

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. I, NO. 8

SAMUEL M. VAUCLAIN
Profane, he provokes profanity—See page 6

APRIL 21, 1923

If you want to clip coupons start with the one below!

IT is every man's dream some day to spend his leisure moments clipping coupons, and what we want you to do is to start getting your hand in now. Clip out the coupon in this advertisement and find out how easily and how quickly you can put yourself in a position to clip coupons off 5½% PRUDENCE-BONDS—the Guaranteed Bond with the Guaranteed Coupons—secured by conservative first mortgages on selected income-earning properties, and strong with the old-fashioned strength of an institution opposed heart and soul to the hazardous new-fangled methods of first mortgage financing!

Clip out the coupon NOW and send for the booklet at once!

THE PRUDENCE COMPANY, INC.

Under the supervision of N. Y. State Banking Dept.

Mail it today

The Prudence Co., Inc.
31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

G-353

Gentlemen:

Without obligation on my part please send me a copy of your latest booklet.

Name.....

Address.....

NEW YORK
31 NASSAU STREET

BROOKLYN
162 REMSEN STREET

CAPITAL and SURPLUS
\$1,100,000

DENOMINATIONS
\$100—\$500—\$1000

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 8

April 21, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY *The Administration's Case*

Except for the brief statement which accompanied President Harding's proposal to the Senate that the United States join the World Court, the first expression of the Administration's attitude in that matter came from Secretary Hoover. Last week before the National League of Women Voters, at Des Moines, he delivered an address in explanation of the Administration's proposal. It was devoted chiefly to explanation of the court, and refutation of the arguments of the Court's opponents.

Secretary Hoover set out to refute three classes of opponents of the Court:

1) Those who believe that the Court will lead us in to some "undescribed political entanglement." This objection, Mr. Hoover points out, is raised on ignorance, because there is absolutely no compulsory provision in the President's proposal. "We do not need to submit any case to the Court, unless we feel like doing so. . . . No other nation can summon us into court. . . . The Court itself cannot summon us in—nor . . . exert upon us any kind of compulsion, not even moral." It is worth while noting that no politician of any prominence is making this first objection.

2) Those who object to the Court because it is connected with the League of Nations. This group may be considered to include such irreconcilables as Senators Johnson and Moses. These two are now abroad; so little has been heard from them. Said Mr. Hoover: "We are not by this act [joining the Court] entering the League in any sense. The connection between the Court and the League is indeed remote. Its sole relationship is that the judges are elected as provided in its own statute, not by the League, but by the representatives of the nations to the League acting as an elective body for this purpose."

3) Those who condemn the

Court because it does not go far enough. These include Senator Borah, who wants a world court "with teeth in it," and those who believe we should join the League as well as the Court. Those who make this objection, according to Mr. Hoover, "are the ones who would have complained on the Wednesday night of Genesis, and would have gone to bed with a grouch because the Creator had not yet made a finished job of the sun and the moon, and would have called a mass meeting on Thursday morning to demand more forward action."

The World Court has, according to Secretary Hoover, advantages over the Hague Tribunal because the latter is only an arbitrating body, and the former is a real court, capable of building up a body of international law, and giving real decisions based on law and justice rather than on compromise.

Politics

As yet, the political side of the World Court issue is largely confined to agitation within the Republican party. It is too early to classify the opinions of the party as a whole—all shades of opinion are to be found. There is no open break as yet between the President and any faction over the Court issue.

Reports continue to say that the President will press the issue. Senator Watson and others are opposed to his doing so—largely, it is assumed, in fear of the consequences in the elections of 1924. Senator Hiram Johnson is expected to lead the isolationists in a fight "against the Court at any cost." Senator Capper of Kansas (a farm bloc leader) says that the farmers are "for" the Court. Senator Borah declares that the proposal is "ineffectual." Senator Pepper believes that it is time to "go beyond the Court and accept the League with modifications." Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is lukewarm.

As to the Democrats, it is expected that they may back the President's proposal as the best measure practical at the present time. Senator Carter Glass of Virginia (a former member of the Wilson cabinet) expressed this as his intention. It is equally possible that the Democrats may take the opposite course, if the Republicans try to pass the Court proposal with reservations. Ex-President Wilson in a letter to the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee declared: "I approve not of the conditional but of the unconditional adhesion of the United States to the World Court."

Meanwhile Mr. Harding is reported to be embarrassed by the early announcement of his candidacy in 1924. He may even abandon his contemplated speaking tour of the country (in which he was expected to advocate the Court), if it appears that he will have to come before the country not as the president of the United States but as a campaigning candidate.

CONTENTS

	Page
National Affairs	1-7
Foreign News	8-13
Books	14-15
Art	15
The Theatre	16-17
Cinema	17
Music	18
Education	19
Religion	19
Medicine	20
Science	21
Law	22
Business and Finance.....	22
Imaginary Interviews	23
The Press	24-25
Aeronautics	25
Sport	26
Milestones	26
Miscellany	27
Point with Pride.....	27
View with Alarm.....	28

Published weekly by TIME, Incorporated, at 9 East 40th St., New York, N. Y. Subscription, \$5 per year. Application for entry as second-class matter is pending.

National Affairs—[Continued]

What Is This Court?

While politicians are arguing, objecting, protesting and shaking in their boots because the World Court will or will not be a political issue, what is this world court? Who made it? Who controls it? What power has it? What is it for?

Its right name is the Permanent Court of International Justice. It was not created by the League of Nations Covenant, but its structure was projected thus:

"The Council (of the League) shall formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly."

In February, 1920, the Council appointed an Advisory Committee of Jurists, among them Elihu Root, who drew up a plan for the Court. In December of that year the Assembly of the League adopted the Committee's plan with alterations. This "statute" of the Court was subsequently ratified by a majority of the members of the League, and judges were elected. The Court met for its first annual session on June 15, 1922—so it is not yet a year old.

The Court is composed of eleven judges and four deputy judges, elected for nine-year terms. Each nation may submit four candidates for the Court, two of whom are not of its own nationality. From this group the judges are elected. The expenses of the Court are paid by the League of Nations.

The "statute" of the Court provides that it may handle disputes about treaties, breaches of international obligations and reparations for such breaches, provided such disputes are submitted to it by both parties. There is also an optional clause attached to the statute, which if accepted by a nation thereby pledges that nation to compulsory jurisdiction of the Court in certain legal disputes with other nations, who also have accepted the optional clause. Eighteen nations have adopted this optional clause—although Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan are not among them. (The President's proposal for our participation in the Court does not call for adherence to the optional clause for com-



© Paul Thompson

CONTROLLER GENERAL OF THE U. S.
"My name is J. R. McCarl and I hold the public purse"

pulsory submission of disputes to the Court.)

Citizens of the following countries are now judges of the Court: Spain, Italy, Cuba, Great Britain, Holland, Japan, France, the United States (John Bassett Moore, former Counsellor of the Department of State), Denmark, Switzerland. (The eleventh seat was filled by a Brazilian, now dead.) The four deputy judges come from Rumania, China, Yugoslavia and Norway.

CABINET

"Without Direction"

By provision of the Budget Act (1920) there is in existence the office of Controller General of the United States. He is appointed for 15 years and can be removed only by Congressional action. His business is to head the General Accounting Office which "controls the pulse beat of Federal expenditures." What is more, he is empowered to exercise his functions "without direction from any other officer." The occupant of this important office is J. R. McCarl, of Nebraska.

The object of Congress in creating this office was to keep in its own hands the control of Federal expenditures. The result is that there is now an executive officer who is not controlled by the Chief Executive. Already there have been several

clashes between Mr. McCarl and members of the Cabinet. The latest of these is with Secretary of the Navy Denby, over what is of itself a comparatively minor case.

Mr. McCarl ordered the Navy Department disbursing officer to get back the money involved in an overpayment to an enlisted man in the Navy. Secretary Denby objected on principle to this "interference" in his Department. Naval officers and enlisted men protest that Mr. McCarl, in effect, overrules formal naval orders. Mr. McCarl replied in a letter to Secretary Denby: "There was no authority in such Administrative powers as are given the head of the Navy Department to issue an order annulling a request of this office to protect the fiscal affairs of the United States."

The Controller General also offered to send orders directly to the Secretary of the Navy instead of to the officers concerned.

Mr. Denby, however, objects to taking orders from Mr. McCarl and is prepared to take the case to Attorney General Daugherty for an opinion. If the Controller General is upheld, it means practically that there will be "two chief executives," and in matters of expenditure, at least, Cabinet officers must acknowledge two superiors.

The Secretary of the Navy is not the only Cabinet officer to come in conflict with the Controller General. Before Mr. Fall retired as Secretary of the Interior, he was obliged to bow to Mr. McCarl on several occasions. Army officers have felt themselves abused in a number of instances by Mr. McCarl's rulings. Evidently Mr. Denby now intends to force a "show-down" as to the scope of the Controller General's powers.

SUPREME COURT

Public Opinion

There was a law in the District of Columbia prohibiting the employment of women at less than \$16.50 per week (\$858 per year). Passed by Congress, signed by the President, the law was thrown out as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in what was virtually a 5-4 decision.

It is already clear that a large majority of the nation condemns the decision and distrusts the reasoning which supports it.

It is argued that the decision courageously upholds freedom-of-contract. But many are inclined to

National Affairs—[Continued]

condemn the Court for "upholding the freedom to starve."

Justice Sutherland, who wrote the decision, questioned the economic soundness of the law. But it has never been the province of the Court to question the wisdom of legislation.

The point is made that since women have the vote, there should not be special legislation for women. But, as Mr. Taft said in dissenting from the decision, the Nineteenth Amendment did not abolish the physical inequalities of women.

The layman seems to believe that if there is enough law on the side of this Minimum Wage Law for Mr. Taft, there is enough for him.

Proposed Amendments

The report of this 5-4 decision, coming so soon after the rejection of the Child Labor Law, was followed at once by the renewal of three proposals which are steadily increasing in popular favor:

1) A constitutional amendment to require a 6-3 decision of the Supreme Court to overrule acts of Congress.

2) Senator Borah's proposed amendment requiring a 7-2 decision to overrule an act of Congress.

3) A constitutional amendment which will broadly recognize the right of States and of Congress to exercise their "police power" for social justice.

The third proposal, a blanket amendment, would make unnecessary a new amendment for every new piece of social legislation. Many believe the provisions of the Constitution are broad enough now to permit legislation making for social justice. But if five members of the Supreme Court do not think so, let there be an amendment which will satisfy their legal scruples.

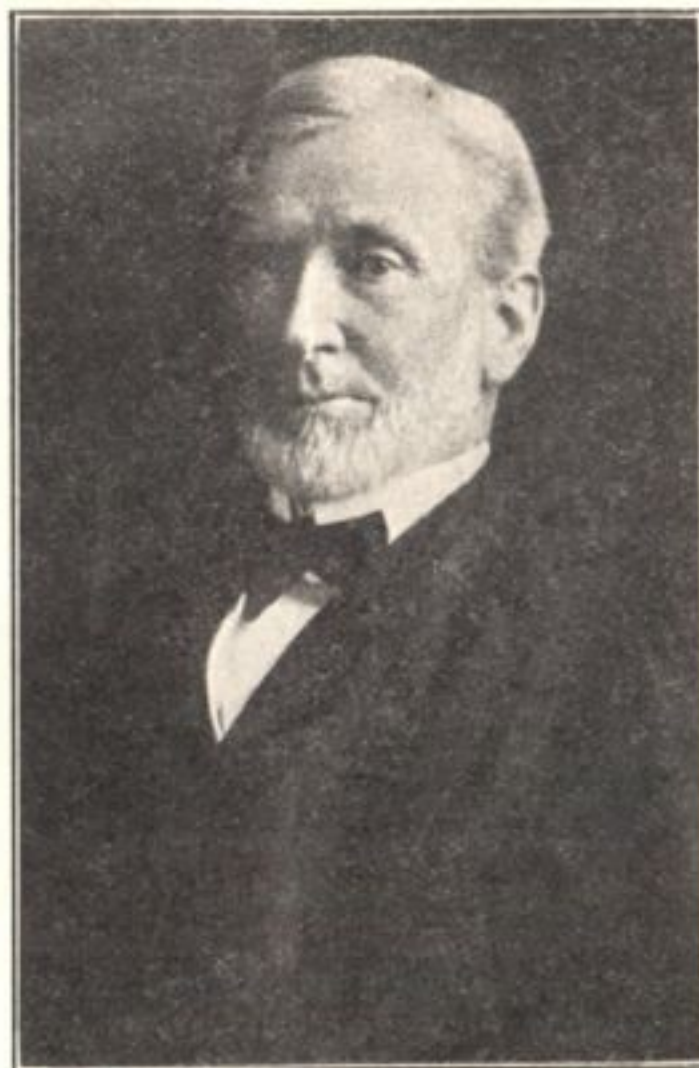
The Supreme Court has already upheld social legislation based on the police power. Laws regulating hours of labor, housing conditions, etc., are all based on the police power. The Minimum Wage Law would have been tolerated on the same grounds, if Mr. Taft had had his way.

A Trend to Conservatism

The Supreme Court's decision in the District of Columbia Minimum Wage case has given the country the first definite indications of the way in which the new court may be divided in cases involving economic and social questions. The conservatives, who considered the statute unconstitutional, were Justices McKenna,

Van Devanter, McReynolds, Sutherland and Butler. Those dissenting were Chief Justice Taft and Justices Holmes and Sanford. Mr. Justice Brandeis did not participate in the case because he had argued a similar case before the court ten years ago. He would doubtless have been aligned with the dissenting minority.

While it has never been possible to classify all the members of the court as conservative or liberal, during President Wilson's second term it could be prophesied that, in a really doubtful case, three would favor the conservative view—Justices White,



© Paul Thompson

MR. ASSOCIATE JUSTICE MCKENNA
After twenty-five years on the Court, he is conservative but not reactionary

Van Devanter and McReynolds—and three—Justices Holmes, Brandeis and Clarke—would favor the liberal.

The other members of the court, Justices McKenna, Day and Pitney, were the deciding factors. Justice McKenna has been generally but not invariably conservative, while Justice Day often, and Justice Pitney occasionally, joined the liberal group.

The appointment of Chief Justice Taft in place of Chief Justice White tended to liberalize the court, for, while he has upheld the injunction in labor disputes, he has also upheld emergency rent laws, which his predecessor considered an infringement on liberty of contract. But the retirement of Justices Day, Pitney and Clarke deprived the court of one announced liberal, and two associates who often joined him in bringing about a liberal decision. Of their

successors, Justices Sutherland and Butler appear to be almost reactionary, and there is no indication that Justice Sanford holds views so advanced as those of ex-Justice Clarke.

President Harding has already appointed four out of nine members of the court, and may reasonably be expected to have the opportunity to select the successors of the two senior members—Justices McKenna and Holmes. Since his appointment by President Roosevelt in 1902, Justice Holmes has been the most radical member of the court, not even excepting Justice Brandeis, whose selection by President Wilson was the occasion of considerable discussion. After the departure of Justice Holmes, Justice Brandeis will be the sole representative of a group which once had three members. Aligned against him will be four conservatives—Van Devanter, McReynolds, Sutherland and Butler—and a Chief Justice who can surely be counted on to disapprove ill-advised radical action. Even if Justice Sanford should continue to be responsive to the arguments of progression, progressives will have a just cause of complaint if they are not well represented by the next appointments to the court.

