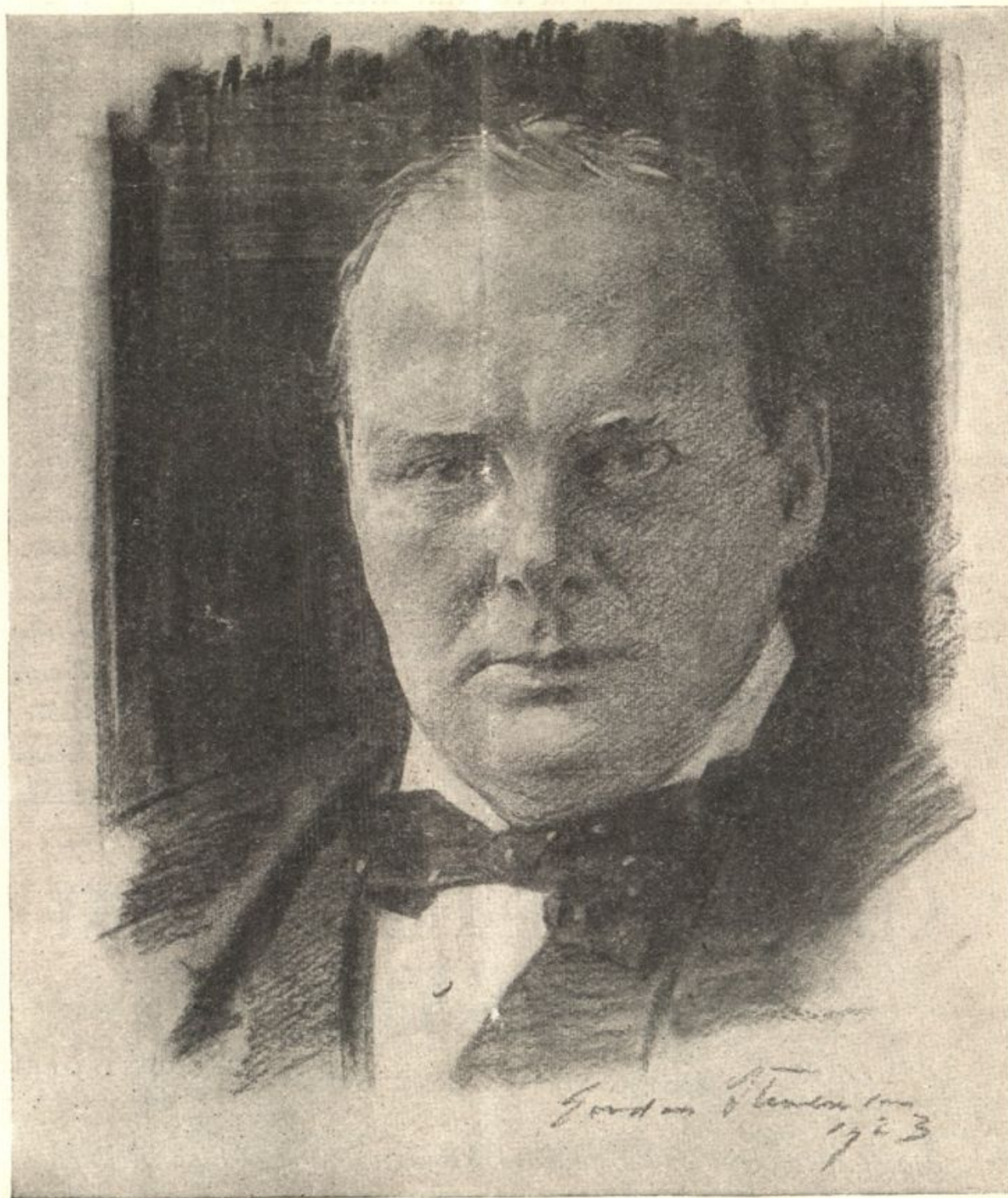


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. I, NO. 7

WINSTON CHURCHILL, P. C.
"I rest on the written record of my warning."
—See page 9

APRIL 14, 1923

1864

1923

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 7

April 14, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

A Crowded Desk

President Harding completed his month's vacation in the South and returned to Washington to find his blotter covered with a mass of executive work. Nothing except matters of extremely pressing nature was brought to his attention during his vacation. A month's accumulation of business awaited him, and, on April 10, the first Cabinet meeting since March 3.

Besides the routine of office, his calendar calls for consideration of a number of important matters.

He must appoint a "dirt farmer" member to the Federal Reserve Board because of the death of Milo D. Campbell three weeks ago.

He must also appoint several members of the Railroad Labor Board, and several new Federal Judgeships.

He must consider a liquidation plan for the Shipping Board. [Chairman A. D. Lasker will retire next June and is anxious to see the plan completed before that time.]

He is expected to call the conference of State Governors—determined on last January—to consider prohibition enforcement.

He must prepare the 20 speeches to deliver on his tour of the country next summer.

Accounts from "authoritative sources" continue to contradict one another as to what part the proposal for participation in the League of Nations International Court of Justice will play in the President's "20 speeches" next summer. Lately the reports are that it will be made the major topic of discussion. It is declared in some quarters that Mr. Harding is determined to press his proposal "even if it splits the party." None of these reports accord well with the statement which the President made last week at Augusta, that our foreign relations have never been more satisfactory and that they are not as urgently in need of attention as many matters purely domestic.

Blooming Grove

From Marion, Ohio, came the news that President Harding purchased the farm on which he grew up—265 acres and the house where he was born. It lies on the outskirts of the little village of Blooming Grove, Bloomfield Township, Morrow County, Ohio. Simon E. Harding, great-great-uncle of the President, originally laid out the village, which is far from any railroad. Two hundred people live there now.

It was in Blooming Grove that Warren Harding received his first education. The house where he was born, though dilapidated, still stands. When the President returns to his boyhood scene he is expected to build a modern bungalow and lay out a private golf course. Then, in the leisure of his retirement, he will play and write.

CONGRESS

Mr. Pepper, Reconciled

Four weeks ago when Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania was picked by Senator Lodge as a new member of the Foreign Relations Committee it was generally noted that another irreconcilable had been added—another opponent of President Harding's proposal for participation in the International Court. Politicians all noted that Mr. Pepper had been one of the outstanding opponents of the League—a strict isolationist. As might have been expected, Senator Lodge knew what he was doing.

Senator Pepper last week completely altered his attitude. He is not only prepared to accept the World Court, but also the League with reservations. Said he: "In my judgment, as the discussion of the International Court proceeds, a sentiment for something bigger and more definite is likely to develop. . . . The League of Nations is being crystalized into the kind of association which the United States can enter." Critics are inclined to comment that it is Senator Pepper and not the League who has "moved over." This is the man who, as Vice President of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, led the fight against the League.

Senator Pepper added, however: "The question will not be an issue in the 1924 Presidential campaign." The leaders of both parties, with the exception of ex-Governor James M. Cox, former Supreme Court Justice John H. Clarke, and ex-President Wilson (who has said nothing on the subject recently), are of this opinion with regard to the League in 1924. Concerning the World Court there is some difference of opinion.

The indications are that many Republicans will informally approve the plan for participation in the International Court, but will flatly decline to make an issue of it.

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National Affairs—[Continued]

Little Acorns

Timber consumption in this country is more than four times as great as the annual growth. The Senate Committee on Reforestation*, after completing a trip through timberlands of the Southern States, resumed investigations in Washington. A few facts indicate the seriousness of the situation:

¶ The combined lumber cut of Maine, New York and Pennsylvania, each of which at some time led the country in production, is now not enough to supply the needs of Pennsylvania alone. ¶ A large part of the lumber used in the East is shipped from Oregon, the leading timber State at present. (Senator McNary, Chairman of the Committee, comes from Oregon.)

¶ There are 213,000,000 acres of cut over, burned and devastated lands in the United States. Of this area only about 10,000,000 acres—or less than 5%—are being adequately cared for.

¶ In the past twelve years 70,000,000 acres of this waste forest land have been created. The entire forest area in the United States is only about 463,000,000 acres.

How to encourage reforestation is the problem which the Committee must solve. Two methods are being used at present: Government purchase and government aid. Government purchase is being carried out by the National Forest Reservation Commission at an expenditure of about \$1,000,000 a year. The amount of land that can be purchased is relatively small.

The work of Federal aid is now costing about \$400,000 a year. Chief Forester W. B. Greeley told the Committee that the expenditure should be increased to \$1,000,000 and later to \$2,500,000. Colonel Greeley believes that fire protection is 75% of the reforestation problem. The remainder is taxation relief. The question of tax relief rests with the states. Except where special forest tax laws are in effect it is seldom profitable to grow timber, because the return comes only once in 30 to 50 years, and is not commensurate with taxes paid in the meantime.

The question is whether the government should attempt to force favorable legislation from the states by refusing Federal financial cooperation to states which do not make forestry profitable. Senator McNary favors this form of procedure. Colonel Greeley, however, is opposed, believing that it is of primary impor-

* McNary, Harrison, Couzens, Fletcher and Moses (who is now abroad).

tance to get young forests growing everywhere without waiting for favorable state action.

TAXATION

"Made in Wisconsin"

James A. Frear, "La Follette Republican" and member of the Ways and Means Committee, made public a radical tax program for the progressive bloc of the House in the next Congress. The immediate effect was to draw from two "regular" Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee (Senators Smoot and Watson) statements that any general revision of the revenue laws would be opposed.

Representative Frear, who is one



© Paul Thompson

JAMES A. FREAR

"Make revenue from all parts of corporations but their squeal"

of the more or less radical delegation from Wisconsin, laid out a plan containing the following points:

- 1) A Constitutional Amendment to do away with tax free securities.
- 2) Taxation of stock dividends.
- 3) Increase of the federal inheritance tax.
- 4) A tax on gifts.
- 5) A retroactive excess profits tax.
- 6) An excess profits tax, a modified form of the previous tax, now repealed.
- 7) Publication of all tax records.
- 8) Defeat of a sales tax if it should be proposed.

The "regular" Republicans are vigorously opposed to these drastic measures. The restoration of an excess

profits tax is considered particularly objectionable. Representative Green of Iowa, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has been considering a bill to improve the administrative provisions of the revenue law. Mr. Green is not a radical and will probably not be in favor of Representative Frear's proposals, but it is feared that if any revenue bill reaches the floor of the House, at least some of the radical proposals might be attached to it by amendment. The same might happen on the floor of the Senate. So it is possible that no revenue bills, no matter how generally desirable, will be reported out of the Senate Finance Committee, or even of the House Ways and Means Committee—the two committees which handle revenue laws.

Prominent in the opposition to radical tax changes will be Senator Reed Smoot of Utah (who according to seniority rules will in the ordinary course of events be Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee), Senator Watson of Indiana (another member of the Committee) and probably most of the "administration" Republicans. In favor of the tax changes will be Representative Frear and the progressive bloc, probably allied with the Democrats, and, most important of all, Senator La Follette, who next to Senator Smoot is senior member of the Finance Committee, and might possibly (by a coup of the progressives) become its chairman.

More Revenue

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announced that income tax payments for March, 1923, now total \$463,000,000—\$63,000,000 greater than estimated and \$70,000,000 greater than payments for this same period last year. This he attributes partly to better business conditions and partly to lower income surtaxes and the removal of excess profits taxes.

The surtax rates a year ago ranged up to 65%. Now the maximum surtax is 50%. On the basis of March tax returns he now renews his recommendation that maximum surtaxes be reduced to 25%. He asserts that such readjustment would yield as large or larger revenues.

The reason for his belief is that high surtaxes drive wealthy men to invest their money in tax-free securities and non-productive enterprises, and to seek every permissible means of avoiding the realization of taxable income. The result is an unsound industrial condition and actually a decrease in revenue.

National Affairs—[Continued]

BUDGET

A Vanishing Deficit

Coincident with Secretary Mellon's announcement that March income taxes were \$63,000,000 in excess of expectations, it was announced that the customs receipts for March brought the total income from import tariff to \$405,753,000 for the first nine months of the fiscal year. On this basis tariff receipts for the year may be expected to aggregate \$550,000,000 or more. This is \$100,000,000 more than expectations from this source.

Director Lord of the Budget Bureau announced three weeks ago an expected deficit for the Treasury of \$180,000,000. With income taxes yielding an unexpected \$63,000,000, and the tariff another \$100,000,000, the deficit is in a fair way of being wiped out.

RAILWAYS

The Big Year

The railway men of the country met in New York to deal with the transportation problems of the next twelve months. They began by laying down as a premise that the roads will probably be required to handle a larger volume of traffic than ever before in history.

The manner of handling this increased traffic was considered in several sessions of the American Railway Association and the Association of Railway Executives. They drew up a program for the coming year. Its chief points are:

To ignore political attacks, and devote their energies to improving the facilities of transportation. In this connection, the Association declared itself in favor of a continuation under the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act of 1920. This means that, by and large, the roads are content with present railroad legislation—so much attacked in political quarters.

To improve the service by adding more equipment. Already various roads have authorized the expenditure of \$515,000,000 for new cars, \$160,000,000 for new locomotives, \$425,000,000 for trackage—probably a new high record for one year's expenditure.

To ease the burden at the usual peak of traffic in the Fall by putting all equipment repairs on a normal basis before Oct. 1.

To store their own coal before that time.

To urge shippers of coal and ore

to make large shipments by water, early in the season while it is practical.

To impress shippers with the necessity of loading cars to maximum capacity—an average of 30 tons a car.



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ROBERT S. LOVETT

Living representative of Harriman, he now opposes Hale Holden, living representative of Hill

To try to increase the mileage of freight cars to an average of 30 miles a day—if necessary by the use of embargoes to prevent congestion.

A notable feature which is missing from this program is any plan for car pooling which had been suggested as a "solution" of the railway problem.

"Unequal Division"

Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Union Pacific, in a hearing before Henry C. Hall of the Interstate Commerce Commission, strongly opposed the plan of Hale Holden, President of the C., B. & Q., to combine the railroads of the West into four great systems.

Mr. Lovett began his career as a Texas attorney, later became General Counsel, and still later President of the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific (Harriman) Railroads. He feels that these roads would not be fairly treated under Mr. Holden's proposed plan. Mr. Holden's plan provides for four railway systems: (1) The Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington (Hill); (2) The Union Pacific (Harriman) and other minor roads; (3) The Santa Fe; (4) The Southern Pacific (Harriman) and others.

This plan, leaving the Hill roads practically intact, would leave them overshadowing their competitors, according to Mr. Lovett. The great Harriman roads, divided, and each loaded down with other lines to make it equal in mileage and investment to the Hill combination would be made competitors instead of natural allies.

Said Mr. Lovett: "There are many unsuccessful railroads in the United States which ought to be liquidated. Doubtless there are owners of these who are looking to this consolidation law as an opportunity to unload on the strong roads. . . . There will be great difficulty in the stockholders' agreeing upon relative values."

Another of Mr. Lovett's objections to the plan is that it connects each of the four proposed systems with the Gulf of Mexico. He regards east and west traffic as the controlling factor for transcontinental lines and believes that the plan would unduly favor Gulf ports.

COAL

"Collective Bludgeoning"

Charging the United Mine Workers of America with "destructive monopoly of labor," the bituminous operators' special committee filed a brief with the United States Coal Commission, in which the union is denounced for maintaining "a campaign of deliberate violence."

The brief was submitted in reply to a request of the Commission for specified charges. It enumerated twelve cases of violence on a large scale in the bituminous fields since January, 1919, including the Herrin and Mingo County disasters.

According to the brief, these are the methods pursued to sustain union domination:

"By strikes in breach of contract, by stoppage for trivial causes, by restriction of output, by opposition to labor saving machinery and new mining methods."

The brief also described the United Mine Workers as a "super-government" which collects an annual war chest of \$15,000,000 in dues.

In conclusion the brief, which is 5,000 words long, says:

"Acts of intimidation and violence are not accidental outbursts of mob violence but calculated lawlessness. . . . For collective bargaining this (labor) monopoly has substituted collective bludgeoning."

The United Mine Workers issued a formal denial of the operators' charges.

National Affairs—[Continued]

SUGAR

"Wicked Refiners"

A new angle was put on the investigations into the sudden rise in the price of sugar from seven to ten cents by charges of Senator Reed Smoot of Utah against sugar refiners. Senator Smoot's attitude bears weight because he is next in line by seniority right for the chairmanship of the Senate Finance Committee—the committee which passes on tariff measures. What is more, he comes from Utah, one of the four leading beet sugar producing states. These states (Colorado, Utah, Michigan and California) produce over 70% of native beet sugar.

Senator Smoot points out that the Fordney-McCumber Tariff cannot be held entirely responsible for a rise of three or four cents in the price of sugar, since the new rate is only an increase of .76 to 1.05 cents a pound over the previous tariff.

He claims that sugar refiners (who refine raw sugar imported from Cuba and elsewhere) have manipulated the rise. He furnishes them with the following motives:

First, the sugar refiners want to secure a lower tariff on sugar.

Second, they plan to create a prejudice against beet sugar producers, destroy the American sugar industry and gain control of the entire domestic market.

