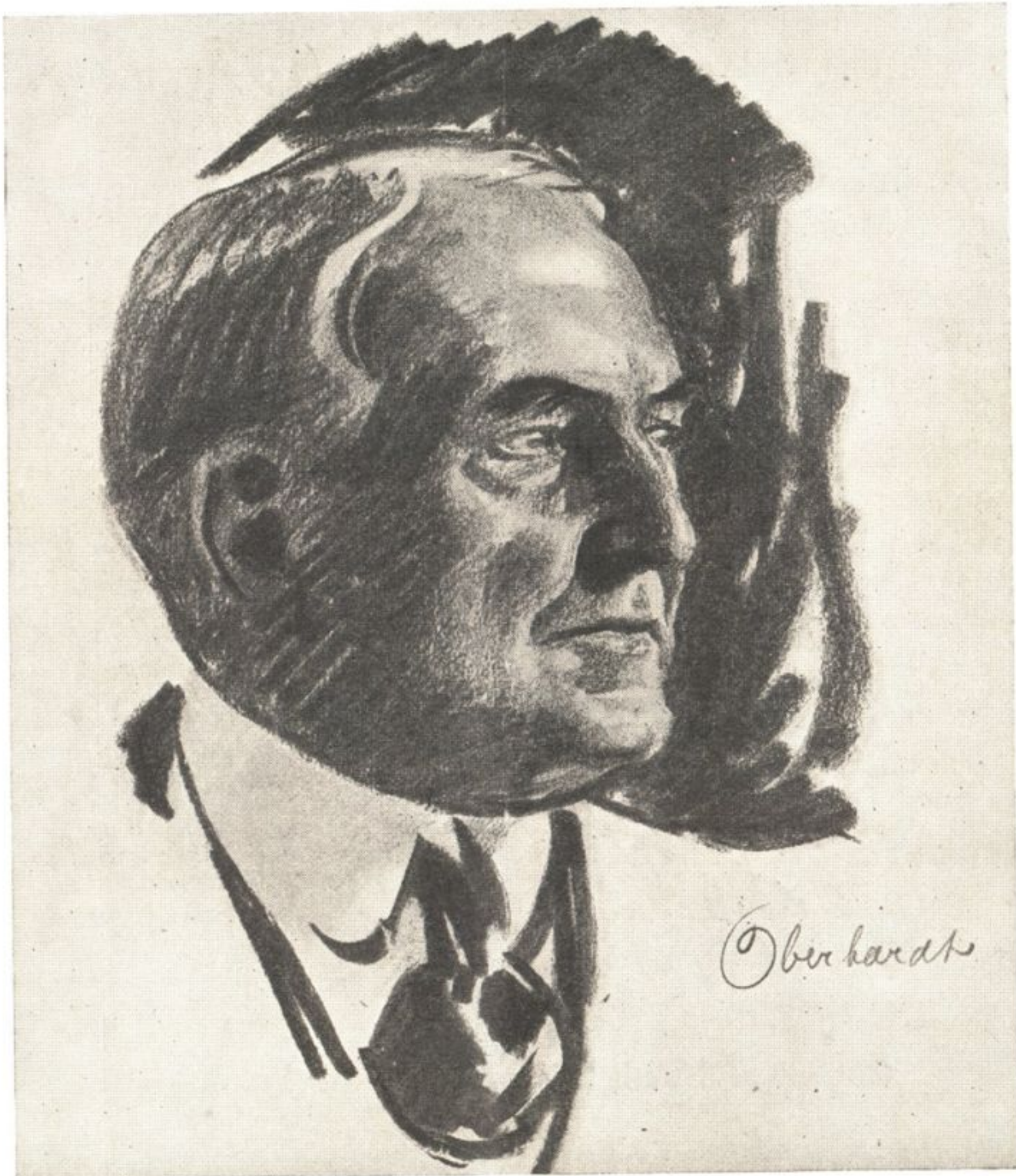


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VOL. I, NO. 2

Warren Harding

MARCH 10, 1923

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A National Quarterly

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A National Quarterly



TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 2

March 10, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY Half Way

On March 4 President Harding completed the first two years of his Administration, which was the signal for many dignified and somewhat rhetorical eulogies from his friends and a few bitter denunciations from his political enemies.

In arguing the case for and against Harding, both sides had recourse to the record of his achievements and failures instead of to the personality of the man and the theoretical conception of the Chief Executive. Here Harding's enemies were bound to have the best of it in point of fact and prediction, for it is always easier to fix the responsibility for failure upon a President than to prove him to be the author and main spring of great works and noble aspirations.

When Mr. Simeon Fess, ex-Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, attempts to portray the President as a law-giver and executive of the blood and stature of Lincoln, public opinion is at once skeptical and on the defense. When, on the other hand, *The New York World*, or Mr. Joseph T. Robinson, minority leader in the Senate, impale him upon a phrase like "the creature of a Senatorial oligarchy," or call him the "synthetic automaton of a few reactionary political doctors who met secretly in a room in the Blackstone Hotel in 1920," public prejudice and the mob's love of sensational and derogatory slander is kindled into a livid and cynical flame.

But Harding should not be pleaded for nor abused on the precarious ground of his achievements. He is not a superman like Roosevelt or Wilson; he never pretended to be, and he should not be judged according to such lofty standards. He is important and successful as the embodiment of the American idea of humility exalted by homely virtues into the highest eminence. He is the actuality of the schoolboy notion that anybody has a chance to be President.

Mr. Harding has no personal enemies. Almost everybody in Washington likes him and admits he is a "good fellow." And to be a "good fellow," hand-shaker and amiable "regular guy" and still occupy the President's chair is, in the national mind, the realization of the highest American idealism. No one realizes this more completely and shrewdly than Harding. Let the "best minds" advise him; let the Marionettes be treated as real neighbors when they come to Washington; let the regimentation of American opinion on sound economics, good citizenship and patriotism receive his full approval in the most hearty and homely fashion—it all redounds to the vitality of the legend he is busily fashioning, that of a man who will not let high office and vast honors go to his head.

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The Permanent Court

By a vote of 49 to 24 the Senate on the next to last day of its session declined to consider for the present President Harding's proposal that the United States adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice established by the League of Nations. The proposal did not necessitate our joining the League. It did provide that we should vote with members of the League to elect judges of the Court, that we should pay our share of the Court's expenses, that we could ask the Court to function on our affairs, when we preferred, that we could abide by its decisions, if we preferred—no more.

The President, although he had two years in which to present the proposal, did not do so until a week before the closing of Congress. He presented it, not in great detail or with much explanation, but in comparative outline. He brought it to the Senate as a surprise, without preparing public opinion or political circles for its reception. He presented it as if it were a preparation for a later move.

Consideration of the proposal in the Senate was moved not by a Republican, but by a Democrat, Senator King of Utah. The vote for and against immediate consideration was divided on practically the same lines as the vote on the League of Nations Covenant. Senator Lodge, Republican leader, merely declared against consideration. Senator Johnson, leader of the irreconcilables, led the insurgent group against the proposal itself. The vote of the Senate indicates chiefly that the Republicans want public opinion to crystallize before taking a definite stand.

The result is that the proposal remains in mid-air all next session. When the next Congress assembles it will be only six months before the conventions to nominate candidates for the 1924 election. The public will have made up its mind.

National Affairs—[Continued]

CONGRESS

Gone Home!

The 67th Congress has adjourned. It was in session 622 days out of two years, considered about 14,600 bills, and passed about 600. It snubbed the Administration and suffered much ridicule and execration at the hands of the public. Of the 531 members, 138 were repudiated by their constituencies.

Torn by schisms, the strong Republican Congress that convened two years ago presented a state of disorganization at the end of its career. The Senate was peevish and forgot the traditional courtesy of thanking the Vice President and the President pro tem. The House was boisterous, with the assistance of the Marine Band and much back-slapping. Nobody turned the legislative clock back to prolong the last day.

The 67th Congress made peace with Germany, revised taxes, cut government expenses, provided loans for farmers, reduced naval armament, passed a high tariff and a reduced immigration bill, ratified the British debt settlement.

It failed to pass a ship subsidy, a bonus, a revised Transportation Act, a provision for American membership in a world court, reorganization of executive departments, the Ford Muscle Shoals offer, an anti-lynching bill, and 77 constitutional amendments.

Ninety-nine minor bills were run through at the last moment, all of which the good-natured Mr. Harding signed in an hour at the Capitol.

Hang-over Inquiries

The dying Congress bequeathed a list of investigations to be conducted by committees appointed for the purpose during the nine months until the 68th Congress convenes in December. Reports of conditions will be made by these committees, with suggestions for legislation to correct bad conditions.

These are the subjects of coming research:

Leasing the Teapot Dome naval oil reserves in Wyoming to the Sinclair Oil Company by former Secretary Fall.

Coal profiteering in New England.

Evasion of the income tax.

Sale of cotton futures.

American export trade to Europe.

Charges of Veterans' Bureau mismanagement.

Sugar market manipulations.

Gas at \$1 a Gallon?

Complete control and domination of the oil industry by the Standard Oil Companies, in violation of the 1911 dissolution decree of the Supreme Court, was charged by the La Follette Oil Investigation Committee in its report presented to the Senate after a three months' inquiry into conditions and prices in the oil business.

The methods of control as set forth in the report include division of marketing territory between the various Standard Oil Companies on almost



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WALTER C. TEAGLE

"Gas at \$1? Not while substitutes exist! Besides, the industry is not in the hands of monopolists."

the same basis as before the dissolution, ownership of the principal pipe lines, interlocking stock ownership, fixing of prices in the producing fields, excessive and discriminatory freight rates, and ownership of the basic patents for "cracking," the technical name for reducing crude oil to gasoline.

"If a few great oil companies are permitted to manipulate prices for the next few years as they have been doing since 1920," the report asserts, "the people of this country must be prepared before long to pay at least a dollar a gallon for gasoline."

Prominent oil men in the Standard Oil companies in New York, headed by Walter C. Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, declared that dollar gasoline was an economic impossibility.

Farm Credits

"The Agricultural Credits Act of 1923" passed the House and then the Senate late in the evening of March 3. It is composed of three bills, the Capper, Lenroot-Anderson, and Strong measures, and combines their provisions.

Briefly, the Agricultural Act reorganizes the banking system of the Federal Farm Loan Board to establish 12 rural credit departments in the 12 Federal Land Banks. Each will have a capital of \$5,000,000, upon which it can issue tax-free debentures up to ten times that amount on farm properties and stock to 75 per cent of their value.

In addition the measure provides for the formation of rural credit corporations to make loans to farmers for agricultural purposes. These corporations must capitalize at \$250,000 or more, and can incur liabilities up to ten times their capital.

Muscle Shoals

Unnamed and mysterious interests stand behind a bill introduced into Congress to sell Muscle Shoals, the government nitrate plant in Alabama, to Representative John Kissel of Brooklyn.

The property cost the government \$100,000,000; Henry Ford offered \$5,000,000 cash; now Mr. Kissel raises the bid to \$6,000,000.

Mr. Kissel is noted in Congress as being a "consistent sponsor of resolutions." He once proposed that the daisy be adopted as the national flower.

Bourke Cockran

W. Bourke Cockran, Tammany Congressman, made his last speech in the House of Representatives on his birthday, Feb. 28, and died early the next morning.

Old men, wandering among their reminiscences, recalled that rainy night, 33 years ago, in the old convention building on the Chicago lake-front, when Cockran, on a stage over which rain trickled from the leaky roof, faced a howling gallery full of impatient supporters of Grover Cleveland for the Democratic presidential nomination—and nominated the hated David B. Hill.

Fearless, magnificent, king of orators, his public career lasted for 40 stormy years. In 1896 he fought Bryan. In 1900 he stumped for Bryan. He quarreled numberless times with Tammany leaders, over whom he towered majestically.

National Affairs—[Continued]

RAILROADS

President Holden's Plan

To combine the 62 railway systems west of Chicago into four great groups is the plan of President Hale Holden of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Each group would include 30,000 to 35,000 miles of rail; each would have an investment value of approximately two billions; each would have access to the Great Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific Ocean. The divisions proposed are based geographically upon the four great systems of the West:

- The Hill Railroads.
- The Union Pacific.
- The Santa Fé.
- The Southern Pacific.

"This plan," says Mr. Holden, "would bring about reduction in rates. Better service could be rendered by the roads, and delay at junction points would be eliminated. Car supply to shippers would be more flexible, and a better general standard of service would be maintained on all lines."

By provisions of the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act (passed in 1920) "the Interstate Commerce Commission shall as soon as practicable prepare and adopt a plan for the consolidation of the railway properties of the continental United States into a limited number of systems." Under this law the Commission must act just as if the Sherman Anti-Trust law were nullified by its provisions. Later the Supreme Court will decide whether such combinations are legal. The Court may hold that the Sherman Act applies only where the combination is to the public detriment.

Rail executives, railway lawyers, and the press are of divided opinion as to the feasibility of Mr. Holden's plan.

But Arthur Brisbane, Hearst editor, continues to advocate "one big merger"—government ownership.

IMMIGRATION

Inflow Stays 3 Per Cent.

Chairman Johnson of the House Immigration Committee tried to force a last-chance measure through Congress—but without success. The bill called for a restriction of aliens to 2% annually of the number of each nationality here in 1910, instead of 3 per cent, as at present. The plan would reduce the inflow from 355,000 a year to 222,000.



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HALE HOLDEN

Rail president who would merge all the roads west of Chicago into four big systems

COAL

Anthracitis Less Prevalent

With the end of the coal shortage in sight, however distantly, Attorney General Daugherty is taking steps to prevent profiteering in anthracite in the future. He ordered filed in the United States District Court at New York a final decree for separation of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company from its coal subsidiaries, pursuant to the Supreme Court order.

Mild weather eased the suffering caused by the shortage and quickened coal movements. In response to the Walsh resolution in the Senate, the Interstate Commerce Commission refused to lay an embargo upon coal exports to Canada in order to benefit New England.

PROHIBITION

A Wetter Congress

Prompted by the Governor, the New York Legislature a fortnight ago passed a resolution urging Congress to liberalize the Volstead law so as to legalize the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. Democratic leaders in Washington last week advised Mr. Smith to reserve his plea for the 68th Congress rather than present it to the 67th. The Governor agreed.

SHIPPING

Junk?

What will become of the government ships?

Since the Administration Subsidy bill suffered ignominious death in Congress, Mr. Harding has been at work on a plan to liquidate, take the loss and humiliation, and retire from maritime trade. Details have not yet been announced.

It is reported that the 12,000,000,000 tons of steel vessels, built at a cost of more than \$3,000,000,000, will be sold and scrapped over a period of years to save the nation the cost of their upkeep and the money lost in their operation. Placed on the market in a lump, the government might fail to find purchasers for them all, and certainly would recover only a few cents on the dollar.

What will become of the ships? Arthur Brisbane (Hearst editor) suggests:

"Anchored along the shores of rivers and other peaceful waters these ships, with the machinery taken out, should make fine houseboats. Sleep on deck in Summer, below in Winter, fine opportunity for those that live in Florida, Georgia, etc."

British Comment

"Thus ends in catastrophe the vastest and most futile attempt in history to create artificially a new industry," said the *London Daily Chronicle* with reference to the death of the subsidy plan. "A new chapter now opens for the British Mercantile Marine."

The *Daily Telegraph* was more polite: "In any case, we may signal this message across the Atlantic. The American shipbuilding effort, a splendid vindication of the spirit of the people of the United States, will never fail to evoke feelings of gratitude and admiration in this island country."

