourself.

The character and quality of merchant tailored clothes will become apparent to you immediately; their true economy will be increasingly evident each succeeding year. See *your* Merchant Tailor soon.



*In the vitally important matter of personal appearance, consult the Merchant Tailor who displays this emblem. Throughout the United States and Canada it identifies the establishments of Merchant Tailors with the training and skill to create garments of true individuality for men who realize the undeniable power of first impressions in this new age of business progress.*

IT'S EASIER TO MAKE A GOOD FIRST IMPRESSION—THAN TO LIVE DOWN A BAD ONE

# GET OUT, MR. WATER-THIN!

## THERE'S NO PLACE IN QUAKER STATE FOR A LOAFER LIKE YOU!

● Loafer is the word! Mr. Water-thin is the world's most hopeless loafer. Where work is concerned, he's a dead loss. Yet you find him in every gallon of ordinary motor oil—a quart of waste oil so light-bodied, so useless in an automobile motor that Quaker State engineers have dubbed it "water-thin."

● Ordinary refining can't remove "water-thin." But Quaker State refining gets it out—every drop of it. And the process that does it is a special Quaker State process, found in every one of Quaker State's modern refineries!

● It took years of experience and skill to develop this process. It took a huge investment in refining equipment to put it into operation. But it was worth the effort and the money. For Quaker State replaces "water-thin" with rich, full-bodied lubricant. Quaker State gives you four full quarts of lubricant to the gallon, instead of three quarts and one quart of waste. So you really get an *extra quart*. You get a motor oil so good it has become the *world's largest selling Pennsylvania Oil!*

● And every drop of Quaker State is made entirely from 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil. Quaker State is so free from impurities that it does not require acid treatment in refining. That's important! For acids tend to destroy some of an oil's oiliness.



● One dealer in every four in the United States sells Quaker State. Get it where you see the familiar green and white Quaker State sign. Quaker State costs 35c per quart (a bit more in Canada and at some points in the West), but per mile it's the cheapest oil you can buy. For in every gallon of it there's an extra quart of heat-resisting, friction-easing, trouble-fighting lubricant!

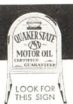
THERE'S AN EXTRA QUART OF LUBRICATION IN EVERY GALLON

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# QUAKER STATE

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

# MOTOR OIL



of the U. S. National Museum, an anthropologist, rose to rebut: "There is endless chance for further evolution and it is going on. To assume that the evolution of man is ended blocks every road to the future. . . . There is that [Biblical] belief that man was created and not evolved. Sometimes it is sub-conscious. But it has its effect."

**Ambitions Excited.** Had President Osborn desired, he might have shunted this discussion aside and set his colleagues' ambitions galloping. Waiting in Manhattan was his veiled announcement that on Jan. 1, 1933 he would resign the presidency of the American Museum of Natural History. He will have been president 25 years, an official 42. The way he told of his retiring was to conclude his annual report with the hope that by that date the third generation of museum trustees, whose remaining lifetime "may be estimated at 20 years . . . will be able to step into the boots of the president."

**Maccenas.** The late John Pierpont Morgan was a first generation trustee. The present John Pierpont Morgan is a second generation. His son Junius Spencer Morgan Jr., already co-operating with President Osborn on the Museum Endowment Committee, is obviously of the museum's third generation.

**Exhortation.** Before President Osborn leaves, he wants to raise \$7,500,000 and thus give the museum the \$22,500,000 endowment it needs. And just as heartily he wants able young men to work for and with the museum. His appeal was an exhortation:

"The sterling men of [that] first generation were impelled by the strong religious and stern Puritanical code of their time which demanded that each should give a tithe of his income to benevolent purposes and a greater or less quota of his time to the public interest. Philanthropic and patriotic service was instilled weekly in every pulpit, for practically everyone attended church.

"All this is changed, and the third or present generation must be roused by the spirit of patriotism, the sense of public service, the love of adventure on land and sea, such as was so superbly manifested during the World War and proved that young America, like young England, is sound in heart and mind and only waits the great opportunity which seems really worth great personal sacrifice.

"Such opportunity the American Museum, on its 60th birthday, offers in unparalleled measure—travel, exploration, research, adventure, laboratory or book work, but *always work of the hardest kind*. Only those on the inside can form the faintest idea of what 'Life's fighting line' in the American Museum means. First, it means keeping yourself in sound physical and mental condition which is impossible if you yield to dissipation; second, it means dogged persistence in the face of what appear to be insuperable difficulties; third, it means that you must deny yourself many of the thousand opportunities which surround you in a rich and pleasure-loving age such as ours. . . .

"Two years ago the life of the banker seemed entrancing, but what New York banker today would not be glad to exchange places with the explorers and naturalists of our museum? . . ."



**72,000,000  
TIRE MILES  
in 1930**

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*Why*

### BALLOON TIRES?

30% more mileage—says a fleet operator. 10 m. p. h. faster—from an inter-city express company. Greater traction—reports the contractor. Repair costs cut—the garage superintendent. Easier on the load—the records of a moving and storage house. More towns per day—a word from the delivery man. Less fatigue at 5.30 P. M.—the truck driver. Heavier loads over hotter roads—from the Imperial Valley, California.

C. S. WARNER, President of Interstate Transit, Inc., knows tire performance. His observations are based on the study of an operation that traveled 72,000,000 tire miles in 1930 alone!

He says, "In developing this long haul bus service one of our first considerations was tires. Since our route strikes about every conceivable kind of road and temperature condition known, tire quality and consistent performance were essentials. Naturally we chose Goodrich . . . we are glad to tell you that Goodrich Tires have played an im-

portant part in helping us to expend this operation and maintain schedules."

Whether your trucks travel 72,000,000 tire miles a year or 72,000—Goodrich Silvertowns offer definite advantages that no truck operator can afford to overlook. . . .

PHONE your nearest Goodrich Distributor. Let him come in and discuss your truck problems with you.

The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Est. 1870, Akron, Ohio. Pacific Goodrich Rubber Co., Los Angeles, Calif. In Canada: Canadian Goodrich Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. The International B. F. Goodrich Corp. (Export).



One of the Goodrich-equipped Interstate Transit busses

# Goodrich Silvertowns

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32,000 Rubber Articles • Goodrich Silvertowns • Zippers • Rubber Footwear  
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## C I N E M A

## Planning Season

No book of Nobel Prize Winner Sinclair Lewis has been effective when filmed. Reason: he is documentary rather than dramatic. Now Samuel Goldwyn has bought screen rights to *Arrowsmith*, will adapt it for Ronald Colman. Said Lewis: "*Arrowsmith* is my favorite. . . I know a notable work will be made out of it." . . .

Paramount has dropped three ingenues of experience, all still young and pretty: Jean Arthur, Fay Wray, Mary Brian. Reason: three new ingenue possibilities can be hired for the salary of any one of the three leaving. . . .

Bobby Jones's first picture, *The Putter*, was released by Warner last week. With Golfing Actors Richard Barthelmess and Frank Craven, Jones explains how to putt. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer will make other sport shorts, including one of track games featuring Frank Wykoff, famed sprinter. To Helen Wills Moody has been offered, it is rumored, a \$150,000 contract. . . .

Extra policemen will guard all Hollywood production lots. Reporters, bootleggers, peddlers, and insurance solicitors can get in no more. . . .

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, wheel-horses of Manhattan's Theatre Guild, Helen Hayes, pudgy emotional actress, Bert Lahr, loud-voiced comic, and Jimmy Durante, long-nosed, button-eyed master of ceremonies who makes up his own gags,



International

AMERICA'S SWEETHEART (1921)

Death is the friend of fame.

(See col. 3)

will work for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Lunt & Fontanne's first picture will probably be *Private Lives*.

Mae Marsh, Thomas Meighan and James Kirkwood will try comebacks. . . .

Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell will make a musiccomedy containing the first

music George ("Rhapsody in Blue") Gershwin has written for the cinema. . . .

With 16 blonde, 5 redheaded actresses under contract, Fox has only three brunettes, none of them important: Maureen O'Sullivan, Fifi Dorsay and Sally Eilers.

Newsworthy were these precipitations of the conference season that has been raging for the past three weeks in the film industry. Salesmen were exhorted; company officials read numberless addresses carefully prepared by their secretaries; hundreds of millions of dollars worth of directors, writers, actors, technicians were re-engaged; resounding phrases were thumped like drums—"banner year . . .," "greatest ever. . . ." Out of all of which the principal producers promised the following number of full-length films for 1931-32:

Fox	48
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	48
Paramount	70
Warner Bros.	35
First National	35
RKO Radio	36
RKO Pathé	21
Columbia	26

Producers do not consider that television will come into contact with films for a long time yet. Paramount believes more pictures should have children in them and more attention should be paid to woman's share in the War.

## Shrewd

Death is the friend of fame. Its enemies are records and people with good memories, for legends depend on lack of evidence. Because she has become a legend in her own lifetime, Mary Pickford feels these truths strike home. Shrewdest business woman in pictures, she has been secretly buying her old pictures to destroy them, to wipe out, except in the imagination of future generations, "America's Sweetheart" of 1910 to 1930, the golden-ringed girl who, in the changing fashions of two decades, wept, smiled, loved, pantomimed in *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm*, *Poor Little Rich Girl*, *Daddy Long Legs*, *Madame Butterfly*. Interviewed last week in Manhattan, Mary Pickford said: "Even the greatest stage artists of the past would seem funny to us now if we could see them as they really were. If I passed away tomorrow, I'd hate to think posterity was going to laugh at me. I advise all modern film people, except possibly Charles Chaplin, to get rid of their pictures too. They will be absolutely ridiculous in 20 years. . . ."

## The New Pictures

**Svengali** (Warner). This is a vigorous example of John Barrymore's second or hokum manner. In contrast to his first or popular manner, in which the spectator's attention is directed to the beauty of his profile and his legs, the second manner (*Moby Dick*, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*) involves the creation of sinister atmosphere by means of make-up, pale rolling eyes, false whiskers, mouth pieces used for the distortion of the teeth, and stilts in his shoes to make him look taller. He is Svengali, the musical hypnotist of the Latin quarter, in a story that is Du Maurier's *Trilby* except that the character of Trilby (Marian Marsh) is played down

Easy-wearing, fine-looking, its quality insuring a long life of rugged service—this J&M spike-soled golf shoe, is a splendid choice. Send for booklet of J&M styles. Sold by leading dealers—prices, \$12.50 to \$35.00.

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**SHOES FOR MEN**

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So flash Postal Telegraph Night Letters to your trade list tonight. Put all the psychological advantages of Postal Telegraph selling behind your merchandise.

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Postal Telegraph is the only American telegraph company that offers a world-wide service of coordinated record communications under a single management. Through the great International System of which Postal Telegraph is a part, it reaches Europe, Asia, The Orient over Commercial Cables, Central America, South America and the West Indies over All America Cables, and ships at sea via Mackay Radio.

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

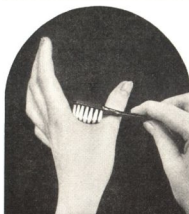
## Postal Telegraph

Commercial  
Cables



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Cables

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How easy to  
prove its

## BETTER SHAPE

Above is a "hand-made" arch. Prove to yourself how Tek gets in back of your front teeth. No old-style brush can meet this shape-test. Stains removed and the accumulation of tartar effectively prevented by Tek's prying bristles. And Tek's ease of action saves brushing time.

Tek's *Better Shape* gives extra cleansing power to its laboratory-tested, "first-cut" bristles. You pay no more for this double value. For your full protection Tek is sterilized, Cellophane-sealed and fully guaranteed. A product of

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NEW BRUNSWICK NEW JERSEY

**Tek**  
the modern  
TOOTH BRUSH

and Svengali played up. Barrymore handles all the artifices of the acting trade with gusto and intelligence. He meets Trilby at the time when she has fallen in love with a charming English aristocrat and by his occult power charms her away from her true love so that he can make money exploiting her bell-like voice. He can hypnotize her at any distance, and one of the best shots in the picture suggests how his influence bores through the night, over the roof-tops from his window, and into her mind. In an age in which hypnotism was discussed as the most important development of science, and in which any love story had pathos if it was laid in the Latin quarter and contained a titled Englishman in a leading part, *Trilby* was a masterpiece of popular appeal. For modern cinemas it is an interesting though somewhat gloomy curio, worthwhile for John Barrymore's tricks. It is beautifully staged. Typical shot: Barrymore dying as he makes a last effort to hypnotize Trilby, while she, feeling his influence fail, goes flat on a high note of "Ben Bolt."

**Ladies' Man** (Paramount). Rupert Hughes got a fancy price for screen rights to his novel, serialized in Editor Ray Long's *Cosmopolitan*, but this little story might just as easily have been adapted from the drooling lyric of the current fox trot, "Just a Gigolo." A few weeks' experience as a bond salesman was what made William Powell turn gig, and he did well for a while on the money received from pawning jewelry given him by admirers. He vacillated agreeably between Kay Francis, Olive Tell and Carole Lombard; he had even fallen in love with Miss Francis and was threatening to go to work when fate overtook him in the manner which tradition prescribes for gigolos. The husband of a woman he had been comforting all winter came home one evening and threw him over the parapet of a penthouse. The scene in which he lies crushed to death on the pavement is the end of his life in Paramount pictures. From now on he will work for Warner and there are indications in *Ladies' Man* that the deal had already been completed and that the producers had lost interest in Powell—indications in the dialog, construction and directing of a carelessness rare in Paramount pictures, usually so exacting in the matter of craftsmanship. Crucial line, by Kay Francis, after the *Ladies' Man* has been killed and the fancy dress ball has gone on without him: "They can't take that away from me; he really loved me."

