

# TIME

*The Weekly Newsmagazine*



Volume XVIII

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

*"I've been mighty fortunate with my womenfolk."*  
(See NATIONAL AFFAIRS)

Number 11

# SALES PROMOTION MEN pull whole WINDOW TRIMS *out of Envelopes!*



**YOU NEVER HAVE TO GO**  
outside the U. S. E. line to buy  
an envelope for any purpose.  
Ask for the envelope with the  
guarantee slip in the box.



**THIS ENVELOPE**  
contains your  
**WINDOW DISPLAY**

THE ONLY WASHER  
OF THIS KIND  
AT SUCH AN  
AMAZINGLY  
LOW PRICE!



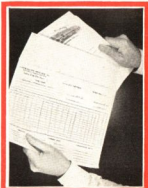
**THIS SLIP in every box**  
is your guarantee of de-  
pendable satisfaction.

**COUNTER CARDS**, display signs, even whole win-  
dow trims of lithographed paper, pop out of the  
envelopes promotion men carry.

Complete window displays are safely mailed  
to merchants too... with easy-to-follow directions  
on the flap. Dress patterns, paper doll sets, games,  
and sales plans are all mailed in envelopes.

If you've something to distribute that must  
be assembled, that requires directions... and if  
it's fairly flat, then an envelope's your package!  
Ask your printer to help you find it... he has hun-  
dreds of guaranteed envelopes in his U. S. E. line.

**TRIMS THE COST OF WINDOW TRIMS.** All the pieces are mailed flat in a single  
envelope... sometimes with setting up directions on the cover. If you mail or sell  
products that require assembling, send them out in envelopes.



**WILL YOUR SAMPLE GO INTO AN ENVE-  
LOPE?** Then you'll have a neat, eco-  
nomical and handy mailer. Ask your  
printer for the right U. S. E. style.

**THIS SALES TEST ENVELOPE** records the  
inquiries and sales that form letters  
pull. Purchase, production and other  
records are also kept on envelope forms.

**U. S. E. GUARANTEED**  
*Envelopes*

**UNITED STATES ENVELOPE COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS**

*With thirteen manufacturing divisions covering the country*

# Presenting—A NEW RETIREMENT INCOME PLAN

**T**HIS NEW PLAN has important advantages, such as: 1. Larger income and larger cash values, or 2. Reduced initial cost.

The plan provides a Retirement Income of from \$60 a month to \$600 a month, or even higher. This income starts at age 55, 60, 65, or 70, whichever you specify. It continues for life.

Suppose you decide to retire on \$300 a month at 60. Here is what you get:

## **\$300 a Month for Life**

This \$300 a month begins when you are 60 and continues for life. You are guaranteed a return of at least \$30,000, and perhaps as much as \$60,000 or more, depending upon how long you live. If you prefer, you may have at age 60 a cash settlement of \$40,500.

## **\$20,000 in Cash**

In case of your death before age 60, your wife or other beneficiary is paid \$20,000 cash, or as high as \$40,500 cash, depending on how close to age 60 you are at death. If preferred, your wife is paid a monthly income for life.

## **\$40,000 in Cash**

Upon death from accidental means before age 60, \$40,000 cash is paid to your wife, or as high as \$60,500 cash, depending on how close to age 60

you are at death. If preferred, the life income for your beneficiary is correspondingly increased.

## **Income during Disability**

If, before a specified age, serious illness or accident stops your earning power for a certain period, you thereafter receive a monthly income so long as such disability lasts, even if it lasts the rest of your life.

This Retirement Income Plan may be paid for in installments spread over a period of 20 years or more. Naturally, this makes the payments comparatively small. The Plan begins to operate as soon as you make your first payment. From that moment on, its benefits are guaranteed to you. Even if you should become totally disabled as described above and unable to make another payment, you would not need to worry. Your payments would be made for you by the Phoenix Mutual, an 80-year-old company with insurance in force of over 600 million dollars.

## **Send for This Booklet**

A 24-page free booklet explains this new Plan. The booklet also tells how you can provide money to leave your home free of debt—money to send your son to college—money for emergencies. Send for your copy today. No cost. No obligation.



**PHOENIX MUTUAL  
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

Home Office: Hartford, Conn. First Policy Issued 1851

PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., 620 Elm St., Hartford, Conn.

Please send booklet giving me full information about your new RETIREMENT INCOME PLAN.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Business Address \_\_\_\_\_

Home Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

# There's no denying this 5-YEAR RECORD OF PERFORMANCE



"Tire maintenance expense has been practically nil. Generals have contributed very materially to our low delivery costs," say Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, after five years' experience with General Tires. Their fleet of more than 400 trucks, ranging from light delivery to mammoth 7-ton heavy hauling, is today 90% equipped with truck balloons.

On the yeast delivery fleet alone, Generals are this year traveling in excess of 5,000,000 miles. Individual tire records of 40,000 to 50,000 miles on Generals are a common experience for Anheuser-Busch. —Further evidence that the General Truck Balloon goes a long way to make friends... and profits.

It will pay you to let a trial change-over on your trucks show you how you can enjoy similar performance and effect similar operating economies. Your General Tire Dealer has facts that are worth money to you. See him today. The General Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

*Specify* GENERALS on your next truck



## *The* GENERAL TRUCK BALLOON

—goes a long way to make friends



# The NEW BRITANNICA at a NEW BIG SAVING

## Announcement

An unprecedented reduction from the standard price of the New Britannica is now publicly announced.

## Why reduction is possible

This reduction is possible because long before the regular fall printing went to press, a careful study was made of a plan to meet the business conditions of this unusual year boldly and successfully.

## How money is saved

After weeks of investigation and thorough planning, it was found that the manufacturers could make substantial economies in the cost of paper, binding material, printing and overhead, *provided* we ordered a printing equal to the largest single printing ever made by the Britannica.

## Who makes the saving?

Day and night since early summer, giant presses have been turning out thousands of volumes and we have now completed a printing equal to the biggest single impression of the new Britannica ever made. And the resulting economies are passed on to you. *You pay less, because we printed more.*

## Get the particulars now

We believe that many thousands of keen, progressive and prudent people who have always wanted the Britannica will now buy it. We believe that this printing—large as it is—will be sold out in a comparatively short time, but we don't know whether business conditions will ever make it possible to duplicate this unusually low price again. You can't afford to delay.

## What to do

Send at once for particulars. *Now is the time to get full details about the new low prices.* Fill out the corner blank below, send it to us, and receive by return mail a large 56-page booklet, rich with color plates, maps and sample pages. It contains a full description of the Britannica and how you can make it your most useful possession. *Send for the large booklet today. No obligation.*



ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, Inc.  
342 Madison Avenue, New York City

Please send me, by return mail, without obligation, your 56-page illustrated booklet with color plates and maps from the new Britannica, together with low price offer, etc. 1 T-B1

Name.....

Address.....

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

## WHAT YOU GET

24 volumes carry 35,000,000 words written by 3,500 authorities. 15,000 pictures, many in full color. 500 maps. The whole is indexed with 500,000 separate entries.

## \$5 down, \$5 a month

Only \$5 down is required to bring the set to your home for immediate use. The balance is payable in a few monthly instalments of \$5 or more.

## WHAT BRITANNICA OWNERS TELL YOU

Comprehensive and authoritative. Nothing has been left undone to make it thorough and complete.

Charles Evans Hughes

It is the ideal encyclopaedia for a home with children—indeed, for any home.

Willis A. Sutton,  
Recent Pres., Nat'l Education Ass'n.

We are delighted with the books. They are enjoyed by the whole family from six years up.

R. E. Cobell,  
Richmond, Va.

With so much more knowledge in the world today than any one mind can possibly master, modern education has become primarily a matter of opening doors, and no one work contains so many passageways into undreamt-of fields of science, art and history, as does the new Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

A pantheon of the living, and a great harbor of modern science and research.

Emil Ludwig

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# funny?



## No funnier than you, Man!

If women shaved, their skin-knowledge would have resented men's shaving ways years ago. It's funny that so many men are still content to stick to old-fashioned, irritating obsolete methods.

**Forget your old habits!** Get away from brush, lather, rub-in. Get modern with Frostilla Brushless Shave. Here's the speedy, improved, fair-to-the-face way that's teaching perfect shaves to new thousands . . . even to horny-whiskered, blue-jowled, twice-a-day shavers!

**Try it yourself.** Spread an economical thin layer of this white, velvety cream on your beard. Let your razor jump to the job. Once over and it's all over—a smooth, swift, silken shave with never a pull, cut or nick. No after-lotions, either! Secret ingredients in Frostilla Brushless Shave tone and actually condition your skin—make it feel and look astonishingly fine. If you're a doubter—if you've tried others unhappily—let our free tube bring you swift conviction—and the greatest shaves you ever had!

### YOU CAN'T LOSE!

- 1 Use the coupon for FREE 10¢ travel-size tube.
- 2 Buy a tube (5¢, 5¢ at all drugists or direct by mail from the Frostilla Co.). Use often enough to satisfy your curiosity. Then—your money back if you're not 100% pleased.
- 3 If you like it (and you will!) you'll never want your brush again. Send it to us and we'll send to you, free in exchange, a 5¢ giant tube.



## FROSTILLA BRUSHLESS SHAVE

This offer expires Sept. 1932

The Frostilla Co., Elmira, N.Y. (Dept. T 9-14)  
(In Canada, address: 226 Richmond St., W., Toronto)  
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   
Sales Reps.: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc., N.Y.C. & Toronto

## LETTERS

### Fred Britten's 3½ Acres

Sirs:

I observed in the Aug. 24 issue that friend Fred Britten stated as follows:  
"I own three and a half acres here and you wouldn't give me a dollar and a half for it right now."

I make the offer—cash on delivery of deed, etc. Will Fred Britten accept?

KILGORE MACFARLANE JR.,  
Executive Vice President  
Van Strum Financial Service, Inc.,  
New York City

### Real American Tragedy

Sirs:

Your Aug. 17 review of *An American Tragedy*, the cinema recently shown in New York, is of considerable interest to many people in central New York and to the writer in particular.

Perhaps it is not generally known that the book of the same name, written by Mr. Theodore Dreiser and purporting to furnish the plot for this cinema, was conceived from an actual murder case occurring on Big Moose Lake in the Central Adirondack section of New York State.

The Clyde Griffiths of the book and cinema was in actual life one Chester Gillette, and Roberta Alden was Miss Grace Brown. They had been keeping more or less clandestine company for some time before the episode and when they discovered their unfortunate plight a series of letters passed between them, these letters being mainly written by Miss Brown who implored Gillette to marry her.

Gillette lured Miss Brown to the Adirondacks and Big Moose Lake under a promise of marriage, took her for a boat ride, murdered her with a tennis racket, overturned the boat, swam to shore, later being apprehended, tried and convicted for first degree murder. He was electrocuted at Auburn after having confessed.

During the trial her letters were offered in evidence and added wide publicity. Subsequent to the trial they came into my possession and have been carefully preserved. They are notable in that they quite contradict the sort of impression which one apparently gains from the cinema, and show the real tragedy of Miss Brown's unfortunate position during the last few weeks of her life. I am always willing to show these letters to anyone in whom Mr. Dreiser's book or the cinema has aroused interest.

W. RANDALL WHITMAN

Little Falls, N. Y.

### Living Church

Sirs:

Substantially accurate but incomplete and consequently somewhat misleading is *TIME*'s account (Aug. 24, p. 26) of the financial difficulties of *The Living Church*. May I expand your statement a little in the interest of accuracy?

"By last May," says *TIME*, "*The Living Church* . . . had acquired a deficit of nearly \$8,000." Correct—but this was a single year's deficit, not a cumulative figure. Deficits in previous years were wiped out by free grants of the publishers, Morehouse Publishing Co. So was this year's deficit, but at the cost of showing a considerable red figure on the publishers' annual fiscal report.

But not as discouraging as *TIME*'s report would indicate is the response of readers of *The Living Church* to its appeal for endowment contributions. Says *TIME*: "Last week's *Living*

*Church* revealed the progress of the week's drive—\$50 had been received." No week's campaign, but only the receipts on Monday following the Saturday appeal was represented in that \$50. During the fortnight following the appeal, \$1,304 was received—not a large percentage of the \$750,000 sought, but a beginning. The real campaign will come after the General Convention of the Episcopal Church (Sept. 16-Oct. 31), and will be a slow, intensive process. If it is not successful in large measure, *The Living Church* will, perhaps, fold up its tents and silently steal away.

But such a contingency is not likely to arise. Reason: exceptionally high reader interest among a highly select group of subscribers. Can *TIME* cite any periodical, religious or secular, that can match these figures of *The Living Church*? Of its individual subscribers (exclusive of agencies and single copy buyers), 27.6% voluntarily pay "sustaining" rates of from \$5 to \$100 per year, instead of the regular \$4 (lay) or \$3.50 (clerical) rate. These sustaining subscribers contribute 41.8% of the total revenue received from individual subscriptions.

We doubt whether even *TIME*, with its many cover-to-cover readers, can claim as high a reader interest. . . .

CLIFFORD P. MOREHOUSE  
Managing Editor

*The Living Church*  
Milwaukee, Wis.

### Portland's Dawson

Sirs:

Your Aug. 24 issue of *TIME*, p. 35: You refer to K. D. Dawson as "Seattle's potent shipmaster." This is incorrect, for from the States Floor of the Porter Building, Portland, he runs the States Steamship Co. (Trans-Pacific), Pacific & Atlantic Steamship Corp. (Intercoastal) and also the Pacific European Line (Pacific U. K.).

Mr. Dawson has no official connection with Seattle's Maritime Committee.

PAUL MCCUSKER

Linton, Ore.

### Weaver

Sirs:

DEAR SIR COLON PERMIT ME TO BEAT JOHN AND RANDOLPH TO THE DRAW BY DISCLAIMING KINSHIP WITH THAT DISTINGUISHED BROTHERHOOD (*TIME*, Aug. 31) PERIOD NOT THAT I CARE COMMA BUT JUST IN CASE THEY SHOULD PERIOD MY BROTHER IS A TROMBONE PLAYER COMMA UNHEARD OF BUT BY NO MEANS UNHEARD STOP THANKS PERIOD

WM. R. WEAVER

*The Chicagoan*  
Chicago, Ill.

### Son Simmons' Stock

Sirs:

I noticed in the Aug. 24 issue a story under Business & Finance entitled "Back to Beds."

You say, the following tale has been told; and then later say, according to the tale, and then make a quotation of what I am supposed to have said.

I think this is very unfair as I have never been short one share or more of Simmons stock. I think that your quoting a false story is not up to the standards of *TIME* and I would greatly

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Newsmagazine  
and the yearly  
subscription  
price is  
\$5

ROY E. LARSEN

CIRCULATION MANAGER, *TIME*, INC.

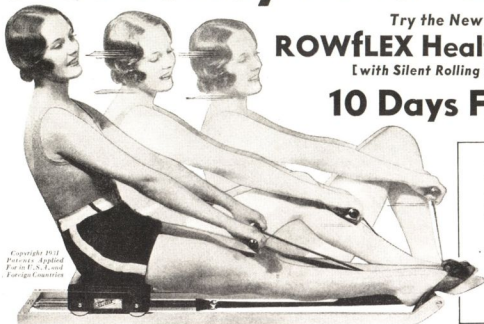
350 E. 22nd Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Please enter my subscription for  
*TIME* for one year, and send me a  
bill (\$5; Canada, \$8; Foreign, \$6).

NAME

ADDRESS

# No Money in Advance!



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Patents Applied  
For in U. S. & Foreign Countries

Try the New  
**ROWFLEX Health Glider**

[with Silent Rolling Seat]

## 10 Days FREE!



## Prove—in Your Own Home—It's FUN to Reduce—Keep Fit—Gain Strength

**W**E all know the value of giving muscles and organs some form of daily "workout." Yet we "take on flesh," grow flabby, let muscles lose elasticity and to sag; to let liver, kidneys, and stomach clog up—because ordinary exercise is monotonous WORK!

But now there is **NO EXCUSE** for being overweight, run-down, tired out, nervous, ailing. It's **FUN** to reduce—**increase** strength, improve health, become a new man or woman! Send no money in advance! Let us put the Rowflex in your bedroom for **10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**! Prove, in these 10 days, that five minutes' daily **ROWING** with ROWFLEX HEALTH GLIDER is most **PLEASANT, EFFECTIVE** exercise invented—a Joy-Ride to the health and figure of **YOUTH**! If you are **NOT** convinced and delighted, merely return the Rowflex and you will owe us **NOTHING**!

### Just Five Minutes a Day!

If you have acquired an unsightly, unhealthy waistline and too large hips—if your stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels are not functioning properly—if your muscles (especially your abdominal muscles) are stretched, lifeless, sagging—the Rowflex is exactly what you have been wanting! It provides the necessary *incentive* to regular exercise. Its silent rolling seat works like the seat in a racing-shell. Strengthens the arms, legs, thighs,

back, chest, neck. Flexes dormant muscles, peps them up; stimulates circulation, drives out waste products, tones up vital organs! Dissolves harmful fat from abdomen, hips—builds natural corset of muscle to replace sagging muscles! Massages liver, stomach, bowels, kidneys, so they function properly! Just 5 minutes' Rowing daily with Rowflex works wonders with your health, strength and figure!

### Not \$50, But Only \$11.85—IF You Decide to Keep It!

So confident are we that you will be **DELIGHTED** with Rowflex Health Glider that we will send one for **10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL—NO MONEY IN ADVANCE!** Try it for 10 days—and if it isn't **MUCH MORE** than we claim, **RETURN IT** and you will owe **NOTHING**! We believe, however, you will say it is equal in every essential respect to rowing machines costing as much as \$50. Yet our price is only \$11.85! The Rowflex

is constructed of **RAIL STEEL**, nothing to break, wear out, or get out of order. Actuating springs have been tested the equivalent of 5 years' use! Every part guaranteed. Weight, about 17 pounds. Silent in operation, portable, out of the way when not in use, harmless to floors or rugs. Just mail coupon—without money—**NOW!** Address **STEELFLEX CORPORATION OF AMERICA**, Dept. 139, 1783 East 11th Street, Cleveland, O.

### The Racing-Shell Stroke



The silent Rolling Seat of the Rowflex Health Glider provides racing-shell stroke, full leg and hip action, complete massage of abdominal and thigh region. Every muscle brought into play. Wheels made of special hard rubber composition. Quiet running. No oiling ever necessary. Metal housing protects clothing. Frame of **RAIL STEEL**, will stand any strain. Size 46 x 13 inches. Entire weight, 17 pounds. Sent for **10 Days' FREE TRIAL**. If not the biggest value you ever saw in a rowing machine, or if not satisfactory for **ANY** reason, return the machine and you will owe nothing! Mail coupon **NOW**.

### SEND NO MONEY—10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

THE STEELFLEX CORPORATION OF AMERICA  
Dept. 139, 1783 East 11th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

You may send me a Rowflex Health Glider, Complete with Rolling Seat, express collect, for **10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**. It is distinctly understood that if I am not delighted I will return the Rowflex to you and owe you nothing. Otherwise I will send you \$11.85 within 10 days after I receive it, in full payment for it.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

☐ If you prefer Stationary Seat instead of Rolling Seat, place X in square at left. Price, \$9.85, plus express.



"here's  
a good  
drink"

says

"LARRY-HO" mayor-columnist

Pity the poor column writer; he *must* feel funny every day. And the mayor of a big city—to get himself elected four times, as did L. C. Hodgson in St. Paul—must keep always above par, mentally and physically.

Welch's helps... try it, advises this well-known Westerner. "I have been using Welch's for twenty years. First, by direction of physicians."—Because it's a quick energizer. An anti-acid. Easy to digest. Mildly laxative. And a special aid to nerve and blood health. Just what we all need!

"I drink Welch's because it is a delectable beverage that puts the final touch of completeness to a lunch," says Mr. Hodgson.

Test it out for one month. With your meals: notice how Welch's improves food flavors. Between meals: see how it cools, energizes, when hot, thirsty and tired. As your breakfast fruit and appetizer. Most men prefer it with water added. But be sure it is Welch's—pasteurized-pure... with all the food-fruit values intact.

Send for FREE health control and recipe booklet.  
Address, Welch's, Depts. T-4, Westfield, N. Y.

"Drink a Bunch  
of Grapes"



in the new JUNIOR size 10¢  
wherever refreshments are sold  
also in pints, 30¢  
slightly higher in the West

**Welch's**  
PASTEURIZED  
**GRAPE JUICE**

appreciate it if you would retract this tale which is absolutely untrue. . . .

ZALMON G. SIMMONS, JR.

Greenwich, Conn.

TIME gladly prints this denial of a Wall Street story so widespread and of such long standing; a story which, however, if true, would have done credit to Son Simmons' acumen.—Ed.

U. S. Limbo

Sir:

I am enclosing a photograph recently taken in my native compound, and a copy of a letter sent to the nearest American Consul which may be of interest to you:

The Letter:

American Consulate,  
Johannesburg,  
Transvaal, S. A.

Dear Sir:

It may be of interest to you to learn of the unique use to which our national flag is being put in certain districts within the Northern Rhodesian copper belt [see cut].

Certain local merchants have established themselves as native traders, catering to the desires of the wage-earning native labor employed on the mines. An article of no small turnover in the trade is cheap cloth, stamped in bright colored patterns, which is sold as "limbo" to the boys returning to their villages. Upon their return the "limbo" is presented to their wives, and a boy's social position is to some degree established by the amount and beauty of the cloth his wife displays.

To the native, red, white, and blue seems to be as desirable a color combination as it was



N'CHANGA COMPOUND CHILD

Out of order!

to Betsy Ross. During the past two and a half years I have seen the Stars & Stripes being worn as a loin cloth by natives near Ndola, hung upside down on the Kafue River puntions on the road between Chambezi and Mafula as a Christmas decoration, and worn as a turban by a picnicker in my own compound,—the latter having been purchased, so the natives told me, from a shop-keeper in N'Changa. This flag I rescued from further degradation by taking it from the child and paying the father sixpence, the price he claimed to have paid for it. But I am afraid that I only stimulated the trade.

The native is innocent of any disrespect and ignorant of the fact that the particular pattern of stars and bars is any different from any of the other "limbo" he sees on display. I am afraid that the white merchant cannot be excused on either account.

As this practice seems to me to be rather out of order I feel obliged to bring the matter to your attention.

E. F. FOX  
Field Geologist

Rhokana Corp.  
N'Changa, Northern Rhodesia, Africa

(Continued on p. 19)



**SUCCESSFUL**

**FOR 21 YEARS**



## Every Home or Building should be Waterproofed at these points . . .

- 1 All concrete for footings and basement floors should be made with Medusa Waterproofed Gray Portland Cement.
- 2 Solid through concrete foundation walls should be made with Medusa Waterproofed Gray Portland Cement. In masonry construction use Medusa Waterproofed Gray for mortar and plaster coat.
- 3 For first and second coats of stucco use Medusa Waterproofed Gray Portland Cement. Finish coat should be made of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement to give permanence, beauty, and waterproofness.
- 4 Mortar for all brick and masonry should be made with Medusa Waterproofed Gray Portland Cement. For white or tinted mortar use Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement. This cement is non-staining.

# MEDUSA

**WATERPROOFED PORTLAND CEMENTS**

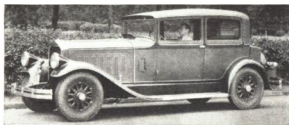
• White and Gray •

**Originated by Medusa—Proved by Time**

With all the craftiness and stealth of a thief, water creeps through cracks and crevices—even through the walls themselves to make basements damp and wet or to ruin interior walls above grade. Only the home waterproofed at the points shown in the illustration is safe. All concrete and mortar made with Medusa *Waterproofed* Portland Cements (White and Gray) will be permanently waterproofed. These cements have been **SUCCESSFUL FOR 21 YEARS**. Before building send for a complimentary copy of "How to Make Good Waterproofed Concrete" that tells how Medusa *Waterproofed* Portland Cements (White and Gray) make permanently dry basements and interiors.

MEDUSA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, 1002 Engineers Bldg., Dept. A, Cleveland, O.  
Manufacturers of Medusa Gray Portland Cement (Plain or Waterproof); Medusa Waterproofing (Powder or Paint); Medusa White Portland Cement (Plain and Waterproof); Medusa Portland Cement Paint; Medusa-Mix, the Masonry Cement; and Medusa Stucco Cement.





Mr. F. Chilton Collins, Secretary, Collins Paint Co., Syracuse, N. Y., driving his new Pierce-Arrow car equipped with Seiberling Triple Tread Air Cooled Tires.

# Air

## SEIBERLING PATENTED . . . AND

**I**f your car is equipped with ordinary solid-tread tires—try this experiment. Drive your car a reasonable distance. Then place your hand on the tires. You will feel the *heat* which has been generated within them. And, if you have been driving at high speed they will actually be too hot to touch. It is a well-known fact that heat is the enemy of rubber. Heat devitalizes and makes rubber more susceptible to wear. It literally saps the life of tires.

But, now Seiberling engineers have succeeded in dissipating tire consuming heat. They have perfected *air cooling*—a radical advance in tire building.

Look at the new Seiberling Triple Tread Tire. See the hundred and more transverse holes going clear through the tread. Here is a constant cooling system.

This system operates automatically. As the tire is cushioned against the road it compresses these holes, expelling heat. As the holes expand they draw in cooling air.

And in addition, they provide *air cushioning*—adding greater buoyancy which in turn

means greater riding and driving comfort.

Seiberling has incorporated this major advance in tire design into its exclusive triple anti-skid tread—a tread which provides anti-skid action throughout the entire life of the tire.

It is impossible to obtain an accurate conception of this wonderful new Seiberling Triple Tread Tire until you have seen it and ridden on it.

Go to your independent Seiberling dealer today and ask him to show you this tire—its amazing design—its many features. You will then quickly understand why it not only gives greater riding and driving ease, smoother steering, the greatest protection against blow-outs or punctures—but, in addition, will give you an average of *twice the total mileage* and *four times the anti-skid mileage* of the most expensive solid-tread tires.

We will gladly send you an interesting and informative booklet telling in detail about this wonderful tire and why we speak of it as "the tire that breathes and has three lives."

THE SEIBERLING RUBBER CO.  
Akron, Ohio, U. S. A.

# Seiberling Tires

## TRIPLE TREAD

AIR COOLED • AIR CUSHIONED

# *Cooling*

AVAILABLE IN NO OTHER TIRE



"THE TIRE  
THAT BREATHES  
AND HAS THREE  
LIVES"

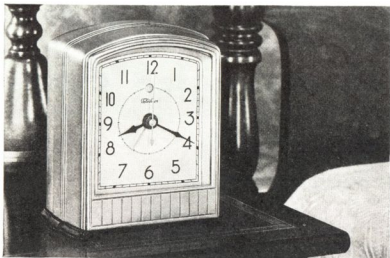


A CONSTANT COOLING SYSTEM

The arrows show how heat is expelled as the tire cushions against the road compressing the holes—and cool air is drawn in as these holes expand.

# THE NEW TELECHRON TELALARM! \$9.95

Self-starting Telechron electric motor. No winding or oiling. Tickless. ACCURATE. Pleasant alarm bell. Illuminated dial. Non-tarnishing metal case. Just plug it in.



**This dependable, self-starting electric alarm clock  
lights its own face and never needs winding!**

PUT this new Telalarm in your bedroom. You'll never have to crawl out of the covers to make sure it's wound—or oversleep because you forgot to. It never needs winding.

You'll never lie awake on a restless night with a loud, tinny tick beating into your brain. Telalarm is as silent as moonlight.

You'll never need to stare through the darkness and guess at the time. Telalarm's dial is lighted by a tiny Mazda lamp.

Telalarm's handsome "Dura-silver-alloy" case is fresh and modern in design. It won't stain or tarnish! It mirrors its surroundings and becomes a part of any color scheme!

Telalarm is self-starting, too. Most other electric clocks stop at the briefest current interruption and must be started again by hand. Telalarm runs blithely on its way and wakes you next morning!

There are many other Telechron models for every room in the house. Some have mellow chimes and hour strikes. All are

built with beauty and precision. Displayed by a Telechron dealer near you, listed in the classified telephone directory.

Telechron prices range reasonably from \$9.75 to \$55. The Revere Clock Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, manufactures strike and chime clocks with Telechron motors, priced from \$22.75 to \$650.

Telechron is the trade-mark, registered in the United States Patent Office, of the Warren Telechron Company.

**WARREN TELECHRON COMPANY**  
ASHLAND, MASSACHUSETTS

**THE REVERE CLOCK COMPANY**  
CINCINNATI, OHIO

*Telechron*

Registered U. S. Patent Office



No. R-802—Mahogany case. Westminster chimes. \$39  
Same pattern with hour and half-hour strike, \$30



Hostess—For the kitchen. Moulded case. Choice of white, green, ivory, orange, blue, yellow and black. \$9.75

(Continued from p. 6)

## Single Taxer

Sirs:

Since you have twice published Montagu Norman's prediction that without drastic changes our present economic system cannot last the year perhaps you would be willing to give a little space to the fundamental change that, in the opinion of many people, might save "capitalism" from collapse.

It is now 30 years since Henry George published his great book and, although he at one time had enough following to thoroughly alarm the privileged classes, neither at that time nor since have any "good arguments" been found against the single tax.

Yet among the people I meet, hardly anyone has any knowledge of what *Progress and Poverty* was all about. Older men have forgotten, younger ones have never read or heard of it.

Now that our leading bankers, industrialists and statesmen are obviously at their wits' end, would you not be rendering a public service in calling attention to your readers (an above-the-average in intelligence section of our voters) to the fact that the Robert Schulerbach Foundation, 11 Park Place, New York have prepared a condensed edition of George's great classic that can be purchased for 50¢ and read in two or three hours?

Although I have been interested in George and his theories for many years, I, myself, never learned until about a year ago, I answered an advertisement in your column, that the Single Tax had been endorsed in principle by Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Justice Brandeis, John Dewey, Ex-Mayor Gaynor and a long list of college teachers of economics. . . . Perhaps it is more truly to mention the Nicholas Murray Butler used Henry George's book as the subject of addresses in New York June 2 and in Paris June 11 of this year.

WILLIS A. SNYDER

Hudson, N. Y.

Henry George (1839-97) was born in Philadelphia, moved to California when he was 19. About ten-years later he was sent to Manhattan to open a telegraphic news bureau for the San Francisco newspaper which employed him. No success, he brooded about poverty. The result was *Our Land Policy*, published in 1871, setting forth his solution for social maladjustment. Eight years later this idea was expanded, became his famed *Progress & Poverty*. The time was propitious, found a public in the U. S. and abroad troubled by what Author George stated thus: "It is true that disappointment has followed disappointment, and that discovery upon discovery, and invention after invention, have neither lessened the toil of those who need respite, nor have brought plenty to the poor." The work was widely acclaimed at once, especially in Great Britain; edition followed edition. In 1905

(Continued on p. 70)

## TIME

The Weekly Newsmagazine  
(Weeks 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32)

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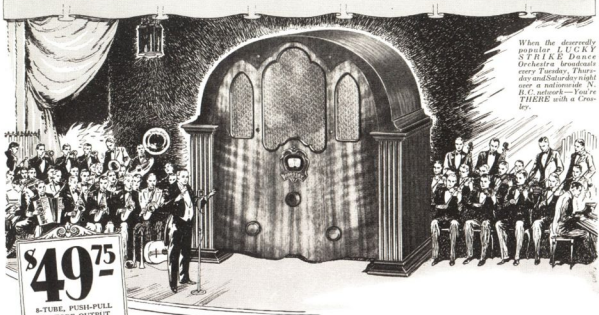
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# YOU'RE THERE WITH A CROSLEY



When the deservedly popular **LUCKY STRIKE Dance Orchestra** broadcasts every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday night over a nationwide N. B. C. network—You're THERE with a Crosley.

## The Crosley PLAYBOY

An exquisitely designed all wood table or mantle model, 17 inches high. Latest type Crosley full floating moving coil dynamic speaker. Embodies all the new Crosley features. Never before such superlative radio performance at so low a price.

### NOTE THESE CROSLEY FEATURES

(8) SUPER HET

Every CROSLEY radio receiver shown here incorporates the new CROSLEY 8-tube chassis with its unusual features—many exclusive.

P

The chassis used in every CROSLEY radio receiver shown employs the well known and thoroughly proved SUPERHETERODYNE circuit.

Variable Mu tubes

Two PENTODE tubes, connected in push-pull, in the output stage are an exclusive CROSLEY feature offered in sets at these prices.

Frequency stages

Variable Mu tubes in the radio frequency and intermediate frequency stages eliminate the necessity for a local and distance switch.

Variable tone control

Variable tone control delivers brilliant, bright, mellow or deep reproduction, smoothly graduated and blended to the individual ear.

### Then—Note These CROSLEY Prices



**The Crosley CHEERIO**

A magnificent cabinet of rare beauty, full forty inches high, housing the new Crosley 8-tube push-pull Pentode, variable Mu, Superheterodyne chassis and newest Crosley full floating moving coil dynamic speaker. All new Crosley features are incorporated.

**\$65** Complete With 8 Tubes



**The Crosley MERRY MAKER**

Another forty inch console of unusually attractive design and sound construction housing the new Crosley 8-tube push-pull Pentode, variable Mu, Superheterodyne chassis plus the new type Crosley Audionium size full floating moving coil dynamic speaker.