The Leviathan

The *Leviathan*, formerly the German *Vaterland*, now owned by the U. S. Shipping Board, will leave her drydock at Newport News about May 1 to resume her place as the second largest ship in the world. She will ply the Atlantic passenger trade as a rival to the *Majestic*, the largest vessel, and the *Mauretania*, the fleetest. Nearly 3,000 workmen were employed in her refitting—an \$8,500,000 job.

National Affairs—[Continued]

WOMEN

Equality vs. Privilege

Diametrically opposed measures relating to women's rights are the subject of bitter controversy in the New York Legislature. The National Woman's Party has endorsed 25 so-called "equality" bills now undergoing a hearing before the Senate Committee on Codes. Some of these bills, embodying the National Woman's Party principle that women should be treated on terms of literal equality with men, would abrogate nearly all the rights and immunities that women have won in industry, in domestic relations, and as child-bearers, after a continuous struggle of half a century. Women leaders opposed to the extremist tactics of the National Women's Party assert that because of the fundamental and inescapable differences between men and women in physique, endurance, and social function, the relinquishment of women's privileges would plunge them back into chattel slavery—a slavery dictated not by the superior authority of men, as formerly, but by the logic of economic necessity.

Among the bills bearing Governor Smith's written approval is a minimum wage act and an act limiting woman labor to 48 hours a week. These bills, in their present form, are being opposed by the National Woman's Party.

Women who have achieved success in callings in which men have hitherto been undisputed leaders will assemble in New York in May, 1924, at a great congress under the auspices of the American Women's Association. Personages on the list will include:

15 Mayors,
6 explorers,
41 technical engineers.

In addition, women writers, brokers, stock raisers, architects, undertakers, engravers, jewelers, doctors, farmers, editors, lawyers, clerics.

After 14 years' leadership of the New York City League of Women Voters, Miss Mary Garrett Hay announced that she will retire.

It is reported that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will retire shortly from the presidency of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Her resignation is expected to take place at the May Congress of the Alliance in Rome, when her successor will be chosen.



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ADMIRAL HILARY P. JONES
About to loose the sea-dogs of war upon the veteran Iowa

San Francisco women are planning construction of two great buildings to house their expanding activities. One of these will have facilities for 90 women's clubs and 80 member organizations. The other will contain the Women's City Club, whose membership numbers 6,000. Each building will cost nearly \$1,000,000.

"A woman upon every school board in the State of Illinois" is the announced goal of the Illinois League of Women Voters.

ARMY AND NAVY

The Army Exonerated

When Senator Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, died last August, he left behind him a legacy of charges against the United States Army in France. Disgruntled ex-soldiers and others had induced him to believe that members of the American Expeditionary Forces had been executed without trial or court-martial.

A committee appointed to investigate the charges has just submitted its findings to the Senate. Its report contained only ten lines, one of the shortest on record, and completely exonerated all army officers of the charges preferred. A supplementary report also vindicated Major H. L. Opie, of Virginia, who was accused of shooting and killing his orderly.

Fleet Manoeuvres

The greatest war games ever played by American warships will take place this month in the Gulf of Panama. The former Atlantic and the former Pacific fleets (now the United States fleet, under command of Admiral Hilary P. Jones) are gathering at the Canal.

In the battlefleet which Admiral Jones is assembling is the old warrior, *Iowa*. At 9:30 a. m. July 3, 1898, the *Iowa* sighted the fleet of Admiral Cervera coming out of Santiago Bay and raised the signal, "Enemy coming out!" Now from March 26 to 30 the *Iowa* will be used for a moving target for practice by the giant *Mississippi*, most powerful ship afloat. Under radio control she will be given a run for her life, dodging, turning and racing her engines in a final effort to escape. Five-inch guns, then 14-inch rifles will pour their fire into her. To prolong her agonies special shells will be used and wireless-controlled pumps will try to keep her above water. If by some desperate chance she survives, the once proud *Iowa* will be sold as junk.

Night attacks upon the Panama Canal defenses, thought to be impregnable, will be made under the glare of searchlights and beneath the Caribbean moon. Two scout fleets of fast cruisers and destroyers will contest each other under cover of smoke screens and protecting airplanes. At the end of the month force-practice and depth-charge practice will be held in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Later, in April, the United States fleet will divide and race to home bases.

Secretary Denby and all high naval officers, 72 Congressmen, and newspapermen from all over the country, are aboard the transport *Henderson* on their way to southern waters.

THE BONUS

In New York

The New York Legislature endorsed a proposed State Constitutional amendment which will allow for a \$45,000,000 soldiers' bonus—provided the voters of the State ratify it at the November elections.

For several weeks the resolution was blocked, although majorities were plainly in its favor. The dispute was between two gentlemen who sponsored identical bills; each wanted his name attached to the law.

National Affairs—[Continued]

LABOR

The Twelve-Hour Day

The twelve-hour shift in industry will not stay out of the news. Every week some new organization or group of investigators declares the twelve-hour day dangerous, inhuman, and unnecessary, and at least every other week Judge Gary or one of his technical experts denies the charge. The history of the movement against the twelve-hour shift shows that criticism of industries using the long work day is becoming more and more conservative and respectable. At first only a few radicals and professional muck-rakers protested. Then the American Federation of Labor began a series of futile efforts to organize the steel industry with abolition of the twelve-hour shift as their chief talking point. The next important protest was made in the Interchurch World Movement's report on the Steel Strike. Now the Federated Engineering Societies of America has published a thick volume called "The Twelve-Hour Shift in Industry," in which the authors endeavor to substantiate, amplify, and enhance by scientific authority all the arguments of previous investigators.

A Fight for Free Speech

The struggle in Logan County, West Va., between the United Mine Workers and the coal operators has become more than a simple class conflict of Capital and Labor. The American Civil Liberties Union and a representative Citizens' Committee, headed by Norman Hapgood, editor of *Hearst's International*, have intervened to make the Logan situation a test of free speech and constitutional guarantees in West Virginia. The first thing they did was to hold an open meeting at Logan, in the heart of the non-union coal country, closed for years to free speech on coal questions, and discuss the subject: "What Shall the Federal Coal Commission Be Told About Logan?"

Application was made to Sheriff Don Chafin for use of the court house as a meeting place, but it was refused (Chafin being in the pay of the operators) and the meeting had to be held on private property.

Having spoken in the citadel of the coal barons, in the mining Mecca where no union man can show his face without danger of physical violence, and having spoken on the most forbidden of all subjects—coal and the rights of unionism—the Citizens' Committee and the Civil Liberties

Union will bring to bear all the legal weapons in their power to have the union miners protected in their civil rights and to prosecute the operators who have denied those rights by force of arms.

Former Vice-President Marshall, a member of the United States Coal Commission in charge of investigation of civil rights in the coal fields, has been invited to send a representative to Logan to observe the test.

John J. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, sailed for Europe to observe the coal situation in the Ruhr.

RADICALS

Sacco on Hunger Strike

Nicola Sacco, convicted over a year ago with Bartolomeo Vanzetti of the murder of a paymaster and his guard in Boston, has been on hunger strike for sixteen days and is said to be showing signs of weakness. The Sacco-Vanzetti case attracted international attention because the two Italian defendants are well-known radicals and received aid, comfort, and propaganda support from all over the world. The Labor Defense Committee, which is the chief agency fighting for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti, charges that they were "framed" by the police because they were radicals and that they were convicted on perjured testimony. Not since the Mooney case has there been such universal agitation in labor and radical circles over an alleged frame-up.

Sacco is on hunger strike now as a protest against being kept in jail so long without sentence after his conviction of a crime of which he contends he is innocent. Counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti have made five motions for new trials, based on new evidence, discrediting of former testimony, and exceptions taken during the first trial. All of these motions are scheduled to be heard within a week.

The notorious Lusk Anti-Sedition and Education Laws were repealed by the New York State Senate by a vote of 26 to 22. They now go to the Assembly where enough votes are said to have been pledged to ratify the Senate's action. Governor Smith who vetoed the original Lusk bills during his last term in office, is certain to sign the bills embodying their repeal.

THE STATES

ARIZONA: The State wants a seaport. The lower house of the Legislature unanimously passed a resolution requesting President Harding to negotiate with Mexico for a strip of land leading to the head of the Gulf of California.

ILLINOIS: Following the defeat of Edward R. Litzinger, of the Lundin machine, by Postmaster Arthur C. Lueder for the Republican mayoralty nomination, a Grand Jury investigation of the Chicago City Hall was authorized. This marks another step in the successful attack on the Thompson-Lundin organization, characterized as a "second Tweed ring."

KENTUCKY: Five ministers of Newport signed resolutions endorsing the Ku Klux Klan and condemning a recent raid on Klan headquarters in Ohio.

LOUISIANA: Attorney-General Coco completed his investigation of the Mer Rouge murders, and is prepared to submit his findings to a grand jury.

NEW YORK: An ordinance was brought before the New York City Council to bar all horse-drawn vehicles from Manhattan Island. It is being considered seriously, but is not likely to pass.

OHIO: Mayor Herbert H. Vogt of Massillon was removed from office by Governor Donahey, for misconduct, malfeasance and wilful neglect of duty. The mayor, accused of an alliance with bootleggers, was suspended six weeks ago.

OHIO: By a vote of 80 to 12 the House of Representatives defeated a bill making it a felony for three or more members of a secret organization to appear in public, masked, in the regalia of the organization.

OREGON: Governor Walter Pierce and Mayor Baker of Portland spoke at a Ku Klux Klan dinner given for the Grand Dragon of Oregon. Their remarks were on "Americanism."

TENNESSEE: The Senate defeated a bill to require physical examination as a prerequisite to marriage for both men and women.

ISLE OF PINES: American citizens protested because on Lincoln's Birthday Cuban police threatened to arrest anyone flying the American flag. The status of the island, taken from Spain in the Spanish-American War, never has been decided. Doubt still exists as to whether it is a possession of the United States or of Cuba.

National Affairs—[Continued]

POLITICAL NOTES

General Charles G. Dawes, who in 1921 organized the first national budget, has written a book: *The First Year of the Budget of the United States*.

The General served as Pershing's supply officer during the war, and is now actively functioning in his accustomed job as Chairman of the Board of the Central Trust Company of Illinois.

General Dawes' book, according to those who have read advance proof sheets, is not merely a running account of estimates and figures; it contains "personalities" and tells what sort of people Washingtonians are.

Of the President, Dawes says: "His business judgment is unerring . . . With him a sensible idea needs neither elucidation or argument."

Of Mrs. Harding: "She represents the highest type of cultured American womanhood, and no predecessor in her high place has ever presided over the White House with more grace and genuine kindness."

Speaking of his famous "cuts," he says: "The Secretary (Mellon), in his letter, which was made public, named the departments in which the cuts would be made—among others, the Navy \$100,000,000 and Agriculture \$25,000,000."

"On the first onslaught, the Navy dropped out for \$100,000,000, claiming they could not cut a cent. Agriculture promptly followed by dropping out for their \$25,000,000 announced in the Secretary's letter. Beads of perspiration formed on my forehead, and I regret to say profane ejaculations characterized by vocabulary. Secretary Mellon, who joined me at the office, joined also in the perspiration, though naturally a cool man." In spite of Navy and Agriculture, Dawes finally found \$305,000,000 to save.

Dawes insisted that as manager of the budget he was not to interfere with policy: "We have nothing to do with policy. Much as we love the President, if Congress, in its omnipotence over appropriations and in accordance with its authority over policy, passed a law that garbage should be put on the White House steps, it would be our regrettable duty, as a bureau, in an impartial, non-political and non-partisan way to advise the Executive and Congress as to how the largest amount of garbage could be spread in the most expeditious and economical manner."



International

CHARLES G. DAWES

He rejoices that he need not finance the spread of garbage on the White House steps

Senator Calder (Rep.) of New York and Senator Williams (Dem.) of Mississippi, old-timers both, sang their swan-songs to the 67th Congress and departed.

"The great need of Senators is political courage," said Mr. Calder, looking forward from 18 years' experience.

"The best thing about my political career is the ending of it," said Mr. Williams, looking back, and bitter after 28 years.

"Some men are Senators because they are rich; a few are rich because they are Senators," wrote Viscount Bryce in his study of American politics.

One rumor has it the largest pot in the continuous poker game operated by members of the 67th Congress was \$32,000; another, that it was \$24,000. [The game is played in a small building near the Department of Justice.]

Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, Director General of Railroads after Mr. McAdoo, was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate in his new post of Director of the Veterans' Bureau. He made two statements to the press:

"I shall not attempt reorganization until I become familiar with the situation."

"I shall welcome any investigation which results in better achieving the purpose for which the bureau was created."

With Congress, the British debt settlement and the bonus off his hands, Secretary Mellon has a moment to give to his hobby. He and his brother, Richard, the Pittsburgh banker, bought the prize-winning Belgian stallion, Lynndale Joe, to add to their fancy stock farm at Ligonier, Pa.

Representative Upshaw of Georgia, whose pot-shot a fortnight ago at liquor-consuming Congressmen was heard 'round the world, now implies that his colleagues are a "pack of cowards" for not raising their salaries to \$10,000 a year. "Only a skinflint can get by on less," he declared to the House.

Senator Smith W. Brookhart, Iowa dirt farmer, took a chance on including a poem in a speech to the Senate:

"Yes, that occurred up in Boston—
dear old Boston—

The home of the bean and the cod,
Where the Lowells speak only to
Abbotts

And the Abbotts speak only to
God!"

Here Senator Calder of New York suggested very politely that it was the Cabots and not the Abbotts.

"I accept the correction," replied Mr. Brookhart. "I am not very strong on poetry anyhow."

Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts looked on all the while in dignified silence.

Wile of the *Washington Post* vouches for the accuracy of this anecdote:

Secretary Christian had made up Mr. Harding's schedule for the day and the President noticed that the statutory five minutes were assigned to a Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle of Montclair, N. J. "Who's Tuttle?" Mr. Harding asked. "Why, Mr. President," said the Secretary, "that's George Tuttle, who used to be a linotype operator on the *Marion Star*, and Mrs. Tuttle was one of your proofreaders." Mr. Harding was delighted. "Put 'em at the bottom of the list," he directed, "so I can give 'em all the time they want. And, by the way, George, have one of the White House automobiles here and put it at their disposal for the rest of their stay in Washington."

A New Yorker addressed a letter to F. P. A. of *The World*, asking how Senators Caraway and Pepper stand on the free seeds bill.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

"Digging In"

Both France and Germany have come to the conclusion that the Coal War is going to be a long campaign, and the consolidation of their respective positions is their only thought. The French, firm in their determination to bring Germany to her knees, are reconciled to a policy of "wait and see." The Germans, equally determined to play their game, are strengthening their economic position.

French Policy

To enforce obedience to their rule, the French have instituted a system of reprisals for acts of sabotage. These retaliatory methods are taking the form of fresh occupations, and, in cases where no individual or individuals can be traced, heavy fines are being inflicted upon town and village populations. At the rate the French occupations have been progressing, their policy might be termed one of insinuation—without the least intention of occupying the whole of Germany.

Facts

The French troops are now occupying two districts in Germany—the Rhine and the Ruhr. Seizures were made last week of the railway yards at Darmstadt, the towns of Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Lorch, Knielingen. The German Ambassador in Paris was informed by the French Government that these occupations are the result of acts of sabotage. A fine of 1,000,000 marks is being collected from the inhabitants of Kettwig for an untraceable act of sabotage. Essen station was seized and all the rolling stock confiscated. For violently attacking newspaper vendors who were selling papers to the French the town of Bochum was fined 35,000,000 marks. Brigadier General Koch of the late Essen Security Police Force is to be tried for espionage.