**Tarnished Lady** (Paramount). With a good or even an average piece of cinema trade goods as her first vehicle, Tallulah Bankhead might have kept anyone from noticing the picture; but *Tarnished Lady* is so bad it keeps the audience from noticing Miss Bankhead. Her warm low-pitched voice and her pretty face and figure register well. There are even moments when, in spite of her terrific struggle with her material, it seems probable that she can act, though for proof the U. S. will have to wait for her next picture. Donald Ogden Stewart wrote this one, which seems, and in all likelihood is, a rejected draft of his famed *Laughter*. The frame-

work of the two is identical—a young woman marries a rich man for his money and then, deciding she cannot stand it, goes back to an early sweetheart. But here apparently a production conference was called, the keynote of which was "Now, make it different. Not like *Laughter*." Miss Bankhead leaves her husband just when he has lost all his money; when she goes to her lover she finds him unfaithful to her. She struggles with poverty, bears a child, and decides that she loves her husband after all. Most inevitable scene: Clive Brook gazing fondly at the cot that contains his child.

Granddaughter of the late Senator H., daughter of Congressman William B., niece of incumbent Senator John H., Tallulah Bankhead inherited from her family

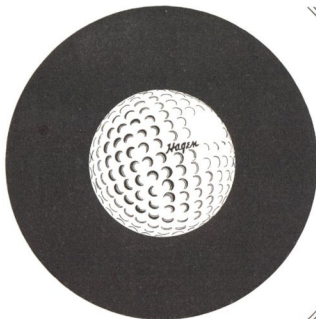


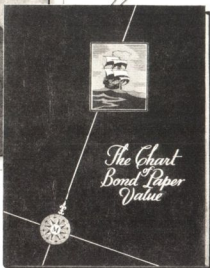
Paramount Pictures  
TALLULAH BANKHEAD  
Come cot and child.

a pungent rhetorical wit and an inclination to have people listen to her. After a short period of training at various convents, she went on the stage in Manhattan. Her reputation was just beginning to dawn when she left for England. She liked England and there was less competition there. Before long she was, to Londoners, the greatest U. S. actress. Bobbies had to give her an escort nightly from the stage door to her car. Because she was an American managers picked her out to play parts that had been hits on Broadway, *The Green Hat*, *Let Us Be Gay*, *Her Cardboard Lover*, *They Knew What They Wanted*. Before every premiere she buys herself an expensive present. "If the play's a flop I'm comforted; if it's a success I'll have celebrated." She likes champagne cocktails, smokes Gold Flake cigarettes, says "on the films" instead of "on the screen," and in general has acquired more British than Alabama mannerisms and moral attitudes. This is her first U. S. picture.

**Subway Express** (Columbia). Murder, and the detection of the murderer, in a subway train full of passengers in its run between 14th and 145th Streets, Manhattan, was accomplished by the authors of this piece with such credibility and pace,

FOR maximum carry—for absolute accuracy—both in the air and on the greens—the large Hagen ball is the logical choice . . . A ball that will fly far and true—a ball with that sweet crack as the clubhead meets it, which so delights the golfer's ear—for the best in the large ball play the Hagen . . . Designed primarily for the large ball—Walter Hagen matched clubs are as modern as today itself and have that "feel" which signifies absolute balance and perfect construction throughout . . . Matched woods with deep-faced, powerful heads—"Compact Blade" irons with shorter, deeper, thicker blades . . . Play Hagen Matched Clubs and enjoy the experience of using perfect golf clubs—the equipment of champions. THE L. A. YOUNG COMPANY, DETROIT. Makers of Hagen Products. Canadian Distributors, Hargraft Bros., Ltd., Toronto





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bit-part humor and rapid shifting of suspicion that *Subway Express* had a successful Broadway run. It was a much better play than it is a picture, principally because the single setting, which gave the play its concentration, cheats the camera of its most vital effect, the ability to move in a flash of a second over all space and time.

## A R T

### London Season

Workmen rolled tubs full of pink and blue hydrangeas into the tunnel-like entrance of Burlington House early one morning last week in token that London's Social Season was about to begin. It is an ancient immutable law that The Season (when George is in his Palace and débutantes are presented at Court) starts on the first Friday in May with the Private View of the Royal Academy. The Season ends on the 10th and 11th of July with the Eton-Harrow cricket match at Lord's.

The Private View is not so private. About 5,000 people receive invitations to it. All day long, from ten in the morning till six at night, long lines of white-wheeled limousines and taxicabs rolled down Piccadilly and through the gates of Burlington House. Knowing ones came not at teatime, when the galleries seethed with humanity, but just before lunch when Cabinet Ministers, the Lords of Britain and their ladies, tycoons and literary lions arrived to greet each other effusively, stand self-consciously before their portraits, make disparaging remarks about the rest of the 1,686 works exhibited.

There should have been 1,691. But last minute scandal kept five pictures off Burlington House's chaste walls. Year ago one Mark Symons painted what the penny press described as the Picture of the Year. Not particularly well painted, harsh in color, it was a crucifixion with a Flanders battlefield as a background. There were modern British soldiers, gas masks, hand grenades and other impedimenta and it bore the imposing title "Were You There When They Crucified My Lord?" It brought him much publicity and many commissions. Feeling that there was a demand for this sort of thing, Artist Symons submitted another this year. It was called "My Lord I Meet in Every London Lane and Street." It included the figures of Jesus, St. Peter, St. John, the Holy Ghost, a perspective view of Tottenham Court Road, a steam roller, a baby Austin, a motorcycle, and about 100 assorted Londoners. Editors did not doubt that this overcrowded, execrable composition would be another Picture of the Year, gave it full page reproduction in both Britain and the U. S. Without warning it was rejected by the white-mustached President of the Academy, Sir William Llewellyn, and his selection committee.

Two other last minute scandals caused shouts of glee to rise in Chelsea at the methods and standards of the R. A. Every Royal Academy must have a picture by a child prodigy. Last year's prodigy was long-legged Joan Manning Sanders, 17. This year's prodigy was 16, Victor Albert

Ledger, employed by day as a delivery boy in Covent Garden. He submitted a picture of two drunken 18th century sailors on the poop deck of a schooner, which was instantly accepted.

"The picture," said Prodigy Ledger to a New York Times reporter, "is called 'On Board the Hispaniola,' and it's based on a sea story, the name of which I have forgotten." Apparently both the Times reporter and the Selection Committee had forgotten Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island* too. A few days later indignant letter writers informed the Royal Academy that the picture was not only an illustration for *Treasure Island*, but an exact copy of the frontispiece of John Seymour Lucas' illustrated edition. Embarrassed, Sir William Llewellyn ordered the picture removed.

Reginald Grenville Eves, once known as a protégé of that bearded New Englander John Singer Sargent, now famed as a portraitist, submitted three slick and shiny pictures. They were instantly accepted, for Reginald Eves was up for election as an Academician. A few days later long-suffering Sir William Llewellyn discovered that they were actually what many critics have called most Academy portraits: colored photographs. Sly Reginald had pasted tissue paper enlargements on canvas, colored them with oil paint. This was certainly not cricket! The pictures were thrown out, Reginald Eves was black-balled. Said Artist Eves:

"It is all a mistake. I devised this method while suffering from a cramp in my hand. I had no idea I was working contrary to the Academy's rules."\*

Just after the doors were opened last week Artist Dod Proctor discovered that one of his wife's still-lives had been hung upside down. But the most newsworthy picture that actually appeared on the R. A.'s walls was a biblical scene by small jockey-like Sir William ("Billy Orps") Orpen. Depicting the entry into Jerusalem, it was entitled by the artist and most morning papers "Christ Riding on the Ass." In the evening papers, in the official catalog it appeared as "Palm Sunday A.D. 33." It received the sort of press notice generally reserved for the opera of Jacob Epstein: "childish and primitive," "a monstrosity suitable for Moscow." The cautious *New Chronicle* considered it "astounding." At Private View Day, Ermine, Viscountess Elbank (a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem) approached the painting and announced in the presence of several reporters, "I just can't bear it."

Critics moving diffidently among the silk hats of the gentry approved August John's state portrait of white-chinned Viscount d'Abernon (Argentine Trade Mission, TIME, Sept. 23, 1929) in the red robes of the Bath, Sir John Lavery's state portrait of mutton-chop-whiskered Lord Londsale in the blue robes of the Garter, the ever popular sporting pictures of A. J. Munnings. World wide depression, they noted, had a marked effect in reducing the number of large statues on view.

\*Though reputable artists do not color photographs, as a labor saving device many throw the reflection of a photograph on a blank canvas by means of a magic lantern, block in the rough outline of the sitter's pose with charcoal.

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Stiff whiskers are just like all others ... once they've been wet to the skin-line with Colgate's. For the razor cuts where the hair is wet. That's why Colgate's, by soaking each whisker at its base, leads your razor gently across your skin. Then each hair is cut off clean—right at the skin-line ... with no trace of pulling or tugging.



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This inferior lather merely wets the whisker. The razor cuts where the hair is dry, so the hair is pulled out, instead of being cut clean at the skin-line.



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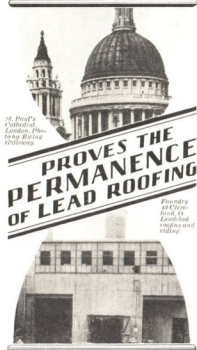
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# TIME



*St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Photo by Ewing Colquhoun.*

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## S P O R T

### Crews

**Columbia v. Yale v. Pennsylvania.** Coach Ed Leader of Yale had plenty of good men to pull the Alaskan cedar oars, supposed to be tougher and springier than spruce, with which he had rigged out his shells this year. It is a heavy crew, too, averaging more than 185 lb.; Leader's main problem was to find a stroke. Those able strokes, Arthur Palmer Jr. and Woodruff Tappen, had graduated and there was no one else in sight. He decided after elaborate trials that long-legged Robert Goodale was more dependable than Herbert Shepard, who stroked last year's freshmen. But Leader was respectful of Columbia; the way they beat the Navy three weeks ago meant power, a boat that might establish the old-time supremacy of New York City oarsmen.

Columbia paddled in a chilly mist along the Harlem River to the starting line. Macrae Sykes was stroking. He was nervous in his freshman races last year but this year has shown a smooth rhythm, easy to pick up and follow. The third boat in the race was Pennsylvania, whose lightness Russell ("Rusty") Callow, once coach of great Washington crews, defended by saying: "I never cared much for very big oarsmen. This is the best material I've had at Penn." With twelve special buses trailing them along the bank the three sprinted away with Columbia in the lead. After the first quarter of a mile Penn was out in front for a few seconds. But soon Callow's men were fighting along in the wash, and Yale, unable to hold Columbia with a beat of 34, was sprinting in mid-distance. Between the bridges Columbia had the race won. Foot by foot, with beautiful timing, they added to their lead; at the finish they had a boat length, with a few clear feet of open water to spare. Four and a half lengths behind wallowed the Pennsylvanians.

**Harvard v. Princeton v. M. I. T.** The M. I. T. crew that led the big Poughkeepsie fleet nearly half the distance last year and finished third was broken by graduations. Coach Bill Haines felt badly about it. "Haven't much . . . cleaned out . . . looks like a licking. . . ." Nobody knew much about Princeton except that John Schultz still runs the boat-house and that all boats are rigged for starboard strokes. Even the coxswain, Captain Robert ("Bish") Colmore, the best head in last year's boat, was out in the early season with a broken arm he got wrestling. Half a dozen men tried out for stroke and none of them turned out to be a sensation. So here were two dark horses in the race—three counting Harvard, also contestant, also rather gloomy.

Loud has been the yapping from Harvard alumni about the miserable crews, the continued superiority of Yale. One indignant gentleman of the class of 1903 wrote an open letter to the *Crimson* suggesting 18 reforms; one was that rowing be put in charge of 50 graduate oarsmen each of whom would have equal rating as a coach and, presumably, give all his spare time to coaching one member of the rowing squad. But Coach Charles Whiteside,

graduate of Syracuse, was worried principally about the cold weather that has kept him indoors so long; he had plenty of material, for more men go out for rowing at Harvard than for any other sport, and it was a big and, tentatively, an able crew that waited for the starting sprint on the Charles. All clean-cut Harvard faces in the boat and all good Harvard rowing names except one, Cassidy, the stroke, the best man in the boat. Away they went, ahead almost from the start, with four lengths at the finish. Princeton, fighting it out with M. I. T., took second place with an exciting sprint in the last 100 yards.

### Bow & Arrow

Hunters in Pennsylvania have never been allowed to hunt with bows and arrows. Few ever wanted to hunt with bows and arrows, and the game law happened to be worded in a way that specified that big game might be taken only with a certain type of firearm. Last month was filed in the State Legislature a bill to legalize the hunting of elk, deer and bear with bows and arrows, for lately in Pennsylvania, as in other States, sportsmen have begun to take an interest in the Indian's weapons.