**\$75** Complete With 8 Tubes



**The Crosley ANNOUNCER**

One of the most beautiful door console models. Stand, forty-two inches high. Incorporates the new Crosley 8-tube push-pull Pentode, variable Mu, Superheterodyne chassis plus the new type Crosley Audionium size full floating moving coil dynamic speaker.

**\$85** Complete With 8 Tubes

More than ten years of successful experience in the manufacture of radio receiving sets . . . the use of economical straight line quantity production methods . . . an engineering department which, through its constant reception tests of the broadcasting from "the Nation's Station"—WLW, its sister station WSAI, and its short wave station W8XAL, is able to design radio receiving sets of greatly superior selectivity, sensitivity and tone quality . . . these enable Crosley to offer the new 8-tube push-pull Pentode, variable Mu, Superheterodyne receivers shown here, all incorporating the latest Crosley full floating moving coil dynamic speakers, in cabinets of outstanding beauty . . . at prices lower than ever before conceived of for such superlative radio receivers.

All of the Crosley receivers shown here are priced complete with eight tubes . . . two type -47 Pentode tubes connected in push-pull in the output stage, two type -35 or -51 variable Mu tubes in the radio frequency and intermediate radio frequency stages, one type -24 Screen Grid tube, two type -27 tubes, and one type -80 rectifier tube. Other features, are continuous (stepless) variable static and tone control, illuminated hairline shadow dial with vernier drive, combined volume control and on-off switch.

These new Crosley radio receivers offer the greatest value for your dollar in the radio world today. Send for circular P-9.

THE CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION  
POWELL CROSLEY, Jr., President  
Home of "the Nation's Station"—WLW  
CINCINNATI

(Western prices slightly higher.)

# CROSLEY RADIO



**The Crosley PLAYTIME**

Here it is! A dream come true! A grander type A. C. electric hall clock incorporating the new Crosley 8-tube push-pull Pentode, variable Mu, Superheterodyne radio receiver and Crosley Audionium size, full floating moving coil dynamic speaker. The same A. C. home current connection operates both clock and radio.

**\$95** Complete With 8 Tubes

# WINTERS ARE LONG unless your HEATING IS RIGHT

IT'S humanly hard to be an amiable husband, a cheerful wife or a sympathetic parent in a chilly house which congeals your good intentions.

It's exasperatingly difficult to maintain an even temper if your home is cursed with a temperamental furnace.

It's just about impossible to be an attentive host if the furnace may go A. W. O. L. at any moment.

Yet all these interruptions to the placid flow of home life are utterly, modernly unnecessary.

The right type of automatic heating vetoes all repetition of heating troubles.

Automatic heating, to be completely right, should order and deliver its own fuel regardless of weather or labor conditions. There should be no fuel bins or tanks to keep an eye on. There should be no danger of running out of fuel when it's needed most. There should be no need of daily inspection or service.

Neither intermittent anvil choruses nor the steady droning of a swarm of bees are necessary. There should be no clashing grates or drafts. No roaring flames. No noisy machinery. Nothing to wear out or become noisy with age.

Automatic Heating should be so carefree that it does not require human thought or attention for days and weeks at a time. It should be so completely automatic that even though you are away for a day or a week you know that your family will enjoy the same effortless heating service as in a hotel.

It should eliminate entirely the greatest single source of dirt in the home. There should be no reason why your basement cannot be just as clean, just as livable as any room in the house. There should be no need of providing for fuel storage or ash removal. There should be no smoke, dirt or greasy vapor.

There should be no wasted, unburned fuel. Fuel should be burned only when heat is actually required. There should be no waste from overheated rooms. Depreciation in the equipment should be negligible.

The Automatic Heating you select should have back of it a national reputation for dependability. It should have the local backing of an organization of responsibility—an organization with a reputation to protect—an organization ever mindful of the confidence placed in it by the public—an organization that will be just as interested in your automatic heating system 25 years from now as it is today.

Bryant Automatic Heating



## In 587 words

DOWN the margin and across the foot of this page, condensed into 587 words, are the reasons why "Modern America is going Bryant." Take three minutes to read the entire story. It can save you months of furnace annoyances.

**BRYANT  
GAS  
HEATING**



answers every one of these vital requirements. It burns gas, the cleanest and quickest of fuels. It "orders its own fuel." No furnace tending is needed. Thousands of Bryants have given a dozen winters of service with no outside attention other than the annual fall inspection—and no repairs or replacements. "You let your pup be your Furnace Man."

Bryant Automatic Gas Heating provides any type of heating you want—radiation by steam, vapor or hot water—warm air—conditioned air, cleaned and humidified—or, through the new and unprecedented Bryant Dualator, any combination you may desire of

radiation and conditioned air.

In small houses Bryant Model 253 is proving so efficient and popular that, in a number of cities, entire neighborhoods, ranging from 200 to 500 homes, are being equipped with it.

Behind Bryant Gas Heating, and guaranteeing your satisfaction with its performance, are Bryant's 27 years of specialized pioneering and engineering in the single field of gas heating.

Bryant offices, manned by trained and experienced heating engineers, are located for your convenience in the cities listed at the right. Or you may call on your gas company for further information.

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# TIME

Vol. XVIII, No. 11

The Weekly Newsmagazine

September 14, 1931

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENCY

#### The Hoover Week

President Hoover last week made his list of Big Names bigger. To his Organization for Unemployment relief under Generalissimo Walter Sherman Gifford, he added 19 important persons, brought the total to 84. Among those appointed last week were: James Rudolph Garfield, son of the 20th U. S. President; Col. Leonard Porter Ayres, Cleveland economist; Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago banker; Carl Raymond Gray, Union Pacific president; Stuart Cramer, North Carolina textile tycoon; W. H. Maytag, Iowa washing machine maker, and John Walter Drake, Detroit motormaker.

California, Michigan, Illinois, Connecticut, New York and Delaware notified the President that they were prepared to finance their own relief this winter. To 2,500 local committees Generalissimo Gifford sent out as "model plans" the relief programs adopted by Rochester, Chicago, Wilmington, Indianapolis and Milwaukee. The President announced that 39,000 men were now employed on Federal building (7/10 of 1%, of all jobsless), that by Jan. 1 he hoped 100,000 would be thus engaged (1 6/10 of all jobsless).

In California has circulated a report that President Hoover is a heavy stockholder in South American oil companies, therefore favors a low petroleum tariff. Last week Detective-Secretary Lawrence Richey wrote to a member of the National Republican Club: "The President has not one dime of investment of any kind outside the borders of the U. S., whether in oil or otherwise."

"A real rest" was what President Hoover sought last week-end at his Rapidan camp. He read newspapers, napped, strolled about, gazed at mountain trout, got his mind completely off business.

### THE CABINET

#### Eyes & Ears

(See front cover)

Resolutely across the Pacific last month plowed the Dollar liner *President Cleveland*, bearing as its proudest passenger tall, straight, handsome Secretary of War Patrick Jay Hurley. With his beauteous blonde wife Ruth, he was traveling on the highest executive mission of his Cabinet career. When the Hurleys reached Tokyo, U. S. Ambassador Forbes entertained them Japanese style. They took off their shoes and sat on the floor. Between courses they watched geisha girls dance. While Mrs. Hurley, well-traveled daughter of an admiral, nimbly manipulated her chopsticks, her Oklahoma husband had to fumble with

a fork. At Shanghai, despite the season's worst typhoon, Secretary Hurley went ashore at the jetty, reviewed a battalion of U. S. Marines, got soaking wet. Under a Chinese umbrella Mrs. Hurley shopped in Nanking Road, marveled at bargains due to the low exchange rate. And finally last week after 24 days' journeying the *President Cleveland* steamed into Manila harbor, set Secretary Hurley down at his official destination.

**Eyes & Ears.** Throughout the Philippines, millions of little brown and yellow men thought that this tall, tanned visitor from across the sea held in the hollow of

these, because no less a person than President Hoover had dispatched his War Chief to their islands as the eyes & ears of the White House, to see, hear, learn and know all. Upon his report about them, they were told, would depend whether or not they get independence.

When the *President Cleveland* docked, therefore, 10,000 curious and excited Filipinos turned out on their best behavior to welcome "Eyes & Ears." Governor General Dwight Hilday Davis had proclaimed a national holiday. With Vice Governor General George Butte, he was at the pier to welcome his superior. As the Secretary of War came down the gangplank, the Filipino throng stared admiringly at the soldierly figure, the clean-cut features, the ready smile. Then up went a great cheer which oldtimers said was more friendly, more cordial than any heard around the Manila docks since Secretary of War William Howard Taft landed there with his great smile in 1907.

To the crowd Secretary Hurley delivered a message, explained his mission: "I bring you the greetings and best wishes of the President of the United States. . . . By his direction I have come here to secure first-hand information concerning the political, educational, social and economic conditions which now prevail in the islands. . . . I shall converse with the people themselves. . . . On the facts established the Administration will base its future policy. . . ."

**"Remarkably Impressed."** Under a guard of honor Secretary and Mrs. Hurley were escorted to Malacanang Palace where they were the guests of Governor Davis and his daughter Cynthia.\* Thither in the afternoon headed another independence parade, with 15,000 marchers, 80,000 spectators eddying along in its wake. Better tempered and less hostile was the demonstration than the one reviewed by Senator Harry Bantow ("Beets") Hawes last July (TIME, July 20). As the paraders swung up to Malacanang Palace, Secretary Hurley, accompanied by Governor Davis, strode out to the front gate to watch it pass. Wild with delight at this unexpected courtesy, the marchers broke ranks, pressed about the gate, stalled the parade. Secretary Hurley climbed up on a truck to give the demonstrators a better look at him while the police vainly tried to get the parade going again. When the congestion became hopeless, he clambered down, went back into the palace. With nothing more to see, the parade got started again, continued for an hour and a half.

With goodwill established at the start, Secretary Hurley was fêted by Senator

#### "THE MARCH OF TIME"

TIME's weekly radio broadcast returns to the air Friday, Sept. 11 at 8:30 P. M. (Eastern Daylight-Saving Time). Dial in on your nearest station in the Columbia Coast-to-Coast network. For a half-hour each Friday evening, TIME will re-enact memorable scenes from the news of the world.

his hand their political destiny. All summer long their *politicos* had whipped up their excitement and expectation about independence from the U. S. They had been told that if they only stood together they would soon be free. They had marched until their feet ached. They had cheered until they were hoarse. They had listened to harangues until their ears rang. They had been inspected by junketing U. S. Senators and Representatives until they passed from self-consciousness to self-importance. But Secretary Hurley's visit, they were assured, was different from all

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\*Mrs. Davis is in poor health, lives in Paris.

## National Affairs—(Continued)

Sergio Osmena and Speaker Manuel Roxas, independence leaders. After a two-day rest he set forth on his inspection trip by special train to the province of Tayabas where more independence demonstrations awaited him. Along the way natives threw armfuls of flowers in upon him through the car window. Said he: "I'm really learning something. I'm supposed to be finding out something and not giving things out but I must say I'm remarkably impressed. . . . I like the way Filipinos ask for independence."

**Puzzled Sultan.** Particularly anxious was Secretary Hurley to meet the Sultan of Sulu, leader of the islands' non-Christian population. Last week the Sultan of Sulu also had good reason to want to see the Secretary of War. At a public function Senator Hawes had presented the Sultan with a .45 calibre revolver inscribed "Hawes." The Filipino constabulary, an adjunct of the War Department, ordered the Sultan either to get a license to possess the weapon or else surrender it. What the Sultan could not decide was whether to bow to the law and get a gun permit or to keep the gift in defiance of the constabulary's orders. Secretary Hurley might advise him.

**Sugar v. Sugar, Oil v. Oil.** The independence sentiment which Secretary Hurley encountered on his "eyes-&-ears" tour sprang, as he well knew, not from any major development within the Philippines themselves but from a sudden and significant shift of economic and political opinion when the U. S. Rocky Mountain beet producers two years ago began to complain that duty-free Filipino cane sugar was depressing their industry. Louisiana cane-growers felt the same way. Concerns with \$800,000,000 invested in Cuban sugar production lined up with them against the Philippines. From the Northwest came the cry of dairymen that Filipino coconut oil was competing unfairly with their farm products. From the South cottonseed oil men joined the chorus of complaint. This outcry against the Philippines as an agricultural competitor was centred on Congress. There the representatives of the different groups coalesced, formed a sizeable bloc in favor of casting the Philippines loose for the prime purpose of putting them outside the U. S. tariff wall.\*

**Reality or Reflection?** This turn of the economic wheel in Congress on Philippine independence, long a dead issue, gave the islands' politicians fresh hope. They transmitted to the Filipino populace which in turn began to demonstrate for the benefit of visiting U. S. Senators and Representatives. What President Hoover had really sent Secretary Hurley out for was to learn whether this native clamor for freedom honestly arose from the people themselves or whether it was just an artificial reflection of the agitation by agricultural self-interest in the U. S.

\*The 1902 tariff act taxed Philippine imports 75% of the normal rate. The 1909 act removed all duties but limited sugar imports to 100,000 tons per year. The 1913 act lifted all restrictions, which have never been reimposed.

In the 71st Congress a variety of sniping proposals was advanced by the Philippine independence bloc. One was that sugar imports should be limited. Another was that Filipino immigration to the U. S. should be sharply restricted. A third was that the islands should be put under



© Underwood & Underwood

RUTH WILSON HURLEY

. . . knows her chopsticks.

the coastwise shipping law which would have prohibited all but U. S. vessels from plying between the Philippines and the U. S. All these ideas President Hoover stoutly resisted and on one occasion Secretary of State Stimson, as the islands' onetime Governor General, marched to the Capitol and told Congress to stop plugging the Philippines. In Manila last week Secretary Hurley recalled these Administration efforts to protect the Philippine market, declared: "We've been somewhat confused amid these victories by the [Philippine] cry for independence. It seems hard to believe your people really want a tariff on products and it is difficult to carry on the battle if one is not sure of one's allies."

**A Bill.** Widespread is the belief that the 72nd Congress will act in favor of Philippine independence. It was to prepare for such action that President Hoover sent Secretary Hurley to Manila for facts. The measure which commands the most united support among the farm-freedom bloc in Congress is that prepared by Senators Hawes and Cutting and reported favorably to the Senate last year. Under this bill a Philippine constitution would be prepared at Manila and approved by Congress. The U. S. would retain administrative control for five years during which trade relations would gradually change through an increasing tariff. After the Islanders had tasted economic freedom, a plebiscite would be held which would accept or reject complete political independence.

**And Hoover.** Not until Henry Lewis Stimson went to Manila in 1927 was much done to prepare the Philippines for independence. Governor General Leonard Wood ruled with a mailed fist, antagonized the natives, scoffed the idea of ever letting the islands go. Governor Stimson took a different tack, emphasized the necessity of economic growth before there could be any talk of freedom. Governor Davis has largely followed the Stimson policy, with good results. Local government is virtually all in the hands of the natives, with the U. S. holding a check on the purse strings through the Governor General. President Hoover, during his two and a half years in office, has not given the Philippines much serious thought. Last year he stirred up a hornet's nest, when, without forethought, he nominated Nicholas Roosevelt to be Vice Governor (TIME, July 28, 1930 *et seq.*). Mr. Roosevelt had toured the islands as a newsman, written his impressions of the people in a not too flattering book (*The Philippines, A Treasure and a Problem*). Filipinos raised such an uproar that their protest was heard in Washington. Mr. Roosevelt helped the President out of a hole by declining the appointment.

President Hoover's Philippine assignment was hardly a welcome order for sportive Secretary Hurley, the youngest and most social member of the Cabinet. He had planned to go to Dublin for a gay August at the horse show. He always liked horse shows. At a pre-war one he met for the second time tall, attractive Ruth Wilson, daughter of Rear Admiral Henry Braid Wilson, as she was portraying Diana leading the chase. He remarked to a surprised friend: "Some day that girl is going to be Mrs. Hurley." The third time he saw her, he proposed. They were married in 1919, have now three daughters and a son, live in a big house on Belmont Road near the Eugene Meyers. There they entertain frequently and well. When they gave their first Cabinet dinner to President & Mrs. Hoover, a Pullman-load of friends were also invited from Oklahoma to share their social glory. These friends marveled among themselves at how far "Pat" Hurley had come since 1883 when he was born among the grass roots of what is now Coal County, Okla.

Pierre Hurley, "Pat's" father, was a poor Irish immigrant. In Texas he married Mary Kelly. They had a brood of children. Pierre Hurley was thrown from a horse, crippled for life. Mary Hurley slaved to keep the family together, died when Pat was 11. Said he years later:

"Mother's death hit me terribly. I was dazed for weeks. What I have made of myself has been due in no small measure to her, to my sisters and, in later years, to my wife. I've been mighty fortunate with my womenfolk."

What "Pat" Hurley did for himself, however, is known to every poor boy of Oklahoma. At eleven he drove a mule in a mine. At 14 he was couchpotting on Lazy S ranch. He worked his way through Bacone College at Muskogee. He studied law at night in Washington. He returned

## National Affairs—(Continued)

to Tulsa to make \$15,000,000 in real estate, banking, oil.

In 1928 he delivered half the Oklahoma delegation to Herbert Hoover at the Kansas City convention and helped mightily to carry the State for the Republican presidential nominee. When in 1929 President Hoover asked him if he would serve as Assistant Secretary of War, "Pat" Hurley flashed his warm Irish smile and replied: "Mr. President, I'd crawl on my hands and knees to get that office." When the Hurleys arrived in Washington they were so overawed by the capital's society that they used to practice their entrances and exits at a mirror before dining out.

His promotion from the sub-Cabinet followed the death of Secretary of War James William Good. For the post he had ample qualifications: 1) an A. E. F. War record that won him a citation for bravery; 2) a good knowledge of War Department routine; 3) a smart political head; 4) a bright and engaging personality to color an otherwise sombre Cabinet.

As the civilian head of the Army, Secretary Hurley has kept the wheels turning quietly without adding any new cogs or altering the mechanism. He has visited practically every Army post in the land. His most unhappy hours have been spent between the insistence of President Hoover that the Army economize and the assertion of the Department's Generals that any cut in expenses will jeopardize national defense. Next winter he will have a chance to show his real strength when he tries to get Congress to eliminate two score obsolete Army posts (TIME, May 25).

For fun the Secretary of War collects hats. All on Fridays he was born, graduated from law school, married, made Assistant Secretary of War, Secretary of War. By Army plane he does most of his overland traveling. Jesse James is his secret hero. His critics declare that his personality, not his ability, has advanced him to his present high position. They say that he "struts sitting down."

Secretary Hurley's immediate ambition is the Vice-Presidency. He counts on American Legion support to win him the nomination if Vice President Curtis steps out. He goes about the country declaring that Charles Curtis should be renominated. Extreme and vociferous is his loyalty to President Hoover. Though no member of the Cabinet is more gentle and less aggressive with the Press than the Secretary of War, he nevertheless exclaimed last month as he was sailing from Seattle:

"A deliberate campaign has been instituted to malign the character of the President with dirty mean little insinuations. It's gotten so bad that he can't even snap his fingers at his dog without somebody saying he didn't do it right. If the President would talk at his press conferences as I do at mine he wouldn't have any trouble. If he'd come right out and brand one or two of the propagandists as liars, he'd put a stop to it. But he goes his own patient way and remains ever the gentleman."

## ARMY & NAVY

### Another G. A. R.?

For a generation after the Civil War the Grand Army of the Republic was an incubus on national politics. It waved the "bloody shirt" from every cross-roads



MAJOR-GENERAL HARBORD

... called Jesus Christ a failure.

stump. It packed Congress with its members. It put Generals Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison into the White House. It dictated legislation on pensions until the public cried loudly out in protest. Only with the coming of the 20th Century did Death down the G. A. R. as a political influence.

Last week the American Legion of New York State met at Syracuse. Honor guest was eloquent Major General James Guthrie Harbord, A. E. F. Chief of Staff, who upon his retirement from the Army became board chairman of Radio Corp. of America. In his address to the legionnaires General Harbord seemed to be pointing them along the same path the G. A. R. once trod. Orated he:

"The average American these days is not greatly interested in the events or personages of the War. . . . A large number of honest but misguided people believe it possible to bring about that permanent peace which has been the dream of all ages but which the Prince of Peace himself failed to achieve 2,000 years ago. . . .

"There is in war itself something beyond mere logic and above cold reason. There is something in war-made values above social comfort, above ease, and even above religion. It is the mysterious power war gives to life of rising above mere life.

"You are destined, in spite of the non-partisan, non-political character of the American Legion, to play a paramount rôle in American politics for more than a generation and within the next 15 years to dominate both the State and Federal Governments, have a majority in both houses of Congress and have one of your number in the presidential chair."

## RACES

### Pottawatomie Pow-Wow

A billion dollars today would buy no great part of Chicago's Lake Shore Drive real estate, the rich, fashionable section of the second-largest, second-richest U. S. city. But a billion dollars was all that was asked last week by some Pottawatomie Indians for all the Lake Shore Drive, all the Gold Coast, and a part of the rest of Chicago. In Shawnee, Okla., gathered 1,000 Pottawatomies to take the legal war-path, solemnly pledged to recover the cash equivalent of what was once their tribe's hunting ground.

Their claim: Pottawatomie tribesmen moved south from around Winnipeg. By 1800 they owned the country around the foot of Lake Michigan, from Milwaukee south to Indiana. Government agents drove them from Lake Michigan, forced them to sell part of the land in small lots, simply evicted them from the rest. Eviction did not destroy their title, so they are still rightful owners. Declared Andrew Johnson, an educated Pottawatomie, at last week's pow-wow: "From 1836 to 1840 a great injustice was done."

The Pottawatomies engaged Washington lawyers to press their claim. Before they are paid \$1,000,000,000 for their Chicago they must: 1) get Congress to pass a special act permitting them to sue the U. S.; 2) win the suit; 3) get Congress to appropriate money to pay the claim.

## WOMEN

### "We Make Thousands Happy"

Advertisements in cheap, pornographic ("love" and "art") magazines conform to the standard of their fiction and illustrations but often fall a step lower. Pages are packed with announcements of "red hot" photographs, vior tablets ("Glow of Life"), bust developers, sex secrets, aphrodisiacs ("Essence of Ecstasy"), contraceptives. Plentiful also are the advertisements of so-called matrimonial bureaus which will furnish lists of lonely men & women, object matrimony. Stressed in the advertisements, prominent on the lists are Wealthy Widows. Sample advertisements: "LONELY HEARTS—Join the world's greatest social extension club, meet nice people who, like yourself, are lonely (many wealthy); one may be your ideal. . . . We have made thousands happy. Why not you?—Standard Club, Box 607, Grayslake, Ill."

"MARRY! New big directory, photos, descriptions, sent sealed, 10 cents.—Cozy Darling, Dept. 10, Kansas City, Mo."

"LONELY HEARTS—Let us arrange a romantic correspondence for you. A club for refined, lonely people. Members everywhere: strictly CONFIDENTIAL, efficient and dignified service—Eva Moore, Box 608, Jacksonville, Fla. I HAVE A SWEETHEART FOR YOU."

"WEALTHY LADIES, RICH WIDOWS, LOVELY GIRLS, want to marry. (Write for free sealed list)—Mary E. Hill, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill."

"LONESOME FOLKS, DANDY LIT-

## National Affairs—(Continued)

TLE LADIES, many wealthy, will marry—Mrs. Budd, Box 753-L, San Francisco, Calif."

"There are more people starving for love and companionship than there are



International

KILLER POWERS & WIFE

"Dandy little ladies" loved his letters.

starving for bread," red-linked the American Friendship Society of Detroit, which offered "ABSOLUTELY FREE" lists of wealthy widows to anybody who had the price of a two-cent stamp. In four years the "society" had collected more than \$100,000 in "dues." Its president, a Mrs. Olga Plater, and her husband, Albert Brower Plater (who in 1917 had been accused of impersonating a Russian count, a U. S. Army captain), lived in a \$50,000 home near Detroit. Last week the American Friendship Society was involved in a sordid, hideous mess.

In a shallow grave beside a garage in Clarksburg, W. Va., were found the bodies of two women and three children. In Clarksburg jail cowered a fat, beady-eyed, flabby little man, battered and bruised into a confession of his sadism. Police in many States followed clues to other crimes, other murders, all linked to Clarksburg's "Bluebeard" and the matrimonial societies through which he operated. From his papers it was apparent he had conducted at least 115 mail-order "courtships" with lonely, foolish women.

Relatives of Widow Asta Buick Eicher, 50, in Park Ridge, Ill., became suspicious when Harry F. Powers, with whom she and her three children had left home after a mail-order courtship, reappeared to claim her house. Letters from Powers postmarked Clarksburg, W. Va., were found in the house. Clarksburg police went to Powers' home (not far from where famed Lawyer John William Davis once lived) and beside a windowless, cell-like garage dug up the bodies of Mrs. Eicher and her children. The two girls, 9 and 14, had been strangled; the head of the boy, 12, was beaten in with a hammer. The

police arrested Powers, pounded a confession out of him. Convicts still digging in the foul trench found the body of Dorothy Pressler Lemke, a grass widow who had withdrawn \$1,533 from a bank and left Northboro, Mass. with Powers a month earlier.

Killer Powers was rushed for safety from the city to the county jail while police began to investigate the activities of Luella Struthers, a wife whom he had not killed, who still lived with him and who had paid for construction of the garage. They learned she had been divorced by a man acquitted of murder in 1903, had met Powers through a marriage agency. They sought to connect her with a check forged on Mrs. Eicher's account and with a letter written to relatives of Mrs. Lemke. Police elsewhere, investigating Powers' courtships, learned he had been about to marry yet another woman when he was arrested, that he had stolen from many others. They sought evidence to accuse him of a Washington, D. C. murder.

The police also learned that a Detroit widow, mother of three, had found a husband through the American Friendship Society, had been murdered by him just before he committed suicide. While investigation of the "society" was being pressed, unexpected aid came to Killer Powers. One Barratt O'Hara, a Chicago criminal attorney, flew to Clarksburg and aroused the ire of the townspeople by announcing he would defend the prisoner. He refused to tell who had sent him. Clarksburg authorities, fearing an insanity plea, imported Alienist Edward Everett Mayer from the University of Pittsburgh, had him examine the prisoner.

Dr. Mayer's report: "Powers is a psychopathic personality . . . of the hypopituitary type—squat, pig-eyed, paunchy, with weakened sexual powers. He is not insane, but he has been a border-line case all his life. Powers is capable of knowing right from wrong."

## STATES & CITIES

### East Texas Prorated

Oil again flowed last week from some 1,800 wells in the great sprawling East Texas field. It did not gush immediately but poured out in a legally limited stream. After 19 days Governor Sterling lifted martial law in four counties to allow the State Railroad Commission to apply a new proration order to an area that almost ruined mid-continent fields with low prices (TIME, Aug 31 *et ante*). Each East Texas well was allowed to run off not more than 225 bbl. per day.\* The Commission's order was expected to cut in half the field's maximum "wild" production of 738,000 bbl. per day. Guardsmen stayed in East Texas to see that pro-ration was obeyed.

Before martial law, East Texas oil was selling for 10¢ per bbl. As operations resumed last week the posted price was 68¢.

\*Some wells have a capacity of 40,000 bbl. per day.

### "Seaburysickness"

One sultry summer night in 1912 a Manhattan gambler named Herman Rosenthal was shot down before the Hotel Metropole. For that murder four gunmen and a police lieutenant went to the electric chair. An indignant city began an investigation of police-protected vice which eventually put District Attorney Charles Whitman in the Governor's chair. Swirled up from the nether depths by this inquiry was a plump little 40-year-old German named David Maier. He had been a brothel keeper. During the investigation he had offered a hostile witness \$50 to pervert his testimony. In March 1914, David Maier went to trial for bribery. On the witness



Acme-P. & A.

EX-CONVICT MAIER

Mayor Walker: "He's a true friend of mine."

stand he was asked and answered these questions:

Q.—You have been in the disorderly house business how many years?

A.—Twelve or 14.

Q.—And you were convicted of running a disorderly house?

A.—I was.

Q.—What was your sentence?

A.—I was fined \$150.

A jury convicted David Maier on the bribery charge. He was sent to Sing Sing where he served two and one-half years.

Last week the Legislative Committee under Samuel Seabury investigating Tammany Town wanted to question ex-convict Maier, now grown rich and politically important as a manipulator of German votes. What did David Maier know about an evil-smelling city pier lease? But the onetime brothel keeper was not to be found until the hawk-eyed press spotted him 4,000 mi. away—junketing around Europe with no less a person than Mayor James John ("Jimmy") Walker (TIME, Sept. 7).

Seabury investigators discovered that David Maier had sailed on the *Bremen* with the Mayor last month, had occupied



## National Affairs—(Continued)

an A deck cabin close to his. They also found that he had been given free passage, presumably for booking the Walker party on a German line. The Mayor's passage had been paid for, apparently, but not by the Mayor so far as accountants could find.

When Mayor Walker reached Paris last week and took a suite at the Hotel Crillon, correspondents flocked in to ask him about his travelling companion. Unabashed, the Mayor declared: "Dave Maier is a true friend of mine. There's the little Dutchman. Get a good look at him."

Maier stepped up beside the Mayor for inspection. Continued Mayor Walker: "He organized the Steuben Society and is president of it.\* A million people in my town have honored him on more than one occasion and think that he's a distinguished citizen. I'm not disowning him as a friend because the Seabury committee is after him. I never go back on my friends."

Ex-Convict and onetime Brothelmaster Maier then explained that it was just a "coincidence" that he sailed on the *Bremen* with the Mayor, that he was going to Germany for sciatica treatments, that he had joined the Walker party ("I paid all my own expenses") at the Mayor's request because he could speak German. Within 24 hours after the interview, however, "True Friend" Maier disappeared from Paris, presumably to take his sciatica to Berlin.

Meanwhile Mayor Walker continued his round of gaiety in Paris. He dedicated a New York City War memorial. He addressed American clubs. He was entertained by Ambassador Edge. And one day as he was lolling in his hotel bedroom an agent of the French Foreign Office arrived unexpectedly and decorated him with the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor. Mayor Walker was, for the first time in his life, struck dumb. This unprecedented honor was genuinely unexpected. Champagne was ordered and he regained his speech. Next day he went to call on President Doumer "to pay my respects to my chief personally." His tentative departure for the U. S. was set for Sept. 16, before which he will visit London.† Said he: "I'm feeling no better than when I left New York and this isn't 'Seaburysickness' either."

In France, Mayor Walker's Legion of Honor decoration was explained on the ground that the Foreign Office had got it into its head that the Democratic party would nominate him for the Presidency next year. In New York, however, Seabury investigators began looking for a more realistic reason. They found that last year Mayor Walker put through the municipal government a resolution remitting \$415,499 in back taxes for seven years to a French government subsidiary which in 1918 had purchased 19 acres on Newtown creek for war munition storage. This tax remission opened the way to a profitable sale of the land by France.

\*This the Steuben Society in Manhattan denied.

†Last week Betty Compton, musically gifted actress and good friend of Mayor Walker's, left the cast of *Fifty Million Frenchmen* at Glasgow, went to Harrogate, 200 mi. from London.

## HUSBANDRY

## Cotton's Week

When cotton was selling for 10¢ per lb. early in April, William Wrigley Jr., Chicago gum tycoon, thought it looked like a good investment. He announced he would buy 200,000 bales with the proceeds of his gum sales in the South (TIME, April 13). Last week cotton hovered just above 6¢ per lb., which meant that Gum Man Wrigley had so far sustained a 40% paper loss. But 6¢ cotton looked like a good investment to another Chicagoan, Edward Aloysius Cudahy Jr., president of Cudahy Packing Co. More cautious than Gum Man Wrigley, Meat Packer Cudahy announced that he would invest 10% of his company's Southern sales in cotton until \$1,000,000 has thus been spent. At current prices a purchase of some 33,000 bales was involved.

Declared Mr. Cudahy: "We feel that this period of stress is an opportune time for us to express our esteem for our Southern friends in a tangible way and to extend whatever assistance is in our power to alleviate the effects of the depression."

Mr. Cudahy added that his cotton would be held for one year or until the price reached 10¢ per lb. At that level a \$660,000 profit would be shown for the Cudahy Packing Co.

Recent developments in the South made these Chicago tycoons' interest in cotton shrewdness than it had seemed. Fortnight ago Louisiana passed a law, sponsored by Governor Huey Pierce Long, outlawing cotton planting for 1932. This

without which no cotton plan could succeed.

Last week Governor Sterling called a special session of the Texas Legislature to consider a no-planting law. Governor Russell of Georgia said he would do the same. In South Carolina, Governor Blackwood promised a special cotton session. These three States, with Louisiana, produced about 7,500,000 bales out of last year's 14,000,000 bale crop. If all four voted no-planting-in-1932, the plan would still be some 3,000,000 bales short of the required 75% of total production. Alabama and Mississippi, however, could put it over.

## FISCAL

## Deficit No. 2

The gold supply of the U. S. last week stood at \$4,998,000,000, an all-time record. It represented almost one-half of the entire world's gold stock (\$11,262,000,000). Yet the U. S. Treasury, poor amid riches, had to go out into the money market again as a borrower on a scale larger than at any one time since the War. Secretary Mellon called for offers on an \$800,000,000 bond issue to mature in 24 years, and \$300,000,000 worth of one-year Treasury certificates. The bonds paid 3%, lowest rate since the War. The certificates went for 1½%, another post-War low. Despite the low interest rates the certificate issue was oversubscribed (four times) in 48 hours, the bond issue in 72 hours.