[For further discussion of the Minimum Wage decision see page 23—Law.]

RAILWAYS

Mileage Books

A ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission that railroads should offer 2,500 mile transportation books for \$72 (ordinary price \$90) is strongly opposed by the railroads. Eastern roads, with the exception of the Baltimore and Ohio, made a protest before the United States District Court of Massachusetts to enjoin the Commission from enforcing the order. The Baltimore and Ohio joined with western and southern roads in petitioning the Interstate Commerce Commission for rehearing on the question of mileage books. Last week the Commission refused a rehearing. Now the question of mileage books rests on the outcome of the case in court. It is said that no matter for which side the Massachusetts court decides, an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

The railroads declare that the order for mileage books is "discriminating, uneconomical, contrary to the intent of Congress and even unconstitutional." Three interests are involved in the case and represented

National Affairs—[Continued]

in court—the railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the office of the Attorney General, which is defending the legality of the amendments to the Transportation Act.

Stuyvesant Fish

Stuyvesant Fish died in New York of heart disease. A directors' meeting of the National Park Bank was assembling. As Mr. Fish stepped across the threshold of the board room, he fell dead.

So terminated the career of one of the country's great financial leaders and railroad presidents. A descendant of Petrus Stuyvesant, a grandson of Colonel Nicholas Fish of Revolutionary War fame, the youngest son of Hamilton Fish (Secretary of State under President Grant)—Stuyvesant Fish came from the stock of pioneers and joined the generation of great railroaders.

Born in New York in 1851, and graduated from Columbia 20 years later he became successively a clerk in the Illinois Central Railroad, secretary to its President, and a clerk in the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. Subsequently he bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, and became a Director in the Illinois Central. After several years of railroad experience with that and other roads, he was elected its President in 1887.

The subsequent clash between Mr. Fish and the late E. H. Harriman for the control of the Illinois Central proved to be one of the epochal conflicts in the history of Wall Street. Mr. Harriman, who sought the Central as an outlet to the Union Pacific, broke with Mr. Fish in 1906, and after initially getting the worst of the bitter struggle which ensued, finally succeeded in securing enough shareholders' proxies to eliminate him from the affairs of the road, as well as from the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Feeling ran high on both sides throughout this financial feud, and in one Directors' meeting Mr. Fish struck and felled J. T. Harahan, who had succeeded him as President of the Illinois Central. A romantic and spirited, if not entirely accurate, narrative of the Harriman-Fish embroglio has recently been written by Garet Garrett in his latest novel, *The Driver*.

Mr. Fish was a railroad executive of the old order, rough and ready in speech, cautious in administration, scrupulously honorable in his engagements, and completely impatient of fallacious economics. Even in his

youth he played his part against greenback inflation, and for the risky and speculative methods of Wall Street railroad amalgamation, whose excesses were justified only by their aggregate brilliant results, he had an inherent mistrust. He was a stubborn fighter but invariably a good loser. His resentment of the prohibition amendment, and his efforts for its repeal, were characteristic of his sturdy individualism.

STEEL

Enemies of Pittsburg Plus

One of the main features of the farm bloc program for the next session of Congress will be the abolition of the "Pittsburg plus" system of basing freight rates. One or more bills will be offered with the concerted backing of the agricultural group in both House and Senate, making this system illegal.

Under the "Pittsburg plus" system, freights on steel and steel products are based on Pittsburg. Thus, if a purchaser in Milwaukee bought steel in Chicago, he would have to pay, not the freight rate from Chicago to Milwaukee, but from Pittsburg to Milwaukee. The difference in rates would be added to the price of the product bought.

In a similar way the rates on cement are based upon Gary, Ind. If a farmer in a middle western center goes to a factory to buy a load of cement, he is charged the freight rate from Gary even if he hauls it back in his own truck.

The "Pittsburg and Gary plus" systems have cost farmers and builders enormous sums every year, and the farm bloc is resolved to have them condemned under the Sherman Law as being "in restraint of trade."

SUGAR

The Hunt Continues

The price of sugar still advances. Meanwhile the four Federal investigations of the sugar scandal are proceeding slowly and will not be able to publish their findings and punish the guilty until after the bull market has reaped enormous profits for the speculators. It is a case of locking the stable door too late, but it may serve to prevent similar gouges in the future.

The Department of Justice has started its examination of the sugar brokers. A demand has been made upon every member of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange to turn

over to the United States Attorney's office complete and detailed accounts of all sales and purchases of sugar from Jan. 1 to April 1. "Please do not confine yourself to information regarding money balances," says the Department's letter to the brokers, "but state in detail each customer's account, the number of lots, the month of future delivery, and prices. The names and addresses of these customers are also desired." Members of the Exchange have questioned the right of the Department to examine their books, and a few will refuse to allow it except under legal compulsion.

President Harding discussed the sugar situation with his Cabinet and expressed the opinion that the tariff was not responsible for the rise in price, since sugar is now selling higher in Canada than in the United States, although the Canadian duties are lower.

The Tariff Commission's investigation is an extremely technical and complicated affair. Three classes of investigators are employed: commodity experts who know about manufacturing and selling sugar, cost accountants who have a highly specialized knowledge of the different costs of production in different mills, economists who organize the information for the digestion of the Commission. After the Commission has diagnosed the situation, President Harding may act to reduce the tariff on sugar, if the findings warrant it. But not in excess of 50%.

The investigations being conducted by the Department of Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission lay dormant in the week's news.

FARMERS

"My Boy Joshua"

Approximately 2,000,000 people left farming life for the cities in 1922, according to a report made by the Department of Agriculture based on a survey of 10,000 representative farm groups.

The estimate, which included not merely workers, but men, women, and children living on farms, showed a decrease of 1.5% from the 1920 census, which placed the agricultural population at 31,359,000.

The movement from farm to city was offset, however, by two compensating factors. One was the shift of about 880,000 persons from the towns to the land, and the other was the excess of births over deaths on farms, which reduced the net loss of the farming population to 460,000.

National Affairs—[Continued]

SHIPPING

Selling Out

The plans of the Shipping Board for handling the 1,400 Government-owned merchant ships were finally made public. Following a two-hour conference with President Harding a formal statement was issued outlining a policy for the next year.

The Board is faced by a difficult situation. Without the Ship Subsidy, the operation of American vessels is unprofitable. On this account there is little market for Government ships. The present system of "allocating operations under managing agents" (i. e., turning ships over to private operators, the Government guaranteeing a necessary return) involves an annual loss of about \$50,000,000. Nearly 30% of the Government tonnage is composed of obsolete ships which will probably be scrapped as soon as the committee making a survey of each ship turns in its report.

The Board will take the following action: Ships will be organized into some 20 definite foreign trade lines of advantage to American commerce and these lines and ships will be offered for sale (at something under the market price, if necessary), provided the new owners will continue these routes. The unrestricted sale of Government ships at market prices will continue.

The Government will not, however, sell its ships at a great sacrifice. It will not "sell three or four cream routes," leaving itself "holding the bag as to the rest," and it will not leave the seas to foreign competition. Chairman Albert D. Lasker of the Shipping Board admits that the prospect of selling the ships on these terms is poor, but says: "The bids for the next 60 days will tell the story."

If this scheme of sale fails—as Shipping Board and ship owners seem to expect—the Board has committed itself to direct operation of its own ships. The Board has an appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the next year which it may so employ. "Nobody hates Government ownership and operation more than I do," said Mr. Lasker, "but I and the Board have finally recommended, in view of the present situation, that we cut out doing business on cargo lines through agents and go direct on a larger scale to Government operation."

A Growing Leviathan

It was announced by Chairman Albert D. Lasker of the Shipping Board that the *Leviathan* (formerly *Vaterland*) will leave New York for Southampton and Cherbourg on July 4. Not only will she make her first trip since receiving the \$10,000,000 alterations which have equipped her



© International

CHAIRMAN LASKER

"Nobody hates government ownership and operation more than I do"

for passenger service; she will go forth now as the largest vessel ever afloat.

Hitherto the *Majestic*, a British ship (formerly the *Bismarck*) was the largest vessel, with a registered tonnage of 56,551 and a length of 915.5 feet. The Shipping Board announces, however, that on account of alterations on the *Leviathan*—chiefly because of changing her from a coal burner to an oil burner—her tonnage is now 59,956, an increase of 5,674 tons over her previous rating. The Shipping Board also adds that the *Leviathan* is 950.7 feet long—which would mean that somehow she had grown 43 feet longer than her former length of 907.6 feet.

The *Leviathan* will soon leave Newport News, where she is being reconditioned and go to Boston for dry-docking and taking aboard tons of steward's supplies, bedding, dishes, furniture, etc. There will follow in June a trial trip to Guantanamo to test her new oil engines and train her personnel of 1,500 men.

TAXATION

At the first Cabinet meeting following President Harding's return from Florida, Secretary Mellon renewed his suggestion that surtaxes and incomes be scaled down from a maximum of 50% to a maximum of 25%. His argument was that the previous reduction of maximum surtaxes from 65% to 50% had resulted in an increase of \$70,000,000 in income tax returns for the first three months of 1923. He also presented statistics that of the total income tax revenue only about 6% is derived from surtaxes above 25%.

Mr. Harding felt, however, that it is too early to judge the effects of the present tax law. In any case he would favor a reduction in the general income tax rather than in the surtax so as to relieve the small tax payer in preference to the very wealthy.

All prospects of tax reductions are remote. The day following the Cabinet meeting Senators Watson and Smoot, heir-presumptive to the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, called at the White House. They oppose any attempt to alter the present tax law at the next session of Congress. Senator Smoot expressed his sympathy with the President's suggestion, but regarded it as "premature." The anxiety of the two Senators is obviously due to the political unwisdom of such a move. If any tax measure is brought up in Congress, it would fall among "radicals," as pointed out in *TIME* last week, with the result that the President would be faced with an entire and undesired revision of the Administration's tax program.

LABOR

Better Times

More Jobs. An outstanding feature of the return of business prosperity is the steady decrease in unemployment in every section of the country. The latest report of the Department of Labor showed an increased demand for all classes of labor, with the building trades experiencing the greatest boom. In a survey of 65 industrial centers made by the Department, 54 were found to have decreased unemployment over the previous month.

A survey conducted by the Department of Agriculture revealed the fact that the farm labor supply in the United States is at present 12% short of the demand. The

National Affairs—[Continued]

shortage is greatest in the northern belt, from New England westward to the Mississippi. But in no geographical division is the supply equal to the demand. (A year ago there was an average surplus of 11% throughout the country.)

Common labor, which is always the last class to escape from the hardships of unemployment, has been rapidly absorbed in road building and other public works.

The revival of business and the consequent demand for labor has resulted in a renewed effort on the part of big industrial employers to have the immigration law modified to permit the entry of more unskilled workers from Europe.

More Pay. Of equal importance with the increase in employment is the general rise in wages which started in the textile industries and is now sweeping through every basic industry in the land. The United States Steel Corporation announced an increase of 4 cents an hour for unskilled labor, which will affect about 150,000 men and give them \$4.00 for a ten-hour day instead of \$3.60. This is said to represent a notable increase in real wages, since money wages have risen 100% since 1915 and the cost of living has risen only 60%.

The independent steel companies followed the lead of U. S. Steel and granted similar increases in the same labor categories, but as yet nothing has been done to modify the twelve-hour day. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, expressed his appreciation of the wage increases, but reiterated his protest against the inhumanity of the twelve-hour day, in which he has the general support of the press.

"Industrial Democracy." More important than the wage increases in the steel and textile industries, from the point of view of harmonious relations between Capital and Labor, is the operation of "industrial democracy" in the Big Five packing plants of Chicago, where the 10% wage reduction declared by the "plant legislatures" in 1921 was canceled by vote of the workers. The action of the packing house councils followed negotiations so quietly conducted that the first public knowledge of upward readjustment was the announcement that the new wage scales had been voted. About 200,000 employees of the Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Wilson and Morris companies—the Big Five—are affected by the new rates, which are based upon a 54-hour week,

with "time and a half" for overtime after ten hours. The 40 hours a week guarantee is continued and double pay promised for Sundays and holidays.

. . .

Vaclair vs. Gompers

Samuel Vaclair, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, created a sensation by a speech before the New Orleans Association of Commerce. He brought 500 business men to their feet cheering when he declared: "Samuel Gompers says dire things will happen if we have open shops. My God! Have any of you gentlemen ever seen Samuel Gompers? Will you tell me what there is to be afraid of?"

"I've got 25,000 men working for me in a little foundry back East," continued Mr. Vaclair. "I'd like to see any union labor leader start something among them. Why, when the railway strike was starting a bunch of labor delegates came around to the plant. In 20 minutes I had every damned one of them in jail. I was told that I had no right to put them in jail. I said: 'But they're in jail, aren't they? Now go and get them out.' You've got to act quick when you're facing a crisis."

Samuel Gompers replied to Mr. Vaclair's remarks by denouncing his industrial attitude as "best typified by Lenin and Trotsky and their gang." "Trade unionism and freedom will come to Mr. Vaclair's shops," continued Mr. Gompers. "We shall not make threats. We leave that to him. But freedom will come, even into the last fastness of reaction. Neither Mr. Vaclair, Mr. Gary, nor any other autocrat can forever drive slaves on a tyrant's terms in the Republic of the United States. He does poorly to fling his brutal taunt into the faces of American manhood. The late George Baer once said that captains of industry were God's trustees. General Bell once said: 'To hell with the Constitution.' Mr. Vaclair seems to have combined their formulas."

Mr. Vaclair is a solemn looking man, tall and well set up. He wears a "cutaway" as a uniform and looks not unlike a bishop. He works from 7 A. M. to closing and can be seen by anybody at any time.

Born in Philadelphia in 1856, he was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and began work at the Altoona shop of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Since 1919 he has been president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

RADICALS

Gompers and Garland

Samuel Gompers attacked the American Fund for Public Service, Inc., (an institution controlling \$800,000 of the inheritance of Charles Garland, radical and eccentric millionaire) as serving to bring together through its trustees "an interlocking network" of 50 or more "pacifist and revolutionary organizations of a more or less extreme character."

The Fund, Mr. Gompers declared, is used only to further radical enterprises. But this statement is denied by Roger Baldwin, a director of the Fund, who points out that money has been lent or given outright to such respectable and public spirited causes as that represented by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In his denunciation of the trustees of the Garland Fund, Mr. Gompers mentioned the following prominent radicals:

Roger Baldwin, head of the Civil Liberties Union, an organization which defends radicals and works for the release of "political prisoners."

Norman Thomas, radical pacifist minister, editor of *The World Tomorrow*.

Robert M. Lovett, President of the League for Industrial Democracy, an editor of the *New Republic*.

Harry F. Ward, characterized by Mr. Gompers as "the most ardent pro-Bolshevik cleric in this country."

Rabbi Judah Magnes, one of the organizers of the People's Council, a pacifist society active during the war.

William Z. Foster, next to Debs the most prominent radical in America, recently acquitted of criminal syndicalism in Michigan.

WOMEN

At Des Moines

The National League of Women Voters in convention at Des Moines, Ia., heard a number of important speakers, discussed many matters relating to women in politics and in civil life, and passed resolutions declaring its program for the coming year.