At 50 yards a hunting bow handled by someone who knows how is more deadly than a short-barreled revolver. Famed U. S. hunting bowmen: Captain Cassius Styles who every year kills mountain lions and cuts yew in Oregon; the late Dr. Saxton Pope who killed African lions, mountain lions, brown and grizzly bears; Arthur H. Young who one moonlit African night buried a shaft feather-deep in the heart of a 600 lb. lion which died in 20 seconds.

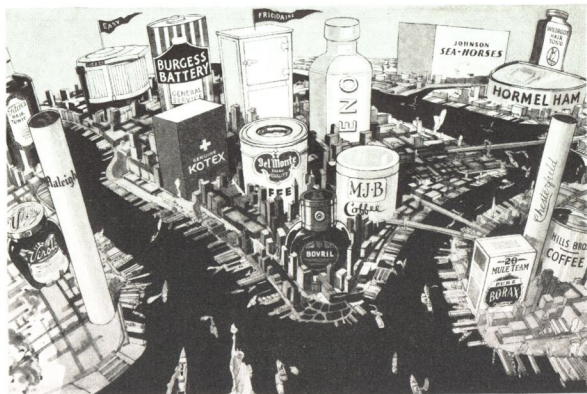
### Who Won

❖ Jack Keller, Ohio State sophomore: the 120-yd. high hurdles in the Ohio Relays at Columbus in 14.3 sec. This is a world's record but will probably never become official because Keller tipped over two hurdles. Anchored by Keller, the shuttle hurdle team unofficially broke its own world's record with a new time of 1 min. 1.06 sec.

❖ John Dewar's Cameronian, at 100 to 8; the Two Thousand Guineas, on the Newmarket Heath.

❖ Wesley Ferrell, Cleveland pitcher who won 25 games last season; the first no-hit, no-run game pitched in the major leagues in nearly two years, beating the St. Louis Browns 9-0. Besides striking out eight men, allowing only three walks (three others got on base on errors by miserable Bill Hunnefeld, short stop), Superman Ferrell drove a terrific home run into the center field bleachers in the fourth with a man on base, and brought in two more runs in the eighth with a double off the right field wall.

❖ Greentree Stable's Twenty Grand, co-favorite with Epique for the Kentucky Derby; the Wood Memorial at Jamaica beating Clock Tower by half a length. His time was a second better than Gallant Fox's last year.



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## Missouri Newshawks (Cont'd)

One night about three weeks ago Dr. Isaac Dee Kelley Jr., an ear, nose and throat specialist of long standing professionally and socially, was called to the telephone of his home in St. Louis. His wife heard him repeat the details of a hurry-call for his services; then Dr. Kelley drove away in his car. He did not return that night, nor the next day... Soon St. Louis papers blared their favorite, almost their stereotyped headline: **Kidnapped.** It was St. Louis' 13th kidnap case in 16 months, and, as in the case of 13-year-old Adolphus Busch Orthwein (TIME, Jan. 19 *et ante*), a wealthy and prominent victim. (Mrs. Kelley is a daughter of the late William Cullen McBride, rich oil man.)

The anxiety, the rumors, the headlines, the goose-chases were reminiscent of many another kidnap case. There was the family "executive committee," to deal with police and press; a committee headed oddly enough by William D. Orthwein II, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Kelley and a cousin of young Adolphus Busch Orthwein. And there was the most intense rivalry in the local press, notably between St. Louis' two famed newshawks, Harry Thompson Brundidge of the *Star*, and John T. Rogers of the *Post-Dispatch*. Brundidge had scooped the town on the Adolphus Busch Orthwein case...

But this time it was Reporter Rogers' turn. Last week, on the eighth day after the kidnapping, he summoned William Orthwein to his (Rogers') home, presented to him Dr. Kelley. There they stayed until the *Post-Dispatch* had an extra on the streets, screaming: **DR. KELLEY RELEASED TO POST-DISPATCH MAN.** Some hours later the doctor was escorted to his home, where he told all reporters what the *Post-Dispatch* had already printed in infinite detail:

In response to the fake emergency call, Dr. Kelley had driven to a lonely part of town. Seized by a group of men, he was blindfolded, abducted. After holding him prisoner for a week, during which time he suffered nothing worse than poor food and little sleep, he was released without explanation, to Reporter Rogers.

Reporter Rogers told how he, who had been working on the case since it "broke," received after midnight a mysterious telephone call directing him to drive to a deserted spot on the outskirts of the city. He was met by an armed stranger who gave him more intricate, more mysterious instructions. Presently they encountered two other cars and exchanged elaborate signals of flashing headlights. Then the reporter's escort abruptly left him with the words:

"There's your friend. He's waiting for you... Take him in, then turn back and take him home." The armed stranger jumped into one of the other cars, which sped away.

Rogers caught sight of a man standing alone in an abandoned filling station, blindfolded. He went to him—Dr. Kelley—and was told: "The men who let me out here said John Rogers of the *Post-Dispatch* will

take you home. Do what he tells you."

Various fantastic aspects of the case remained unclear last week. The family stoutly denied a persistent report that \$100,000 ransom had been paid. No other motive for the kidnapping was offered; no explanation of why the *Post-Dispatch* and Reporter Rogers were selected to reap the glory (Rogers was given a bonus of one year's salary—said to exceed \$6,000—for his scoop). Opposition papers boldly hinted that the *Post-Dispatch* was withholding essential details of the case. Only Dr. Kelley's high professional standing removed the suspicion that St. Louis' 13th kidnapping in 16 months was a put-up job.

## Sporting Ad-cracker

About three months ago George T. Delacorte Jr., a publisher without a humorous magazine, sought out Norman Hume Anthony, a humorous editor without a publisher. Publisher Delacorte wanted



Brown Brothers

FUNNY-MAGAZINE EDITOR

"The advertisers won't let you."

to add a funny paper to his successful string of 17 Dell magazines.\* But Norman Anthony, onetime editor of *Judge* and *Life*, did not want to edit it. What he said that he said was as follows:

"There's no use in trying. You can't be really funny in a magazine because the advertisers won't let you. Look what happened to us on *Judge* when we tried those 'burlesque numbers': the circulation went up by 50 to 60 thousand, but the advertisers made it so hot for us, we had to quit. They couldn't stand being kidded. No—the only magazine that can be funny is one without advertisers."

Last week Publisher Delacorte and Editor Anthony announced *Ballyhoo*, a magazine which will not solicit advertising.

\*Including *Film Fun*, *Screen Romances*, *I Contend*, etc.; also *Modern Romances*, *Modern Screen Magazine* (sold exclusively through Kresge and Kress stores).

It will appear on newsstands July 1 on a tentative fortnightly schedule. Editor Anthony, with free rein to be funny as he can, promised to plow the allegedly virgin field of advertising as a source of humor. (His announcement: "Read a FRESH magazine! All our editors are CELLOPHANE WRAPPED.")

Once a famed comic artist, Funnyman Anthony joined the staff of *Judge* in 1920, became editor two years later. In 1929 *Life* hired him away, to succeed its outgoing Editor Robert Emmet Sherwood. Again—so his story runs—he ran afoul of the sensibilities of advertisers and, exactly one year ago, was dismissed. Now he is suing *Life's* President Clair Maxwell, alleging violation of a verbal five-year contract.

In undertaking *Ballyhoo*, Publisher Delacorte declared he was "doing something against his own best judgment for the first time"; but it appealed to him as a sporting proposition. A newsstand sale of 100,000 copies per issue would make money, he believed.

### Fireman's Freeman

Well remembered by radicals is the "old" *Freeman* edited by Albert Jay Nock. It kept a circulation of about 10,000 until 1924, when Mrs. Francis Neilson decided that she could play "angel" no longer. Last year the magazine was revived as *The New Freeman* by Peter Fireman, a Russian-born chemist who came to the U. S. 49 years ago and amassed moderate wealth in the paint business (Magnetic Pigment Co. of Trenton, N. J.).

Last week square-jawed, short-haired Editrix Suzanne La Follette, cousin of the Wisconsin dynasty, concluded that it was "only fair" to let her 7,500 readers know the plight of their year-old magazine. On the back cover she announced: "... It may shortly be numbered in the depressing category of lost causes. ... Its founder, Dr. Peter Fireman, expected to be able to finance it until its income was sufficient to cover its expense. The depression has impaired his resources, so that he finds himself unable to bear the full burden. ... We earnestly hope [that readers] will be moved to contribute to what we believe to be a significant journalistic enterprise."

### No Capone?

In Chicago last week Joseph M. Lansinger, publisher of *College Humor* and *Real Detective Tales*, announced that the June number of the latter magazine would present documented proof of this story:

That Scarface Al Capone was "rubbed out" by gangsters two years ago; that his half-brother, Giacomo Calabrese, was then scarred by a plastic surgeon to resemble the dead chieftain and that Calabrese has since impersonated Capone as a figurehead for Gangster Johnny Torrio who really rules the underworld; that it was Calabrese who was arrested and jailed in Philadelphia in 1929; that not more than five gangsters were aware of the real Capone's death and the subsequent impersonation.

Said the man known as Capone to newsmen last week: "I ain't dead, but it's all right for 'em to think so if they want to."



## Mr. Kettering Came to Springfield

WAY BACK IN 1910 the Cadillac Motor Car Company contracted with a young engineer named Charles F. Kettering for his newly invented self-starter and the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company was born. But in quantity production "Delco" faced the necessity of securing armatures wound to closer limits than were then thought feasible. Mr. Kettering came to Springfield and enlisted our aid. It looked impossible—but that meant nothing to us. Finally our engineers devised new winding machines that turned the trick and on February 17th, 1911, Delco shipped the first starting-ignition-lighting system to Cadillac—the forerunner of countless thousands built with R & M units. Today Delco winds its own armatures, but Mr. Kettering will be the first to tell you that R & M's ability to wind a "mean" armature contributed to the swift success of his great invention—just as R & M stands ready to help you unwind your electrical difficulties today.

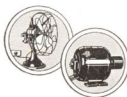
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## M U S I C

## Pons in Cleveland

To dainty Soprano Lily Pons last week went the honor of working dressed-up Clevelanders into a state of enthusiasm nearing rumpus. The Metropolitan Opera's French dark horse sang the *Caro Nome* aria in *Rigoletto* with the same clear, true tones and appealing simplicity that captured Manhattan in the winter (TIME, Jan. 19). Clevelanders stopped the show for ten minutes with their applause. Some yelled and whistled. Some jumped up frantically on their chairs.

## Found: An Aida

In Washington last week, one Edith Wallack, plump, easy-going housewife of 26, packed her husband off to work, her two children off to school, then sat down to glance through a New York newspaper before starting on the breakfast dishes. In the paper that day there was printed a unique notice: Wanted, a soprano to sing Aida.

Margaret Matzenauer, famed contralto, had been engaged to sing the rôle of Amneris (Egyptian princess) with an otherwise obscure troupe in Manhattan's gaudy Mecca Temple on May 9. But to get itself a soprano for the slave girl's part the management had decided to resort to an open contest, the winner to get \$150 for her performance.

Housewife Wallack had never sung Aida, had never sung in any opera. But she had studied singing for two years, had a smattering of singer's Italian. She telephoned a neighbor, asked her to mind the children—Helen, 9, Charles, 6. She thought it might be wiser not to try to explain to her husband, Nathan Wallack, busy at his radio-supply store. She packed a bag, scuttled for the first train.

Eighty other women hoped to sing in that one performance of *Aida* but Housewife Wallack won the contest with her strong, clear tones. Asked for an interview, Impresario Paul Sydnor refused in her behalf. Said he: "I don't want her to go like Marion Talley. Besides, she has enough to do to learn her part in ten days."

In this same favorite opera, Soprano Anna Turkel of Woonsocket, R. I. touched fame by a triumph in the Cairo opera house witnessed by U. S. Minister William M. Jardine, Prime Minister Ismail Sidky Pasha and many another important Egyptian (TIME, Feb. 23). Soprano Turkel



Acme-P. &amp; A.

EDITH WALLACK

Before the breakfast dishes . . .

started with at least one advantage over Housewife Wallack. She used to sell candy and cigarets in the Metropolitan Opera's refreshment room, so had the opportunity to hear great singing, to meet great singers who started her off on a serious full-time career.

## Festivals Abroad

Herewith is information for musically-minded persons planning vacations abroad. Some places and dates worth considering:

## England.

London. Opera at Covent Garden from April 27 to July 3. The repertoire is chiefly Wagner-Verdi-Puccini.

Also in London, for six weeks beginning in May at the Lyceum Theatre, a Russian Opera Company, starring Basso Feodor Chaliapin, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham, whose famed pills were once advertised by a parody of "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing."

London and Oxford. International Society for Contemporary Music, July 22-28. Compositions by George Gershwin and Roger Sessions will represent the U. S.

Gloucester. Three Choirs Festival, Sept. 6-11, in which the choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford compete. British Composers Gustav Holst, Sir Edward Elgar and Ralph Vaughan-Williams will conduct their works.

## Switzerland.

Basle. A Mozart Festival, May 9-17, under Conductor Felix Weingartner.

## Germany.

Festivals of varying importance are held in almost every German city and town sometime during the spring or summer. Outstanding ones this year:

Freiburg. A Bruckner Festival in the middle of May.

Munich. A Wagner Festival at the Prince Regent Theatre, July 18-Aug. 19, followed by two performances each of Strauss's *Rosenkavalier* and Hans Pfitzner's *Palestrina*.

A Mozart Festival at the Residence Theatre, July 19-Aug. 18.