The Treasury had to borrow because it was living far beyond its means. Last year it piled up a \$903,000,000 deficit. On July 1 it started over again with a clean fiscal slate. Last week the 1932 deficit rolled up during the first two months of the fiscal year amounted to \$396,000,000 compared to \$240,000,000 for the same period last year. If the July-August rate of spending was maintained, it meant that the Treasury would be more than \$2,000,000,000 in the red next June 30. But Treasury actuaries explained that the July-August period was an inaccurate gauge for a full year, "guessed" that the 1932 deficit would approximate \$1,500,000,000. Chief items of increased expense: postal service, public construction to absorb unemployment.

This state of fiscal affairs caused President Hoover concern. He pondered it carefully with his Cabinet. Obviously the Government could not be allowed to run deeper & deeper into debt during the Depression. After newsmen had had a press conference with the President, there began to appear identical newswires with an authoritative White House background to the effect that the President had not "closed his mind" to tax upping at the coming session of Congress, that Europe's condition "dominated" U. S. economic recovery, that he hoped for a revival of foreign trade soon. Much was made of the fact that the treasury had some \$3,500,000,000 in "accumulated fat" on its bones—that is, reductions in the public debt during the last prosperous decade in excess of the annual amounts specified by Congress.



International

MEAT PACKER CUDAHY

"This period of stress is an opportune time . . ."

statute designed to up this year's crop price, would take effect only when States producing 75% of the total U. S. cotton crop enacted similar laws. Governors throughout the South turned to see what would be done in Texas which produces approximately 30% of all U. S. cotton and



## National Affairs—(Continued)

### POLITICAL NOTES

#### Merry-Go-Round

Few & far between are the books on U. S. politics which really sell and make money. Most publishers suppose the public is not deeply interested in its national scene. The House of Putnam considers its *Mirrors of Washington* by Clinton Wallace Gilbert highly successful because 62,891 copies have been sold in ten years. When in 1926 Samuel Hopkins Adams cast the scandals of the Harding era into fiction, his *Revelry* found 66,000 buyers. Frank Richardson Kent's first, authoritative *The Great Game of Politics* has sold but 8,666 copies in four years.

Last week, however, Publisher Horace Liveright concluded that he had what promised to be a political best-seller in his anonymous *Washington Merry-Go-Round*. In six weeks it had sold 36,000 copies. *The Mirrors of 1932*, put out a few days earlier by Brewer, Warren & Putnam (TIME, July 20), had accounted for less than half as many sales. *Merry-Go-Round* was even making legitimate news squibs: President Hoover was trying to identify its authors; Senator Borah headed the Library of Congress list of those waiting for a copy.

Not only for Mr. Liveright but also for a small group of Washington correspondents who composed it was *Merry-Go-Round* making money. Briskly and irreverently, they had set forth the gossipy details of Washington social and political life in a manner new and interesting to those not intimately familiar with the capital. While their characterization of individuals was a matter of opinion, the basic facts of which they wrote were passing into national history.

*Merry-Go-Round* was born among a coterie of newsmen known as the Georgetown Group who gather periodically at each other's homes to discuss the state of public affairs. Liberals at heart, they are dissatisfied with the political times and *Merry-Go-Round* is the expression of their dissatisfaction. Those who either wrote chapters of the book or materially contributed ideas and information are supposed to include (though each diplomatically denies it) Farmer Murphy and Drew Pearson of the *Baltimore Sun*, Robert S. Allen of the *Christian Science Monitor*, George Abell of the *Washington Daily News*, Charles Ross and Paul V. Anderson of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, Ray Tucker of the *New York World-Telegram* and Ruby Black, freelance.

Washington society is dissected under a chapter entitled "Boiled Bosoms" with the Gann-Longworth and McLean-de Ligne feuds recounted (TIME, Dec. 15 et ante, May 13, 1929). Tittle-tattle: Bachelor Senator Tydings of Maryland playing "footie" with sedate ladies; Mrs. Trubee Davison, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War, smoking a pipe; Daisy Harriman trampling Senator Walsh's walrus-like mustache.

President Hoover is played up an executive who failed to come up to expectations in a national emergency (TIME,

March 2). He is accused of "incompetence, do-nothingness and reactionary stultification." Four reasons for this result are advanced: 1) The Hoover myth of a superman, built on propaganda; 2)



Harris & Ewing

ALLEN OF THE *Monitor*

"... competent and conscientious."

autocracy learned "among the coolies of China and the wage-slaves of the Far East"; 3) political ineptitude; 4) fear, vacillation and a petty personal temper. Apparently the author of this *Merry-Go-Round* chapter was in close co-operation with the writer of the *Mirrors of 1932* because in almost identical words they both declare that Engineer Hoover received \$5,000 per year as a "mining expert," \$95,000 as a "financial expert." Of the White House Secretariat (called "The Vestal Virgins") only "Larry" Richey ("the closest man to the President in or out of Washington") gets a word of praise.

Vice President Curtis ("Egg Charley") is roundly ridiculed for his presidential ambitions, for his ornate office ("a cross between a tribal wickup and a Sultan's seraglio"), for his official and unwonted tophianness. Henry Lewis Stimson, as Secretary of State, is depicted as a victim of his aristocratic lineage and poor nervous resistance. He is dubbed "Wrong Horse Harry" because he failed to guess the winner of last year's Brazilian revolt (TIME, Sept. 23 et seq.). Secretary of the Treasury Mellon ("the man who stayed too long is set forth as a fiscal monarch whom Depression has toppled from his throne. Recounted in cruel detail are the unhappy incidents of his divorce from beautiful Nora McMullen Mellon.

Says *Merry-Go-Round* of the Senate Insurgents: "The strongest and weakest element in national affairs. . . . Individually they fight gallant battles in the public interest. Collectively they have floundered about hopelessly, without program, unity or leadership. . . ."

The House of Representatives ("the Monkey House"): "The greatest organized inferiority complex in the world. . . ."

The 435 members, with a few exceptions, are the least common denominator of the ignorance, prejudices and inhibitions of their districts. . . . Assembled, it looks and acts like a section of the bleachers in a bush league town. . . . [Leader Tilson] has the agility of a flat bottomed mud scow. . . . He conducts a floor fight like a religious revival."

Unspared in the general criticism is the Press. This chapter is widely attributed to short, red-headed "Bob" Allen of the *Christian Science Monitor* of whose Washington bureau the chapter says: "It is manned by competent and conscientious reporters who are held down by the conservative views and many prohibitions of their organization. Robert S. Allen, head of the staff, is the youngest large bureau chief in the capital."

The United Press is rated above the Associated Press in "capacity and character." Richard V. Oulahan of the *New York Times* ("one of the few really distinguished looking men in Washington") is described as supplying his paper with "front" for \$25,000 per year. The *New York Herald Tribune's* Washington news "is inclined to be sensational and trivial." Mark Sullivan has sunk into "a Republican propaganda medium." Clinton Wallace Gilbert "is one of the few nationally known Washington correspondents who has not compromised his personal or professional integrity, never fawned or groveled." The few other reporters who received praise—Messrs. Ross, Anderson, Pearson, Murphy et al.—are, by no great coincidence, members of the Georgetown Group.

#### "That Spells Depression"

As chairman of the Republican National Committee, fuss-budgety little Senator Simeon Davison Fess of Ohio went through last year's Congressional campaign assuring voters that the Depression was worldwide, that President Hoover was not to blame. Many a voter did not believe him, helped to reduce to paper-thinness the Republican majority in Congress. Since then Mr. Fess has had little to say about economic conditions.

Last week the Republican National Chairman revealed how he had fared personally during hard times. To a constituent he wrote:

"The one thing lacking is confidence in our financial institutions. For the life of me I don't see how you can cure this lack of confidence but, like the mumps, it must work itself out. Last week I asked a banker to loan me \$6,000 to be applied on the building of a new home. The banker threw up his hands and said: 'Oh, Senator, we can't make any loans at present. While we are sound, we must remain in a liquid condition.'"

"I informed him that it would be necessary for me to take out my deposits in the loan associations. Applications to three associations in which I have deposits sufficient to build the house met the same response. This meant I could not use my own money. That case is typical throughout the U. S. That spells Depression."

## FOREIGN NEWS

## GREAT BRITAIN

## Heather v. Cormorant

Rested and refreshed after a week-end at Lossiemouth, Ramsay MacDonald flew back to London last week with a large bunch of white heather in his buttonhole and posed for his picture in the garden of No. 10 Downing St. Secretary for Dominions & Colonies James Henry Thomas begged a sprig for good luck, so did Stanley Baldwin and the rest. When every buttonhole burgeoned with Ramsay's white heather, shutters clicked at the entire National Cabinet.

They needed luck. To bolster British finances Great Britain had already been forced to draw some \$20,000,000 of the \$200,000,000 credit raised last fortnight in the U. S. Superstitious Britons watched for the return of a great black cormorant which had appeared from nowhere the afternoon of Aug. 11, just as Britain's troubles were becoming acute, and roosted ominously every night for five nights on the cross atop the dome of St. Paul's (see end).

**Majority.** Scot MacDonald and his new ministers were preparing last week to rush their financial program through an emergency session of Parliament. The Prime Minister was prepared for an immediate test of strength, a vote of confidence on the first day. No one doubted that he would get it. Despite the organized Laborite opposition, Conservative and Liberal whips guaranteed him a majority of at least 40.

Sure of himself, Scot MacDonald wrote once more to his constituents in Seaham who had asked him to resign. Said he:

"Our position has been dictated by the determination to keep standards of living, unemployment pay and such like at the maximum possible.

"If you are discussing these things now, free of collapse and panic, you owe this solely to my colleagues and myself who took the action which we did last week.

"... In view of one part of your resolution I desire to make it perfectly clear to you, however, that I shall not under any circumstances carry out the above intention [resignation from the Commons] while it involves desertion of duty which I consider to be imperative to protect the great masses of wage earners."

**Privy Seal.** The only vacancy in the Cabinet proper, the post of Lord Privy Seal, which some observers had believed was being saved for David Lloyd George, was awarded last week to the Conservative Earl Peel. Ramsay MacDonald's son Malcolm was made Under Secretary for the Dominions and Colonies. David Lloyd George's son, Gwilym, was made Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

**Affected Juniors.** Always dramatic Scot MacDonald assembled the Junior Ministers of his Labor Cabinet and, trembling with emotion, urged them not to stay by him but to consider their political careers:

"You are young and you have all the wurrudd before you," said he. "Do not

sacrifice yourselves. I will do that as I am getting near the end anyhow."

The young Laborites were so affected by this that they forgot that Scot MacDonald was bound by the Coalition agreement to take most of their jobs away from them anyhow.

**"Yorkshire Likes Pluck."** As a matter of fact, Scot MacDonald was by no means



ST. PAUL'S OMEN

... every night for five nights.

near the end. Laborite M. P.'s who had deserted him fortnight ago were beginning to feel sheepish. Britons who love a *beau geste* were deliriously enthusiastic. The Downing Street mailbag was stuffed with telegrams and letters of support, not a few from the U. S. A candy manufacturer sent \$5,000 for the Government's emergency fund. An unknown workman sent



CABINET MINISTERS

... begged heather for good luck.

\$6, half his week's pay. From Yorkshire came a pencilled postcard:

"Come to Yorkshire and we will find thee a seat in the Commons. All Yorkshire labor is proud of you. The dole has been much abused and we workers are tired of keeping those who will not work. ... Yorkshire likes pluck."

**Leaking Secrets.** British financial bills are always closely guarded state secrets until dead in Parliament. But last week there were many leaks. The stockmarket rose slightly on news that there would be no tax on bonds in the new economy bill, and that conversion of the 5% War loan bonds to a lower rate of interest would be voluntary. Beside the bitterly contested 10% cut in the Dole, other projected economy moves included a 12½% cut in policemen's salaries, similar pay cuts for Ministers of the Government, Members of Parliament, judges, civil servants, teachers, soldiers, sailors and service flyers. The 33½% duty on imported automobiles, films, musical instruments, watches and clocks is expected to be raised. So are liquor taxes, entertainment, gasoline and income taxes. Projected is a small stamp tax on restaurant checks such as is now in effect in Italy.

Signs of the times appeared in news columns:

¶ The Works & Public Buildings Office ordered that, as a measure of economy, the deer in Richmond Park are no longer to be fed by keepers in gold-braided silk hats; they must wear ordinary peaked caps.

¶ Sir Charles Burnett Buckworth-Herne-Saure succeeded to a baronetcy fortnight ago and last week applied for unemployment insurance—the first British baronet on the Dole.

¶ King George and Edward of Wales let it be known that during the emergency they would return to the Exchequer \$242,500 and \$48,600 respectively.

## Barrie on Hardy

The large-headed little gnome whose name is Sir James Matthew Barrie (*Peter Pan, The Admirable Crichton*) stood in Dorchester last week with a string in his hand. He gave the string a tug. Some drapery dropped and there, in bronze, sat the late great Author Thomas Hardy. Dorchester was "Casterbridge" in Hardy's Wessex novels *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, *The Return of the Native*. He died near there three years ago (TIME, Jan. 23, 1928). When the monument—designed by Eric Henri Kennington and paid for by the writer's admirers all over the world—was unveiled, Sir James made known an obscure fact about Hardy's life.

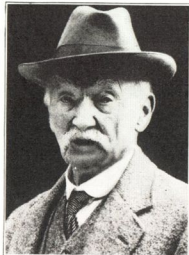
"When the child Hardy was born," said he, "the doctor thought him dead and dropped him in a basket. That was an anxious moment for this country. But a woman stepped forward to make sure, and found he was alive. A statue to this woman—Kennington could have done worse than to give us that!

"What interests me still more is this: was Hardy shamming in the basket? If so, it was the only time in his life he ever shammed. Yet, knowing what we do of him now, we may think that at his first sight of life he liked it so little he lay very still. There was never any more faltering. An undaunted mind—that was Hardy. He was a great man. That was his hard fate."

¶ Last week from England's Lake Dis-

## Foreign News—(Continued)

trict came another literary incident. A Mrs. Jane Jefferson of Youngstown, Ohio, went to Cockermouth to see the birthplace of Poet William Wordsworth. She looked all over town, finally got some one



Underwood & Underwood

THE LATE THOMAS HARDY

... shammed in his basket?

to point out the unmarked house, now a doctor's office. "Young man," cried she, "if William Wordsworth had been born in Youngstown we would have shouted it out to the world and made it impossible for visitors to miss seeing his birthplace!"

### Gentleman of Plymouth

Thousands of kippers cooled on thousands of breakfast tables last week while Britons stared in amazement at an advertisement in the "agony" (personals) column of the *Times*:

GENTLEMAN OF PLYMOUTH, conscientiously believing that the present Parliamentary representative from the Sutton Division should be opposed at the next election, would like to communicate with a gentleman who would be willing to oppose the present member as an independent Conservative candidate.

The representative from the Sutton Division is probably the best known British M. P. not of Cabinet rank: angular Lady Nancy Astor, newly returned from consorting with Communists in Soviet Russia.

The *Times* kept locked in its professional bosom the secret of the Plymouth Gentleman's identity, nor would it hint whether his conscience was bothered by Lady Astor's visit to the Soviets, her U. S. origin, her advocacy of Prohibition or her own inimitable personality. The Conservative Executive Committee of the Sutton Division took the advertisement seriously enough to hold an emergency meeting, and pass a resolution of "unabated confidence" in their Lady of Plymouth and Virginia.

## CANADA

### Churchill

The British freighter *Farnworth* was ploughing its way toward Button Bay last week to tie up to the brand new dock at Churchill, Manitoba. Her arrival would be a big moment for Canada's wheat farmers, Canada's railwaymen, Canada's history.

The shortest line between Liverpool and the great wheatfields of the Canadian Northwest passes through Hudson Bay. European ships have slipped in and out of Hudson Bay since the 17th Century. For the past 50 years there has been agitation for a railway and port on the Bay to take out wheat without sending it overland 1,000 miles farther to Montreal. When Canadians began to work seriously on the problem it was discovered that there were only two possible ports on the western side of Hudson Bay: Port Nelson, at the mouth of the tidal Nelson River, and Fort Churchill, at the emptying of Churchill River into an indentation known as Button Bay. The nearest railway ended at the remote settlement known as The Pas, about 500 miles away from both harbors in Manitoba.

During the Liberal administration of Premier William Lyon Mackenzie King, Minister of Railways Charles Dunning asked Engineer Frederick Palmer (now Sir Frederick, K. C. M. G.) to come over from England and settle the relative merits of Port Nelson v. Fort Churchill. Engineer Palmer, who built the bridge in India over the River Sone, is now 69. He is generally recognized as a world authority on harbors and waterways. He went to Hudson Bay, poked about among the jack-pine and reindeer moss of the two trading posts and finally decided on Fort Churchill. Heavy tides and spring freshets make the 15-mile channel from the Nelson River to Hudson Bay too difficult to keep open.

Canadians went to work; 510 miles of railroad were built and ballasted. Fort Churchill used to consist of a half-dozen trappers' huts, a mounted police detachment, a Hudson's Bay Co. factor's post and a dozen moon-faced Eskimos. Later gangs went in and built the temporary town of wooden barracks that is now known simply as Churchill. The harbor was dredged, the wharf was built, a huge grain elevator put up. Churchill last week had mechanical facilities to handle 800,000 bushels of grain a day. About 530,000 bushels will be sent this year as a test. Part of it was actually there, ready to pour into the hold of the *Farnworth*, the rest to be sent in her sister ship the *Warkworth*.

In 1929 the three prairie provinces that hope to use Churchill—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta—raised 276,664,000 bushels of wheat and exported almost four-fifths of it. Icy Hudson Bay is open for navigation during July, August, September and the first week of October.

In spite of its hundreds of workmen and laborers, Churchill still had no permanent residents last week beyond the trappers, the police, the Eskimos and the Hudson's Bay factor. This is by government order. The engineers who built Churchill harbor have made an ambitious town plan for Churchill. There are to be parks and playgrounds, wide streets, residential and business districts. Because of Churchill's sub-arctic winters most of the inhabitants will live in small apartment houses heated from a central station. Special arrangements for water supply and sewage disposal will have to be made. To prevent famine and plague, the Canadian Government will not allow any settlers until next year when the building will be well under way. With the first freezing of the harbor this year, Churchill's present population must move out.



Acme-P. & A.

LADY ASTOR & COMRADES\*

... caused an agony.

\*Seated (left to right): Karl Radek, Anatoly Lunacharsky, Lady Astor, George Bernard Shaw, M. Chalatov.

## Foreign News—(Continued)

## INDIA

## Kindly Light

St. Gandhi, hope of millions of Indian Nationalists, continued his extraordinary progress to Britain last week aboard *S. S. Rajputana*. Spurning the cabin which the Government had put aside for his use, he slept under a thin sheet on a hard wooden bench in the stern. The ship's cat, a huge black tom, developed a taste for the Mahatma's goat's milk and purred peaceably beside him.

During St. Gandhi's day of silence he did not emerge from his sheet at all. General interest shifted to another passenger, the pundit Malaviya who each morning made, out of a half ton of Ganges mud he had on board, a fresh little god to worship.

At Aden (entrance to the Red Sea), St. Gandhi and party went ashore for a few hours, were wildly cheered by local Indian merchants who presented him with an offering of \$1,625. Blinking through his glasses, St. Gandhi replied both in Gujarati and English that he expected much more.

Captain H. Morton Jack invited the Mahatma to the *Rajputana's* bridge, genially asked him if he would like to take the wheel for a few minutes. Instead of holding the ship to its course, St. Gandhi suddenly spun the wheel sharply to port.

"Oh," he cackled, "I hope I don't capsize the boat and drown everybody!"

Sitting bolt upright on his bench St. Gandhi attempted to improve his mind by reading the full report of the first Indian Round Table Conference. Shrilly he protested that it invariably caused him to fall fast asleep.

To reporters perspiring in the Red Sea heat, St. Gandhi explained that only if the weather became exceptionally cold would he modify his famed loincloth in Britain. Then he would wear a woolen loincloth, reaching his ankles, and a white cotton jacket, specially woven for him by big-toed Raymond Duncan, esthete brother of the late great Isadora.

On Sunday the Mahatma attended Christian service in the *Rajputana's* main saloon. Because it is his favorite hymn his thin reedy voice was heard piping "Lead Kindly Light" amid the enshrouding boom of British baritones.

## JUGOSLAVIA

## More Golden Bullets

The docile Cabinet of Alexander, the Dictator King who looks like a dentist, and his big-jawed Premier General Pera Zivkovich assembled hurriedly at the summer palace last week. King Alexander, sober behind his glittering *pince-nez*, told them that his three-year Dictatorship was at an end (*TIME*, Jan. 14, 1929 *et seq.*). Before the Ministers had recovered from their astonishment, Minister of the Court Jevtich stood up and read them Yugoslavia's new Constitution. This document was evolved by no convention. It is the handiwork of shrewd King Alexander himself. Points:

The country's official title remains The

Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Voting is to be by secret ballot with universal suffrage for all Yugoslavians over 21.

Parliament will consist of two houses, a Senate and a *Skupstina*. Senators must



Alexandre

PERMANENT PREMIER ZIVKOVITCH

Pistols must be left in the cloakroom.

be 40 years of age, will serve six years. Half will be elected by the people, half appointed by the King. Deputies are all elective, will serve four years.

Jugoslavia remains divided into the new provinces or Banats, a clever scheme of King Alexander's to break up the old racial groups (*TIME*, Oct. 14, 1929). But the Governors of the Banats will be given greatly increased powers. Ever-protesting Croatia will resume its old boundaries, with the exception of the old county of Syrmia which continues to be split between Neusatz and Nisch. Communists may not organize. Military officers in active service may not run for office.

By the next morning excited citizens all over the country were staring at blue, white & red bordered posters announcing the end of the Dictatorship and the terms of the new Constitution. Newspapers could not get out extras fast enough; cafés did a landlubber business. But foreign correspondents, scanning the reports carefully, soon realized that King Alexander was not giving up so much. Strengthened by several members of the last parliamentary régime, the Cabinet he has had through the dictatorship remains in power. The Constitution forbids the organization of racial or religious groups which might threaten his government. There is an attempt to stop political assassinations by solemnly reviving a 120-year-old law providing that all Senators and Deputies must leave their pistols, their daggers and their bludgeons in a special check room before entering Parliament.

What Yugoslavian citizens really receive is an increase in local autonomy, a chance to vote for somebody. Outside pressure had been exerted to bring about this watering of the dictatorship. Within 24 hours

the world press was calling it "another victory for France's golden bullets."

Jugoslavia is one of France's firmest allies, one of her greatest debtors. Last May French bankers lent Yugoslavia \$42,000,000. Within the past two or three months King Alexander has sought another loan. French bankers, listening to promptings from the Quai d'Orsay, replied that the efficacy of the large, well-paid Yugoslavian army was seriously damaged by Croat and Slovene plottings, that the dictatorship must be ended in order to bring these recalcitrants into line before the money bags jingled again. President Thomas Masaryk and Foreign Minister Edouard Benes of Czechoslovakia, another of France's allies, were equally insistent.

Reporters cast a speculative eye last week at General Pera Zivkovich, King Alexander's permanent Premier. Wilhelm of Hohenzollern used to refer to Belgrade as "that nest of assassins." No one has ever accused him openly, but it is a well-known Belgrade legend that 28 years ago Lieut. Pera Zivkovich was the young officer who unlocked a back door in the palace of his Sovereigns, King Alexander Obrenovich & Queen Draga, and let in the assassins who killed them in their sleep, thus allowing King Peter I, Alexander's father, to ascend the throne.

## RUSSIA

## Laundrymen's Revenge?

Moscow's *Izvestia* and Boston's *Christian Science Monitor* have one editorial policy in common: Neither prints crime news unless there is some extraordinary reason for doing so. Moscow readers unfolded their copies of *Izvestia* last week and found themselves staring into the sightless eyes of a corpse, a middle-aged grey-bearded corpse in flannel underclothes with a cord and a leather belt knotted tight about his scrawny neck. Below the picture was a caption: "Who Is This Man?"

Very quickly telephones rang, messages arrived to say that this man was a Professor Ivantsov, mathematician at the Moscow Industrial Academy. U. S. reporters hurried around to Police Department headquarters to learn more about the mysterious end of Professor Ivantsov.

One midnight last week a strange automobile whirled up to the steps of the Kurski railroad station. Two dark little men jumped out and ran into the ticket office, first depositing a very large, very neat bundle on the top step. Some sneak thieves were waiting in the shadow of a pillar for just such an opportunity. Quick as a flash they pounced on the package, carried it off to an empty corner of the yards. To the horror of the sneak thieves, the package did not contain food, clothes, or boots, as they hoped, but the strangled body of Professor Ivantsov, neatly swathed in rags.

As soon as the body was identified, police called at Professor Ivantsov's apartment. The door had been opened with the Professor's own latchkey. Sheets were hung over the windows. His expensive fur coat and 1,000 rubles (\$500)



## Foreign News—(Continued)

were gone. His clothes, his books, his bric-a-brac, every article of value had been gathered together and tied up in neat little flat packages. Moscow detectives inspected the room, retired to cogitate, emerged with a theory. Said the spokesman:

"This is the work of a diabolical Chinese murder gang. Professor Ivantsov is known to have been very fond of Chinese antiques. He was frequently seen in the Chinese quarter near Trubni Square searching for bargains. As you can see for yourselves, all these packages have been tied up in the manner of a Chinese laundry. The new municipal laundries have put thousands of private Chinese laundries out of work. Is it too much to suggest that this horrible murder and robbery is a laundrymen's revenge?"

### SPAIN

#### *Blood in Barcelona*

The strange mishappen houses of which Barcelona is so proud were close shuttered and dark last week. No lights twinkled in the sloping Plaza Catalonia. Under the plane trees the boulevards were silent except for the clomp-clomp of cavalry patrols making their rounds and the sudden roar of an armored car.

The Syndicalists, hane of the young republic, were out on a general strike. No milk was delivered, no garbage collected. Electric light and gas lines were cut. No trolleys ran. Violence started when Civil Governor Anguero visited the jail to plead with 51 hunger-striking Syndicalists to eat. The prisoners, who in some way had obtained guns, replied by firing a few wild shots, collecting all the furniture in the jail and making a bonfire of it. Riot squads rushed in to quiet them.

Disgusted, Governor Anguero refused to put police patrols on the street cars.

"While so-called respectable citizens merrily uphold Syndicalist assassins they can walk, so far as I am concerned," said Governor Anguero.

Stinking heaps of refuse piled up in the streets. Rioters in the suburbs uprooted tracks and dug deep trenches across the roads. For many hours Barcelona was completely out of touch with Madrid. A noisy, long-drawn battle was waged between police and Syndicalists in front of the latter's headquarters. They gave up when mountain guns were unlimbered across the street. Sailors rushed a hundred of them on board warships in the harbor. A volley of shots rang out from doorways facing the tree-lined Rambla Flores, sloping down to the harbor. A Civil Guard whirled on his heel and fell, seriously wounded, among the flower pots and twittering bird cages of the market.

In two days at least 20 people were shot dead, 40 wounded. Borrowing an idea from Aristophanes' *Lysistrata*, hundreds of frightened strikers' wives paraded through the streets behind a banner "Children Before Politics" and declared a wives' strike of their own, swearing that their husbands should have neither food nor affection until they went back to work.

Other Syndicalist ladies were not so soft. While hundreds of frightened Barcelonians gathered for safety in the ancient Gothic cathedral, a gang of wild-eyed Amazons broke in, climbed high in the lantern over the West Front and began sniping at soldiers and police from the roof while Barcelona's sacred geese squawked horribly in the cloister.

All this time Catalonia's "President" Macia, who owes his election largely to Syndicalist votes, did nothing. But as the bloodshed continued even he became affected.

"I am not disposed to tolerate the situation another day," said Col. Macia.

### CHILE

#### *Army v. Navy*

Soldiers & sailors take an oath to defend the best interests of their country, come what may, but Chilean sailors, members of the second greatest fleet in South America, do not care. Early last week rumor ran through the battle fleet at Coquimbo that the Provisional Government of President Manuel Trucco (third since the flight of Dictator Ibanez), was preparing to cut the pay of all non-commissioned ratings as an economy move. Overnight mutiny flared.

One Rogelio Reyes, an electrician on the flagship *Almirante*, was the leader. Electrician Reyes had gone to Great Britain two years ago when his ship was being refitted in British dockyards and had listened earnestly to the Red talk of Clyde-side Laborites. Under his orders the crews of every ship at Coquimbo locked their officers in their cabins and forced them to sign an ultimatum to the Government that the navy would not permit any reduction in salaries. Then the navy, Chile's pride, waited.

From Santiago the Trucco Government sent Admiral von Schroeder by airplane to treat with the rebels. Chile's army & navy have had many an old German warrior on their rosters. The army still wears Prussian spiked helmets on dress parade. But Chilean Admiral Eduardo von Schroeder is not to be confused with Prussian Admiral August Ludwig von Schroeder, who was a German wartime fleet commander. Admiral Eduardo is young, amiable, Chilean born. His father, despite his name, was a Russian and went to Chile many years ago as consul at Santiago for the Imperial Government. Last week Admiral Eduardo rode in a launch out to the flagship, the grey-sided *Almirante Latorre*,\* while mutineer sailors started open-mouthed from the bridge. His terms were simple. The Government had given up all thought of cutting the sailors' pay, but the navy must surrender within 24 hours; otherwise it would be blown from the har-

bor by the air force and coast defense forts.

Forty years ago the Chilean navy won a revolution. Last week's mutineers did not give up. The naval base at Talcahuano joined the revolt. So did the sailors and cadets of the Naval Training School at Valparaiso. Fortunately for President Trucco the army stayed loyal. Within a couple of hours the Valparaiso cadets had surrendered and regiments were moving down the coast against Talcahuano.

**Communists.** Newspapers carried a new threat next morning: The mutineer sailors were really planning with the assistance of Communists on shore to set up a Chilean Soviet. For the first time in a Latin-American revolution, Communism was a real problem. The idea was disproved later in the week, but there was enough truth in the story to cause grave concern. Because of poverty, there is a sizeable body of Communists in Chile. Breadlines stretch through all the big cities. The country has had to default on its foreign debt. Of Chile's 4,000,000 inhabitants, over 100,000 are unemployed. Copper and nitrates are the country's two biggest industries; both are largely owned by U. S. capital, both are seriously depressed. In an effort to revive the Guggenheim-controlled nitrate industry, a great holding company known as the *Compania Salitre de Chile* ("Cosach") was formed to fight German synthetic nitrates by modernizing, mechanizing the Chilean nitrate fields (TIME, July 28, 1930). It was a successful move from the stockholders' point of view, but the new machinery has put thousands of Chileans out of work. Such people are ripe fodder for Communism. As soon as the Communist scare started the streets of Santiago and Valparaiso were filled with clattering *Carabineros* riding their horses over the sidewalks, poking their long lances into doorways and alleys. In the foreign residential section of Los Leones, U. S., German, British and French residents formed a Home Guard, elected their own officers, marched up & down the streets armed with shotguns.

**Talcahuano.** There was bitter fighting at Talcahuano. Naval mutineers held not only the ships in the harbor but the coast defense forts ashore. Three' loyal regiments stormed the fort and finally captured it, but not before nearly a hundred men had been killed. Trying to help their comrades on the shore, rebels on the modern destroyer *Almirante Riveros* swung her close to the shore batteries under a white flag. Suddenly she dropped her flag and opened fire. Bombing planes took off. Shore batteries and the *Almirante Riveros* exchanged shot for shot. The *Almirante Riveros* was beaten out to take shelter behind Quiriquina Island and surrender. In three hours Talcahuano was in Federal hands. Despite official denials, Santiago gossips insisted last week that every fifth man in the rebel garrison was taken out and shot.

**Coquimbo.** Eleven ships under the *Almirante Latorre* were waiting off Coquimbo for the rebels' last stand. Their leader, Electrician Rogelio Reyes, seemed

\*Not to be confused with most Latin-American navies is the Chilean. Their battle fleet is modernized, the *Almirante Latorre* is a first-class vessel. Laid down for Chile in England in 1911, she was bought by the British at the beginning of the War and served as the *Canada*. Chile finally received her in 1920. In 1929 she went back to Great Britain to be overhauled, modernized.



## Foreign News—(Continued)

to have lost his head completely. Knowing that a squadron of some 40 planes, including at least a dozen Dornier-Wahl and Junkers bombers, were preparing to sink the fleet, the rebels steamed out to sea under cover of fog. Then, realizing that they had no food for an extended cruise, no place to go, steamed back again.

At 5:45 p. m. the planes took off, while Coquimbo's citizenry with their wives and baby carriages lined the shore. U. S. observers, remembering the difficulties of U. S. Army pilots in hitting the unarmed *Mt. Shasta* (TIME, Aug. 24), wondered what success they would have. The Chilean aviators did not actually sink anything but they had an unanswerable alibi: It was their duty not to damage valuable government property more than was absolutely necessary. In the line of duty they hit the *General O'Higgins* right on the nose. Her prow burst into flames which were quickly put out. There was no score on the *Almirante Latorre* but her two blazing anti-aircraft guns perforated one of the planes' wings. One bomb landed full on a ship's launch, which eight men.

As the battle waxed hotter the spectators on shore suddenly realized that this was not just a glorified spectacle for their amusement. Bullets whined in their direction. They stampeded, baby carriages and all. For just such an emergency the Government had two special trains waiting at the station, but it was not enough. Most of Coquimbo's citizenry took to the mountains, on foot.