The Germans blew up locks on the Rhine-Hoerne canal, thus blocking an important waterway. After the French had patiently cleared away the debris, the Germans promptly sank a number of coal barges, thereby reblocking the canal.

Chancellor Cuno has declared his decision of visiting South Germany. A secret society has been established to ensure the patriotism of Germans under French control.

German Socialists

The party as a whole is agreed that the Government must take the first possible opportunity of opening negotiations with the French. The Moderates believe in letting matters take their course until Premier Poincaré is more disposed to treat on reasonable terms, and they do not advocate embarrassing the Government's policy of attrition. The Radicals, however, believe in overthrowing the Cuno Government and installing an administration willing to treat with the French.



MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA
The Dictator of Peace in the Near East

Mediation

There is no hope at present of the United States Government offering mediation between the French and Germans. It is not even sure that America would be willing to undertake the task, if asked; just now the French would certainly consider it an unfriendly action. The British Government, yielding to political pressure, may suggest that a settlement be decided by an impartial court or the League of Nations. At present indications point that the Government feels with Lord Derby, who recently remarked: "My heart goes with France, but my head remains on the other side of the Rhine."

THE NEAR EAST

Mustapha Will Speak

Within a few days Mustapha Kemal Pasha will give to an expectant world the verdict reached by the secret session of the Angora Assembly.

The Treaty

At the conclusion of the Lausanne Conference last month the Allies handed Ismet Pasha, Turkish Emisary, a treaty which contained their final peace terms. Ismet could not agree to sign it, and so it has been taken to Angora for the approval or rejection of the National Assembly. If the Turks refuse to sign war will follow.

War or Peace?

In view of a statement at Lausanne by Lord Curzon (British Foreign Minister) that he would call upon the League of Nations to take economic action against Turkey if war were threatened, it does not seem probable that Turkey would be willing to risk a clash. On the other hand, Turkey has some justification for thinking that Britain is merely playing a clever game; for, while sticking fast to Mosul, she is using the League as a side door through which she can at any time make a graceful exit. Again the Turks may rely upon the strained relations existing between the Allies and the French determination to have peace at any price in the Near East. Thus they have good cause to believe that any threat emanating from the League would be unbacked. But it is much more likely that Turkey herself is as anxious for peace as anyone else, and that, relying upon a more conciliatory spirit from Britain, she will issue fresh peace proposals.

The Leader

Mustapha Kemal Pasha, returned to Angora from his long political campaign in the country districts, is now about to devote himself to the difficulties of swaying the National Assembly to his will. Although Mustapha is regarded as the savior of his country, at Angora there are many who seek his political downfall. He had this in view, no doubt, when in addressing the Assembly he said: "The coming year may just as well be one of war as one of peace."

Foreign News—[Continued]

BRITISH EMPIRE

That Speech

George Harvey, American Ambassador, made a speech at a Pilgrims' dinner in London. He said that America had never asked Britain to guarantee money lent to the other Allies, and he repudiated Lord Balfour's contention (note to the Allied Powers on War Debts, Aug. 1, 1922) that the United States Government had so insisted "in substance, if not in form." Not content with having made a useless diplomatic blunder, Mr. Harvey was willing to prove it; for he implied that the British Government would withdraw the "unfortunate allusions" made by Lord Balfour six months ago.

The War Debt owed by Britain to America has been settled. The British Government has decided not to rake up the ashes of the past and thus prolong a futile discussion. Harvey's remarks will therefore go ignored.

The White Prince

The cloud Ambassador Harvey created by his speech at the Pilgrims' dinner was soon dissipated by his happy allusions to the Prince of Wales at a dinner given by the American University Union in London.

To the obvious discomfort of Edward, but to the delight of all others, Mr. Harvey drew a comparison between the Prince who fought in France clad in black armor and the Prince who fought there in khaki; from that he proceeded to eulogize him as "the White Prince."

On Fox Hunting

In an address to the National Light Horse Breeding Society in London, the Prince of Wales gave his views on fox hunting with characteristic simplicity: "Now may I say a word about fox hunting? (Cheers.) I would say that the popularity of fox hunting, far from being reduced, has been increased. I think that anybody who has hunted since the war must have been greatly struck and delighted to find the number of fellows who managed to hunt. (Cheers.) It has often been a struggle for them to do so, which shows how keen they are." [He was referring to the new poor, many of whom now attend meets on foot.] "May I say a word also about the wonderful co-operation of our farmers at the present time? (Cheers.) Many of them cannot hunt, but without their help we could not hunt."



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EDWARD OF WALES

The "White Prince" is a keen sportsman; Ambassador Harvey likes him; the foxes dissent

"I have hunted with ten packs this season (loud cheers) and have come across very little barbed wire. (Cheers.) We are grateful to the farmers for the help they have given to keep going a sport without which I do not think this country would be what it is today." (Prolonged cheers.)

Prohibition

"I don't like people who represent the drink trade to be posing as admirals, generals, commanders, captains, and the like."—Lady Astor in a speech at Bristol. Lady Astor assured her audience that she was not out for the American brand of prohibition; all she wanted was the settlement of the question by local option. Her prohibition campaign is receiving important support from her husband's newspaper *The Observer*, published weekly at London.

Some of the "big" names appearing on the prospectuses of large distilling and brewing concerns: Field Marshal Earl Haig, connected with the firm of Haig & Haig; Lord Dewar, director of John Dewar & Co.; Viscount Iveagh, with whom are connected his sons, Captain Lord Elveden, Commander Sir Algernon Guinness, and Colonel the Hon. Walter Guinness, head of the great brewing firm.

Birth Control

Dr. Marie Carmichael Stopes, authoress of *Married Love* and *Wise Parenthood*, lost her libel suit against Dr. H. G. Sutherland, who accused her of "experimenting on poor women." The Lord Chief Justice set aside the verdict of the jury awarding her £100 damages, stating that no evidence had been presented showing that the accusations made by Dr. Sutherland were founded upon ill will. He summed up Dr. Stopes' birth control activities as "a monstrous campaign." The learned Judge's opinion is not likely to be popular in London, where Dr. Stopes is believed to have done considerable good in a spirit of broad-minded decency.

Ulster's New Chief

The Duke of Abercorn, accompanied by the Duchess, arrived in Belfast as the first Governor of Ulster.

The populace gave them a tumultuous welcome as they passed along on their four-mile drive through the beflagged streets of Belfast. At Ulster Hall the Duke received over 100 addresses from public bodies, and in reply he voiced a sincere hope for the peace, happiness, and prosperity of all Ireland.

The Duke of Abercorn is the third Duke of his line. He is 53, an Irishman, and a large landowner. He was educated at Eton.

Irish Pot-pourri

¶ The Free State Government claims to have cleared the Rebels out of County Donegal by the capture of seven Republicans.

¶ The Republicans cut off the water supply in Maryborough, Leinster, Queens County, by blowing up the reservoir.

¶ Miss Annie MacSwiney, sister of the late Terence MacSwiney, was released from Kilmainham Prison by the Free State authorities on the fifteenth day of her hunger strike.

¶ P. J. Rutledge, "Minister for Home Affairs" for De Valera, was captured by Free State troops, together with fifty of his followers.

¶ A mine was exploded outside Dublin Cathedral during a service. No damage was done either to property or to life.

¶ A bomb was exploded in St. Mary's Hall, Cork. Four persons were injured by flying fragments. Three arrests were made.

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

"A Splendid Idea"

The French do not feel vindictive about a recent proposal forbidding the teaching of French in German public schools. Instead they are increasing the study of German in all public instruction. One professor of the Sorbonne hails the proposal as "a splendid idea. When the Germans are no longer able to speak French," he continued, "they will find it more difficult to invade France."

No More Queens

The old Parisian custom of electing at Mi-Careme (mid-Lent) a Queen of Paris from Queens chosen by each of the 20 arrondissements, or wards, in Paris, will be discontinued. A new plan will be pursued by which each arrondissement will choose a "Bee." From these a "Queen-Bee" will be elected for the whole city. The usual festivities will be much curtailed except for the visit to the President. The Bees are to wear their own gowns instead of having "royal robes" supplied. Girls are to be picked for merit rather than for beauty, as formerly.

A French Bureau of Information is to be opened in New York. The data will comprise political, commercial, financial, colonial, industrial, artistic, and literary subjects.

Said M. Liebert, Consul-General: "The French Government is just as opposed to any sort of propaganda as are the American people. It is France's intention to organize, absolutely separate from the Consulate-General, a service of general information on all subjects concerning French activities."

GERMANY

Guerrilla Warfare

Herr Gessler, Minister of Defense, made a speech to the Reichstag in which he said: "Will a nation of sixty millions remain impassive while our brothers in the Ruhr are being strangled by white and black Frenchmen? Our defence army of 100,000 may not accomplish much, but I have no doubt that a well-organized guerrilla war on our own soil would soon end with the enemy's destruction."



BENITO MUSSOLINI

He plays the whole band in Italy—and occasionally leads the orchestra of Europe

\$50,000,000

A loan of \$50,000,000 will be subscribed to next week. The loan will be issued in Treasury bills and can be bought in most of the strong currencies of the world, except those of the French and Belgians. The bills will be redeemable in May, 1926, and can be exchanged for checks on New York or for gold, at the discretion of the Reichsbank.

Rathenau's Assassins

The Stockholm police are holding a German, Hans Henning von Behr, on the charge of complicity in the murder of Dr. Walter Rathenau, the late Foreign Minister, which occurred last June. The authorities at Stockholm state that von Behr has admitted that he fired several shots at Rathenau.

A Strike

A calamity of the most appalling magnitude threatens to oust even the French occupation in the Ruhr from the minds of the citizens. The sausage supply is gravely menaced by the strike of the livestock skimmers in Berlin. Thirty-seven sausage and meat-canning factories are idle, and fear is expressed that the strike may lead to the closing of no less than 1,000 plants. A wage dispute is at the seat of the trouble.

ITALY

The Dux Cultivates Caution

"I am hopeful," said Mussolini to the Council of Ministers at Rome, "that economic relations between France and Italy will be intensified, but all of this has nothing whatever to do with a tangible alliance. To engage ourselves in any way with any power at this moment when the whole Entente is passing through a crisis would be plunging the country into an unpardonable adventure."

Only a few months ago, at the time Italy decided to throw in her lot with France on the Ruhr problem, Mussolini strongly favored a Continental bloc composed of Italy, France, and subsequently Germany. This was when the great Premier looked upon Great Britain with some disfavor.

Fascismo Absolute

Following on the heels of the virtual downfall of Terrigliani, head of the Grand Orient Order of Masons in Italy, who was reduced to a position of political impotence by the recent Fascista decree denying political rights to the Masons, comes the news of Serrati's arrest. Menotti Serrati is the editor of *Avanti*, most radical newspaper of the Socialist party. His arrest for plotting against the safety of the state is considered a vindication of Mussolini's recent threat that he would carry his war against Bolshevism into the enemy's camp.

When Serrati left Italy last October to attend the Third International, he was one of the most powerful men in the country. The fact that he was forced to return secretly to his native land and that he found most of his colleagues against him, is striking proof of the decline of communist power in Italy. With the exception of the Socialist press not a dissenting voice was heard in all the land.

Mussolini declares that he has no prejudices against women. But while admitting their right to take part in the political and civil life of the country—he does not believe that the time has come for granting them suffrage.

Mussolini holds under advisement a scheme giving facilities to Italian emigrants whereby they may participate in the political elections of the homeland.

Foreign News—[Continued]

RUSSIA

Grain

The Bolsheviks continue to export grain. Four million bushels await shipment on the Black Sea; another 1,200,000 bushels at Petrograd. The struggle between the peasants and the government has brought about the lamentable policy of exporting wheat while the people starve.

The peasants, having known years in which they did not have enough grain to sow their fields in the spring, want to hoard whatever grain they can. The Bolsheviks, having failed to get this grain by persuasion, are reported to be trying to starve the people out. The Reds argue that the country is in need of credits, and that if the peasants yielded their grain the same amounts as at present could be shipped with less disastrous results to the country. This is a typical Soviet attitude. Meanwhile, the world waits to learn how the Russian government will spend what credits it is now obtaining at the price of starvation.

American Relief

The American Relief Administration has been at odds with the heads of the Soviet because they did not give proper co-operation to American efforts. It appeared that the Russian Government was deliberately trying to drive the Relief Administration from the country. After a long series of conferences, Leo Kamenov, acting head of the Soviet Government, finally gave Colonel William N. Haskell, chief of the American Relief, assurance that all annoyances would end. Declared Kamenov: "If ever the relief work is not wanted, Russia will frankly say so."

The American Relief Administration will, therefore, continue its work, which is confined to medical assistance and to furnishing fats and milk (not grain) to starving children.

Railways

A report was issued by the League of Nations on railway conditions in Russia. The information is collected from reports of travellers and relief workers and the periodical reports emanating from the Soviet Government. The principal points of interest are:

The Government is now operating more line mileage than when it came into power.

The number of railway men employed on Jan. 1, 1922, exceeded the

number employed in 1913 by 117,970.

The present situation is causing the Government considerable anxiety. There has been a wild outcry against the high rates on the one hand, but on the other, especially as the railways are at present being run at a heavy loss, any attempt to reduce the rates would be disastrous, as there is almost complete absence of business that might otherwise be counted upon to take advantage of the decreased cost of transportation.

SWEDEN

The King Goes Visiting

"Queen Wilhelmina of Holland kissed King Gustavus of Sweden warmly on both cheeks." Afterwards a royal procession wended its way through the streets and received an enthusiastic welcome from the populace. King Gustavus had arrived in The Hague on an official visit.

After staying at the Court of the Netherlands, King Gustavus will proceed to Brussels on a visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians. The King of Sweden is unaccompanied by his Queen, who is at present in a delicate state of health.

Gustavus V (or Gustaf V) ascended the throne on the death of his father, Oscar II, in 1907. In 1881 he married Victoria, daughter of Friedrich, Grand Duke of Baden. Gustavus is popular with all classes in Sweden. When Duke of Warmland, Prince Regent, he took as his title, "With the people for the Warmland."

A dinner was given on March 2 to the retiring American Minister, Mr. Ira Nelson Morris, and Mrs. Morris. Dr. Svente Arrhenius, President of the Nobel Institute, presiding over the banquet, expressed Sweden's gratitude to "the most popular Minister who ever visited Stockholm."

Bengt Berg, novelist, left Sweden for America. As official representative of his Government, he will investigate the production of cinema pictures for educational purposes.

POLAND

News from Warsaw indicates that the Government, of which General Sikorski is Prime Minister, is receiving handsome support from the Diet. This is taken as indicative of untrammelled progress in national affairs.

SPAIN

Vandals

The tomb of Queen Isabella and her consort, King Ferdinand, was robbed of the cross on the top part of the famous iron screen that surrounds their last resting place in the Royal Chapel of the Cathedral of Granada. The Government issued warrants for the arrests of the robbers, who sold the cross as old iron to several dealers.

"The King of Spain could never abdicate in order to avoid dealing with the problems and difficulties presenting themselves." So said Alfonso XIII in a speech after laying the foundation stone of the Library of Fine Arts at Madrid. He made the statement in answer to a newspaper report announcing that he was about to abdicate. "I am not a deserter," he remarked.

PORTUGAL

There is a seething undercurrent of discontent in Lisbon, and it is feared that the nation may be heading for another revolution. (The last one was attempted in 1921.) High cost of living is the principal cause of complaint. Though the workmen are earning good wages, they complain that they have to spend them all on food. The price of bread is said to have increased by 150 per cent, and other foodstuffs have been proportionately advanced.

TURKEY

Prohibition

Turkey is dry—like America.