Bayreuth. Wagner Festival, July 21-Aug. 19. Tannhäuser will be given July 21, Aug. 1, Aug. 5, Aug. 8, Aug. 17 under Arturo Toscanini. Parsifal, also under Toscanini, will be given July 22, Aug. 2, Aug. 6, Aug. 9, Aug. 19. Tristan and Isolde will be conducted by Wilhelm Furtwängler July 23, Aug. 3, Aug. 18. The Ring under Karl Elmendorff will be given twice—July 25, 26, 28, 30 and Aug. 11, 12, 13, 15.

## Austria.

Vienna. The Staatsoper stays open this year until the second week in July but the special Festival weeks for music and drama are June 7-21.

Salzburg. Special music and drama, July 25-Aug. 30. Diversified programs will be directed by such famed men as Max Reinhardt, Arturo Toscanini, Ernst von Dohnányi, Clemens Krauss, Franz Schalk, Bruno Walter.

Most of the Spanish Festivals were scheduled for April this year, too early for most summer tourists. In Paris the performances of Russian opera will be most interesting.

## Malpopita

Radio, seven years ago scorned by most serious musicians, now like an important prima donna has music composed expressly for it. German Kurt Weill wrote the cantata *Lindbergh's Flight* for radio performance (TIME, April 13). Last week the first radio opera, *Malpopita*, was given in Berlin—the work of Composer Walter Goehr, a follower of Ultramodernists Franz Schrecker and Arnold Schönberg.

Goehr's *Malpopita* is thoroughly morbid, as are nearly all current European art-efforts. Adam Schickendant, after ten years in a factory, seeks adventure, falls in with sailors who persuade him to ship aboard a rum-runner. Fleeting from U. S. Government boats, the ship is wrecked on the island of Malpopita where the crew eventually discovers oil and Adam becomes once more a heckled, hard-working under-dog.

This unimportant story has, for the most part, no important music. But as a radio experiment *Malpopita* proved singularly interesting. Speech and such external sounds as the sharp clicking of a Morse telegraph ticker described the action so vividly that no explanation of the story was needed. The performance was conducted, characteristically, by Erich Kleiber of the Berlin Staatsoper. This pleasant bald-headed gentleman (who, at the New York Philharmonic, is overshadowed by the severely classical Arturo Toscanini) has championed more modern opera than any other man in Germany. He directed the premières of Austrian Alban Berg's *Wozzeck* (five years before Stokowski gave it to Philadelphia), Frenchman Darius Milhaud's *Cristophe Colomb* (written to the libretto of French Ambassador Paul Claudel), Czech Jaromir Weinberger's *Schwanda*, scheduled for performance at Manhattan's Metropolitan Opera next year. It was Kleiber's enterprising programs, as well as his sound musicianship, which won him a re-engagement for next year with the Philharmonic.

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Joseph Pulitzer. Twenty years after Bennett's edict, he breathed a soul into a newspaper. Said he, "Never tolerate injustice or corruption. Always fight demagogues of all parties. Oppose privileged classes and public plunderers . . . remain devoted to the public welfare." It was Pulitzer who established the New York World.

E. W. Scripps. Strangely enough, he did not know Pulitzer. Yet they started about the same time, and saw things alike. Said Scripps, "We have no politics. We are not Republicans, Democrats, Greenbacks or Prohibitionists. We intend simply to support good men and condemn bad ones . . . support good measures and condemn bad ones . . . No matter what party they belong to." It was he who founded the SCRIPPS-HOWARD Newspapers.

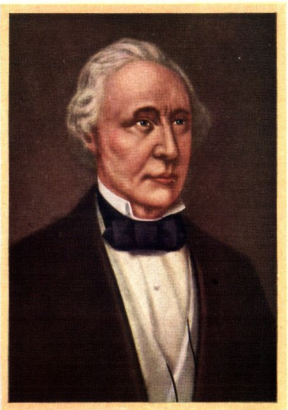
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From portrait in New York University collection

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*Founder of the New York Telegram*

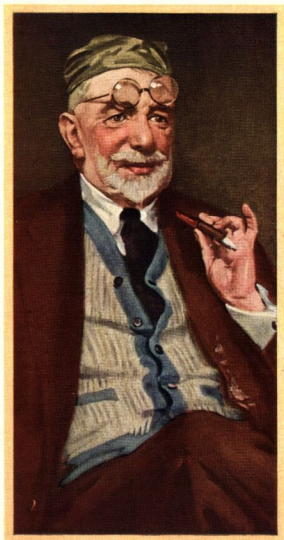
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# The French Empire

**T**HE SAHARA—a thousand miles across from north to south, three thousand miles from east to west, a series of plateaus rising to mountains three thousand feet in height, the heart of a continent covered with miles of pebbles, endless sand dunes. . . .

Two islands off Newfoundland, ideally situated for contraband operations against the American prohibition laws;

13,556,000 acres of Indo-Chinese rice fields (with the smallest yield per acre of any in the world), which in aggregate supply more rice for export than the fields of any other country except India;

Madagascar, an island larger than France itself, which produces twelve or thirteen times as much vanilla as France consumes;

The Algerians, probably the hardest and most lascivious race on earth;

The greatest phosphate mines in the whole world;

A governmental income of \$3,120,000 from the sale of opium to the Indo-Chinese (local price: \$40 a

pound; about two and one-quarter pounds necessary per smoker for a year's amusement);

Gold, tapioca, perfumes, teakwood, peanuts, palm oil, nickel, chick-peas, pearls, cinnamon, essence of rosewood, cardamom, and wine (of which North Africa produces more than Germany—less only than France, Italy and Spain).

Thus, in part, FORTUNE begins its story of the French empire—how it was won, how it is run, what it may be worth; its heroes, Marshals Gallieni and Lyautey; its puppet kings; the 100th anniversary of its fighting Foreign Legion; the absence of a color line in the French mind and the policy of assimilation which works admirably in Northern Africa and becomes a mockery in Indo-China; the plans of French businessmen, statesmen, generals for future development of the empire.

All these things and more are in FORTUNE's story, "The French Empire" (May issue). Illustrated as only FORTUNE can illustrate, told as only FORTUNE can tell it, this, like all FORTUNE stories, is a story worth knowing.

## Fortune

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## ANIMALS

## Buffalo X Cow

To cross the African buffalo, one of the fiercest of the continent's wild beasts, with the common milk-cow, Wynant Davis Hubbard & wife last week departed from Manhattan for a tract of land he has acquired in Rhodesia.

Mr. Hubbard is a young Bostonian mining engineer who, soon after the War, went to South Africa to advise an asbestos plant. When he reached the Cape, the job was gone. Desperate, he took a position with a hunting party catching and taming wild animals for zoos. Among the beasts he dealt with (and later described in books) was the native buffalo. He observed that it was beefy, was more alert—charging buffalo, unlike charging domestic bulls, never close their eyes. Also, the buffalo is less susceptible to diseases than any sort of domestic cow. But it is wholly unmanageable. Therefore, the Hubbard notion: to breed a new kind of cattle, almost as mild as the cow, almost as diseaseless as the buffalo.\*

As an adjunct to his Rhodesian farm, Mr. Hubbard plans to build a well-equipped laboratory, not for himself but for other scientists. "There are any number of scientific expeditions going into Africa every year," he said. "Many of them begin studies that might be of great use to humanity if laboratory research were readily available."

## "Come On In"

Little Vivian Lechner, 6, wandered down a corridor in Cincinnati's Whittier School one afternoon last week and into a Natural History classroom where a William Harwood "of Leland Stanford University," guest lecturer, was showing children how tame a woman trainer had made two bears and a 200-lb. cub lioness. Terified, Vivian Lechner turned to run.

"Come on in! They won't hurt you!" The woman, catching sight of the trembling child, persuaded her to approach the animals.

Suddenly the lioness leaped, snapped her leash, bowled Vivian over, hugged and

\*Every once in a while Harry Acton, ship-news reporter for the New York American, fills his column with sundry information under the title DID YOU KNOW? Last week he asked if his readers knew:

"That the pure-blooded dogs brought out by the French colonials to French Indo-China are often garbed in stout canvas pants to assure their offspring against mixture with the local mongrel breed?"

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clawed her. The bears snarled. All the children shrieked.

Only the school janitor, William Hunter, kept calm. He flung himself on the beast's back, grappled, kicked. Presently Policeman Howard McMiller ran in to help him. After a fierce struggle, McMiller drew his revolver. Trained to fear firearms, the lioness skulked to a corner.

McMiller, badly scratched, bustled Vivian to a hospital. She was slashed from occiput to chin; her neck and arms were clawed; 50 stitches had to be taken. Cincinnati authorities recovered the lioness for a tetanus examination from Monroe, Ohio, where Harwood had hurried with all his animals in an automobile for another showing.

Despite public indignation, police said no charges would be entered against the menagerie because there are no ordinances against exhibition of animals.

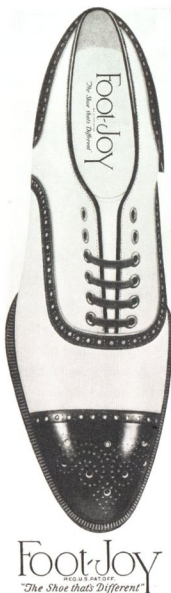
## Apes to Philadelphia

For six months insurrection-rent Cuba has been trying to decide what to do with its legacy of monkeys and apes, left it by famed "Monkey-Mistress" Rosalie Abreu (TIME, Nov. 17). She was it who, rich and eccentric, abandoned European society to found a simian kingdom—the Villa Palatino—on the outskirts of Havana. There, with 120 monkeys, she dwelt in seclusion, except for occasional jaunts to Europe, when she would engage an entire deck of a transatlantic liner for herself & monkeys. Learned contributor to the science of anthropology, in 1929 she offered 300 acres of her estate to Director O. Emerson Brown of Philadelphia's Zoological Gardens, an ape enthusiast, as an experimental breeding place. The Republic of Cuba doubtless remembered this offer when, short of funds with which to maintain the Villa Palatino, it last week consigned part of Senora Abreu's collection to the Philadelphia zoo. The shipment contained a family of Sumatran orang-utans, a pair of lion-tailed monkeys, a pair of golden marmosets, a black Celebes ape and an African mandrill said to be the largest in captivity.

## Specimens

Four months ago Zoologist Parke Hardy Struthers of Syracuse University led a group of U. S. scientists and one 10-year-old Boy Scout out of Puerto Cabello, Venezuela and into the mountains of Merida. Last week they were back in Manhattan with an assortment of rare or hitherto unknown birds and animals, including eight Andean dogs which bark like a cat's yowling, a little, spotted ocelot, foxes, iguanas, turkeys, macaws, love-birds and 15 parrots.

Prize find was a silvery ganoid fish, about a foot long, taken from the tumbling waters of a mountain stream. It has two mouths. Instead of scales it has what seem to be plates of silver. When the currents (which at times go 50 m. p. h.) are too fast for the ganoid, it creates a vacuum in its lower jaws, hangs on a rock by the suction and brakes itself with the plates of its silver armor.



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TM-73

## M I L E S T O N E S

**Reported Engaged.** Alicia Patterson, flyer, daughter of Publisher Joseph Medill Patterson (Chicago *Tribune*), divorced last October from James Simpson Jr. who is the son of James Simpson of Marshall Field & Co.; and Peter Grimm,\* Shanghai business man whom she met on shipboard while enroute to Tokyo from a hunting expedition in French Indo-China; in Tokyo, Japan. "It is absurd!" said Miss Patterson. "I never was alone with Grimm except for half an hour or so. . . ."

**Married.** George Alfred Cluett Jr., young member of the New York Stock Exchange, son of retired Board Chairman George Alfred Cluett (haberdashery); and Julia Sturtevant, of Columbus and Chillicothe, Ohio; in Katonah, N. Y.

**Married.** Gladys Dupuy, daughter of the late Senator Paul Dupuy who founded *Le Petit Parisien* (world's greatest daily circulation) and *Excelsior* which is now managed ably by his widow, the onetime Helen Browne of Chicago; and Prince Gué de Polignac, scion of France's famed, aristocratic champagne-manufacturing family; in the socialite Church of Notre Dame de Grace de Passy in Paris; by the Archbishop of Reims (champagne district). To view many a splendorous gift (a portrait by Vigée-Lebrun, family busts and miniatures, a Stradivarius violin for the bride who fiddles ably) came members of the *beau monde*—U. S. Ambassador to France Walter Evans Edge, U. S. Ambassador to Poland John North Willys, the Duchess of Manchester, Mrs. Marshall Field, the Duchess de Guise, whose son married Princess Isabelle of Orleans-Braganza last month (Time, April 20), and Lord Tyrrell and Conte-Manzoni, the British and Italian Ambassadors to France.

**Married.** Gertrude Lamont, daughter of U. S. Secretary of Commerce Robert Patterson Lamont; and Charles Eskridge Saltzman, son of Major General Charles McKay Saltzman who is Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission; in Washington. At this first "Cabinet wedding" in the present Administration were present President & Mrs. Herbert Hoover, among the ushers was Son Allan Hoover.

**Married.** William Lindsay White, son of Publisher William Allen White of the *Emporia (Kansas) Gazette*, associate editor of the *Gazette*, member of the lower house of the Kansas Legislature; and Kathrine Klinkenberg, of Ottawa, Kans., resigning member of TIME editorial department; in Manhattan. Their honeymoon: to Kansas by boat.