¶ Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the League, in her opening speech, called to the attention of her fellows the importance of arousing citizens to take part in elections:

National Affairs—[Continued]

"In a nation where disfranchisement is a punishment for crime, more than half the men and women of 21 and over choose to disfranchise themselves. . . . In 1920 there were 54,421,832 men and women in the United States eligible to vote. Only 26,705,246 voted."

¶ At the opening session a rule was adopted limiting speeches to three minutes.

¶ Said Mrs. Park: "The League never advocates the election of women to any position solely because they are women."

¶ There was no crying of "Louder, louder" as at male conventions. When delegates could not hear they quietly raised their hands.

¶ Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, advocated participation by the United States in the World Court. (See page 1.)

¶ A resolution was adopted to recommend State laws providing: "An equal interest of spouses in each other's real estate. A half interest and control by each spouse of all property acquired after marriage by either or both of the spouses, with power in each spouse to devise and bequeath one-half interest in this property."

¶ A delegate from Missouri proposed to amend this recommendation by adding that marriage should be considered "a spiritual relationship rather than a business partnership." Mrs. Park reprimanded those who groaned in disapproval. After an hour's debate the amendment was defeated.

¶ Quantities of birth control literature appeared, but, according to reports, was not circulated.

¶ Greetings were read from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who was one of the founders of the League.

¶ Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania, declared in a speech: "I am a politician of the most hard-boiled and shelled-back variety—and proud of it."

¶ Lord Robert Cecil spoke on the League of Nations and the desirability of the United States entering it.

¶ The League, by resolution, pledged its support to the President's World Court proposal as a first step toward international amity.

More Public Opinion

The reaction of women's organizations throughout the country to the decision of the Supreme Court which invalidates the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Law for Women was immediate and violent. A chorus



© Paul Thompson

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The will of the people—how can it be discovered?

of protest went up from women leaders in many organizations: the National Women's Trade Union League, the National Congress of Mothers, the National League of Women Voters, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor.

Practically the only praise of the decision came from members of the National Woman's Party. This organization is glad, not because the minimum wage is declared unconstitutional, but because women can no longer be discriminated from men legally in regard to wages. The stand of the party is:

"An employer who has to choose between a woman with restricted legal limit in the hours she works and the wages she gets, and a man with no corresponding limitation, will naturally choose the man." Therefore, it disapproves of all sex discrimination in labor.

Said Mrs. Alice Paul, vice president of the National Woman's Party: "We do not disapprove of minimum wage legislation. We do disapprove of its being put on a sex basis."

In other quarters the decision is spoken of as "the destruction at one blow of 20 years' work for the improvement of women," "a decision which leaves out of consideration the social point of view, the public interest and the human element," "a calamity to the women workers of the country," "slavery for women who earn their own living."

POLITICAL NOTES

"The People's Voice"

Franklin D. Roosevelt, candidate for Vice President in 1920, is rapidly improving in health. His lameness is disappearing. In Florida he swam much and fished.

On his way back to Long Island he stopped over in Washington and left an idea in the political pool. Congress, he suggests, should enact a law providing for national referendum on big issues. The law would direct the Secretary of State to request all Governors to put on the official ballots in national elections any question upon which Congress may wish to obtain the opinion of the electorate.

Mr. Roosevelt says that it is now almost impossible to know what is the will of the people, because every election is confused by a multiplicity of issues and personalities. Did the American people vote down the League in 1920? Some say yes; others, no.

Details of the proposal remain to be worked out. "Suppose in 1924 the people should elect Hiram Johnson, at the same time voting in favor of the League and against the bonus. What then?"

Straw Votes

Result of a poll of the National Council of the National Economic League:

1) Should the United States enter the League of Nations with such reservations as may be acceptable to the Government of the United States? Yes—890. No—327.

2) Should the United States join in supporting the World Court? Yes—1,173. No—51.

3) Should the United States promote the holding of an international economic conference? Yes—937. No—237.

4) Scale down the war debts owed to the U. S.? Yes—625. No—477.

5) Is France justified in the Ruhr? Yes—713. No—326.

These are the opinions of distinguished lawyers, bankers, educators, etc., and are not taken as representative of popular feeling.

"Uncle Sam's Voters"—headed by Ira Nelson Morris, ex-Chicago packer and recent U. S. Minister to Sweden—is the latest effort to rouse the American people from their apathy toward national affairs.

FOREIGN NEWS

Near East

Oil, Lausanne, Turks, America, Britain, France

The Grand National Assembly at Angora ratified by an overwhelming majority the Chester Concessions for the development of Turkey. The issues at Lausanne are thus further complicated and a crisis of considerable diplomatic importance has been created.

Admiral Colby M. Chester acting on behalf of his organization, the American-Turkish Development Company, has had to wait a long time for this concession. It is therefore quite certain that having a right to what he has won, he will not be disposed to listen to the wails of anguish emitted by France and Britain. It is just this point that bodes well to embroil the United States in the cauldron of the Near East. It is an unfortunate fact that the concessions—outlined in *TIME* last week—conflict with the assumed obligation of Britain and the alleged rights of the French.

Richard Washburn Child, American Ambassador to Rome, was reappointed as America's official observer at the next session of the Lausanne Conference which meets at Lausanne on April 23. His duty was and will be to protect American interests in Turkey. The Chester Concessions are now, from the Admiral's point of view, a *fait accompli*. An *a priori* argument from the American standpoint is that an agreement involving large American interests was made with a fully competent Power and the agreement was ratified by the Parliament of the aforesaid Power; therefore, as far as Anatolia is concerned, the signatories to the agreement are the only people concerned.

It is not quite so simple. Both France and Britain have a good deal to say. Mr. Child's duty is plain. He will have to protect the Chester Concession unless a way is found to keep the question clear of the Lausanne Conference. This, however, seems most improbable, for the simple reason that the concessions affect vitally the French attitude to Turkey, and with the Mosul oil fields brought into the dispute, Great Britain will find it impossible to settle questions which are accessory, without a clear-cut understanding on this point. America will, therefore, be led willy-nilly into taking an active interest in the affairs of the Near East.

From Great Britain's point of view the concessions in Anatolia are as welcome as the flowers in spring. It is not their affair if Turkey wants an American concern to develop her internal resources. In fact Britain has everything to gain by an improved system of transportation, which is one of the principal items in Admiral Chester's agreement with the Turkish Government. The rub comes in the fact that the Turks granted permission for the construction of a railway line through the Kingdom of Iraq, and that they have conceded rights in the Mosul oil fields. It is incontrovertible that the Turks had no right whatsoever to make concessions outside their own territory. Pleading extenuating circumstances, it is manifestly illegal for the Turks to grant concessions in a country under foreign rule, even if they challenge the *status quo*. Moreover it is a nice point of international law as to whether pre-war agreements made in Mesopotamia by Turkey are still valid, considering that the country is now ruled by King Feisal and is under a mandate granted by the other Allies through the League of Nations to Great Britain.

France sent a note to the Angora Government stating that the grant to Chester was an "unfriendly act"; fairly strong language for a diplomatic note. The *Quai d'Orsay*—French Foreign Office—officially denies the report that France will now refuse to go to Lausanne, but affirms her intention of not acquiescing in the cancellation of concessions granted before the War. *Le Midi*, Paris journal, says: "It is a pity the Turks did not ask the Americans to rebuild the Tower of Babel, because the Americans are so good at skyscrapers." Pertinax in the *Echo de Paris* remarks that "the Chester program is only a means of getting rid of the concessions granted to the French and British."

It seems that the Turks, adepts at procrastination, have been playing for time until the psychological moment arrived to ratify the Chester Concessions. It arrived; and the Turks will go back to Lausanne stronger than ever. The Turkish move has, however, revealed Lord Curzon and his rôle of injured innocence in a most unfavorable light; for, more than once, he emphatically denied that Great Britain was in Iraq for oil: now it appears that Britain is not wholly disinterested.

The Ruhr

Action and Counter-Action, Politics and Pressure

Policy. The French and Belgian Prime Ministers, M. Poincaré and M. Theunis, met at Paris. They did not, as was generally reported, decide to discountenance Loucheur's efforts at an agreement with Britain. The absence of any allusion to his recent visit to England in communiqués is taken to be indicative of the French and Belgian Governments' desire to suppress peace talk until such a time as Germany has made an offer of settlement or has admitted defeat and stopped passive resistance. For these reasons both France and Belgium decided to increase pressure in the Ruhr and to refrain from publishing their terms to Germany.

Poincaré. In the Chamber of Deputies, attempts were made to make Premier Poincaré a political scapegoat. The Right charged him with weakening because he appeared to agree to Loucheur's plan to effect an agreement with Britain. The Moderate Part, in which Loucheur and the industrial interests are represented, pressed him for an immediate move toward an understanding with Great Britain. The Left, of course, has always been antagonistic to the Government's policy in the Ruhr. There is no doubt that Poincaré's position is in danger.

Germany. The Germans met the Franco-Belgian decision to tighten their hold on the Ruhr with a counter policy of increased passive resistance. Reports from the front show that the workers are still determined to resist the French and threatened openly to cease work in the mines and let the blame fall on the French for the damage. Sabotage increased considerably, the Germans indulging themselves in a perfect orgy of blowing up railway track and destroying several other ways of communication, notably the Rhine-Herne canal and the Buer railway bridge. The temporary incarceration of Herr Stinnes at Scharnhorst was greeted at first with some alarm, but when it became known that he had been released, the whole matter was treated as a great joke.

A speech of Baron von Rosenberg in the Reichstag was the most spectacular event of the week, but it failed to show a flaw in the German armor.

Foreign News—[Continued]

BRITISH EMPIRE *Parliament's Week*

The Government sustained a defeat in the House of Commons by seven votes over grievances concerning the treatment of ex-service men. Major Boyd-Carpenter, Minister of Labor, said that all questions relative to ex-service men would be considered by a committee. The House, however, evinced its dislike of committees by defeating the official motion "that the House do now go into committee of supply on civil service estimates."

Two days later an uproar occurred in the House at question time, inspired chiefly by the defeat of the Government on the question of treatment of ex-service men. When Bonar Law entered the House, ironical cheers greeted him from the Labor benches. Conservatives, not to be outdone, brought their vocal chords to play in opposition to the Laborite jeers. Peace was restored to the House a little later; but on the appearance of Major Boyd-Carpenter to answer questions, the House once more resounded with boos and shoos. It is common knowledge that the gallant major looks like a "guilty schoolboy." Jack Jones, a London dockyard Labor Member, conscious of the resemblance, boomed out: "Hold your hand out, you naughty boy." The whole House then burst into uncontrollable laughter.

Some time later a scene occurred that has been described as "one of the worst since the days of Parnell." It started by an insistance from the Labor benches that Mr. Bonar Law, the Premier, answer questions personally. This he was unable to do, owing to his throat trouble. A statement to this effect was a signal for a general outburst of Laborite fury. The *Red Flag* was sung, and the uproar became so terrific that the Speaker was compelled to adjourn the session. In the general exit a good deal of inadvertent jostling occurred. One Laborite complained that he had been hit by a Conservative, whereupon Colonel the Hon. Walter E. Guinness (Under Secretary of State for War), who seems to have been perfectly innocent, received a punch on the nose.

The Labor Party in general has severely criticized those of its members who were responsible for the fracas, and it is understood that the members who resorted to singing the *Red Flag* afterwards apologized to the party.

The following day the Labor benches were quieter than usual and

the Government proposal to relegate to committee the grievances expressed on behalf of ex-service men was carried by 242 to 135 votes.

An official statement issued from 10 Downing Street stated that Bonar Law has no intention of resigning the Premiership.

Irony?

Rumors persist that Ambassador Harvey will shortly resign his post



© International

HON. WALTER GUINNESS
His nose was punched in Parliament

as American Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Nothing definite is known, except that the report seems to rely for its authenticity upon a statement made by an American Embassy official that Mr. Harvey wished to stay in America at the time of the Baldwin debt negotiations; and the Ambassador's preamble to his now famous Pilgrim speech in London, when he said: "I am utterly destitute of the traditional weapons of diplomacy."

Endurance Tests

The *London Daily Express* comments as follows on the dance endurance craze:

"Miss Alma Cummings (of the United States) has been dancing since Christmas Day, 1783; has worn out several hundred weight of slippers and orchestras, several million needles and four thousand gramophones,

by occasionally eating peanuts.

"We are not quite sure of our facts but that is near enough. We now suggest that all of us enter into competition for getting down to our jobs without any more of this infernal nonsense!"

Irish Pot-Pourri

¶ Mary MacSwiney, Countess Markievicz, Count Plunkett, all prominent Republicans, were arrested and placed in Tipperary jail.

¶ Liam Lynch, Chief of Staff of the Republican Army was wounded seriously by Free State troops near Newcastle, County Limerick. He died a few hours later. Thus ends the life of one of the most powerful Republican leaders.

¶ The Free State Government announced the execution of six rebels at Tuam, County Galway.

¶ Important resolutions concerning an Irish peace were reported to have been passed by a meeting of the Irish Hierarchy, under the presidency of Cardinal Logue.

¶ Railways are reported to be maintaining normal service.

¶ The Free State Government sent an invitation to the Northern Parliament to join in the formation of an All-Irish Chamber of Commerce. It was stated that the customs barrier will not prove an insuperable obstacle to such a plan.

Palestine

The Government of Palestine reports that 1,100 Jewish immigrants arrived in Palestine last month. This brings the average Jewish immigration for this year to about 1,000 a month against 600 a month for last year.

India

A riot occurred at Amritsar, Punjab, in which about 70 persons are reported to have been injured. British cavalry and armored cars were brought from Lahore to back the police. The trouble is due to proselytizing between the Hindoos and Mohammedans.

Australia

Premier Bruce of the Commonwealth Parliament stated that Australia does not intend to appoint a Minister of her own to Washington, but will continue to be represented through the British Ambassador. The Government will, however, soon appoint a trade commissioner in New York.

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

M. Franklin to Mme. B.

A letter written in French by Benjamin Franklin was discovered by Professor Proquot in the private diary of the wife of Colonel le Comte Labedoyère (who was shot for having facilitated Napoléon's return from Elba). It is believed that this is the first time that this letter has ever been published, and so far the original document has not been discovered.

The letter was published by *Le Figaro* in Paris, and is headed "From Dr. Franklin to a lady friend in France." It is a delightful and original satire on the futility of fame and the human lust for knowledge.

Some excerpts:

"You will no doubt remember, my worthy friend, the agreeable day which we passed in the delightful gardens of the *Moulin Joli* in charming company. You will, perhaps, also remember that after dinner . . . I let the rest of the company proceed and remained behind alone in an alley. Here an indefinite number of dead frames of little flies had been pointed out to us, belonging to the species of ephemerids whose generations succeed one another day by day. These insects only exist for ten hours.

"As you are aware, I understand the different tongues of insects . . . 'Happy people,' I said to myself, 'you must certainly live under a very just, wise and kindly government, . . . you can spend your life discussing the qualities and defects of the music of your neighbors.

"Turning my eyes in another direction, I saw an old, white-haired ephemerid walking all alone on another leaf, talking to himself. As this monologue seemed to me of interest, I wrote it down.

"'It was,' said he, 'in the opinion of our wisest philosophers, held that the world of the *Moulin Joli* could only last 18 hours, and this opinion seems to me well founded.'