Third, they want to recoup their losses sustained in 1922 when they reduced the price of Cuban sugar for the purpose of "dealing a deathblow to the beet sugar producers of America."

Mr. Smoot's attitude is not unlike that of the United States Sugar Manufacturers' Association. They point out that of the sugar consumed in this country only about 20% is produced here; so the price is fixed by those who handle imported sugar. The United States Sugar Manufacturers' Association does not, however, place the blame definitely on the sugar refiners or any one else.

IMMIGRATION

Quotas Closed

W. W. Husband, Commissioner General of Immigration, in a speech in Manhattan, declared that "we are now receiving a better class of immigrants as a whole than we have done in 35 years."

The meaning of his statement is that the bulk of our immigration is

now coming from the countries of northern and western Europe. It appears that nearly every nation will fill its quota of immigrants before June 30, or that out of a total of 358,000 immigrants allowed by law, approximately 200,000 will come from northern and western Europe. Of the 200,000, 177,000 have already arrived. These immigrants the commissioner regards as superior because they are racially similar to the original stock of the country, because they tend more than southern Europeans to become citizens, because their assimilation is easier.

The North Atlantic Passenger Conference lines ceased booking immigrants from Great Britain because the British quota will be filled by present bookings in May. The Swedish quota will probably be filled in June. This is a great difference from last year when only about 47% of the quotas from northwestern Europe was filled. It is ample evidence that the immigration law is more than a restrictive measure. The labor demand in this country, not being satisfied by the allowed number of southern European immigrants, attracts from the north more immigrants than would come under unrestricted immigration.

While this is going on with respect to northern European immigration, southern Europe has already filled its quotas. But this does not mean at all that southern Europeans are being added to the population in proportion to their quotas. The reverse is the fact because of a greater number leaving the country. Italy, for example, has filled her quota of 42,000 immigrants, but judging by immigration in the last two years, about 50,000 Italians will return to their native country, leaving a net decrease of 8,000 in the Italian population here.

Contraband Aliens

Official figures on immigration do not tell the whole story, however. The business of smuggling aliens into the country is proceeding at an alarming rate. Estimates of the number gaining illegitimate entry is from 100 to 1,000 a day—or between 36,500 and 365,000 a year. The number of aliens deported last year was 4,366, a small fraction of either number.

It is obvious, therefore, that although only 358,000 immigrants arrive officially, the actual number is considerably greater, and Southern Europeans and Mexicans are prob-

ably arriving in numbers several times as great as their quotas.

Secretary of Labor Davis is planning to remedy this condition. He believes that the only solution is a strict enrollment system for aliens. An "Alien Educational Bill" which he is preparing to submit to the 68th Congress contains three provisions: selective choice of prospective immigrants by our agents abroad; immediate registration of all aliens admitted to the country; compulsory Americanization meetings which all aliens must attend for five years after their arrival.

PROHIBITION

Chasers

A plan to convert the "50 or 60" submarine chasers into rum chasers was developed by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes in collaboration with naval officers. He presented the plan to President Harding for decision.

It seems that there is no legal bar to the President's using the navy for enforcing prohibition laws. Navy officials, however, object to the use of line officers for such a purpose, so it is probable that if the plan is put into effect the rum chasers will be manned by petty officers and placed temporarily under the Coast Guard.

The rum fleet is, of course, legally free from molestation on the high seas, but the motorboats which bring the liquor cargoes ashore from vessels three miles out are subject to interruption. The present prohibition fleet is inadequate to cope with the numbers and speed of the motorboats which bring liquor in across the last three miles of open water. It is to intercept these craft that the former submarine chasers would be used.

ARMY AND NAVY

Cost Accounting for War

Secretary of War Weeks issued a formal statement contradicting figures and charts on war expense to this country which have been published by the National Council for the Prevention of War. The figures of the Council indicate that 85.8% of the Federal budget for 1924 will go for past and future wars. The Secretary declares that the correct figure for military expenditure is 13.5%. He went further, charging the Council with apparent "intent to deceive the public" and advising Americans

National Affairs—[Continued]

to "examine into the character and patriotism of those who are promoting the pacifist campaign."

The disparity between the two sets of figures arises, of course, because the Council for the Prevention of War adds to its computations expenditures for the Veterans' Bureau and pensions and payments on the national debt, while Secretary Weeks will allow only actual military expenditures.

The Secretary, however, takes cognizance of this difference. Said he: "Including public debt payments in the classification of military expenditures . . . is in the same dishonest category as charging up to the army the civilian work which it is obliged to perform by acts of Congress. One may even question the propriety of including the cost of operations of the Pension Bureau and the Veterans' Bureau in the list of military expenditures. These prodigious costs are to a large extent the direct result of our unpreparedness."

"It is an important fact that the pacifists erect the figure of 85.8 as a means of propaganda only. When they come to urging their views on Congress they concentrate their entire effort on the purposes represented by the figure 13.5 for national defense."

Mr. Weeks appended to his statement statistics on the active armies of the world.

Active Soldiers:

Russia	928,000
France	750,000
Japan	275,000
Great Britain	270,000
Italy	250,000
United States	136,619
Germany	100,000

National wealth per active soldier:

United States	\$2,560,000
Great Britain	245,000
France	133,000
Italy	120,000
Japan	90,000

Reassignment

Reports indicate that there will be a general reassignment of the higher officers of the Navy before the end of May. Many officers now on shore will be transferred to sea duty and vice versa. It is understood that Admiral Edward W. Eberle (who commanded the Black Fleet in its successful attack on the Panama Canal during the recent maneuvers) will relieve Admiral Hilary P. Jones in command of the United States Fleet.

The Warrior Sex

The Department of Interior dug up from its files two unique pension cases—women who served as private soldiers in the United States Army. Both succeeded in serving without detection of their sex.

Deborah Gannett, under the name of Robert Shurtleff, served for two and a half years in the Revolutionary War, was wounded at Tarrytown and present when Cornwallis surrendered.

The other, whose surname was Hodgers and first name remains un-



© Keystone

MRS. MAUD WOOD PARK

"The most powerful factors in the world today are clear ideas"

known, went through the Civil War in the 95th Illinois Infantry, served at Vicksburg, Franklin, Pulaski, Lawrenceburg and other battlefields. Later she was pensioned and became an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Quincy, Illinois. Her sex was discovered when she was hurt in an automobile accident.

WOMEN

The National League

The fourth annual convention of the National League of Women Voters took place in Des Moines. On Monday, April 9, preliminary conferences were held. The following day Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the organization (mentioned by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in her list of the twelve greatest American women) opened the convention, which lasted for four days. The keynote of the convention this year, according to

Mrs. Park, was the thought which underlies the League of Women Voters: "The most powerful factors in the world today are clear ideas in the minds of energetic men and women of good will."

The League, originated by Mrs. Catt, dates back to 1919. It aims to be non-partisan in organization—its members are both Republican and Democratic in politics—and it is definitely opposed to separate political action by women. Its purpose is to arouse civic responsibility among women, and to remove unjust legal restrictions on the equality of women. It is opposed, however, to the National Woman's Party which advocates absolute or "blanket" equality for women, because such a measure would do away with special protective laws for women in industry.

The present convention was devoted principally to consideration of the issues that will come forward in the election of 1924—with special emphasis on international coöperation. Among the speakers on the program of the convention were Herbert Hoover, Justice Florence Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania, Lord Robert Cecil. At the 1922 convention in Baltimore Lady Astor was a speaker.

The Universal Alliance

The Woman's Universal Alliance will open its first annual conference on world welfare work at Washington on April 30. The meetings will take place at "Clifton," the home of the Alliance, on the outskirts of the Capital. Delegations of women from all over the world are expected. The subjects of discussion will cover a wide range—from "Unemployment in England" to "Character Education in Homes, Babies and Children."

"The purpose of the conference," according to Mrs. C. C. Calhoun, one of the leaders of the movement, "is to offer women of the world an open forum for the study of and consultation on the great problems which now threaten the welfare of mankind. . . . Men are to have a part in our effort, too. We are asking sons of mothers to help us build a temple in unperishable marble to the mothers of the world. No such temple today exists."

Woman Suffrage and Politics (the "inner story of the suffrage movement"), by Carrie Chapman Catt, has been written for those whose hearts will thrill to every step of the march toward the polls.

National Affairs—[Continued]

SUPREME COURT "No Minimum Wage"

The Supreme Court has declared the Minimum Wage Law in the District of Columbia unconstitutional by a vote of 5 to 3, one member (Mr. Associate Justice Brandeis) not voting. This sweeping decision threatens the minimum wage laws already established or about to be enacted in several states, including New York, California, Kansas, Oregon, Wisconsin, Washington. It has been generally assumed that if the law is invalid as applied in the District of Columbia similar enactments by state legislatures are also unconstitutional.

Chief Justice Taft, together with Justice Holmes and Justice Sanford, dissented from the majorities' opinion that the law interfered with the right of contract. Mr. Taft insisted that if the majorities' opinion is sound it becomes unconstitutional to regulate working hours or working conditions and that a return to the sweat shop might result. Justice Holmes declared that giving the vote to women did not rob them of the right of protection; that it had changed the Constitution of the United States, but had not changed the constitution of women.

Justice Brandeis, who refrained from participating, usually votes on the liberal side of questions of a political or industrial nature.

The decision of the court delivered by Justice Sutherland held that the District of Columbia's Minimum Wage Law was a price fixing act and as such an abridgment of the right of contract.

Like the decision declaring the Child Labor Law unconstitutional, the minimum wage decision is repugnant to organized labor. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has already issued a vigorous statement on the subject in which he asserted that a tendency of the court was "to decide against humanity in favor of property."

LABOR

Open Shop—No Issue

It is reported that some of President Harding's vacation advisers urged him to inaugurate an "open shop" campaign with a view to making the so-called "American plan" of labor policy a Republican plank in the next election. President Gompers of the A. F. of L. immediately issued

an emphatic protest in which he compared the "open shop" advocates to the Italian Fascisti and wondered who would be their Mussolini.

President Harding, however, has shown both by his action and his words in the railroad and coal strikes that he is reluctant to take sides in industrial controversies. He expressly refused to associate himself with the earlier "open shop" propaganda which was successful in all but the strongest unions in 1920 and 1921, and denounced it as one of the most fruitful causes of industrial strife during the past twelve months. As a



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MR. ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUTHERLAND
"He places property ahead of humanity,"
complains Samuel Gompers

practical politician he doubtless realizes that an "open shop" campaign has little chance of success in a rising labor market. When business conditions are bad and the surplus of workers is great, the unions can be weakened, if not actually destroyed, by "open shop" contracts which penalize the worker with discharge if he keeps his union card. But when business begins to revive, as it is reviving now, and unemployment vanishes, the demand for labor is too keen, and the opportunities of quick profits are too tempting to hazard the cost and wastefulness of strikes. It is then more feasible to admit unionism, even the closed shop, and to grant wage increases commensurate with the rise in prices.

The recent general wage advance in the textile industry is a case in point. As business continues to improve

wage scales will rise in other basic industries. Political experts in the daily press declare that the leaders of both major parties are too shrewd and practical to make class conflict an issue in election campaigns. The probability of alienating the 5,000,000 organized labor votes in the country is too great.

Siamese Twins

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America, in convention at Warren, Ohio, was addressed by a member of 30 years' standing—the United States Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis.

"Employer and employee are like Siamese twins. If one gains both must gain. If one loses both must lose."

"We must place at the disposal of the workers accurate scientific information as to the problems, conditions and purposes which confront employers."

"The trade union principle is fundamentally sound, but like every other great human institution, it has its faults."

"The spectacle of workers employing the strike weapon against their fellows is a reflection upon our civilization."

"I am not one of those who believe that you can force industrial peace by legal enactment."

"The tragedy of every strike, it seems to me, is that, ultimately, it is settled by negotiation or compromise. . . . In almost every case both workers and employer have lost by reason of the conflict. Instead of conference after months of industrial battle, I would have council before the strike is called."

"Do not wait for times of trouble to get together with your employer. When business is prosperous is the time for workers and management to get together and work out plans for stabilizing conditions in their industry."

"The twelve-hour day and the seven-day week in American industry must go."

A Building Strike?

Wage demands affecting 60,000 building trades workers directly, and 55,000 indirectly, were drawn up in accordance with a recent decision of the New York Building Trades Council. The demands call for increases of \$1 a day in some crafts and \$2 a day in others. Failure to grant the wage increases will mean a strike and tie-up of nearly all construction work in the city on May 1.

National Affairs—[Continued]

RADICALS

The Foster Deadlock

After deliberating 31 hours and taking 38 ballots, the jury of eleven men and one woman which tried William Z. Foster at St. Joseph, Mich., on the charge of criminal syndicalism split in a six-six deadlock. The indications are that Mr. Foster will not be retried.

Both the prosecution and the defense made emotional appeals in their final address to the jury. O. L. Smith, Assistant Attorney General of Michigan, made his plea for conviction on the basis of patriotism, urging the jurors to keep faith with our soldier dead "beneath the crosses on Flanders Field." Frank P. Walsh, chief counsel for the defense, compared the Foster trial to the trial of Socrates and the persecutions of the early Christian martyrs, and quoted from Plato, Thomas Jefferson, Wendell Phillips, and the Declaration of Independence in behalf of the right of free speech and revolution.

Judge White, in charging the jury, upheld the best traditions of the law in his scrupulous regard for fairness and strict interpretation of the statute. "Under the constitution and laws of Michigan," he said, "the Communist Party and Foster have the right to teach and advocate the theories and doctrines of the class struggle, mass action, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Soviet system of government, the abolition of the capitalistic system, and industrial unionism, internationalism, affiliation of the American union movement with the Red Internationale of Labor, the Communist social revolution and other industrial, economic and political changes mentioned in evidence in this case." The whole question at issue, he declared, was whether Foster and the Communists sought to accomplish these changes by violence and sabotage.

In discussing the verdict, Russell Durn, a grocer, and one of the jurors voting for acquittal, said: "They didn't give us the dope. The prosecution didn't prove that the Communist Party advocated violence. That was the only thing we split on. We kept arguing about that until everybody got tired, but nobody changed his mind all the way through."

Foster's own comment on the outcome of the trial was short and quite free from any intemperate exultation.

"I regard this as a victory," he said, "not only for me, but for the jury. It is a remarkable fact that

five men and a woman should have risen above all the prejudices they must have had against many of the doctrines outlined in Communist literature, and should have voted solely on the facts at issue."

Charles E. Ruthenberg, Secretary of the Communist Party, is the next man to be tried. Since he is a member of the Communist Party, instead of just a "sympathizer," as Foster is, the state is expected to be able to present a much stronger case for conviction.

POLITICAL NOTES

Telegram from the Vice President of the United States to a citizen: "I believe the people will demand the renomination and re-election of President Harding because of the great record of accomplishment of his leadership. I have no announcement to make at this time of my own plans for the future."

Forty Congressmen, mostly from the West, who have not forgotten the name of Roosevelt, want the present Assistant Secretary of the Navy to be the next Vice President. One of the arguments against Calvin Coolidge is that Massachusetts is too prominent in Washington—when it can number among her sons the Speaker of the House, the Secretary of War, the Republican leader of the Senate and the Vice President. But neither Coolidge nor Roosevelt is excited.

Another entry: Senator Carter Glass of Virginia for President.

Once again the attempt is made to buy Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, from Jefferson M. Levy, who has agreed to sell to the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation. Most of the 48 Governors, whether Democrats or Republicans, are expected to do their bit in the \$1,000,000 campaign which begins April 16. The Governor of Virginia is chairman of the Governors' committee. Despite the Democratic lien on the spellbinding words "Thomas Jefferson," the campaign is to render non-partisan honor to the memory of the author of the Declaration of Independence. "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness" belong to both parties or neither, runs the editorial comment.

Candidates for the best-dressed man in the 68th Congress: Senator Edward I. Edwards, militant wet, of New Jersey; Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, son-in-law of Roosevelt. Most Senators and Con-

gressmen, with studied neglect, stay out of the race, or, like Senator Brookhart, Iowa farmer, they run it backwards.

"In the person of your excellency, the living embodiment of that moral elevation and love of truth and justice which constitutes the golden code bequeathed by Washington to the depositaries of the power and the glory of the Great American People"—Augustin Edwards, President of the Fifth Pan-American Conference.

His Excellency, above referred to, is Mr. Charles Evans Hughes. The Secretary of State replied: "I am profoundly touched by your eloquent tribute to Pan-American ideals."

THE STATES

FLORIDA: The Grand Jury, which has investigated Florida peonage cases in which convict laborers have been whipped to death, is now examining Paul Revere White, a convict who worked in a turpentine camp in Bradford County, Florida. White testified that because he was unable to do as much work as the Negro convicts he was given five lashes with an eight pound strap, each lash knocking him on the ground and cutting deep gashes in his flesh. Hearings will be continued until the jury has amassed sufficient evidence upon which to base indictments.