At Brusa, Mustapha Kemal Pasha gave a party to celebrate his marriage. The guests assembled in a well-known French hotel celebrated for its wines; but there was nothing to drink—not until the proprietor discreetly mentioned to Kemal that the cellar was full. "Bring us up some of the best," said the host. "But, Sir, our cellar has been sealed by the gendarmes." "Ah!" said Mustapha, "tell them to unseal it!"

The next day headaches demanded more stimulant, and the seals were again removed to provide for Mustapha's merrymaking. The following morning the party staggered on its way to the capital leaving 72 "dead men" in the hotel—52 empty bottles of Bordeaux and 20 empty bottles of champagne.

Foreign News—[Continued]

JAPAN

"Sympathy, Friendship"

Accompanied by twelve attaches, Masanano Hanihara, newly appointed Japanese Ambassador, presented his credentials to President Harding at Washington. The President on receiving the Ambassador said that he was sure Hanihara would do much to advance the common interests of his country and the United States. In replying the Japanese Ambassador delivered a message of good will from his Sovereign and said that he would "on all occasions, move in an atmosphere of sympathy, friendship, and understanding."

Still Suffrage

Premier Kato, in accordance with last week's anticipation, announced that the Government has under consideration an extension of the franchise. By means of this announcement, he succeeded in defeating a Universal Suffrage Bill in the lower House of the Diet.

By declaring that he will sponsor a measure liberalizing the franchise (now restricted to male tax-payers 25 years of age and older), Kato has at least temporarily silenced his critics and renewed his grip on the Premiership.

CHINA

According to Mr. Julian Arnold, commercial attache of the American Legation at Peking, railway transportation is the greatest problem in modern China.

The Chinese alphabet has been reduced from 40,000 symbols to 40. This is the result of the development of a linotype machine by the Mergenthaler Linotype Company.

LATIN AMERICA

Chile: The Fifth Pan-American Congress will open at Santiago de Chile on March 25. The American Delegation will be headed by Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador to Belgium and former Ambassador to Chile and Mexico.

The first All-American Conference was held in Washington in 1889 at the invitation of President Grover Cleveland. In the list of the Ameri-



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GUSTAVUS OF SWEDEN

He is as welcome in the courts of Europe as he is popular in his own

can delegates was the name of Andrew Carnegie of New York.

The second conference was held in Mexico City in 1901 on the proposal of President McKinley. It was at this meeting of American representatives from the North and South Continents that it was decided to hold a Pan-American Congress every five years.

The third congress was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1906, and the fourth in Buenos Aires in 1910.

Chile: Some misapprehension is being caused by the absence from Santiago of the Bolivian Minister, and the Secretary of the Bolivian Legation, the former on "vacation" and the latter on "business." It is feared that the recent refusal of Bolivia to attend the Pan-American Congress on account of Chile's declining to reconsider the Treaty of 1904 (and give Bolivia a seaport) is about to cause a diplomatic rupture between the two countries.

Argentina: Honorio Pueyrredon, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and League of Nations delegate, accepted the post of Ambassador to the United States.

Salvador: Alphonse Quinenez Melina was inaugurated as President, succeeding Jerge Melandez, President since March 1, 1919.

WARS

Five wars disturb the peace of the world:

Italy is engaged in suppressing rebel forces in Tripolitania (Tripoli Italiana); there is a state of civil war in South Ireland; General Wu's forces are fighting the Military Governor of Szechwan in Western China; the French and Germans are snarling at each other in a war of attrition in the Ruhr; trouble has again broken out over the Polish-Lithuanian boundary.

Italy's colonial interests have been brought to the front by the recent fighting in Tripoli, which has cleared the ground held by the rebels since 1915. In her last victory Italy gained important strategical positions which have given her control over the whole of her large colony, with a few unimportant exceptions. Italy came into possession of Tripoli during her war with Turkey, 1911-12. It was annexed in 1911, and in the Treaty of Ouchy, signed in October, 1912, Italian sovereignty was formally established.

The war in China is being waged by General Wu. One of his allied generals has attacked Chengtu, capital of Szechwan, the most westerly province, in the hope of forcing the Governor of that province to recognize Wu as actual ruler of China. In the meantime the recently returned Dr. Sun Yat Sen has formed a triple alliance with Chang Tso Liu and General Tuan Chi Jui for the purpose of bringing General Wu into line with them, by force if necessary.

Lithuania has broken the truce recently agreed upon with the Poles by attacking their advance guards in the central area southeast of Vilna. The object of the truce was to settle the boundary dispute amicably, but the sudden aggression by Lithuania points to the long arm of Moscow.

The original cause of this war was a disagreement over the boundary dividing Lithuania and Poland at the time both these countries received their liberty. Immediately war was prevented by the League of Nations, which marked off a neutral zone to keep the two nations on friendly terms and then took on the thankless task of settling their dispute. After much deliberation the Council of the League determined on Feb. 3 the course of the demarcation line and ordered Poland to occupy her portion of the neutral zone. A desultory war has been in progress ever since.

The troubles of Ireland and the Ruhr are dealt with elsewhere.

BOOKS

A Book of New Aspects* *Some Adventures in Nudity*

The Story. John Webster, small-town manufacturer of second-rate washing-machines, falls in love with his stenographer and runs away with her. He leaves behind him a bovine, 17-year-old daughter and a stodgy wife, who immediately poisons herself. He has an unaccountable tendency to take off his clothes, with or without provocation. He introduces the subject of his prospective elopement by parading up and down his room, characteristically naked, before a picture of the Virgin, until his wife and daughter come in, find him, and think him crazy. He is inclined to agree with them. So is the reader.

The Significance. With this aggressively commonplace plot and in a style painstakingly simple, Mr. Anderson attempts the well-nigh impossible. His object is to show, through John Webster's experience, the mystery and miracle of the commonplace seen with the vision of inspiration. John Webster's love gives the world new aspects. The fronts of houses seem to have fallen away, and he can see the lives of the people in them. Every episode, every object, takes on for him a fresh beauty. He tries to give some of this sudden light to his wife and daughter. To the former he tries to recall the one moment of perfect beauty between them, when he met (both of them, of course, naked) for the first time. But they had both ruined that moment by hypocrisy and shame, and the life in her soul had been killed. With the daughter he is slightly more successful. She begins to see the vision, with him, of a world transformed by love, divested of sham, in which everyone sees behind the cloak of the actual to the reality of the spirit, and in which minds commerce freely with each other. That is what he meant by love—a marriage of the spirit, in which one individual for a long or short period, saw deeply into the inner life of the other.

The appeal of the book is extremely limited. To the general reader it is bound to be about equally dull, confusing, ridiculous, and shocking. It is a book compounded in equal parts of the most painfully literal and the most elusively symbolic. The combination is a shade trying. And there is an irritating

lack of humor. It is hard to sympathize with anyone who takes himself as seriously as do both Mr. Anderson and his hero. It is altogether too easy to allow one's sense of the absurdity of a good many of its episodes to cloud one's perception of the beauty underlying them. It is hard to read it through with a straight face.



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SHERWOOD ANDERSON

In "*Many Marriages*," a queer hero does queer things

The Critics. *Many Marriages* appeared first in *The Dial*. It was hailed by the extremely advanced as another of the yearly crop of "great American novels." Since its publication in book form its reception has been uneven. It is an easy book to rave over and an even easier one at which to laugh. A few of the unintelligently prurient have been shocked by its plain speaking. F. P. A., of *The New York World*, was bored by it. So were Burton Rascoe, of *The New York Tribune*, and Edmund Wilson, Jr., of *The Dial*. Dr. Henry Seidel Canby, of *The Literary Review*, regards it as "a new Pilgrim's Progress." His praise is not quite unqualified, but he says of Mr. Anderson: "If we are to have an American Hardy, he is the man."

The Author. Sherwood Anderson was born in Camden, O. He is 47 years old, has been married since 1916 to Tennessee Anderson, the sculptress. His home is in Chicago, but he is at present on a lecture tour of the Middle West. He was educated in the public schools. His better known works, prior to *Many Marriages* are: *Winesburg, Ohio*; *Poor White*; *The Triumph of the Egg*.

Desert Islands

Are Your Books Bound in Rubber?

If you plan to be shipwrecked, choose a stout lifebelt and have your library waterproofed. The recent excitement in connection with the answers of various prominent men to the question, "What books would you like to have with you on a desert island?" has begun to quiet down. The chief impression left is one of bulk. Everything from the Encyclopedia to the Presbyterian Hymnal, the complete works of Shakespeare, and the dictionary have been proposed. Will Rogers favors the telephone directory.

It is curious to note how many of the prospective castaways chose works such as *Robinson Crusoe*, and rejoiced at their escape from modern realism. As a matter of fact, to the limited population of a desert island, *Robinson Crusoe* would have about as much charm as a shopping list. What to us is the essence of romance would be to him the acme of the commonplace. A photographic description of the dullest incidents of daily life in the sordid haunts of civilization, on the other hand, would become to him a golden fairy-tale, a realization of all his fondest dreams, colored at once with reminiscence and with hope.

The matter uppermost in his mind, probably, would in any case not be the question of passing his idle hours, but of keeping his hours from being idle. Joseph Hergesheimer solved the problem quite simply. He would take ten blank books, and write his own literature to order.

The general principle of selection in such a case as this seems, in any event, to be a selection of the books that it would take a desert island and a lifetime of boredom to make you read. A much fairer test—in many respects—would be to ask the jaded commuter what he would choose to read on the 5:15.

However, a few titles that suggest themselves for the delectation and profit of the ill-starred mariner are the following: (1) Check-book; (2) Joyce's *Ulysses*; (3) Cicero's *De Senectute*; (4) Walter Camp's *Daily Dozen*; (5) Cook-book; (6) Coué's *Self-Mastery Through Conscious Autosuggestion*; (7) *The Bartender's Guide*; (8) The family photograph album; (9) Joke Book; (10) *The Book of Etiquette*.

The obvious solution, anyway, is to find "sermons in stones and books in the running brooks."

J. A. T.

* *Many Marriages*—Sherwood Anderson—Huebsch.

A Portrait

Voice of the Ghetto

Eager, active, completely absorbed in a study of life, Fannie Hurst seems to me not only the intuitive portrayer of feminine emotion but also the hard-working literary craftsman. If you call on her in her apartment in Manhattan with its Italian furnishing and its soft lighting, with two tawny Pekinese saying how-do-you-do at your feet, if you see her there, a striking figure in a high-backed chair, her straight black hair drawn back stiffly from her forehead, you will perhaps not realize the keen, almost childlike qualities that her mind possesses. She understands life in its simplest moments. Complex tragedies unravel for her because she reduces them to the common denominator of primitive emotions. This quality, I believe, together with reportorial ability, must be the possession of every writer of great human appeal. Miss Hurst gathers her friends, and they are found to range from politicians to shop girls and poets.

Miss Hurst understands the American immigrant as do few other of our native writers. This is partly because of her unusual emotional equipment, partly because, though of foreign blood, she was born in America. With sympathy, she yet has a sense of perspective. With genius of the kind that develops quickly into success, she yet has the character to work every day with unflagging zeal. The infusion of racial differences has already had a great effect on the thought-stream of American literature, and it will have an increasing effect. Yet I believe that the greatness of our writing depends on the ability of these foreigners to build upon the foundation of English and American writing, of English and American character. Too many of them turn away quickly from what they believe to be a narrow puritanical ideal, and content themselves with a cheap imitation of European writing. This does not make for great writing. The closer to the soil a writer is, the greater is his work. You may bring to America the color, the passion, the luxuriousness of the Orient; but unless this is laid out upon the rocks of our national culture, it cannot be a part of us. David Pinski, who lives on New York's East Side and writes in Yiddish, can scarcely be called an American writer, although he has been in this country some years. It is from a combination of abilities, ideals, and emotions like that which Fannie Hurst commands that America will reap most fully the benefit of her rich store of foreign blood. I know of no one who has so great a chance to furnish us with the great story of American immigrant life. So far, I do not believe that she has done it. Will she? J. F.

Good Books

The following estimates of books most in the public eye were made after careful consideration of the trend of critical opinion:

THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD—Philip Gibbs—Doran (\$2.00). If you want to learn about the present state of public affairs in Europe, quite without inconvenience, read *The Middle of the Road*. If you don't care about Europe, but would like to read the interesting tale of the estrangement of a young war veteran from his aristocratic modern young wife, here still is the book for you, although Sir Philip is not a great literary artist.

THE ENCHANTED APRIL—the author of *Elizabeth and Her German Garden*—Doubleday (\$1.90). Four London women, leaving their husbands behind them, spend an enchanted April in an Italian castle. The tiny rapier of the author's wit, her penetration and her sympathy, give the characters reality and the setting charm.

GOING-TO-THE SUN—Vachel Lindsay—Appleton (\$1.75). Mr. Lindsay is not crazy. But in the very excited intensity of his sanity there is a sort of madness. His verse shouts and capers in a boisterous exuberance of imagination. He flings images at you—talking flowers, magic roosters “that no storm can tame,” amiable mountain cats, comets. The longest and most flaming of all these poems is called *So Much the Worse for Boston*.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM SAN FRANCISCO—I. A. Bunin—Seltzer (\$1.50). These are four Russian short stories worthy to be spoken of in the same breath with those of Tchekov; two of them—the title story and *Gentle Breathing*—are almost perfect. Bunin's plots are unimportant. He has the power to make bald facts live flamingly.

SKEETERS KIRBY—Edgar Lee Masters—Macmillan (\$2.00). Skeeters starts in as a boy; continues through a period of heavy drinking, sexual misbehavior, hard thinking, unsuccessful marrying, and a distasteful attempt at the law; finally finds himself as a poet. The book aims high. Whether it is uniformly successful is open to question. It is, at all events, vivid, powerful—and outspoken.

SALOME OF THE TENEMENTS—Anzia Yezierska—Boni (\$2.00). A flaming Polish Jewess, from New York's ghetto, marries a highly refined settlement worker. After a stormy interval she finds him insufficiently passionate and turns to one of her own race. The world as she sees it is the theme of the book. The author knows her subject at first hand and makes it surpassingly vivid.

MUSIC

Cosima Wagner

Frau Cosima Wagner—widow of the pre-eminent German musical composer, Wilhelm Richard Wagner, and daughter of Franz Liszt, of the Hungarian rhapsodies—is reduced to selling a number of her late husband's most valuable relics to keep the wolf from the door.

Paris newspapers have had a good deal to say about the shame Germany ought to feel for letting her sink to penury. The fame of both Wagner and Liszt is international, and if the companion of one and the daughter of the other is left in indigenous circumstances, should not the whole world be stigmatized as shameless?

Happily, reports have come to hand that many cities in Germany are giving performances of Wagner operas for the benefit of the widow. Vienna is also arranging similar performances in its great Opernhaus, where Wagner first heard his *Lohengrin*.

Frau Wagner was Wagner's second wife. They had both been married previously, she to the composer von Bulow and he to Wilhelmina Planer, actress in the Königsberg theatre. Wagner died at Venice in 1883 and was buried at Wahnfried, near Bayreuth in Bavaria. It was there that King Ludwig rode alone in the dead of night to pay his last tribute to the great German.

Ignaz Paderewski has been playing at Los Angeles and elsewhere on the Pacific Coast.

Barbara Kemp, new soprano, made her second appearance at the Metropolitan in the first *Lohengrin* of the season.

Mme. Ganna Walska McCormick will make her long-awaited Chicago debut during the week of March 12, with the Russian Opera Company now singing there.

The Wagnerian Opera Festival, German company now touring America, will continue their performances at the Lexington Theatre, leaving the Manhattan Opera House, where they are now.