Many of the rebels tried to do the same. As the bombs whistled about their ears they dove gracefully overboard, swam ashore but were captured. After half an hour's bombardment the planes returned to land. The aviators sent word that next time they would really try to hit the fleet. Coquimbo's rebels believed them. They all surrendered.

### MEXICO

*Vamos!*

Long patient lines of frightened Chinese stood in front of the customs house at Nogales last week and tried to get into the U. S. Arizona jails all along the border were filled with them. Into San Francisco harbor came 49 Chinese merchants on the Panama steamer *El Salvador*. Their money was gone; they were gloomily resigned to returning to Hongkong and poverty.

There were until last week about 15,000 Chinese in Mexico.\* They are not coolies. Most of them are prosperous, hard-working shopkeepers and farmers. In the northwestern states of Sonora and Sinaloa, Chinese merchants own about 80% of the grocery shops and vegetable markets. Indolent Mexicans regard the affluent Chinese with sullen eyes.

There exist several sorts of Mexican Ku Klux Klans. One of them is the *Comité Nacionalista Anti-China de la Costa Occidental*, known as the Anti-Chinese Society. This society resorted to an old law passed

by the Sonora Legislature in 1919, providing that all industrial and mercantile establishments must employ 80% Mexicans. In March 1931 this law was amended to prevent the exclusion of naturalized Chinese clerks anxious to evade the law, but despite its severity no serious attempt was made to enforce it until last June.

Disheartened Mexican laborers were returning from the U. S. in droves, unable to find employment. They were poor, they were hungry and all the grocery stores seemed to be owned by plump, placid Chinese. Nationalistic mobs gathered. At least three Chinese were killed by angry crowds. Stores were broken open, Chinese homes set afire. Town councils forcibly closed other stores; taxes were raised; shop-keepers were fined for non-compliance with the law.

Plutarco Elias Calles' son, Rodolfo, Governor of Sonora, looked on complacently as the Anti-Chinese Society, backed by local authority, gave orders for the expulsion of all Chinese from his province by Sept. 5. The adjoining states of Sinaloa and Chihuahua issued similar edicts. Chinese grocers had no time to dispose of their property but fled in terror. The Mexican wholesale chain-store, Juan Lung-tain & Co. and Fong qui Co. lost over \$1,000,000 each. Long lines of fugitives formed at the border.

In Washington the Chinese Legation protested formally. So did the Nationalist Government in Nanking. As the crisis became acute, rambunctious Governor Calles received quiet orders from Mexico City. The expulsion of Sonora's Chinese was indefinitely postponed.

Mexico's anti-Chinese crusade is but one phase of widespread antipathy to foreigners. An anti-Semitic movement has been going on for some time. In last week's *Nation*, Correspondent Anita Brenner published a succinct summary of the Jewish situation. Jews were invited by President Calles in 1924 to enter the country, colonize, farm, keep shops. The agricultural program proved unfeasible, but by 1927 there were nearly 20,000 Semites in Mexico, 75% of them concentrated about Mexico City. They peddled, drove taxis, set up small businesses, shrewdly undersold easy-going native merchants. Last spring the National Revolutionary Party, of which President Ortiz Rubio is titular head, started a violent campaign to oust Jews from Mexico. Permits allowing them to trade in the markets were recalled. As a result, some Jews in Mexico City are starving. All, says Correspondent Brenner, live in daily dread of a pogrom.

### ECUADOR

#### Match-lit Revolution

Swedish matches lit the fires of revolt which ran Isidro Ayora out of the Presidential Palace at Quito fortnight ago (TIME, Aug. 31). First as Provisional President, since 1929 as Constitutional President, he had been Ecuador's chief executive for the past five years. Ironically, the same matches which burned him last week helped secure his position

two years ago. At that time he got a loan from Swedish Match Co. (Kreuger & Toll) in return for granting the firm a national monopoly. Not only did President Ayora grant a monopoly, but he agreed to pay out of the Ecuadorian treasury \$10 on each 1,000 boxes of matches if the annual sales fell below \$4,000,000.

First spark of trouble came from swart Communist Senator Maldonado. He rose in the Senate, condemned the monopoly, demanded that the Government withdraw it. Up jumped Senator Cueva Garcia to remind the Senators that if the monopoly were cancelled, Ecuador would have to repay Kreuger & Toll's \$2,000,000 loan. That might be awkward. A *mélée* followed. Somebody got a message to Garcia that a mob was waiting for him outside. Colleagues spirited him away to safety. The monopoly was withdrawn.

The first thing to throw a rock at, when you have made your point in a Latin American political upheaval, is the opposition's newspaper. Accordingly, fiery Senator Maldonado led a mob of 3,000 howling sympathizers to the offices of *El Comercio*. After stoning the building, he led his followers to the home of Luis Felipe Borja, resident representative of the match company. Here a body of cavalry interfered. In the clash five citizens were killed, 50 wounded. After that things simmered down.

The military junta, backing Provisional President Luis Larrea Alba, announced that constitutional elections would be held Oct. 20-23.

### CUBA

#### Peace on the Prado

Last week President Gerardo Machado drew a deep, relieved breath and, like a contemplative barman picking up the chairs after a routine saloon fight, began setting his country to rights. Like an experienced barman, however, President Machado kept an alert eye cocked for a renewal of hostilities, which hotheads had continued to predict during the past fortnight. In Havana, where an expected uprising never materialized, police sat ready in armored cars. Miguel Marano Gomez, onetime Mayor of Havana, who spent the revolutionary period hiding in Havana, waiting for the *insurrecto* campaign on the eastern end of the island to become a success, escaped from the country, turned up in Manhattan. Peace reigned on the Prado.

President Machado was happy to announce that the extra expense incurred by the Government during the revolution had been only \$150,000. The rebels had lost \$500,000, he estimated, most of it in stores and munitions captured at Gihara (TIME, Aug. 31). To show that his heart was in the right place, last week President Machado split a \$60,000 bonus between the troops who were in action during the 15-day campaign.

Reporters found one gloomy insurrectionist sucking away at a planter's punch in a café in Obispo Street. "At least," said he, brightening, "we spoiled Machado's fishing season."

\*Mexico's total population: 14,235,000. Among alien Chinese in Mexico rank fourth, after Spaniards, U. S. citizens and Guatemalans.

## P E O P L E

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

**Belle Livingstone**, aged scotlaw who was sentenced to 30 days in jail for bootlegging in her swanky three-story saloon in Manhattan's 53th Street (TIME, Feb. 16), opened a new resort outside Reno, Nev. Converted from a dairy barn, the place is decorated with pictures of monkeys; a troupe of dancing Negresses perform monkeyshines. In a nearby outhouse there is a bar.

**Mrs. Gifford Pinchot**, wife of Pennsylvania's Governor, applied for permission to carry a gun, explained: "I travel at night a good deal."

Columbia University's bibliography of works published by members of the university community during the last year showed that President **Nicholas Murray Butler** was the most prolific scrivener of them all. His 100 manuscripts—ranging from verses written for Manhattan's smart, democratic Lotos Club to an address before the German Reichstag—outstripped in number the voluminous writings of Chairman **George Woodward Wickersham** of President Hoover's Commission on Law Observance & Law Enforcement. (Chairman Wickersham is a trustee of Barnard College, Columbia unit.)

**Guillermo**, 20, and **Fernando**, 19, sons of President **Pascual Ortiz Rubio** of Mexico, concluded their summer jobs with International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. in Manhattan. They said they had lived on Staten Island within their \$100-a-month salaries, entertained themselves modestly with occasional visits to cinemas and trips to Coney Island (funpark) until their last month in town. Then a mishap befell them, upset their finances. "We went to a place with some girls," said Fernando, "and ordered wine. We didn't think that would cost much. But the waiter brought champagne, and after that the girls ordered more. The evening cost us \$95. American bandits are worse than the American conception of Mexican bandits."

At Bucharest, nine-year-old **Crown Prince Michael** of Rumania passed his third-grade examinations with an average of 98.7%.

**Mrs. John Gellatly** went to court in Manhattan. She was being sued for \$660 in back rent. Her estranged husband, a 78-year-old dandy in a blue jacket, flowing red tie and handle-bar mustaches, was also present. He is the John Gellatly from whom in 1929 Congress accepted a \$4,000,000 art collection—Whistler, La Farge, Childé Hassam, Winslow Homer, George Inness, John Noble, J. Alden Weir, a fine collection of porcelains and 16th Century jewelry—for the Smithsonian Institution's National Gallery. He used to keep his collection in a private gallery in Manhattan's arty Heckscher Building, did not invite the public. His money came from

his first wife, Edith Rogers, who left him the site of the old Holland House. He testified that his art had been almost his all, he now possessed only an annuity of \$3,750. He would not, could not, keep the second Mrs. Gellatly.

The **Horrible Hemingways** is the name of a young people's fun-having club in Los Angeles which last week had a party at the Town House, smart night club. Horrible Hemingway parties are contrived by demanding money from adult members, most of whom are elected to membership primarily so that they may be assessed. Amuse to amuse is also considered, the club's only by-law being that if a member is called upon to entertain and either refuses or fails to perform, he



MOST HORRIBLE BROWN

*Mrs. Doheny waxed the floor.*

is automatically thrown out. Some Horrible Hemingways: **George Newell Armsby**, vice president of Bancamerica-Blair Corp., and his brother **James**, San Francisco canner; **Reginald Vaughan**, San Francisco attorney; **James John Walker**, Mayor of New York; **Cinemators Jack Holt** and **Ernest Torrence**; **Con Conrad**, song writer, who supplied the words for the Hemingway anthem:

*We are the Hemingways  
The Horrible Hemingways  
We'd rob the blind man of his cup  
Or steal a baby's milk  
You'd think we're on the up and up  
But we're as smooth as silk.  
(Chorus)*

*We are the Hemingways  
The Horrible Hemingways  
We'd steal an orphan's pocketbook  
Or rob a widow's mite  
The Horrible Hemingways—That's We!*

When aged Oilman **Edward Laurence Doheny** sought to become a Hemingway, he was firmly blackballed. Undaunted, he gave a party. Knowing that the object of the Horrible Hemingways is to insult, distress, embarrass and in all ways annoy one's acquaintances as much as possible,

he had the floor waxed so smooth that no one could stand up. He was elected. His daughter-in-law and granddaughter are also members.

Origin of the Horrible Hemingways was the revival in Los Angeles of several old-time melodramas in which, it was noticed, most of the villains were named Hemingway. The charter members and founders were three disgustingly fresh young men who hate everyone, who trip up old ladies on stairs, wrest candy from children, push invalids down hills in wheel chairs and take away cripples' crutches. Most Horrible (official title) is **Alan Brown**, sophomore at Pomona College. The other two: **Robert Forbes**, sophomore at Stanford; **Parley Johnson**, student at Harvard School, Los Angeles.

**Mark Sullivan**, political pundit for the New York *Herald Tribune*, learned that a dapper young man had been using his name in New England this summer. He wrote a warning letter to his newspaper. Excerpts:

"The young ladies whose romantic imaginations have been stirred by the ambulant and temporary borrower of my name can relieve themselves of present mystifications and suspense, and relieve me of the embarrassment of unsought affections, by turning to *Who's Who*, which faithfully and accurately records that I am already provided with an adequate wife, as well as a family and will be 57 years old on the 10th of this month.

"To the young lady who writes in a Hampshire County bank and suggests a vacation week of exhilaration in the White Mountains when the leaves are red and the air sparkling, I should like especially to express my regret that the only dates I am just now able to permit myself are with an osteopath (male), who has undertaken to correct a tendency to senile lumbago."

At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Oilman **Harry Ford Sinclair** sold his entire string of 25 racehorses for the disappointing price of \$81,300. He still retains his crack breeding farm at Jobstown, N. J., where lives Zev, winner of the 1923 Kentucky Derby. Reason for the Sinclair sale: Last month Saratoga race stewards looked askance when the Sinclair entry in the Burnt Hill handicap was discovered to be poisoned. They declared Sinclair's trainer responsible, but not culpable, for the horse's condition, barred the Sinclair stable from entering horses in races overnight.

Ill lay: onetime Fisticuffer **James J. ("Gentleman Jim") Corbett** (who won the world's heavyweight championship from **John L. Sullivan** 39 years ago this week), of an intestinal ailment, in Manhattan; **Viceroy Lord Willingdon** of India, of dysentery, at Simla; bankrupt Theatrical Producer **Arthur Hammerstein**, of a ruptured bladder, in Manhattan; **Cinemactress Constance Bennett**, with adhesions after her appendectomy of last year, in Manhattan; famed Scientist **Sir David Bruce** (discoverer of the cause of Malta fever, namesake of the bacteria group "Brucella"), in London; **Queen Marie** of Rumania, of a female complaint due to her age (55), at Bucharest.

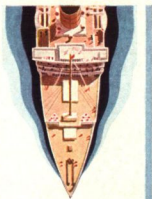
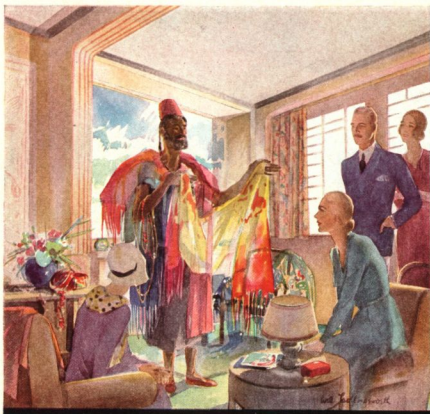


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## M E D I C I N E

## More Appendicitis

Whenever life insurance companies notice that their clients are dying in increasing numbers of some affliction, *The Speculator*, insurance publication, sounds an alarm. Investigations are started and remedies devised. It is good business for the insurance companies, a good deed for the public.

Last week's cause for corporate alarm was appendicitis. From 18,000 to 20,000 people in the U. S. are dying each year from this cause. The national mortality record, like the mortality record for women in childbirth, is, according to Frederick Ludwig Hoffman, consulting statistician for Prudential Insurance Co., the worst in the world. The U. S. appendicitis death rate per 100,000 inhabitants in 1929 was 15.2. Now the rate may be still higher. For in 1920 it was 13.4, from which it rose to the 1929 level.

The comparable death rates from appendicitis among other peoples are: Prussia 6.8; Irish Free State 5.2; Scotland 10.0; New Zealand 7.2; Mexico City 9.1; Italy 3.7 (lowest in the world); England & Wales 7.7. Canada, where living habits are very much as in the U. S., has almost as high a death rate as the U. S.

A noteworthy feature of the death statistics on appendicitis is that most victims are in their early 30's, tip-top age for earning power and economic value to the community.

Demand Dr. Hoffman: "The American public is entitled to an explanation of the extraordinary difference in the appendicitis death rates. . . . If there is a lack of surgical skill . . . the matter imperatively demands consideration. For it goes without saying that most of the deaths follow operations, since it is a safe assumption that three-fourths of the appendicitis cases find their way into hospitals for more skillful treatment."

Diagnosticians as well as surgeons doubtless will be vexed with Dr. Hoffman's blame. Appendicitis is not always easy to diagnose. The surgeon usually gets the case at the last minute, when the appendix is about to burst or has already burst and scattered its pus. It is almost always peritonitis which causes death.

Infection is the essential cause of appendicitis. The appendix is a taggle to the intestines, on the right side of the abdomen. It doubtless is the remnant of some organ useful to a primitive creature from which man evolved. But what that use was, anatomists have never agreed. It has no known use to present man, and it is often a nuisance. Feces, seeds, fruit stones, other digestive debris may pack into the appendix, set up an inflammation. Or the inflammation may represent an infection which originated in some distant part of the body.

Often it is difficult to distinguish the pains of appendicitis from those of tuberculosis, pneumonia or pleurisy. Actinomycosis, a fungus infection which causes abscesses, may simulate appendicitis. A mistake in diagnosis may result from the presence of colic of the bile or of the kidneys, inflammation of the kidneys, stric-

ture of the right ureter (through which the right kidney drains into the bladder). Diseases of women's sexual apparatus may act like appendicitis. Especially confusing in this respect is menstrual colic, from which many a flabby and nervous woman suffers. And infections of the intestines may spread to the appendix.

Appendicitis should be suspected if a person, especially one under 30, has a sharp pain and a tender spot a few inches to the right of and a little below his navel; if he has fever and a furrowed tongue.

An appendix pain may pass away. But it is almost sure to return some day. There is no medicine to cure an infected appendix. It must be cut out, the sooner the better, agree most physicians and surgeons. Deaths are almost always due to delayed operations.

## Nurses &amp; Purses

Nursing has become an overcrowded profession, not because of a dearth of sick people to attend, but because of purses too slim to pay for nursing services, and because of too many nurses. The average private nurse works less than eight months a year. Her average income for the whole year is about \$1,800, or \$35 weekly. Nonetheless, the nursing schools throw into the surfeited market 20,000 girls last June, four times the number of young doctors graduated from the medical schools at the same time.

The question of how to improve the nursing business occupied the directorate of the American Nurses' Association who met in Manhattan last week. The Association has a membership of 105,000 graduate nurses. They demand stabilization of their haphazard, part-time employment.

One effort which the organization will make will be to curtail the number of schools for nurses. Another will be to make requirements for graduation stricter than ever. Probationers will be required to spend less time with their beaus and more time with their books, pots and mops before they may change the blue uniform of the student for the white uniform of the graduate nurse.

Another effort, already under way, is to find more employment for nurses. Special and general hospitals have more than their complements of nurses. But mental and contagious hospitals are understaffed, largely because nurses dislike mentally deranged persons and fear contagious work. Pressure of unemployment may change such attitudes.

Then there are multitudes of the "white-collared" class, who cannot afford private nurses and who cannot endure the nursing of free medical services. Elnora E. Thompson, president of the Nurses' Association, last week called white-collar folk "the greatest unnursed group of a community." To meet the needs of such "unnursed," the nurses are experimenting with service by the hour. Although the nurse thus is relegated to the catch-as-catch-can employment of an apartment housemaid, she may earn a maximum of \$2 or \$3 an hour.



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## A R T

## Milles on Tour

Down steep Art Hill in St. Louis's Forest Park last week went vanloads of crated sculpture. Forty of the works of Swedish Sculptor Carl Milles—ranked by many a critic as greatest in the generation following Rodin—were en route to the second stop on their U. S. tour: St. Louis



Keystone

CARL MILLES

*Greatest since Rodin?*

to Detroit, to Cleveland, to Toledo, to Brooklyn. They will tarry in the art museums of each city about six weeks.

Never before have art lovers in the U. S. had the chance of so long or so extensive a look at Milles' handiwork. In fact, nowhere else except in his own garden outside Stockholm has such an array of Milles ever been seen. At the 56th Street Galleries, Manhattan, last year there was a small exhibition. George Fisher Baker Jr. bought a fountain—similar to one in the sculptor's home—for \$20,000. Banker Baker set his fountain up in the garden of his Park Avenue town house.

Intelligent observers who visit the Milles work this winter will have no trouble in dividing the subjects into two groups. First group exemplifies a tortured Norse brooding. Prime example is the central figure from the Folkunga Fountain at Linköping, commemorating the legendary Swedish hero Folke Filbyter, progenitor of the royal Swedish house of Folkungarna. According to legend, Folke was a harsh man who incurred the wrath of the Church. Monks spirited his grandson away. For years Folke roamed the countryside on horseback, looking for the boy. After 24 years, as he was dying, he found his grandson well and happy, serving as the King's secretary.

The Milles Folke Filbyter grips a weary horse between his knees. The horse, swinging sideways to avoid rough going in the road, is balanced by the figure of Folke, who leans outward and downward, searching the road in another direction.

There is a tragic bend and twist and movement to the piece seldom found in an equestrian statue.

Other phase of Milles is jolly, light-hearted, northern Gothic. A good illustration was erected last year on the Stockholm waterfront. Massive, of polished rose granite, it shows little influence on Milles by his teacher Rodin. Two figures, a merman and his mermaid, intertwine in funny fat folds. She is doting; he, looking like the pneumatic Michelin Tire man ("Bibendum"), is highly amused.

Carl Milles is 56, short, broad-shouldered, stocky, clean-shaven. He has brown hair and big hands. With his big hands he likes to do sculpture of heroic size. He has prospered; his house is one of Sweden's show-places. His wife is an Austrian who paints. They like to travel, particularly in the U. S. where they have many a friend and admirer. He teaches part of the year at Stockholm's Royal Akademie, goes to see Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf with whom he is intimate.

## Rivera in California

The great Giotto painted himself into one of his murals at Padua as one of a crowd of penitent sinners. Last week the art world learned that Giotto's chief living disciple has also painted himself into a mural, not as a sinner, for he is a Communist and does not believe in that sort of thing, but as an artist at work.

On view last week at San Francisco's California School of Fine Arts was the



Courtesy of Art Digest

DIEGO RIVERA (SELF PORTRAIT)

*Donor Gerstle stands below, looking worried.*

latest wall work of Mexico's Diego Rivera, famed, fat and 40. As you look at the tinted mural, 45 ft. by 35 ft., your eye is immediately drawn to a focal point—Muralist Diego Rivera's plump posterior squashed comfortably down on a plank. The whole picture epitomizes some of the arts and industries of the U. S. Upon a great scaffolding several



**O**UR Head Housekeeper has a remarkable memory! And a most remarkable file of records. Records of all the little pet likes and dislikes expressed by our guests. Suppose, for instance, you happen to tell your spouse at dinner that you just love sky-blue pink lampshades. With all due respects to Hubby, he probably won't write feverishly on his cuff: "Wife likes sky-blue pink lampshades." Whereas, if *we* should happen to overhear you, we undoubtedly *would* do just that. And the next time you visited us, Madam, there'd be nothing *but* sky-blue pink lampshades in your room—even if our housekeeping department had to make them especially for you.

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## "pink tooth brush!"

"I AM rather alluring when I'm all dressed up! Even father opens his eyes a bit when his grown-up daughter comes into a room! And mother, of course, is proud of me, too, but she takes in the details that father never gets. Said this morning that my teeth were not as white as they used to be and that she'd better marry me off quick! Oh well. It's so darn discouraging. I give them splendid care,

brush them regularly without fail. And now I'm headed to be a famous old wall-flower.

"Now, could that 'pink' upon my brush have anything to do with the dullness of my once-famous smile? Gums shouldn't bleed—they shouldn't be allowed to—I know that. I ought to do something about 'em—massage—stimulation—a little daily care. I had lessons on that back East in school. And I'm



going to begin again with Ipana. I'm going to go in for gum massage—and we'll see then who'll knock the stag line dead!"

"Pink tooth brush" can happen to anybody—at any age. Its cause? The foods we nowadays prefer, foods so delectable and soft that they give the gums almost none of the exercise needed for healthy hardness. Lacking stimulation, gums become listless, lazy, touchy—until at length there's "pink" on your tooth brush, pretty regularly.

And "pink tooth brush" may prove rather serious if allowed to go on. It may not only spoil the polish of the teeth, but may lead to any one of a group of gum troubles—to gingivitis, or Vincent's disease, or the less frequent but more serious pyorrhea.

Neglected too long, "pink tooth brush" may even threaten some of your otherwise sound teeth through infection at the roots!

And the best time to get after "pink tooth brush" is *today*. There is a simple, inexpensive way to defeat it.

Get a tube or two of Ipana Tooth Paste. Clean your teeth with it in the regular way. But each time you clean them, put some fresh Ipana on your brush or finger-tip and gently, thoroughly massage it into your inactive gums. The ziratol in Ipana, plus the twice-daily massage, stimulates the circulation and firms the gum walls. Keep on using Ipana with massage—and you won't be bothered with "pink tooth brush"!

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DEFEATS "PINK TOOTH BRUSH" • BRINGS BEAUTY TO THE TEETH

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Modern roads bring you comfortably to the ancient places that are of interest to all America. Here, the spot where the first Colonists landed . . . yonder Cornwallis laid down his sword . . . there Jackson "stood like a stone wall" . . . down this road Sheridan galloped . . . within the mellow walls of this university that Jefferson built, visit the rooms of Edgar Allan Poe and Woodrow Wilson.

In addition to historic spots, Virginia has world-famed natural wonders . . . Caverns with vaulted rooms and gleaming walls of fantastic shapes; Hot Springs; the renowned Natural Bridge.

Ask for a copy of the book, "Virginia, The Beckoning Land." This official state publication describes and illustrates all places of interest. It contains maps locating Natural Wonders, Parks, Recreation Centers, Battlefields, Historic Homes, etc. Another publication that will interest you is the historical story and illustrated booklet on "The President's Camp on the Rapidan." These will gladly be sent you without cost.

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# VIRGINIA

YORKTOWN SESQUICENTENNIAL

OCTOBER 16TH-19TH

A trip to Virginia will be particularly interesting at this time when the nation is commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia.

artisans are at work besides Diego Rivera, who is painting a huge central figure, symbolic of them all. Rivera holds in one hand a tin plate for a palette, in the other a brush. The scaffolding ingeniously subdivides the space into six panels.

The upper left panel contains a row of gas-collectors atop a smelter. Below are a sculptor (Ralph Stackpole) and his assistants at work. Below these are machinists. In the upper right panel, an airplane flies above a group of toiling steelworkers. Below is an architect's drafting room. Directly below Rivera's self-portrait, talking over the work in progress, stands a group of three. Button-holed between Timothy Pfueger and Arthur Brown Jr. (architects) is the donor of the fresco, William L. Gerstle. A modest little man in a derby hat. Mr. Gerstle appears to be awaiting the news that the architects have not been able to keep inside the original estimates. Rich Mr. Gerstle is president of the San Francisco Art Association, also of Apollo Consolidated Mining Co. and of Alaska Commercial Co.

A "find" ten years ago, Diego Rivera now enjoys the honors which the world only occasionally is pleased to heap upon a living genius. Officially the trumpets were sounded in his praise two years ago when the Fine Arts Medal of the American Institute of Architects was given him for his work in Mexico City's National Preparatory School and Ministry of Education (TIME, May 26, 1929). A huge, roly-poly man, he sometimes works 16 hours a day. Once he exhausted himself, fell off his scaffold, split his head.

## SCIENCE

### Chemists at Buffalo

"Cornerstones of industry," "protectors of human life" were titles which chemists who attended the 82nd meeting of the American Chemical Society in Buffalo last week applied to themselves. Although their value to life and well-being is incalculable, they could justly figure that eleven billion dollars of industry depend upon their knowledge and activity. The diversity of their work has enforced specializing: agriculture and food chemistry, biology, medicine, cellulose, colloids, dyes, fertilizers, gas and fuel, leather and gelatin, paint and varnish, petroleum, rubber, sugar, water, sewage and sanitation.

The chemists patiently listened to learned papers and learned discussions. Yet they had fun—having their group picture taken at McKinley's Monument in Buffalo's Niagara Square; visiting the factories in and around Buffalo.\*

High point of the convention was when President Moses Gomberg of the Society gave Professor Linus Carl Pauling of California Institute of Technology a certificate and \$1,000 for being the most promising young chemist in the country and President Frank Jerome Tone of Carborundum

\*Notably Dunlop Tire & Rubber Corp., Buffalo Foundry & Machine Co., Tonawanda Paper Co., Flexlume Corp., Consolidated Aircraft Corp., Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Co., a power station of the Niagara Hudson system.



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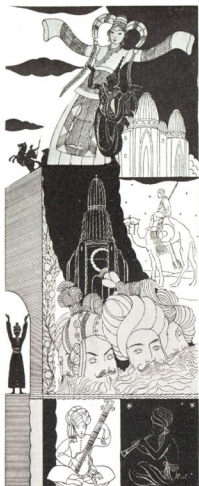


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Co. a gold medal for being a fine type of manufacturer (TIME, Aug. 31). President Tone had only to say "Thank you," but Professor Pauling was obliged to deliver a long and learned exposition on "The Structure of Crystals and the Nature of the Chemical Bond." President Gomberg listened raptly. For young Professor Pauling had built on what President Gomberg, who has been professor of chemistry at the University of Michigan only three years less than the 30 which Professor Pauling has lived, had long ago contributed to chemistry. He who gives out prizes in science has usually taken some himself. For his pioneering in the studies of unsaturated compounds President Gomberg has received U. S. Chemistry's two top medals, the Nichols and the Gibbs.

The future meeting places of the American Chemical Society are always newsworthy. Decided last week were: spring 1932, New Orleans; autumn 1932, Denver; spring 1933, Washington; autumn 1933, Chicago.

Here follow some topics the chemists discussed at Buffalo:

**Sugar for Diabetics.** U. S. chemistry's greatest individual benefactor, Francis Patrick Garvan, has a progressively severe case of diabetes. Insulin is maintaining him in fragile health. Last week from Buffalo he received news which may help him and other diabetics. Dr. Israel Mordecai Rabinowitch of the Montreal General Hospital has traced the damages of diabetes to an enzyme in the blood. An enzyme is a digester. Dr. Rabinowitch's enzyme apparently destroys the insulin which the patient's pancreas manufactures itself or which the patient takes as medicine. Infections, like colds, stimulate the increase of this insulin-destroying enzyme. Infections are the diabetic's greatest danger. Fats in the diet also nourish the enzyme's increase. But—and this was startling since sugar has been considered the diabetic's bane—sugar destroys the enzyme. Dr. Rabinowitch has apparently proved his point and re-oriented the treatment of diabetes by giving his patients foods low in fats, comparatively high in sugar. With many cases he was able to dispense with insulin.

**Thyroids & Insanity.** One of five persons confined to U. S. hospitals is there for dementia praecox. Some cases might be due, surmised Professor Roy Graham Hoskins of Harvard, to thyroid irregularities. He went to the State Hospital at Worcester, Mass. and with the help of F. H. Sleeper selected 18 dementia praecox patients who probably had poor thyroids. They fed these patients thyroid extract, were not surprised to find 14, or 88%, decidedly improved, five of them sufficiently so to be released and trusted in the general community.

**Girls & Vegetables.** An observation: Vegetarian co-eds at the University of Colorado have more efficient digestive apparatus than their meat-eating school mates.—Dr. Glen Raymond Wakeham of Boulder, Col.

**Antiseptics.** The whole philosophy of antiseptics was contained in a few words read by Herbert Clifton Hamilton, pharmacologist of Parke, Davis & Co.: "No one antiseptic will kill all kinds of germs. For example, the tetanus germ, which causes lockjaw, can be put into pure carbolic

acid and remain in perfect health. Aniline dyes, which are widely used for cuts and skin injuries, kill only certain germs and leave others, equally dangerous, unscathed.

"Probably one reason these colored antiseptics are so popular is that people acquire a false sense of security by the discoloration left on the skin. In reality, the antiseptic effect lasts only a few minutes.

"Many persons use these dyes in preference to iodine because they do not cause



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DR. MOSES GOMBERG

*He gives prizes who has taken them.*

pain on an open sore. It isn't the iodine which causes the pain; it is the alcohol in which it is dissolved.

"The safe rule in using antiseptics is to get a prescription from a doctor for the type of antiseptic useful in combating the particular type of germ you fear. Widely advertised antiseptics are effective on some germs, but it is dangerous to rely on them for all kinds of illness. It is like shooting in the dark; you may hit the correct germ or you may miss it entirely."

**Body Alcohol.** Evidence "that the body can handle moderate amounts of alcohol—and I mean moderate—without injurious effect, and probably with some degree of advantage" came from Dr. Alexander Oscar Gettler, New York City's chief toxicologist. It has been supposed that only tipplers have alcohol in their systems. Dr. Gettler took the brains, blood and liver of animals and humans who had never drunk spirituous beverages. For getting the human material he was in excellent position. As chief toxicologist he has shared in 30,000 autopsies. He can get fresh human tissue within 15 minutes after death. The evidence he presented at Buffalo indicated that the human brain normally contains a half drop of pure alcohol, the liver three drops, the blood five drops. Dogs have less alcohol in them than people, pigs less than dogs. That suggests to Dr. Gettler that the higher in evolution the animal, the more alcohol it naturally contains. He now is seeking to find what part of the body manufactures alcohol, and why.

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and an alkali and mixing the result with the motor anti-freeze compound called ethylene glycol, Wallace Hume Carothers and Julian W. Hill, du Pont chemists, produced an artificial silk fibre. Theirs is an entirely synthetic fibre. Rayon is natural cellulose processed by machine in imitation of the silk worm's processing of cellulose for its cocoon. The Carothers-Hill fibre is as lustrous as real silk, stronger and more elastic than rayon fibres, as strong and elastic as real silk. It is too expensive to manufacture commercially, is mainly a demonstration of chemical knowledge and skill.

### Wilkins Through

One day last week, after Sir George Hubert Wilkins and his Arctic exploring submarine *Nautilus* had for six days ceased communication with anxious radio stations, his pretty wife exclaimed in London: "I have a hunch tonight will bring good news."

News which came was that the *Nautilus* lay floating amid ice debris north of Spitsbergen and about 400 mi. from the North Pole. Ice had broken off the submarine's diving fins. Nonetheless, Sir Hubert had water-filled her diving chambers, had nosed under vast cakes of ice. When she first scraped under, the hollow steel hull, Wilkins reported, "was a veritable drum or sound box with the faintest scratch of the ice sounding like the ripping of giant strips of calico. Heavy humps set up tremors like the continuous shocks of earthquakes."

The crew quickly recovered from first fright, looked out the portholes. They saw "steel-like fangs of ice moving stealthily through the water, which changes in color . . . throughout the entire range of blues." They saw prawn-like and cockroach-shaped creatures, sea fleas, medusa jelly fish. Through compression chambers they took samples of water and bottom sludge.