NEW YORK: A hearing is now going on in the Assembly Chamber of a bill to amend the state laws against disseminating contraceptive information. If the bill is enacted, it will be a victory for Mrs. Margaret Sanger, one of the world's leading birth control advocates. In the course of her long fight she has won the support of such wealthy and socially prominent women as Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont, Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, who helped her found the American Birth Control League and gave it financial backing.

Mrs. Sanger is a dramatic propagandist. She has challenged Federal and State authorities. Her books have been burned in London and barred from the United States mails. The Imperial Japanese government refused her a passport into the kingdom; but the people protested, whereupon she made a triumphal entry into Tokyo. Her name is a household word in Japan and China, as it is in England. A few years ago she was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for distributing illegal pamphlets on birth control.

FOREIGN NEWS

League of Nations

Its Purpose—Its Achievements—Its Scope

Lord Robert Cecil, in the United States to explain the League of Nations, has made it clear from the start that he has not come to offer advice, but to ask for it.

Extracts from his speeches:

¶ "If you will allow me to say so, I am not here as a suppliant to America. I came here to tell you what I know of the action and the objects of the League and to hear from you, as I hope I shall hear, criticisms and suggestions, not made in a merely carping spirit, but constructed with a desire to advance the great cause which I firmly believe American people have as much at heart as any people in the world."

¶ "The central idea of the League of Nations, as I understand it, is a system of international conferences and coöperation, not depending on coercion, without coercion, without force, without any interference with the sovereignty or full independence and freedom of action of any of its members; working not for any selfish interests, but for the establishment of better and more brotherly relations between the nations, and for the establishment of peace upon the earth. That is the idea of the League."

¶ "I assert that more has been done in the three years since the League of Nations came into existence for putting an end to that terrible evil, the trade in noxious drugs, than had been done for 50 years before the League of Nations came into being. And I assert that with almost equal speed conventions have been agreed upon through the instrumentality of the League which will really, I hope, put a spoke in the wheel of those devilish beings who carry on the white slave traffic."

¶ "I assert that the League has been the means of settling several grave international disputes. I assert that in settling those disputes the League has shown a high impartiality, not hesitating to decide if justice was required in favor of the weaker rather than the stronger of the disputants. I assert that the League's recommendations—and remember that the League only proceeds by recommendations, never by force—have been accepted in almost every case."

¶ "After outlining the important part played by the League in settling the boundary dispute between Yugo-Slavia, Greece and Albania in 1921, when they sent an international commission to the latter country which was successful in arriving at a settlement of the dispute by mutual consent: "I myself heard the Foreign Minister of the invading State (Yugo-Slavia), speaking at the tribunal of the Assembly of the League, declare that the relations of the two countries were now excellent and friendly, and attribute that happy result to the mediation and influence of the League."

¶ "You have heard quite recently of the League's great work in establishing a Permanent Court of International Justice, fenced round with every precaution for independence and impartiality. You have heard how it has done much to rescue Austria from a condition of economic despair. Of course there is the work that it has done in the direction of the reduction of armaments, work necessarily incomplete at present, but far more promising than anything that has ever been done before."

¶ "Surely you will forgive me if I say that 'the world will little know or remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they—the war dead—did. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought have so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, fought for by those honored dead, with increased devotion to that cause to which they gave their last full measure of devotion, and that we highly resolve that these dead have not died in vain.'" (Yes, Lord Robert misquoted.)

¶ Answering a question as to why the League did not interfere in the civil war in Ireland: "The League of Nations exists necessarily not to deal with internal affairs, however deplorable, however dangerous they may be. . . . At the same time—for I want to give as full an answer as I can—if there were any assurances given to the League of Nations that its decisions would be acceptable to the parties—I mean this very seriously—I am quite sure that the League would be ready to do whatever it could to put an end to the struggles that all lovers of Ireland and humanity most profoundly deplore."

Lausanne

Oil and the Machinery of the Conference

The gurgitations of Near Eastern oil have resounded with an unmistakable "glub" throughout the world. The Angora Government, with its five senses on the *qui vive*, is anxious to draw America into the next meeting of the Lausanne Conference, scheduled to take place on April 23.

According to the *Paris Matin*, the Turkish Government has received an offer from Rear Admiral Colby Michael Chester, acting on behalf of the American-Ottoman Development Company, to build railroads, canals, cities, ports, scientific and mechanical institutions and a host of other important projects. In return the Government would be required to grant important oil concessions in Anatolia and Mosul.

Many nice legal points are involved in such an agreement. The French view with alarm the proposed concessions to an American concern which, as they state, would operate to the disadvantage of French interests. In Anatolia the French Government acquired important concessions from former Ottoman governments, and they still regard these as belonging to their own peculiar province. The *Matin* concludes: "Is there a change in favor of American projects? It is essential that we know that before the resumption of negotiations at Lausanne."

With regard to the Mosul question, it is apparent that Mosul does not belong to the Turks, and, therefore, is not within their jurisdiction. At the moment that city, with its outlying oil district, is situated in the extreme north of the Kingdom of Hedjaz, and under a mandate held by Great Britain from the League of Nations. The question resolves itself to this: Turkey will try to interest America at Lausanne to back her claim to Mosul. It is in effect a political *quid pro quo*. Turkey will receive Mosul and American interests will work the oil.

It is understood that Mr. Richard Washburn Child, American Ambassador in Rome, will be present at Lausanne when the conference is resumed; it has even been stated that he will be there primarily to protect the Chester claims. This, however, lacks confirmation. One thing is certain, Turkey is trying to force a wedge, in the shape of America, between herself and the Allies. It is

Foreign News—[Continued]

equally evident that oil will come more to the front in the next, and according to the Turks the final session of the peace conference at Lausanne.

Ismet Pasha, Turkish Foreign Minister, will, it is announced, head the Turkish Delegation. It was Ismet who guided the destiny of Turkey at the last meeting of the conference, and it was largely due to his influence with the Angora Assembly that the Turkish Delegates have such a firm basis for the resumption of deliberations.



ISMET PASHA
Again to Lausanne—for Mohammed and Mustapha

THE RUHR

French. Seven more coke yards were occupied by French troops, bringing the total up to 18. The French hope in a short time to exact about 200,000 tons of coke monthly from the Ruhr area. This would be about half what they were receiving before the occupation.

The trial of the four Krupp directors was postponed.

Germans. A *coup de sabotage* was effected with great success when the Germans set in motion nine wild trains in the direction of Wesel. The eighth train ran into the seventh on the Lippe bridge and smashed 70 cars.

BRITISH EMPIRE From the Inside "Winnie" Recharts His Hectic Course as Suzerain of the Seas

Now on the outside of politics, Winston Churchill gives full vent to his literary genius. His book,* except for some too technical pages, is one of the most outstanding of its kind written since the war. The style is straightforward, easy, Churchillian—a style, he it said, that in the domain of politics more than once caused no inconsiderable alarm among his colleagues. No one should miss this book who takes an interest in pre-war European "fireworks," who is interested in British political figures of the period, who is interested in British naval policy.

With the exception of the first chapter, the book deals with the period 1905 to September, 1914. It is to be followed by another dealing with a further period of the war as seen by Mr. Churchill. It deals with the Moroccan question, the despatch of the *Panther* by the German Government to Agadir, the rivalry between Britain and Germany on the seas. The days immediately preceding the war are described with graphic minuteness from the naval angle, as are the opening phases of the world conflict. The author's descriptions of and anecdotes about famous personalities are, from the layman's point of view, particularly interesting.

Some excerpts:

About Lloyd George. "He told me that he was to address the Bankers at their Annual Dinner that evening, and that he intended to make it clear that if Germany meant war, she would find Britain against her. . . . Hot-foot on our track came a messenger. Will the Chancellor of the Exchequer go at once to Sir Edward Grey? Mr. Lloyd George stopped abruptly and turning to me said: 'That's my speech. The Germans may demand my resignation as they did Deleassé's.'"

About Britain. "All around flowed the busy life of peaceful, unsuspecting, easy-going Britain. The streets were thronged with men and women utterly devoid of any sense of danger from abroad. For nearly a thousand years no foreign army had landed on British soil. For a hun-

dred years the safety of the homeland had never been threatened. They went about their business, their sport, their class and party fights year after year, generation after generation, in perfect confidence and considerable ignorance."

About Friedrich Wilhelm. "The world has heaped unbounded execrations upon this unlucky being. He was in fact no better and no worse than the average young cavalry subaltern. . . . He had considerable personal charm, which he lavished principally on the fairer sex, but which in darker days has captivated the juvenile population of Wieringen."

About Himself. "Early in October (1911) Mr. Asquith invited me to stay with him in Scotland. . . . he asked me quite abruptly whether I would like to go to the Admiralty. All my mind was full of war. I accepted with alacrity? I said, 'Indeed I would.'"

About Lord Fisher. "From the very beginning his letters were couched in an affectionate and paternal style. 'My beloved Winston,' they began, ending usually with a variation of 'Yours to a cinder,' 'Yours till Hell freezes,' or 'Till charcoal sprouts,' followed by a P. S. and two or three more pages of pregnant and brilliant matter."

About Prince Louis of Battenburg. "It was recounted of him that on one occasion, when he visited Kiel with King Edward, a German Admiral in high command had reproached him with serving in the British Fleet, whereat Prince Louis, stiffening, had replied: 'Sir, when I joined the Royal Navy in the year 1868, the German Empire did not exist.'"

The Author. The Right Honorable Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill was born on November 30, 1874, and is the eldest son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, 3rd son of the 7th Duke of Marlborough. He started his career in the army and saw service in Cuba and with the Spanish forces, and with the British Army in India, Egypt and South Africa. He entered politics in 1906 and was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies almost at once, a remarkable tribute to him and an unusual fact. Since that time up to last year he has held almost continuously no fewer than six cabinet posts. He has written several books, among them *Lord Randolph Churchill* (1906). He was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst.

*THE WORLD CRISIS—Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill—Scribner (\$6.50).

Foreign News—[Continued]

BRITISH EMPIRE

King and Pope

Dr. Archibald Fleming of St. Columba's Church, a close friend of the Earl of Balfour, says of the impending visit of the King to the Pope: "It is purely an act of courtesy, and if the King visited Rome without going to the Vatican it would certainly be an act of discourtesy to millions of his loyal subjects all over the Empire."

There is, however, a very strong feeling among Protestants that the King should not call on the Pope, and an equally strong current of opinion against interference by any body with the King's actions.

Ruhr from London

Viscount Grey of Fallodon, former Secretary for Foreign Affairs: "I believe, and I think the great majority of the people in this country believe, that this question (German reparations) could be settled by the League of Nations."

Earl of Derby, Minister for War: "I never hesitated when I was out of office to advocate the closest possible alliance between ourselves and France, and I have not changed one iota."

Sir John Simon, Asquith Liberal: "It is the initial misfortune of the Treaty of Versailles that it never fixed the amount of reparations at all."

Sir Valentine Chirol, sometime director of the Foreign Department of *The Times*: "The Frenchman is aware that there is no one in this country who does not to some extent share his feelings in this matter (Ruhr occupation) and recognize his right to reparations."

Labor and King

At a conference of the Independent Labor Party the following recommendation was moved: "Labor members shall not accept the hospitality of political opponents for public dinners or society functions except when necessary for the leader of the party to meet the King on State occasions."

A delegate pointed out that the King was not a political opponent and it was decided to delete the last phrase of the resolution stopping at the word "functions." The motion was then passed amid cheers and cries of "We thought revolution was knocking at our doors!"

Industrial Crisis

It is estimated that in the industrial troubles in Great Britain more than 700,000 workers are affected and 56,000 are actually on strike.

Employers of the building trades announced a new schedule of wages and hours to come into force on April 14. If the terms are not accepted a lockout may result, in which 500,000 workers will be affected.

A good deal of anxiety is evinced in official circles over the railway shopmen's wage dispute. The employers proposed an extensive reduction and, if it is enforced, it is feared that a general strike of railwaymen throughout Britain may ensue.

A dispute in the pottery trades involves 60,000 men.

In the Rhondda Valley in Wales 46,000 men are out to force 5,000 non-union men to join the Miners' Federation, surface men and stokers having organized themselves into a union which the Federation refuses to recognize.

Unemployment is still stated to be over 1,260,500 and embraces a high percentage of skilled workers.

Democracy

Four hundred members of the *Mauretania* party which recently arrived in Southampton will visit Windsor Castle while the King and Queen are in residence. A meeting with royalty was not on the party's itinerary and it is not usual for anyone to visit the castle when the Royal Family is there. The King, however, has shown a marked inclination to meet transatlantic visitors. It is recalled that Ambassador Harvey was last year allotted far more tickets for a Buckingham Palace garden party than have ever been accorded to an American.

The Prince of Wales will leave London on April 27 for Brussels, where he will be the guest of the King and Queen of the Belgians. The purpose of his visit is non-political; he is going to Belgium to unveil a war memorial erected to the memory of British soldiers who fell in the Great War.

The London Strand is to be widened to 80 feet between Wellington St. and Charing Cross.

Irish Pot Pourri

¶ Monsignor Luzin of the Sacred Congregation of Rome, investigating Conditions in Ireland for the Vatican, offered to mediate for peace, providing that his intervention is backed by the Irish people.

¶ A conference is now sitting in Dublin to discuss land legislation. It is hoped by some members to provide a clause for compulsory sale of land to end landlordism.

¶ The customs barrier is now working. The price of imported cigarettes advanced one shilling on each packet of 20, tobacco three pence an ounce. A great deal of inconvenience is reported by customs officials in dealing with the Ulster boundary customs, owing to the fact that one railway alone crosses the frontier at no less than ten different points.

¶ At Dromahair, County Leitrim, a band of republicans burnt the court house and looted the stores, carrying away quantities of foodstuffs and clothes. A fight at Headford, Galway, resulted in four rebels dead and four Free State troops wounded. At Glencar, South Kerry, another clash was reported, resulting in five rebels being killed and two being taken prisoners.

Jerusalem

"Palestine is our own country." "Down with Zionism!" "Long live Mustapha!" These were some of cries heard at Jerusalem during an Arab procession in celebration of "Nobi Moussa"—the Prophet Moses. Several people were arrested.

The procession caused great indignation among the Jews who were forced to forego their prayers at the "wailing wall" during the Pass-over.

India

At a meeting of the Senate of Calcutta University, the retiring Vice Chancellor, Sir Asutosh Mookherjee read private correspondence between himself and the Governor. The Governor offered to reappoint Sir Asutosh if he would give constructive and not destructive criticism. The letter also accused the Indian of inspiring press articles against Government bills. Sir Asutosh replied: "Without hesitation I send the only answer an honorable man can send, the answer which you and your advisers expect and desire—I decline the insulting offer you have made to me."

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

"No Navy at All"

Senator Gustave de Kerguezec, President of the Naval Committee in the French Senate: "I guarantee in the name of the French Parliament that France will suppress her entire fleet if the other powers will do likewise." This statement was received in Washington as so much verbiage. With the Washington Limitation of Naval Armament Treaty still unrati-fied, critics point out that it is indeed a strange moment to make such a suggestion—considering that the limitations agreed to have not been carried into effect.

M. Raiberti, Minister of Marine, says that "France has gone as far as she can in the limitation of her naval power." He adds that France does not need a large navy, but a modern and efficient one. He also asserts that during the past three years France has saved a total sum of 280,000,000 francs on naval expenditure.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a measure reducing the number of officers in the navy, which effects an economy of 40,000,000 francs yearly.

Voyage of M. Loucheur

M. Loucheur, formerly Minister for the Liberated Regions, went to London to confer with British politicians about the Ruhr, and in spite of the maze of facts coming from the hostile section of the Paris press, it appears that M. Loucheur's visit, while not in any way official, was in point of fact made with the cognizance of Premier Poincaré.

M. Loucheur said, on return: "I went to England without any official mission. . . . I talked with members of the English Government, some of whom have been my friends for a long time. I saw them and I can state that the situation of France is beginning to be better understood by English opinion. I am persuaded that an agreement is possible without sacrificing the legitimate interests of France." He went to England in opposition to that section of French opinion who favor a peace settlement without Britain. His purpose was to tighten the slackened bonds of the Entente Cordiale, and many Paris papers insist that Premier Poincaré should now follow up the course opened by M. Loucheur.

Theorists suggested that M. Loucheur went to London for the pur-

pose of interesting the British Government in his scheme to form a separate Rhine State—and possibly the Saar basin would be included in the



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M. LOUCHEUR

He wants to make the Entente Cordiale more cordial

scheme—under the protection of the League of Nations. The scheme is an old one, and it seems probable that he did not bring the question up at London.

GERMANY

Evicted

It was announced from Berlin that 106 railwaymen, their families and furniture were evicted from their homes in Trier in ten minutes.

President Ebert, answering a telegram from Trier demanding relief, alludes to "the new German atrocity of the French military forces against women and children who are driven from their homes by African soldiery."

The entire German press is inflamed by the French action and money is being raised all over the country in aid of the victims.

The first reprisal was carried out by the police who appeared with orders from the Berlin municipal housing bureau at the apartment of M. de Villemus, correspondent of the *Echo de Paris*, in the Friedrichs Wilhelmstrasse and threw him, bag and baggage, into the street.