"'I have lived during seven hours, which is a great age, seeing that it amounts to no less than 420 minutes. . . . According to the laws of nature, even though I am well, I cannot expect to live more than seven or eight hours. What use will my work be to me? What use will be to me those political discussions to which I have devoted my life in the design to instruct my compatriots inhabiting this bush?

"'Alas! How slow is the progress which we make in philosophy, and,

alas! how difficult the acquisitions of knowledge while life is so short. My friends endeavor to console me by making me hope that my name will survive. . . . But of what use is a name to an ephemerid who perishes? And what will become of all history in 18 hours, when the *Moulin Joli* and the whole world will come to an end, when all things will be enveloped in universal ruin? As for me, . . . one real pleasure remains, . . . and that is the conviction I have tried during my whole life to do good, and a delightful memory of having enjoyed the amiable conversation of ephemerid ladies and of having from time to time listened to the divine notes of charming Madame B., who has sometimes smiled upon my endeavors.'"

"BENJAMIN FRANKLIN."

Thou, Also!

The American bill against the Germans for damages caused in the war amounting to \$1,200,000,000 was held in Paris as proof that the French bill for reparations is in no way excessive. The Government is said to be willing to accept \$6,500,000,000 for the expense of reconstructing the devastated areas. It is pointed out that the United States bill is about 20% of the amount asked by France, and that by no stretch of imagination could the Government of the United States contend that they had sustained one-fifth of the damage done to France during the war.

GERMANY

A Casualty List

According to German official figures, 50 citizens have been killed by the French in what the press describes as *Three Months of Ruhr War*. It is also stated that only 238,000 tons of coal and coke were extracted from the Ruhr, as against 4,200,000 tons that would have otherwise been paid on account of reparations.

Auguste Victoria

In the antique temple at Potsdam the second anniversary of the death of the late ex-Kaiserin Auguste Victoria was commemorated by a memorial service, at which many members of the royal family were present. Many floral tributes were sent, including one from the ex-Kaiser. All day long Loyalists and Nationalists poured into the building to visit the grave.

Perambulating Justice

A traveling court set up on an automobile is now visiting markets in Berlin to punish profiteers. Plain clothes policemen patrol the market place, and on finding that an excessive price has been charged, or on hearing any complaint they immediately arrest the offending dealer and take him before the court. Justice is meted out on the spot, and the result is that prices have been considerably reduced. The city officials hope that these courts will end the food riots which have resulted from the exorbitant demands made by the merchants.

Ludendorff-Hitler

Two editors of reactionist party newspapers were summoned to appear before the Supreme Court at Leipzig, Saxony, on the charge of conduct prejudicial to the safety of the republic. Both declined to appear or to acknowledge the authority of the court, stating that only a Bavarian court could try Bavarians.

Adolph Hitler, Fascist leader, also expects a summons to appear in Leipzig before the Supreme Court. He told his supporters that he would not go and exhorted them "to stand hard as steel by our movement. We won't talk."

General Ludendorff inspected several detachments of the Fatherland League troops (unofficial royalist army). After the men had goose-stepped past him, he addressed them: "The time is soon coming when the whole German people will be called on to free our country from the foe, when we can again serve in the good cause of our old ruling house, which we formerly so loyally and honorably served."

The whole Munich press is against the reactionists, declaring in general terms that in view of the Ruhr struggle, the present time is singularly inopportune for provoking an internal struggle.

The relative position of General Ludendorff and Hitler in relation to the reactionist movement in Germany is that while the former has his headquarters near Munich, he exercises control over the whole movement throughout Germany. He is the supreme agitator-in-chief of the royalist factions. Hitler is the strong man in Bavaria as leader of the Bavarian Nationals, who are out for a monarchical government; and he is always in close touch with Ludendorff.

Foreign News—[Continued]

AUSTRIA

Czernin on the League

In Holland to deliver lectures on "War and Revolution," Count Czernin, statesman of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, said: "As long as America and other nations, such as Germany and Russia, stay out of the League of Nations, that body means nothing at all. Without America the League has no future. First and foremost, America must become a member of the League, and, secondly, Germany and Russia. As it now stands it is not a league at all, but merely a trust of victorious states."

Czernin was Foreign Minister during the last phase of the Habsburg rule over the Austro-Hungarian Empire—1916-1918. He is considered by the "big men" of Central Europe the brains of post-war Austria. It was largely owing to his initiative that trade agreements with Czechoslovakia were negotiated whereby Vienna will retain her industrial supremacy. Before the war the factories of Vienna were dependent largely upon raw materials from the region now under the sovereignty of the Czechs and the Slovaks. By the peace settlement, defined in the Treaty of St. Germain, Austria was left with machinery, but with practically no coal or raw materials; Czechoslovakia received the raw materials, but had hardly any factories with which to manufacture them. Czernin's perspicacity was, therefore, of great mutual benefit.

Although an ardent royalist, supporting a party which favors a return to the old empire, he is working independently at the moment to facilitate the reconstruction of Austria.

POLAND

Eight thousand Jews were expelled from Poland by the hostile natives, incensed over the Butchkavitch execution in Russia. Most of the Jews are said to be en route for the Argentine.

BULGARIA

Premier Stambuliski instituted a novel means of combatting Communism. He introduced in Parliament a motion to force all districts with more than ten Communist electors to establish work settlements with equal distribution according to Communist doctrines. Toward this end all property belonging to Communists will be expropriated by the State.



© Keystone

CZERNIN OF AUSTRIA

He serves his country, whether it be Empire or tiny Republic

ITALY

A Monopolylogue

Benito Mussolini, "autocrat of all the Italians," has become so powerful that his shadow covers the whole of Italy. Last week:

¶ Premier Mussolini, according to a Paris report, narrowly escaped being assassinated on two occasions. The first was during a cabinet meeting in the Chigi Palace when a trooper of the Royal Guard fired at him. The second attempt was made on the outskirts of Rome. He was driving alone at night when another trooper fired at him and also missed. Benito, however, on this occasion, "whipped out his revolver and proved himself a better shot than his would-be assassin, whom he severely wounded."

¶ Premier Mussolini caused a good deal of comment by refusing to accept the only vacant collar of the Order of Annunziata, which confers upon the recipient the sub-title of *cousin of the King*. There are people who see in his refusal a direct snub to the House of Savoy; others attribute his action to nothing more or less than a desire to prove that the issue for which he is working is being carried out for Italy and is not dependent in any way upon a desire for decorations. The Premier recommended the King to award the Order—the oldest in Europe—to Senator Tittoni, President of the Senate.

¶ Premier Mussolini, recently interviewed, said: "I have had the pleasure of meeting many influential Americans . . . to whom I have talked in an informal manner regarding subjects of interest to America and Italy. . . . The two main topics of these informal talks have been the immigration law and the Italian debt to America. Concerning the first subject I have expressed my hope that in the near future the United States will see fit to modify that law so that a larger number of Italians may be admitted. . . . Concerning our debt to America . . . Italy intends to pay every cent that she owes. . . . Italy expects great facilitations in the payments."

¶ Premier Mussolini, it is officially reported, is now giving consideration to the question of Italy's debt to the United States—\$1,932,715,485, as at November 15, 1922. No official action has yet been undertaken by the Italian Government, but the question has already been a subject of private discussion between Washington and Rome.

¶ Premier Mussolini, in an order to Fascisti living in Austria, said: "The Fascisti must never, under any circumstances, interfere in the internal questions of foreign countries. The aim and object of all Fascisti must be to strengthen Italian unity, to demonstrate their discipline, to show the benefit of the Fascist moral ideals, not to mix in politics, but to aim to raise the moral standard of the Italian race abroad."

¶ Premier Mussolini is reported to have a little plan whereby 600,000 unnaturalized Italians in the United States will be permitted to vote in home elections. It was pointed out by the State Department that if Mussolini has such a scheme in mind, the United States Government could not interfere. Such a statement looks like a response to a diplomatic feeler, although it is denied that the question has ever been discussed in Washington.

¶ Premier Mussolini, in sending a congratulatory message to a syndicate of wine shops in Tivoli who decided to close all the establishments after midday on Sundays in order "to promote the fight against alcoholism in Italy," wrote: "Yours is an act of discipline, dignity and civic morality. The abuse of wine and liquors must no longer corrupt and degenerate the Italian race. I signify my warm sympathy while I declare the Government will keep in mind your step as a precursory

Foreign News—[Continued]

movement toward a general order to this effect." No wonder the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* asks: "Is Italy, the second greatest wine-growing country in Europe, going dry?"

¶ Premier Mussolini, hearing that the Populist Party had passed resolutions unfavorable to the Fascista Government, ordered the four Populist members of the Cabinet to meet him at the Quirinal. Three of the Populists are considered certain to resign, and in such an eventuality a cabinet crisis may ensue.

Giovanezza

This is the Fascista hymn, the four short lines of which are sung by thousands of Fascisti throughout Italy:

*Giovanezza, Giovanezza,
Primavera di Bellezza
Nel Fascismo a la salvezza
Della nostra liberta.*

The following is a free translation:

*Youth, Youth,
Springtime of Beauty
Through Fascismo
Saviour of our Liberty.*

GREECE

M. Alexanderis, Foreign Minister, now in Paris to discuss Franco-Greek relations with Premier Poincaré, declared that Greece has decided not to pay any indemnity to Turkey. "If Turkey insists upon an indemnity, Greece will not sign the peace treaty!"

M. Alexanderis is the sole civilian member of the Athens revolutionary Cabinet. Under the Venizelos administration he was Minister to Berne and Berlin.

RUSSIA

Lenin

Officially Lenin is reported to be progressing favorably. Unofficially it is rumored that he has been dead for some weeks. As no one can see the Premier of the Russian Soviet Government, dead or alive, and as the press censorship is so severe that there is no possibility of a leak through official channels, the world will have to wait the pleasure of the parsimonious Bolsheviks.

In the interim between fact and probability speculation is still rife as to who will succeed Lenin. The latest theory is that when his death is announced the whole fabric and government of the Russian Communists will collapse. There is not one iota

of truth in this contention, for during the past few months Lenin has ceased to be of any political consequence. Kamenev, weak and moderate, has been installed in the shoes of the great one; but these shoes are so big and strong that Kamenev has to go where they take him. The men who are really ruling Russia (Rykov, Zinoviev, Stalin and their friends), ceased some time ago to fear Lenin and have directed their policies through such figureheads as Kamenev, Tchitcherine and Kalinin.

Dr. Tikon

The trial of Archbishop Tikon, former Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church in Russia, was definitely fixed for April 23.

Dr. Tikon will also be unfrocked before and by the order of the Ecclesiastical Congress now in session.

The charges against the former Patriarch:

- 1) Tsarist partisanship. Attacks against Communists, "calling them robbers and murderers."
- 2) Lending assistance to the enemy in time of civil war.
- 3) Communicating with anti-communist Russians abroad.
- 4) Having illicit communications with the Archbishop of Canterbury.

A Congress Postponed

The Congress of the All-Russian Communist Party, which was to have been begun on Sunday, April 15, is postponed until June.

It was reported that the decision was made necessary by the growing unpopularity of the Moscow Soviet with the Soviets of the provinces. Other reports, less convincing, state that the Moscow Government intends to make radical changes in the Soviet constitution in order to diminish the power of the provincial Soviets, already greatly curtailed.

"In Protest"

The official text of a pronouncement from Charles E. Hughes:

"The Department of State has canceled the authorization for a visa for Mme. Kalinin, wife of the President of the so-called Soviet Republic of Russia. The presence of Mme. Kalinin in this country is rendered wholly undesirable by the deep feeling which has been aroused by the execution of Vicar General Butchkevitch. The action of the department is taken especially in protest against this execution."

FINLAND

The agreement for the funding of Finland's debt of \$9,294,362 drawn up with the United States by the Finnish Minister at Washington was ratified by the Parliament.

SPAIN

The Government, donning the garb of Fascismo, is at the same time submitting to the domination of the Roman Church.

Señor Prieto, Socialist leader, was arrested for agitating against politicians responsible for the Moroccan war disaster. It is alleged that he also attacked the personal character of King Alfonso at a socialist meeting.

Premier the Marquis de Alhucemas, who came into power with a program to divorce the Church from the State, was, in front of the determined attitude of the Vatican, obliged to abandon his policy. According to Article XI of the Spanish Constitution, the Roman Catholic Church is permitted to participate in domestic and foreign political affairs.

MONACO

Camille Blanc, director of the Casino for 30 years, was summoned to the palace and there informed that he was relieved of his functions. Blanc fainted when the order was read to him and again on reaching his residence; he is now suffering from a paralytic stroke. His dismissal follows the exile from the municipality of Mme. Chinon, famous adventuress, "Madame Pompadour of Monaco." It is the outcome of some remarkable revelations of graft unearthed by special auditors appointed by the Prince. Recently Prince Louis discovered that the Principality had been defrauded of more than \$1,000,000.

Camille Blanc, is the son of the famous Père Blanc who, after a series of misfortunes in Germany, settled at Monte Carlo some 40 years ago and amassed a huge fortune. His son took over the management of the Casino at his death but it is stated that outside influences in the shape of Mme. Chinon, Sir Basil Zaharoff and Gregory Vigliano gradually divested him of his interest and his wealth. It is stated that Camille is today little better than a bankrupt.

Foreign News—[Continued]

CHINA

Unfortunate Koo

Dr. W. K. Wellington Koo (who was a delegate at the Washington Arms Conference) was appointed acting Foreign Minister.

A story is in circulation in Peking that the position was offered to General Hwang Fu, Doctors Koo, Chen Ting-Wang and Yen, who decided to settle their fate by a game of Mah Jongg. It was arranged that the lowest score should accept the vacant position. They "played all night" and Dr. Koo lost "by one bamboo."

Mutiny

The first squadron of the Chinese navy—one cruiser and four gunboats—declared its independence of the Peking Government and called upon the entire navy to join in revolt.

A report that the mutineers allied themselves to the anti-Peking forces headed by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, lends credence to the belief that Dr. Sun, while, as he himself stated, not intending to set up a South Government in opposition to Peking, is in reality aiming at the premiership of the central Government.

The Peking Administration offered Dr. Sun the position of Director General of Disbandment of Troops. The offer was refused owing to the instability of the Government.

JAPAN

"Rejoice!"

Prince Hirohito, eldest son of the Mikado, who has been acting as Regent since November 25, 1921, owing to his father's ill-health, will marry Princess Nagako Kuni in October.

The Japan Advertiser: "New court honors will be conferred and the ranks of many already honored will be raised in commemoration of the marriage of the Prince Regent and Princess Nagako Kuni. An Imperial order authorizing the distribution of honors has been issued by the Imperial Household Department. Investigation is now under way to determine those to whom such honors are due."

It is further reported that the Imperial amnesty will be granted to certain prisoners in keeping with the spirit of good will attending this important Imperial event.

The Prince Regent, 22 years of age, and popular, is the heir apparent of a dynasty which, according to the Japanese, was founded by the first Emperor, Jimmu Tenno, in 660 B. C.

Moulting

Admiral Baron Kato, simultaneously Prime Minister and Minister of the Navy, is about to shed one of his offices. The Imperial Government has decided to appoint a separate chief of marine.

Despatches from Tokyo state that Vice-Admiral Sunyuki, commander of the Kure naval station and formerly Vice Minister of the Navy under Kato, will be appointed to the post.



PRINCE HIROHITO

Rickshaw men hold that he is a better rider than Edward of Wales

No Punctilios?