**Married.** Representative Richard Bowditch Wigglesworth, 40, of the 14th Massachusetts Congressional District; and Florence Booth, 28, president of the Junior League of Louisville, Ky.; in Manhattan. Harvard athlete, Congressman Wigglesworth was chief assistant (1924-27) to

\*Not to be confused with Peter Grimes (see p. 36.). No relative of Peter Grimm in David Belasco's famed fictional drama.

†From New York City to New Orleans by sea, thence up the Mississippi by river steamer.

Agent General Seymour Parker Gilbert, whose wife Louise Todd is also Louisville-born.

**Awarded.** To Jane Addams, 60; the \$5,000 prize for a woman's "eminent achievement"; by Bryn Mawr College.

**Accepted.** By Rev. Dr. Stephen Edwards Keeler, rector of St. Chrysostom's Episcopal Church, famed for its Chicago socialite congregation (he succeeded Rt. Rev. Henry Pryor Almon Abbott, brother of Headmaster Mather Almon Abbott of Lawrenceville School, who is now Bishop of Lexington, Ky.); the call to be Bishop Coadjutor of the diocese of Minnesota, to which he was elected three weeks ago.

**Withdrawn.** By Mrs. Charlie Marion Lombard Cobb; the divorce suit which she instituted last month against Tyrus Raymond ("Ty") Cobb, onetime baseball star (TIME, April 27); in Augusta, Ga. Said Mr. Cobb: "She took this step on her own initiative. . . . No further comment is to be made on account of the sacredness relating to her decision."

**Died.** Dr. Edwin Anderson Alderman, 69, famed Wilsonian president of the University of Virginia, onetime (1896-1900) president of the University of North Carolina, onetime (1900-04) president of Tulane University (New Orleans); of apoplexy, while on his way to Champaign, Ill., where he was to speak at the inauguration of President Harry Chase of the University of Illinois. Chosen by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson to eulogize her husband before a joint session of Congress in 1924, he said: "He had the heart to match the moral hopes of mankind against their passions. He sought to give the 20th century a faith to inspire it and to justify the sacrifice of millions of lives, and if there was failure it was humanity's failure. To make him, the one undaunted advocate of those hopes, the scapegoat of a world collapse is to visit upon him injustice so cruel that it must perish of its own unreason."

**Died.** Col. Robert Ewing, 71, publisher of the *New Orleans States*, the *Shreveport (La.) Times*, the *Monroe (La.) News-Star* and *Morning World*, Democratic National Committeeman from Louisiana; of heart disease; in New Orleans.

**Died.** Basilio Cardinal Pompili, 73, onetime athlete; in Rome.

**Died.** William Theodore Carrington, 76, retired Chicago and Manhattan broker, a founder of the Chicago Symphony, a backer of the American Opera Company; of cerebral hemorrhage; in Manhattan.

**Died.** Mrs. Lucy Skidmore Scribner, 77, founder and board chairman of Skidmore College at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. (Skidmore School of Arts founded in 1911, changed to Skidmore College in 1922), relict of John Blair Scribner who was the eldest son of Charles Scribner (books); in Saratoga Springs.

**Died.** George Fisher Baker, 91; of pneumonia; in Manhattan (see p. 61).

# No man wants to be "ASSISTANT" forever

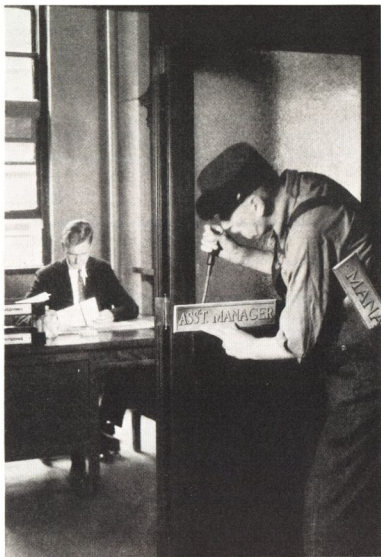
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# F a r m s

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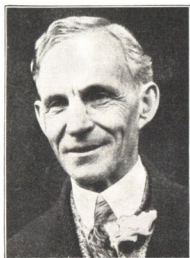
"A RAILROAD FREIGHT CAR FOR EVERY NEED"

# BUSINESS & FINANCE

## "Lap of the Gods"

Boreham House has stood in Essex County, England, since 1728. It has had many masters. Yet last week Essex County was more excited than ever before when it heard that Boreham House will soon have yet another master walking through its handsome halls, inspecting its heronry (one of four in the County), tramping its grounds. For Boreham House's new owner, it was revealed last week, is Henry Ford. His English factory is also in Essex.

Home in Detroit since he left Florida last March, Henry Ford last week had much to occupy his mind. His home life is happy. He has a son, four grandchildren: Henry Ford II, 13; Edsel Ford Jr., 11; Josephine Ford, 8; William Clay Ford, 6. He has used his money to surround



International

SYMBOL

He is attacked.

himself with those things he likes. Yet Depression has not spared him. Ford sales are running about 50% lower than last year. In addition, there is every indication that the great *Chevrolet v. Ford* battle is more intense than ever with Chevrolet in the lead. There have been rumors that the Ford plants may shut down for three months.

But principally at stake is Henry Ford's place in economic history. Two years ago he saw the whole world, including bankers, capitulating to the Ford theory that high wages create prosperity. A year ago he was pleased to see that the U. S. business world still fought to maintain the theory of which he had become the Symbol. But last week he knew that the greatest subject in business today is whether or not wages must come down, that many financiers (historically his opponents) are paving the way for such a move. Henry Ford has given no real opinion on the subject lately. Last week, however, two smart Detroit writers for the *Wall Street Journal*, Philip Hanna and Harold Gronseth, put together what they knew of his policy,

wrote it as if coming from a spokesman. They said that Mr. Ford stands firm against any reduction in wages and insists that the wage-scale be maintained by firms manufacturing accessories and parts for his use. The New York Times gave the gist of these remarks as direct quotations from a "Ford spokesman."

Not so sure of their attitude have been other U. S. industrialists. Wage-cuts are increasing in momentum; men who previously said wages should be maintained now admit a reduction must eventually be made as a concession to Depression's demands. Most potent recent pronouncements are:

### For High Wages:

James Augustine Farrell, U. S. Steel: "It is my deliberate judgment that a general reduction of wages in this country would set back the impending recovery by at least two years."

Walter Sherman Gifford, A. T. & T., approvingly: "In no other cycle of this kind have wages ever been maintained as they have in this."

Alfred Pritchard Sloan Jr., General Motors, reluctantly: "If the present low level of commodity prices becomes permanent . . . then labor prices will have to be adjusted."

### For Lower Wages:

Albert Henry Wiggin, Chase ("Biggest") Bank: "It is not true that high wages make prosperity. Instead, prosperity makes high wages. When wages are kept higher than the market situation justifies, employment and the buying power of labor fall off."

Melvin Alvah Traylor, First National of Chicago: "Employers must be as quick to recognize the real wage (based on purchasing power of the dollar) in a rising market as labor must be to recognize the real wage in a falling market."

George Evan Roberts, National City Bank: "Nobody likes to say anything about reduction of wages, but equilibrium in industry must be restored."

Despite the fact that most bankers deny they agitate for lower wages and insist that the cause of a reduction would be economic principle, not personal endeavor, the wage argument is roughly divided between bankers on one side and industrialists on the other. The argument of deflationists is that capital is taking its reduction in the form of impaired dividend payments, that the dollar buys more and Labor must take its loss. They also say a lowered wage-scale will cheapen manufactured goods, unearth new markets.

High-wagers believe a great purchasing power of Labor will speed recovery. Furthermore, many feel that for rich board-directors and high paid executives to cut Labor's wages is poor sportsmanship, especially where corporations have large surpluses. Others feel that an assault on wages is socially dangerous.

The situation at present is that there is a growing feeling that wage-cuts are inevitable, although the non-unionized steel industry and the highly unionized railroad industry will probably be the two which decide the course of events. Myron

Charles Taylor of United States Steel Corp. has said that the entire matter now is "in the lap of the Gods." When he returns from Europe in June the fate of the U. S. wage scale will probably be known. If it is pressed downward, pessimists say that the nation will revert to the long gloom of 1893-96.

## The Last Titan

As it must to all men, Death came, last week, to George Fisher Baker, 91.

He had intimately affected the destinies of, and had outlived John Pierpont Morgan, James Jerome Hill, Andrew Carnegie, James Stillman and a hundred other millionaires whose names are economic history. For the past two years he had been very feeble. When the market broke in 1929 he was sick-a-bed but begged to go downtown. "This is my ninth panic," he protested. "I have made money in every one of them." Since



Cameracrus

PRISCILLA & GREAT-GRANDFATHER

He passed into legend.

then he has attended many a potent board meeting.

Last Thursday he went to the meeting of the \$1,171,000,000 Consolidated Gas Co. of New York. It was a raw day. When he returned to his quaint old office he felt chilly. He called his car, went to his home on Madison Avenue over which falls shadows of mid-town skyscrapers. (Next day the Empire State Building was opened.) Only recently had he come North from his Georgia retreat on Jekyll Island, where he and a small group of leading financiers have found rest and seclusion since 1886 and whither his most intimate friend, Edward Eugene Loomis, had tenderly taken him last January.

On Saturday the reporters, whom he never would see, assembled before the brownstone front. It was, they knew, the Death Watch.

The story troubled them. Here was the third or fourth richest man in the world, the greatest personal power in U. S. finance, and yet, unlike Ford or Rockefeller, his name alone would not carry. Mr. Baker would have to be explained,

# Why shouldn't the shareholder have an Option?

**T**HE sponsors of Corporate Trust Shares believe that a fixed investment trust should remain fixed. Both theory and practice, as shown by long and exhaustive research, prove the soundness of the fixed trust idea.

So much for the handling of the investor's capital. His return is a different matter. How it should be treated is a question to be decided by the investor himself. For his needs are constantly changing, and he should be in position, at each distribution date, to elect whether he will use his entire coupon payment or reinvest all or part of it.

Under this trust, the shareholder has complete freedom. None of his return is withheld. He gets it all, in cash, including receipts from cash dividends, interest on the reserve fund, proceeds of sale of rights and extra shares from stock dividends and split-ups. With cash in hand, he can then reinvest any or all of it in additional trust shares if he likes. In this way his holdings are kept in better balance, in contrast to the unbalancing tendency of allowing extra shares of one or a few of the stocks to accumulate in a portfolio.

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United States Steel  
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### 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 (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"

but there was scarcely a note in all the newspaper files with which to particularize the remote legend of a chop-whiskered old man of great wealth. His philanthropies were many, exceeding in recent years \$12,000,000. To Harvard he, a non-college man, gave the \$5,000,000 foundation for the School of Business Administration. But in all his life he gave only one real interview and that was to say: "Business men of America should reduce their talk at least two-thirds. . . . There is rarely ever a reason good enough for anybody to talk. . . . Silence is the secret of success."

The reporters waited through the long cold May afternoon while downtown U. S. Steel and other stocks sank to new lows. They saw two of Mr. Baker's three children enter the house. One was George Fisher Baker Jr. The other was Mrs. William Goadby Loew. Mrs. Howard Bligh St. George was at her England home.\*

Four doctors were in the sick room, including Dr. George David Stewart, in whose name Mr. Baker had created a \$1,000,000 surgery endowment at New York University. An oxygen tank was ready but it was never used. Mr. Baker's pneumonia grew worse. At 6 o'clock Dr. Stewart left and gloomily told the Death Watch that Mr. Baker could not last the night. The afternoon newspapermen left. Four reporters were still damning the cold night and the lack of a shelter when Mr. Baker's secretary summoned them into the house and announced that the aged financier had died.

Beyond the estimate of newspapermen or bankers is the extent of the Baker fortune. Estimates have run as high as \$500,000,000. In 1924 he and his son paid an income tax of \$1,575,000. The most important Baker holdings include: 87,000 shares of United States Steel, 74,000 shares of American Telephone & Telegraph, 204,000 shares of New York Central, 6,100 Pullman, 713,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. Other "Baker stocks" include American Can and National Biscuit. He has been friendly with the Van Sweringens and it is legend that when they first approached him he said: "The only question I want to ask you two boys is 'do you work hard and do you sleep well?'"

The corner-stone of the entire Baker fortune and power is First National Bank of New York. It was organized in 1863 with Mr. Baker taking \$3,000 of its \$200,000 capital and becoming teller. At the age of 37 he became president. Mr. Baker's holdings grew to 22,000 shares, with a total market valuation last week of \$3,300 each. (Two years ago the market-value of these same shares was nearly \$200,000,000.) Since 1925 the bank has paid 100% annually in divi-

\*Little publicized is the large Baker family. George Fisher Baker Jr. has four children: Florence (a debutante this year); Edith; George Fisher Baker III; Grenville Baker. Mrs. Loew also has four children: Mrs. Edwin Main Post (who has one child, William); Mrs. Edward Livingston Burrill Jr.; Mrs. Richard Trimble; Florence Loew. Mrs. Howard Bligh St. George has three children: Evelyn Bligh St. George; George Baker St. George (who has a daughter, Priscilla); Robert Cecil St. George (who has a son, Robert). A third son, Howard Bligh St. George was killed at Ypres while leading a British cavalry charge.