Heligoland

The island of Heligoland, former fortified custodian of the Kiel Canal, is in the process of disintegration due to the constant explosions of dynamite under the direction of the French and British who for three years have been destroying the great fortifications implanted in solid rock by the Germans.

Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, it was ordained that the fortifications were to be destroyed; the Germans were further forbidden to reconstruct them.

ITALY

Foreign Policy

Mussolini made a number of important statements concerning fascist foreign policy.

Concerning the resumption of the Lausanne Conference, he remarked that Italy was at one with the other Allies in the desire to make a final settlement with Turkey.

He declared that he had advised Count Skrzynski, Polish Foreign Minister, that a fuller measure of autonomy was necessary to Eastern Galicia than was contemplated in the decision of the Council of Ambassadors (reference the award of Eastern Galicia to Poland).

Referring to a visit by Dr. Seipel, Austrian Chancellor, he said that Dr. Seipel had come to seek Italy's aid in the settlement of economic reconstruction of his country, and that he (Mussolini) had given instructions to facilitate a commercial agreement with Austria.

He also announced that a trade agreement with Yugo-Slavia was in the course of negotiation.

A Testimonial . . .

Prince Gelasio Caetani, Italian Ambassador to the United States, speaking to the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, said: "The immediate aim of Fascismo is more economic than political. . . . Strikes have now come to an end. The efficiency of labor is increasing. Industries are picking up. Our financial and trade balances are rapidly approaching a position of equilibrium."

Constantine de Neurath, son of the German Ambassador to Italy, was mysteriously shot while walking in the gardens of the embassy. The details were suppressed.

Foreign News—[Continued]

SWEDEN

The cabinet headed by Hjalmar Branting resigned, following its defeat in the Upper House of the Swedish Parliament by a vote of 76 against, to 60 for, a proposal to distribute doles to the unemployed.

The news of the Government's resignation is taken at Stockholm as an indication of a general reaction against the socialists, who were in power through the Branting administration.

Hjalmar Branting, Socialist, became Minister of State (Premier) and Minister of Foreign Affairs on Oct. 13, 1921. It is now expected that he will devote considerable time to the League of Nations, of which he is an enthusiastic supporter. He was recently elected to a seat on the Council of the League.

AUSTRIA

In view of the serious housing problem in Vienna, a special commission has decided to eject all bachelors from their homes unless they get married within a specified period.

Recently a Viennese merchant bachelor was ejected from his domicile by the commission. In his wrath he brought an action into the supreme court, but lost his case. "They gave me a fortnight to find a wife," complained the embittered misogynist. "A fortnight, when I am to be married all my life! Unless I go and sleep under the bridges, I am to marry the first woman that comes along!"

GREECE

The Greek Government issued a strong denunciation of the Turkish order prohibiting the American Near East Relief to move foodstuffs from warehouses without paying full customs duties, which have recently been raised 500%. It is stated that the cost of this tax would be \$1,000 a day on the basis of 30,000 rations, which, in round figures, represents the number of Christian refugees requiring food in Constantinople.

The State Department announces that the Near East Relief will be withdrawn from Greece by June 30. This is not, however, due to the Turkish taxation, but to the fact that the

United States "cannot and should not" continue to feed great camps of refugees. The whole question will be left in the hands of nations holding mandates or possessions in the Near East.

RUMANIA

King Ferdinand I accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Bratiano. The reasons for this resignation are not stated.

Jon Bratiano (of the People's



© Keystone

HJALMER BRANTING
Resigned, he joins Cecil and Bourgeois to
root for the League of Nations

Party) took the portfolios of Prime Minister and Minister of War in the cabinet which he formed in January of last year. It was this cabinet which was responsible for the adoption of Rumania's new constitution.

ALBANIA

According to a despatch from Belgrade (capital of Yugo-Slavia) Albanian Mussulmans have decided to break with the Caliphate, suppress polygamy and abolish the requirement for women to wear veils in public. It was also agreed that prayers may be said while standing. Resolutions to this effect were passed by the Albanian Mussulmans' Congress at Tirana.

AFGANISTAN

The reigning Amir, Amanullah Khan, recently on a visit to Jalalabad with his court, created a great sensation among his subjects. It was the first time that the Amir had visited this eastern city, and the people were curious to see the Afgan autocrat. They found him an industrious man, genial, active, simply dressed. The object of his visit is said to be to eradicate corruption from the public service.

The Amir is 30 years old; he succeeded his father, who was assassinated on February 20, 1919. The court is resident at Kabul, the capital of Afganistan. The Government is absolutely responsible to the Amir, hereditary prince, whose power varies in ratio to his skill, character and good fortune.

RUSSIA

"Mirrors of Blood"

Monsignor Constantine Butchkevitch, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia, was murdered by order of a barbarian court. These tidings have resounded throughout the civilized world; in some cases pogroms have been carried out against the Jews, who are held fallaciously by anger-blind people to be responsible for the prelate's death for no other reason than that the arch-fiends at Moscow are said to be Jews—a contention not entirely true. In other countries where the common rudiments of law and order are preserved more by instinct than by compulsion, many millions of people have been horrified by the injustice of the execution and pained at the shame and disgrace which has befallen the name of Russia.

Regarded dispassionately, the execution seems the quintessence of arrogance and unmixed contempt for the opinion of the world. It is in effect proof positive that the autocracy of the Tsar has only been exchanged for that of the dregs of the Russian proletariat. It appears that the Soviet are anxious to show that the quality of mercy has no place in the creed of Bolshevism. As a matter of fact liberty in all its forms is non-existent in Russia today. Even under the Tsar's despotism the average man had more personal liberty than he has now.

Hereunder the effects of the Soviet

Foreign News—[Continued]

Government's deafness to world-wide appeals:

Britain. Conservatives, Liberals and non-radical labor condemn the execution as an act of cold blooded murder. The radicals blame the Government for causing the death of the prelate by refusing to recognize Russia. There is some talk of breaking commercial relations off and recalling the British Mission.

Poland. One hundred thousand people stormed the Russian Legation at Warsaw. Finding themselves held in check by the police they vented their fury on the Jews, killing many and wounding a large number.

Throughout the Central European States, with few exceptions, anti-semitic disturbances have been aggravated by the news of Mgr. Butchkavitch's death.

Rome. Despite the anger of the populace, the Pope has decided that it would be futile to despatch a protest to Moscow and has refrained from so doing.

Ukraine. Bolshevik troops are reported to have executed about 350 peasants for protesting against the Vicar General's death. In some parts of the Ukraine the peasants have killed or put to flight a number of Jews.

□ □ □

A Daniel to Judgment

Lieutenant Stevraki of the former Imperial Navy was sentenced to death by the Cheka, the extraordinary commission instituted by the Soviet Government to carry on the gruesome business of "Bolshevik justice."

Stevraki's crime is 17 years old. In 1905 he took part in the execution of Lieutenant Peter P. Schmidt, commander of the Russian cruiser *Otchakov* and leader of what is generally credited as the first genuine communist revolt.

On Nov. 27, 1905, Lieutenant Schmidt's cruiser was joined by nine other ships and an infantry regiment on shore, which attempted to seize the city of Sebastopol. Ships loyal to the Tsar opened fire on the rebel boats, sinking the *Otchakov*, the *Dneiper* and a transport. The remaining seven quickly surrendered, and, after several conflicts, the mutineers on shore gave themselves up. The casualties on both sides amounted to 5,000. Subsequently 39 sailors were tried, some acquitted, others sen-

tenced to hard labor for life. Schmidt and three others were shot.

It is reported that the Soviet secret police are seeking out people concerned with anti-revolutionist verdicts during the Tsarist regime. These men, when found, are tried, usually found guilty and executed. The case of Stevraki is reported to be the first such case to be made public.

LATIN AMERICA

Pan-American Conference

The Fifth Pan-American Conference in session at Santiago de Chile has first been deluged with a flood of compliments; and second, flooded by a deluge of proposals.

So far, nothing of importance has been settled.

Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, head of the United States delegation and Ambassador to Belgium, at a luncheon given by the Belgian Ambassador to Chile in honor of King Albert's birthday, said that Belgium's example in the World War is an eternal warning that the rights of small nations cannot be trampled upon with impunity by any nation, no matter how great or powerful.

...

Brazil. Prince Sigismund, son of Prince Henry of Prussia, after a three months' stay in Brazil, decided to settle down in Sao Paulo, where he has been representing a Hamburg coffee firm. His wife, daughter of the deposed Prince of Saxe-Altenburg, left Hamburg to join him.

CHINA

Opium

Dr. W. H. G. Aspland, General Secretary of the International Anti-Opium Association in Peking, says: "In two districts in South Fu-Kien the military authorities are planning to raise \$15,000,000 from opium taxes alone. It is also a matter of common knowledge that the five hospitals for curing the opium habit in Foo-Chow, run by the head of the Opium Suppression Bureau, are really facilitating the sale and consumption of opium." He continues that bribery of the customs officials goes on on a large scale, and that "in the old days opium cultivation was voluntary and merely a trade; now it is a compulsion."

JAPAN

Fascismo

Japan is the latest country to form a fascista party. The organization is known as "the Great Japan Patriotic Society" and is to break the backbone of socialism throughout the islands comprising the Japanese Empire. According to Dr. Haichi Haga, a former professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, president of the new society, fascismo in Japan will not use force, but will seek to drive out movements which oppose the established order by peaceful but persuasive methods, and will encourage reverence for the throne.

The Socialists are flattered, and cry: "Too late!"

...

Hara-Kari

The Japanese Embassy in Paris waxed exceedingly indignant over a report that the death of Prince Naruhisa Kitashirakawa, who was recently killed in an automobile accident in France, necessitated some Japanese noble committing hara-kari—suicide. The late Prince was a brother-in-law of the Mikado, and, as the Councillor of the Embassy explained, the ancient rite of hara-kari is carried out by the Samurais only in the event of the death of the Mikado; lesser members of the royal family do not receive such homage.

On April 29, 1909, Prince Kitashirakawa married the Mikado's second sister, Princess Fusako.

...

Shocked

Prince Jujinaro Yamashina, third son of Prince Kikumaro Yamashina, caused a mental earthquake in society circles by entering the Imperial University at Tokyo as a student of literature. Imperial princes in the past have invariably entered either the military or the naval service. Prince Yamashina is the first member of the Royal Family to break the convention by entering a university. He is a graduate of the peers' school.

...

Gizo Kasuya, a graduate of the University of Michigan, was elected to preside over the Lower House in the Japanese Diet, in succession to S. Oku, resigned. Kasuya is also a graduate of Keio University in Tokyo.

BOOKS

"Just Mention My Name" *The Eventful Life of Phineas Taylor Barnum**

In Bethel, Conn., Barnum was born on July 5, 1810. He arrived late for the holiday. But it was safer so.

He began by keeping a store. At the age of 18 he met Charity Hallet, who became wife and pious companion. At 26, he owned the first "show" entitled "Barnum's Grand Scientific and Musical Theatre," with which he visited towns as far as New Orleans. His prize "exhibit" was a negress who claimed to be 161 years old and to have been George Washington's nurse. Juggling on street corners and selling bibles contributed to his support.

Barnum's first fortune, acquired between 1841 and 1851, began with his ownership of the American Museum, reached its climax when he imported Jenny Lind, disappeared with a clock company.

His museum was the embryo of the circus "side show." "Curiosities natural and unnatural": the Feegee Mermaid, the diorama of Napoleon's funeral, the negro who had cured his skin of "color" and who predicted the fading out of slavery, cannibals and grotesque sea monsters, beauty shows and the *Life of P. T. Barnum, Written by Himself* were only some of the sensations propagated by the "master of monstrosities."

Barnum's real business was publicity. His code was: "Just mention my name." He always gave public thanks to "blackmailers" for the notoriety they afforded him. Law suits and newspaper editors were his "go-getters." If he was accused of "faking" live whales out of India rubber, or of labeling a mere man "The Bearded Lady"—that too brought people to his museum.

The Woolly Horse was sold to the public twice:

First as Colonel Freemont's Non-descript or Woolly Horse. "He is extremely complex—made up of the Elephant, Deer, Horse, Buffalo, Camel and Sheep. Easily bounds 15 feet high. It is undoubtedly Nature's Last. Admission 25 cents."

Second as "The big laugh and how the Woolly Horse fooled 'em," in his *Autobiography*. Each year Barnum added an appendix to the story of his life, that the public might keep itself up-to-date with his puns and practical jokes.

Music in the United States was

* BARNUM — M. R. Werner — Harcourt (\$3.50).

advanced many years by Barnum's unique exploitation of Jenny Lind. The lovely Swedish Nightingale was the first European artist to brave "the American Jungle." Barnum said: "Her whole life was a song," and from it he made half a million.

At 50 he made the circus. Later, when a baby elephant, the first born in captivity, arrived in Bailey's rival camp, Barnum offered \$100,000 for



CHARITY BARNUM

She was the pious spouse of the biggest advertiser

the infant, a fact which Bailey so blatantly advertised that Barnum was forced to merge with his rival in self-defense.

"Jumbo" was the greatest and most sentimentalized of circus animals. Barnum succeeded in bribing away from England this "largest known" elephant. Jumbo's first six weeks at Madison Square Garden attracted \$336,000. After he was killed by a train accident, he was stuffed and given to Tufts College, which still has Jumbo's head as its emblem.

Barnum's patriotism, loud and strong, served him as a financial asset. His personal piety befriended church and circus. Clergymen not only used free tickets, which Barnum sent them for "The Greatest Moral Show on Earth," but they brought Barnum's name into the pulpit.

Mr. Werner's book is a record of American popular taste during the century of the nation's adolescence. The unsophisticated public loved to be fooled, and Barnum, more than Lincoln, "was typical of the time." Between the picture of his wife, Charity, and his elephant, Jumbo, was the America which Europe believed to be uncivilizable.

Cheap Reading

A Safe Outlet for Discontent and Crimes of Passion

Bernard Shaw once said that ten years of cheap reading had transformed the English from the most stolid nation on earth to the most sentimental and hysterical, but, as with generalizations of this sort, the exact opposite is also true. People who are allowed to satisfy their sentimental and morbid desires, and to indulge their delusions of grandeur by way of the romantic novel, the detective story and the heroic biography, are less liable to exercise them in real life. What the Freudians call a "compensation mechanism" is set up by trashy literature which dissipates the energy of the impulses which might otherwise be seriously translated into action. Not that cheap reading is a cure for hysteria, for the great mass of people are probably irremediably twisted and warped emotionally by these complexes anyway, but it is rendered less intense and harmful. In fact, in a later essay, Shaw has admitted that if the public appetite for murder, cruelty, romantic love and heroics were not stupefied from time to time by these substitutes we should all be subject to relapses into primitive savagery.

Public violence flourishes in Mer Rouge and Harrison, where the benign sedatives dispensed by Zane Grey and Harold Bell Wright are comparatively scarce. The Klan riots in country towns, out of the route of the urban newspaper syndicates with their penny thrillers every afternoon. And it is a notorious fact that crimes of passion and illicit intrigues are commoner, compared with the population, and more violent in rural communities than in the cities.

For the cities are saturated with the literature of escape. Does an old maid or a Babbitt couple pine for romance, they can find it in *The New York Journal*, the cheap fiction magazines, or the novels of George Barr McCutcheon, Emerson Hough and Rupert Hughes. Does a young man long for success and a "strong character," he can imagine he is acquiring these things from the *American Magazine*. Does a harassed and ineffectual "white collar slave" crave some denial of the harshness of existence, he has but to turn to the sermonettes and pepto-optimism concocted daily by Dr. Frank Crane and his prolific school. The literature of escape may draw the sarcastic fire of the critics, for it is untrue, badly written and inspires false hopes, but for the common man it is often a god-send.

Persistent Humor

Why Stephen Leacock is Not Yet Out of Style

The humorist is usually a passing fancy with the public. His brand of wit catches the popular eye, holds it for a space, then is forgotten, as a new humorist comes along with a new method of twisting his phrases, of rolling his tongue or of winking his eye. Stephen Leacock's popularity has lasted longer than most. From *Literary Lapses* to *My Discovery of England* his books have been funny with a certain consistency. Canadian by birth, professor of political economy by profession, a raconteur who has only one equal in my experience [Irvin Cobb], he is a solid, jolly, gloom-defying gentleman. Ruddy of countenance, with hair slightly graying and usually rumpled, a bristly mustache, large shoulders and a stocky trunk, he talks positively and punctuates his conversation with loud and infectious laughter.

Leacock and his friends are loyal Canadians. During the past two years, they have built up a Canadian Authors' Association which, starting originally to protect copyrights, has developed into a pleasant social organization, and one which takes a great interest in book propaganda. To their efforts must be credited the original success of the delightful *Maria Chapdelaine*. It was a relief, the other day, to sit down with Mr. Leacock and some of his cronies in Montreal. A relief, because one no longer heard talk of Sherwood Anderson or of T. S. Eliot, of this modern literary quarrel, or of that new play; but Colonel George H. Ham, another Canadian humorist, told of good old colonization days in Winnipeg and points west. Literary talk was of Mark Twain, Dickens, Meredith.