They rammed their ice-borer, which was to give them escape if they were gripped under ice, against an ice chunk, smashed it. Ice crushed the runners atop the *Nautilus*, which were to enable her to slide against the underside of ice fields. She sprang two leaks, became miserably dank within. The propeller edges became saw-toothed and bent, grinding against small ice. But at last the *Nautilus* emerged from the ice-mashed Arctic and Sir Hubert radioed the world that he was all right.

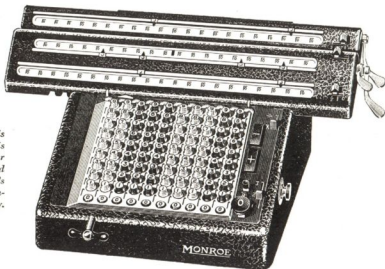
William Randolph Hearst, for whose publications and news service Sir Hubert has been reporting the submarine excursion, wireless him a plea: "I most urgently beg of you to return promptly to safety and to defer any further adventure until another and more favorable time, and with a better boat."

Sir Hubert replied that it had really become too risky to venture farther north. Regretfully he was returning to Spitsbergen.

Norwegians recalled planes and ships en route for *Nautilus* rescue, and voiced their vexation at the expense which troubled explorers cause other people. It was suggested that henceforth all Polar expeditions be required to post enough money to pay for rescue expeditions.

# How much does checking of figure work cost your business?

*The New Noiseless Monroe is quiet beyond belief. Its speed is more than six revolutions per second. Conveniently small and handy—it weighs 20 to 25 pounds less than other keyboard calculating machines of like capacity.*



This amazing new Monroe cuts out the cost of checking and rechecking figures for accuracy. It shows "Spot-Proof" of the first-time accuracy of each step in every problem. Proved figures need no checking.

A GOOD calculating machine is nothing new—but a calculating machine that at one fell swoop can cut out all the cost and drudgery of checking and rechecking figures for accuracy, is new. It makes any business man sit up and take notice.

The New Noiseless Monroe does just that. It shows "Spot-Proof" of the accuracy of each step in figuring, as it is done; from the original entry of the figures on the keyboard through all intermediate steps to the final answer. "Spot-Proof" eliminates checking because proved figures need no checking.

This new Monroe "Spot-Proof" of first-time accuracy applies to every kind of business figuring from simple addition to the most elaborate proration or statistical problem.

"Spot-Proof" of first-time accuracy is accomplished by new accumulator dials—negative and positive, new half-cent and split dials, new keyboard construction, new clearance and shift—all features that save countless, costly steps—they make it the greatest advance in

calculating machines since the first Monroe machine was invented.

To see on your own figures how "Spot-Proof" of first-time accuracy and the other new Monroe features can save you money, call your nearest Monroe representative, or write direct to Orange, New Jersey.

*The New Noiseless*  
**MONROE**  
 HIGH SPEED ADDING-CALCULATOR  
*The Machine for Every Desk*

We have prepared an interesting pamphlet, "Spot-Proof of First-Time Accuracy", which gives detailed explanations and examples of how checking costs are eliminated, and of the other economies effected by this revolutionary new Monroe. Your copy will be sent you promptly on receipt of the coupon below.

Monroe Calculating Machine Company, Inc., Orange, New Jersey: Please send me a copy of "Spot-Proof of First-Time Accuracy".

Name.....Address.....State.....

## THE PRESS

## Sandman

Twenty-seven years ago, aged 12, Genesio Pope had a job in Manhattan painting pianos at \$3 a week. He had come to the land of opportunity from Italy. Twenty years later successful Mr. Pope owned Colonial Sand & Stone Co. which he believes is now the world's largest. Then he started buying up New York's Italian-language daily and Sunday newspapers. First he bought *Il Progresso*



Acme-P. &amp; A.

GENESIO POPE

"To hold together the Italian colony . . ."

*Italo-Americano* (founded in 1880, circulation: 100,000), biggest in the land. The year after he purchased *Bollettino Della Sera* (circulation: 35,000). Last week he acquired another one—*Corriere d'America* (circulation: 60,000). *Corriere* and *Il Progresso* have Sunday editions. Still independent is *Il Nuovo Mondo*, Labor and anti-Fascist organ (circulation: 32,000). Publisher Pope's reasons for his purchases: "To hold together the Italian colony in the United States. . . . To prevent outside interests getting hold of these mediums . . . possibly to cause dissension later." With his near-monopoly, Genesio Pope, sandman, contractor, publisher, is indeed a man to be reckoned with in the politics and contracts of New York City.

## Hearst Ups &amp; Outs

Two more top men moved out of the huge, churning Hearst organization last week, and two moved up.

**Connolly for Mason.** A dapper little man with a lot of luggage walked across the gangplank of the *Leviathan*, Europe-bound. With the same proud little steps he had left the Hearst fold five days before. After the resignations of Col. William Franklin Knox from Hearst-papers' general management and Editor Ray Long from *Cosmopolitan Magazine* (TIME, Dec. 29 et seq.), Frank Earl Mason was the third major executive to leave the Hearst banner in eight months.

Selected to replace him as president of important International News Service was Joseph V. Connolly, editor & general manager of King Features Syndicate.

Frank Earl Mason was one of the few U. S. soldiers to get to Berlin. By the time hostilities had ceased he found himself attached to the U. S. Embassy there. He was not a trained newsman but he felt he could do anything anyone else could. So in 1920 he persuaded INS to give him a job in Berlin. Shortly thereafter he made Page One in almost every U. S. paper by unearthing the log of submarine *U-20* which sank the *Lusitania*.

From Berlin he went to London, then to Paris. He made himself valuable to William Randolph Hearst by flying all over Europe with commissions to buy antiques. He did not know much about antiques, but he learned quickly, did his job well. Almost as flashy a dresser as Publisher Roy Howard, Frank Earl Mason was known as the only correspondent who ever travelled with a shoe trunk.

When he returned to the U. S. he had with him a *Croix de Guerre* and a Swedish wife. First he was made business manager of INS; in 1928 he became its president and general manager. Like most Hearstmen, he was sensitive to the vast organization's undercurrents. Year before last he said he was going to resign to direct publicity for Abraham & Straus, Inc., Brooklyn department store. Whether or not that is the job he will take when he gets back from Europe, Newsman Mason would not say.

**Samuels for Towne.** The magazines of William Randolph Hearst challenge the magazines of Publisher Condé Nast on two fronts: *Harper's Bazaar v. Vogue*, *Home & Field v. House & Garden*.

Last year Publisher Hearst thought of revamping his *Smart Set* to compete with Publisher Nast's civilized *Vanity Fair* and the bright *New Yorker* (TIME, June 16, 1930). Out of work at the time was bald, sociable, fortyish Arthur H. Samuels. He had written the first newspaper advertisement for the *New Yorker* five years prior, had urged Publisher Raoul H. Fleischmann to keep up the magazine during its dark early days. In 1928 he was made *The New Yorker's* associate editor and penny-watcher. Caught in a cross-fire between Owner Fleischmann and Editor Harold Ross, he went to Europe. When he got back his job was gone.

Magazineman Samuels never got a chance to give Publisher Hearst the benefit of his *New Yorker* experience. The smarter *Smart Set* idea fell through. So Publisher Hearst made him editor of *Home & Field*. Editor Samuels did his job capably and last week his abilities were rewarded when Publisher Hearst made him editor of *Harper's Bazaar*. Founded in 1867, *Harper's Bazaar* has been a Hearstsheet for ten years. It cannot boast the circulation of rival *Vogue* (103,135 monthly as against 133,931 semi-monthly) but under Editor Chester Van Tassel, who now publishes *Asia*, it became a valuable property.

Retiring editor of *Harper's Bazaar* is

that New Yorker of New Yorkers—plump, good-natured Charles Hanson Towne, 54. Bespectacled, a bachelor, he is the town's poet and crier (*Manhattan, This New York of Mine*), knows everybody. He is the sort of man one might imagine every member of the Lambs and Dutch Treat Club to be. A polished and exuberant parlor entertainer, he likes to give extemporaneous plays in blank verse. He tells how he "discovered" James Branch Cabell, how he boosted the stories of William Sydney Porter ("O. Henry"), how Theodore Dreiser used to prowls about his editorial office in the *Delineator* like a caged



International

CHARLES HANSON TOWNE

"You might call me a slipper man."

saurian. But bubbling, sentimental Editor Towne's New York is not moribund. "I know that down this very street this morning," he will say, "Edna Ferber is working on a new novel, and across the Park Fannie Hurst is doing the same. Up in the Rockefeller's Institute a great doctor is working quietly at his search for a cure for cancer. There is a New York for everybody!"

Successively editor of *The Designer*, *Smart Set*, managing editor of *McClure's*, he joined *Harper's Bazaar* five years ago. Gliding gracefully toward 60, he talks more & more about the girls he almost married when he was young and poor. He is quite sure that he is not sorry he has never married, claims he has developed a strong domestic sense by himself. "I enjoy open fire and books in my home. . . . You might call me a slipper man."

## Happy Times

Hartford, Conn., 100 mi. northeast of New York City, is 298 years old. It has a population of 225,500, two-thirds of whom are native born white. First city as well as capital of its State, it is a port of entry on the Connecticut river, manufactures fine machinery, is the seat of a college (Trinity) and the home office of 73 insurance companies. Hartford is a high-class U. S. city. Its two newspapers are the famed *Courant*, oldest in the U. S. (established 1764, a powerful organ be-



## A DOLLAR FOR DOLE- OR AN HOUR OF WORK?



Which do *you* prefer to give? Which do *you* think Labor would prefer to have?

¶ It is more blessed, and better business, to give a man an hour of work than a dollar of dole. The former enriches the one who gives and the one who takes. The latter may impoverish both giver and taker for while one gets nothing for his money, the other may lose his self-respect.

¶ Labor does not want charity. All that it asks is work. And work is ours to give if we will. The very root of our unemployment problem runs down to the unemployed dollar—the dollar that is afraid to venture forth—sometimes through fear of public opinion.

¶ Why not put the unemployed dollar to work? It will, in turn, put men to work. Why fear to buy more than the necessities of life because of what the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker may think or say?

¶ To buy today is a patriotic duty, not unlike that of the days when we bought Liberty bonds and won a war. We now have another war to win—the war against unemploy-

ment and one that touches a great many more directly and more acutely than did the recent years of strife.

¶ No one today can claim a medal for wearing patches when he can afford a new replacement. There are slackers in peace as well as slackers in war. When the slacker dollar goes to work, men will go to work *and not before*.

¶ The employee should acclaim the employer who buys a new Cadillac, a Lincoln or a Packard. And the employer should just as surely commend the employee who buys a Plymouth, a Chevrolet or a Ford. And so on through the list of motor cars, each offering more for the dollar than ever before.

¶ A dollar spent for a new motor car eases the labor and raw material situation in every State in the Union, for every one of the 48 is called upon for supplies and three out of four furnish finished or semi-finished parts.

¶ Few would hesitate to buy motor cars if all knew how country-wide the immediate effect would be. In 1930 the motor car ranked first in the consumption of steel bars and sheets, nickel and lead and used 51 to 82% of all the malleable

iron, rubber, upholstery leather and plate-glass. It also used 18% of our hardwood lumber, 17% of our aluminum, nearly 16% of our steel, 15% of our copper, 14% of our tin, 26% of all leather, 10% of our cotton (and cotton grows in 15 states) and large percentages of scores of other commodities including wool, curled hair, paints and lacquers, all requiring labor in their production.

¶ Hundreds of thousands have run their old cars a year or two longer than usual. Many of these thousands now hesitate to buy new cars for fear of being charged with flaunting their own prosperity or because of what others in business associations may think. In our own clientele we know that in 1930 some 40% of those who should have bought replacement Packards did not do so, keeping their old cars.

¶ I do not counsel you to buy a Packard, or any car, before you buy anything else. Ours is not that selfish attitude. I do believe that the motor car dollar will go more places, more quickly, and affect more people for quick relief than any other dollar and that it can well become the "self starter" for better business and greater prosperity.

*Alvan Macaulay*

President - PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY



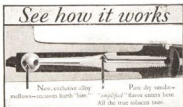
# NOW EVERY MAN CAN SMOKE A PIPE



## Drinkless KAYWOODIE

### mellows your smoke... no other pipe does it

Completely different from any other pipe, past or present. New alloy now removes harsh "biting" properties from smoke. Amplifies the true tobacco flavor. Years work in our own laboratory and tests by a great University made possible the way to mellow smoke. This secret—our sole property—cannot be duplicated. Beware of imitations, all genuine pipes stamped "Drinkless." Smooth, \$3.50, Thorn \$4. (Above, No. 07, Smooth)



And for cigarette smokers: New Tobacco Yello holder

fore the Revolution) and the *Times* (established 1817), bulwark of northern Democracy in the 1850s. Three years ago the *Times* was acquired by Publisher Frank Ernest Gannett (Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, Rochester *Democrat & Chronicle*, 14 others) at a reputed price of \$4,000,000. Happy was he to announce last week, and happy was Hartford to hear, that among all the country's six-day newspapers during the first seven months of 1931, the Hartford *Times* (circulation: 62,385) ranked third in total advertising lineage carried (9,342,326 lines). In 1929 the paper ranked seventh; in 1930, fourth.

There are two reasons for the *Times's* position. To gain a high place among lineage-carriers, a paper must be printed in a prosperous, stable community. It must carry most of the advertising in its town. Thus, the first ranking Newark *News* helps itself, almost unchallenged, to the cream of its community's lineage. Second ranking U. S. paper in lineage is the fat old Philadelphia *Bulletin*.

Second reason for the *Times's* position is that Hartford is a good town for national advertisers to try out test campaigns. It has potent buying power, is near enough to New York to make test campaigns convenient, yet far enough away to be commercially independent.

One more circumstance might make a paper run high in lineage: a boom. During the Florida excitement (1924-28) the Miami *Herald* carried sheaves of real estate advertising, rose to first place.

#### Odds, Ends

¶ For 105 years the Morristown (N. J.) *Jerseyman* (circulation: 6,686) supported Prohibition. Last June U. S. Wets rejoiced at and nationally publicized the fact that Publisher Edward S. Little had changed the little paper's policy by writing this editorial: "We salute the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as an experiment undertaken as a glorious adventure: we say farewell to our journalistic support of it as we would say farewell to a shattered ideal. But a shattered ideal is not of much practical use." Last week the *Jerseyman* floundered into receivership, but not, Publisher Little insisted, because it changed its mind after 105 years.

¶ Onto the auction block in Manhattan last week went a batch of trade journals. A bidder might take all or any part of the lot—the 17 units of bankrupt National Trade Journals, Inc. When the last hammer-blow had fallen, the properties were in the following hands: Publisher Howard Myers bought back his *Architectural Forum*, aristocratic journal published in two semi-annual volumes with a yearly subscription price of \$20; Reuben H. Donnelley Corp. of Chicago (classified telephone directories) bought *National Cleaner & Dyer*; Industrial Press (publishers of *Machinery*) bought *Heating & Ventilating*; *Interior Architecture & Decoration* bought *Good Furniture & Decoration*; a newly organized Chicago group called Nevyco Co. bought the 13 other periodicals (*Motorship*, *Diesel Power*, *Fishing Gazette*, *Canning Age*, *Butchers' Advocate*, etc. etc. etc.).



Three years ago African copper was seldom discussed as a major influence in the world copper market. Two years ago it was still overshadowed by general prosperity. Last year, with copper prices steadily falling and copper stocks steadily accumulating, African copper became a dark cloud on an already shadowed horizon. And in 1931, with world copper production continually retreating, African copper production has steadily advanced.

**T**ODAY the Benguela Railway is open from Katanga to the sea, cutting some 3000 miles off the trip which Congo copper makes to European markets. Tomorrow—is U. S. copper supremacy threatened? This is the question behind FORTUNE's story (September issue) of the Benguela Railway, a story of a twenty-eight year old project now finally realized . . .

FORTUNE tells of Sir Robert Williams who, in 1901, saw what you can see on the map in 1931; of his shrewd but fair bargains by which he gained concessions from Belgium and Portugal. FORTUNE tells the story of the railroad's progress from the day in March, 1903, when the native fishermen in Lobito Bay were mildly surprised to see a cargo of steam shovels, en-

gineers and collapsible bathtubs landed on their idyllic shores.

FORTUNE tells also of the 100,000 tons of Katanga ore which Sir Robert expects to be shipped over his railway in 1932; of the new Rhodesian mine which has just begun production, further complicating the world's copper situation; of the costs of operations in the Katanga and the two Rhodesian districts. And FORTUNE discusses the problem of whether African copper will leave a dying industry on the hands of the states of Arizona, Nevada, Montana and Utah.

Illustrated as only FORTUNE can illustrate, told as only FORTUNE can tell it, the story of African copper and the Congo-cutting Benguela Railway is, like all FORTUNE stories, a story worth telling, worth knowing.

## Fortune

TIME, Inc., Publishers  
205 East 42nd Street, New York

By Subscription Ten Dollars the Year



# And NOW... a new HEAT REGULATOR

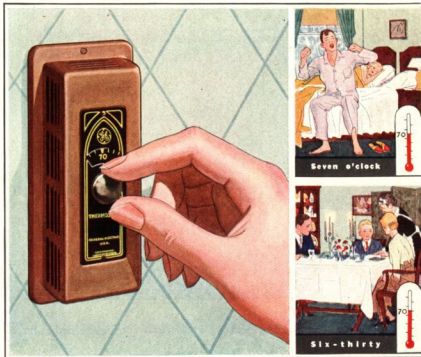
*This winter you can heat your home more comfortably, precisely, healthfully and economically than ever before with this new General Electric product. . . .*

ONCE more General Electric contributes an important new aid to modern living in millions of American homes — the General Electric Heat Regulator.

The advanced design of this new General Electric product brings you complete efficiency in the heating of your house or apartment. New and exclusive features provide the exact amount of heat needed at all times to maintain a healthful temperature. Your home, for instance, is not cold for thirty minutes and then overheated for the next few hours. And you never burn more fuel than is necessary.

The GE thermostat is neat and unobtrusive — smaller than any you have seen. Beautifully finished in dull bronze. Regulated by a small, radio-type dial.

In the new General Electric Heat Regulator is the same dependability that is built into all other General Electric products—from Mazda Lamps to Refrigerators. It



● By simply setting the GE thermostat at the degree of heat you wish, you

was developed and tested in the General Electric laboratories. It is distributed through General Electric dealers everywhere — by the Penn Heat Control Company of Philadelphia.

Because of General Electric specialized production this new heat regulator is priced well within your reach. There are two models, one selling at \$85, completely installed; the other, with an *electric timer* — as in the GE Clock — for raising and lowering the temperature automatically, at \$125, completely installed. These prices include thermostat, control unit and all necessary equipment. Convenient time payments can be arranged if desired.

The GE Heat Regulator can be installed on your present heating system without the slightest interruption of your regular heating. It operates on ordinary electric house current at very little cost.

A nearby General Electric dealer is ready to serve you. Call him — or send in the coupon — now. Prepare for the most satisfactory winter you've ever had!

*A few desirable territories are still open. Correspondence from dealers is invited.*

**PENN HEAT CONTROL CO.**  
National Distributors  
PHILADELPHIA

# by GENERAL ELECTRIC



can be assured of constant, even temperature all through the day and night, with a minimum consumption of fuel

## FEATURES OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC HEAT REGULATOR

**FLOATING CONTROL.** This "floats" furnace damper doors to positions between open and closed, securing the exact number of heat units needed to keep your home at an even temperature. With gas or central plant heat, it absolutely controls the supply. The General Electric Heat Regulator has *floating control* — which assures you comfort and a saving in heating costs.

**PRE-HEAT COIL.** A sensitive coil in the room thermostat, called a "pre-heat" coil, anticipates the rise in temperature

as heat is increased and *decelerates* the fire or other heat supply as the selected temperature is approached.

**FAIL-SAFE DEVICE.** The General Electric Heat Regulator automatically closes the furnace dampers, or shuts off other heat source, if the electric current supply should at any time fail. Dangerous overheating and burned-out fires (from the inability of the regulator to operate) are thus prevented. While the current is off, furnace dampers, or heat supply valves, can be regulated by hand.

PENN HEAT CONTROL COMPANY  
Franklin Trust Building  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Please send me your 16-page, illustrated booklet, which will fully explain what the new General Electric Heat Regulator can mean to my family this winter.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

# GENERAL ELECTRIC

## HEAT REGULATOR

## FOR EVERY TYPE OF HEATING SYSTEM

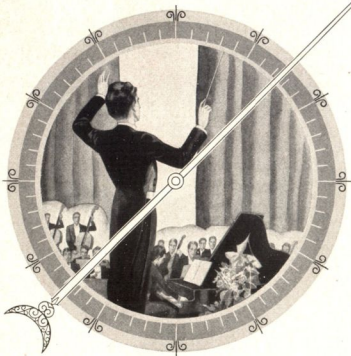


## New—new!!

We have scooped the world with a revolutionary invention. The new Bichronous electric clock does not stop if the power is interrupted. It continues to keep perfect time, even more perfect time than the exacting measures of a fine orchestra, for more than a half hour, completely spanning current interruptions. No more stopped clocks. Hammond pioneered the dependable Synchronous clock. And now it adds this truly great Bichronous line—in models of enhanced beauty. No re-setting or regulating. No winding. No oiling. No time errors. At better stores everywhere. Or send to The Hammond Clock Company, Chicago, for booklet. In Canada, at Toronto. Now, two complete and remarkable lines, Bichronous—and simple Synchronous.



*The Columbia, a new Bichronous model. Mahogany case of smart modern design. Price \$17.50. Other Bichronous models \$14.50 to \$27.50. Simple Synchronous clocks \$6.75 to \$12.50. China clocks \$72.50 to \$110.*



# H A M M O N D

B I C H R O N O U S   A N D   S I M P L E   S Y N C H R O N O U S   E L E C T R I C   C L O C K S



## MILESTONES

**Born.** To Mr. & Mrs. Anthony de Rothschild; a son; in London. To Mr. de Rothschild, son of the late great Leopold and partner in the financial House of Rothschild, since his marriage in 1926 have been born two daughters. This is his first male heir. Mrs. de Rothschild was Yvonne Cahen d'Anvers, member of a great French banking family.

**Engaged.** Cornelius Vanderbilt ("Sonny") Whitney, 32, son of the late Sportsman Harry Payne Whitney and inheritor of his racing stable, onetime husband of the present Mrs. William Averell Harriman; and Miss Gwladys Crosby Hopkins, beautiful daughter of the late Mark Hopkins Jr. of Boston and Mrs. Stevens Heckscher of Philadelphia, and niece of the Marquise de Polignac of Paris.

**Engaged.** Richard Washburn Child, author (*Jim Hands, A Diplomat Looks at Europe*), onetime (1921-24) U. S. Ambassador to Italy; and Mrs. Dorothy Gallagher Everson, manager of his Newport home. Divorced by Mrs. Elizabeth Scott Child in 1916, he married Authoress Maude Parker, was divorced by her in 1926; in 1927 he married his literary secretary, Miss Eva Sanderson, who divorced him last year.

**Married.** James Irving Bush, Manhattan clubman, onetime husband of Mrs. Mona Strader Williams (present wife of Financier Harrison Williams); and Mrs. Virginia Van Sant Alvord, who recently divorced Clive Alvord of Greenwich, Conn.; at Sanborn Hill, Epsom, N. H.

**Married.** James Thornton, son of President Sir Henry Thornton of Canadian National Railways; and a Fraulein Elena Mumm von Schwarzenstein; in Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.

**Married.** Grady L. Boatwright, Secret Service bodyguard to Mrs. Hoover; and a Miss Mabel Craven of Sutton, W. Va.; in Washington; while President & Mrs. Hoover were week-end on the Rapidan.

**Married.** Prince Monololu of Africa, turf tipster; and a Miss Nellie Amelia Adkins, white woman; in London. Prince Monololu wore his royal regalia, including hat embellished with three two-foot ostrich plumes, embroidered sash, short jacket on which were traced five symbolic horseshoes.

**Seeking Divorce.** Countess Margaret Bethlen de Bethlen, playwright & short story writer; from Count Stephen Bethlen de Bethlen, recently resigned Premier of Hungary (*TIME*, Aug. 31); at Inkepusza. Reported reasons: Count Bethlen wishes to marry Countess Anne de Giericzky Secheny; \* Countess Bethlen wishes to marry Joseph Borgey, member of Parliament and good friend of Regent Horthy.

**Appointed.** Frederick W. B. Coleman,

\*Not to be confused with Countess Gladys Secheny, daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt.

U. S. Minister to Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia; to be Minister to Denmark, succeeding the late Ralph Harman Booth. Robert P. Skinner, Minister to Greece, will succeed Mr. Coleman at Riga.

**Died.** Barney Dempsey, 40, brother of Prizefighter William Harrison ("Jack") Dempsey and his manager in the lean years before he won the world's heavy-weight championship; of bronchial asthma; in Hollywood.

**Died.** Dr. Clifford Herschel Moore, 65, Pope professor of Latin and dean of the faculty of Arts & Sciences of Harvard University; after a brief illness; in Cambridge, Mass. Famed as a classics scholar, he was a leader of the "progressive" educational movement at Harvard.

**Died.** General Charles Jacquemot, commander of the French Army which occupied the Ruhr in 1923, member of the Higher Council of War; of burns received when he was struck by lightning during maneuvers in the Maritime Alps; near Nice.

**Died.** Mrs. Alma Parker Harvey, 68, relict of famed Editor George Brinton McClellan Harvey (*Harvey's Weekly, North American Review*), onetime (1921-23) Ambassador to Great Britain; of heart disease; in Peacham, Vt., her birthplace.

**Died.** Mrs. Thomas Power O'Connor, relict of famed Irish Parliamentarian "Tay Pay" O'Connor; of pneumonia; in London. Daughter of a Texas judge, she first married F. G. Howard of Washington, by whom she had a son. Author of several books, she wrote a play, *A Lady from Texas*, in which she played the leading rôle in London.

**Died.** Chief Stronghorse, 70, Grand Sachem of the surviving 24 councils of the Algonquin Indian tribe; after a lingering illness; in Cranston, R. I.

**Died.** Ferris Luce Hartman, 71, old-time trouper in *The Wizard of Oz*, *The Mikado* (in the U. S. premiere of which in 1885 he played the title rôle) and other light operas; of illness brought on by starvation; in San Francisco, a few hours before a performance for his benefit was held.

**Died.** C. Harold Smith, 71, "Carbon King," one of the founders of Binney & Smith; of heart disease; in London. Two years ago he offered \$1,000 for a plan to dispose of his \$10,000,000 for the greatest good to humanity, received thousands of suggestions, gave the prize to a Columbia University psychology professor who had proposed a C. Harold Smith Institute of Mental Hygiene. But he never said whether he would carry out the plan. Born in London, he emigrated to New Zealand, fell in love with a Maori maiden, narrowly escaped torture and death at the hands of her tribe, went to the U. S., made a fortune, lived to despise it.



# CORD

**FRONT DRIVE**  
greatest fine  
car value

**\$2395**

f. o. b. Auburn, Indiana

Equipment other than standard at extra cost  
Prices subject to change without notice



Powered by Lorraine

AUBURN AUTOMOBILE CO., AUBURN, INDIANA

## A N I M A L S



**BETTER  
BRISTLES**

## THAT WON'T LIE DOWN ON THE JOB

See and feel the snap-back of Tek's Better Bristles. Grouped where they will do the most good—to teeth and gums. No bristles at leisure as in old-fashioned brushes—but each tuft pointed for action at every stroke. Tek's double value is in its *Better Shape* and *Better Bristles*—at no extra cost. Tek is sterilized and Cellophane-sealed for your protection. Tek is a guaranteed product of

Johnson & Johnson  
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY



the modern  
**TOOTH BRUSH**

### Zoophiles Flayed

Vexed members of the National Association of Audubon Societies hurled no sticks and stones but many a name at their President Thomas Gilbert Pearson last November (TIME, Nov. 3). They called him a killer, a caterer to wealthy sportsmen and potent gun companies, a steam roller. The names hurt President Pearson. After being re-elected a director of the association, he appointed a committee to purge him of the bad names. On the committee were President Chauncy J. Hamlin of the Buffalo Museum of Science, Director Thomas Barbour of Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology, President Alexander Grant Ruthven of the University of Michigan (TIME, Nov. 10).

President Ruthven soon found himself too busy with the students and professors at Ann Arbor and the legislators at Lansing to bother much with ruffled bird lovers in Manhattan. President Hamlin and Professor Barbour browsed among the charges and ruminated over the names against President Pearson until last week they had tart things to say of the Pearson baiters.

The baiters are, in the Hamlin-Barbour opinion, "zoophiles," animal lovers "whose arguments are always based on sentiment and not on reason." Their accusations formed a "long and rather turgid tirade. . . . It is not worth while to attempt to analyze or discuss the charges made. They are not worth the time it would take."

The investigators know that President Pearson has accepted money from manufacturers of small arms. But they "cannot agree that there is any moral turpitude in being a gunmaker, and believe frankly that shooting out-of-doors is a normal exercise of healthy and intelligent men, has been so for all time and will continue so to be. It is evident that the preservation of game is vitally dependent upon the interest of intelligent sportsmen more than upon any others."

They believe "that the funds entrusted to [the Audubon Societies] have been well expended . . . that such trifling missteps as have possibly been made from time to time are due to the inevitable frailties of mere man."

### Stuffed Dogs

Yale University wants champion dogs for its Peabody Museum of Natural History. It wants champions of different breeds, dead from natural causes or by accident. Yale wants no dogs killed for the kudos of preservation in the museum.

The idea of the Yale dog champion collection is Leon Fradley Whitney's (TIME, Dec. 30, 1929). He, 37, started to be a farmer, changed to merchandising, has been since 1924 executive secretary of the American Eugenics Society. He lives in New Haven and has made an original study of certain genetic traits and the mating cycle in dogs. His collection's purpose is to leave bodily records of how current dog breeds looked, to furnish a record of canine evolution under man's guidance, to keep a place where people

may go to learn to recognize the various breeds.

Dog owners consider it an honor to have dogs accepted for the Whitney Collection. Few people would stuff their grandfathers (though Enrico Caruso, embalmed, still lies on view in Rome) but the idea of preserving well-loved pets as they looked in life is more attractive. So far 72 dogs, all of different breeds, have



*Times Wide World*

BLUE DAN OF HAPPY VALLEY

*He will go to Yale.*

been accepted for Yale. Many are still living but places are reserved for them.

First dog in the Whitney Collection was O. B. Dilman's Idahurst Lofty, considered the best cocker spaniel in America. Nearby stands Bernice of White Isle, a near perfect bloodhound and Togo, Alaskan sled dog. Togo is the only non-champion admitted. He won fame sledging serum with Leonhard Seppala to diphtheria infected Nome (TIME, Feb. 9, 1925). Mrs. Kaare Nansen, the onetime Mrs. Edward P. Ricker, dog racer of Poland Springs, Me. gave Togo to the museum.

Other great dogs already mounted, or in process of preparation, or accepted but still living include:

Pendley Calling of Blarney Blarney, John Grenville Bates's wire-haired fox terrier which twice was best dog in Madison Square Garden shows.

Blue Dan of Happy Valley, Dr. Arthur Alan Mitten's English setter, often a best-dog-in-show.

Lord Laund Loyalty of Bellehaven, Mrs. Florence B. Iich's collie.

Ingelhurst Joker, Charles Ingles's Gordon setter.

The "Yale" bulldog of the collection is Harry W. Lindsey's Maple Springs Laddy Boy.

Last week Ralph Carr Morrill, Peabody Museum taxidermist, was putting last touches to what remains of Ador Tipp Topp, Great Dane. When he reached the museum, Champion Ador Tipp Topp was treated as his predecessors were and his followers will be. He was carefully measured and sketched. Then Mr. Morrill smeared his head with vaseline to get a

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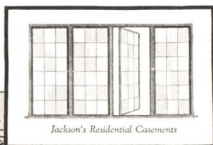
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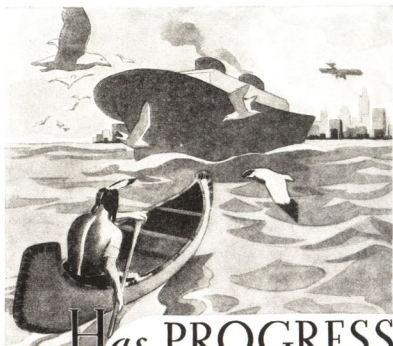
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plaster cast. Next he was skinned. While a tanner prepared the skin, the museum's osteologists cleaned and set up his skeleton. Meanwhile, Taxidermist Morrill made a burlap & papier mâché model of Ador Tipp Topp's body. On this dummy the taxidermist glued the tanned skin, sewed up seams, inserted made-to-order glass eyes. After a little further grooming Ador Tipp Topp stood last week as big and alert as ever he looked at a kennel show.

### Unique Replica

Long ago when States bickered, Illinoisians annoyed Iowans with a noisy derisive jingle:

*Here's to the American eagle,  
That great bird of prey,  
That nests in Illinois  
And flits o'er Iowa.\**

Last week Iowans could thumb derision back at Illinoisians across the Mississippi. At Iowa City Iowa had the only stuffed replica in the world of a dodo.