William B. Martin, Harvard '21, is reported to have signed a contract to sing star roles at the Opera Comique, Paris. He, say the critics of Paris, “may well be the world's new Caruso.”

T H E T H E A T R E

First Nights

Humoresque. Mrs. Sarah Kantor slipped out into the darkness of the ghetto, leaving her husband, one son, and a stray dog asleep in one cot, her daughter in another, and her favorite son whimpering for a violin in another. A few minutes later she reappeared, triumphantly bearing a four-dollar violin.

The violin turned out to be a good investment. In the second act its successor is bringing big dividends from audiences flocking to hear the young Yiddish genius. Unhappily, the war has meanwhile started and the violinist feels the call to arms louder than the whispering of his muse, or the terrified protectiveness of his mother. At the end of the act he shakes off her imploring arms and starts off for the war against oppression.

All through the last act he is still starting. Everyone, on and off the stage, has a good cry. But the play gets no further. In fact, the play never does get much of anywhere after the first excellent act. What saves it is that no one cares about anything but the astonishing excellences of Miss Laurette Taylor as the infinitely pathetic mother.

Alexander Woollcott: ". . . The bright unwinking star of Laurette Taylor never shone more clearly."

Heywood Brown: ". . . We have never seen her play better."

Burns Mantle: ". . . Characterization of the very first quality."

Roger Bloomer. This is another play, like *Johannes Kreisler*, in the course of which innumerable scenes come popping out at you from all over the stage. They are expressionistic scenes, too, looking like nothing in heaven or earth except dreams of the central character—whose point of view is something to marvel at.

The play recounts the mental agonies of a groping adolescent from Iowa who expects wonders of life and can make none of his dreams come true. Iowa and his 100% American home prove too much for him—particularly after an unsuccessful attempt has been made to condemn him to Yale and he flies to New York. There he encounters another rebellious but less illusionary young person from home—a girl who finds life a hoax and love nothing but filth.

He has a series of disillusionments, in chance meetings with street-walkers, bums, financiers. At one point he tries a bottle of rat poison, but finds in it not oblivion but a stomach ache. The girl is more suc-

cessful in her choice of poisons, and dies on his hands—finding some satisfaction in the reflection that she dies clean. He is unfortunately jailed; and is visited by his father, who tries unsuccessfully to bring him back to Iowa.



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LAURETTE TAYLOR

She triumphs equally as *Hibernian* "Peg o' My Heart" and Yiddish *Mrs. Kantor*

The play ends up with an astounding nightmare, in the course of which all the minor characters dance about him, tempting or mocking him, and finally give place to the girl, who, to some extent, cheers him up.

New York is identified as a place full of "women, death and garbage." Yale University is grotesquely libelled in the person of a majestic creature (the villain) who catalogues his excellences at the slightest provocation. His scenes with Roger are among the play's major absurdities.

There are moments of great power. It is a genuine tragedy that the theme and its treatment are unworthy of the courageous experiment of its production.

J. Rankin Towse: ". . . an indefinite spectacle of insurgent youth."

Alexander Woollcott: ". . . A vague, incoherent young play; prolix, unedited, disheveled."

Alan Dale: ". . . One of those jig-saw puzzle plays."

Morphia. Lowell Sherman, master-villain, appears at special matinees in *Morphia*, Viennese play, in which dope plays a prominent and timely part.

Melpomene

The Terrible and the Pathetic, Tragedies Old and New

There are two kinds of tragedy: terrible and tearful. When you saw John Barrymore carried up the front stoop of Elsinore and off into the West, you didn't feel like crying. A tragic climax such as that one gives a feeling of mystery and terror much more than of pity. When, on the other hand, you see Camille dying by inches in the postponed embrace of Armand Duval, you do want to weep.

There is no reason to despise the pathetic as opposed to the terrible. Some of the most poignant moments in all drama have been tearful. One such is the last scene of the *Cherry Orchard*, as presented by the Moscow Players. But there is a definite line separating the Shakespearean and Greek tragedies from the modern tragedy of defeat.

Within the last few weeks, there have been four new plays without a "happy ending." There was, for example, *A Square Peg*. The maltreated husband therein killed himself just before taking his final curtain call, but that was not the tragedy of the piece. The tragic climax came when he was denied the grateful haven of a jail sentence. It was not an inspiring catastrophe. One hardly felt toward Mr. Huckins as toward a Lucifer, shouting defiance from the overheated shade of the Inferno.

Then came *The Laughing Lady*, Ethel Barrymore's comedy of epigrammatic manners. The impulse at the end of that entertaining series of pruderies was simply to call the author a liar and go home in disgust—or else not to believe that it was over at all. But even if you had thought that that was the end of all things for the heroine's decorous amour, you would not have been thrilled at her renunciation. You could have cried about it.

The public reaction to *Hail and Farewell* is not hard to analyze. The public has been reacting to it identically—under the name of *Camille*—for a good many years. And its mode of expression has been consistently lachrymal and always will be, as long as Camille continues to renounce her happiness and persists in giving up her charming ghost at the critical moment.

The most recent of the tearful school is, of course, *Humoresque*. The last act is played in the midst of a murmur of wails and doleful little noises and choked sobs which bear eloquent witness to the emotional devastation enjoyed by the entire audience.

All these are instances of the tragedy of pity. There are very few modern plays wherein there is a sort of triumphant beauty even in defeat, as in the old schools of high tragedy.

Notes

Madame X, sordid French drama which some years ago caused such unrest in the bosoms of the otherwise placid, was revived by the stock company of the St. James Theatre, Boston.

Lionel Atwill—best remembered in *Tiger, Tiger!*, *Deburau*, and *The Grand Duke*—will appear in David Belasco's adaptation of Sacha Guitry's comedy, *The Comedian*.

Oliver Cromwell, another historical play by John Drinkwater, author of *Abraham Lincoln* and *Mary Stuart*, is shortly to be produced in London. Mr. Drinkwater is working on a play dealing with Robert E. Lee.

Partners Again, sequel to *Potash and Perlmutter*, was produced in London and promises to be as successful there as it was here. With that and the forthcoming London appearance of Pauline Lord in *Annie Christie*, American drama will be ably and completely represented.

Schnitzler's outspoken *Reigen*, which caused excitement when it was produced in Berlin last season, is to be privately presented for one performance by the Green Room Club of New York on the evening of March 11.

King Lear is to be seen for at least two matinees at the Earl Carroll Theatre, New York, with Reginald Pole in the title role, and Genevieve Tobin as Cordelia. Miss Tobin is also appearing in *Polly Preferred*, amusing movie travesty with a notable first act. *Lear* is being staged in the Elizabethan manner.

A dramatization of *If Winter Comes*, A. S. M. Hutchinson's phenomenally selling novel of last season, was put on the London stage. Mr. Owen Nares, London favorite, lives up to his popular reputation in the part of Mark Sabre. As a play, *If Winter Comes* is melodramatic and lacking in the pleasant subtleties of the novel.

Mrs. Fiske is on her way to New York in a new play called *The Dice of the Gods*. The action of the play is reported to wander from Newport to MacDougal Street, and thence to a street in Florence.

The Best Plays

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

THE LAUGHING LADY—Ethel Barrymore is back in the drawing room. As the somewhat declassé Lady Marjorie, she is epigrammatically but insistently prudish about her love affair with the brilliant, married lawyer who flayed her in the divorce court.

PEER GYNT—Ibsen's poetic phantasmagoria of self-sufficient compromise, with expressionist settings. Joseph Schildkraut is the braggart Peer, whose age and locality change with equal celerity.

ROMEO AND JULIET—Jane Cowl and Rollo Peters offer a vitalized Romeo and Juliet. The interpretation is not notable for subtlety or profundity. Careless enthusiasm is its chief charm.

MOSCOW ART THEATRE—It is a very trifling barrier that the Moscow players use their native tongue. The reality and expressiveness of the performance make broader meanings as clear as daylight and inconceivably moving. This is the most justly famous group of actors in the world. Plays by Tchekov, Gorki, Tolstoi, are presented.

THE GOD OF VENGEANCE—The daughter of a Polish Jew, keeper of a brothel, falls a victim to her environment in a repulsively explicit scene with a Lesbian. Rudolph Schildkraut makes the father's misery immensely moving.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—A skilful dramatization of Harry Leon Wilson's story of the movie-struck youth who quite unintentionally becomes a great comedian, with a corresponding loss of illusions.

RAIN—A devastating attack on the missionary who uses the Bible as a club to drive lost sheep into the fold. The play is distinguished by Jeanne Eagels' acting and by real rain falling dismally through-out.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Helen Menken begins as the timorous sister of an absinthe-soaked shrew, but at the end of the second act, her courage restored by love, she turns on the sister and lashes her with a black whip.

LOYALTIES—The adventures of a rich and disagreeable Jew, persecuted by amiable clubmen, prove that conflicts in loyalties may bring disaster. The play is always interesting, if somewhat theatric.

KIKI—Lenore Ulric as the little Parisienne who is not quite naughty and altogether captivating. A year on Broadway has not exhausted her supply of enthusiastic audiences.

C I N E M A

Cruise of the Narwhal

"Yo ho ho for the old South Seas, Discovered by F. O'Brien!

We'll film his cannibal sav-a-ges

So no one can say he's lyin'!"

So should have sung, if they didn't, the crew of the old-time whaling bark *Narwhal*, which set sail from San Francisco recently with a complement of some 20 adventurers who had heard of the money magnates make in the movies and didn't see why they shouldn't make some themselves. They incorporated themselves as the Mutual Trading Company and expect to be gone eight or ten months, filming hula-maids and cannibals and fatu-lava birds wherever they find them.

The Chaplin-Negri engagement suffered a temporary setback last week. Miss Negri is reputed to have read in the papers that her fiancé felt that financial embarrassment prevented his indulging in the added luxury of matrimony. The lady was annoyed at the idea of being economized about. So she called it off. After everything had been affirmed and then denied again that any one could think of, the situation seemed to readjust itself to the satisfaction—financial and emotional—of all concerned, including the perturbed public.

New Pictures

MAD LOVE—Pola Negri succeeds in occasionally vivifying a typical sirenade of Liane, the toast of the boulevards, whose specialty is driving lover after lover to ruin, death, or the booby-hatch. After tenting on the old vamp ground unrepentantly, through numerous reels, she discovers sin's ultimate wage to be strangulation and is murdered by ex-lover No. 19 in the middle of a carnival. A German film with the usual admirable mass-effects.

MR. BILLINGS SPENDS HIS DIME—Walter Hiers in a role originally designed for Wallace Reid—the dashing young American who foils the revolutionists of one of those South American republics, all for love of the President's daughter. The story would have been well-suited to Wallace Reid's light touch—but it seems to fit Mr. Hiers a little tightly about the hips.

THE FROZEN NORTH—A most hilarious take-off on the superfilm of the Great Open Spaces where Men are Men, starring Buster Keaton.

A R T

New Hunt for the Unicorn

Not only is the French Government disgruntled at the departure from France of the celebrated unicorn tapestries of the Duc de la Rochefoucauld, but the United States Government thinks there was something wrong with their arrival here. It is even suggested that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the purchaser, actually bought the tapestries here and then shipped them to London in order to avoid paying the income tax of about \$377,000. They were admitted to this country duty free, as antiques, but are still held by customs authorities in a vault of the Equitable Trust Co. The purchase involved \$1,100,000.

Europe's choicest treasures are slipping from her at an astonishing rate. The usual route is from the continent to England, thence here. In the last four years \$40,000,000 worth of art works have thus come here. Last year's export from England amounted to \$8,000,000. In 1920 it was \$10,000,000. Every effort has been made by the English to keep their treasures, but their loss is mournfully recognized as part of "the price of civilization."

Iszo Koves

The most valuable modern painting offered for sale for a long time will be on view in New York next week.

It is a big picture (12 by 18 feet) and is expected to bring about \$100,000. It is called *Judaea Capta*, or *the Triumph of Titus*. The painter, Iszo Koves, Hungarian, worked on it for 20 years, and spent 35 years gathering historical data. Then he died during the war, penniless, leaving a destitute widow and children.

The *Judaea Capta* is a picture of Titus coming back to Rome with the spoils of conquered Jerusalem—including the captive daughters of Israel. Some nude Bacchantes are included for purposes of contrast.

One of Koves' earlier pictures, *Spinoza Before His Judges*, was twice rejected for exhibition in Buda Pesth. So the angry artist hid it in his studio, until his wife and a pupil smuggled it out and submitted it again. It was accepted and delighted the Emperor.

Gods of the Congo

What, precisely, are these fantastic African wood carvings that have been making such a stir in London and Paris and are now penetrating New

York? Are they new examples of ancient art just brought to light or are they a new art, like ragtime or glee-singing—the contribution of the colored race to the present generation?

They are neither. They have been exhibited for years in museums, under such captions as "Idols, war implements, and kitchen utensils of the Cyzon Congo" or "Early Hardware of the Singanbrains." Now someone has discovered in them a definite artistic value.

These figures look like nothing in the world, but that precisely was the artist's purpose. He wanted to make a god, not a man, a thing complete and unique in itself, not a presentation of what he saw.

But are they as valuable as it is claimed? Certainly they have had a distinct influence on modern art. But Clive Bell, one of the sanest of modern critics, says that he intends "to keep his head" about Negro art. He maintains that they show taste and skill, but not profundity of vision, and that they lack originality, duplicating without question the conventions of their predecessors for generation after generation. In other words, the Negro art, which has been too much ignored, is now in danger of being equally overpraised.

In Buda Pesth, at the sale of a private collection, was discovered a lost painting by Titian.

A statuette, thought to be 60,000 years old, is being exhibited in Paris. It is a woman's figure carved in the stone age from the tusk of a mammoth, and was discovered in a grotto at Lexpugne, Haut-Garonne, France, by M. de Saint-Pelizer.

The French government, having heard that the Impressionist Manet's famous painting, *Le Bon Bock*, was in Paris en route to America, planned to put an embargo on it, but found the law did not apply—since the painting was acquired in Germany. It represents with sympathetic warmth a gentleman, a cafe table, a glass of beer. It will be exhibited shortly in New York.

The Metropolitan Museum acquired a portrait by the earliest known painter in America, Gustavus Hesselius, a Swede, who settled in Philadelphia in 1711.

An enthusiastic tipsy Tyrolean in Zurich, falling in love with Peoppelman's statue of Spring in a theatre lobby, tried to carry off the maiden in his arms, but she fell and crashed to ruin. Realism has seldom had such a testimonial.

Heroic Turks in Stone

Mustapha Kemal announced that hereafter statues of national heroes may be erected in Turkish cities. Immediate interest is aroused because this decision is in direct contravention of the teachings of the Koran, as interpreted in Turkey for the last 1,200 years. During that time sculpture which represented men or animals has been forbidden in all Mohammedan countries. In Turkey not even paintings or photographs have been permitted. Kemal's decision breaks with religion and ends a tradition.

"Intoxicants, games of chance and stones set up are the devil's work," says the Koran. But Kemal Pasha declares, "No nation can progress without art." And since the Koran was revealed to Mahomet, as Kemal explained in his announcement last week, at a time when the chief works of sculpture were idols, its prohibition of images need no longer apply.

...

Many tons of antiques, from the Hittite to the Byzantine period, unearthed at Sardis, ancient capital of King Croesus, in Asia Minor, were received by the Metropolitan Museum. The site of Sardis is called by Sir William Ramsay "the most promising ground for archaeological work in the world." The city has been buried and preserved by an earthquake—as Pompeii by a volcano. The material received is described by Thomas Hastings, New York architect, as "the most magnificent material which has come to the United States out of Asia Minor."

...