Colonel Ham, a white-haired enthusiast, warmed to reminiscences of Mark Twain, broken in his latter days, but still blessed with a sense of humor, and of Dickens' son, Charles, for a time in the Canadian Northwest mounted police. "I never mentioned his father to him," Colonel Ham told us, "and he was so surprised and pleased that he actually liked me." At this point Stephen Leacock broke in, violently. "I'd rather have met a relative of Dickens' than any crowned head in Europe," he insisted. Dickens, it seems, is his literary god. Shakespeare? Oh, yes? Well and good—but Dickens! Why? For the reason that the humor of Stephen Leacock persists because it is based on a deep understanding of the human mind and a sympathy for human frailty. If only more of our present day writers would turn their attention to the picturing of individual characters and spend some time in abstract analysis of character, we should have more real literature.

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 GENTLEMEN FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND OTHER STORIES—I. A. Bunin—Seltzer (\$1.50). The title story of this volume (translated from the Russian) relates the grim history of an American millionaire who has made his money and in company with his wife and daughter travels expensively all over the south of Europe. He has the best of service and accommodations; but the weather is always bad, and he doesn't find the expected enjoyment. At Capri he is stricken with mortal illness. At once the hotel manager loses his politeness, hustles the body into a cheap coffin, and it is carried back on the same expensive ship to America. The story is told with vividness and cruel humor. The other stories relate strange and morbid events. All are done with great art.

LADY INTO FOX—David Garnett—Knopf (\$1.50). In fable form and prose style Mr. Garnett (son of Edward Garnett, the famous critic) relates the curious story of a Mr. Tebrick's wife who is turned into a fox. The poor man tries to treat the vixen as his wife. He plays cribbage with her, reads to her from *Clarissa Harlowe*, eats delicate meals with her. Day after day she reverts more and more into a fox, and at last is killed by the hounds. Mr. Garnett might easily have been grotesque, sensational and melodramatic, or merely absurd. Instead, he has written a fable in the best tradition. His style is serious and poetic; he avoids the obvious grotesqueness of his story, and achieves a work of art.

NACHA REGULES—Manuel Galvez—Dutton (\$3.00). This South American novel which won the Buenos Aires Prize for Letters in 1920 is not for light entertainment or easy reading. It is a thoughtful and sincere plea for the investigation and improvement of the so-called lower world in a great South American city. Its moral earnestness and stern purpose keep it from the obvious morbidity and distasteful pictures its plot inevitably suggests. Dr. Monsalvat, the hero, tries to rescue Nacha Regules from her cabaret life; and from the study of her position is led to begin a campaign for the salvation of all such characters. The pleading and sociology of the book rather get in the way of the story; but, despite this obvious objection and for all its unpleasant story, *Nacha Regules* is another voice in the new social conscience.

MUSIC

Boston

The East has taken a slap at the West. The People's Symphony Orchestra of Boston played the other day a piece by Saint-Saëns entitled *Hail California*. This composition was written for the world's fair of 1915, and, existing only in manuscript, has been given heretofore nowhere else than in California. Presumably the Native Sons think highly of this music written in glorification of their state. The Bostonese, however, saluted *Hail California* as bad music. "The feeblest and least inspired piece of music written at full maturity by any modern composer of distinction."

New York

That musician who aroused perhaps the greatest discussion during the season in New York is Anton Biloti, the pianist. This young man, an Italian-American reared among the bourgeois respectabilities of University Heights, first gained publicity as a young boy by constructing a miniature trolley line on an uptown hillside for the amusement of himself and the neighborhood youth.

But it is not a matter of personal singularities that has made Biloti interesting, but rather one of what has been esteemed curious musicianship. Critics have called Biloti's interpretations over-individual and even erratic. "He plays Bach like Chopin, turning a learned fugue into a weaving of pretty melodies." To him Bach and Beethoven have written beautiful music; but music which the interpreter should make as fair and graceful as he can.

St. Louis

The symphony orchestra here prints a list of the compositions it has played in the 15 concerts that made up the recently closed season. This list presents certain peculiar features which should be added to the many singularities of St. Louis and might add to or detract from one's estimation of Mr. Rudolph Gans as an orchestra conductor.

Tschaikowsky's endlessly played *Symphonie Pathétique* appears not at all. Debussy is represented only by an aria from *L'Enfant Prodigue*, and by none of his orchestra pieces. Nor do we find the *Fifth Symphony* of Beethoven. The seventh was the only one of his symphonies played. These omissions are sinful. But many will find them a trifle refreshing.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Elsie. Just another musical comedy, picked, it would seem, at random from the patent filing case of girl and musical entertainment. The plot, formula 7-B, concerns itself with the wastrel son of a rich and rather bourgeois family, who marries an actress in defiance of his parents' social ambitions for him, and then, calling to his aid the spirit of love, sweetness and light, makes them approve of her and repent their boorish behavior toward her. The music written by Sissle and Blake, authors of the Negro jazz revue *Shuffle Along*, and Carlo and Sanders, composers of the musical hit *Tangerine*, shows what Broadway composers of established ability can do when they don't try very hard, and the book, by Charles Bell, explains why Harry B. Smith, the veteran librettist, could write seven or eight musical shows a year without seriously taxing his talents or intelligence. In a word, a very mediocre show, without even the redeeming feature of a first rate comedian.

The Dice of the Gods. Mrs. Fiske is the latest actress to lend her talents to the dramatic literature of dope, which has filled nearly a dozen theatres this season. At least she is a cheerful dope fiend. Hers no life of nervous shivering, furtive sniffs of coke, and dull-eyed fits of depression, but rather a bright and sunny addict, having a good time with her drugs. In fact the very Pollyanna of snow birds, now singing, now clowning, now whimsical, but always looking on the bright side of morphia. It is, perhaps, the most interesting and innocuous, if the least harrowing of the dope plays, which will take some of the sting out of the current Hearst exposé of the narcotic evil. A good antidote and counter-blast for the meretricious pity and terror inspired by such dope plays as *Morphia* and *Seventh Heaven*.

Percy Hammond: "There were times when we thought Mrs. Fiske was great. . . . there were times when we feared she was awful."

John Corbin: "Mrs. Fiske never looked younger or acted with greater aplomb and verve."

Alexander Woolcott: "It is a sleazy, disorderly and generally negligible piece, but its central role is a vivid and unusual one."

Uptown, West. The Japanese husband of an American woman discovers an incipient love affair between his wife and an old suitor. He loves his wife sincerely and deeply,

and since their baby has just died in an accident, he decides to go secretly back to Japan. Just as he is on the point of leaving, however, he feels an inner urge to see his wife once more. He steals into her bedroom, strangles its occupant, and, rhetorically celebrating the meeting of mother and child in heaven, commits hara-kari. The acting is uncommonly good.

If Winter Comes. A fairly skillful adaptation of A. S. M. Hutchinson's famous novel, distinguished by the acting of Cyril Maude. The marital tragedy of a kindly, humorous and thoroughly ineffectual man, whose



MINNIE MADDERN FISKE
She is both a snowbird and a bluebird

motives are constantly misunderstood by a shrewish wife. The best part of the book is left out because of the alleged superior dramatic effectiveness of melodramatic incident, and the episodes featuring the comic servants High Jinks and Low Jinks are underplayed, but a sustained interest and suspense is maintained nevertheless. A competent caste helps to revive enthusiasm for the dramatic version of last year's literary sensation.

Heywood Brown: "It isn't a plausible play, but all concerned do their best to keep up appearances, and the courage and skill of this may appeal to your interest if the play doesn't."

Percy Hammond: "The play has a fair chance in comparison with the novel. The result may be humiliating to the drama lovers, but it is a proud moment for the bookworms."

Musical Hokum

The Same Old Jazzes in the Same Old Way

Within a month the annual Spring Drive of musical comedies will be at its height. By the first of June the hot weather revues will have usurped the roof gardens, the showmen of the metropolis will have banished serious drama from the theatre on the ancient theory that winter is the only time of year when the public cares to have its mind stimulated or its emotions massaged. All of which provokes one to philosophize on the musical show as a form of entertainment.

Why is it that dramatic critics will spend a thousand words analyzing a bad play and dismiss the best musical comedy with a paragraph? Is it mere snobbishness and highbrow affectation that makes them assume that no musical show, however good, is worthy of their heavy artillery? One is inclined to think that this is not altogether the case. Most musical shows are produced by men of stereotyped minds and artistic ignorance who follow the same formulae year after year in the same unimaginative way. Its resistance to change and innovation is stronger than that of a Buddhist Llama and its prevailing keynote is a dreary monotone. Not that the plot, libretto, "novelties," lyrics, jokes and chorus numbers of the same musical comedy that has been masquerading on Broadway 20 times a season for the last ten years under various aliases was not once pretty good stuff; the trouble is that it will not cease its "damned iteration." Consequently those reviewers who must witness over a hundred plays a season and are fed up with the sight of shopworn chorus numbers are compelled to depend for amusement on the personality of the comedian.

That this is due to plain laziness and lack of ability and is not out of consideration for the demands of the somewhat mythical T.B.M. is demonstrated by the work of Florenz Ziegfeld and John Murray Anderson. The genius of these two gentlemen is responsible for raising the general level of musical revues in America far above that of any other country. They refused to subscribe to the trade dictum that people like the old jokes best, or that the old tunes can be polished up to look like new, or that stage sets designed by a scenic factory are for all practical purposes as effective as those designed by artists like Joseph Urban and Robert Locher. In short, they do not make the mistake of underrating public taste and intelligence.

Notes

The New Grand Guignol (Paris) program includes a horror play *The Crucified*, and a broad farce *The New Héloïse*, both of which have scored enormous successes. The Grand Guignol Theatre is known all over the world as the most spine-chilling chamber of theatrical horrors in existence. Every known variety of human agency is depicted by the Guignol players with blood-curdling realism.

Of the American musical plays in Australia, *Sally* and *Mary* are making the biggest hits. *Sally* is now in its 14th week in Sydney.

Balieff's *Chauve Souris*, now in its fourth series, has played over 500 performances.

Conferences which may have a great bearing on the future of the American professional stage are being held between representatives of the Actors' Equity Association and the Producing Managers' Association, concerning terms for a new contractual agreement. The central point at issue, which was the cause of the actors' strike in 1919, is the continuance of the closed shop. Some of the managers, led by George M. Cohan, are again threatening to retire from the stage if the closed shop policy of the Equity is not modified.

Henry Miller will again try out several new plays at the Columbia Theatre in San Francisco this summer. Blanche Bates and Ruth Chatterton will appear with him.

The leading feature of *Brighter London*, the new Hippodrome revue in London, is Paul Whiteman's American Jazz orchestra, "which succeeds" (says one critic) "in making jazz music almost melodious."

New York has nearly sixty legitimate playhouses.

Helen of Troy, N. Y., by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly, authors of *Dulcy* and *To the Ladies*, and adapters of *Merton of the Movies*, has gone into rehearsal for its metropolitan production.

Bertha Kalich and Jacob Ben-Ami have left the English stage for a brief period. During the Passover season they will star in Yiddish companies which will produce the leading Yiddish classics.

The Best Plays

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

PEER GYNT—"Down the vast edges drear" of a hard-hearted world Ibsen leads his epic hero on the futile quest of the meaning of life. Peer, the boaster, the seeker of self-realization and the victim of a relentless wanderlust, is played by Joseph Schildkraut. Lee Simonson's settings are eerily effective.

ROMEO AND JULIET—Old Verona revived by Jane Cowl and Rollo Peters to the complete satisfaction of critical New York. Proving that Shakespeare was not only an immortal artist but an experienced and practical man of the theatre.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—Glenn Hunter as a movie-struck youth, whose loftiest screen ambitions turn out to be gall and Hollywood. A skillful satire on the eighth art, in which unconscious comedy proves to be the essence of pathos.

RAIN—A scathing exposure of militant Christianity in the South Seas, in which Jeanne Eagels gives the most convincing portrait of a hard-boiled lady of the pavement since Pauline Lord's *Anna Christie*.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—A long snake whip and a rendering of *La Marseillaise* off-stage are the emotional assistants to Helen Menken in a skillfully concocted assembly of Parisian eccentricities.

KIKI—Lenore Ulrich entering the last lap in her long career as the naughty little grisette who wasn't such a bad girl after all. Belasco hokum at its best.

THE ADDING MACHINE—Expressionistic projection of an humble Babbitt called Mr. Zero. A satirical arraignment of bourgeois justice by Elmer Rice, who has graduated to the Theatre Guild from a successful Broadway novitiate.

YOU AND I—The best cast in town in the "Harvard Prize Play," by Philip J. Q. Barry, a young man still in his twenties. Clever dialogue and penetrating observations of marriage, manners and the younger generation.

POLLY PREFERRED—Genevieve Tobin appears in a comedy with a perfect first act. A go-getter, finding a pretty girl stranded in the Automat, makes a movie star and finally a wife out of her. A burlesque director furnishes most of the laughs.

THE LAST WARNING—Seventh month of this super-thriller, in which the audience is locked in the theatre and "policemen" are stationed at all the exits. Old men with high blood pressures keep away.

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

The Nth Commandment. A conventionally sentimental tear-teaser, pleasing only because of Colleen Moore, who manages to be charming as the poor young working-girl with the invalid husband, and George Cooper, whose comedy has genuine humor and finesse.

The Go-Getter. The apotheosis of the various correspondence courses on "Selling Your Own Personality." Energetic twaddle with T. Roy Barnes as the monotonously brisk young salesman who starts out with nothing but a firm jaw and ends up with the president's daughter and a stucco mansion.

Souls for Sale. Anyone who has ever tacked up a picture of Mary Pickford over the bureau or sighed as she looked first at Valentino and then at her husband, will be more than interested in this semi-official exposé (which means whitewashing) of Hollywood and its denizens. The actual processes that go to the making of a big film—the everyday life of stars, directors and camp followers—these are entertainingly and faithfully depicted. In fact about the only thing omitted is a close-up of the interior of, say, Mr. Ince's mind. Of course the only blown-in-the-bottle villain (Landru, who has a habit of murdering his wives for their insurance) comes from outside of the pictures; the "wickedest woman in the movies" is proven to be engagingly aseptic; and even the director just talks elegant. But it's worth seeing, if only to view Chaplin in ordinary garb.

Claire Windsor arrived in New York—her first visit to Gotham. Born in Cawker City, Kansas, she had never been east of the Mississippi before. After seeing Civic Virtue, Mayor Hylan and Greenwich Village she may well be ready to cry, with Vachel Lindsay: "Ho for Kansas, land that restores us!"

The ways of producers are devious and unknowable. In filming *The Enemies of Women*, Lionel Barrymore and his company were taken abroad to Monte Carlo to play scenes in their actual setting. Later thousands of dollars were spent in constructing an accurate facsimile of the interior of the Casino—and after all this straining after realism the players were allowed to break the Casino rules by placing any size bets they chose.

A R T

John Singer Sargent *A Living Immortal*

The famous Wertheimer portraits by John Sargent, American, are once more the nine days' talk of London. Extremely unflattering, scrupulously accurate, they portray the immediate family of a distinguished English Jew, Asher Wertheimer. They were hung Jan. 8 in the National Gallery, and with the event John Sargent became a classic in his own lifetime. Now a strong group in the House of Commons seeks their removal.

John Sargent is the only individual for whom the National Gallery has ever broken its rule against accepting the work of a living artist. The gloomy, smoke-darkened pile facing Trafalgar Square and the Nelson Monument is as British an institution as Westminster Abbey. To be honored by either, artists have had to wait for death.

Is it because John Sargent is American that so vigorous an opposition to the portraits has appeared?

Asked this question, Sir John Butler, leader of the protest in the House, replied: "Is Sargent an American? He has lived here so long that I had forgotten."

The theory that anti-Semitism caused the objections is disposed of thus: Asher Wertheimer, in his will, left the paintings to the nation, "in gratitude for the way the Jew is treated in England."

Sir John Butler gave three reasons for his opposition to the gallery's action: 1) "the paintings are not up to Sargent's own high standard"; 2) "it is unwise to break tradition and accept paintings before time had proved their excellence"; 3) "in any case, nine paintings of the same family by the same artist are more than were needed for one wall of a single gallery."

The Member from Oxford University suggested that "these clever but extremely repulsive pictures" might be given a room to themselves.

Like many of the greatest American artists, Sargent is hardly American at all, except in blood. He was born in Florence (1856), studied in Paris, has always lived in London.

But his name has all the flavor of a national tradition to the general public. In novels of ten years ago, if a fashionable heroine wished a resplendent portrait as the finishing grace of her career, Sargent was inevitably called in.

His art is a different matter. Like Helen of Troy's beauty, it is more often glowingly mentioned than ac-

curately described. But three things might be said of it: it is technically practically flawless; it has beauty of color and vigorous line achieved with the fewest possible strokes; occasionally it fails in insight in spite of Sargent's far-famed "ability to render



© International

JOHN S. SARGENT

A parliament discusses how much he shall be honored

character." He is a marvelous observer of externals and sometimes—but not always—of inner truths about his sitters.