## Teletype handles bulky forms as easily as single sheets



*For the Steel Sales Corporation it simultaneously  
makes four copies of an order at their office  
and six at a warehouse 8½ miles distant!*

Not only does Teletype send typewriting by wire, but by means of a newly-perfected sprocket feed, which keeps bulky forms in perfect alignment, one writing will now produce sufficient copies for all departments at either end of the circuit.

In the case of the Steel Sales Corporation's orders, for example, Teletype's ability to make enough copies for every department concerned has doubled the rush order capacity of that Chicago concern. "Formerly," says an official of the company, "we were obliged to limit rush orders to 20% of our business. Now Teletype has enabled us to raise the limit to 40%."

"Furthermore," he continues, "it saves us 20 man hours a day, which combined with the elimination of errors makes it a paying investment rather than an expense. Accuracy is extremely important to us, as a single mistake in the shearing of costly monel metal, for instance, might very easily cost us as much as several years of teletypewriter service."

Teletype has a capacity of 60 words a minute, and anyone who can use a typewriter can operate it. Errors in transmission are virtually impossible, as the operator has only to look at what she is typing in order to see what is being printed at the opposite end.

Teletypewriter service is invaluable between widely-separated offices and factories or warehouses, as well as within large offices and plants. For further information consult your local telephone company or write the Teletype Corporation, 1400 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

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# LOCKED IN STOCKS



COULD you imagine a department store manager saying, "All our lines have been profitable this year. I direct that for the next twenty years the capital of this company be invested in exactly the same goods as these—without change?"

Or could you imagine the experienced investor saying "These stocks have been profitable. I direct that my funds be invested in them for the next twenty years—without change?"

Of course, as a matter of fact the

really successful investors are ever vigilant to the end that they *do not* have an investment of capital in goods or stocks that are not in the flow of growth and public acceptance.

**Incorporated Investors** is an investment company of the supervised type—the sole business of the management being to watch constantly the companies in which its funds are invested and to be constantly vigilant that the funds be kept only in companies which are *moving with the rising tide*.

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## INCORPORATED INVESTORS

The Parker Corporation, General Distributors  
60 State Street, Boston, Mass.

dends. The bank always took a leading part in the Nation's industrial affairs, and Mr. Baker was dismayed when the Government pointed out that the bank could not own stocks. But he conceived of the security affiliate, an instrument of finance soon to find wide favor. In the Pujo investigation of 1913 Mr. Baker testified that he had acquired over half the stock of Chase National which he carried for the account of First National, although there was no record to show that First National really owned the stock. "It was just a matter of your word?" asked Samuel Untermyer. "Yes, sir. I do not know that I even expressed a word."

During its long history First National has been firm through all panics and regarded as supreme by every other bank, public and private. It has always supported the operations of the Treasury Department and still makes a point of immediately subscribing \$25,000,000 for every Government offering, a fact which pleases Mr. Baker's younger friend, Andrew William Mellon. In recent years Mr. Baker had served as chairman of the bank. The active president has been Jackson Eli Reynolds, 58, whom Mr. Baker took from the position of general attorney for the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Mr. Reynolds most recently distinguished himself in his work for Bank of International Settlements (TIME, Sept. 23, 1929). Some day the bank may leave its dingy Victorian building at Broadway and Wall Street. But for at least another century it will carry with it the legend of its nonagenarian founder, which has just begun to grow. Except for Rockefeller, he was the last of the 19th Century Titans.

### Personnel

Last week the following were news:

**Edgar William Garbisch**, onetime (1924) Army football captain, son-in-law of **Walter P. Chrysler**, was made president of **Cellulose Products Corp.**, a new company formed to manufacture a tissue paper called *Tish*, suitable for napkins, handkerchiefs, cold-cream removers. On the board of directors is Mr. Chrysler.

**Gerard Barnes Lambert**, son of the founder of **Lambert Pharmacal Co.** and its onetime president (1923-28), was made president of **Gillette Safety Razor Co.**, succeeding **Henry Jacques Gaisman** who becomes chairman. Mr. Gaisman has apparently worked his way to dominance in Gillette since the merger with **Auto Strop** of which he was chairman, for **John Edward Aldred**, previously chairman and one of the pre-merger Gillette group, last week resigned. Mr. Lambert's election was a surprise, for since leaving Lambert Co. he has done nothing to indicate he cared to enter the business of razor-making. His interests have been chiefly in yachting and his green pennant with its three yellow bars flies over *Atlantic*, one of the three biggest schooners afloat and holder of the Atlantic yacht record (11 days). It also flies over *Vanitie*, bought from **Harry Payne Whitney** in 1929.

**Charles Walter Nichols**, chairman and a director of **Allied Chemical and Dye Corp.**, was not re-elected at the annual meeting. Soon afterwards he issued a



LISTEN! *The Fortune-Builders Program*, featuring America's captains of industry, comes to you every Sunday and Thursday at 10:30 p. m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time (9:30 E. S. T.) from WABC and associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

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There is a thrill that comes from owning common stocks, which you can't get out of any other form of investment. It is the thrill of participating, without any limitations, in the prosperity and growth of a business—of its products or service—of its leadership. As it rides to success you ride along!

Common stocks may be regarded as a sound investment if two basic safeguards are observed. One is expert selection. There are a hundred rigorous tests of a company's history, present position and future potentialities which it must pass for its common stock to be regarded as an A-1 security. The other safeguard is broad diversification. A single stock, no matter how wisely chosen, may suffer. A group of sound stocks, in widely varied fields of industry, is bound to prosper as America itself prospers.

Consequently, if you believe in the future of America, you are bound to believe in the collective future of the stocks in the portfolios of these two Fixed Trusts: North American Trust

Shares and Cumulative Trust Shares. Each one of these widely diversified common stocks was chosen after hundreds had been eliminated by the most searching analysis and tests known to modern investment science. Each stock represents a major American industry with a brilliant record behind it, a magnificent future ahead of it. Collectively these stocks represent the cream of big business in the United States. They are what the big investor buys, now made available to even the smallest investor.

What the stocks are and exactly how the Fixed Trust operates is all described, simply but completely, in a new booklet, *Money and You*. May we send you a complimentary copy? Then you will understand why American investors have already purchased millions of dollars worth of North American and Cumulative Trust Shares.

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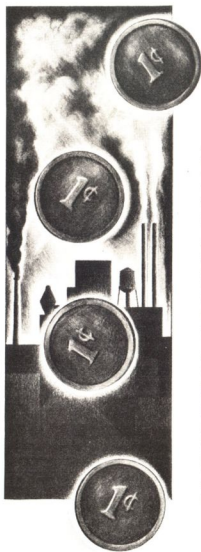
Without obligation on my part, send me Booklet T-1 *Money and You* which gives complete information about North American Trust Shares and Cumulative Trust Shares, also the Valuable Papers portfolio.

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# FOUR PENNIES....

## that wrecked a promising business



A YOUNG man in a certain Southern city had invented a unique and practical fire extinguisher. So good was it that he had little trouble getting funds to finance his invention, and now he was ready to produce it and place it on the market.

The most costly element in its manufacture was the casing which held the chemical. Judgment told him to make this casing of Copper or Brass. But instead he used a substitute metal, which would seemingly be satisfactory and which would cost four cents less per casing.

Sales were phenomenal. During the first six months orders came in for far more extinguishers than he could produce. Then something happened. His fire extinguishers began to trickle back, slowly at first, then by the hundreds and thousands. The casings had failed. The chemical had gnawed them through, making the extinguishers useless. And they had been sold under a money-back guarantee. Six months more and he was out of business.

To almost every manufacturer—making a product whose life depends on its ability to withstand corrosion, wear and rust—comes the urge to try something cheaper than Copper or Brass or Bronze. But is the chance of gaining a little worth the risk of losing a lot?

In your business, substitutes for Copper, Brass and Bronze may endanger the appearance or performance of your product. They may endanger your profits. Don't be misled by what seems a chance to save a little in the beginning. Insist upon the *only* materials that have been in use long enough to definitely prove their dependability... their long service. Remember, there can be no substitute for the performance of Copper, Brass and Bronze!

Write for further information about these sturdy, rust-proof metals. Upon request we will gladly refer you to member companies, who will cooperate with you in the efficient, economical application of Copper, Brass and Bronze to your specific needs,

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25 Broadway, New York

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statement denying that this meant the Nichols family (the late Dr. William Henry Nichols played a big part in Al- lied's formation) had sold its stock in the company. Succeeding Mr. Nichols was *Orlando Weber*, president of the company, recently back from a leave of absence.

*George Bruce Cortelyou Jr.*, son & namesake of the onetime (1907-09) Sec- retary of the Treasury who is now pres- ident of Consolidated Gas Co. of New York, was made president of **Distributors Group, Inc.**, the sponsor of **North Amer- ican Trust Shares**, one of the biggest fixed trusts.

*John F. Harman*, 87, resigned as chair- man of **Handy & Harman**, famed silver brokers. Mr. Harman was in the firm 64 years, worked with three generations of Handys.

*John Ballantyne*, longtime Detroit banker, was made president of **Detroit Bankers Co.**, holding company for **Peoples Wayne County Bank**, **First National Bank of Detroit**, **Detroit Trust Co.** and eight other institutions.

*Cyrus Stephen Eaton*, recently chair- man of Continental Shares, Inc. (TIME, May 4), was re-elected, with associates, to the board of **Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.** Since Mr. Eaton's Youngstown stock is classed as "dissenting," cannot vote, his election was due to the votes of his long- time opponent, *James Anson Campbell*, Youngstown president. Hence the election was widely interpreted as a peaceful set- tlement of differences and as forecasting the merger of Bethlehem with Youngs- town.



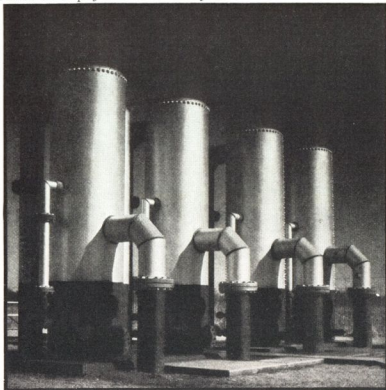
### Trans-Continental

About 25 years ago *Cyrus Stephen Eaton's* father-in-law introduced him to *George Taylor Bishop*, a Cleveland who had done well in utilities. Mr. Eaton was given a desk in the Bishop office. From that desk he rose to the great financial heights which made him one of the most powerful industrialists in the U. S. When he had to resign as chairman of Continental Shares, Inc. (TIME, May 4), his nephew, *W. Russell Burwell*, resigned as president. The new president is *George Taylor Bishop*, long a tutor, always a friend of Mr. Eaton.

President Bishop is 67, tall, heavy-set, with twinkling brown eyes which peer from beneath black bushy eyebrows. In 1881, with a common school education and a course in accounting, he went to work in the general offices of Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Rr. (later New York Central). At the age of 24 he was made general agent for Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Ry. Ten years later he started his utility career by building the Fort Worth-Dallas interurban line, first in Texas. He has an interest in many utility companies now and one of his most important positions is the presidency of Frontier Corp., the du Pont-Aluminum Co. power project in the St. Lawrence.

Yet despite his prominence, Mr. Bishop's new job brings him out of what in reality is semi-retirement. He has been living in Macedonia (15 miles south- west of Cleveland) on his farm at North- woods, where his ancestors settled about

### Natural Gas Property in the Tri-Utilities System



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The remarkable expansion of the natural gas business has been due to the discovery of vast new supplies, and to im- provement in methods of long distance transmission. The demand for natural gas is so great that over \$400,000,000 was spent in new construction in 1930.

Indications point to a development in the natural gas business during the next decade similar to that which has already taken place in the electric field, and investors, alert to present oppor- tunities, are purchasing securities of well managed natural gas companies.

Southern Natural Gas Corporation, a subsidiary of Tri- Utilities Corporation, is one of the country's leading natural gas companies, and supplies the requirements of an extensive territory in southeastern United States. Write for booklet T-5.

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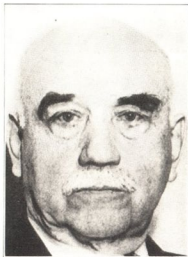
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To ALVAH BUSHNELL CO., Dept. N.  
13th & Wood Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

100 years ago. There he has a big rambling white house of early American architecture, 100 pleasant acres of woods and orchards. He does not care much for social life, stays up late, reading. He is married, has no children. He speaks slowly, approaches a drawl, grins frequently.

Mr. Bishop always took a deep interest in Mr. Eaton's career. It was he who brought about the meeting between Mr.



Keystone

MACEDONTIA'S BISHOP  
... fathered a career.

Eaton and Charles Otis which led to Mr. Eaton's partnership in Otis & Co. in 1915. As Mr. Eaton attained more and more power and wealth, Mr. Bishop kept a fatherly interest in the spectacular trend of events. Last week he must have deeply lamented the irony in the fact that the chief of his duties at present is in dealing with the numerous law suits which Mr. Eaton's management of Continental Shares brought forth.

### Tri-Continental

Jefferson Seligman is 72. He often brings flowers to the office and gives them to the other men who form the partnership of J. & W. Seligman & Co., the firm which his father and seven uncles founded 68 years ago. More serious minded than his fun-fond cousin is Henry Seligman, 74, whose son, Walter, 36, represents the third generation of the partnership. The principal partner, the Sage of Seligman, is Frederick Strauss, 70, a deeply cultured, aristocratic financier. He loves poetry and quotes it easily. Under the Strauss prestige, Seligman & Co. has gone about its business quietly, politely, and is respected by Wall Street. Yet there is nothing antiquated about its methods.