Portuguese explorers found the dodo on the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius when they reached there in 1505. The sailors considered the dodo a very stupid bird (*douido* is Portuguese for stupid, foolish).



Arno-P. de A.

DODOS

. . . stupid in Portuguese.

It was larger than a turkey. It could not fly. Nor did it run when chased. Its flesh was nauseous. Man and the hogs he later imported to Mauritius exterminated the dodo in the 1680s. Not for two centuries did naturalists collect enough bones of the extinct bird to reconstruct its skeleton. There were no remnants of its flesh left after that lapse, and very few of its feathers. But enough pictures and written descriptions existed to satisfy bookish students of natural history.

Director Homer Ray Dill of the University of Iowa Museum, who originated college courses of taxidermy and museum work, several years ago conceived the idea of restoring a dodo in the round, as a *tour de force* in taxidermy (see cut). His dodo with its relatively short wings, its chunky body and its tufted tail looks like a monstrously big duckling with a gull's bill. Actually the dodo, despite its looks, was a kind of pigeon.

\*Iowa's Great Seal carries a flying eagle, Illinois' Great Seal a perched eagle.

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Especially is this true of the *gardened home*, America's leading food advertisers have come to appreciate that the gardened home family represents not only a *distinct* market but a *key* market. For it is this type of home—plus the desire for a garden and all that goes with it—that offers the producer of food and household equipment these four marketing essentials:

*More mouths to feed; more meals at home; ample buying power; better-than-average mode of living.*

It is this four-square marketing platform that you buy when you use



Better Homes & Gardens as a food forum. But you buy something *more* than a chance to win the eye and ear of 1,400,000 gardened home families in city, town and suburb. You buy a *character* of circulation no other publication in America can duplicate; a type of reader-mind and reader-mood that springs from Better Homes & Gardens' unique editorial program:

No fiction; no fashions; no frills! Instead, *home and garden, child care, food*—the things that really count; the things that people live and work for!

In the gardened home, food is a family problem. Here the average family is *four*. Here we find mother, dad, son and daughter. Here, if you please, is the genuine *child market* of America.

Better Homes & Gardens feels that a good share of its editorial fare should be devoted to the care and feeding of children. In fact, so outstanding is its job in this direction that it is the only publication (with the exception of Parents' Magazine and the Parent-Teacher Association Magazine) that has ever been admitted to membership in the National Council of Parent Education.

Here, in short, is a select audience made up of readers whose heart is wrapped up in *home and children*. Hence, food becomes not just food but a vital matter of growth and health. Cooking becomes not a chore but a natural habit.

Viewed from any angle, Mr. Alert Advertiser, here is a *real* food-buy. A far-flung *family influence* that rates AAA in the big book of results!

# BETTER HOMES & GARDENS

The Gardened Home... a Better Market  
for

BETTER  
FOODS





## ... GOING TO THE WRONG CORNER COST THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP \*



*a little thing...*  
BUT IT MADE A BIG DIFFERENCE

\*At Chicago, Sept. 22, 1927, Jack Dempsey floored Champion Gene Tunney in the seventh round but failed to go to the farthest neutral corner. Referee Barry delayed counting until Dempsey obeyed official instructions and after a nine count Tunney continued. Dempsey had lost his chance for a knockout and title.

A clutch is only a small part of a machine but of great importance. Everywhere the machinery of industry must be kept moving. Delay means money lost. Whether harvesting the world's crops, moving mountains of material, speeding lathe spindles or textile looms, drilling deep into the earth's depths... every minute is worth saving. Twin Disc Clutches are transmitting and controlling the power that keeps machines in motion... with minimum delay for clutch lubrication, adjustment or repair. In every industry Twin Disc Clutches are famous for their reliability. Write for booklet. *Twin Disc Clutch Company, Racine, Wis.*

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CLUTCHES



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## AERONAUTICS

### Races

For a few minutes Major James Harold ("Jimmy") Doolittle made his plane roar through the still clear air above the Mojave Desert. He paused at Albuquerque, again at Kansas City, zoomed above more flickering towns, fields and villages, landed in a splash of mud at Cleveland. There were thunderstorms between Cleveland and Newark. He crouched in his cockpit while the rain scarred the edges of the wings. When he landed his tiny secretly built Laird biplane in Newark, 11 hr. 16 min. and 16 sec. after his first take-off Major Doolittle had broken the transcontinental record made by Captain Frank Monroe Hawks a year ago by 1 hr. 8 min. and 53 sec. He drank several glasses of water, hopped back to Cleveland where his previous stop had made him winner of the Bendix trophy race from Burbank, Calif.

Three days later, another flyer made a record in the No. 1 event of National Air Race week at Cleveland, the 100-mi. Thompson Trophy Race. Lowell Bayles, onetime coal miner, of Springfield, Mass., flying a Gee-Bee speedster, covered the 100 miles in 25 min. 23.88 sec. His average speed, 236 m. p. h., was 35 m. p. h. better than the late Charles W. ("Speed") Holman's when he won the race a year ago.

### Schneider Cup

Plans for the Schneider Cup Races at Calshot, England, were complete, down to a regulation which prohibited small boys from flying kites in the vicinity of the course above the Solent. Then there occurred, last week, the culminating blow in a series of misfortunes which had led up to this year's contest. Italy and France, the two nations who were to challenge England's possession of the Cup, announced that they would be unable to participate in the races unless they were postponed for six months. Both gave as reasons bad weather, ill luck and loss of pilots and machines. The Royal Aero Club consulted the contest rules and announced that no such postponement was possible, that England's planes, unofficially reported to have flown faster than 400 m. p. h., would hold speed trials of their own.

If the total collapse of the Schneider Cup Races was a disappointment to everyone concerned, it was particularly disappointing to the eccentric elderly lady who is reputed to be the richest woman in England, Lady Houston, widow of the late shipowning Sir Robert Houston. When Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald last winter announced that England did not have enough money to enter a team to defend the Schneider Trophy, Lady Houston found the situation unbearable. Although she had been enraged when the Government demanded an \$8,000,000 inheritance tax on her husband's estate, she swallowed her pride and said she would give £100,000 (\$485,000) to insure the entrance of a British team. When the British Government asked for a banker's guarantee (Lady Houston had, at one time in the negotiations over her deceased husband's estate, been declared insane), Lady

Houston declared she had been insulted, but would make good her promise nonetheless. She did so.

Last week Lady Houston expressed her disappointment in another magnanimous



International

LADY HOUSTON

... challenged the airmen of the whole world.

gesture. Said she: "I challenge the airmen of the whole world to another race to be called the Houston Trophy race. Besides giving the trophy I shall award to the winner £1,000."

### No Picnic

It is sometimes suggested that pleasure flying is a better sport for women than for men, since women have more time to learn and to stay in practice. Especially to daughters of rich men might this apply. One such, Margery Durant, daughter of Motor Tycoon William Crapo Durant, had time this summer to tour Europe for three months. She did it all dressed up in white in her black-and-white Lockheed-Vega *Ariel*, accompanied by a French pilot.

Tourist Durant last week returned from her trip, announced she had flown 12,000 miles over 19 countries at a cost of 74¢ a mile. "All I can say," said she, "is that flying over North Africa, Western Asia, and the Balkans is no Sunday School picnic."

### Flights of the Week

**Transpacific.** After months of effort Don Moyle and C. A. Allen, Californians, got their *City of Tacoma* off Sabishiro Airport, Japan; started for Seattle, \$75,000 rewards and, for Flyer Moyle, a 30-day Los Angeles jail sentence for driving a motor car while drunk.

**Transatlantic.** The *Griff Zeppelin* returned to Friedrichshafen non-stop from Pernambuco.

**Intercontinental.** The *Grönland-Wal* with Captain Wolfgang von Gronau and three companions reached Chicago, its goal from Germany via the Arctic.

# MUSIC

## "Claviphone"

When Ludwig II, Bavaria's mad king, wished to honor his friend Wilhelm Richard Wagner on his 51st birthday in 1864, he thought a piano would make a nice gift. But something really original in the way of a piano! He commissioned Carl Bechstein, who had been in the trade in Berlin for just eleven years, to make one. Today, visitors to Villa Wahnfried in Bayreuth are always shown the large square desk, with drawers, built-in inkstands and space for a beer-stein, which turns out to have a piano inside it. And in Bechstein's house in Berlin (not far from the sumptuous Bechstein salon in new, smart West End) rests the white marble bust of Richard Wagner which the composer sent in gratitude.

Ludwig II would have given his right ear to have invented the ingenious piano which Bechstein put on the market last week. Combination piano, spinet, harmonium, phonograph and radio receiver, it is no madman's dream, no impractical curiosity, but a precise, scientific musical instrument, substituting electrical apparatus for the standard piano sounding-board. The electrical engineering is the work of Walther Nernst, German physicist; electrical equipment by Siemens & Halske A. G.; pianobuilding by C. Bechstein. "Claviphone" is one of the names suggested for it. Principle is, simply, that microphones pick up the vibrations, fundamental tones and overtones of the strings and transmit them to a loudspeaker. Encased in a box of standard shape, but small size (4 ft. 7 in. long—concert grand piano is 9 ft. long), the strings are stretched in radiating groups of five instead of the usual criss-cross pattern. Fewer strings for each note are needed: high notes on the "Claviphone" require two, while on a standard piano three are necessary for the proper volume. To each group of five strings is attached a microphone; to each microphone a condenser which regulates the tone. Hammers are smaller than in standard instruments.

In the right-hand side of the piano, in a space left empty by shortening the strings, is an amplifier. To it is attached a loudspeaker. These may also be used for phonograph or radio reception (with pick-up or aerial). A dial by the keyboard regulates the volume of sound in eleven degrees of loudness. If the loudspeaker is turned off, the "Claviphone" tinkles like a spinet. Turned on full force, it will fill a large hall. Once you have set the dial for a certain volume, you may vary the volume further and more finely by pressing the left pedal. The right (sustaining) pedal is like that of a standard piano, will hold a tone until it dies away. A second row of dampers, controlled by a lever, makes the tone sound like that of a reed organ.

Upper registers of the "Claviphone," it is claimed, are an improvement over those of an ordinary piano, long a problem to engineers. Says Inventor Nernst: "My friend Einstein, who, you know, is very musical, says they [high piano notes] sound like porcelain getting smashed. . . .

RECORD BREAKERS, Walter Lees and Frederic A. Brossy, who loaded their plane with 481 gallons of fuel oil, flew 84 hours, 33 minutes before coming down.



## DIESEL-POWERED BELLANCA BREAKS WORLD'S NON-REFUELING ENDURANCE RECORD

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Low  
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*permit perfect  
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AT 6:47 o'clock on the morning of May 28, 1931, two seasoned pilots, Walter Lees and Frederic A. Brossy, stepped into their heavily-laden, oil-burning monoplane, raced down the wide sandy Jacksonville beach, and took off on the longest non-stop, non-refueling airplane flight ever made.

Four days and three nights the big plane circled above excited Jacksonville, Florida — traveled over 6000 miles before the reserve of fuel oil ran out. Long enough to break the world's record by more than nine hours!

"We wish to express our appreciation for the part Goodrich Low Pressure Tires and Goodrich oil and fuel line hose played in our flight," write Lees and Brossy. "Our plane weighed approximately 6700 pounds and the tires did not give us the slightest trouble either in taking off or landing. The special hose you made for covering our fuel lines worked out far better than we ex-



pected. You may be assured we will call upon you again whenever the occasion demands."

On any plane Goodrich Low Pressure Tires add safety—make take-offs and landings easier. Small wonder that these sturdy tires are the leading choice of air-men everywhere.

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**Send  
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I approached the problem altogether from the viewpoint of physics. . . . Though I trained my ear listening to good music at Bayreuth and elsewhere, unlike Einstein, I am essentially unmusical."

The "Claviphone" sells in Germany for about \$650. This month the first one will arrive in the U. S., will sell for \$1,000 or less, depending upon whether U. S. electrical equipment can be substituted for Siemens & Halske's.

### In a Big Way

Largest, most pretentious of Manhattan's projected business-&-pleasure domes will be Metropolitan Square ("Radio City"), planned by John Davison Rockefeller Jr., National Broadcasting Co., Radio Corp. of America and Radio-Keith-Orpheum (TIME, May 18 *et ante*). Chastely splendidous, it will occupy most of three midtown blocks which by last week had been divested of their last tenants—lean alley-cats and stubborn hardtenders—and reduced to a great expanse of rock and rubble. Excavation was begun for the first building, an enormous "International Music Hall" which will cost \$7,000,000. World's largest in capacity, it will seat some 6,500 spectators, will occupy the five floors of a 31-story office building whose set-backs and roof will be graced with pools and fountains, shrubs and hanging gardens. Spectacular pageants, routs and tableaux will be staged in its auditorium, but an effect of intimacy will be sought, it was announced, in the seating arrangements. Instead of a gallery there will be a series of three shallow mezzanines. The rear seats in these will be closer to the stage than are those in many a smaller theatre.

Aiming to be more than a mere temple of mass entertainment, Radio City plans to devote some of its facilities to public culture. In the International Music Hall, it was unofficially announced last week, will be founded an institute for training in music and vaudeville. With "celebrated musicians" for teachers, it will provide instruction on free scholarships or at low tuition fees. Director will be Radio City's famed figurehead and master of ceremonies, Samuel Lionel ("Roxy") Rothafel. Last week Roxy pointed out that the nearby, dizzily rococo Roxy Theatre will have to change its name before Sept. 12, 1932, a month before the International Music Hall and a projected cinema palace are scheduled to open. Said he: "Plans for use of my name in the Radio City theatres are not ready for publication, but undoubtedly it will figure in a big way. . . ."

## T H E A T R E

### New Plays in Manhattan

**Friendship.** For his many admirers, the mere sight of George Michael Cohan on a stage is sufficient entertainment for an evening. Elfishly he wags his head and feet, solemnly marches around chairs, makes quick, delightful gestures with his hands, makes and repeats quiet, sure remarks to the other characters. He is immensely enjoyable because he seems never

to act, which means that he is acting hard all the time. It may, therefore, surprise but not disappoint his admirers to learn that *Friendship* is not a good play by any means. Nor will it prevent them from going to see George Michael Cohan.

This time Mr. Cohan has chosen to act the rôle of a mature man-of-the-world who has been keeping a girl (Lee Patrick) for several years. Suddenly Miss Patrick



White Studio

GEORGE MICHAEL COHAN

. . . wrote in a part for his daughter.

takes up with a young litterateur (Clifford Jones) who infects her with a desire to write, and with a holy passion. Kindly Mr. Cohan tries to reason with her, then gives up. He arranges for a publisher to give her an advance of \$5,000 on her first work. This does not seem to surprise Miss Patrick as much as it surprises writers in the audience. In the end, however, the boy's family comes to claim him, his attachment for Miss Patrick dwindles and Mr. Cohan, still wobbling his jolly head, prepares to lead the young lady to the altar.

Some of the lines in *Friendship* look even worse than they sound. Sample from Miss Patrick's batch: "I'm just a puppet. That's all I've ever been to you." Mr. Cohan: "I know I've caused her many a heartache, many a tear."

Actor Cohan, who wrote the piece, also wrote in a little part (that of the young litterateur's sister) so that his pretty daughter Helen Frances might make her Broadway debut.

**Cloudy With Showers.** This is the one about the shy college professor and the skittish maiden who bets that she can make him enamored of her—and wins the bet. At no time does the farce get any closer to sanity than those late famed collegiate musicals, *Good News* and *You Said It*. But *Cloudy With Showers* has a certain breathlessness about it which may amuse before it tires you.

In the cast are Rachel Hartzell, the emancipated schoolgirl, and Co-author Thomas Mitchell. Each is ingratiating and charming, helps make *Cloudy With Showers* affable but strictly early season entertainment.



## Outrunning fire with Radio



Fire is fast but radio is faster. Today the fire-boat with Western Electric Radio picks up the alarm instantly and has every chance of reaching the place before the flames have run far.

This equipment keeps the chief within voice range of his boats that patrol the waterfront. From headquarters or from the scene of the fire, he can direct them as closely as he does the engines on land.

Fire-boat radio is only one of several timely developments which Western Electric is making for marine use. Radio for fishing fleets, for tugs and lighters, for ferry boats serves a field where the need for instant communication is often urgent. And all this apparatus comes out of fifty years' experience in making telephones.

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# Western Electric

*Makers of your Bell telephone and leaders  
in the development of sound transmission*

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*A fast radio alarm gives the fire-fighters  
a valuable weapon—time*



## EDUCATION



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\*Caslon Bond is NOT an expensive paper. Its twelve colors and white can be used freely for all of your business printing.

# CASLON BOND



Ask Your Printer!

### Late School

Infantile paralysis throughout the whole country was increasing slightly last week—a regular autumnal phenomena. However, in the eastern communities which endured epidemics during the past month, the disease was waning.

Nonetheless, most communities bothered by infantile paralysis have ordered the opening of schools delayed a week or longer. New York City's schools were scheduled to open Sept. 14. They will open Sept. 22. (But Sept. 21 is the Jewish Day of Atonement.) Nearby cities in New York State and New Jersey will keep schools closed a week or two longer.

New Haven and about 29 other Connecticut communities have announced indefinite extension of the summer vacation.

Boston schools were to open Sept. 10. But fearful parents there may keep their children from attendance until Oct. 1 before truant officers will call.

Midwestern and western school openings will not be delayed.

The wisdom of keeping children out of school during an infectious epidemic, as of infantile paralysis, last week struck Dr. Thomas Parran, New York State Commissioner of Health, as poor. His advice: "In the school there is the opportunity for careful observation of the children to detect any signs of illness. Our observations have indicated, moreover, that a great majority of children are not being kept on their own premises or restricted as to attendance at other places of public assemblage. Next to their own home and yard, I believe the school is the safest place for children."

### L. A. C. M.

There is an aristocracy among U. S. private colleges and universities: a group of ten which owns 43% of all recorded endowment funds. Then comes a bourgeoisie of 90, which owns 38% of the total. Then a proletariat of 300, which has 10%. It is the proletariat which feels most badly treated, for it teaches 41% of all the students in the group,\* while the aristocracy teaches but 17% and the bourgeoisie 42%.

To better the condition of their colleges, 45 presidents met in January 1930, and labeled themselves the Liberal Arts College Movement. Direction of the movement was later given to a committee of 15 under the chairmanship of President Albert Norman Ward of Western Maryland College. After compiling the above figures, he said: "There seems to be something unfair about the distribution of college opportunities. We need the great colleges and the great universities. . . . But at the same time ample provision should be made for all institutions which are called upon to bear their share in providing a liberal higher education for all who are worthy of it. . . . As things now stand, equal opportunities are shamefully lacking."

To obtain these opportunities, the

\*Which does not include State universities, or the nation's 350 smallest institutions, for which complete figures are lacking.

L. A. C. M. will emit publicity, maintain a fact-finding bureau, enlist the aid of prominent persons, help its constituent colleges raise money. It now has 235 member-colleges, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, with an average enrolment of 600, average assets of \$1,500,000.

To seek aid from President Herbert Hoover last week went a committee which included President Rees Edgar Tulloss of Wittenberg College (Springfield, Ohio), President George Leslie Omwake of Ursinus College (Collegeville, Pa.), Dr. Norman Jay Gould Wickey, executive secretary of the Board of Education of the United Lutheran Church, and Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, onetime (1907-17) president of Antioch College (Yellow Springs, Ohio). President Hoover agreed to serve as a member of the national sponsoring committee of the Movement, to make a speech for it over the radio in November.

Hard-hit by Depression, small colleges throughout the land are all economizing, according to members of the L. A. C. M. Many are threatened with extinction. Some recent evidences:

¶ From Abingdon, Va. to Bristol, Va.-Tenn. this week goes Martha Washington College (female, Methodist Episcopal Church South) to merge with Sullins College (female Methodist). Most of Martha Washington's teachers have lost their jobs. Abingdon now has no college: Stonewall Jackson College merged in 1920 with King College (male) at Bristol.

¶ In Barboursville, W. Va., President Leonard Riggelman of Morris Harvey College announced that farm produce would be accepted this year in lieu of cash for tuition.

¶ In Lubbock, Tex., Herbert D. Bell swapped a truckload of beans for three months' room & board at Texas Technological College.

### Youth v. Crisis

U. S. delegates to the tenth annual conference of the International Student Service, a goodwill organization which grew out of relief work done for students in Europe just after the War, were reticent for the first few days of the meetings last week at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. Then, as often happens, they burst into hot exhortation of their own countrymen.

Lamented Alexander Duncan Langmuir, Harvard 1931, onetime president of the Harvard Liberal Club: "Nothing but pinching shoes and empty stomachs will ever make American students sit up and realize that they have a government. . . . They are not even well-informed. . . ."

Lamented President Edward R. Murrow of the National Student Federation of America: "American students don't even know a crisis exists. The only question that interests them . . . is Prohibition."

European students consoled them: "You are too impatient . . . unduly pessimistic. Numbers of German students don't even know what the Kellogg Pact is."





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## S P O R T

## Old Bostonian

It would be ridiculous to call Francis Ouimet old. He is 38, walks with a limber stride and the voice in which he speaks with a clear Bostonian accent has not yet begun to crack or quaver. Nonetheless, there was more justification than usual for the exaggerations of sportwriters who last week would have considered it a breach of etiquette to use his name without calling him a "veteran" and whose descriptions varied in opprobrium from "hoary warrior" to "old trapper." Ouimet was the oldest qualified contestant in the national amateur golf championship at Beverly Country Club, in Chicago. He had won the same tournament once before, in 1914, the year after he made himself famous by beating Harry Vardon and Ted Ray in the U. S. Open. Since then, he had been a semi-finalist often (six times in the last eight years) but a finalist only when he lost to Chick Evans in 1920. His opponent in the semi-finals last week was a thin, childishly blond youth from Richmond, Va. whose age—19—was the same as Ouimet's when Ouimet won the Open. Though Billy Howell's years, and the fact that he had been an entirely unheard-of golfer when the tournament started, made the drama of the situation almost too obvious, it was the best match of the tournament. Ouimet, outdistanced by Howell's tee-shots, was more accurate with his irons. He sank a 20 foot putt on the 35th hole to win.

Howell, son of a Richmond, Va. sporting goods dealer, seldom beat his father at golf until two years ago. Intersectional qualifying rounds, tried for the first time this year, had brought many a golfer, who might otherwise have felt diffident about entering, to Chicago. Half a dozen favorites failed to qualify in the last medal rounds at Beverly—among them onetime British Champion T. Philip Perkins, onetime U. S. Champions Harrison Johnston, Charles ("Chick") Evans and Jesse P. Guilford. Three players—one of them ponderous, loud Arthur ("Ducky") Yates of Rochester, N. Y., football tackle for Yale in 1914, at Princeton in 1916—tied for the medal. Cried Yates: "Don't forget, boys, they never broke ground on my wing. Ducky Yates always held on my wing."

Next day Ducky Yates held and defeated Charles Seaver, a medalist this year and semi-finalist in last year's amateur, George Voigt, now 37 and often spoken of as the ablest U. S. amateur, lost to an unseeded player. The matches were followed by a gallery which seldom exceeded 2,500. Bobby Jones carried a red umbrella on days when rain flooded the course. Actor Frank Craven got hit in the leg by one of Howell's shots.

While Ouimet was playing Howell in the upper half of the draw, the most surprising upset of the tournament occurred in the lower half. Maurice McCarthy Jr., son of a professional golfer and golf course architect, who earns his living by working in a copper mine, lost to a Chicagoan named Jack Westland who has won the Chicago amateur for the last three years. Westland had astonished the gallery by

wearing a grey felt hat through all his matches and by his frightened demeanor when putting.

When Ouimet and Westland went out to play the finals on the anniversary of Ouimet's victory in 1914, there was a general feeling that Ouimet would win. Ouimet



Acme-P. &amp; A.

## CHAMPION OUIMET

*His mother: "I know just how much a tournament takes out of Francis."*

won the first hole, stood 4 up at the turn. He holed a 15-foot putt on the 14th, missed an 8-foot putt on the 15th, holed a 25-foot putt downhill for a half on the 16th, finished the morning round 5 up. In the afternoon, a strong wind quartered the fairways. Westland left his felt hat in the club-house and, apparently more at ease, won the 19th hole. But he made the mistake of playing the course instead of the weather. Ouimet faded and hooked his shots to keep them in the fairways. On the 23rd, Ouimet sank a 20-foot putt which put him 7 up. They played eight holes more. Ouimet solemn and quiet, Westland peering and stooping over his putts in an eccentric, futile drill. Ouimet was still 6 up at the 31st tee and when they halved that hole the match was over.

In 1916 Ouimet was suspended by the United States Golf Association for starting a sporting goods store. This episode was long forgotten last week as Ouimet, now a Boston cotton broker, attributed his victory mainly to "good fortune in having my putts drop. . . ." He had little to say before starting back for Brookline, Mass. Not so his 70-year-old mother Mary E. Ouimet, who, unlike most old ladies, seemed to know something about golf. Said she when she heard her son had won:

"Of course I am glad . . . but I am worried about him. I know just how much such a tournament takes out of Francis. . . . He has gained 18 pounds in the last year. . . ."

"When he was four years old, he whittled out a golf club and practiced with stones. A prominent golfer . . . patted him on the head and said, 'Keep it up son.

You'll be a champion if you practice long enough.' That's just what Francis did. . . ."

"Francis thought he would have no chance against Harry Vardon and Ted Ray, but he entered, and played so well that he finished in a tie with those two great Englishmen. . . . I will never forget the play-off."

"Our house faces the [Brookline] country club's 17th fairway. I was waiting for them to come up to that tee and when they did Francis told me he was two strokes up on Vardon and that Ray was far behind him. . . . Francis picked up another stroke on the 18th for a 72, Vardon took a 77 and Ray a 78. Ever since that day the 17th has been called 'The Vardon' for that was the hole that gave Francis his first championship."

## At Toronto

Of the 180 entrants in the annual 15-mile swimming race in Lake Ontario last week, one was lame, one was blind, two were one-eyed. The temperature of the water was 58° close to shore but it grew colder as the contestants got past the breakwater into the body of the lake. In the first hour, 40 swimmers, most of them overcome by "toe cold," were hauled out and taken to an emergency hospital. Of the three who finished, George Young, a burly young man from Toronto who four years ago won the 26-mile Catalina Island marathon, was first. His coach, Johnny Walker, and a life guard pulled him out of the water at the finish and helped him through the crowd of 100,000 at the shore. His time was 8 hr., 8 min., 26 sec. Second was William F. Goll of Manhattan, third Warren Anderson, a school boy of Sydney, N. S.

## Who Won

Twenty Grand, 3-year-old race horse owned by Mrs. Payne Whitney; the Saratoga Cup, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., beating Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Sun Beau, world's record money-winner (\$356,044) by eight lengths, Sir Ashley† by 8½. Mate, who has beaten Twenty Grand in two out of three starts this year, was withdrawn a week before the race with a deep cut in his left hind leg.

John Wilmer Allison of Austin, Tex., and John Van Ryn of Philadelphia; the U. S. tennis doubles championship; by beating Berkeley Bell & Gregory Mangin 6-4, 8-6, 6-3 in the finals at Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Kaye Don, in *Miss England II*: the first heat of the Harmsworth Trophy Race, for speedboats, at 89:013 m. p. h.; beating famed Gar Wood of Detroit, in *Miss America IX*, and his brother George in *Miss America VIII*; at Detroit. In the second heat, watched by a crowd of 500, 000 and won by George Wood, both Kaye Don and Gar Wood were disqualified for crossing the line more than five seconds before the starting gun. *Miss England II*, wrecked on the first lap, broke in half and sank. The last heat was cancelled.

\*Mother Ouimet exaggerates. Not the whole hole, but a sandtrap on it into which Vardon went is called "The Vardon."

†Named by his owner, William Woodward, for Sir Thomas Ashley Soerka, U. S. resident director of the Cunard Line. Mr. Woodward has also a horse Sir Andrew, named for one of his blackest, most bow-legged stablemen.



The opening ceremonial at the famous la plaza de toros (the bull ring) in Barcelona, Spain.

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have caught the point. A little minute is made long enough for a big rest. In America ice-cold Coca-Cola is ready around the corner from anywhere. A tingle with delicious taste. Giving a cool after-sense of refreshment. *The pause that refreshes* with this great drink means to come up smiling for what's ahead. Don't miss it. The Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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## C I N E M A

## The New Pictures

**Waterloo Bridge** (Universal) is a glum but manageable anecdote of prostitution and the War. The heroine, strolling on London's Waterloo Bridge, picks up the hero during the confusion of an air raid. He, a Canadian soldier, fails to perceive that she is a prostitute. She, because she



MAE CLARKE

... supports her family.

is one, refuses to marry him. This situation could scarcely have had a cheerful resolution but the one the story gives it seems almost a conspiracy in woe. The soldier takes the girl to visit his mother and stepfather. She tells his mother what she is and runs away back to London. The soldier follows her, learns all about her from her landlady and, still eager to marry her, finds her again on Waterloo Bridge. They say good-bye in another convenient turmoil of Zeppelins and searchlights. The soldier sets off for the front. The girl, by lighting a cigaret, has herself destroyed by a bomb. Director James Whale, who made a fine picture of *Journey's End*, was faced by a harder job in *Waterloo Bridge*. The stage play by Robert Emmet Sherwood lent itself superbly to the manufacture of a third-rate cinematic tear-jerker. Director Whale, perceiving that its sentimentalities would be more effective if they were subdued, disguised them carefully and was terse in scenes which might have been heavily dramatic. Director Whale is supposed to be the quietest megaphone artist in Hollywood. A onetime playwright and stage director, he seldom interrupts his actors or leaves his chair to show them what to do. His sedentary technique must have been particularly practical for *Waterloo Bridge* since he had an expert cast whose major deficiency is no more important than a heterogeneity of accents and, in one scene, the gingerly demeanor toward tennis rackets that is universal on stage and screen. The soldier (Kent Douglass) seems naïf but not absurd; his stepfather (Frederick Kerr) is a magnificently deaf old gentleman whose grunts

and questions are not only real but funny. Mae Clarke as the girl gives the best performance of her short but competent career. Forlorn but hard-boiled, she remains plausible even when she has hysterics; in the scene with the soldier's mother, she is curt and sullen instead of pathetic when she says: "I wanted you to know I could have married him."

With Wanda Mansfield (now under contract to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer) and Barbara Stanwyck (who is now being sued for breach of contract by Columbia), Mae Clarke was once a dancer at the Manhattan Everglades Club. A table for three in Manhattan's Tavern restaurant was reserved for them daily. Cinematress Clarke left the Everglades after a short appearance in *The Noose* to act in vaudeville. She married and divorced Vaudeville Lew Brice, went to Hollywood two years ago. She lives with & supports her family which had financial difficulties when her father, a motion picture theatre organist, lost his job at the advent of the talkies.

**The Spider** (Fox). A man sitting in the audience of a vaudeville theatre is murdered. The performers in the theatre, a pair of magicians, are suspected of the crime and members of the audience are implicated. One of the magicians uses black magic and sleight-of-hand to find the real culprit. When *The Spider* was produced on the Manhattan stage four years ago, a fair proportion of the characters in it were seated in the pit of the theatre in which it was produced; this method of staging mystery plays became so popular that for a few months the lobbies of Manhattan's theatres were infested with actors carrying concealed weapons and even the balconies resembled shooting galleries. In the cinema, obviously, no such presentation of *The Spider* was possible but it remains an exciting, gruesome and momentarily plausible dilemma, unfit for the hysterically inclined. In the cast, Edmund Lowe is the magician, Lois Moran the heroine, El Brendel a simple-minded spectator who provides comic relief by stealing a hat, asking stupid questions in a thick Swedish accent.

**The Bargain** (First National) is billed as a cinematic version of "Philip Barry's Prize Play." The award won by the play *You and I* on which *The Bargain* was based was but a minor trophy, from the Harvard "workshop" of Professor George Pierce Baker, in 1922. *The Bargain* sparkles intermittently with the witty insanity which is Author Barry's chief contribution to letters and the screen. But it is plainly the product of a sophomore playwright. Its major originality is to show a father who has enriched himself in business, painfully disappointed when his son offers to give up an artistic career and enter the family soap firm. The son's determination to enter business comes from lack of funds and a desire to marry, but the sacrifice of his esthetic ambition is made unnecessary when a picture painted by the father is judged bad enough to be used

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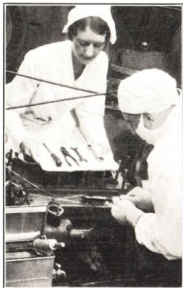
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in an advertising campaign. Doris Kenyon and Lewis Stone perform ably as the middle-aged couple concerned, but whatever prizes accrue to the cinema should rightly be given to Funnyman Charles Butterworth. In the impersonation of a weebone author, he states the story's theme: "Most men lead lives of quiet desperation." Later he makes soberly improper advances to a maidservant, meanders about at a fancy dress party in a Colonial costume and a wig which makes him look like George Arliss out of focus.

**This Modern Age** (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer). In this picture Joan Crawford, now completely a blonde, has the rôle of a tipsy virgin, a wholesome inebriate who, although often disorderly in an innocent way herself, is appalled when she learns that her mother, a divorcee whom she is visiting in Paris, is being kept by a wealthy Frenchman. When her fiancé tells her about it she calls him a liar, neglects to apologize when she learns it is true. Before long a horrid scene occurs. Disgusted at her mother's apparently inveterate immorality, the daughter takes up with a rounder who parades his bad intentions. Her fiancé breaks into a room where they are reveling, pushes the rounder (Monroe Owsley) in his smirking weasel face, carries Joan Crawford downstairs.