The critics are widely divided about the excellence of the Wertheimer portraits. One—Homer St. Gaudens—thinks them Sargent at his best. He also considers Sargent to be the greatest painter in England today.

But whatever the final fate of the disputed portraits, Sargent's position in the National Gallery is secure. The gallery hung—several years ago—his fine portrait of Lord Ribblesdale. Sargent, in his middle sixties, has become an "old master." Without dying, he has joined Reynolds, Romney, Raeburn as an "immortal" in British art.

Modern

A \$6,000,000 museum will be built at Merion, suburb of Philadelphia, which will be unique in America. The \$3,000,000 collection of paintings which it will house, will contain nothing dated earlier than 1870-75. It will be a museum on the scale of one of the great older galleries, but "modern" throughout, even to its own architecture. The building will have rooms arranged like studios instead of galleries and corridors.

The Green Uniform

The latest wearer of the green uniform of the Academie des Beaux Arts, one of the five subdivisions of the ancient Institut de France, is J. L. Forain, famous cartoonist of *Le Figaro*. He was a pupil of Honoré Daumier, greatest of all users of the satiric brush of the political cartoonist. Daumier was a great artist from any point of view. Forain has never equalled him, but his position is very important, not only in journalism, but in "straight" etching and painting as well.

"Election to the Institut will add nothing to the fame of J. L. Forain," says one Paris paper, which adds that "he owes almost nothing to the Ecole des Beaux Arts, child of the Institut."

Yet public honors and recognitions are not necessarily empty things, especially if they break down in the public mind the conception of certain arts as minor or insignificant. Would a green uniform help to forward the art of political and social commentary (as expressed in drawn, rather than spoken lines) in this country? We have innumerable competent political artists (Darling, Rollin Kirby, McCutcheon) a few with streaks of genius, none of the stature of Daumier or even of some of the lesser men abroad. If a green uniform would help, let some benefactor import one.

However, when our journalistic art comes of age (which there are signs that it is already beginning to do) it will no doubt take an entirely different form from that of France. French cartoons tend to make the observer wince or smile, the American to make him laugh or frown. Forain is of the first type of French cartoonist; sombre, mordant, much wit and little humor.

With the Soviet

The revival of the famous arts and crafts factories of pre-war Russia is apparently contemplated by the Soviet Government. Futurist and cubist ornamentation will be encouraged, perhaps as part of the general drive against "bourgeois civilization."

Etiquette

Judging by communications to the sculptor Jean Boucher's memorial statue in Paris, showing a gloved American soldier shaking hands with a Poilu, deeply affected many who saw it. But what moved them was not the beauty of the statue, but the soldiers' gloves. "Both soldiers, being gentlemen, would have removed their gloves," said the objectors. M. Boucher reluctantly carved the gloves off the statue.

EDUCATION

"No Publicity"

*Mr. Broun as Schoolman's
Champion—Gems and the
Desert Air*

Mr. Heywood Broun of Harvard and *The New York World* has made a discovery in the field of education. More than that, he has devoted a good half—perhaps the good half—of his sprightly Column to its exposition. But unfortunately there is little comfort for the publishers of educational news in this happy event, for Mr. Broun's discovery is the fact that there is no such news. He has read the newspapers, including the sporting pages, assiduously and he knows "not a thing about the character and personality of a single educator in this city."

That, says Mr. Broun, is quite too bad. School affairs are not frivolous. It is as important, he implies, to train the young idea in the first place as to shoot it later. And there ought to be more noise about the whole business. He recalls somebody's visit to Copenhagen and his unidentified surprise at seeing a parade of school children behind a brass band and surrounded by a shouting populace, and all to celebrate the graduation of a high school class. It does not appear, however, that Mr. Broun's informant understood Danish—or the meaning of the shouts.

We gather that Mr. Broun chiefly complains of the lack of any publicity as to the educators themselves. He has no respect for curricula, but he admires teaching personality. He once knew a teacher himself. "And since the personality of the various men in the teaching force of the city is in the long run rather more important than the personality of the Mayor, the Comptroller or any of the Aldermen, we wonder just what philosophy of news has conferred anonymity upon them quite so completely."

Probably no philosophy of news but the nature and quality of news itself. No fair-minded person would agree with Sezornic's dictum that "all teachers are intransitives," but any one who has considered the facts would admit at once that very few teachers ever find themselves in situations which display those aspects of their personalities having head-line value. The personality of a teacher may be, and usually is, of the first importance to his pupils. But his pupils do not buy the newspapers.

The grain of sense which, as so often, makes Mr. Broun's animadversions worth repeating, is the fact

that the teaching profession, and particularly that part of it engaged in public school teaching, needs to be assured of the respect in which it is held by the community. Newspaper comment bears witness to one of the elements of respect—interest. It may well be doubted whether the metropolitan papers will ever devote to teachers the amount of space they devote to the Mayor, to say nothing of Pola Negri and Battling Siki. But they might very properly be more sensitive to important work in the schools than they now are. And they might well give credit by name where credit by name is due.

...

Students from the universities of Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, France, Holland, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and England were officially present at the Confederation Internationale des Etudiants held recently at the Hague. Students from Hungary, Ireland and Latvia also attended, as did Russian Emigré students. The question of German participation was referred to the various national unions. The C. I. E. was formed in Strasbourg in 1919 "for conference about matters of educational and social interest and joint action for the furtherance of their common aims." All religious and political questions are barred. The Confederation is now convened to work out practical methods of co-operation. A C. I. E. magazine in French with official sections in French and English is to be printed and a three weeks' summer camp in Belgium has been projected.

...

Brown is to have a bronze bear at a cost of \$10,000. Already \$5,000 has been raised under the slogan: "A bronze bruno for Brown." The statue is being modeled from an exceptionally intelligent beast in the New York Zoo. Yale is threatened with a similar totem of the dog. Princeton is to have a live tiger. But Harvard has never really taken to the donkey. She prefers John Harvard, a square-toed young Puritan of a species which has no living representatives for photography or sculpture.

...

The radio has awe-inspiring educational possibilities. An instructor in the Haaren High School delivered his lecture from the Waldorf-Astoria, and ended with a test question to which he unfortunately broadcast the wrong answer. To make it worse, the Superintendent of Schools was listening in at 500 Park Avenue.

LAW

Notice of Accident

Most accident insurance policies contain a provision requiring that notice of the injury be given to the company within a certain time—generally 30 days after the accident. Two recent cases have raised a question that may arise when a "latent injury" is suffered. Must notice then be given within 30 days after the injury, or only within 30 days after the injury is discovered?

In one of the cases, in Kansas, the insured slipped while repairing a fence. He thought at the time that he had swallowed part of a fence staple, but it was not until two years later that an X-ray showed that such was the case. He then gave the insurer notice of the injury and was allowed to recover on his policy.

In the other case, decided in New York, the insured disappeared on April 28, 1913. The automobile in which he was last seen was dredged up in the Delaware River at Philadelphia near a ferry landing, in December, 1917. Notice was then given to the insurer of his accidental death, and, when liability was denied, suit was brought. The court held that the time within which notice had to be given—in this case ten days—ran from the day the policy holder met with his accident.

The phrasing of most policies would allow a decision either way. With no specific provision covering such a contingency, the insured would argue that he was relieved of any duty to do what was manifestly impossible. The insurance company would argue that the condition placed on its liability was absolute and reasonable, being inserted to protect the company from claims made long after all witnesses had ceased to be available. Courts will probably continue to disagree, and the only safe practice for the policy holder or beneficiary is to give immediate notice.

...

The International Bar

The International Law Association will be addressed on April 27 by Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes. His topic will be participation by the United States in the League of Nations Court of International Justice. As already stated in *TIME* (March 24) the Bar Association of the City of New York has declared itself in favor of our participation in the Court.

RELIGION

A "Church of America"

"The world today is drifting toward a spiritualistic movement which, though still in its infancy, may develop to greater heights." The speaker is not Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, but Rev. Herman Page, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Spokane. Sir Arthur himself says: "I can see a great church forming which will take in all sects from the Roman Catholic Church to the Salvation Army."

This is a repetition of what Sir Arthur said last fall. But as yet the "Church of America" which he predicted has not arisen in considerable proportions. Yet his second visit is arousing more interest than his first, and the orthodox seem less inclined to scoff, as is proved by the remark of the Episcopal Bishop, made at a meeting of a ministers' association.

Conan Doyle was driven away from Christianity by the miracles. He now returns to Christianity by the miracles, explaining the Transfiguration, the walking on the water, and the resurrection of Jesus in the same manner in which he explains his "spirit photographs." These photographs, taken by a medium, show "ectoplasmic hands" and "ectoplasmic personalities" appearing in the midst of a crowd praying at the Cenotaph which London erected to its war dead. Conan Doyle says that Moses and Elijah appeared in the Transfiguration as such "ectoplasmic personalities"; that "ectoplasmic hands" could sustain Jesus as he walked on the water. The handwriting on the wall described in Daniel 5:5 was the writing of an ectoplasmic hand, according to Sir Arthur. He declares that the vital Christianity of the first three hundred years is now dead, because church leaders have not the understanding to interpret their writings, which are crammed with spiritualistic meaning.

Conan Doyle lost a son in the war, and his communication with the dead appeals to millions of hearts, which, like his, have suffered the wrench of separation. If such communication can be established, it is indeed "far more important than international politics, Bolshevism, or the Ruhr," as he declared. Millions would try to get in touch with their dead, and the church would have to take account of this spiritual longing, or give place to a new church.

But the proofs are still unconvincing to such a scientist as Steinmetz, who declares: "It is obvious that the alleged manifestations of spiritism must be fake, or self-deception, since

they are manifestations of energy." Steinmetz holds the Kantian philosophy, that the noumenal world (of spirit) and the phenomenal world (of matter and energy) are absolutely separate realms of experience. Conan Doyle says that "nothing is as dogmatic as science." He has finished his lectures in New York and will tour the United States showing his "spirit photographs." The "new church" may or may not spring up in his wake, but the old churches will view his progress with interest.

Sunday Schools' Future

Rev. Dr. William E. Gardner, Secretary of the Educational Department of the Episcopal Church, declared that the Sunday School has no future. His arraignment of the Sunday School caused a sensation among the 80 directors of religious education who had met at Omaha for the annual conference of educational leaders of the church.

"We need frankly to recognize that the Sunday School has no future. It is doomed to grow weaker in its appeal to the rising generation. Youth is having a hard time in squaring what he has heard about religion in church with what he hears in the classroom."

Dr. Gardner did not declare that there would be less religious instruction in the future, but that a more thorough and systematic organization must replace the present Sunday School. "Week day is the time for religious instruction, when the child is in a receptive mood, when effective teachers can be secured, and when discipline can be maintained."

Some city churches already have daily vacation Bible schools for the summer months. The Gary plan provides a definite time for religious instruction. The parochial schools of the Roman Catholics provide religious and secular instruction. The Protestants have no national scheme of combining these two fields of instruction.

Dr. Bryan, Moderator

William Jennings Bryan is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Miami, Fla. Several presbyteries have made overtures to the General Assembly requesting that Mr. Bryan be appointed Moderator of the Assembly, which meets in Indianapolis on May 17. The avowed object is to precipitate a clash between those who accept evolution, upholding Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick and those who do not. The expressed object is to "exclude from the pulpit of First Presbyterian Church in New York a Baptist preacher [Dr. Fosdick] whose teaching is not in accordance with the Westminster Confession."

MEDICINE

An Artificial Eye?

A celluloid cup performing the function of lenses and inserted in the eye-socket so that light can reach the optic nerve of a blind man has been invented by Professor Katz, a Russian ophthalmologist, according to newspaper stories from Petrograd. The withered tissue in the front part of the ball has been cut away and the semi-artificial eye inserted in eight patients, with restoration of sight. A reputable journalist—Mr. Samuel Spewack, of *The New York World*—sponsors the announcement and claims to have seen the operation demonstrated.

Dr. Katz asserts that in at least half of all cases of blindness, including the congenitally blind, the light perception nerves are intact, and that his operation will make it possible for all such to see. He is also working on an instrument called an "optophone" by which light will be transformed into sound, for the benefit of the blind in whom the light nerves are dead. The professor is a director of a hospital for 300 patients, supported by the Soviet government, but is handicapped by lack of funds, equipment and personnel. His work is done in poverty and hardship.

American eye specialists are sceptical of the cure and are waiting for further particulars. Some frankly believe it impossible. The method has not yet been published in medical journals or before scientific associations, although lack of such facilities in Russia is explicable enough. Russian physicians who have seen the process are divided as to its merits. Professor Katz is reported to be eager to send technical descriptions and photographs of the operation to the Western world, but he will not leave Russia to demonstrate.

Sex Education

In an attempt to promote sex education of the most discriminating kind, the Social Hygiene Bureau, established by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has undertaken a survey of the sex, love and married life of 1,000 normal, well educated women. A questionnaire, prepared by Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, general secretary of the Bureau, was sent out to some 5,000 women and of the 1,000 replies received, 691 were from graduates of Vassar, Smith, Wellesley and other prominent women's colleges.

Of this number 74% admitted that they practiced birth control. Health

was given as the primary reason by 171 women; economic reasons actuated 156. Only 25 said they did not want children. More than 100 practiced artificial limitation from motives of health and economy combined.

Resurrection

Victims of electric shock, or drowning, or patients who die under anaesthetics may be brought back to life by the immediate injection of adrenalin with a needle directly into the heart. This has been demonstrated by Dr. George W. Crile, Cleveland surgeon, and his nephew, Dr. Dennis R. W. Crile, of Chicago, on patients of their own who had been pronounced dead, they told the Chicago Medical Society and the American Association of Anaesthetists.

Adrenalin is the active principle extracted from the suprarenal glands (of sheep), small bodies situated just back of and above the kidneys. It was first isolated several years ago by the late Jokichi Takamine, and has been used for various purposes by physicians, but has never before been injected directly into the heart, except in the case of a stillborn baby recently chronicled in *TIME*. The effect of the treatment is to contract the blood vessels, especially in the limbs, increase the blood pressure and stimulate the heart. It could not, of course, be used to restore a patient who had died from a long, wasting disease, but in cases of violent shock where death has ensued because of a rush of blood from the heart to the blood vessels, adrenalin is effective.

"Robust Flappers"

Dr. Eugen Steinach, Viennese gland surgeon, in an interview with a foreign correspondent of *The New York Evening Post*, deplors the exaggerations of popular gossip, and disclaims the implication that his operation will necessarily "create a robust flapper of any wrinkled, decrepit old lady." Notwithstanding, his clinic has become a Mecca for people from all parts of the world who feel the weight of years.

Balm for Canines

According to the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, two Japanese physicians, Umeno and Doi, have successfully introduced a prophylactic vaccination of dogs against hydrophobia. Used in two prefectures of Japan, the vaccine has already caused a 75% reduction in canine rabies.

SCIENCE

Atoms from the A. C. S.

The annual meeting of the American Chemical Society at New Haven bristled with scientific "finds." Here are a few:

¶ Brigadier General Amos A. Fries, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service of the U. S. Army, announced the perfection of an "all-purpose canister," a mask which will give adequate protection against all gases, including carbon monoxide, the deadly constituent of coal gas and illuminating gas. Thus an emergency defense against forces let loose in warfare has become a peace-time service



© Keystone

AMOS A. FRIES
Miners and firemen extol his "all-purpose canister"

of incalculable value to firemen, miners, fumigators, chemical workers.

¶ Gases have been developed for the destruction of the cotton boll-weevil, the wood-boring teredo, various species of disease-bearing mosquitoes, barnacles on ship bottoms and other insect and mollusk pests.

¶ The introduction of a small quantity of a newly developed "sneeze gas" into illuminating gas will, to a great extent, prevent deaths by asphyxiation. It has not yet been manufactured commercially.

¶ "Endocrine imbalance," or, in plain English, abnormal make-up of the secretions from the ductless glands, is susceptible to control by chemical methods, claims Dr. Josiah S. Hughes, professor of chemistry in the Kansas State Agricultural College. Compounds may be produced which will modify inherited dispositions, induce natural sleep, give the exhilara-

tion of stimulants without their consequent depression, perform other miracles now undreamed of. It is only fair to say that psychiatrists and physiologists are still generally "from Missouri" on such romantic possibilities.

¶ The eternal fire of the ancient fire-worshippers of the Caspian Sea was nothing but the burning gases of petroleum, according to Carl O. Johns, research chemist of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, who revealed many milestones in the development of petroleum since prehistoric times. "Fundamental research in the chemical composition of crude oils is the crying need of the industry today," said he.

¶ Tests made during the recent influenza epidemic on 300 students and faculty members of the University of Arkansas indicate that air containing minute quantities of chlorine breathed for five minutes a day tends to prevent the development of the flu. The case rate in the entire University population was 133 per 1,000, while in those taking the treatment it was 44 per 1,000. Eliminating those who were already ill or who did not complete the treatment, it was only 13 per 1,000, or one-tenth of the rate among those not "gassed." The experiments were conducted by Dr. Harrison Hale, professor of chemistry.