The Prince of Wales purchased (for \$10,000) a realistic painting of Western Life by the Montana cowboy artist, Charles M. Russell. The price was far in advance of any previously received by Russell, and much more than is usually paid for the work of living artists.

...

Swords and daggers from Spain and Italy, Indian and Indo-Persian weapons and armor; primitive arms from Africa, Borneo and the Malay Peninsula; powder horns, helmets and halberds; wheellock guns and Near Eastern swords; daggers and sabers; Venetian rapiers, make up a collection of arms and armor formed in Austria and now in the Anderson galleries. Some of it belonged to the Archduke Charles.

...

A painting by a Chinese girl, Rose Yawwow, was given the first award at a recent exhibition of 200 oil paintings at the Seattle Fine Arts Society.

EDUCATION

A New Department

The legislative council of the National Education Association in conference at Cleveland was addressed by United States Commissioner of Education Tigert in favor of the creation of a "Department of Education and Welfare" in the National Government, rather than a "Department of Education" only—as provided in the Towner-Sterling Bill. Commissioner Tigert stated that he appeared with "the consent and approval" of the President. He reminded the council that President Harding's father "is still practicing medicine," that "his only brother is a leading physician," that his sister "was a missionary with medical leanings." Nevertheless, the council voted to stand solidly behind the Towner-Sterling Bill.

This decision has met with popular approval. Although the "Department of Education" of the Towner-Sterling Bill is subject to unlimited attack from the point of view of constitutional law, constitutional policy, administrative efficiency, and the national debt; everything that can be said against that project can be said against the joint department. The public health service, now under the Treasury, the present educational activities of the National Government, homes, hospitals, and social service institutions now scattered under several different authorities, all would be combined.

The 10,000 teachers assembled at Cleveland were emphatic in their demand for an exclusive Department of Education. They intend to launch a nation-wide campaign to arouse public sentiment, and it is asserted that the Department will eventually come into being.

The general argument for a Department of Education at Washington is that the National Government should not neglect a business of such vital importance to the nation. Such a Department, it is said, will not interfere with local institutions except to advise and give useful information. At the same time it can be of immense service in fighting national illiteracy and helping the immigrant.

But opposition to any such department is bitter. The gist of the attack runs: "The whole plan for national control of education in any degree whatever, to the exclusion of local control, is vicious. It means another department, another set of insulating bureaucrats and a complication in the mechanism of administration. The word 'un-American' has still a certain meaning, in spite of Mr. Babbitt and his journalistic friends. It de-

scribes a point of view out of all harmony with the basic principles of the National Government. And in that sense of the word this entire attempt to place in the Administration at Washington control over the immediate concerns of the several states is 'un-American.'"

Says Dr. Samuel P. Capen, chancellor of the University of Buffalo: "The strength of American education lies chiefly in its diversity, its flexibility, and its freedom. The schools of Nevada, for example, have never been and should never be like the schools of Massachusetts."

The Problem of Values

The annual report of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, continues to repay adventurous excavators. It has been discovered that he said, apropos of freak "special" courses in the public schools: "If the demands of the schools continue to increase at the present rate, the inability of society to pay the cost must bring about radical curtailments."

Professor Montgomery of the University of California views the problem otherwise. He told his mixed class in English that 7,000 of the 10,000 students at Berkeley "should be attached to the handle of a pick or a frying pan." Though limited to young Californians, the challenge was taken up in the East and a general sentiment expressed that 7,000 was too high. Presumably Professor Montgomery has no pride of exact opinion; 6,500 might satisfy him.

In any case, it is significant that the public is endeavoring as never before to discover what sort of education is worthwhile for what sort of people. As yet no accurate science of selection has been evolved. And the weight of opinion seems to be against any restriction or limitation.

Northwestern's Campus

A city university campus, one of the biggest and finest in the country, is to be constructed for Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Nine acres of ground facing Lake Michigan in downtown Chicago, one mile from the Loop, will be converted into \$10,000,000 worth of buildings and campus, and will constitute the downtown division of the university. James Gamble Rogers is the architect. He designed the Harkness Memorial Quadrangle at Yale University.

The latest academic birth occurred in West Texas, where the Legislature authorized the establishment of the Texas Technological College at an initial cost of \$1,002,500.

Pinchot for Expansion

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania suggests three possible applications of State funds to the State educational problem: (1) A new State university; (2) State maintenance and control of Penn. State College, Pittsburgh, Temple University; (3) larger subsidies to private institutions. He feels that Pennsylvania has lagged behind other States in higher educational facilities and he has asked the State Council of Education to determine why.

A Flutter at Syracuse

At Syracuse the race question had a brief and inglorious history. First the Senior Council had a secret meeting to take up the question of restricting Jews. Then someone gave out a report that the Council proposed to recommend the limitation of Jewish students. Then Chancellor Flint in a few eloquent words "refused to comment." Then the Council's Committee of Three abandoned a proposed visit to the Chancellor. Then the Council decided that it had not "unanimously" decided to discourage the enrollment of Jews. Now the Council explains that the report of its action was entirely misleading and that it was given out as a breach of confidence, anyway.

Mr. Root on Leisure

Mr. Elihu Root calls attention to the widespread misuse of leisure, particularly among those who have recently acquired it. In a world in which the workman no longer has the joy of "perfecting his works" but merely the delight of pulling a lever 897 times an hour, he must save his soul in his leisure time if he is to save it at all. His difficulty at present is that he would rather lose his soul than his spare time. And Mr. Root says he can't have both.

Mussolini has approved the reform program for Italian education which proposes to encourage initiative, create a sense of individual responsibility, and nurtures the cult of national and religious traditions. The schools are to be humanistic. The universities are to be purely scientific and not professional. French will no longer be synonymous for "modern languages."

The University of Rome announces special summer courses in Italian economics, history, art, archaeology, letters, languages. Twelve scholarships are offered by the Associazione Italio-Americano for assignment on the basis of merit.

RELIGION

The "Southern" Church

Slavery split the Methodist Church. The regeneration of religious power in the United States today may unite it.

Back in 1843, two Georgia clergymen married wives who owned slaves. They were promptly accused by the Methodist Conference of New York State of contravening the doctrines of their church, and were found guilty by the Baltimore Conference that same year. Thereupon all the Conferences of the Methodist Churches in the southern states seceded and formed "The Methodist Episcopal Church, South," which has endured until now. They held that slavery was a civil and not a religious issue. During the Civil War, Lincoln said of the Methodist Church in the North that it "sent more soldiers into the field, more nurses to the hospitals, and more prayers to heaven than any."

Many attempts at reunion since the Civil War have failed. But the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in Des Moines, in 1920, appointed a committee on reunion, and asked the Southern Methodists to do the same. The two committees have worked out a plan which will abolish the word "south" from "Methodist Episcopal Church, South," incorporate the two branches of the church into one legal body, appoint one General Conference, and two Jurisdictional Conferences, one north and one south. The General Conference is to be supreme.

Religious journals of both sections feel confident that the plan of union will be passed by the northern branch in 1924 and by the southern branch, through its house of bishops, in the same year.

The Players, Not the Play

The players of Oberammergau will break a tradition of centuries. One hundred of the principal members of the cast of the *Passion Play* have signed a contract to appear in America. They are rehearsing now, and with their salaries they keep their village from starvation. The *Passion Play* last summer was an utter failure financially.

Arrangements for the tour were completed by Raymond F. Schindler, George Gordon Battle, Frank Waterman of the fountain pen company, and other New York lawyers and business men.

But after three months of negotiation, in which the whole village took part, it was decided to give no portion of the *Passion Play* in America. The act which the hundred players will perform will be a version of life in the Bavarian village, with especial reference to their wood-carving craft. Thus the tradition of 1644, a unique relic of medieval piety, is partially saved from the taint of commercialism.



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MGR. PIETRO FUMASONI-BIONDI
He comes to represent the Holy Father on religious matters in this country

Apostolic Delegate

Monsignor Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi, titular Archbishop of Dioclea and new Apostolic Delegate to the United States, arrived from Rome. He gave the apostolic benediction to the worshippers in St. Patrick's cathedral last Sunday.

During the war Mgr. Fumasoni-Biondi was papal delegate to the East Indies. Japan was one of the "islands" under his charge, and he did much to promote understanding between the Vatican and the Mikado.

His functions as papal delegate are purely religious, since the United States has no representative at the Vatican. (A papal nuncio represents the Holy Father in civil matters at those chancelleries which send representatives to Rome.)

Pope Pius may cause to be built a new wing to the Vatican to house Cardinals who, because of steadily rising rents, cannot afford residences suitable to their rank.

LAW

A Lawyer's Honesty

What a lawyer may do and still remain an honest man in the sight of his profession is something of which the average man feels at liberty to make light. A lawyer may be tried for unethical conduct and disbarred if he be found guilty. Occasionally a lawyer of conspicuous standing is compelled to explain.

A case in point is that of Thomas L. Chadbourne, who was exonerated on March 2 by the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court from charges of unprofessional conduct. The American Bar Association preferred the charges a year ago. They had to do with Mr. Chadbourne's connections with George J. Gould.

Mr. Chadbourne was accused of having been grossly negligent in failing to advise Mr. Gould that he should turn over to the estate of Jay Gould commissions on Western Union stock bought for the estate by Mr. George J. Gould as executor. The court pointed out that there was no reason for Mr. Chadbourne to believe that Mr. Gould would not honestly turn over to the estate the commissions of the sale, and that Mr. Chadbourne pointed this out eight years later as soon as he discovered that the commissions had not been paid to the estate.

Mr. Chadbourne was also accused of having negotiated a fraudulent contract for Tailer & Co., bankers. Here, also, the court pointed out, Mr. Chadbourne had no way of knowing that the contract was made for fraudulent purposes.

The moral of the entire case is that the courts will not hold any lawyer guilty of unethical conduct solely because a client of the lawyer succeeds in using him unwittingly as a tool for fraudulent transactions. A lawyer is responsible only for his own honesty—not for that of his clients.

Divorce in England

Last week's issue of *TIME* told how Senator Capper of Kansas is trying to make divorce more difficult in these States; also how the law-makers of Fiume, Uruguay, Yucatan, are doing their best to make divorce as easy as possible.

Now comes England with a move towards easier divorce. A bill, likely to become law, provides that a wife need no longer prove cruelty and desertion in addition to adultery by the man, as has been required heretofore—although the man needs only to establish infidelity by the woman.

SCIENCE

Beta Ceti

Immediately after sundown any clear night there appears in the southwestern sky near the horizon a star of the first magnitude and of the brilliancy of Aldebaran. This is Beta Ceti, formerly on the outermost reaches of the known stellar system, a second magnitude star of the constellation of the Whale. Eighty years ago it suddenly flared up to double its brightness, a fact that our astronomers have just learned (since Beta Ceti is 80 light-years away).

Such sudden increase in brilliancy of fixed stars is not uncommon. Most astronomers believe that the changes are due to eruptions within each particular star, and that the sun spots we observe from time to time are similar, though trifling, eruptions within our sun. Since the stars that suddenly become twice as brilliant are supposed to be in about the same stage of development as our sun, the latter too might at any time flare up as the stars have done; and if it did, the intense heat would consume everything on earth as fiercely as an acetylene torch licks up a few blades of grass. This unpleasant assumption is based on mere conjecture. It is a known fact, however, that these variable stars eventually drop back to their original magnitude or brilliancy.

The Steinmetz Truck

We have long had the Edison phonograph, the Maxim silencer, the Bell telephone. Now we are to have the Steinmetz truck. Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, "wizard of Schenectady," has been working for several years to perfect an electrical truck. The product of his efforts has been placed on the market, and full-page advertisements are appearing in the newspapers. They bear a statement over Dr. Steinmetz's signature that the trucks effect a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent over gasoline and horse-drawn vehicles, and a picture of the inventor—perfecto in mouth—covering a quarter of the page.

Radio to the Antipodes

A cablegram from New Zealand announced that words and music broadcasted by the WHAZ radio station at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., were heard in that country. This is believed to set a new long distance record for radio telephone transmission—9,500 miles.

Einstein Made Easy

Time—the Fourth Dimension of Einstein and Ouspensky (talented Russian author of *Tertium Organum*) is graphically illustrated in the former's "Relativity" film now exhibited at cinema houses.

The picture shows in the simplest manner that things are not always what they seem. What is apparently a sharply bent line may be actually a lead pencil resting in a glass of water, the refraction occurring at the surface of the water where the pencil emerges into a less dense medium, causing it to appear bent. A spot that appears to be white upon a black background is actually gray when seen on a white background. A projectile shot vertically upward from the earth really follows a curved course in space, due to the sidewise motion imparted to it by the rotation of the earth.

The film also explains Dr. Einstein's theory of how light rays from the stars are bent by the magnetic attraction of the sun as they pass it, and the verification of this theory by astronomers during an eclipse.

After showing that everything in the universe is relative as compared to something else and that the speed of light (186,000 miles a second) is the only standard that never varies, Dr. Einstein introduces time as the fourth dimension, and brings his picture to a whirlwind conclusion by shooting the spectator back through 431 years to 1492.

The onlooker is now back with Columbus discovering America. The 431 years to 1923 A. D. (which for us are the past) are for Columbus the future. Time itself is relative.

Better Music

The radio broadcasting station soon to be erected on Æolian Hall, Manhattan, will make it possible for music lovers to hear the world's greatest musicians gratis.

Unhonored

Sir Ronald Ross, the authority on tropical disease, told the British Science Guild in London: "You throw your geniuses in the dust heap." He pointed out that the man who discovered methods of inoculation against cholera (Waldemar M. W. Haffkine) and the man who discovered the cure for sleeping sickness (Sir David Bruce) are neither of them now employed by Great Britain. Also, Walter Reed, the American who discovered that yellow fever is carried by mosquitoes, died without knowing how his wife and children would be provided for.

MEDICINE

Temperature 114

An unusual case of fever, believed to be due to peritonitis, is reported from Escanaba, Mich. Dr. H. J. Defnet, City Health Commissioner, reports that he and five other physicians have examined a girl patient suffering for ten days from a temperature of around 114 degrees. At times the temperature apparently went higher, but clinical thermometers at hand could record no higher. Surgical interference was declined, and the physicians in attendance are awaiting developments.

Deafness and Radio

Recent assertions that deafness may be cured by the use of the radio telephone are at best dubious. Reports from London giving the opinions of physicians and specialists confirm the fact that experiments conducted with the radio telephone have produced no satisfactory results.

It is true that many people can hear the radio who cannot detect ordinary sounds. This is due, apparently, only to the high pitch of the sound emitted by radio receivers. The radio telephone, however, may prove useful in training partly deaf persons to hear.

"Hygeia"

The American Medical Association is about to publish a new monthly magazine, written by physicians for laymen. The title of the publication will be *Hygeia*. According to its advance notice, it will "throw the cold light of scientific fact on fads, fancies, foibles, and fakes."

Dr. Seeger

Dr. Ferdinand Seeger, noted throat specialist, died in New York of pneumonia at the age of 75, closing a career of remarkably able and disinterested service. He was known not only in this country but abroad, and had degrees from 32 medical schools, including his alma mater, Heidelberg. At one time he was decorated by the Czar of Russia for saving the life of one of the Russian Princes; at another, he refused the Democratic nomination for Mayor of New York in order to continue his medical work. Although he treated many of the rich, he was noted in Manhattan for his services to the poor, large numbers of whom he treated without charge, to the detriment of his own fortune.