According to *The Chicago Daily News*, Rear Admiral Edwin A. Anderson, commander of the American Asiatic squadron, was not accorded an audience by the Prince Regent, although such courtesy was shown to members of the French economic mission and to Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, commander of the British China squadron. *The News* says: "While the Prince Regent is departing for Formosa [southernmost island of the Empire], and this may account for his inability to receive the American naval commander, courtesy would require that at least the Empress act, in view of the fact that the Emperor is unable to do so on account of prolonged illness."

LATIN AMERICA

Pan-American Conference

The limitation of armaments negotiations seem to be on the point of breaking down, owing to the hostility of Argentina. The Expounding Secretary, Antonio Huneus, Chili, brought forward the recommendations of the Armaments Committee which provide: that the question of the limitation of armaments of South America be solved through separate negotiations between the interested nations; that the Governments declare their desire for immutable peace and against armed peace; that they adhere to the Washington naval treaties, fixing the tonnage of capital ships and establishing immunity for neutral merchant ships from submarine attack; that they adhere to the various international conventions tending to prevent and humanize war.

Brazil accepted the recommendations in principle, but Argentina said that the report did not in all respects meet with her views, and intimated that she would have something more to say at a later date.

Panama. Finance Secretary Morales sailed for New York to negotiate a loan of \$4,000,000 in Treasury Bonds, recently authorized by the Panama Congress.

Venezuela. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey notified the British Controlled Oil Fields Company, Limited, that they are prepared to carry out their contract with them for the development of the eastern division of the Buchivacoa oil fields in Venezuela.

This contract calls for the formation of a new company with a capital of \$5,000,000. It is stated that the British company will get a royalty in cash or oil amounting to one-twelfth of the total oil produced. The Standard Oil will have the sole drilling rights on the acreage.

Paraguay. The Congress elected Dr. Eligio Ayala Provisional President in place of Dr. Eusebio Ayala, resigned.

Dr. Eligio Ayala, prominent educator, was born in 1880 and was educated at the National College and at the University of Asuncion, in which institution he later became a professor. He was elected a deputy in 1909 as a member of the Liberal Party. From 1911 to 1919 he was in Europe, engaged in travel and study. On his return he again became a member of Congress; and in 1920, Minister of Finance.

BOOKS

Thirteen Tarkingtons*

Miniatures of Young Love and Old, Done in Quiet Humor

The Story. For his latest volume Mr. Tarkington has collected thirteen stories in his lighter vein. For the setting of these amusing tales he selects a large middle western city (presumably Indianapolis), or one of the growing middle western towns.

In *The Party*, *Willamilla*, *You*, *The Tiger*, the chief characters are three children, Daisy Mears, Elsie Threemer, Laurence Coy. At Laurence's party Daisy, a plain little girl, insists on playing with Laurence, tripping him up, creating the impression that she is his "girl"; but Laurence worships Elsie, a lovely little girl who delights in tormenting him (though pretending to be aloof), making the other children spank him, getting him into trouble, and then looking perfectly innocent.

In *Ladies' Ways* Daisy's older brother, in love with brilliant, sophisticated Muriel Eliot realizes that with grown-ups just as with children, a girl torments her lover because she loves him.

In *You* Muriel's romantic ideals about men are shattered by her finding that the melancholy "painter" is only a house painter, and so she is willing to marry the quiet but excellent Renfrew Mears.

The Fascinating Stranger is a tramp who steals a lawn-mower, gets a platinum ring in a "swap," sells it for \$750, buys an \$18 lawn-mower, which he returns to the astonished householder, and lives one glorious week on his money, content that for once he has enjoyed life.

The Only Child shows how easily a child may be spoiled by a romantic mother. The cure is effected by sensible Lucius Brutus Allen, a comfortable town philosopher, who appears also in *The Spring Concert*, where he woos unsuccessfully the beautiful Mary Ricketts. Philosophically he makes a match between her and young Perley; and in *Maytime in Marlow* meets a former sweetheart, now a widow with two children. He alone can manage the children, and so at last he succeeds in love.

In *Jeannette* a staid young man is insane from a sudden shock. On his recovery many years later he goes to a dance given by his niece; but the wildness of the younger generation renews the shock and his former malady.

* *THE FASCINATING STRANGER*—Booth Tarkington—Doubleday (\$2.00).

In *The Hundred Dollar Bill* a young lawyer loses trust money at poker, but the bitter experience brings him closer to his wife.

The Significance. Mr. Tarkington is important as an interpreter of the humorous side of the Middle West, and a writer of amusing stories in which children are delightfully pictured. Mr. Tarkington shows the sunny leisure and the small daily happenings of a growing town. None of these stories rises to greatness, or pretends to do so. Some are mere sketches, some full-length, none are wholly serious. All abound in laughing observation of the antics of children and young lovers, all are excel-



BOOTH TARKINGTON

His Middle West is an arcadia of children, lawnmowers and youthful love

lent in the reproduction of Negro dialect and children's prattle. None is profound or disturbing, keeping the level of a quiet humor.

The critics. *The New York Times*: "It is as if Mr. Tarkington kept a day book of observations—drawn from a very nice neighborhood." Robert Cortes Holiday: "Mr. Tarkington seems to present himself as a rather playful neurologist. Something like a scientific interest may be discerned running through the collection."

The Author. Booth Tarkington is one of the first representatives of the Hoosier school of fiction. His books rarely stray from scenes in the Middle West. His important books are: *Monsieur Beaucaire*, *The Turmoil*, *Seventeen*, *The Gentleman from Indiana*. He won the Pulitzer prize for the best American novel published in 1919 with *The Magnificent Ambersons*, and in 1922 with *Alice Adams*.

Names That Live

Is History Tricked by Literary Vocality?

Perhaps George F. Babbitt of Zenith had it coming to him. He was an enormously ignorant, ineffectual, and complacent man. His tribe of he-men, go-getters and parasites upon public cupidity and gullibility deserved to be pilloried by Sinclair Lewis. But his more talented cousins—the big business man, the financier, the military leader, the engineer, the scientist, the inventor—have a more genuine grievance against the world. They have erected the edifice of modern civilization, they are responsible for Progress with a capital P, but fame and immortality go to the artists. Because they can paint, write, compose, the artists have been able to project themselves before posterity as the supermen of the race; because they can only build, invent, organize, the business man, the war lord and the scientist must pass into early obscurity. A hundred years from now Stinnes, Basil Zaharoff, James J. Hill, J. P. Morgan and Judge Gary will be familiar to antiquarians only, while the fame of Keats and Shelley, Dostoevsky and Goethe will persist to annoy and fascinate hundreds of generations of school children.

Even such a recent cataclysm as the World War did not seriously disturb the order of rank in the international hall of fame. For all of their "saving of the world" and their "redemption of democracy," Foch, Clemenceau, Wilson and the organizing and technical genius that managed the enterprise were unable to displace Anatole France, Maxim Gorky, Bernard Shaw.

That the crux of the matter is literary or artistic ability, can be demonstrated by an interesting test. A man without these gifts has seldom blazed out very brightly in the march of the Immortals through history, whatever his real achievements, and no man possessing them has ever been quite forgotten, although his major vocation in life was neither art nor literature. Who remembers Arkwright, Crompton and Stephenson, the chief pioneers in the industrial revolution which ushered in the entire mechanism of modern civilization? How long before the Wrights of the aeroplane, Bell of the telephone, Marconi of the wireless will be mere signposts marking the evolution of mechanical progress? They could not press agent themselves in immortal language and their memory will perish. But Dr. Johnson had a press agent in Boswell, Darwin had one in Huxley, and Benjamin Franklin, like Goethe, Leonardo, Dante and Cellini, was his own press agent.

If you would have fame, "that last infirmity of noble minds," give up building skyscrapers, railroads, empires, military machines, and write an immortal song or a book of witty epigrams.

Sandburg Is Chicago And, by Implication, Chicago Is America

To discover the focal point of literary life in Chicago, that literary center of the middle-west, some say, indeed, of America, is a difficult task. Perhaps it is at the White Paper Club, where one finds genial Emerson Hough, active, white-haired, forward-looking rather than given to reminiscing, planning a fishing trip with enthusiasm! There is the office of *Poetry*, where sits the discoverer of many renowned American poets, Harriet Munroe, and where one may occasionally encounter Henry B. Fuller, one of the quietest and most significant figures in the progress of American letters. There is the University of Chicago, with its Robert Herrick, whose *Homely Lilla* brings him back to fiction after several years of silence. There is Evanston, with Keith Preston, the gay columnist and gayer Greek professor, with Henry Kitchell Webster and Edwin Balmer, both popular novelists. There is Schlogel's, chiefly picturesque as a café by reason of pre-prohibition memories, where gather the denizens of *The Chicago Daily News*, where one may find Harry Hanson, the Heywood Brown of Chicago; Ben Hecht, who aims to shock; and last, but oh! not least, Carl Sandburg!

For me, Carl Sandburg is the focal point of Chicago literary life. He breathes Chicago. He is Chicago. If you would understand that banging, sweeping city with its stockyards and its shining lake-front, read *The Windy City*. No poem, perhaps, ever epitomized a city so successfully. Sandburg is tall, stooping, quiet, his voice, hesitant and booming. To explore Chicago streets with Sandburg on a summer day is to learn the spirit of the town.

Sandburg's parents were Swedish, yet somehow he has the warmth of southern countries in him, too. He was born in Galesburg, Ill. He was a soldier in the Spanish-American War. He has worked on railroads. He has washed dishes. He has been a political organizer and soap-box orator. He attended "Lombard College," where he was editor-in-chief of the undergraduate paper. Wide contacts with the facts of life have given him a love of people in the mass, of crowds, of ugliness, of brutality. More than any other American poet, with his curious rhythms sprung from Negro and Indian sources, with his slang and his brassy effects, he has, I believe, reached the heart of the American people.

If you have never heard Sandburg sing folk songs of America, bending over his guitar, white locks down over his forehead, dreaming of hoboes by a fire under some abandoned freight car, you have missed an experience that is comparable to none that I know.

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 CAPTAIN'S DOLL—D. H. Lawrence—Seltzer (\$2.00). This volume contains three long stories, each a vivid symbolic study of a character caught in the spiritual unrest following the war. In *The Captain's Doll* an Austrian countess is forced to earn her living by making doll-figures, one of a Scotch captain whom she marries after the death of his wife. The doll symbolizes the fact that even an adoring wife tries to "make a doll of her husband." In *The Fox* a young returned soldier woos and wins an older woman, who tries to run a farm. In *Ladybird* an English countess is fascinated by the strange philosophy of a wounded Hungarian count. These tales are free of the tiresome sex discussions which marred Lawrence's last two novels. Their intense mysticism shows his work at its best, though it may puzzle readers accustomed to straight stories.

THE ROAD TO THE OPEN—Arthur Schnitzler—Knopf (\$2.50). Schnitzler is better known as a dramatist than a novelist. The present novel is a translation of his longest and best fiction. With his accustomed subtlety and melancholy it pictures the life of a young man in Vienna who lives for pleasure only, his various entanglements, his interest in and creation of music, his friends both in the gay upper society and the humbler middle class. Schnitzler here, as always, regards life as a poetic dream. The meaning and moral of his novel are woven skillfully into the substance, and the characters are always real people caught into the mystery of life. Schnitzler writes always with the utmost distinction; but the range of his work varies little from certain artistic and social circles in Vienna.

THE HOUSE OF THE SECRET—Claude Ferrere—Dutton (\$3.50). Three infamous old men live like cruel spiders in a dark house in a rocky ravine. They are the possessors of an appalling secret. A French captain penetrates to their retreat. They demonstrate to him an experiment in the latest methods of magnetism and hypnotism. Through the course of the action horror creeps nearer and nearer. Spirits summon a man bound in a trance. The whole interest of this shuddery tale lies in the culminating horror. It does not take rank with the best work of Algernon Blackwood. But it has all the necessary substance of a very exciting horror story.

A R T

War Memorials

England plans, as a war memorial, a great bridge across the Thames at Charing Cross; France a gigantic monument (75 by 30 feet) to be placed against the cliffs near Grenoble (Isere). But Italy's memorial will be more striking than either—a huge monumental cross, laid flat on the mountainside, and sloping up to meet the summit of Monte San Micheler, crucial field of Italy's war. Black against the sky, a group of rushing figures typify the "Seythe of death."

Pasteur, Painter

"The great Pasteur began his public life as a portrait painter," says a correspondent of the *Art News*. Leonardo da Vinci is the classic example of artist-scientist, of course. (Hydraulic engineer, inventor, research student, as well as painter of two of the greatest examples of western art—the *Mona Lisa* and the *Last Supper*.) He was potentially great in either capacity. Whether Pasteur had the capability of becoming as genuine an artist as Da Vinci was scientist cannot be known. But that he did not continue to paint is indicative of the increasing specialization of modern life.

No Yacht for Millet

The home of Jean François Millet at Barbizon, France, where he "lived the simple life" in a chestnut forest with the rest of the famous Barbizon Group (Corot, Rousseau, Diaz, Harpignies) 50 years ago, has been restored by two of his pupils at their own expense, and will be opened to the public as a memorial. The simple life was no affectation for the peasant Millet. Often he and his wife did not eat, but gave the little food that they had to their children. Today, if Millet were alive, he could easily maintain a yacht from royalties of reproductions of *The Angelus* alone.

Mens Sana

A formerly conservative organization, the Chicago Society of Artists, suddenly found itself radical at its last exhibition. Modernists had unobtrusively seized control of most of the committees. The older members were horrified and have promptly all seceded to form a new society. The Painters and Sculptors of Chicago, under the presidency of Lorado Taft. The motto of the new group is *mens sana*.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Anathema. Like most Russian plays, *Anathema* is a plunge into the basic mysteries and contradictions of life, but Andreyev (author of last season's Theatre Guild success, *He Who Gets Slapped*) works with symbolized, metaphysical ideas instead of with the raw material of actual life from which Chekov and Gorky draw.

Anathema is the Inquiring Spirit, the Searcher after Truth, who goes to the gates of Heaven to ask God what his weights and measures are for determining Justice. When God tells him that he would not understand, that the divine values are too inscrutable, *Anathema* goes back to earth vowing to show the irony and misery of God's justice to his creature Man. He picks out a Jew, David Leizer, and bestows upon him an inheritance of two million dollars, which he exhorts him to give away to the poor for the glory of God. David does so without reserve or discrimination, even bringing death and agony into his own family in his altruistic passion. But the effect of his gifts is to turn the people against him when his money runs out. They stone him because he cannot perform miracles. *Anathema*, exulting in his proven exposure of divine justice, then returns to the gates of Heaven to demand an explanation. He refuses to tell *Anathema* anything more, declaring that the ways of God must remain forever inscrutable.

The play is, in a curious way, a combination of some of the basic legends of literature. There is the Faust motif in David's brief hour of the pleasure of giving which will cease when the last kopeck is gone; there is the Job motif in the curse that he suffers; there is a touch of Milton's Satan in the heroic defiance of *Anathema*; there is a strong suggestion of Stephen in the stoning of a Christ-like man by the people "who know not what they do."

Alexander Woollcott: . . . "An obscure work made doubly obscure by the leaden footed thing it became when done into English."

Heywood Brown: . . . "*Anathema* was disappointing to us."