The only American among the names of the most eminent chemists of all time inscribed along the front of the new Sterling Laboratory at Yale, is Josiah Willard Gibbs (1839-1903), distinguished for his work on vector analysis, thermodynamics and the phase rule, and generally accounted the greatest exact scientist America has yet produced.

Radio broadcasting from the Brazilian Centennial Exposition at Rio de Janeiro was heard at Honolulu, 8,000 miles away, establishing a new distance record.

The "phonofilm," an apparatus which produces sound and pictures simultaneously, invented by Dr. Lee de Forest, was successfully demonstrated before the New York Electrical Society.

The first successful contour map of a portion of the ocean bottom has been completed by the hydrographic office of the U. S. Navy Department, and covers an area of 34,000 square miles on the west coast of North America from San Francisco to a point in Mexico. It will aid the study of earthquakes on the west coast.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Stocks Hesitant

The fact that stock prices are in the main hesitant is impressing Wall Street, as well as other communities who realize their record as a business barometer. Industrial shares have been irregularly weak, and the general market without strong trend up or down. This may be a "technical reaction" after the great previous price rise, or it may express far-sighted doubts as to business next fall. Undoubtedly the market is now in a better technical position, however, and the drop of call money under 5% has not been without a favorable effect upon it. Bonds have turned firmer, after their recent slump, due no doubt to the assurance of stability in money rates for the time being. Liberties and foreign governments in particular have made a good showing.

A Record in Oil

Oil is witnessing tremendous production. A record was established for the week ended March 31 of 1,908,450 bbls., as against 1,846,600 bbls. for the preceding week.

And Autos

March production of motor cars and trucks broke all monthly records at 346,383. This is 57,000 over the previous record for June, 1922. In spite of the seasonal decline due after the Spring, a three million car year is anticipated in many quarters.

Pig, Too

Most sensational production figures were again established in steel and iron. All records for the production of pig were broken by the total output of 3,512,275 tons for last March. This is greater even than the output of September, 1918, at the climax of war production. Daily average production is at the rate of 42,500,000 tons per annum—another record. More furnaces are scheduled to go into blast, and output for the current April may even surpass March figures. Both producers and consumers are becoming conservative, however, and prices have steadied, though premiums for early deliveries have, if anything, increased. Pig iron production is a favorite barometer of prosperity, and from the present tremendous output some students conclude an equally sizable period of prosperity is at hand. This may turn out to be the case; nevertheless, the incidence of a building boom, a depleted railway system and a foreign steel and iron tie-up have added spe-

cial force to pig production this year. Also, as C. M. Schwab has so often pointed out, the steel and iron industry is growing constantly, and a sensational output in 1923 will be a miserable record for 1933.

M. Citroen

M. André Citroen, now in this country, will investigate the possibilities of adding his tractor equipment to cars bought by American farmers. He has recently perfected a combination of the automobile and



© Paul Thompson

"HENRY FORD OF FRANCE"
M. Citroen has invaded America with his caterpillar tread

the tractor in a vehicle that can work the fields and carry the farmer to town.

The inspiration came from the phenomenal success of the Citroen cars, equipped with Citroen-Kégrassé caterpillar treads, in crossing the Sahara last February, 1,600 miles of sand in 20 days.

The Citroen is a 10 h.p. machine, which does 40 miles to the gallon, costs \$1,000 and is known as the "flivver of France." In the new combination machine the speed will be reduced from 30 to 20 miles an hour.

The French manufacturer is in many respects an analogy to Henry Ford. He was the first big producer of automobiles in Europe and an early experimenter in means for bettering the conditions of his workmen. His plant turns out 35,000 cars a year, which is half the number bought by France.

The Rubber Corner

The complaint of a British corner in rubber made in Congress produced diplomatic exchanges. The Brazilian ambassador announced the willingness of his country to cooperate with the U. S. Department of Commerce in attracting American capital into the Brazilian rubber industry. Such proposed essays in business provide frequent topics of conversation beside the Potomac. It should be realized, however, that it takes many years to establish rubber plantations, and that in the light of the recent overproduction prospects for such a venture over the next decade are not promising. The great "rubber boom" in London in 1910 was followed by a spectacular list of failures. It would be a more sensible course for large American consumers of rubber to enter the present "Rubber Syndicate" and cooperate with it in a fair stabilization of prices. Brazil's own experience with the valorization of coffee is a sufficient indication of the danger of government meddling in international trade. The present hubbub over rubber is mainly a political rather than business issue. It proceeds more from a desire to "twist the lion's tail" than from a tender sympathy for tire manufacturers.

Wholesale Prices

Bradstreet's index number of wholesale prices (1913 average—100) stood at 151.1 on April 1, an advance of only .02 over March 1. Indexes of different commodity groups on April 1 were as follows: Breadstuffs, 127; livestock, 100; provisions, 141; fruits, 154; hides and leather, 118; textiles, 170; metals, 121; fuels, 210; oils, 157; naval stores, 328; building materials, 180; chemicals, 202; miscellaneous, 200.

Two Chicago Houses

Combined March sales of Sears Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co. were exceeded only once before, in 1920, when prices were about at the peak. Considering the difference in price levels, last month's business was better than in 1920.

The continued remarkable recovery in the mail order business leaves little doubt that the American farmer is both able and willing to purchase.

Sears-Roebuck sales last month were \$19,755,338, an increase of 25.03% over March, 1922, while sales for three months at \$55,800,179 showed a gain of 31.6% over the first quarter of last year. Montgomery-Ward sales last month were \$12,975,073, an increase of 61.55% over March, 1922, while sales for three months at \$30,515,616 showed a gain of 57.21% over the first quarter of 1922.

SPORT

Sam's Title

Sam Langford, "Boston Tar Baby," has won a championship after 20 years in the ring. It's not much of a title for one who might have been champion of the world, but they say old Tham is pleased. He knocked out Kid Savage in one round and took from him the championship of Mexico.

Since 1902 Langford has been known and respected by the followers of the prize ring. In better days he was so well known and so highly respected that none of the existing champions could be inveigled into the ring with him. Tommy Burns, Jack Johnson, Jess Willard—none of them would fight him after they acquired their titles. Accordingly Sam dug along fighting second raters for small money. Joe Jeanette, also a Negro, was his usual opponent. They fought more than 20 battles, Langford winning the majority. The one man in the world that Langford did not care to meet was Jim Jeffries. Even when Jeffries was slipping back Sam used to say: "Ah'll take 'em all, but doan gimme none ub dat big hairy boy." There are those who say that Langford at his best would have defeated the Dempsey of Toledo and of Thirty Acres.

Langford is the last bridge between the old school champions and the new. He is a little man. In his time heavy-weight champions were not the giant race that rules the ring to-day. Jim Corbett weighed 184; Bob Fitzsimmons, 172; Tom Sharkey, 180; Peter Maher, 178. Jeffries was the only two hundred pounder among the champions of 30 years ago. Of the present group in prominence among the heavyweights, Dempsey stands 6 feet 1 inch and weighs 190. Harry Wills, Negro champion, rises to 6 feet 3 and weighs 215. Luis Firpo measures 6 feet 2 and weighs 225. Floyd Johnson, matched to meet Willard in New York in May, stands 6 feet 1 and weighs 195. Willard is the giant of the group: height 6 feet 6, weight 250. With the possible exceptions of Dempsey and Harry Wills, it is doubtful that these men could hold their own with Langford or any others to whom size was no handicap some two or three decades ago.

The Old Willard?

Reports of last week to the contrary, despatches from Excelsior Springs, Mo., indicate that Jess Willard has broken under the strain of training for his fight with Floyd

Johnson. "Three years of inactivity have made Willard a lumbering old man. He cannot reduce without road work and his legs will not sustain protracted running."

Jess has some weeks ahead in which to solve the problem. If he fails to fit his ancient frame for a respectable showing, Luis Angel Firpo has been signed to substitute at short notice.

Eugène Criqui, French feather-weight and champion of Europe, will train at Manhasset, L. I., for his impending battle with Johnny Kilbane. He has leased the house where Georges Carpentier conditioned himself to fight Dempsey.

"I was robbed," asserted Battling Siki, interviewed in the Rat Mort, a Paris café. The Sengalese fighter referred to the decision which relieved him of his crown of light-heavyweight champion of the world after his St. Patrick's Day fight with Mike McTigue in Dublin. As the evening wore on Siki's spirits rose. He knocked out a diner who laughed at him. The next morning the conquered convive had him haled to court for assault and battery.

Baby Buggies

Baby buggies are in the sporting spotlight of England. Mrs. Lilly Groom, of Eastbourne, Brighton, took the perambulator propulsion title, doing 52 miles from London to Brighton in 12 hours and 20 minutes. Her baby slept peacefully most of the way.

Controversy between mothers of the North and South of England as to their respective stamina and speed with the buggies inspired the race. Five mothers entered the lists and took off from the Parliament buildings as Big Ben chimed 5:15 A. M. Three of the infant riders were under a year old.

Mrs. Groom won by 14 minutes and was presented with a silver "shoving" cup and the price of a new pair of shoes.

The Olympic Games for 1932 have been awarded to Los Angeles. The 1924 games will be held in Paris; the 1928 games in Amsterdam, Holland.

The Westmoreland Country Club, Chicago, will play host for the Western Junior Amateur Championship on August 15, 16 and 17.

George Owen, Harvard baseball captain, best advertised undergraduate athlete in America, won the opening game of Harvard's season with a home run. Score: Harvard 6, Boston University 3.

"Peer of Tilden"

Vincent Richards, Yonkers youngster, buried Francis T. Hunter under the most brilliant tennis of the year and won the National Indoor Championship. Score: 6-1, 6-3, 7-5.

The game which Richards played was almost incredible in pace, flexibility, finish. Journalists ran dry of superlative in their attempts to do him justice and paid him the most potent compliment at their command by naming him as "Tilden's peer."

Hunter, defending titleholder, a semi-finalist at Wimbledon two years ago, and the conqueror of Gerald L. Patterson at Seabright last August, never showed semblance of breaking through early in the match. With his title slipping from him in the final set, he stirred himself to the form which served for his defeat of Patterson. Richards, responding with that touch of genius which completes the equipment of a champion, forced his own game one notch higher to win a deuce set and the title.

The victory gave Richards his third national championship. With Tilden he already held the indoor and outdoor doubles titles. He is 20 years old.

Jay Gould, 34, Philadelphian, won the National Court Tennis Championship for the 16th successive year. His opponent in the finals was C. Suydam Cutting of New York.

The Oxford University team which sails this week to compete in the Penn Relays at Philadelphia on April 27 and 28 included W. E. Stevenson, formerly of Princeton. Stevenson will run the half mile in the distance medley.

New World's Records

Swimming: John Weissmuller, Illinois A. C., 200 yards free style, 1 min., 59½ sec.

Swimming: Robert Skelton, Illinois A. C., 200 yard breast stroke, 2 min., 59½ sec.

Swimming: Sybil Bauer, Illinois A. C., 440 yard back stroke, 6 min., 30½ sec.

Swimming: Gertrude Ederle, Women's Swimming Association of N. Y., 200 yards free style, 2 min., 30½ sec.

Swimming: Gertrude Ederle, 200 meters free style, 2 min., 45½ sec.

Swimming: Gertrude Ederle, 220 yards free style, 2 min., 45¼ sec.

Bowling: W. J. Knox, Philadelphia, all-events record at A. B. C. tournament in Milwaukee, score 2,019 in nine games.

THE PRESS

Sermons In Curtis

Edward W. Bok Encourages All Young Men To Be Honest, Rich and Spiritual

Cyrus Hermann Kotzschmar Curtis started life with three cents. He accumulated a fortune. All his life he founded or bought papers doomed to failure, but never once did he fail. He hates details but can easily grasp



CYRUS H. K. CURTIS

"Mother, if I earn some money will it be my very own?"

them. He is a master of business but it has not enslaved him. He loves big things. He works hard. He enjoys vacations. He has always been scrupulously honest. He is a perfect judge of men. His associates and employees adore him.

Cyrus H. K. Curtis is public-spirited. He is spiritual-minded. He never took music lessons but can play the organ marvellously. He has a very big yacht.

The above is the substance of what his son-in-law, Edward W. Bok, has vouchsafed to the American public in regard to Mr. Curtis. Mr. Bok does not call his book* a biography, and only the lacerated imagination of book reviewers could call it such. Mr. Curtis must have made one mistake; he probably sinned once. Neither the mistake nor the sin is even remotely referred to. And for a very good reason: the book is not a biography; it is a moral treatise. The moral is

* A MAN FROM MAINE—Edward W. Bok. —Scribner (\$3.00).

directed to all young men now entering business. "Look at Mr. Curtis," it says on every page. "He started with zero, he was honest, he found business to be a glorious adventure, he made a lot of money. You can do the same! Look at Mr. Curtis! He did it!" How, is never explained.

Edward W. Bok, aglow with a poetic and moral enthusiasm for business, fairly slaps the young man on the back and says: "Character, my boy! Honesty is the best policy."

The person who comes to this book most anxious to learn something about Mr. Curtis will be the person who is most likely to be disappointed. The biography of this magnificently capable publisher remains to be written.

The outline of Mr. Curtis' life is: 1850: Born in Portland.

1863: Started his own paper, *Young America*, with privately accumulated capital of \$5.

1875: Married a lady who later gave him the idea of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, which he founded in 1883 with his wife as editor.

1897: Purchased *The Saturday Evening Post*, which he built up on the idea that business men wanted to read about the romance of business.

1911: Having filled the "women's" and "men's" fields, he bought *The Country Gentleman* to fill the "farmer's" field.

1913: Purchased the *Public Ledger* from Mr. Adolph Ochs, owner of *The New York Times*, because he wanted it to be owned by Philadelphia capital. Lost \$1,000,000 on it and then began to break even.

He was a pioneer in his insistence upon clean and true advertising. He even eliminated from *The Ladies' Home Journal* all cosmetics advertisements because he did not approve of rouge.

He Wants Facts

Ambassador George Harvey, who at the age of 27 was Managing Editor of *The New York World*, is going to turn reporter again. He will seek the facts in the English farm strike, which he considers the most important current problem in Great Britain.

Mr. Harvey's investigation will take him first to the Norfolk district, where he will question farmers and strikers, hoping to obtain data, which he says cannot be had from the meager newspaper reports and the brief, unsatisfactory debates in Parliament.

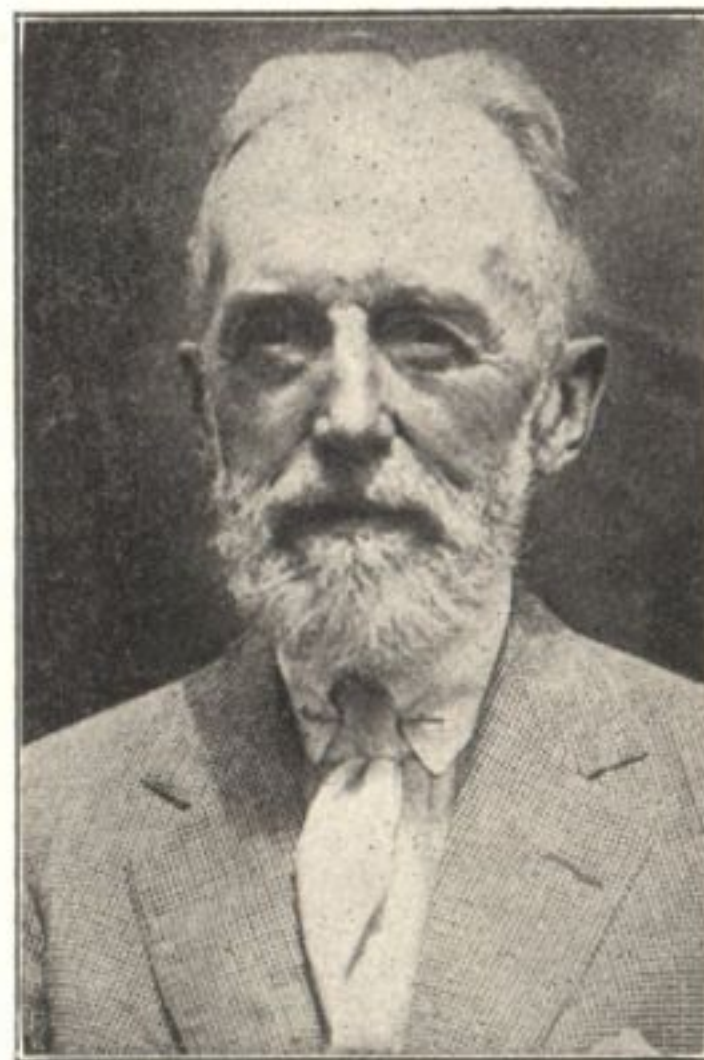
H. T. Webster, author of *Poker Portraits*, *Life's Darkest Moments*, and *The Beginning of a Beautiful Friendship*, has joined the staff of *The New York Evening World*.