There are so many able technicians in Hollywood that even pictures as uninspired as this one are generally built into reasonably inoffensive entertainment, unmarred by the ineptitudes which can make bad plays atrocities. There is nothing distinguished about *This Modern Age* but, like a medium-priced sedan, it runs rapidly and smoothly along, an inconspicuous mechanical marvel which disgraces no one and will probably make a profit. Joan Crawford's new haircut, which gives the effect of a pale overgrown hedge straggling down the back of her neck, is not as unbecoming as it sounds. Good shots: Joan Crawford and Neil Hamilton (the fiancé) dislodging a china vase and waiting for it to crash while it falls on a sofa. Trite shot: a scene of revelry which reaches its peak when Monroe Owsley tries to prove he is sober by walking in a straight line.

**The Dreyfus Case** (British International) relates, with few deviations from fact, the events which followed France's conviction of Captain Alfred Dreyfus for treason in 1894. The merits of the picture are, as they should be, more dramatic than didactic. It introduces with too much profusion and too little clarity the documents which lead to the conviction of Dreyfus but it is explicit in dealing with later developments of the case: the imprisonment of Dreyfus on Devil's Island; the efforts of Emile Zola and others to establish his innocence; the trial of the real traitor, Major Esterhazy; the subsequent recall and rehabilitation of Dreyfus. The picture suffers from the technical weaknesses of most films manufactured in England but it recreates for its audiences the excitement which made the Dreyfus case a scandal, a tragedy and a political upheaval as well as a *cause célèbre*. Good shot: Dreyfus (Cedric Hardwicke) having his buttons pulled off and his sword broken.

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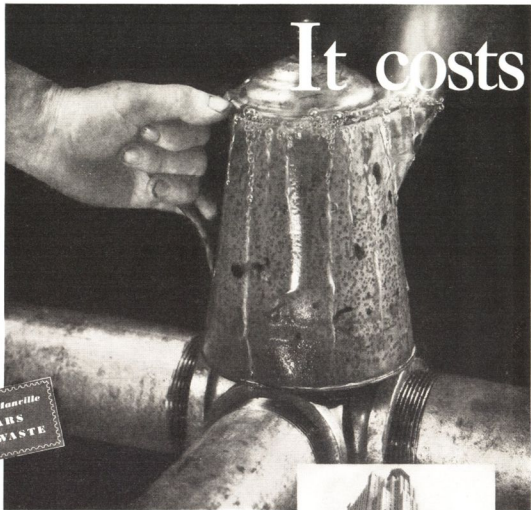
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Noon . . . time to eat. Old Tom, one of the plant foremen, was already there at his favorite spot, lunch box on his knee, coffee pot singing merrily away! An everyday event. Lucky for Old Tom—having these sections of bare steam pipe, with conveniently located joint, to provide his daily hot drink.

Lucky for Old Tom—very “unlucky” for the company. Because it costs just exactly \$1,475.00 a year—in heat losses—to boil this pot of coffee!

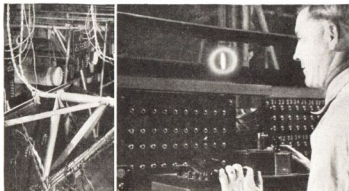
The mere incident of this workman's coffee pot may represent, in disguise, a most dangerous item on your operating statement. And it well symbolizes the aggregate millions of dollars that otherwise efficiently managed plants today are wasting through the loss of

heat—more specifically through the lack of insulation or the lack of proper insulation.

One foot of 6-inch bare pipe *alone* will lose 2 lbs. of steam per hour, or 14,400 lbs. of steam per year. Just *one foot!* Imagine the steam lost—the money lost—in an *entire plant per year*—any plant—perhaps *your* plant. And 90% of this loss Johns-Manville can save.

With more than 70 years' insulation experience to draw upon, Johns-Manville Insulation Engineers can calculate just how much heat is being wasted as a result of bare surfaces or poorly insulated surfaces and advise you how this waste may be prevented. Their advice will cost you nothing, may save you many tons of fuel. Address Johns-Manville, 292 Madison Ave., New York City.

“This finger of light saves Industry over \$250,000,000 annually”



A busy room. Dozens of steel pipes—insulated . . . small pipes . . . large pipes . . . medium-sized pipes . . . A cobwebbed maze of electric wires—connecting various points on every pipe. Outside a man sits at a switchboard. “Test pipe 32-point D.” Adjustments made, he touches a delicate switch. On the control board appears a tiny finger of light. It wavers . . . swings right. Then left. Then stops! The J-M Laboratory at Manville, N. J. has determined—to the fraction of a degree—the efficiency of a particular insulation at a particular temperature.

Johns-Manville is constantly testing all types of insulating material under every varying condition. As a result of these extremely accurate and scientific tests, Industry is being saved, in the conservation of heat or cold, over \$250,000,000 a year.

## Johns-Manville



Controls

HEAT, COLD, SOUND

Protects against

FIRE AND WEATHER

# If YOU Can Afford to Pay PRE-DEPRESSION Prices

You may not be interested  
in this advertisement

## COMPARE With Any Other Magazine

### HOW MUCH?

Liberty averaged 2,401,416 weekly circulation for 1930, 2,411,000 for the first half of 1931.

### WHO?

Liberty is deliberately edited for both men and women. It is read by 2,750,000 men and 3,000,000 women. Result records have been broken for men's and women's products alike.

80% of all Liberty families above \$2,000 income class

65.8% U. S. average

42% own homes

37% U. S. average

34% have telephones

19% U. S. average

38% have radios

46% U. S. average

30% have vacuum cleaners

37% U. S. average

34% have electric washers

29% U. S. average

15% have mechanical refrigerators

8% U. S. average

*\*In cities covered by Starch Survey*

### WHERE?

Liberty concentrates three-quarters of its circulation in cities over 25,000 population. Liberty places more circulation here (where major part of all retail business is done) than any other magazine.

### HOW READ?

Liberty is wanted enough by its readers, that 99% of them buy voluntarily week after week. No expensive subscription crews are necessary to sign up readers 6 months or a year or two in advance. 99% single copy circulation is 99% guaranteed-to-be-read circulation.

Then, instead of buying 99% of its advertisements after the start of the last story, Liberty alternates advertisements and story leads throughout the book. Surveys show this nearly doubles readers-per-advertisement.

THE YARDSTICK OF CIRCULATION QUALITY

If your business has been exempt from the 30 per cent drop in commodity prices you may not care that magazine costs have also, on the average, been exempt.

But, within 60 days of the announcement of Liberty's new management, \$1,521,677 in new orders have poured in from 92 advertisers and 58 agencies who felt that Liberty's drop of 35 per cent in cost since 1926 was made to order for their Post-Depression problems.

### A New Opportunity

On April 1st, 1931, the Macfadden Publications, Incorporated, announced the purchase of Liberty.

They confirmed the continuance of the editorial policy of dramatic, newsy, concise stories and articles by famous authors and illustrators, which had been responsible for the most sensational circulation success on record.

But they added that \$100,000 more a year would go into these editorial, manuscript and art activities.

Quality of physical presentation was also to be stepped up.

Within six weeks, two improvements had been made in paper stock.

Recently, newspapers carried the story of the biggest quality paper order ever placed by a single magazine, whereby Liberty, beginning January, 1932, will

pay \$160,000 more a year in the interests of better reproduction.

### What This Makes Possible

Now advertisers, pressed to do 1928 type advertising jobs with 1932 model appropriations, are considering what 1932-styled, 1932-priced Liberty can give them.

They find that their magazine dollar buys:

Liberty . . . . .	565 families
Average of 3 other Weeklies . . . . .	377 families
Average of 2 Monthlies . . . . .	391 families
Average of 6 Women's Magazines . . . . .	286 families

In other words, their advertising money can reach through Liberty:

50 per cent more families than in other Weeklies
45 per cent more families than in Monthlies
98 per cent more families than in Women's Magazines

### This Is No Slight Advantage

But, then, neither is a million and a half dollars within 60 off-season days, slight recognition.

If 50 to 100 per cent more coverage is needed to make your 1932 appropriation do a 1928 job, you, too, will be among those fighting fire with fire—next year in Liberty.

*Write without obligation for booklet: "To every man with \$1 to spend in advertising," Liberty Magazine, 2722 Graybar Building, New York City.*

### AMONG ADVERTISERS NOW APPEARING IN LIBERTY

American Safety Razor Corp.	Ethyl Gasoline Corp.	Northwestern Yeast Co.
American Tel. & Tel. Co.	Florida Citrus Exchange	Norwich Pharmacal Co.
American Tobacco Co.	General Motors Corp.	Parker Pen Co.
Aston Fisher Tobacco Co.	Gillette Safety Razor Co.	Pepodent Co.
R. V. D. Co.	Alexander Hamilton Institute	Pompeian Co., Inc.
Barbasol Co.	Hewes & Potter	R. C. A.-Victor Corp.
Bauer & Black	Indian Refining, Inc.	R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
Beech-Nut Packing Co.	Chas. E. Hires Co.	Sinclair Refining Co.
Borden Co.	Honshigant, Inc.	A. G. Spaulding & Bros.
Bristol Myers Co.	Indian Refining Co.	Stano, Inc.
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co.	International Mercantile Marine	A. Steie & Co.
Chesbrough Mfg. Co.	Jauntan Knitting Mills	Texas Co.
Chl., Mil., St. Paul & Pac. R.R.	Johnson & Johnson	Vapo Cresolene Co.
Chrysler Motors Corp.	Kelllogg Co.	Yiddown Company, Inc.
Cluett Peabody & Co.	Kolynos Co.	Wampler Co.
Coca-Cola Co.	Kress & Green Co.	W. J. Washington Coffee Co.
Columbia Pictures Corp.	Lambert Pharmaceutical Co.	L. E. Waterman Co.
Crosley Radio Corp.	Larus & Bros. Co.	R. L. Watkins Co.
R. L. Davis, Inc.	Lever Bros. Co.	Western Clock Co.
Joe. Dixon Crucible Co.	Mennen Co.	W. F. Young Co.
Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.	Philip Morris & Co.	Zonite Products Corp.

Liberty . . . a weekly for the whole family  
PRICED FOR POST-DEPRESSION



# BUSINESS & FINANCE

## Work v. Dole

Now & again an advertisement appears which catches all the subtleties of a vast subject in a few sentences and deposits a polished idea in the public mind. Such a statement appeared last week in the newspapers of seven big U. S. cities, written by Alvan Macauley, president of Packard Motor Car Co. He posed the question, "A Dollar For Dole—Or An Hour Of Work?", a question looming larger & larger before the country as the convening of Congress approaches. Mr. Macauley found the root of Depression in the unemployed dollar, "the dollar that is afraid to venture forth. . . . When the slacker dollar goes to work, men will go to work and not before."

Besides being a leader in a great consuming industry, Alvan Macauley is an able publicist. He did not primarily urge



International

PACKARD'S MACAULEY

"When the slacker dollar goes to work . . ."

the purchase of a Packard or any other motor car. He did indict idle money. He cited the well-known statistics of raw materials consumed by the motor industry to show that "the motor car dollar will go more places more quickly, and affect more people for quick relief than any other dollar. . . . It can well become the 'self-starter' for better business and greater prosperity."

## Twin of Prosperity

Last week Tri-Utilities Corp., a \$400,000,000 holding company for public utilities, went into "friendly receivership." Big as it was, great as is its fall, it was a young company built by a young man. On March 4, 1929, while bands and flags and soldiers led Herbert Hoover to his oath of office, young George Lewis Ohrstrom, 35 then, was interested in a less publicized matter. On that historic day he was occupied with incorporation details at Wilmington, Del. Birthday of Hoover Prosperity, it was also birthday of Mr.

Ohrstrom's big utility.\* Both died young.

Neither Mr. Hoover nor young Mr. Ohrstrom could look forward to Oct. 29, 1929 and the days beyond that day. Children study about the properties under President Hoover in geography books. Stockholders also needed geographies to study the properties under President Ohrstrom. They are almost co-extensive. The properties of Tri-Utilities' four big subsidiaries (and their subsidiaries) extend from waterworks for householders in Flatbush to power lines in the Arizona desert, from mains of natural gas in Atlanta and Birmingham to acres of gas wells in Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas. All were listed by President Ohrstrom's accountants, under the head of Total Assets in 1929 and at the end of 1930, when Depression had lifted its hungry head, as \$397,487,420. The company served 4,565,000 citizens in 650 cities in 26 states. Tri-Utilities common stock sold up once to \$61 per share. Last week, on the company's deathbed, the same shares were down to \$1½.

George Ohrstrom was born at Ford River, Mich., a dark and precocious child of Teutonic-Scandinavian parents. The Ohrstroms moved west, to Washington where the son was educated in Tacoma High School. After some youthful experience in lumbering and railroad construction, he went back to Michigan, to the university at Ann Arbor. He left Michigan during the War to fly. (As an aviator in the Argonne, he is credited with bringing down the last German plane of the War.) After the War he went back to Michigan and took his degree. In New York he took his first and only subordinate job, in the offices of P. W. Chapman & Co. Inc. Here he acquired experience in distributing securities. He married the daughter of a professor in Ann Arbor, took her to live in affluent Greenwich, Conn.

He became vice president in charge of Banker Chapman's New York office. He was just 32 in 1926 when he formed his own enterprise, G. L. Ohrstrom & Co. Inc. with his own offices in Wall Street. Now his organization has offices in every important trade center. He was responsible for important financing: the towering Bank of Manhattan Co. Building; Allerton Corporation (residential hotels for unattached ladies and gentlemen); and, biggest and most important, Tri-Utilities. With a strong face, a bold eye, an athletic demeanor (golf, horseback), young Banker Ohrstrom became a popular topic among Wall Street journalists and conversationalists. They talked, rather to his embarrassment, of his brilliance and his youth.

Old or young, dull or brilliant, Mr. Ohrstrom could scarcely have foreseen in March 1929 that it would rain hardy at all in the summer of 1930. The dryness that year had a desiccating effect upon the revenues of Tri-Utilities' Federal Water Service Corp. This damper summer the president of Federal Water (Christopher Tompkins Cheney) has announced that while earnings are lower, they are steady.

\*Tri-Utilities Corp. was originally, more leniently christened United Power, Gas & Water Corp.

But this news came too late. Already Federal Water's three brother units in Tri-Utilities had come upon bad times in the light and gas businesses. One after another American Natural Gas Corp., Southern Natural Gas Corp. and Peoples Light & Power Corp. paid their preferred dividends in later-maturing script or not at all. As early as May there were rumors of difficulties in Tri-Utilities financing. Added troubles were the legal efforts of Governor William Henry ("Cocklebur Bill") Murray to drive the corporation's subsidiaries out of Oklahoma, confiscate their properties on charges that they sought to make themselves a monopoly. Last week Tri-Utilities, faced with the payment of interest due on \$11,197,000 of 5% debentures, and with some \$2,000,000 notes falling due Dec. 15, beheld a problem in financing that not even brilliant young Mr. Ohrstrom could solve. The result was the biggest public utility failure (and one of few) in the present Depression, far overshadowing the demise of the



GEORGE LEWIS OHRSTROM

The rain came too late.

\$20,000,000 W. B. Foshay utility system (Minneapolis) which crashed into receivership with the stockmarket in 1929.

To his offices at No. 36 Wall Street, George Ohrstrom called help one night last week. There came: Richard Carley Hunt, utility-experienced member of the legal firm of Chadbourne, Hunt, Jaekel & Brown; William Buchsbaum, utility executive and sportsman; and young, heavy-set Medley G. B. Whelpley, president of American Express Bank & Trust Co. As a reorganization committee (Mr. Hunt, chairman), they hoped to have an announcement to make by the middle of September, hoped the properties might continue to operate intact. The United States District Court of Delaware appointed former U. S. Judge Hugh Martin Morris receiver to conserve the rights of creditors and security holders.

## Biggest Embezzler

The coupon department of great Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co. is at the east end of the second or main banking floor of the company's 23-story building

running between Clark and La Salle Streets in Chicago. The central hall is entered by two wide stairways leading from the street floor, the walls flanked by mammoth columns topped by murals. The coupon department, U-shaped, gives access to the bank's customers on three sides. In the centre of the U is window No. 77, and behind this window customers could be sure to find Walter Wolf, manager of the department since 1927, trusted employee of the bank for 26 years. Last week Manager Wolf's lean, rather pensive face was missing from window grille No. 77. And some \$2,000,000 in securities were missing from the bank.

Wolf's thefts began in 1919 shortly after he had opened an account with a broker. The year before he had withdrawn \$5,000 from savings and asked a broker to buy him 100 shares of some good stock outright, something he could put away and forget about. The broker, spying a sucker, described a margin account, told how he could control 500 shares of the same security with the same money. Wolf saw the larger possibilities and took the broker's advice. Shortly afterward the stock went down; he was called for more margin. Bewildered by the sum required he managed to raise all but \$500 by legitimate means. Then came the fatal step. He took one of the hundreds of negotiable bonds passing through his hands every day, presented it to the broker, saved his account. For twelve years he tried to repay that \$500, doubling his stake, multiplying it 20, 30, 100 times. He opened accounts with other brokers to change his luck. His thefts were never discovered be-

cause when he stole a bond he also stole the bank's records showing receipt of that bond. If he had to produce a missing certificate at the bank he substituted another for it at the broker's.

This might have gone on forever had not one of Wolf's brokers become suspicious of the vast amount of collateral at



Acme-P. or A.

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS' WOLF  
... \$4,000,000 without romance.

the disposal of a modest bank clerk. The suspicion was laid before a vice president of Continental Illinois. An audit of Wolf's

accounts was made while he was on vacation. The audit disclosed nothing amiss. But in his \$75-a-month home in River Forest Wolf heard of the audit and thought his game was up. He asked the vice president, an old, personal friend, to call at his house that evening. The two men sat down knee to knee and in ten minutes the whole sad tale was told.

Some romance usually invests anyone who violates the social code in a grand manner, but no romance relieves the drab career of Walter Wolf, embezzler extraordinary. He stole upward of \$2,000,000, perhaps as much as \$4,000,000, and never benefited materially from a cent of it, nor did anyone else except the brokers. Wolf and his wife and daughter lived and dressed simply, their car was small, his recreation was gardening about his home, he attended the local Lutheran church. His superiors considered him the faithful plodding kind who might go far.

Embezzler Wolf was not under arrest last week. He was living in a hotel under guard by Lloyd's detectives pending the insurance company's efforts to recover some of the securities from Wolf's brokers. "I'll be able to help quite a bit in checking everything up," he said.

Canny Continental Illinois was insured against such losses for \$2,000,000 by Lloyd's of London. When the English insurers heard of the theft they said, "Millions of pounds have been paid in the past to U. S. banks but the Chicago claim is the largest of its kind."

## Rail Bonds

The total national wealth of the country is estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$360,000,000,000 (1928 figure), of which some \$21,691,000,000 is the staggering sum represented by the people's investment in railroads, more than any other classification except real estate. In times past, panics have been caused by over-enthusiasm for the carriers and their stocks, but now as in 1921 no such reason for Depression exists. Rail stocks have long since passed their lurid youth.

Into the bonds of the railroad companies has poured a torrent of funds seeking, above all else, security of principal. Capitalists, wage-earners, fiduciary trustees and savings banks alike have found in rail bonds a safe haven for their money and a fair return thereon. But the Depression of today by its length and severity has shattered the standards of other times, undermined the confidence of generations. Quick cause for this undermining came when the railroads appealed *en masse* last winter to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 15% increase in freight rates, on the ground that unless this was granted their revenue would fall so low the maintenance of their properties would be jeopardized.

The Commission, sympathetic, said it would consider the plea. A long series of hearings began. Testimony was taken in all parts of the country. Final arguments will begin in Washington Sept. 10. There have been many protests from farmers, from mine owners, from all producers of raw materials which must be transported. But informed opinion was that the carriers must have relief and that the Commission would grant at least a 12% increase.



## Anticipating the Future—

Two things it is well to do in order to maintain a secure position in times such as the present: to buy high grade, income-producing securities, and to diversify one's investment among a considerable number of such issues. Both objects can be attained with a maximum of convenience through purchase of Corporate Trust Shares, which also provide freedom from substitution in the list and adequate marketability.

Ask your Investment House or Bank about

## CORPORATE TRUST SHARES



This is one of a group of investment trusts sponsored by  
ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH CORPORATION  
420 WALL STREET New York

# The Cost of Retailing Money

THOSE who know that 80% of the nation's population cannot borrow from banks do not question the economic need for small loan agencies. Without them, the majority of families in times of financial stress would have nowhere to turn for funds to pay their bills and buy the current necessities of life.

▼ It is the great and widespread importance of small loans which merited the consideration of the Russell Sage Foundation on the question: "What should they cost?"

▼ This philanthropic institution answered with a Uniform Small Loan Law which provided for a maximum charge of  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  a month on loans up to \$300. Twenty-five states have adopted this law, most of them with little or no revisions.

▼ To those who do not realize that the bank rate is a "wholesale" rate, charged usually on large loans to finance industry and commerce, this small loan rate may seem high. Upon deeper thought, it cannot be compared with bank interest. It is a "retail" price to the consumer, to pay the cost of supplying money in "broken lots."

▼ A \$20,000 loan may be made on good security by a bank at one rate of interest. The same amount of money loaned to 200 different people in amounts of \$100 each would cost the lender much more.

▼ 200 interviews, 200 investigations, and 2,400 monthly payment collections during a year obviously cost far more than one interview, one investigation, and one collection.

▼ No one would expect to buy a basket of coal at carload prices. Retailing money in amounts under \$300 is a retail business in cash.

▼ No law restricts the retailer of goods on the profit he may charge. If a merchant in food or furniture determines his selling price by adding 50% to 100% to his wholesale cost, to pay operation cost and profit, that's his business.

▼ Yet the laws of many states restrict the money retailer's gross profit to



$3\frac{1}{2}\%$  a month. He may not deduct his interest in advance as banks do. He may not impose fines or extra charges for anything. His is the only business where every item of cost is clear to the customer, where there are no hidden charges.

▼ In spite of these stringent requirements, Household, America's foremost family finance organization, was able over two years ago (because of large volume and efficient management) voluntarily to reduce its rate to  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  a month on amounts above \$100 and up to \$300, almost a third less than the lawful maximum permitted by most state small loan laws.

▼ Competition and not legislation may be depended upon for a further reduction in rates, when and if possible.

▼ Household is concerned not only with the temporary relief of its customers' financial troubles.\* It endeavors to help them attain permanent financial security.



\*MONEY MANAGEMENT FOR HOUSEHOLDS, a helpful booklet on budgeting family income, leading to the happiness of financial security, is offered without charge to all. Telephone, call, or write for a copy.



## HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION . . .

Headquarters: Palmolive Building, Chicago, Illinois  
..(138 Offices in 79 Principal Cities)..

(Consult your telephone directory for the office nearest you) . . .

Turn the dial to your NBC Station every Tuesday night at 8:00 Central Daylight Saving Time and be a guest of the Household Celebration, featuring America's foremost stars of the opera, concert, and stage, as well as leading thinkers in affairs of national importance.

**WOING  
BETTER TIMES  
through  
BETTER  
UNDERSTANDING**

When the business of retailing money is better understood, more stable business conditions can be expected. For the paying of debts helps to restore capital and prosperity follows. Such organizations as Household make it possible for hundreds of thousands of families, in times of emergency, to pay their bills. This advertisement, part of an aggressive campaign appearing in newspapers of four and three-quarter million circulation, tells how such companies operate. Those desiring to inform themselves about the business of family loans, are invited to write to Dept. T7, Household Finance Corp., Palmolive Building, Chicago.



This is so  
**UNNECESSARY**



and THIS is so  
**DESIRABLE**

that  
we  
are  
going  
to  
let  
the  
Picture  
tell  
the  
story  
and  
the  
Coupon  
below  
do  
the  
work.  
It will  
bring  
you  
a  
sample



**Vertex**

**File Pocket**

for trial in your own files

CUT HERE

Please send me for trial in my files a free sample of the Bushnell Paperoid "VERTEX" File Pocket, as described in September 14 Time.

Name of Firm

Address

Name and Position of Person Inquiring

Letter Size or Legal Size Desired?

To ALVAH BUSHNELL CO., Dept. N.

12th & Wood Sts.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Exempt from this may be some commodities (perhaps wheat and corn), some manufactured goods and a variety of miscellaneous products (flour, cement) which have foreign competition. The actual increase to the roads might be nearer 6% as measured by gross freight revenues. And the Commission moves slowly; Depression continues; many months must pass before any increase can be translated to earnings. Hence a nervous psychology has developed in the minds of investors toward rail bonds. Part of this psychology has been due to misunderstanding of newspaper headlines saying that many rail bonds may soon be "illegal."

Trust funds and savings banks in New York State are the largest rail bond holders whose purchases are governed by law. The importance of these is great: over 50% of the total mutual savings bank deposits of the country are in New York. But life insurance companies are also enormous purchasers of rail bonds and, like commercial banks, are under more lenient laws qualifying their purchases.\*

In order for a rail bond to be legal for savings banks and trust funds the company must have earned its fixed charges one and one-half times in the fiscal year immediately preceding the purchase and in five out of the six preceding years. If the bonds are removed from the legal list, trust fund managers have no choice but to dispose of the bonds within six months. Savings banks, however, need not sell the bonds until instructed to do so by the State bank superintendent.

Last week rail bonds sank perilously close to their lows for the year in the wake of a liquidation which carried railroad common stock averages below their 1931 lows. On all sides the whisper was heard that savings banks were selling their holdings rather than await an avalanche of selling after the first of the year. This whisper was highly unlikely since many months will elapse before even the weakest of issues will be outlawed by bank examiners. Selling by managers of trust funds was certainly an important factor in the decline, but the deduction from this that savings banks were also liquidating rail bonds on a large scale was scoffed at by bank executives.

With their case on trial before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroads themselves were not unwilling to have things look as black as receivership. Fairman R. Dick, partner of Roosevelt & Son, secretary of a bondholders committee on the railroad emergency, added to the dismal tale last week when he testified before the Commission that: Railroads could no longer dispose of their bonds; their securities were no longer regarded as secondary reserve by the banks; only the bonds of three railroads in the country could be regarded as high grade (Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Union Pacific; Norfolk & Western).

\*In the U. S., life insurance company purchases are limited to bonds and preferred and guaranteed stocks. In Canada these companies may purchase common stocks. Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada held \$304,559,000 of common stocks on Dec. 31, 1930, the largest portfolio of common stocks of any company in the world. Last week Sun paid its regular \$6.25 quarterly dividend but omitted a \$25 semi-annual extra which it had paid since 1929.

## Analyze Your Business

THE FUTURE of Business depends on the soundness and the rightness of the individual organization *now*. A complete analysis of your business may prove of incalculable value.

Quite like a physician's examination to guard your health, an expert study in detail of all operations in all departments of your business is directed toward determining any weakness and promptly applying the proper remedy.


Safe and steady progress, unrestrained by doubt or fear, is best assured when an enterprise is in a condition of *proven* health.

Good Management considers Modern Accountancy as the experienced diagnostician of business, because it analyzes and interprets conditions—and helps to lay the safe and sane foundation for the future health of business.

## ERNST & ERNST

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS  
SYSTEM SERVICE

AKRON	FORT WORTH	PITTSBURGH
ATLANTA	GRAND RAPIDS	PORTLAND, ME.
BALTIMORE	HARTFORD	PROVIDENCE
BIRMINGHAM	HOUSTON	READING
BOSTON	HUNTINGTON, W. VA.	RICHMOND
BUFFALO	INDIANAPOLIS	ROCHESTER
CANTON	JACKSON, MISS.	ST. LOUIS
CHICAGO	KALAMAZOO	ST. PAUL
CINCINNATI	KANSAS CITY	SAN ANTONIO
CLEVELAND	LOS ANGELES	SAN FRANCISCO
COLUMBUS	LOUISVILLE	SEATTLE
DALLAS	MEMPHIS	TAMPA
DAVENPORT	MIAMI	TOLEDO
DAYTON	MILWAUKEE	TULSA
DENVER	MINNEAPOLIS	WASHINGTON
DETROIT	NEW ORLEANS	WHEELING
ERIC	NEW YORK	WINSTON-SALEM
FORT WAYNE	OMAHA	YOUNGSTOWN
	PHILADELPHIA	



**Power, light and steam at lower costs than in possible under any other plan.**

**Build buildings out of concrete and steel, fireproof and 100% rentable, light, airy.**

**No cartage costs for moving rail freight into or out of terminal—package or carload.**

**Labor is immediately available—plentiful, highly diversified and of an excellent type.**

**5,000 to 100,000 sq. ft. on one floor—reduce space and transportation costs by 25%.**

**Insurance rates reduced as low as 1¢ per hundred dollars—offsetting vast savings.**

**Eight separate plans for ocean and coast-wise steamship lines—all buildings.**

**Served by more tracks than railroad entering New York—village at every door.**

## BUSH TERMINAL *isn't a building* It's a CITY

—An industrial city where costs can be cut in half and efficiencies multiply sales opportunities

**N**O, Bush Terminal is not a building any more than New York is a street. Imagine ten million square feet of floor space devoted completely to the manufacture, warehousing and distribution of merchandise. If you find it difficult to picture that much floor space, think of it as a twenty-foot strip of floor that would reach a hundred miles.

Here are new types of industrial buildings. They may well be called industrial apartment houses, for they provide economies and conveniences that are as carefully planned and executed as those of your dwelling apartment house.

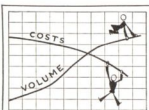
To tell all the story

of Bush Terminal would be to tell hundreds of stories about hundreds of prominent manufacturers and distributors who have used Bush Terminal to meet hundreds of real problems. In each of these instances the results were economy, efficiency or enlarged sales.

You are interested only in your business—your economies—your efficiencies and your enlarged sales. Bush Terminal maintains a staff of industrial engineers who are constantly fitting Bush Terminal facilities to individual and specific needs. Why not talk about your business to one of these trained men,

and let us help you determine the extent to which you can effect economy and efficiency at Bush Terminal? There is no cost, no obligation. At your request but on our own responsibility we will conduct a free Industrial Survey of your business.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE on Manufacture... Warehousing or Distribution or set a time at which a Bush industrial expert may interview you.



Let us help you push down your production costs and push up your sales and profits

THESE WELL KNOWN PRODUCTS are manufactured or warehoused at—or distributed from Bush Terminal

★  
CHESTERFIELD CIGARETTES  
DEL MONTE COFFEE    BEECH-NUT COFFEE  
HILLS BROS. COFFEE    BURGESS BATTERIES  
20 MULE TEAM BORAX    LIBBY OLIVES  
KOTEX    FRIGIDAIRES    A & P SPICES

## BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY

Metropolitan facilities for DISTRIBUTION, WAREHOUSING AND MANUFACTURING

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

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

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## WHERE

*should he cast for*

## PROFITABLE Orders?

THROUGHOUT New York State there are deep pools where big orders lurk. These can profitably be worked thoroughly. There are other areas where an occasional cast may land just as an occasional order. This, despite the fact that New York State as a whole is America's richest market.

Our new marketing manual of New York State can help you analyze this market in terms of the sales potential for your product. It may possibly show you how re-vamping your sales strategy can turn unprofitable selling into profitable selling. Free to executives.

Also the 18 New York State banks comprising the Marine Midland Group can keep you up to the minute on business happenings in which you may be interested. Given the facts about the market, as contained in our marketing manual, along with information about day-to-day business happenings, you have a decided competitive advantage.

Write Marine Midland Group, Inc., 442 Marine Trust Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. for this marketing book.



May we discuss the advantages that an account at a Marine Midland bank holds for you and your business?

## Banks of the

# MARINE MIDLAND Group

*The 18 New York State Banks that compose the Marine Midland Group are:*

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

BUFFALO . . . . . Marine Trust Company  
BATAVIA . . . . . Bank of Batavia  
EAST AUBURN . . . . . Bank of East Auburn  
JAMESTOWN . . . . . Union Trust Company  
LACKAWANNA . . . . . Lackawanna National Bank  
SYDNEY . . . . . Bank of Sydney  
TONAWANDA . . . . . First Trust Company  
NORTH TONAWANDA . . . . . State Trust Company  
NIAGARA FALLS . . . . . Power City Trust Company



Railroads and savings banks are almost equally involved in the New York legality phase of the problem. Since Jan. 1, 57 separate issues of rail bonds have been dropped from the legal list. There remain 624 issues, but an estimate was recently made that well over 50% of these would have to be removed by next year. If there should be no recovery in 1932 sufficient to reinstate these bonds they would lose all possibility of legality until 1937, on account of the five-out-of-six-year rule. This would mean that during the latter half of 1932 as the situation became apparent to the bank superintendent there would be a forced liquidation of tremendous volume. Savings banks in New York have already discussed this openly in an effort to show that they must have an outlet for their funds. Rail bonds now absorb about \$732,000,000, the third largest investment on their lists. Railroads point out that if the banks are forced to sell rail bonds it will depress the market so much that the carriers will not be able either to raise working capital or to refund some \$860,000,000 of obligations maturing between 1931 and 1935.

Suggestions have been made that a law be rushed through the New York State Legislature early next year, granting the savings banks a moratorium on the bonds. That would only postpone the day of reckoning. True, in 1921 (when the legal requirement was that a road must have paid at least 4% for the past five years) such a step was successful. But 1921 conditions were different. In 1921 the Government had been operating the roads as a War measure and the moratorium was only to cover bonds of that period. Experts could see no valid excuse now for tampering with a law made after careful thought as recently as 1929.