J. Rankin Towse: . . . "There can be no question of its descriptive and imaginative power."

Zander the Great. Salisbury Field, author of *Zander the Great*, is one of the most graceful writers of drawing-room comedy. He is, in a way, the American A. A. Milne. An adroit describer of familiar and unfamiliar types in the upper and mid-

dle circles of American life, he can always be depended upon to be amusing.

The story of *Zander the Great* concerns the efforts of a young woman to restore a foundling child to its



© White

ALICE BRADY

In *Zander*, she refuses to raise her boy to be a bootlegger

father. She gets a clue and takes the child to Arizona where the father is conducting business as a prosperous bootlegger. The woman (Alice Brady) decides that such a man is not fit to bring up the child, and resolves to marry her old suitor from New Jersey—when it develops that he, too, is a successful bootlegger. The real father then conforms to the exigencies of the plot by reforming under the beneficent charms of the child. A happy curtain is rung down.

The cast is well selected, and Alice Brady, who takes the leading role, gives, according to the critics, a notable performance.

Heywood Brown: "We saw one of the finest performances the American theatre has known in our time."

Percy Hammond: "Nice, rough, nursery stuff, calculated to charm the sophisticated drama lover who wishes to be made a child again just for tonight."

The Exile. An historical play of the French Revolution, by Sydney Toler, starring Eleanor Painter and José Ruben, in which most of the devices and dodges of court drama are given a Spring airing.

American Bigism

The Sublimation of Our Ruling Passion

If you would see the most typical product of American dramatic art as well as the American spirit, go see the circus. There you will find the supreme expression of America's delight in size and speed, in superlatives and hyperbole.

Barnum and Bailey's "Greatest Show on Earth" makes no claim to subtlety, to artistic discrimination, to any of the refinements of effete European culture; it simply exults with three rings and a side show in being bigger, faster, more dangerous and more defiant of natural law than any entertainment ever before presented to the human eye. Its tent is "the greatest stretch of canvas ever raised," its acrobats are "the greatest aggregation of mid-aerial gymnasts in the world," its tigers are "the greatest and most thrilling wild animals ever offered in this or any other country" and its elephants are "the biggest brutes that breathe." Miss Bertha Beeson is "positively and obviously the most sensational high wire artist of all time," Mlle. Leitzel "breaks every law of gravity," and the circus advertises its clowns as being so funny that they "would even make a prude smile."

It seems never to have occurred to the press agents, barkers and ballyhoo men of Barnum and Bailey's that anybody might ask "Well, what of it?" or "Who cares?" With an unerring understanding of popular psychology, they realize that what the American wants is quantity—all the measurements of time, space, and movement in the nth degree. We have the fastest locomotives, the biggest hotels, the longest railroads, and the largest crops in the world, and these measurements are their chief justification. Not how fine but how much is our motto, and the circus has made of this article of American faith a dazzling *reductio ad absurdum*.

The influence of Barnum, the father of Buncombe, on American culture is incalculable. The whole paraphernalia of circus terminology has been lifted bodily from the circus by the moving picture people, who measure their productions, not in dramatic values, but in thrills, shocks and statistics. The same thing is true of the newspaper syndicate features, the popular novels, and the evangelistic campaigns. The editors, writers and Billy Sundays do not care so much for quality; their cry is for more circulation, more editions more Main Street homes reached, more agate lines, more souls saved.

The phrase "Barnum was right" does not apply exclusively to his dictum that a sucker is born every minute. It applies to his whole conception of America's ruling passion.

Notes

General Leonard Wood's son, Leonard Wood, Jr., has entered the theatrical business, and will shortly open a stock company in White Plains, N. Y.

Blossom Time, which opened in Philadelphia on October 8, has had the longest run of any show ever produced in that city.

Channing Pollock has already received \$300,000 royalties from the various companies playing his popular hit, *The Fool*, which was advertised as "the Lenten play." By the time all the road companies have completed their barnstorming he expects to have made \$1,000,000.

In London, the first night of Eugene O'Neill's *Anna Christie*, with Pauline Lord in the title rôle, received a tremendous ovation. After the first act the curtain was rung up a dozen times during the applause.

De Wolf Hopper dropped into the Cort theatre recently while a rehearsal of the all-children caste for a production of *Merton of the Movies* to raise funds for the Professional Children's School was in progress. "What are you doin'?" asked Hopper of Marc Connolly, who adapted the novel for the stage, "Rehearsing your New York caste for 1930?"

"Sure," replied Connolly. "Our present company will be too old by that time."

Among the more important revivals of the London season are Pinero's *The Gay Lord Quex* and Sudermann's *Magda*. The latter was played by Sarah Bernhardt in 1895, and Duse, then in London, put it on a few days later. Within a year Mrs. Pat Campbell also gave it, and the records of these three performances were preserved for posterity by Bernard Shaw in his *Dramatic Opinions and Essays*.

St. John Ervine, author of *John Ferguson* and *Jane Clegg*, produced in this country by the Theatre Guild, recently wrote an article in a London paper discussing bad manners in the theatre. He suggested that a sort of pound be established in the pit for the herding together of late comers. Thus they could see the play without disturbing the rest of the audience.

On the theory that Shakespeare is "so great that you can do anything with him you like," a repertory company in Birmingham, England, will produce *Cymbeline* in a modern setting. The characters will wear dinner jackets and the latest gowns.

The Best Plays

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

PEER GYNT—Ibsen's tragi-comic epic of the seeker of self-realization, effectively staged by Kommisasshevsky, master of the Russian School of Expressionism, and competently acted by Joseph Schildkraut. Some of the settings by Lee Simonson mark the high points in his enviable record of artistic achievement.

ROMEO AND JULIET—Next to Hamlet the longest run a Shakespearean play has enjoyed in America in the current century. Superbly acted by Jane Cowl and Rollo Peters.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—The pathos of hokum. Glenn Hunter in Harry Leon Wilson's adroit satire on the eighth art, adapted for the stage by Marc Connolly and George S. Kaufman. The movie industry amusingly "shown up" from supers to Will Hays.

RAIN—A brilliant tract against militant Christianity in the South Seas. Jeanne Eagels as the attractive, hard-boiled demi-mondaine. U. S. Marines, real rain, and the hot, moist breath of the tropics.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—A blacksnake whip and an off-stage rendering of *La Marseillaise* are the emotional assistants to Helen Menken in a thrilling melodrama of Paris.

KIKI—Lenore Ulric still turning 'em away at the Belasco Theatre. The story of a little Paris grisette who wasn't half so bad as she painted herself.

THE ADDING MACHINE—Expressionistic projection of an humble Babbitt called Mr. Zero. A satirical arraignment of bourgeois justice by Elmer Rice, who has performed the miracle of achieving the Theatre Guild by way of Broadway.

YOU AND I—The Harvard Prize Play, by Philip J. Q. Barry, with the best balanced cast in town. Clever dialogue and shrewd observations of manners, morals, and institutions in the younger generation.

THE LAST WARNING—The season's best shilling shocker at about twelve shillings a seat. But worth it. Mechanical tricks and theatrical ingenuity employed with spine-chilling effect.

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

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.

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

Bella Donna. Pola Negri's first American picture is, except for the continuously electric Pola, just another vampire-film, de-odorized as much as possible to please the censor. There's a sheik and an English nobleman and a little box of poison and a desert with a prowling lion—and none of it matters very much. Except when Pola appears.

Daddy. A blatant assault upon the lachrymal glands, with a few snatches of inimitable comedy by young Mr. Coogan. He is, as you may have guessed, a downtrodden little boy-violinist in search of his long-lost daddy, and oh what a pathetic time he does have! Financially the picture should be a regular rhinestone-mine. We suggest as its logical successor *Old Curiosity Shop*, with Jackie as Little Nell.

Prodigal Daughters. Two young daughters of a rich papa decide to Live Their Own Lives, and get into the usual pecks of trouble doing it. But the story fulfills its function in giving Gloria Swanson an opportunity to wear as many different varieties of expensive clothes as ever.

The Dayton Photoproducts Company is said to have developed a practical film, made of paper, which can be marketed at about one-third of the cost of the present gelatine reel. The new product is said to be of standard width, hard to tear, imperishable and practically non-inflammable—the new projection machine to cost in the neighborhood of \$50, thus offering an opportunity for showing standard pictures in the home without great cost or serious risk of fire—two difficulties that have so far blocked all attempts toward "Every Home Its Own Hollywood"

Robert J. Flaherty, producer of *Nanook of the North*, sailed for the South Seas to film Samoan life and customs before the natives start charging a couvert-charge for their own variety of hula-hula.

"Cinderella of Hollywood" is the nickname of Eleanor Boardman, who plays the leading rôle in Rupert Hughes' new cinema play, *Souls for Sale*. A year ago, according to all accounts, she was not even a "super." Her course led her from her home in Germantown, Pa., to Broadway, to a chorus part, to three small movie parts, to the leading rôle of *Souls for Sale*—in less than twelve months.

MUSIC

Cairo

In spite of almost daily political disturbances, the opera season closed with its usual brilliance.

Opera in Egypt is state organized and state subsidized. The Royal Opera House was built by Khedive Ismail as part of the celebrations in connection with the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. Verdi wrote an opera for its opening—*Aida*, and ever since *Aida* has opened the Cairo season.

Since the war the visiting companies have been chiefly Italian. It is from the business community that the greater part of the opera audiences are drawn. Egyptians are generally indifferent. Italians, Greeks, Syrians, but above all, Jews, support the opera.

Puccini, once supreme with Egyptian audiences, is losing his hold. Next to *Aida*, the greatest success this season was *Mefistofeles*, the title rôle being magnificently sung and acted by Masini Pieralli.

German opera is expected next winter.

Paris

After ending her feud with Claudia Muzio by a loving embrace at Monte Carlo, Mary Garden became publicly reconciled with Ganna Walska McCormick and Lucian Muratore on the occasion of Muratore's debut at the Opéra Comique, Paris. And credence is being given to the report that the great tenor and the doubtful soprano will sing in the Chicago Opera next season, despite the fact that both had sworn never to do so while Mary reigned.

Muratore sang before a brilliant audience reminiscent of the days before yesterday. Miss Garden stood up in her box and applauded frantically while the tenor's wife, Lina Cavaliere, looked on. Mrs. McCormick was in the box next to Miss Garden and gave evidences of divine friendliness.

Zurich

Of interest to Americans is the announcement that various works by American composers have been recommended by the American Board of the International Society to be submitted to the International Jury in Zurich in May, and performed, if accepted, the second week of August in Salzburg at the International Festival. Among the works submitted is a string quartette by Charles Martin Loeffler, an American composer

whose fame is international. Mr. Loeffler has won high praise from such a well-known critic as Lawrence Gilman, recently appointed to *The New York Tribune* as music critic after the death of Mr. Kriehbiel.

Rome

The Music Department of the American Academy in Rome has been active during the past season. There was a recital of Respighi's works by the composer himself and



© Underwood & Underwood

LUCIAN MURATORE

Three great ladies and half Paris attended his latest debut

his wife, compositions by Pizzetti, and a recital of modern pieces by Amy Niel of Chicago.

After much competition Miss Margaret Sheridan was selected to create the prima donna role of Candida in Respighi's new opera, *Belfagor*, which is to be produced in a month at the La Scala house in Milan, Toscanini conducting. Some four years ago Miss Sheridan appeared in Covent Garden, London.

Tokyo

The Far East has called another Italian opera company to Tokyo. At the performance all the Italians in Tokyo, seven in number, were present; but the theatre was full, the Princess Royal being present as well as a full quota of enthusiastic Japanese. American baseball teams, California University and Indiana University for example, have visited the Far East. Perhaps in the future native American opera companies will follow.

St. Louis

The report of the St. Louis Municipal Opera shows that last season eight operas were given, attended by over 260,000 persons, of whom 72,000 occupied free seats. The profits were over \$40,000—a remarkable achievement, especially as there were many rainy nights last summer in St. Louis. Plans for the coming season are already fixed, and include the works of such composers as Herbert, De Koven, Luder, Lehar, Johann and Oscar Strauss. Only two of the operas, *The Chocolate Soldier* and *Sweethearts* have been seen on that stage before. The Municipal Opera stage, located in beautiful Forest Park, is unique in this country. It has a natural background of splendid trees, a bridge spanning a stream, and an amphitheatre capable of sheltering 10,000 in case of a storm. Many music lovers observe with regret that no Gilbert and Sullivan operas come in this year's list. *The Yeomen of the Guard* didn't go very well with the public last year—owing doubtless to the fact that it approaches the severity of grand opera.

Chicago

No orchestra—just a piano is all the support which the Society of American Singers require in their series of performances of Mozart's charming opera, *Così fan tutte*. This is something of an innovation, and one that will gain the sympathy of people whose ears have had experience with bad orchestras. Sometimes during performances of the Wagnerian Festival Company, now on tour in this country, one wished that a skillfully played piano were in operation, rather than an atrocious orchestra.

The Society of American Singers is an interesting organization. It is directed and financed by William Wade Hinshaw, a few years ago a splendid basso with the Metropolitan Opera Company. After retiring from singing, he turned to the patronage of music, and took hold of the Society of American Singers. The organization gave two or three memorable seasons of light opera in New York, including most of the Gilbert and Sullivan works. For some reason the New York appearances were discontinued, not for any lack of popular support, apparently.

Hinshaw is a splendid sort of person, a big, cordial fellow, who, raised on a farm, fell in love with music in his boyhood through the medium of a cornet, and who admits that, through all his years of distinguished success, he has never lost his early flame for the little keyed trumpet.

EDUCATION

Triumph of Platitude Harvard Cannot Legislate Race Problems Out of Existence

The Board of Overseers of Harvard University unanimously adopted a unanimous report of a faculty committee advising against any form of racial or religious discrimination. And the press is unanimous in hailing that decision as "a victory for free thought," a triumph of tolerance,—and, incidentally, a sound reproof to President Lowell for daring to mention the race problem in the first place. There is a great deal of editorial gesturing over "the democracy of letters" and "the old Harvard tradition of liberalism" and everyone from editor-in-chief to proofreader professes to be exceedingly relieved.

And, of course, all this declamation is as silly as it can very well be. No one denies the nobility of such sentiments. No one in his senses could fail to approve the action of committee and Board. And, parenthetically, no sane member of either body could very well have reached a different conclusion. But, nevertheless, the incident is anything but a triumph of toleration and a victory for free thought. On the contrary it is a magnificent example of the power of platitudes.

Harvard has a race problem. She had a race problem when President Lowell first refused to concede to its existence and he was one now that the Overseers have tried to legislate it out of existence. And she will go on having a race problem for some generations to come. There are groups at Harvard, as at Columbia and Chicago and—to a less extent—at Yale and Princeton which are not harmonious. The result is friction and ill feeling which cannot help but have unfortunate effects.

It may not be true that the best way to solve difficulties created by the animosities of groups and classes is to let them alone. But it cannot be true that the best way to think about them is to pretend that they don't exist.

A Vote of Confidence

Princeton has changed its undergraduate plan of study, in accordance with the ideas of President John Grier Hibben as stated last February. Beginning next fall, instead of the five courses now required of each student every term, four courses only shall be required, of which two shall be in the same department. This reduction in the

number of courses shall be compensated for by the student's independent work in the field of his major study.

The Princeton degree will "be evidence that the graduate will not only have covered a broader field of knowledge as required by the student in general, he will also have mastered the fundamental of one subject and will have developed habits of independent thought and study." The new program applies to junior and senior years only.