A German Joke

All Berlin is said to be laughing at an April Fool joke perpetrated upon credulous European militarists by Hugo Stinnes' *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which printed on April 1, the story of the "discovery" made by a Russian scientist "for harnessing the latent energy of the atmosphere."

The story, given prominent place in the paper, under the signature of its Russian correspondent, told how this "scientist" had conducted his experiments at Uralsk, Russia, and that his invention had caused articles of any weight to be hurled "almost unlimited distances." The article goes on to say that "the discovery is certain to surpass in results the discovery of steam and electricity."

A few days later the executive editor of Herr Stinnes' paper pointed out that the names mentioned in the article were all imaginary, and that it was a regular custom for German papers to print some sort of sensational hoax in a prominent place on All Fools' Day.



© Wide World

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS

He likes big things—circulations, pipe-organs, ideas

Mr. Frank A. Munsey is publishing in his *New York Herald* a daily digest of all the news for the Busy Man. Mr. Munsey's digest differs materially from the one that has run in his neighbor *The Tribune* for the past year in that the items are somewhat more detailed. (*The New York World* has maintained since April 2 a digest similar to *The Tribune's*.)

AERONAUTICS

6,000 Miles

Six U. S. Army airplanes completed a 6,000-mile flight, begun on March 3 at Kelly Field, San Antonio, covering Havana, Port au Prince, Santo Domingo, and ending at Bolling Field, Washington.

According to Secretary of War Weeks, the flight had a great military importance. It proved that with two days' warning the Air Service could concentrate in Porto Rico an air fleet which would effectively protect the Panama Canal against attack by any enemy fleet approaching it from the Atlantic.

60,000 Miles

The E-4, a 200-horse-power airplane engine, built by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, ran continuously for 573 hours at full power when tested by the Navy Department—a world's record for engine endurance.

This is equivalent to 60,000 miles in a Navy seaplane flying at usual cruising speed (or two and a half times round the world at the equator). Measured against the average record of 6,500 miles per annum of a high grade automobile, it represents nine years' unbroken service at 100 miles per hour.

During the war engines scarcely ran 100 hours without overhaul. This tremendous improvement means greatly increased dependability and lessened cost of operation for every type of airplane.

20 Feet

Short flights of more than 20 feet in altitude were made at McCook Field, Dayton, by the De Bothezat helicopter, an airplane that rises vertically without a running start.

2,000 Feet

Provided any British helicopter (with pilot) attains an altitude of 2,000 feet—and, in addition, shows ability to hover and to remain stationary in the air for half an hour in a 20 mile wind—its inventor will receive a £50,000 prize, the British Air Ministry announced.

A man in the British Royal Air Force walked slowly into a revolving airplane propeller and was instantaneously killed. Medical opinion attributes the accident to a curious form of hypnotism.

CRIME

"Can't Get Justice"

Following the acquittal of six more defendants charged with murder in connection with the Herrin massacre last summer, the court (at Marion, Ill.) announced that all the indictments against the untried defendants would be quashed. This virtually marks the end of the Herrin episode.

An official statement from the Attorney General's office declared that "the prosecution is reluctantly obliged to admit justice cannot be obtained in Williamson county. No impartial jury can be obtained to try the men responsible. Witnesses, reliable and trustworthy, at great risk of personal violence, have courageously testified to what they beheld on that fatal day, only to be impeached by witnesses who plainly were interested in the defense and who clearly were testifying falsely."

The request that the remaining indictments be nullified was made by Delos Duty, State's attorney for Williamson county, after A. W. Kerr, chief counsel for the United Mine Workers, had demanded that the rest of the defendants be immediately tried.

"I am not going to try any more of these cases," said Mr. Duty. "Right or wrong does not make any difference!"

Oil Frauds

More than \$100,000,000 is the estimate placed by Post Office inspectors upon the amount of money filched from the public during the past five years by oil-stock promoters operating in the State of Texas.

The inspectors also report that companies and syndicates were organized, ran their course and passed into extinction by the hundreds during these five years, leaving approximately half a million stockholders scattered throughout the United States to mourn the fading of rosy dreams.

Postmaster General New reported that the Post Office Department intends "to move in the most vigorous manner possible for the enforcement of both the criminal law and the fraud order statutes against the fraudulent use of the mails" in selling fake oil stocks. Already 200 cases involving fraud have gone to the grand jury at Fort Worth, due to the Federal investigation of oil swindles.

Nevertheless, it will be hard to convict the dishonest promoters. Frauds involving large stock selling enterprises are the most complex and difficult to handle of all cases arising under Federal jurisdiction.

MISCELLANY

"TIME Brings All Things"

In Greece there are 119 goats for every 100 human beings.

In Germany a new method has been developed of sending kisses by mail. A mixture of honey, gum arabic and cochineal is smeared on the lips and their impression left on the letter.

At Logan, Ohio, after having influenza, a woman talked continuously for six days and then was removed to a sanitarium.

The crew of the Shipping Board steamer *West Helix* smoked dried tea leaves instead of tobacco for two weeks. On a two-months' voyage from Antwerp to Boston, attended by gales and machinery trouble, they ran out of cigarettes and tobacco.

In Chicago a lecturer who was addressing an audience and having his remarks broadcast at the same time was interrupted by the arrival of a messenger boy. The boy brought 25 cents from a radio listener to buy cough drops for the assembly, whose coughing disturbed him.

One hundred miles off the coast of Mexico the ship *Kinnecott* steamed through a school of turtles for more than 80 nautical miles.

In Washington, D. C., a wedding party was arrested for blowing their automobile horns in the street. The Police Commissioner ordered their release, saying: "Most people only get married once, and they ought to be free to celebrate it."

Because office buildings are continually replacing dwellings, the population of Manhattan is falling off. In the 1920 census it was 2,284,103. By July 1, 1923, it will be 2,267,001, according to Census Bureau estimates.

A new, natural and absolutely bona fide set of teeth have for several months been growing steadily in the jaws of John F. Koter, of Gulf Summit, N. Y., 88 years old.

Shunned by gambler, and mutilated by superstitionist, the \$2 bill must go. Such, at least, is the recommendation of Secretary Mellon's special Treasury Committee on Currency Revision. The reason given is protection against bill "raisers."

In Tupelo, Miss., R. F. Goodlet likes chess and fresh air, so he built his board outdoors. The board is a good-sized "garden" and the pawns are knee high to Mr. Goodlet.



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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.)

Alvin Owsley, National Commander of the American Legion: "Marooned at Baton Rouge, La., by washouts on the railroad, I refused to fly by aeroplane to make a speaking engagement. Said I: 'I promised my wife that I would not ride in a plane, and I'll stick to the train.'"

James A. Stillman: "I changed the name of my yacht from *Modesty* to *Winona II*."

Samuel W. Vauclain, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Co: "It was suggested to me that I become a candidate for the Presidency in 1924. Said I: 'I'd rather be President of Baldwin's. It pays better and is more fun!'"

Devereux Milburn, polo player: "I had a small piece of bone removed from my knee because of an accident on the field two weeks ago. I expect to play again in June."

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, retired: "In a speech at Oakland, Cal., I said: 'I could have had my arms decorated with gold lace up to my elbow if I had stuck by Daniels' (ex-Secretary of the Navy's) falsehood that the Navy (in 1917) was fully equipped and ready to fight.'"

The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant: "I admitted in *The Religion of Main Street*, published by the New York American Library Service, that I was not the author of my reply to Bishop Manning when he asked that I withdraw my unorthodox statements. The letter of reply was composed by a group of friends."

Princess Yolanda: "Deputy Torre, the Italian railroad commissioner, ordered the dismissal of numbers of women railway employees. I wrote him saying that it would hurt me if on the day of my wedding less fortunate women lost their means of livelihood. Thereupon he revoked the order for 10% of the women affected."

Count Carlo Calvi di Bergolo, husband of Princess Yolanda: "I arrived in Rome by train for my wedding and found reporters, photographers and a royal automobile waiting for me at the station. Wearing civilian clothes, I gave them all the slip and took a taxicab to the palace."

Secretary of War Weeks: "A pension was granted to a survivor of the ill-fated command of General Custer. He is Shuh-Shee-Absh, a Crow Indian, who was an Indian Scout for the General at the time of the massacre of June 25, 1876."

Geraldine Farrar: "One Helen Swanson is suing me for \$5,000. She used to be my maid, and she asserts that she contracted eye trouble from wiping her face on a towel which had been used on my Pekinese after its bath."

Henry Ford: "The Russian Government desired to boycott all my products because it doesn't like my opinions of the Soviet. It canceled all orders given for my automobiles—but accepted a shipload of Fordson tractors because they were paid for."

Hall Caine, British novelist: "Harvey Fly, an American, is suing me for \$5,000 as commission on the sale of the film rights of *The Master of Man* to the Goldwyn Co. The sale price was \$50,000 and he contends that \$5,000 is a fair commission."

Frank Harris, critic and publisher: "On my 68th birthday in Paris I told an American reporter: 'I have come to Paris because I am going to put anything I want in my stomach. . . . Forty years ago I was in Paris. I knew Sarah Bernhardt and Guy de Maupassant. I drank then and I have been drinking ever since.'"

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, "North Pole Discoverer": "At Fort Worth I was arrested with several of my associates for using the mails to defraud in the sale of oil stock. I furnished \$25,000 bail and was released."

Le Maréchal Joffre: "At the funeral of General Manoury, made Maréchal de France after his death, I gave him entire credit for winning the battle of the Marne by loading his army into the taxicabs of Paris and by a quick sortie turning von Kluck's flank."

Frank A. Vanderlip: "I returned to New York from California in perfect health. Insulin, new serum for diabetes, has given me an appetite like a hired man. And I can look rare beef and boiled potatoes squarely in the face."

M. André Citroën, French automobile magnate: "After arriving in New York I dined and went to hear the opera *Mona Lisa*, with Otto H. Kahn."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle: "I announced that I created 'Sherlock Holmes' to be my advance agent. Years ago I reasoned that, through Holmes, people would hear of me and would accordingly lend ready ear to my preaching."

MILESTONES

Engaged. Miss Gloria Gould, 17, youngest daughter of George J. Gould, who is ill on the Riviera, to Mr. Henry A. Bishop, Jr., of Bridgeport, Conn., Yale student and son of Henry A. Bishop, director of the Western Union Telegraph Co. and other corporations.

Engaged. Princess Geneviève d'Orléans, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Vendôme, to Comte de Chaponey, a great grandson of Adolphe Schneider, founder of the famous Le Creusot Iron works (the French "Krupps").

Married. Gwendolin Marshall Field, granddaughter and heiress of the late Marshall Field of Chicago, to Archibald Charles Edmondstone, son of Sir Archibald Edmondstone, in London. Earl Beatty, First Lord of the Admiralty, gave the bride away, in the absence of her brother, who is ill. The groom's father presented the couple with the ancient castle of Duntreath in Stirlingshire, near Glasgow.

Married. Lady Northcliffe, widow of Viscount Northcliffe, English newspaper proprietor, to Sir Robert Arundell Hudson, a leader of the Liberal Party. By her remarriage she forfeited part of her inheritance from Lord Northcliffe, who died on August 14 last. It was reported at the time of Lord Northcliffe's death that he wished Lady Northcliffe to marry Sir Robert. The attachment of the two is said to be of 15 years standing, and Lord Northcliffe often urged his wife to secure a divorce, which she refused to do for fear of scandal.

Married. Princess Yolanda of Italy to Count Calvi di Bergolo, at Rome.

Divorced. Jagat Jit Singh Bahadur, Maharajah of Kaparthala, by Anita Delgado, in Paris, presumably on the grounds of white civilization's objection to his harem. It is reported that the Maharanee, who is 35, Spanish and a professional dancer, will marry her 30-year-old stepson, the Maharajah's heir.

Died. Watson Bradley Dickerman, 77, former President of the New York Stock Exchange, in Manhattan. He retired in 1909 and devoted himself largely to breeding race horses. He is survived by his wife and a five-year-old son.

Died. George Edward Stanhope Molyneux Herbert, fifth Earl of Carnarvon, 56, at Cairo, Egypt, of blood poisoning and pneumonia.

Died. Abbas Hilmi Pasha, Grand Vizier of Turkey under Sultans Abdul Hamid and Mohamet V, in Vienna. In command of a division during the Balkan War in 1912, he tried to stop the panic among his men at Kirkkilisseh by having them shot down.

POINT with PRIDE

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

Umeno and Doi, physicians to our good friend, the dog. (P. 21.)

Lord Robert's unshakable faith in his dream-almost-come-true. (P. 8.)

Rum preparedness as practiced by Commissioner Haynes. (P. 4.)

Harold Bell Wright, Zane Grey, whose works from savagery defend us. (P. 14.)

Those laborites who tolerate dining with the King. (P. 10.)

Justices Taft, Holmes and Sanford in honorable dissent from the minimum wage decision. (P. 6.)

The green uniform recently acquired by M. Forain, cartoonist. (P. 18.)

What Sears-Roebuck and Montgomery-Ward disposed of during March. (P. 22.)

The friendly relations reestablished between Frank Vanderlip and rare beef. (P. 26.)

Barnum unbarnumed. (P. 14.)

Such a man and such a son-in-law. (P. 24.)

John Sargent whose unkind portraits of the Wertheimers have created a pseudo-political issue. (P. 18.)

The man to whom Joffre gives credit for winning the battle of the Marne. (P. 26.)

Frear, apostle of La Follette. He stimulates thought on taxation. (P. 2.)

Resurrection by adrenalin. (P. 21.)

Polygamy vanishing in Albania. (P. 12.)

One soldier and \$2,560,000—the ratio of armament to wealth in this country. (P. 5.)

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—Chicago, Ill.

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—Washington, D. C.

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—Bryn Mawr, Pa.

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—Institute, W. Va.

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—Los Angeles, Cal.

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VIEW with ALARM

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

The latest eulogy of Mr. Hughes. (P. 7.)

The likelihood that Brown's bronze bruno will be as collegiate as the bulldog and the tiger. (P. 19.)

Heligoland resisting destruction. (P. 11.)

"Collective bludgeoning" in our own fair coal-fields. (P. 3.)

The fact that two such men as Judge Lovett and Mr. Holden can disagree. (P. 3.)

The sensation created in Afghanistan by Imanullah Khan. (P. 12.)

The Cheka, now unearthing crimes 17 years old. (P. 13.)

The housing of the Viennese bachelor who fails to marry forthwith. (P. 11.)

The evolution of a Mussolini in Japan. (P. 13.)

Henry Ford's French rival. (P. 22.)

Harvey's investigation of the farmer-vote in Norfolk while he keeps half an eye on Iowa. (P. 24.)

The fight that would ensue should Mr. Bryan become Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly. (P. 20.)

750,000 unemployed threatening the political life of Bonar Law. (P. 10.)

The \$2 bill—shunned by gamblers and now doomed by a Treasury committee. (P. 25.)

Senator Smoot's defense of the sugar pill. (P. 4.)

Mr. Broun's discovery that education gets too little mention in the press. (P. 19.)

The artificial eye. (P. 20.)

That German who invented kisses-by-mail. (P. 25.)

For the man who—"reads his paper every day"

Below are listed the headlines on the first page only of *The New York Times* for Monday, April 9. The length of the article under each headline is given in number of words and in the amount of space it would occupy if printed in TIME. How many of these articles did you have time to read? Or how many would you have had time to read if they had appeared in your paper? How much did you retain of what you did read?

LABOR UNREST ADDS TO GRAVE PROBLEMS FACING BONAR LAW

(1,890 words, 5 of TIME'S columns).

KRUPP DIRECTORS GLOOMY IN JAIL

(2,310 words, 7 of TIME'S columns).

POINCARE IS CENTRE OF SHARP CONFLICT OVER RUHR ACCORD

(1,197 words, 3 of TIME'S columns).

AMERICANS ASK \$1,187,876 WAR DAMAGES

(378 words, 1 of TIME'S columns).

PILLAR WRECKS TAXI; CAR KILLS DRIVER

(833 words, 2 of TIME'S columns).

RAID BIG WET CLUB ON W. C. T. U. CHARGE

(2,303 words, 7 of TIME'S columns).

CUT SURTAX MORE, MELLON NOW URGES

(1,421 words, 3½ of TIME'S columns).

FOR REFERENDUM ON NATION'S PROBLEMS

(686 words, 1½ of TIME'S columns).

BUTLER WON'T DISCIPLINE FASCIST PROFESSOR

(420 words, 1 of TIME'S columns).

LEAGUE IS LOOMING AS MAJOR ISSUE FOR 1924 CAM- PAIGN

(966 words, 2 of TIME'S columns).

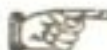
BRITAIN BUILDS 12 NEW TYPES NAVY AIRCRAFT

(560 words, 1 of TIME'S columns).

For what you did not read, for what you only half-read, for what you have forgotten, rely on TIME. And TIME reads not one, but 300 papers. It never misses Monday's paper, nor Tuesday's, nor Wednesday's, nor Thursday's—no, nor Sunday's seven pounder.

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