Early in 1929 Seligman & Co. reached an important decision—to follow financial fashion and form an investment trust. But it did so with a difference which was typified by the man chosen to head it. He was Earle Bailie, who abandoned a promising law career in 1919 to enter finance and proved his astuteness so quickly

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Plan a pleasant ocean voyage ... a quick trip by train or a dash down by air. Miami Beach is your ideal summer vacation spot. Cool summer breezes ... constant health-giving, salt-tanged sunshine ... every outdoor sport. (The fishing's better in summer ... especially Tarpon). And the Pancoast, of course, will be your headquarters. Special low summer rates ... European plan. : : :

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President



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THROUGH the centuries mankind has loved the charm of wood... its inimitable beauty... its friendliness. In the home, wood has brought a feeling of warmth and comfort which has come to be known as "livability." In the office, wood furniture provides "life"... makes it livable. And because the best work is done when surroundings are congenial, everyone responds to the inspiring appeal of wood.

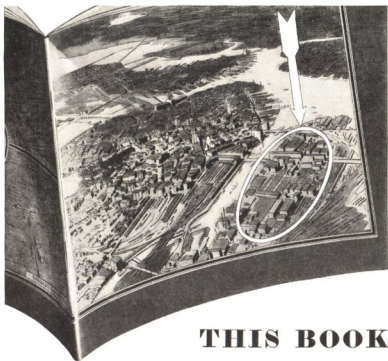
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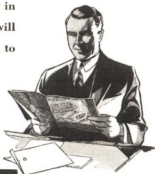


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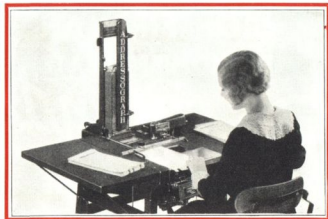
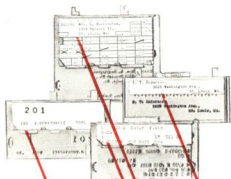
that in 1923 he was made a Seligman partner. The Tri-Continental directorship includes such important "outsiders" as Albert Henry Wiggin and Clarence Edward Groesbeck, president of Electric Bond & Share, but its management is distinctly from within. Its research staff is large and skilled, and Mr. Ballie places great faith in the "field trips" which his men take to survey business throughout the U. S. at first hand. Tri-Continental takes great pride in being the first investment trust to publish its portfolio after the stock-market crash. Last March its assets stood at \$77,000,000 against \$83,000,000 a year ago.

Less successful has been the history of Selected Industries, Inc., an investment trust formed about the same time as Tri-Continental. The purpose of this trust was not merely to invest, but to give financial and managerial aid to those situations in which it took a position. Its backer was Richard Samuel Reynolds, 49, an active and successful businessman. In 1905 at the age of 24 he went to work for his uncle, Richard Joshua Reynolds of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. He was soon a vice president and for his good work (including the development and marketing of *Prince Albert*) was offered a salary of \$100,000 by the company when in 1912 he decided to go into business for himself. His first experience was in the foil industry, and in 1928 he formed Reynolds Metals Co. by merging four important companies in this line. He also formed Eskimo Pie Corp., control of which is held by Reynolds Metals.

The investments of Selected Industries have fallen off badly, and on Jan. 22 had a market value of but \$49,000,000 against a cost of \$66,000,000. The benefits of its aid have not been materially apparent. Last week the management of the company (which two months ago assured stockholders it had "patience to ride out the Depression") announced they considered there is no opportunity at present for this sort of an investment trust. They therefore resigned, placing the management of the company in the hands of Seligman's Tri-Continental Corp.

To a conservative, diversified investment trust of Tri-Continental's nature, handling of Selected Industries will cause much activity in the research department. It has a substantial interest in Thomas Young Nurseries, a New Jersey orchid farm, and is a large holder of Missouri-Kansas-Texas Rr. (100,321 shares). It has large tobacco investments including 102,2580 P. Lorillard, 29,000 Liggett & Myers. It has a "special interest" of 55,109 shares of Case, Pomeroy & Co., a securities house whose shares appear also in Reynolds Investing Co., Inc.

Perhaps most interesting of Selected Industries' selections is 136,436-700/1000th shares of National Dairy Products Corp. In 1929, before the break, it was known that Selected Industries had large holdings in Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp. and hoped to merge that company with some others (Hershey Chocolate, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet) under the name Quality Products. The market broke, the bank interested in the deal lost interest, Kraft-Phenix finally was acquired by National Dairy Products, and another plan went to corporate ghost-land.



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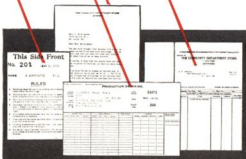
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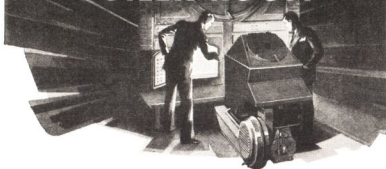
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## THEATRE

### New Play in Manhattan

**Devil in the Mind** is a Russian play by Leonid Andreyev (*He Who Gets Slapped*, *The Waltz of the Dogs*). First produced by the Moscow Art Theatre in 1914, it tells the very abstruse story of a scientist (Leo Bulgakov, longtime member of the Moscow Art Theatre) who is in love with the wife (Mrs. Leo Bulgakov) of a novelist (Bruce Elmore).

Mr. Bulgakov has been previously warned that his profound cerebrations will unseat his reason, that he has "a little devil in his mind." A prime symptom: His astounding fondness for a caged orang-utan which he subjects to a minute character-analysis. After his pet orang-utan dies and Mr. Bulgakov pays a visit to the novelist's wife, up pops the devil. The scientist feigns madness (a circumstance which will extenuate his crime), kills the lady's husband with a very heavy ash tray. Then follows Mr. Bulgakov's big scene, with a stage entirely to himself. It turns out that he really is mad. For 15 minutes he rants, chatters, tears his hair, sweats copiously, prostrates himself, gives a fine exhibition of ornate oldtime play-acting in the best tradition of Richard Mansfield's Dr. Jekyll. Aside from Mr. Bulgakov's energetic mumming, *Devil in the Mind* has little to offer an audience.

### Mask & Wig

The University of Pennsylvania's Mask & Wig Club is a unique organization. Election to the organization is one of the University's prime social plums. In addition, Mask & Wig presents an annual show, semi-professional in nature, written and staged by graduates, acted by undergraduates, an approximation of Wisconsin's Harefoot Club. Mask & Wig is a wealthy organization, having given a unit of dormitories to its University, and not every performer in the show gets elected to the club. Last week in Manhattan the organization concluded a five-week tour, presenting its 43rd production, *East Lynne Gone West*, or *Virtue Triumphant*, *Even Unto Death*.

Squeezing the last few drops of humor from the well-worn procedure of burlesquing the melodramas of the '60s, *East Lynne Gone West* was for the most part a very solemn affair. The young Mask & Wiggers seemed incapable of brushing aside the influence of their stodgy elders, projecting an atmosphere of good-natured undergraduate fun across the footlights. Saving grace of the performance was Thomas Gihon Jordan '31, the heroine's melancholy, faithful dog. The music was unbelievably pedestrian, inferior to that of this year's Harvard Hasty Pudding Show, *Bulls & Belles*. It could not compare with the Princeton Triangle Show's "Something in the Air" or "On a Sunday Evening" (TIME, Dec. 29), which Bandmaster Guy Lombardo broadcasts. In the matter of dancing, however, Mask & Wig puts most of its contemporaries to shame. The complicated, admirably executed routines of *East Lynne Gone West* were equal to those of any current Broadway production.



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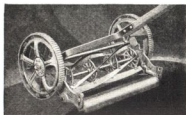
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## MISCELLANY

"Time brings all things."

### Stare

At St. Louis, Mo., a bandit, flourishing a revolver, entered a restaurant late one night. To James Morkides, the night manager, the bandit resembled a ferocious lion, and he remembered having read that lions may be cowed by a cold, unswerving stare. Coldly, unswervingly he fixed his eye upon the intruder, who falteringly dropped his pistol, turned, fled.

### Boy

At Paoli, Pa., Edward Walters, 15, walked into a store, calmly cleaned out the contents of the cash-register, marched out again. Chased by a policeman, he fled along a railroad embankment, when suddenly he caught sight of an express train bearing down on him and his pursuer from behind. Realizing that the policeman was unaware of the express, he turned, tackled the officer, rolled down the embankment with him, where he was arrested. In court, Edward Walters returned the stolen money, heard himself praised as a lifesaver, received from the policeman money enough to get back to Cleveland, his home.

### Two

At Scarsdale, N. Y., Joan Marcuse, 2, wandered with a playmate of the same age three blocks to the Bronx River and fell in. The playmate trotted back to Joan Marcuse's home, told a nurse, who with a passerby fished out Joan Marcuse's body.

### Mud

At Spanish Fork, Utah, a car in which Robert Olsen Jr., 2, was riding overturned, threw him 20 ft. Robert Olsen landed in a mudbank, was unhurt.

### Gum

At Buffalo, dinner was announced in the home of Jack Farrell, 5. Jack Farrell was chewing gum. Before he took his seat at the table he put his masticated goblet not behind his ear, as is a popular fashion, but in his ear. Surgeons had to cut his ear apart, get the gum out.

### Funeral

In San Francisco, William Williams heard the intonations of a minister and the music at his mother's burial service in Schenectady, N. Y. Unable to go home for her funeral, he had made arrangements with the telephone company to "sit in" by wire.

### Brothers

At Van Nuys, Calif., Dr. R. L. Thompson was arraigned on traffic charges before his brother, Judge Clifford Thompson.

"Speeding," said the Judge, "will cost you \$5. And if I recall aright, the last time I was ill you prescribed for me."

The Doctor snorted: "You just imagined you were ill. I prescribed castor oil." The Judge made a wry face. "I can



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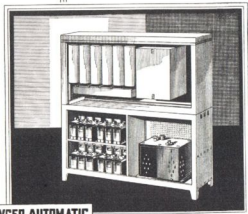
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taste it yet. For the tail-light offense, \$2, Doctor, please."

## Philtre

At Zipser Neudorf, Czechoslovakia, a widow named Andrejcek was arrested on a dark night carrying from the local cemetery the disinterred body of a small boy. She confessed in court that her lover, Joseph Koery, seemed less fond of her than he had been; that she was going to use the body to compound a love-philtre.

## Law

At Santa Barbara, Calif., citizens alarmed by rumors of nakedness on the beaches sought to have young men & women night bathers arrested, until shown this city ordinance, enacted in 1881:

"During the hours from 8 p. m. to 6 a. m. it shall not be unlawful for any person or persons to bathe on the beaches in the nude."

## Dancer

In Manhattan, Eugene Kelly, 18, was arrested after he had set two tenement houses afire. He admitted setting a dozen or more fires during the past month, saying: "I don't set them when I was coming home from dances. It was fun to watch the excitement."

## Father

At Bloomfield, N. J., Mrs. Jessie McLaughlin picked up her daily newspaper and saw a photograph of several men grouped around a faro table in Reno, Nev., illustrating the renewal of legal gambling there. One of the men was her father, Frank McCormick, who disappeared 13 years ago.

## Foah

At Bartlesville, Okla., Negro Toots Champ, 60, wanted to roll a four in a crap game. Rattling the dice, he cried: "Ah nevah did make a foah. Specks if Ah did Ah did drop daid. W'ham!" Two deuces (the "hard way") rolled out of the hand of Toots Champ; he died.

## Cross

In Honolulu, the local Board of Agriculture & Forestry began to give away some 300 sausage trees.\* Territorial Forester Charles S. Judd took occasion to explain that his department had tried unsuccessfully to cross the sausage tree with the breadfruit tree and the mustard plant to produce a hotdog plant.

## Fall

At Stone Mountain, Ga., Frank Trainor of Rye, N. Y., started one day to climb Stone Mountain. As he neared the summit, he met some boys, whom he told: "I'm going to climb this mountain until I fall off." Shortly afterward, Frank Trainor slipped, fell 500 ft. down a perpendicular cliff, caught a projecting ledge, remained there seven hours. Shortly after dark, sightseers heard him cry, sent rescuers. He was undamaged.

\*Kigella Africana Benthama.