This is the most important development since the introduction of the preceptorial system during Woodrow Wilson's regime as president. By the preceptorial system the student worked with the instructor and also with a group of fellow students. By the independent study plan the student works absolutely alone except for periodical consultations with his instructor. The new independent study plan is by no means an imitation of an English university method. It is an adaptation of American needs. It is a sound attempt to meet the criticism that the American college curriculum have been snippets of courses, with the students' work measured by hours like brick-laying.

The authorities of Princeton have virtually put on record a vote of confidence in the American undergraduate mind.

Bryn Mawr in Line

An undergraduate committee at Bryn Mawr, asked by President Park to make suggestions as to the curriculum, advised that "required work" should be completed by the end of sophomore year, leaving two free years for elective work. The "required work" should consist of two years of English, one of science, one of history, one of philosophy and psychology and no Latin. Comprehensive or "general" examinations are favored.

"Righteousness First"

A resolution recently adopted by the legislature of the State of South Dakota urged:

1) That the schools promptly reform their methods so that the rudimentary studies as well as science be taught only as subordinate to righteousness.

2) That the emphasis be placed on morality, good conscience, respect for parents, reverence for age and experience, and that all learning is but the handmaiden of eternal goodness.

3) That thereby the balance may be restored between the spiritual and the material.

RELIGION

London

Bishop Ingram of London plans a grand jury to try all poorly attended churches. Churches, once fashionable, are now surrounded by business houses, with a consequent falling off in attendance. Yet, because the buildings are venerable, and because moneys are tied up with the various properties, it is difficult to discontinue these churches.

The ancient Church of St. Mary le Bow has always held noonday services. Last week one service was attended by a lone stenographer, who came there to eat her lunch. Churches like this will be subject to the rule of court and jury, and if proved unnecessary, will be abandoned.

Rome

In accordance with the request of 28 Cardinals, Pope Pius XI began the procedure for the beatification and subsequent canonization of his predecessor, Pope Pius X, by appointing postulators.

The function of the postulators is to prove that Pius X performed "in an heroic degree" the three theological virtues—faith, hope, charity—and the four cardinal virtues—prudence, justice, courage, temperance. The Abbe Pierami, procurator general of the Valombrosan Benedictines, was elected chief postulator for Italy.

It is stated that all the Sacred College living in Rome, with the exception of Cardinal Pompili, who as Vicar of Rome must be the judge in the beatification process, signed the petition to the Pope.

Trends

Dr. Joseph Vance, forceful pastor of Detroit, is proposed for Moderator of the Presbyterian Church by those who support evolution. Dr. W. J. Bryan's candidacy has been noted.

Vatican vs. Spiritualism. The semi-official organ of the Vatican, the *Osservatore Romano*, launched an attack on spiritualism. The attack was provoked by the *Piccolo* which declared that Jesus was the greatest medium, and that it was his spirit, and not his body that walked upon the water (*Matt. 14, 25-26*).

Failure. Bishops Nuelsen, Bast, and Blake of the Methodist Episcopal Church will not journey to Russia as planned. The All Russian Church Congress has been abandoned. It was to have met in Moscow this week.

MEDICINE

War on Diabetes

The campaign against diabetes mellitus continues unabated, and new light on its treatment is revealed with surprising frequency. Why the disease is engaging the attention of so many medical men may be surmised from some figures just published in the *Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company*. The general tendency of diabetes mortality has been upward for fully 20 years. Since 1919 the rise has been still faster. The highest death-rates are found in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, the lowest in the southern and western states, largely because Negroes are less susceptible than whites, while Jews and Irish are more so than other white races. The rate also rises rapidly with advancing age and is higher among females than males. In New York State it now hovers around 22 per 100,000, which is higher than measles or diphtheria.

"Insulin," perhaps the most widely heralded medical discovery of the past year, continues to show promise, though its originators claim only that it has alleviated some cases and enabled patients to assimilate a more normal diet. Announcement has just been made of the "cure" of an apparently hopeless case of diabetes. A New York mathematics teacher and former athlete, Joseph Corbett, became ill in 1917, grew progressively worse, was pronounced incurable by physicians, and last October, after a breakdown, lingered on a starvation diet, too weak to turn in bed. His wife had bought a cemetery plot for him. He began a regular dosage of insulin on February 2. The 9% sugar in his blood has now been reduced to normal, less than 1%, he has gained 50 pounds, is able to eat a generous diet, and takes vigorous exercise.

Insulin was evolved by Drs. J. J. R. Macleod and F. G. Banting, of the physiological department, University of Toronto. It is extracted from the pancreas glands of sheep or beeves, and is named from the "islands of Langerhans"—little spots of vascular tissue through which the internal secretion of the pancreas passes into the blood. In normal health this secretion regulates the assimilation of sugar in the diet. Production of insulin on a large scale is difficult and expensive. Its manufacture is strictly safeguarded under patents held by the University of Toronto, and it is made by only one firm in the United States. It is administered hypodermically.

Cambridge University biochemists, L. B. Winter and W. Smith, are developing an extract of yeast, very similar in composition to insulin, but much cheaper to manufacture, and of less dangerous toxic qualities. This may prove a satisfactory substitute.

Dr. James C. Irvine, Principal and Vice Chancellor of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, one of the world's greatest authorities on blood sugar, asserts that no complete cure of diabetes has yet been found, though he recognizes the value of insulin. There are eleven forms of sugar glucose, he says, of which the body can utilize only a few. If these so-called "gamma" compounds can be isolated from glucose and the diet limited to them, it is certain that diabetes can be cured. But the world's present knowledge of these sugars is barely a scratch on the surface.

• • •

Again a Japanese

The probable conquest of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, a peculiar disease, the microbe of which is transmitted by the wood tick, and which is practically confined to Montana, Idaho and other northwestern states, is forecast by the discovery of a protective vaccine against the disease by Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, the distinguished Japanese pathologist of the Rockefeller Institute, who, in collaboration with Dr. Simeon B. Wolbach, of Harvard Medical School, has been studying the fever at Hamilton, Montana, for several months. Nine Japanese of Missoula voluntarily submitted to injections of the vaccine, although warned that its effects might be serious.

• • •

Spahlinger's Serum

British medical men are in a ferment, it appears from the correspondence columns of the *Lancet*, over a serum introduced by Henri Spahlinger, a physician of Geneva, Switzerland, for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Spahlinger's serum has been in existence for ten years, but owing to financial difficulties he has been unable to manufacture it in quantity, nor has it been submitted to experimental investigation before official scientific groups. Many competent doctors, however, have visited Geneva, have used the serum and testify to its revolutionary merits. It would be a tragedy, they say, if it were, through accidental circumstances, withheld from the world. A number of acute cases treated with it in 1913 and 1914 are still alive and have had no relapses. A movement is on foot to raise funds to subsidize Spahlinger's treatment.

Cutting Up a Cell

A "micro-vivisection" apparatus so delicate that it enables scientists to dissect living cells has been perfected by Professor C. E. Tharaldsen, of the Department of Zoology, Northwestern University. It consists of a brass lever moved by three finely adjusted screws, manipulating special glass needles which can be brought to bear upon a cell suspended in a drop of nutrient fluid under the lens of the microscope. The needles, the essential part of the machine, are finer than hairs and are formed like a "J" or an "L." The apparatus is superior to similar devices now in use, in that it is steadier. It requires much practice, however, to get a cell to lie still while a needle is being forced through it.

The machine will make possible the study of the fundamental unit of living human protoplasm and its functions—a goal at which biologists have been aiming for years. Experiments are being conducted with minute eggs cut in two, to see whether each half will grow. The effects of various toxins and bacteria on the basic cell may be investigated with far-reaching significance to human welfare.

• • •

Autopsies

"Medical experts should be permitted by law to examine the bodies of all persons who die of peculiar or unusual diseases." This plea was made by Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, who is quoted as saying:

"The United States should have a law similar to the one in Austria which gives this power to experts of that country who are studying how to combat disease. Our hands will remain tied until we are allowed the same liberty."

"It was through the performing of innumerable autopsies that Pasteur came to discover his treatment for rabies. He went to morgues and studied—he always had an autopsy of patients of his who died, and by studying every condition he was able to present medical science with one of the greatest discoveries of all time."

"I have been working for four years to have this law passed in this country, and I believe that within the next ten years medical science here will be enjoying the same freedom in performing autopsies as is given to medical science in Austria."

• • •

Nobel Prize

Cable despatches from Vienna state that Steinach is likely to receive the Nobel prize in medicine this year for his work in the retardation of senility in man.

SCIENCE

Einstein and See

The battle of Einstein is raging on all fronts more fiercely than ever. Scarcely had Dr. William Wallace Campbell, director of the Lick Observatory, announced that photographs taken by the Crocker expedition at Wallal, on the northwest coast of Australia, during the solar eclipse of last September, confirmed the predictions of Einstein's theory of relativity as to the bending of star rays out of their normal paths by the sun's influence, when Captain Thomas Jefferson Jackson See, U. S. N., astronomer at the Mare Island Navy Yard, issued a statement regretting Dr. Campbell's action and denouncing Dr. Einstein as an impostor and plagiarist.

Captain See is no slouch of a mathematical astronomer in his own right. A graduate of American universities and a Ph.D. of Berlin, a member of all the great astronomical societies of the world, a research worker of established reputation in the very fields in which Einstein has gained his fame, he is "starred" in Cattell's *American Men of Science*, which means that he ranks among the 1,000 most distinguished scientists and the 50 leading astronomers in America whose work is supposed to be most important, by vote of their own colleagues. And so is Dr. Campbell, for that matter.

Dr. See's indictment charges:

1) That the fundamental postulates of Einstein that ether does not exist and that gravity is not a force, but a property of space, are crazy vagaries, disgraceful in a scientific age, and repudiated by the Paris Academy of Sciences and by reputable German scholars.

2) That the English physicist, Henry Cavendish (1731-1810), and the German mathematician, Johann von Soldner, especially the latter, anticipated Einstein by 120 years in calculating the effect of gravitation on light rays and in deriving the formulas on which his work is based. Einstein never mentions von Soldner in his writings, and he even copies an error which von Soldner made in his formula, and which was exposed in recent years.

"Einstein cannot be regarded as a scientist of real note," concludes Captain See. "He is not an honest investigator."

So far, however, the weight of evidence, as well as the opinion of the majority of intellectuals, seems to be in favor of Einstein. The Lick photographs, partly confirmed by those taken at the same place by

University of Toronto astronomers, give results for the bending of a stellar ray just grazing the sun's edge, within one-hundredth of a second of arc of Einstein's prediction that they would be deflected 1.75 seconds.

From the Bureau of Standards simultaneously comes evidence of a



© Keystone

CAPTAIN T. J. J. SEE, U. S. N.

"Einstein cannot be regarded as a scientist of real note"

different nature. The demonstration involved the weighing of topaz and diamond crystals in certain positions in relation to the axis of the earth. The experiments were in charge of Dr. Paul R. Heyl. Under the Newtonian theory of gravitation, the crystals would vary in weight in certain positions. This Einstein denied, and Dr. Heyl has so far found no variation, though using scales so delicate that they can detect differences of one part in a billion.

Further proof is submitted by Professor A. Sommerfeld, of Munich, who has been lecturing in Washington. His data show that the orbits of the electrons in hydrogen and helium atoms are in accord with the lines in the spectra of these gases as predicted by Einstein.

The theory of relativity is far more complex than these scattered discoveries reveal. Einstein's latest extension of the theory, recently announced, is so intricate that it can be explained only in the most abstruse mathematics. The fields of gravitation and electromagnetism are brought together by this new hypothesis in one unified explanation of the dynamics of the universe, following out the ideas originally suggested by Eddington, the Cambridge astronomer.

A Layman's Complaint

Indignant at Einstein's reticence about his most recent discovery, Robert L. Duffus, writing in *The New York Globe*, claims that the lack lies in the scientist rather than in the reporters and the public. The truths with which such men deal, he says, cannot be said to be discovered until they have been made as intelligible as murders or prizefights to the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker.

Query by a physicist: "Is a man of science obligated to make primer copy out of phenomena that are understood by only a very few of the world's keenest brains after a lifetime of study? There is small doubt where the majority of scientists would stand if this question were put to a vote!"

...

Where Evolution Stands

William Jennings Bryan, speaking before the West Virginia State Legislature in a campaign for anti-evolution legislation similar to that recently defeated in Kentucky, said: "You need not punish these teachers of evolution. Men who believe they have the blood of brutes in their veins will never be martyrs for any cause."

In a dispassionate and authoritative article in the *New Republic*, Vernon Kellogg, biologist, and Permanent Secretary of the National Research Council, summarized the present status of organic evolution. Quotations:

"I do not know of a single living biologist of high repute—and I do not determine repute on a required basis of a belief in evolution!—who does not believe in evolution as a proved part of scientific knowledge."

"The evidence from . . . these fields (comparative anatomy, embryology, paleontology, geographical distribution) . . . is overwhelming."

Though a unit on the fact of evolution, scientists frankly admit their ignorance of its causes. Lamarck's, Darwin's, Mendel's theories are all only partial explanations. "If this be ammunition for the anti-evolutionists, let them make the most of it! We can afford to be honest."

...

The Tropical Yukon

A valley with almost tropical flora and fauna, kept warm by innumerable hot springs, was discovered by Frank Perry, prospector and explorer, on the border of the Yukon region, 800 miles beyond the headwaters of the Findlay River.

LAW

A Dangerous Decision The Supreme Court Has Aroused Resentment

In deciding that the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Law is unconstitutional, the Supreme Court has subjected itself to criticism on two grounds.

The Court has reiterated the opinion that labor is a commodity, and may be disposed of like any other goods. Such an opinion, however, seems to laymen, and even to lawyers, almost a repudiation of the views expressed in *Muller against Oregon*, in which it was held that a law regulating the hours of employment of women was valid, and in *Bunting against Oregon*, in which the Court approved a statute providing for payment for overtime at the rate of time and one-half of the regular wage. As the dissenting Justices argued, if the amount of a commodity to be disposed of can be limited in the interest of public health and welfare, why cannot the minimum price to be paid therefor be similarly restricted?

The second ground for criticism is that Mr. Justice Sutherland appears to have argued in syllogisms, and to have expressed himself in a way which is not calculated to convince those in whose interest the law was passed that he had in mind what questions were involved. The opinion suggests too strongly that in the famous case of *Lochner against New York*, decided in 1905, in which the Court held that a law prohibiting more than a 60-hour week in a bakery was unconstitutional.

The decision in the minimum wage case has most dangerous possibilities. Any amendment which would provide for the true contingencies on the theory that the Supreme Court will be a reactionary body would probably strike at the foundations of the constitution. Resort is therefore being had to the suggestion that the power of the Supreme Court to declare statutes unconstitutional be limited, and there is danger of an ill-advised attempt to obtain a constitutional amendment providing for such a limitation.

Some newspapers have intimated that the decision, which related to a District of Columbia statute passed by Congress, would not be considered binding in the event that a state law came before the Court. The power of Congress is limited by the Fifth Amendment and that of the states by the Fourteenth, but they are substantially identical in providing for the liberty of contract, and there is little reason to anticipate that any state law will receive more favorable consideration.

(For the reaction of the general public to the Minimum Wage decision see pages 2 and 3.)