FINANCE

Million Share Days

The stockmarket easily proved the center of interest to the business world during the past week, which saw a remarkable succession of "million share days," and the most active trading since June, 1922. All the week the industrials climbed, and at length even the long lifeless rails likewise began to move upward. It is not improbable that the advent of March 4 and the termination of Congress played its part in the more optimistic view taken of the railroad industry; not until December next can the legislative threats of the Brookharts and Cappers be heard in official session. But apart from this, traffic continues heavy, with apparent prospect of substantial earnings during coming months. The old topic of merging the roads into a few systems has begun again, but until certain Eastern roads can be viewed as assets rather than liabilities, few significant steps toward its realization are likely. In general, prices of railroad and industrial stocks have reached their highest level on the present movement, and except for the level momentarily attained last October, are higher than since 1920.

Thirty Cent Cotton

Almost equally notable was the continued advance of cotton, which broke through 30 cents and registered a new high record for practically all futures. With the exception of the 43-cent high record of 1920, this is the highest price for cotton since 1876, but producers having sold practically all their holdings, it is principally the factors who will profit by these recent high prices. While the latter have been occasioned by mill purchases, it is the boll weevil rather than "inflation" which is fundamentally responsible.

Money and Exchange

Money rates remain unchanged, even the variable call rate fluctuating closely around 5½%. The advance of the New York Federal Reserve rediscount rate last week to 4½% was reflected in the rise in the ratio of that bank from 79% to 80.6%. Bonds remained unsettled, and, though stable, seem to have reached a high level for their present movement. Public interest is plainly going over to stocks, and to appreciation in price rather than rate of interest return.

Foreign exchange rates, after their

recent wild fluctuations, proved steady. In the case of German marks, which remained at the same low level for more than a week, this was extraordinary when it is remembered that the Reichsbank successively issued 440 billion and 420 billion new paper marks during the past two weeks. Indeed, almost 1½ trillion marks, or about 50% of the present outstanding issue, were added during February. Under such conditions it is plain that the present efforts of the Government to stabilize German exchange rates are foredoomed to failure.

Wheat the Exception

Wheat was irregular on the expectation that the U. S. Government report of wheat on the farms, forthcoming March 8, would show an excess of about 30 million bushels over the similar surplus of last year. But with this exception, staple commodities almost all tended toward higher prices, sugar especially showing strength. Already there is talk, which may prove mere rumor, of a merger among some of our leading sugar companies.

The recent Reserve report contained data which gives an excellent perspective upon present business conditions. According to statistics covering the Second Reserve District contained therein, since the "trough" of the recent depression to the present time production has gained 54%, employment 23%, wholesale trade 31%, retail trade 13% and bank loans 32%. Marked price advances have been seen in pig iron, copper, tin, lead, cotton, print cloth, raw sugar and even corn.

Looking Ahead

Not alone Wall Street, but the entire country is now engaged in conjecture as to the exact interpretation to be placed upon this pronounced advance in commodity prices. While Mr. Babbitt is immensely cheered at the immediate business prospect in 1923, yet the disastrous memories of 1920 and 1921 are still fresh in his mind; he is wondering whether business is entering into such another swift and unhealthy "boom" as he experienced in 1919 and 1920. For the most part, anxiety on this score seems groundless. The 1919 boom arose from the world shortage of goods after the war, and our huge consequent exports which were recklessly financed with long-term banking credits. These latter, together with the additional strain placed upon the banks by the great rise in commodity prices, came upon a money market already badly inflat-

ed by war conditions. When our credit facilities were exhausted liquidation naturally followed, with the result which is still a nightmare to Mr. Babbitt.

Safety First

The present trade expansion is of a fundamentally different order. Our dwindling exports reveal the fact that rising prices are due almost entirely to domestic demand, and not to foreign purchasing. It comes on a money market of vast unused resources and thoroughly deflated condition. Furthermore, all our Babbitts have learned the value of conservatism by bitter experience in recent years, and it is doubtful whether the unreasoning Moody and Sankey attitude toward increased production which swept the country the year after the Armistice will soon be repeated. A safe and sane rather than a delirious prosperity should be the result. The financial editor of *The New York Times* very soundly compares prospective conditions in 1923 to the orderly periods of business expansion experienced in 1895 and 1909.

Three main considerations should, however, serve to temper Mr. Babbitt's complacency. In the first place financial conditions in Western Europe, and especially in Germany, are in many respects becoming more rather than less chaotic, and until the credit and currency of this important part of the world are stabilized, America too must suffer in some degree. Secondly, certain fundamental lines of business in this country are not yet on a satisfactory basis, chief among these being our vast agricultural, coal and railroad industries, and the current housing and rent situation. Thirdly, the cycle of business, now evidently rising toward prosperity, will in the long run inevitably decline again.

In the opinion of competent critics, the building program for the current year is endangered by rising costs of materials. Despite present high prices, still higher ones for lumber, plaster and cement are being predicted. Brick, however, the usually reliable barometer of building material costs, remains stable at present rates, despite interruption to deliveries owing to the frozen Hudson.

Analysis of securities floated in London during 1922 shows that of a total of 573 million pounds British Government loans composed 369 million, colonial loans 58 million, oil shares 17 million, and shipping and harbor securities 15 million.

CRIME

The Herrin Horror Retold

The second Herrin trial is on. The witnesses for the prosecution and the defense have assembled, the jury is chosen and the judge has made his opening statement. Again the lines of battle in the class war are sharply drawn; the zero hour is about to strike, and once more the nation will listen to the citizens of Herrin—farmers, strike-breakers, tradesmen, victims of the mob, union miners—as they reconstruct the massacre in which 22 strikebreakers and mine guards lost their lives.

It is mid-June in the mining town of Herrin, Illinois. There is a coal strike on and all the mines are shut down. It is peaceable, good-natured, loafing summer strike, with none of the strife and bitterness of the cold weather conflicts in the coal industry. At the Lester strip mine all is quiet. Then one day strangers begin to appear in the town. They come in motor trucks and by train. They are armed and wear police badges. Others follow them, and all at once the Lester mine commences a feverish production. For a day or two nothing happens, and then the mine guards begin to patrol the highways. They search passersby, they frighten women, they boast and are hard-boiled, as professional scabs and company detectives usually are.

Suddenly there is great activity at the United Mine Workers' Local. The miners see their strike jeopardized by the scabs, and the community terrorized by the mine guards. Fresh arrogance by the invading company detectives fans the flames to hatred. The miners begin to arm, a group of them ambush a truck full of guards coming from Carbondale and kill three. It is the overt act of class warfare.

Before the sun is down the miners have organized and surrounded the Lester strip mine. They fire hundreds of shots into the company sheds and freight cars, where the strike breakers and guards have intrenched themselves. But the beleaguered defenders are equipped with machine guns and three union miners are riddled early in the action. Night falls and the besiegers creep closer—to within forty yards of the enemy. They crouch behind a parapet of earth thrown up by a steam-shovel and wait for daylight to finish their bloody work.

Meanwhile Colonel Sam Hunter from the Adjutant General's office in Springfield comes to town. He gets in touch with Hugh Willis, official of the Mine Workers' Local, and tries to

arrange an honorable surrender with immunity. Willis replies evasively, but "thinks it can be arranged." The defenders are telephoned and told to wait for a "white flag and a union official motor car." They wait until sun-up, but neither flag or motor appear. So they raise their own white flag, and trusting the shouts of the union miners promising them immunity, surrender in a body—45 strikebreakers and 25 mine guards. Down the dusty road they march, prisoners, promised immunity according to the ethics of war.

But class war has ethics of its own, it seems. One Otis Clark harangues the mob. He calls for the death of every scab, prisoner or not, to "stamp out the breed" once and for all. As a gauge of battle he leads away McDowell, the one-legged superintendent of the mine into the woods. McDowell's mutilated body is found hours later.

The gruesome march continues through Herrin to the cemetery. At the barbed-wire fence encircling the graves, the prisoners are lined up. Their captors withdraw a few paces and a mob leader says, "We are going to give you a chance to run for it." The prisoners start to run and a volley of rifle and shotgun fire from the miners slaughters 14. The survivors flee through the woods, where they are hunted all day and six recaptured. These six are led back to the cemetery and shot down in cold blood. The massacre thus over and the mob's blood lust appeased, quiet once more settles upon the sweltering town of Herrin, in late June.

A Wizard's Indictment

Last week Edward Young Clarke, formerly Imperial Wizard and now Imperial Giant of the Ku Klux Klan, was removed from control of its Propagation Department. This week he was indicted by a grand jury at Houston, Texas, for violating the Mann Act. Six members of the jury were Klansmen. Clarke gave himself up to Federal authorities in Atlanta, and was released on \$1,000 bail.

Statistics published by the Paris Prefecture of Police show that ninety per cent of 190 murders for love or jealousy went unpunished last year.

The population of New York State penal institutions increased nearly 20 per cent for the last fiscal year, according to the report of the State Commission of Prisons.

AERONAUTICS

Mighty Aerodromes Afloat

Some statements by Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy:

At present there is only one aircraft carrier in the Navy, the *Langley*, which is the collier *Jupiter* remodeled.

Following important experiments with the *Langley* an efficient type of carrier has been designed. The superbattle-cruisers *Saratoga* and *Lexington*, at present under construction, are about to undergo certain structural alterations in conformity with the approved designs.

Outstanding features of these new ships are: 850 feet length by 105 feet width; powerful turbine generators and entire dependence upon electrical power for propulsive energy and the operation of minor gear; speed of 33 knots (exactly 38 land miles); weight of 33,000 tons. They will be fitted with the latest giant catapults, capable of being operated in any direction without interfering with the ship's routine or with gunfire. These catapults are for the projection of planes, giving them a flying start in a minimum distance through the air.

The construction of these ships is described as the greatest marine architectural feat ever attempted.

The Bennett Cup

The National Aeronautic Association announces from Washington that America will have three entries for the James Gordon Bennett Cup, to be competed for in Belgium on Sept. 23.

America has won the trophy twice. Three successive victories by any country entitles it to permanent possession of this cup. France is the only country which ever won the cup outright.

Toy Gliders

Much interest is taken in England in the problems of air gliding. People on a London common saw a strange sight—an elderly gentleman playing with a toy aeroplane. He was Dr. E. H. Hankin, M. A., D. Sc., author of *Animal Flight* (a book dealing with the science of living flight), and he was experimenting with a model glider.

Berlin to New York

An American Zeppelin under construction at Friedrichshafen will be the last word in lighter-than-air craft. Trials will be begun in May. A flight across the Alps and another to Berlin are already projected.

SPORT

Baseball Again

Though snow still sifts through bleacher benches of the North, an exotic atmosphere, seeping outward from the baseball training camps, has begun to warm the nation's wintry disposition. Sixteen squads of the game's aristocrats are fattening at Southern hostilities for April openings in the public amphitheatres. Sixteen majestic managers are polishing vocabularies suitable for emergencies, errors, and umpires of the great campaign. Scores of reverent recruits are standing by while their creaking betters suffer the strained horrors of the first few days. Southern cities entertain with barbecue and jubilee. The last handful of holdouts desert their errant ways in favor of the straight and narrow dotted line. The first box score whines over the wires to feed the flames of interest in the North. Sporting pages stir the cities with vicarious excitement. Winter has faltered.

In fine, Baseball again is knocking at the Nation's doorpost.

The sixteen camps:

National League

New York—San Antonio, Texas.
Cincinnati—Orlando, Fla.
Pittsburgh—Hot Springs, Ark.
St. Louis—Bradentown, Fla.
Chicago—Catalina Island, Cal.
Brooklyn—Clearwater, Fla.
Philadelphia—Leesburg, Fla.
Boston—St. Petersburg, Fla.

American League

New York—New Orleans, La.
St. Louis—Mobile, Ala.
Detroit—Augusta, Ga.
Chicago—Seguin, Texas.
Cleveland—Lakeland, Fla.
Washington—Tampa, Fla.
Philadelphia—Montgomery, Ala.
Boston—Hot Springs, Ark.

Intercollegiate A. A. A. Indoor Track Championship: Pennsylvania 29, Cornell 26, Dartmouth 18, Yale 16, Princeton 16.

The title in the U. S. Amateur Hockey League, eastern wheel, was virtually assured for the Boston A. A. team when they took a 1-0 game from New Haven, champions in 1922.

New World's Records

Seventy-yard dash (indoor): Harold B. Lever, U. of P., 7 1/10 seconds.

Three-mile run: Willie Ritola, Finnish-American A. C., 14 min., 15 1/2 sec.

Basketball: Passaic High School, 114 straight victories.

THE PRESSES

At the Ball

New York newspaper women gave a ball at the Ritz-Carlton. But Miss Margery Rex of the *Hearst American* was not present. That was because there is no such person as Miss Margery Rex. She is just a name, and whenever Mr. Hearst discharges the person who writes under that name he engages somebody else to be "Margery Rex"—thus losing none of the good will that the first Margery may have built up for his paper.

For the same reason that Miss Margery Rex could not attend the Newspaper Women's Ball, Michael Grayson of Mr. Munsey's *Sun* can never be a member of the Newspaper Club. There have been three "Michael Graysons" in the past four months. Mr. Hearst and Mr. Munsey are aware that contracts with ectoplasmic personalities cannot prove awkward.

Mr. Kent's Feature Articles

Frank R. Kent, of the *Baltimore Sun*, has a habit of writing articles for his paper that would be produced in toto in *TIME* would space and the copyright law permit.

In November he wrote a series on the Anti-Saloon League and told more secrets about that organization than Marco Polo did about China.

In December he obligingly did the same for the Ku Klux.

Now Mr. Kent expounds daily on "The Great Game of Politics." If this series appears in book form, the volume will gain high mention in at least one review.

A Bully

H. L. Mencken, despite the fact that he is now being burlesqued a bit for it, is still inveighing against the Rotary Clubs. He devotes a full page of the current issue of *The Smart Set* to them, commencing: "Of all the false ideas that entertain the Rotary Clubs . . ."

If Mr. Mencken carries on his abuse against Rotary much longer, Public Opinion may proclaim him a bully—or, to use his language—a cad, a double-barreled ass, a poltroon.

It is not known whether the Rotary Clubs pay any attention to Mr. Mencken or not. Possibly, if the Baltimore chapter should elect him a member . . .

George Bernard Shaw commenced in the *Hearst* papers a series of cable dispatches on "Ireland's Civil War—and the Remedy."

Frank Merriwell and Matty

The *New York Call* (Socialist) has a sporting page that would do credit to many a more powerful journal. Last week *The Call* compared Christy Mathewson, newly-elected president of the Boston Braves, to Frank Merriwell, hero of school boy fiction.

"Like 'Merriwell,' Matty was a football star in college. He was even greater in this capacity than as a baseball player at Bucknell. He was rated the best punter and drop kicker in the East. And, like Merriwell, Matty was a pitcher.

"No man living could duplicate his feat of pitching three out of five games in the 1905 world series and winning all three of them by shutting out the Athletics and holding them to 14 hits. Merriwell might do that in fiction.

"Then came the war, and, like Merriwell, Matty enlisted and went to France. Flu and gas brought on tuberculosis. Big Six was pronounced dying. Thirteen months in bed did not daunt his spirit. Neither did he weaken in the rest of his fight. Like Frank Merriwell in a similar position, he won."

Mr. Borah Rebuked

The Boston Transcript (to Henry Cabot Lodge a very, very Boswell) is apparently unable to take Mr. Lodge's Senate confrère, William E. Borah seriously. Mr. Borah plans a trip to Russia this summer and has let that fact be known. Says *The Transcript*:

"Lenin is not in good health at all and needs something to amuse him, something like Beerbohm Tree's *Hamlet*, which Sir W. S. Gilbert said was funny, without being vulgar. Trotsky needs distraction and Litvinoff has a sense of humor and there is no earthly reason why Senator Borah should not have a really good time . . .