## East Coast Receivership

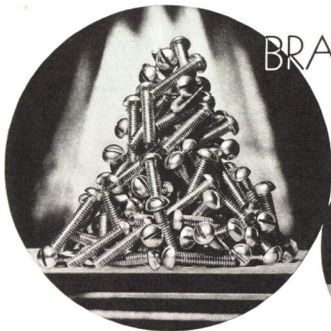
Memories of a titan returned to Wall Street last week when Florida East Coast Railway was placed in receivership and control of the road passed from the estate of the titan's widow to a group of bondholders. Henry Morrison Flagler conceived greater schemes in his life than his \$126,000,000 railroad, but none retained his affection as did this enterprise, on which he lavished his brain and wealth.

Early in his career Flagler was a partner of John Davison Rockefeller. More than that they were close friends, worked in the same room, lived only a little distance from each other. Rockefeller called Flagler's friendship "valuable above all other possessions," and credited him with the scheme of controlling the oil supply of the country. "I wish I had had the brains to think of it," Mr. Rockefeller once said on a witness stand.

In the '80s Flagler, over 50 years old, became interested in Florida's east coast. He saw the possibilities of the playground it has since become. Transportation and good hotels were essential to his scheme and he began to provide them. The "Green Road," a narrow-gauge line from Jacksonville to St. Augustine, was his first railroad purchase in Florida, followed shortly by the construction of the Ponce de Leon and Alcazar hotels in St. Augustine. From these small beginnings the road reached south 552 mi. to Key West.

SCORE...

BRASS 115



"X" METAL 27

A STRANGE contest. A match between two metals—to see which would prove cheaper for making screw machine parts.

Slim metal rods were being fed to an automatic screw machine. Results were being clocked. Exactly one hour later, twenty-seven screws—each two and one-eighth inches long—were the total production. A little short of *one every two minutes*.

Then rods of Brass were fed to the same machine after necessary readjustment for this metal. One hour later the machine was stopped, its production tabulated. One hundred fifteen screws had been completed. About *four every two minutes*.

Brass was cheaper for that job—

cheaper than a metal that costs much less in the raw. The saving was due to the higher speed at which the machine could perform on Brass. That meant, for instance, less machine time, less man time, less overhead time to charge against the operation—therefore a lower net cost. Furthermore, there was a salvage value to the Brass scrap—not true of the other metal.

Here's another case—even more striking. A small hexagonal nut, used in large numbers by certain manufacturers, was given a similar test run. Only 800 could be turned out per hour from the metal they were using. They tried Brass. The hour's production was 4,468. They found that *one machine running Brass could do*

the work that formerly required *five*.

• • •

And these are merely run-of-mill examples. There are countless cases—where Brass, though costing more for stock, is so cheaply machined and finished that products made from it cost less.

In addition to free turning brass there are alloys of Copper that can be welded, forged, spun and stamped—often at great savings.

If you have a problem regarding the use of metals in the manufacture of your products, tell it to us. We will be glad to cooperate with you in the application of Copper, Brass or Bronze to your specific requirements.

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When Henry Flagler died in 1913 he owned all of the 375,000 shares of common stock of the railroad. These formed a large percentage of his estate, which was left in trust to his second wife, Mary Lily Kenan Flagler, afterward Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham. A curious provision of her will, filed after her death in 1917, provided that the administrators could use the income from the estate to protect the railway and the Flagler hotels for a period of 21 years.

From 1921 through 1926 there was no need for such action. The Florida real estate boom sent the road's revenues skyrocketing to such a degree that earnings of over \$10 a share were shown on the common stock in 1925. But the boom was indirectly the undoing of the company. Increased traffic could not be moved on the single-track line. To provide funds for double tracking and other expansion the road sold \$45,000,000 of 5% bonds during 1924, 1925 and 1926. The bonds were underwritten by an imposing group headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., First National Bank of New York and National City Bank. Failure to meet interest payments on these bonds last week precipitated the receivership.

Ironically, the action was brought by Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky, a unit of the old Oil Trust which Tycoon Flagler thought up.

## No Ward & Roebuck

One of Wall Street's oldest rumors was laid to rest last week. Chief mourners were stockholders of Montgomery Ward & Co. Talk that this Morgan-sponsored major house would merge with successful Sears, Roebuck was almost as old as the bull market. Negotiations were known to be in progress again this summer when it was said Sears offered one share for each three shares of Montgomery Ward. The Morgan company apparently asked one for two.

Montgomery Ward finally declined to listen to terms of one share of Sears for each two and a half shares of its own stock. When the bigger company was convinced of this its vice chairman, Lessing Rosenwald, said: "We felt that those terms were a very fair proposal. . . ." Sears, Roebuck officials definitely stated that they could not consider a consolidation on any terms less favorable to Sears, Roebuck than the two and a half for one basis. This was one of the rare times that terms had been discussed by officials of either company despite the innumerable outcroppings of the story in recent years.

Difficulties surrounding the merger were obvious and interesting. Montgomery Ward pointed with pride to its strong financial position (on Dec. 31, current assets of \$109,000,000 against current liabilities of only \$7,821,000) while Sears looked at its own very adequate position, raised its eyebrows at Montgomery's deficit for 1930 and the first half of 1931. Sears had managed to show earnings on its common stock through June 1931.

## RELIGION

### Labor Sunday Message

When His Holiness Pope Pius XI issued last May his Labor Encyclical, *Quadragesimo Anno* (TIME, June 1), he was reasoning and pronouncing for 331,500,000 Roman Catholics throughout the world. To do approximately the same thing for 22,000,000 U. S. Protestants, there exists the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. It has no way of making its pronouncements authoritative; but it may and does annually issue a Labor Sunday message to be read in churches throughout the land. Stronger than many a previous one was last week's.

In 1928 the Council listed its social and industrial recommendations: abolition of child labor; protection of women in industry; abatement of poverty; protection of all from occupational diseases and enforced unemployment; old age pensions; rights of employer and employee alike to organize; a living wage. In 1929 it said: "[The churches] have called attention to persistent and serious unemployment, to the economic insecurity of old age among the workers, and to low standards of income and therefore of living in large sections of the population. . . . All are involved in responsibility for these evils."

This was just before Black Friday of 1929. Year later, the Council pointed out: "While in the fall of 1929 the fever of speculation overreached itself. . . it cannot be said that any large number of people have . . . become sensitive to the ethical problem involved. . . . Our generation . . . socially blind and morally so callous . . . has insisted on the rights of property to dividends but has concerned itself too little with the right of workers. . . ."

First need this year, reported the Council last week, is relief. But then "are we to continue indefinitely to drift . . . through lack of any adequate social planning? . . . Our economic life now seems to be without a chart." Chief trouble is the present distribution of wealth: "the stark contrast of vast fortunes and breadlines." The average worker earns (according to 1927 statistics) \$23.17 a week; millions fall below the average. Of all the wealth in the U. S. in 1921, 33% was owned by 1% of the population; 64% by 10%. Society treats the needy in these times as if they were "dependents, hangers-on, social liabilities." Solution: let their rights—health and unemployment insurance, maternity benefits, *et al.*—be given them. Let "the best minds" reconstruct our life "on sound religious principles." Let there be a "Christian motive of service."

### Prelude to Denver

One problem which will occupy the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church which meets in Denver this week is a proposed canon which would permit divorced persons to be married a second time by an Episcopal clergyman, a concession allowed at present only to the innocent party in a divorce for adultery (TIME, May 4). One astute, conservative Episcopal leader who will not be present

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## STONE & WEBSTER ENGINEERING CORPORATION

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to discuss this canon is Bishop William Thomas Manning of New York. He was resting under doctor's orders last week at Mt. Desert, seaside resort in Maine. He had not yet declared himself on the canon. To make his influence felt at the convention, last week was a good time to say something. To *The Living Church* (high-church) and *The Southern Churchman* (low-church) he wrote:

"The proposed new canon on marriage and divorce is a sign of the times. If the General Convention were to adopt a canon such as this, which rejects the plain teaching of our Lord Himself,\* the Protestant Episcopal Church would be confronted with the gravest crisis in history.

"This canon proposes a complete departure from the Christian, scriptural and prayer book ideal of marriage. . . .

"I do not for one moment believe that such a proposal, or anything resembling it, will be adopted by the General Convention. The amazing and shocking thing is that such a canon can be proposed by those who should be the upholders of Christian faith and morals."

¶ To *The Living Church* also wrote Rev. Dr. Howard Chandler Robbins, professor at General Theological Seminary and long Bishop Manning's subordinate as dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Member of the commission which drew up the canon and hence at disagreement with Bishop Manning on this subject as well as others,† he was defending it publicly for the first time. Said he:

"Am I wrong in thinking that an analogous situation exists in the case of war? The Church cannot acknowledge the righteousness of the war system any more than it can acknowledge the righteousness of divorce. . . . The pacifist has not only [our Lord's] sayings, but also His spirit and example in support of an uncompromising opposition to war.

"And yet when, in a world which is still only nominally Christian, resort is had to armed force, the Church does not look upon soldiers as murderers or deprive them of its sacraments . . . upon what principle, then, would the literalists ask the Church to bless a soldier going forth to kill the enemy whom Jesus bids him love, and deny its blessing to persons who, while properly debarred from the ecclesiastical solemnization of their marriage, have been remarried under civil sanctions after the case has been reviewed by an ecclesiastical court and found free from moral turpitude?"

\*And I say unto you, whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery; and whoso marrieth her which is put away doth commit adultery.—Matthew, 19:9.

†Observers recalled that "differences of opinion" with High Churchman Manning caused Low Churchman Robbins' resignation in 1929 (*TIME*, Jan. 14, Nov. 4, 1929). This spring Dr. Robbins and Very Rev. Milo Hudson Gates, present dean of the Cathedral, were candidates for election as deputies to this week's convention. A letter was circulated in the diocese urging that it was more proper to elect Dean Gates (friend of Bishop Manning) than parish-less Dr. Robbins. Dr. Robbins was elected.

By comparing War with Divorce, Dr. Robbins once more pinked his old adversary. Bishop Manning was a determined advocate of the World War, took part in the stirring "Battle of Karl Muck," which resulted in Conductor Muck of the Boston symphony being interned as a dangerous alien.



# Five Ways

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Here are five of the ways that direct-mail experts use letterheads profitably: (1) Periodical bulletins concerning a special item, or an entire line. (2) Special sales letters describing some particular item, with envelope and order blank enclosed. (3) Special color sales letters to give emphasis to a timely piece of sales news. (4) Illustrated sales letters combining an illustration of the article with a description of it. (5) The four-page letter, the first page of which is a personal letter, the remaining pages a "catalog" presentation of your line or the featured articles in your line.

When it comes to the paper to use, here again follow the example of experienced direct-mail users. Use Hammermill Bond.

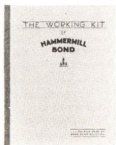
Why? Well, first, because it has the kind of surface for fast, clean, easy writing, typing or printing. Also because it is



rugged and withstands rough handling. It has the "feel" that earns respect for the message. It is easily available—printers stock Hammermill Bond. It is uniform. It is available in thirteen colors and white, bond or ripple finish—with envelopes to match all colors and both finishes. And it is moderately priced!

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Direct-mail users find the new edition of the *Working Kit of Hammermill Bond* extremely helpful in planning letterheads, bulletins, forms—all sorts of business stationery. The Kit is filled with modern specimens, samples of Hammermill Bond in its thirteen colors and white, information and diagrams to help you design forms, letterheads and envelopes to match. (Free in the United States, if you attach the coupon to your business letterhead. Outside of U. S. A. 50c.)



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Teamed together, ADDRESSOGRAPH and MULTIGRAPH provide production control which minimizes wasted time and material, and eliminates unnecessary clerical expense.

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"Time brings all things."

### Box

In Scranton, Pa., Magician Huber the Great entertained theatre audiences by getting into a box, letting them nail the box shut, getting out of the box. One night Huber the Great failed to emerge. Anxious spectators broke open the box, found Huber the Great unconscious, nailed fast to the box.

### Happy

In Sing Sing, Joseph Perez was happy. He thought he was a wealthy man and Sing Sing was his private estate. Unkind alienists pronounced him insane, unkind officials removed him to Dannemora State Hospital.

### Funeral

In a church in Benton, Ill., gathered the many friends of Stephen K. Patton, So. for his funeral. A quartet sang several hymns. The minister arose and preached the funeral sermon in a solemn, emotional voice, told how Stephen K. Patton had spent many wicked years before he became a Christian. In the mourners' bench, behind piles of funeral wreaths, sat Stephen K. Patton himself. Tears gleamed in his eyes. Said he: "It takes something like this to show a man how many friends he has." The friends had planned to give him a birthday party; he had begged for a funeral instead. "If I'm to have flowers," he said, "I'd rather have them while I'm alive."

### Sneeze

Near Ogden, Utah, Fireman Ollie Lance of Union Pacific's No. 19 sneezed. No. 19 came to a sudden, sickening halt. Out piled the train crew, out piled the passengers, to search the tracks until they found Fireman Ollie Lance's lost false teeth.

### Warning

In a Manhattan police station, policemen listening to a radio heard Commissioner Mulrooney declare: "Homicides resulting from lovers' quarrels cannot be prevented by the police." Two shots sounded half a block from the station house. The policemen ran to the spot, found two lovers dead on the sidewalk.

### Mail

In Indianapolis two policemen heard weird noises issuing from a mail box. Deciding there might be a bomb inside, they found a postman, kept a safe distance until he opened the box. Inside was a litter of new-born kittens.

### Conscience

In Nashville, Tenn., William L. Cherry forged three checks in 1917, was sentenced to 3-to-15 years in prison. Forty-one days later he escaped. His conscience uneasy, he enlisted in the army, hoping his finger prints would be recognized. They were not, so William L. Cherry hoped for



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BROADCASTS OF SEPT. 11, 18, 25

Akron.....	WABC	7:30 P. S. T.
Baltimore.....	WCAO	7:30 E. S. T.
Boston.....	WNAC	8:30 E. D. S. T.
Buffalo.....	WKBW	8:30 E. D. S. T.
Charlotte.....	WBT	7:30 E. S. T.
Chicago.....	WMAQ	7:30 C. D. S. T.
Cincinnati.....	WKRC	7:30 E. S. T.
Cleveland.....	WHK	7:30 E. S. T.
Denver.....	KLZ	5:30 M. S. T.
Detroit.....	WXYZ	7:30 E. S. T.
Hartford.....	WDRC	8:30 E. D. S. T.
Kansas City.....	KMBC	6:30 C. S. T.
Los Angeles.....	KHJ	4:30 P. S. T.
Minneapolis.....	WCCO	6:30 C. S. T.
Nashville.....	WLAC	6:30 C. S. T.
New Orleans.....	WDSU	6:30 C. S. T.
New York.....	WABC	8:30 E. D. S. T.
Omaha.....	KOIL	6:30 C. S. T.
Philadelphia.....	WCAU	8:30 E. D. S. T.
Pittsburgh.....	WJAS	8:30 E. D. S. T.
Portland.....	KOIN	4:30 P. S. T.
Providence.....	WEAN	8:30 E. D. S. T.
Saint Louis.....	KMOX	6:30 C. S. T.
Salt Lake City.....	KDYL	5:30 M. S. T.
San Francisco.....	KFEC	4:30 P. S. T.
Seattle.....	KOL	4:30 P. S. T.
Spokane.....	KFPY	4:30 P. S. T.
Syracuse.....	WFBL	7:30 E. S. T.
Toledo.....	WSPD	7:30 E. S. T.
Washington.....	WMAJ	7:30 E. S. T.

Every Friday Night

death. He was wounded 22 times, decorated for bravery. Still hoping for capture but afraid to surrender, he joined the San Francisco police force, quit to become a guard at San Quentin prison. He married, was divorced. Last week he gave himself up in Cincinnati, said the act had brought him his first peaceful sleep in 14 years.

#### Bull

In London, a bullock was slaughtered, in its stomach found: seven pounds of nails, several pieces of copper wire, a silver brooch, a shoe buckle, a rubber boot and a derby hat. The bullock was pronounced healthy, its steaks pronounced tender.

#### Goat

In Kinston, N. C., William Alston's goat in seven days ate the following: an automobile seat, a hollyhock row, a pair of pyjamas, two days' mail, 17 hens' nests, a prayer book, three rows of assorted flowers. On the eighth day William Alston slew his goat, gave it to a Negro family. The family ate the goat.

#### Man

In a jail at Blackpool, England, Frank Sheridan ate his breakfast, then ate his spoon. Still hungry, he tore the chain and staple from his cell door and ate them too. Satisfied, Prisoner Sheridan lay down, went to sleep.

#### Stop

At Joliet, Ill., Murderer Arthur Miller stole the warden's son's clothing, dieted from 180 to 130 pounds, fit himself into the grey linen suit, blue shirt, sport belt, black & white sport shoes, clapped the golf hat on his head, seized a golf stick, sauntered to freedom. After a holiday in Davenport, Iowa, clever Convict Miller borrowed an automobile, started for Chicago. At Dixon, Ill., he came upon something he had never seen before or during his twelve years in prison—a red traffic light. He gave it one contemptuous look and drove merrily on. That night in the Dixon jail "Arthur Morris," arrested for driving through a stop light, told the story of Arthur Miller's clever escape to a sympathetic cellmate. The sympathetic cellmate told a sympathetic sheriff. The next thing Arthur Miller-Morris knew he was back in Joliet, sans golf togs, sans automobile, sans his cleverly won freedom.

#### Inconvenience

In Brooklyn, Rex R. Fairbanks, 29, was hailed by a young woman in a roadster, asked the way to Park Plaza. The young woman also invited him for a ride, emphasized the invitation with a pistol. In Prospect Park she made Rex R. Fairbanks strip to his underclothes, get out. From one police station to another went Rex R. Fairbanks, in underclothes and hat, unable, for lack of definite police jurisdiction, to find sympathy or help in recovering the money, watch and ring he had lost with his clothes. Finally he went home. In the morning the police wrote him a note: "Sorry for inconvenience you were caused."

# Busiest Season in History

is the report  
of furniture  
factories,  
Portland,  
Oregon



HERE ARE emergency measures adopted by the two largest Portland furniture factories to meet business demands. One is working at full capacity 54 hours a week. Another plant merged with smaller ones, and the combined efforts of them all at full production barely keeps them ahead of orders.

One plant employed 300 three years ago and did a million dollar business. Last year it did a million and a half. First six months of this year's sales are 20% ahead of the same period of 1930, and the payroll now totals 475 envelopes.


90% to 95% of the raw materials come from Pacific Northwest forests. Philippine and South American mahogany and Manchurian hardwoods can be imported more cheaply to Portland's fresh water port than to eastern furniture centers. Power bills average .561 of gross sales. Basic rail and water rates to Gulf, Pacific Coast and midwestern states, and to the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska and the Orient keep the expansion program bright.

*If you have something to sell, the employees of Portland's 57 thriving furniture factories are Number One prospects. Sell them through the most powerful medium of the Portland field, The JOURNAL, evening paper with intensified city coverage.*


**The JOURNAL**  
Afternoon  
Sunday PORTLAND, OREGON




### Pitched Roof Types




TYPE-1  
Clear Span




TYPE-2  
Two Bays wide




TYPE-3  
Three Bays wide



TYPE-1-M  
Three Bays with Monitor



TYPE-4  
Four Bays wide



SAWTOOTH TYPE  
any number of Bays wide

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
### Flat Roof Types




TYPE-1  
Clear Span




TYPE-2  
Two Bays wide




TYPE-3  
Three Bays wide



TYPE-1-M  
Three Bays with Monitor



TYPE-4  
Four Bays wide



TYPE-4-M  
Four Bays with Monitor

# TRUSCON BUILDINGS

## LETTERS

(Continued from page 16)

it was estimated that 2,000,000 unabridged copies of the book had been printed, including translations into all languages.

The hypothesis upon which the George philosophy was created is that land and the profits from it belong to all living people equally. He advocated the State's ownership of land (exclusive of improvements on it). Rent would be paid in proportion to the land's value, and this rent (or single tax) would be sufficient to abolish all other taxes.

Adoption of the single tax would do away with the profits which come from land appreciation and are known as unearned increment or economic rent. An able critic of the single tax has objected that the plan takes for granted a continual increase in land values, that if the



N. Y. Public Library

THE LATE HENRY GEORGE

*"The ox of today aspires to no more . . ."*

State takes the profits of increases it must also shoulder the losses from decrease.

Since 1889 a Single Tax Club has existed in Manhattan, once had for president Samuel Seabury. Pittsburgh and Scranton have approached the essence of the single tax by decreasing the tax on improvements, increasing the tax on land until they share equally in costs. In large parts of the Canadian Northwest no improvements on farm property are taxed. Sydney, Australia operates on a single tax basis.

In 1886 Henry George published *Protection or Free Trade*. That year he was nominated for Mayor of New York City, was defeated by a coalition party which mustered 90,000 votes against his 68,000. The demonstration of respect at his death was tremendous for a private citizen. He wrote thoughtfully, often beautifully, never let the weight of his thought conquer his fondness of imagery. "The ox of today," he said, "aspires to no more than did the ox when man first yoked him. The sea gull of the English Channel, who poises himself above the swift steamer, wants no better food or lodging than the gulls who circled round as the keels of Caesar's galleys first grated on an English beach."—Ed.

—JOHN HANCOCK SHELLS

**Times are always good if you budget**

Those who budgeted their incomes during good times have been able to meet the depression without hardship.

Professor Carver of Harvard University, one of the world's foremost authorities on economics, says:

"There is probably no method of banishing hard times forever. But there is one system that would go a long way toward that end . . . That is by the universal adoption of a system of budgeting our expenditures."

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Newsmagazine

## Is It Too Late?

Is there time "to stem the tide of discontent, of disorder and of political and economic revolution" now rising in many countries—and how can it be done?

This fateful question is asked in the recent startling address of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University entitled "Progress and Poverty," based on the great book by Henry George. A folder containing this notable address, abridged, and pointing the answer, will be sent free upon request.

Robert Schalkenbach Foundation  
9 Park Place New York City

## B O O K S

## German Ulysses\*

ALEXANDERPLATZ, BERLIN — Alfred Döblin; translated by Eugene Jolas—Viking (\$5).

The birth of books is never quite legitimate, and often their parentage is hopelessly confused. Few carry their lineage so plainly in their lineaments as *Alexanderplatz, Berlin*, first Big Book obviously fathered by Maestro James Joyce's potent, much-discussed, comparatively little-read *Ulysses*. Author Döblin makes no acknowledgment to Maestro Joyce; none is necessary.

Like *Ulysses*, *Alexanderplatz* is a many-charactered merry-go-round with one unheroic central figure bobbing through the realistic din. Not less topical than *Ulysses*, *Alexanderplatz* is more sordid, more sentimental. Herr Döblin's Dublin is Berlin:



ALFRED DÖBLIN

... a filter for strong waters.

his hero one Franz Biberkopf, denizen of the city's lesser depths. Just released from Tegel Prison after serving four years for killing his harlot-mistress, Biberkopf intends to go straight, shake off the crooked company he kept before. He sells newspapers, manages respectability for a while. Then he runs into his evil genius, one Reinhold, a strange, unhappy criminal type, who sips lemonade but gulps women. A month with one is always enough to slake Reinhold's thirst; then he has a terrible time getting rid of her. Biberkopf helps him by taking over his cast-offs; for a time they are great cronies.

One night Reinhold persuades Biberkopf to come out on a job. The simple fellow does not realize what is afoot; before he knows it finds himself standing watch over a burglary. On the way back their car is followed by another. Partly to throw their pursuers off the track, partly to get rid of Biberkopf, Reinhold slugs

him, heaves him into the street. The car runs over him, does not kill him; but he loses his right arm. Old friends rescue him, take him to a hospital, stand by till he is on his feet again. The old friends are naturally crooks but they are loyal, sympathize with his plight, respect his determination. They get him another girl, little Mieze, fresh from the streets. Biberkopf becomes her pimp. They live in comparative comfort, surprise themselves by falling in love with each other. Then Reinhold comes on the scene again.

At first suspicious because Biberkopf apparently bears him no grudge for the loss of his arm, then contemptuous, Reinhold meets Mieze, plans to take her away from Biberkopf to complete his humiliation. When Mieze will have none of him, Reinhold murders her. Biberkopf is suspected of the murder; he hides, disguises himself, but the police catch him. Bewildered at his bad luck has added his wits; he is taken, not to jail this time, but to an asylum. There Death throws him but cannot quite keep him down. When Franz Biberkopf emerges from the shadow of death, and the threat of jail, he is older, wiser than most.

**The Significance.** James Joyce, whether or not he intended to be, has been an authors' author. His cultivation of the "stream-of-consciousness" method, use of a wide-angled lens in picturing his landscapes, resulted in writing too hard for the general reader. Other authors have taken from Maestro Joyce a hint here & there, or have aped him slavishly for the precious few. Herr Döblin is the first to copy him on a large scale and for a wide audience. Perhaps only through such filters as *Alexanderplatz* will Joyce's strong waters be made potable to the public.

Occasionally Döblin's pages read like a parody of Joyce: "At twenty-three minutes, seventeen seconds after eight, another man steps up to the bar, the milling-bar, the swilling-bar, a fellow—one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, all good children go to heaven—who might it be? You say it's the King of England? No, it's not the King of England, driving in grand style, to the opening of Parliament, as a symbol of the English nation's sense of independence. It's not he. Then who is it? Is it a delegate of the nations who signed the Kellogg Pact in Paris, surrounded by 50 photographers, the proper ink-well could not be brought in because of its enormous size, they had to content themselves with a Sèvres set? No, it's only—in comes slouching, gray woolen socks a-dangle—our Reinhold, that quite insignificant figure, a mouse-gray lad in mouse-gray." But Döblin has other more Carlylean tricks up his sleeve. "And if you ask again whether there is any justice in the world, you'll have to be satisfied with the reply: Not for the time being; at any rate, not till next Thursday."

**The Author.** Alfred Döblin, middle-

aged Berlin physician, has set Germany talking with his big book. Europe has overheard: translations are appearing in Holland, France, Italy, Denmark, England. *Alexanderplatz, Berlin* is being cinematized, dramatized, recorded for radio. Author Döblin has written other (untranslated) books: Author Lion Feuchtwanger (*Power, The Ugly Duchess, Success*), for one, says he has felt his influence.

Translator Eugene Jolas, poet, critic, onetime editor of the late *transition* (left-wing Paris literary sheet), has done a good job with a racy, colloquial, Americanized version.

## Old Lady

ALL PASSION SPENT—V. Sackville-West —*Doubleday Doran* (\$2.50)\*

Lady Slane has just been widowed: her husband, onetime Prime Minister of England, Viceroy of India, has left her little money, much prestige, six aging children whom she hardly knows and does not care



VICTORIA MARY SACKVILLE-WEST

Her old lady is all there.

for very much. Her children have an even dimmer idea of their mother's real nature. When the family conclave meets to decide her future, she shocks them all by deciding for herself.

For 30 years Lady Slane has dreamed of living alone in a little house in Hampstead; she has even had her eye on the house. Against her children's protests she retires thither, having made most unbusinesslike arrangements with the owner, eccentric Mr. Bucktrout. She lives there happily with her old French maid, seeing almost nobody until even more eccentric old Fitz-George, a millionaire miser and famed collector, renews an acquaintance lapsed for 50 years. Then Fitz-George dies, electrifies Lady Slane's family and the nation by leaving her all his immense fortune, his priceless collection. When Lady Slane in turn hands over her unwelcome bequest to charity and a museum her children are furious but her own equanimity is restored. When one of her great-grandchildren comes to see her, to thank her for what she has done, Lady Slane is perfectly happy, dies at just the right moment.

\*Published Aug. 27.

\*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.

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**The Author.** Victoria Mary ("Vita") Sackville-West writes with such urbanity and aloofness, with what seems like such an inward eye of aged solitude, it is hard to realize that she is only 39. Like her diplomatist husband, Harold Nicolson, she is of the quiet and well-mannered school, in the best tradition of English life & letters, a member of the gently brilliant Bloomsbury group that includes her good friends Virginia Woolf, Lytton Strachey, E. M. Forster, John Maynard Keynes. Knole Castle, her birthplace and the home of her ancestors, is one of the most celebrated houses in England, has 365 rooms, more years than that. When she is in England, Authoress Sackville-West lives with her husband and two sons at "Sevenoaks," near Knole Castle, but she is a lady of other worlds as well, likes traveling with her husband in Ecuador, Persia, any out-of-the-way place. She has also written: *Twelve Days, The Land* (Hawthornden Prize Poem), *Seducers in Ecuador*, *King's Daughter*, *The Edwardians*, *Knole and the Sackvilles*.

#### Middle Age

**THE OPENING OF A DOOR**—George Davis—Harper (\$2.50).

To every prize-winner there is a *proxime accessit* (he came very near). In this case the prize-winner (of Harper's \$10,000 contest: TIME, Aug. 31) was Robert Raynold's *Brothers in the West*; *proxime accessit* was Author Davis' *The Opening of a Door*. When you have read them both you may ponder the discrimination of judges: if you are wise, you will throw no stones. *The Opening of a Door* is an extraordinarily good first novel, but any committee might be pardoned for deciding that its subject, manner, authorship had too Julian-Greenish a tinge to make the widest appeal.

Author Davis' tale is of what happened to the MacDougall family when Grandfather died. All the MacDougall children were grown up, most of them were middle-aged; they had all seen their best days. Old Mrs. MacDougall was crippled, senescent; at the funeral she did not realize her husband was dead, and afterwards, when they told her, she kept forgetting. Her children as you meet them first seem a depressingly small, middle-class Middle Western lot, but as you get to know them better they grow to life size—not to heroic or tragic or grotesque proportions. Because Author Davis tries to tell what J. M. W. Turner calls the Whole Truth about his people there is no hero in his book, no villain. Uncle Lincoln is a rhetorical sot and a nasty old man when drunk; but with his mother he is a different character. His wife Josie, a sinister strong woman, might easily become a heroine in less clever hands than Author Davis'. Theodora is the adventures of the family, with two firm feet to fall on, but she turns weak as water before her outlandish Syrian lover. Best scene: farewell of Bertha Geiger, half-cracked old family servant, to her mistress who does not remember her.

Author George Davis, 25, Chicagoan, after a couple of years in Detroit's City College worked in a Chicago steel plant, in Marshall Field's bookshop, then joined the U. S. expatriate colony in France. Friend of Authors Jean Cocteau, Norman

Douglas, his style has excited critics to extravagant praise. *The Opening of a Door* is his first book.

#### Under the Skin

**THE COLONEL'S DAUGHTER**—Richard Aldington—Doubleday, Doran (\$2.50).

When a writer is suffering with sore head, either from inverted patriotism or from some more personal reason, he may write the kind of vindictive book that shocks the public into attention. Richard Aldington has done just that in *The Colonel's Daughter*. Banned by Smith's (big distributors) in England, banned by Ireland, but reviewed even by conservative London *Punch* with cold respect, *The Colonel's Daughter* should delight U. S. Anglophobes, for this British-written book about Britain is of the kind to make even Britishers wince.

Georgie was the horse-faced only daughter of a retired English army officer. Her father was a stupid incompetent with furtively amorous tendencies; her mother a horsewoman without the money to be horsey. Georgie was brought up to be ignorantly innocent, to hope that the right man would come along some day. But the War had left England a million men short, and Georgie was not attractive enough to win out in the man-hunt. She tried to be in love with Purfleet, an intellectual lightweight who was cautiously attracted by her massive virginity, but as soon as marriage was in the wind Purfleet showed a clean pair of heels. Georgie's big chance came when Geoffrey, a stupid but eligible young planter, spent his leave with her family. Georgie was the first white girl Geoffrey had seen in some time, and that nearly turned the trick, but unfortunately for her he began to look around, found Margy more to his liking.

Georgie's last adolescent shock was when her father died and she found among his papers contraceptive devices that were Greek to her, pornographic postcards that were not. When Geoffrey wrote her a brotherly letter of farewell Georgie's big nose got redder; she settled down hopelessly to be a village old maid.

Author Aldington has done his job up brown; by the time he gets through with his characters there is not a single one you can stomach. Georgie is pathetic but repulsive; Purfleet is a cad; Geoffrey a fool; all the rest run the gamut of knavery and selfishness. In a supererogatory epilog Aldington underlines his tale: England is on the down-grade, nothing can help her, the War killed off the best, delivered the rest into the strangling clutch of "human weeds."

**The Author** was shell-shocked in the War, in which he served as an infantry officer, British Expeditionary Force. He was a poet before that. Married in 1913 to "H.D." (Hilda Doolittle), U. S.-born Imagist poet, he no longer lives with her. Demobilization found him penniless, jobless, touchy. A reviewing job on the London *Times* Literary Supplement was soon too much for his nerves; translation has given him his bread & butter. An Englishman born & bred, Aldington has left what he thinks is a sinking ship, lives in the south of France. Other books: *War & Love*, *Images of Desire*, *Death of a Hero*, *Roads to Glory* (TIME, Jan. 19).

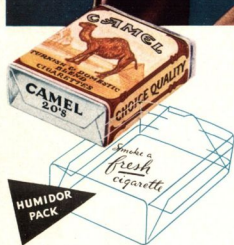


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