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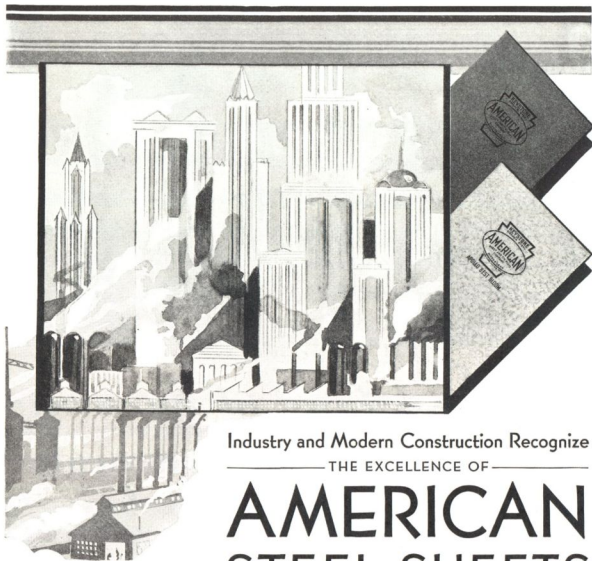
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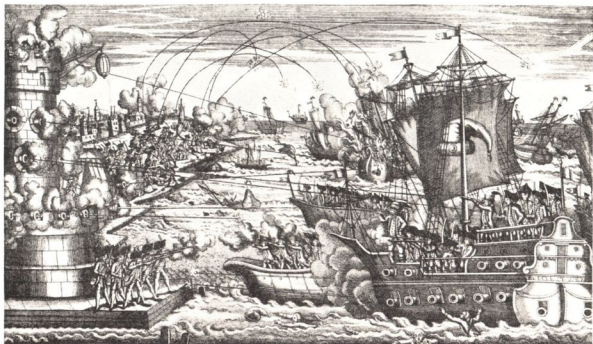


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Old German print of the bombardment of Cagliari, 1793

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## B O O K S

*Home, Boys, Home\**

THE ROAD BACK—Erich Maria Remarque—Little, Brown (\$2.50).

No book in recent years has had so big an audience waiting for it as this one. Of Author Remarque's *All Quiet on the Western Front* authoritative *Publishers' Weekly* says: "Up to date (April 4) 3,000,000 is a conservative estimate of the world sales." Without benefit of book clubs (*The Road Back* was not submitted to any), Erich Remarque's second novel has a long way to go to catch his first, but a long way it should go.

A sequel to *All Quiet, The Road Back* starts just before the Armistice, carries its precociously aged heroes out of the German trenches and through the long march home, shows how the "peace" they found used them or threw them aside. Narrator is one Ernst, pre-War schoolboy, post-War veteran. The returned heroes find peace is not what they cracked it up to be in their dug-out dreams. Their families are offended at their restlessness, lack of purpose, bad table manners. One finds his four-year-deserted wife unfaithful. One cannot forget how he was buried alive in a dying man's belly, takes his memories to an asylum. One kills a man and cannot understand why not; it is what he has been taught to do. The bad soldiers become successful businessmen; *vice versa*. Worst of all, civil war splits the last iron band around their faithful hearts. "All else went west in the war, but comradeship we did believe in; now only to find that what death could not do life is achieving; it is driving us asunder."

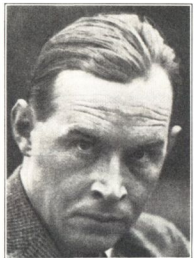
One old comrade is shot down in a public square by order of another. One commits suicide. Of Ernst's friends, only two get and keep a foothold. Jovial, giant Willy Homeyer is satisfied to teach a bumpkin school, stuff himself with country food. Karl Bröger dives into business, rides the flood tide of inflation. Ernst too tries teaching, but his War memories are too much for him; he has a breakdown. In his convalescence he has said but hopeful thoughts. "I will not take myself very seriously, nor push on when sometimes I should like to be still. There are many things to be built and almost everything to repair; it is enough that I work to dig out again what was buried during the years of shells and machine guns. Not everyone need be a pioneer; there is employment for feeble hands, lesser powers. It is there I mean to look for my place."

So the book ends. But readers of *Collier's* (where *The Road Back* was serialized) will have had an even gloomier view into Author Remarque's mind. The story as it appeared in *Collier's* ended with a suicide, included another suicide missing from the present version, and contained many a dogmatically dour remark since excised.

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

**The Significance.** Like *All Quiet, The Road Back* will startle no one by its originality. It preaches no new gospel, but expresses well what often was thought before. Both books have followed already existing types: the War novel, the post-War. But after reading *The Road Back* you feel as you may have felt after reading *All Quiet*: that the subject has now been adequately covered, that the controversy may now cease. The language in *The Road Back* is a little freer than in the U. S. edition of *All Quiet*; the publishers say it is unexpurgated. If the book comes into household usage, two of the five famed unprintable Anglo-Saxon words will be started on the climb to respectability.

**The Author.** Serious, conscientious Erich Maria Remarque worked hard on *The Road Back*, was dissatisfied with the ending and finally decided to change it,



Hedda Walther

ERICH MARIA REMARQUE

"There are many things to be built and almost everything to repair."

though it was too late to do anything about the version appearing in *Collier's*. He notified his publishers (in 21 different countries), offered to return all advances, cancel all contracts; then he left Berlin with his manuscript for parts unknown. While anxious publishers' agents searched for him, publication day (March 6 in the U. S.) came & went. In his own good time Herr Remarque reappeared, handed over an altered ending that satisfied him better.

Once employed by the conservative Scherl Press (Berlin), Herr Remarque is now his own boss, has made many a million marks from his international best-seller. Young (33), broodingly serious, divorced (*TIME*, April 14, 1930), he lives in Berlin where he likes to drive his Bugath very fast around the Avus race track, spends six months a year in Switzer-

land on account of his lungs. Walter Winchell, Manhattan columnist (*Daily Mirror*), did not improve his reputation for veracity when he helped circulate the rumor that Remarque's real name is Kramer (Remarque spelled backwards). Mobilized at 18, Remarque was repeatedly wounded on the Western Front. The War, which maimed his hand, put an end to his ambition to become a pianist. He does not regard himself as a literary man, says both his books are autobiographical, his mind to get old wounding memories off his written.

*Self-Astounder*

MY FLESH AND BLOOD—George Sylvester Viereck—Liveright (\$3).

Before the U. S. entered the War George Sylvester Viereck laid the foundations for his subsequent unpopularity by editing the pro-German *Fatherland*. In this book he quotes the characteristic compliment bestowed on him by the late Col. Henry Watterson's *Louisville Courier-Journal*: "A venom-bloated toad of treason." But politics and patriotism have never been Author Viereck's whole concern. In this "lyric autobiography," heavily humorless, egregiously egotistic, he tells everything anybody could possibly want to know about George Sylvester Viereck's life and loves.

The book's scheme is simple, must have been fun for the author. It consists of alternating Viereck verse and Viereck prose, chronologically arranged, the prose a commentary on the verse. If you don't mind getting your fingers a little greasy you may pull out many a ponderous plum from this fat Teutonic pudding. "The Hohenzollern family seems to have a talent for writing as well as for ruling. . . . My great-great-grand-uncle, Frederick the Great. . . ."

Hohenzollern Viereck, it appears, has also been, if not a great ladies' man, at least a big woman's man. He tells of many a kiss and run. "On one memorable occasion I was compelled to hide under her bed in the same state in which Adam concealed himself from God in the Garden of Eden, because her father, returning home unexpectedly, insisted on talking to her through the half open door of his room while he himself was undressing. Ordinarily, with me at least, a touch of danger intensifies desire."

Many a personage has taken Poet Viereck seriously. The late James Gibbons Huneker said of his poems that they were "shot through with the splendors of Heine, Swinburne and Keats;" Theodore Roosevelt admired them, though they aroused his "atavistic Puritanism." But even those who like his poetry could do without the author's comments on it, and on his own self-astounding self.

**The Author.** Thick-spectacled, thick-lipped, thick-nosed, George Sylvester Viereck does not much resemble the famed Hohenzollerns, late ruling family of Germany, from whom he claims to be descended. Born in Munich (1884), he arrived in the U. S. at eleven, was educated at the College of the City of New York, and plunged into Journalism. The War put a stop to his propaganda paper, *Fatherland* (later resumed as *American Monthly*), brought Viereck persecution

but no bodily harm. In the post-War millennium he thrives again. Other books: *The House of the Vampire, Confessions of a Barbarian, As They Saw Us* (Foch, Ludendorff and other leaders).

### Round the Square

THE SQUARE CIRCLE—Denis Mackail—Houghton Mifflin (\$2.50).

Charles Dickens would have liked this book. It ought to be good enough for most people.

Author Mackail has made himself the chronicler of London's "Tiverton Square"—one of those quiet upper-middle-class residential oases in the roaring metropolitan desert. Like Manhattan's Gramercy Park, the Square has a sacred enclosure to which only residents have a key, and within the pale stands the statue of some respectable and forgotten person. Children play there while their nurses gossip; from most of the Square's houses sober citizens go daily forth to do the work of City or Empire. Chronicler Mackail, more classic than Dickens, never leaving the limits of Tiverton Square, lets you watch its life for just a year. Long before you turn the 478th page you feel on closer terms with the inhabitants than if you had been one of them yourself.

Like every such community Tiverton Square has its social boss, Lady Poley; its most prominent citizen, Sir John Melhuish; its professional gossip, Miss Leggatt; its Citizen Fix-It, Colonel Parkin-thorpe; its shady businessman, Sir Herbert Lightwright; its lady-with-a-past, Mrs. Gillingham; its rank & file of unremark-

able characters who in real life would be of interest only to themselves. It is Author Mackail's especial triumph that he raises their realism to the plane of fiction. This year in Tiverton Square sees its tragedy of first love: in the eyes of the Square a victory of middle-aged common sense over two hopeless young romantics.

**The Author.** Denis George Mackail is only 39 but *The Square Circle* is his 14th book. Refreshingly respectable, he was educated at St. Paul's and Oxford, is married, has two daughters, lives quietly in London where he is a member of London's quietest, most respectable club, the Athenaeum. Other books: *Bill the Bachelor, Greenery Street, The Young Living-stones*.

### Soul's Journey

THE PURE IN HEART—FRANZ WERFEL—Simon & Schuster (\$3).

Ferdinand was ship's doctor on a Mediterranean liner. He kept himself to himself, and his assistant's curiosity, already well tickled, was further titillated when he saw Ferdinand one night drop something overboard. What Ferdinand dropped and how he came to have it, form the motif of this carefully written, 610-page novel, which the Book League has nominated as its May choice.

Ferdinand, son of an Austrian colonel, was orphaned young, and his old nurse Barbara became practically his foster-mother. A defenseless but not stupid boy, his youth was unhappy, and he would have taken the course of least resistance into the Church had not a stronger-minded

friend rescued him. Then came the War, and once or twice it looked as though that would settle Ferdinand's hash. But he came through, with wounds, decorations and a reputation among radicals because he had refused to execute three soldiers. In the turmoil that rocked Vienna after the War Ferdinand moved as a kind of passive Bohemian, passive revolutionary. A monastic soul, he lived among orgiasts and was never shaken; love failed to touch him. His best and only friend, a Jew, became a religious maniac and graduated to an asylum. When Ferdinand went to see Nurse Barbara for the last time he was horrified that she should be so old. He ran away from her, went to seek the only society he was fitted for: his own.

**The Author.** Manhattan audiences know Franz Werfel as a playwright, author of *Goat Song, Schweiger, Juarez and Maximilian*. But he started up Parnassus as a poet. A Jew, a native of Prague, Werfel wears his hair à la Beethoven, is highly thought of in Europe. Other books: *Verdi, The Man Who Conquered Death, Class Remission*.

### In Big Footsteps

THE LEAF IS GREEN—John V. Craven—Knopf (\$2.50).

Hero Dan Gardiner, Princetonian, is "rich as a louse" but woe comes to him nevertheless. His sweetheart, Lois Miller, whose charm is not clearly indicated, marries another man. Hero Gardiner lies about a drinking scrape, is expelled from the university. After he loafers around home for a while, spending his time with a group of undistinguishable cronies who drink a great deal and generally do not amount to much. Dan's kindly Uncle Mark is sympathetic when the young man confesses a longing for another summer at Fawn Lake, the resort where, during a previous summer, his love affair with Lois had begun.

"Then that's what you ought to do," says Uncle Mark. "As long as you have the good time."

The good time may seem to most readers thoroughly dull. It consists of a series of parties attended by people who are made to talk like the bull-fighters in *The Undefeated*. A most curious effect is achieved by Author Craven when his vacationing adolescents are given lines like those which Author Ernest Hemingway originally wrote for fierce, sullen men. Sample:

"He [a saloonkeeper] drew another glass of beer and set it in front of the man."

"The man looked down at the beer. He turned and looked at Frank. He said to Steve: 'No. A bottle.'"

"Bottled beer you want?" Steve asked.

"The man nodded."

"Steve opened a bottle. He set it in front of the man and put out a fresh glass."

It is unfortunate that young Author Craven, like young Charles Wertenbaker (*Boojum!*) and others, has chosen to imitate an individual whose style is as hard to approximate as that of A. E. Housman. Author Hemingway, luring parodists but defying copyists, has perhaps done more to corrupt young U. S. writers than strong drink.

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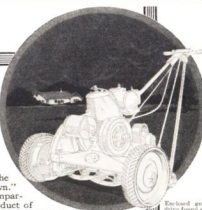
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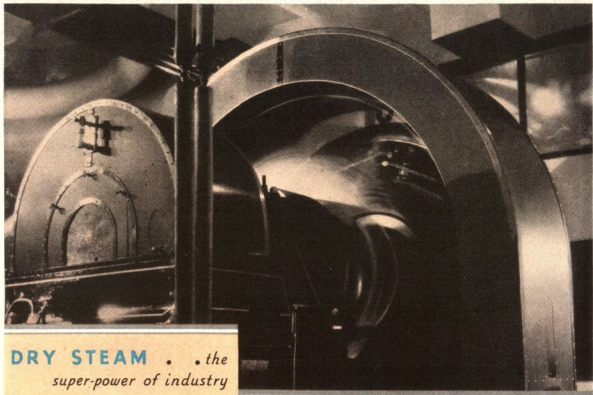


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