"At the same time we are sure that a man who is so fond of reading as Senator Borah, will not forget the experience of that other investigator, Little Red Riding Hood. We do not think that the Soviet Government would eat the senator limb by limb, but we should be much surprised if it did not pull his leg. Lenin and Tchitcher are able and subtle men versed in all the arts of public and private diplomacy."

That is an excellent example of what is known as "Smart Aleck" writing.

"TIME Brings All Things"

Address

TAKE TIME

TO

READ BOOKS

LEAGUE OR WAR?

By Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale

A book more potent than the roar of cannon—"Readable and convincing argument in support of necessary and effective action by the American people to prevent a recurrence of war." *Major General John F. O'Ryan*. To be published March 22. Order from your bookseller now. \$2.00

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE BUDGET OF THE U. S.

By General Charles G. Dawes

The world's biggest business deal described by the man who did the job—A fascinating, intimate and militant record of achievement, and a unique practical treatise on actual practice of public finance and political economy. \$6.00

THE MIND IN THE MAKING

By James Harvey Robinson

For over a year this book has enjoyed the double distinction of being on all lists of best sellers, and receiving the highest approbation of the world's intellectual leaders. H. G. Wells calls it "A cardinal book." \$2.50

HISTORY OF ART

By Elie Faure

An outline of civilization—"The most interesting and seductive history of the subject that has yet appeared. Pages gleam with brilliant images." *The Dial*. "Ancient Art" \$6.00, "Mediaeval Art" \$7.50. In preparation. "Renaissance Art" and "Modern Art."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAN SHORT STORY

By Fred Lewis Pattee

The first definitive history of the one literary form in which America is pre-eminent—A history of the short story from its origins to the present; also a study of the evolution of short story technique. \$2.50

THE INVISIBLE GODS

By Edith Franklin Wyatt

A distinguished American novel—Realism which shows that American life is mixed with other colors than grey and can have a richer background than provincial drabness. \$2.00

TIGER RIVER

By Arthur O. Friel

Frankly a thriller—What Roosevelt would have called "a bully good story." Adventure in the far Amazonian jungle, strange people and ways, death defied a dozen times a day. \$1.90

Wherever Books Are Sold

Harper & Brothers, Publishers

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

(During the Past Week the Daily Press Gave Extensive Publicity to the Following Men and Women. Let Each Explain to You Why His Name Appeared in the Headlines.)

King Christian X of Denmark: "The Queen Alexandrine and I shall celebrate our silver wedding on April 26. We shall have as guests my brother, King Haakon of Norway, King Gustav of Sweden, and my aunts, Queen Mother Alexandria of England and Maria Feodorovna, Dowager Empress of Russia."

Fred Stone, comedian: "After being snowed in for a week on a train in Dakota, I bought a Bible at Billings, Montana, and joined the Methodist Church at Butte. I promised one-tenth of my income for Christian work."

Princess Yolanda of Italy: "The New York Journal published accounts of my impending marriage on April 9, and of Pola Negri's breaking her engagement to Charles Chaplin. But they published my picture over Miss Negri's name and her's over mine!"

Rheinold Mory, sculptor: "I designed a statue of a nude Venus for a public fountain in a suburb of Atlantic City, but the city council would not accept it. So I clothed her in a one-piece bathing suit and hung and draped a cape over her left arm, and the council accepted her."

Georges Clemenceau: "I began writing a three volume work on philosophy. I wish to set forth my opinion on the deeper aspects of the aims and aimlessness of life. I aim to live 15 years more in order to complete my treatise. I'll not let it be published till after my death."

Anatole France: "An illustrated copy of my book, *La Rotisserie de la Reine Medanque*, published in 1911, was sold in Paris for approximately \$1,500—unprecedented price for a book by a living author."

Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, cousin of Wilhelm Hohenzollern: "The Prussian Minister of Finance lent me 18,000,000 marks on my jewels, to pay my debts in Switzerland. When I came to pay back the loan the mark had dropped. So I got out of \$330,000 worth of debts for \$625."

George W. Wickersham: "I wrote a letter to the Lucy Stone League (women who keep their maiden names after marriage) saying that I believed their movement was misguided."

Mrs. Margot Asquith: "My secretary told reporters that I shall not contest Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick's claim of having been the first wife of King Tutankhamen. The headquarters of the British Theosophical Society is opposite my house; but that is as close as I ever got to theosophy."

The Duke of York: "A poet sent me some verses about my coming marriage to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (who is of Scotch descent), in which he eulogized the 'union of the thistle and the rose.' I am pleased, but think the flowers should be reversed."

Dr. F. Sthamer, German Ambassador at the Court of St. James: "Frau Gesandte Doctor Sthamer and I lunched with King George and Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace. This is the first time since the war that the German Ambassador has been so honored."

Prince Dmitry Michael Alexandrovitch Obolenski of Russia: "I turned over to the New York police a pocketful of notes threatening death. Except for the fact that my mother was a Romanoff, that I speak six languages and was educated at Oxford, and that I have found no work except delivering a few lectures on Russia, there is no reason why I should have any enemies."

Jane Cowl, Juliet of the hour: "I shall present medals to the three New York school children who write the best essays on subjects related to 'Romeo and Juliet.'"

James J. Jeffries, who lost the heavyweight championship of the world at Reno in 1910: "I filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy listing my liabilities as \$192,083 and my assets \$130,950."

Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory: "The Associated Press cabled a report to America that while at Monte Carlo I placed a 20-franc note on number 17 and won 10,500 francs."

Will H. Hays: "I passed my physical and mental examinations and was commissioned a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Adjutant General's Department of the Officers' Reserve Corps. This was done so that in case of war I should become head of the army postal service."

Cecil B. de Mille, motion picture director: "My yacht was seized in Los Angeles Harbor by Federal prohibition agents."

Julian Eltinge, actor: "I was arrested in Seattle. The charge? Volstead violation."

Mrs. Frances N. Hall, widow of the late New Brunswick rector: "I received an estate of \$76,000 from my late aunt, Mrs. Lucy W. Hart. I am still in Europe."

Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of the late Theodore Roosevelt: "I am recovering from an operation for appendicitis at the Roosevelt Hospital, Manhattan."

(Continued on page 26)

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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

(Continued from page 24)

Battling Siki: "I went to Ireland for a fight. A discerning editor commented: 'That is sending coals to Newcastle.'"

Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania: "My nephew, Harcourt Johnson, 26 years of age, is the youngest member of the British House of Commons. He was just elected at a by-election and defeated a member of Bonar Law's ministry for the seat."

Former Empress Zita of Austria: "The leader of the Hungarian royalists is coming to Spain to see me. His party hopes some day to provide my young son, 'King Otto,' with a throne. So they will ask to have him educated in England, preferably at Eton."

Alexander P. Moore, former Pittsburgh publisher, whose late wife was Mrs. Lillian Russell Moore: "Mr. Harding nominated me as United States Ambassador at Madrid."

Cyrus E. Woods, former Ambassador to Spain: "Mr. Harding is promoting me to Tokio."

Elihu Root: "I was appointed to serve on the executive committee of the Committee of One Hundred on Foreign Relations. Among my confreres are Major General Clarence R. Edwards, John Hays Hammond, Robert Underwood Johnson, Samuel Gompers."

King George: "I notified the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain that I shall offer another cup for an air race around England, as I did last year."

Frank E. Campbell, head of the Association of Undertakers of Greater New York: "At a meeting of our organization, we considered the subject of Egyptology and decided that the dead should not be exhumed, even after 3,000 years burial."

Jacinto Benavente, author of *The Passion Flower*: "On arriving in New York, I told reporters that American literature is almost unknown in Spain—except for Mark Twain, Jack London, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Upton Sinclair, and Longfellow."

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried, Thomas J. C. Martyn, Alan Rinehart, John A. Thomas. Weekly Contributors—Stephen V. Benet, Prosper Buranelli, John Farrar, Willard T. Ingalls, Louis H. Levy, Archibald MacLelish, John S. Martin, E. E. Paramore, Wells C. Root, Theodore L. Safford, Pierson Underwood. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; E. R. Crowe, Vice-Pres.; H. R. Luce, Sec'y-Treas., 9 East 40th St., New York City. Subscription rates, per year, postpaid; in the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates, address: E. R. Crowe & Co., Inc., 9 East 40th St., New York; 645 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Advertising Manager, R. L. Johnson; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. I, No. 2.



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POINT with PRIDE

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

Mr. George Follansbee Babbitt in his contemplation of the rising tide of business. (See page 20.)

The revolutionary decision of Parisians to choose their mid-Lent queens according to merit, regardless of beauty. (P. 9.)

Arizona's self-determination to have an outlet to the sea. (P. 5.)

The radio station on Aeolian Hall, Manhattan, in the conscientious performance of its duty by the concerts. (P. 19.)

King George V, who with his queen, lunched—for the first time since 1914—with a German ambassador. (P. 8.)

King Algonso XIII, who refuses to be a deserter from the thinning ranks of royalty. (P. 10.)

The fact that the son of a Chicago packer—Mr. Ira Nelson Morris—can be called "the most popular minister ever accredited to the Court of Swedent." (P. 10.)

The American linotype manufacturers who reduced the Chinese language from 40,000 characters to 40 symbols. (P. 11.)

The consistent integrity of the city council of Atlantic City, which insists that clothing ordinances be obeyed—even by statutes. (P. 24.)

The *Saratoga* and the *Lexington*. When completed they will be first among naval aircraft. (P. 21.)

Harcourt Johnson, nephew of Gifford Pinchot, and youngest member of the House of Commons. (P. 26.)

The end of the Civil War as affecting the Methodist churches. (P. 18.)

The assumption, now safely made, that an American officer did not shoot and kill an American private in France. (P. 4.)

The relaunching of the *Leviathan*, second largest ship afloat, by the U. S. Shipping Board. (P. 3.)

The reception Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle received at the White House. (P. 1.)



J. A. ZEHNTBAUER, who in five years became President and principal stockholder in the JANTZEN KNITTING MILLS, manufacturers of the famous Jantzen Swimming Suit, and treasurer of another successful company.

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VIEW with ALARM

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

. . . .

The lack of Senatorial enthusiasm for the World Court. (See page 1.)

. . . .

The world's apparent indifference to the miserable plight of Frau Cosima Wagner. (P. 13.)

. . . .

H. L. Mencken—if he should be elected to the Rotary Club of Baltimore. (P. 22.)

. . . .

The legacy of eight investigations left to the 68th Congress by the recently departed 67th. (P. 2.)

. . . .

A sausage strike in Germany and the attendant "Worse and Wurst" puns. (P. 9.)

. . . .

The proposal to forbid the teaching of French in German schools. (P. 9.)

. . . .

The trail of the press agent, which leads from the daily story about Charles Chaplin and Pola Negri. (P. 18.)

. . . .

The very idea of \$1 gasoline. (P. 2.)

. . . .

A new bid for Muscle Shoals—\$6,000,000. (P. 2.)

. . . .

British elation over the pitiful death of a bill to subsidize American shipping. (P. 3.)

. . . .

The disrespect for Mohammedan law exhibited by Mustapha Kemal on the occasion of his wedding feast. (P. 10.)

. . . .

The fate awaiting Senator Borah in Russia—if *The Boston Evening Transcript* is to be taken seriously. (P. 22.)

. . . .

The rents of Rome—where Cardinals now find difficulty in maintaining lodgings which befit their station. (P. 18.)

. . . .

The difficulty of attending divine service in Dublin without being interrupted by the detonation of bombs. (P. 8.)

. . . .

What the President may have failed to read in any one of the 99 bills which he signed in one hour. (P. 2.)

. . . .

Five contemporary wars. (P. 11.)

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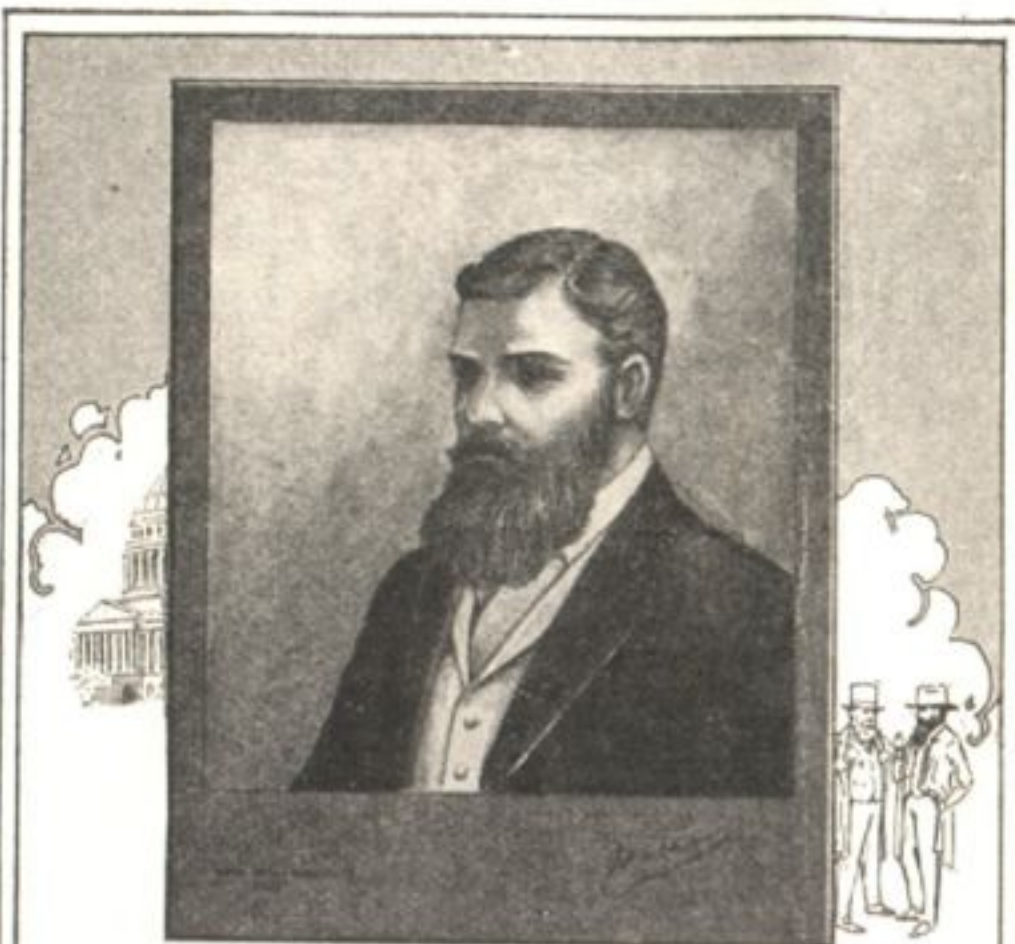
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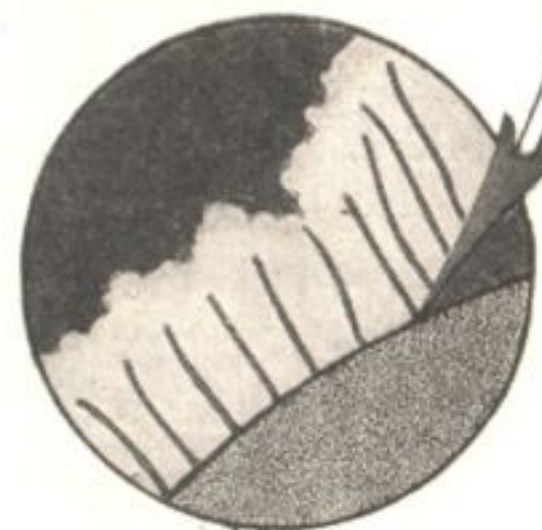
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