BUSINESS & FINANCE

No Inflation

Trade continued to expand, although money rates and retail prices proved stable. Production figures in several basic industries established new records and a distinct advance in wages was witnessed. But the speculative market for securities and staple commodities proved quiescent, with the declining tendency. No clear signs of general inflation are yet apparent and business men in general are exercising an admirable caution in regard to the future.

"No Broadcasting"

The severe regulation imposed by the New York Stock Exchange upon its members with respect to their firm advertisements, as well as its strict control over its ticker price quotations, have been endangered through the sudden perfection of radio broadcasting. By a recent resolution, the Board of Governors has forbidden the use of the wireless by its members either for advertising or publicity purposes, or for promiscuous relaying of Stock Exchange quotations. The latter will, however, be permitted in the case of broadcasting stations approved by the Exchange. The aim of the restrictions upon member advertising is to prevent undesirable public speculation; the Exchange's control of its prices is exercised to prevent their use by bucketshops.

A Billion in Steel

Elbert H. Gary, U. S. Steel chairman, told stockholders at their annual meeting in Hoboken that the properties of the corporation had enhanced more than a billion dollars during its short history. Mr. Gary again flogged the immigration law, saying it was utterly bad.

Among the stockholders, as shown by the company's record, are George F. Baker, James A. Farrell, Elbert H. Gary, J. P. Morgan, Woodrow Wilson, Richard Trimble.

American Fuel Oil

Receivers were appointed by the Federal Court for the American Fuel Oil Company, a \$30,000,000 concern with \$20,000,000 outstanding stock. The company was organized in 1918 to buy, sell, develop and transport fuel and crude oil. Its failure is attributed by the president of the company, Harry M. Rubey, in part to the United States Shipping Board. The company purchased at \$185 per ton five Hog Island freighters which, although represented as in good con-

dition, proved practically useless when converted into tankers at a cost of \$1,000,000.

The Shipping Trade

Profits of the Cunard Company were £394,587 for the past year, after providing for depreciation and taxes. The annual report states that "while the carrying trade generally shows an increase over last year, the carrying rates, especially homeward bound from America have fallen to low levels owing to increasing competition."

German Situation

The fact that German note circulation increased only 106 billion marks last week has surprised financial authorities, accustomed to recent weekly increases of 500 to 700 billion marks. Germany's expenditures the last ten days in March, however, were 12,511 times those of 1913, while her income was only 1,421 times greater.

On March 31, her floating debt amounted to 7,641 billion; the last Reichsbank statement showed a note circulation of 5,642 billion. These figures reflect the losses incurred in state owned postal service, telegraph and railway systems, as well as contributions made to the Ruhr inhabitants.

In addition, the American war claims against Germany alone amount to 25 trillions of her present currency. Thus far, Germany's net payments to allied nations have amounted to about \$3,850,000,000.

S. M. Vauclain, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Company, recently remarked, "America's greatest asset is that every live American is up to his neck in debt." On this basis, the assets of Germany today are stupendous, incalculable.

New Records

¶ Oil production has been still on the increase; estimates of crude production daily for the week ending April 7 were 1,942,150 barrels.

¶ Monthly unfilled tonnage report of the U. S. Steel Corporation for March last was 7,403,332 tons, a gain of 119,343 tons over February last, and the highest since January, 1921. ¶ Steel ingot output of 30 companies which in 1921 made 87½% of the country's total, was 3,402,007 tons for March—a new high record.

¶ The loading of revenue freight for the week ending March 31 is declared unprecedented for that time of year, and established a record at 938,725 cars, or 116,917 cars more than for the same week last year.

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.)

Senator Robert M. La Follette: "My wife and helpmate issued a trenchant criticism of Army and Navy recruiting posters. Said she: 'They show only half the picture; the posters don't show a bunch of gobs with pants rolled up as they massage the decks; no picture is given of enlisted men blacking a loogie's boots. Deliberately false advertising, that's what it is.'"

General Pershing: "I issued an order that the Army should improve its style in correspondence. Conciseness, brevity, careful wording, correct paragraphing and the personal touch—these things make the perfect letter, and the perfect letter-writer."

Battling Siki: "Because I punched the face of a waiter in a café, a Paris newspaper suggested that 'in the name of all organizations calling for good sportsmanship, Siki be captured, chained and sent back to his native Senegal, where he can enjoy himself with the rest of the savages.'"

Florence Reed: "At a committee hearing on a bill to legalize Sunday theatrical performances I pleaded: 'Give us this blessed, precious 24 hours of rest on Sundays. Please don't take it away from us!'"

William A. Brady: "I told the committee: 'No matter what laws are passed by the Legislature the actors will not work on Sunday. The actors have the most powerful labor union (the Actors' Equity Association) with which I ever came in contact.'"

S. S. Kresge: "I applied for \$5,000,000 life insurance and am asking that the commission of \$150,000 go to a friend of mine. The only other \$5,000,000 policy in this country is carried by Adolph Zukor, cinema potentate."

President Harding: "I received three brand new straw hats from the National Association of Men's Straw Hat Manufacturers of America—a rough Sennit straw for daytime wear, a leghorn for motor-ing and golfing, and a smooth straw for evening wear."

Lady Astor: "I introduced a bill into the House of Commons to prohibit the sale of intoxicants to persons under 18 years of age. Opposition led me to remark that one of my opponents 'seemed to be the village donkey.' I was called to order and withdrew my epithet."

Andrew J. Volstead: "Having been defeated for re-election to Congress, I called at the White House to pay my respects before retiring to Minnesota to practice law. Photographers leaped from ambush in the shrubbery and chased me across the lawn. Surrounded, I hauled down my colors and submitted to a few 'shots.'"

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, retired: "In a speech at Los Angeles I asserted: 'Most of the atrocities credited to commanders of German submarines during the war were propaganda. In all my experience during the war I heard of but one instance of a German submarine firing on an open boat.'"

Jack Dempsey: "I bought a controlling interest in the Great Western Coal Mining Company, a \$3,000,000 Utah concern. I was elected President, and Jack Kearns, my manager, Secretary and Treasurer. As a boy I was a coal miner and my whole family is engaged in the mining business. We are going to build a mining camp and call it Dempsey City."

Dr. George Harding, father of the President and a General of the G. A. R.: "I visited the convention of the United Confederate Veterans at New Orleans and thanked them for the kindness with which the Southern people had treated my son. 'The South never had a better friend than Warren G. Harding,' said I."

A. D. Lasker, Chairman of the Shipping Board: In a telegram to *The New York Times* I denied that I ever suggested that President Harding should have a publicity agent. Said *The Times*: 'We hasten to make due correction.'"

Prince Gelasio Caetani, Italian Ambassador to the U. S.: "I declared in an interview: 'Half the American people think Fascism is a revolution and the other half think it is reaction. The Black Shirts are not as black as the Reds in Moscow paint them.'"

Harry F. Sinclair, oil producer: "Sixty of my stallions, brood mares and colts, including my \$115,000 stallion, *Inchcape*, were burned to death when fire swept two barns of the Rancocas Stock Farm. The farm was founded by Pierre Lorillard, tobacco king, and last year the stable earnings were \$239,503. Undaunted, I am still counting on Zev and Bud Lerner to win the Kentucky Derby."

The Right Rev. Dr. Mazzinian-anada, Bishop of the American Buddhist Church in San Francisco: "I declared that by the time I am 100 years old the United States will again be wet. I am now 98."

Le Maréchal Foch: "In May, the Polish Minister of War will meet me at the Czecho-Slovak frontier, and by President Wejciechowski's order, will make me a Marshal of Poland. Too-curious journalists say I am the real master of Poland."

The Maharaja of Nandod, State of Rajpipla: "Panic seized my guests and relatives when a family of panthers was discovered roaming my gardens. The family was finally exterminated by my guests."

Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy: "My double is going around the country. He makes purchases of beautiful clothing, which he causes to be sent to me. He pays with forged checks. He apparently makes no profit out of the transactions and I lose nothing except time and trouble."

John Hays Hammond: "In a speech to women at Baltimore I came out against the League, against the World Court and in favor of a fact-finding commission to investigate Europe."

Edward I. Edwards, New Jersey's junior U. S. Senator: "Addressing the Society of Restaurateurs I boldly branded the prohibition law as 'damnable and impracticable.' The restaurateurs applauded me."

Arthur Lorenz, editor of *The Illinois Staats-Zeitung*: "Indicted on a charge of criminal libel for having referred to the American Legion as 'the refuse of the nation,' I am now under arrest. Sidney Spielman, formerly publisher of my paper, they have not yet caught."

Mrs. Clara Phillips, "hammer-slayer": "I am said to be in San Salvador. The popular press has been hunting for me ever since December 5, when I escaped from Los Angeles County Jail."

George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the U. S.: Le Maréchal Lyautey, French resident Governor of Morocco, entertained at Kabat a party of Americans, of whom I was one. Selected by the French-American Society, we are in Morocco to study the French Colonial Administration in Northern Africa. Among my mates are Colonel S. H. Church, President of the Carnegie Institute, and Professor William Milligan Sloane of Princeton.

THE PRESS

The Fat Paper

François Cruey, leading reporter of *Le Petit Parisien* (Paris), who covered Clemenceau's trip, says his first impression of the American newspaper was one of bulk and weight. "You do not compose your paper, you fill it up," he tells his fellow journalists in *Editor and Publisher*. His critique, summarized:

- 1) Amazing variety of news without any intelligent discrimination.
- 2) More news about foreign countries than all the rest of the world publishes about America.
- 3) Shocks the eyesight and taste.
- 4) Gives the reader what he wants and the reader's general level of culture is low.
- 5) Quantity, not quality.

Two Liberal Weeklies

The New Republic and *The Nation*, liberal intellectual weeklies of relatively small circulation, are an issue in Los Angeles politics. They were ousted from the libraries of the Los Angeles public schools during the war—*The Nation* for being "pacifist" and *The New Republic* for being "radical"—and now there is a strong movement to have them reinstated on the ground that they contain data essential in the study of public affairs. Candidates for election to the School Board, which will be held in the near future, are being asked to define their attitude toward the forbidden periodicals.

Neither *The New Republic* nor *The Nation* is radical in the proper sense of the word, since they do not advocate socialism, syndicalism, communism nor any other revolutionary change in our government or social structure, but simply reforms in the present system. Their sympathy for radical movements, which has brought them into mistaken disrepute, is based upon a literal interpretation of the Constitution regarding freedom of speech, publication and assembly. Both are essentially in agreement regarding political and social reforms. But *The Nation* took the pacifist position against the war.

Jolly Jack Tar

Irvin S. Cobb, whose side-splitting after-dinner stories have for over a year helped to carry the advertising in some hundreds of newspapers, has apparently made an even more lucrative strike. He is writing advertisements signed by himself. Notable this week was his full-page panegy-

ric of "Jack Tar Togs" in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

The Jack Tar apparel is sold by the Strouse-Baer Co. of Baltimore. They have double-stitched seams and re-inforcements at the strain points. They cost \$3.95. The ad is illustrated by Tony Sarg. On either side of the display appear the faces of Cobb and Sarg, smirking knowingly.



WILLIAM H. TAFT
Is he thoroughly bad?

Exposed at Last!

Number of square inches of type on the first two pages of Mr. Hearst's papers: 608.

Number of square inches on these two pages devoted last Sunday to an "exposé" of Mr. Taft's private finances: 446.

The Hearst papers last Sunday scored a beat. They discovered that Chief Justice Taft is receiving \$10,000 a year through an annuity left him by Andrew Carnegie, and that this money is derived from bonds of the "steel trust."

The Hearst papers are accordingly attacking the Supreme Court. The impression which the "Taft story" is intended to have on the reader is that Mr. Taft, by reason of the \$10,000 interest in U. S. Steel bonds, is wedded to reactionary capitalism, and will therefore be inclined to decide in favor of the "interests." It is only in an obscure part of the two-page spread that the Hearst reporter speaks of "Mr. Taft's spotless reputation."

The story was "hung" on some correspondence relative to pensions for ex-Presidents between a Congressman and the Carnegie trustees.

Shrewd Publishing

Huge advertisements of Mr. Hearst's *Cosmopolitan* for May feature an allegedly true story entitled *Mercy*.

"One day a chilling shadow fell," says the blurb. "While Mrs. Wills, with her two small sons, was away on a visit to her parents, the Reverend Robert N. Wills disappeared—and with him the pretty dark-eyed organist!"

Then the ad takes on bolder type: "A story of a once prominent minister and his life expiation for a moment's madness." "A story that never got into the newspapers because a whole city held its secret inviolate."

Ray Long edits the *Cosmopolitan* for Mr. Hearst. He says he is printing the story for the good of humanity. It is based on religion.

In newspaper circles the remark is passed that the city which kept the secret inviolate is not New York, nor Chicago, nor Boston, nor Detroit, nor Los Angeles, nor Atlanta, nor Washington, nor Rochester, nor Syracuse, nor Milwaukee, nor San Francisco, nor Seattle, nor Fort Worth, nor Baltimore. Where there is a Hearst paper, no scandal lacks either prophet or historian.

Imperialism

¶ *The Fort Worth Record* was sold to William Randolph Hearst for \$375,000. Fort Worth, Texas, is the smallest city in which Mr. Hearst publishes.

¶ John E. Cullen will command the recently acquired Baltimore division of Hearst's newspaper empire. William Roscoe Thayer, popular historian and biographer of John Hay, Roosevelt and Washington, will edit. Thayer, like his employer, is a Harvard man, and is generally considered to be the most "cultured" of all Hearst's men.

¶ Mr. Hearst took over the *Baltimore American* (morning) and the *Baltimore News* (evening) from Frank A. Munsey two weeks ago. *The News* retains its old format, but *The American* already bears its master's mark on every page.

Hearst's Speech

At a 65 plate dinner which welcomed Mr. Hearst to participation in the affairs of Baltimore, he defended himself, saying:

"I do not think that I am very radical. Indeed, I sometimes think that as I have grown older and slowed down a bit I am really not radical enough."

"The policies for which I and my publications fought, and in fighting

got the reputation of being radical, have nearly all been accomplished—and, being in successful operation, are no longer regarded with apprehension.

"It is ancient history now to refer to the election of Senators by the people. That policy did not rend the structure of government to its foundations, as timid conservatism predicted; nor did woman's suffrage destroy the fabric of society; nor have direct primaries upset the balance of our political processes.

"As a matter of plain fact, I am in some things an utter conservative, determined to conserve, as far as I possibly can, those principles and policies of the fathers which for so many years have made our country the freest and the happiest, the most prosperous and the most powerful nation upon the face of the earth.

"There is, however, one firm principle of mine which may be regarded by some as radical, but which to my mind is merely a matter of professional journalistic ethics—of common journalistic honesty.

"That principle is the right of the public to a square deal on all occasions—to a fair show for its 'white alley.' I consider a newspaper to be the retained attorney for the public, and I believe a newspaper which is faithless to that trust is as much of a traitor as an attorney who betrays the interests of the client who employs him."

Against the common charges of vulgar sensationalism, of pandering to the evil in men's minds, of propagating and feeding prejudices and class-hatred, Mr. Hearst made no defense.

Among those present at the dinner were Mrs. Hearst, Arthur Brisbane, Daniel Willard, several local bank presidents, an Episcopal bishop and most of the State and city officials. Also Charles H. Grasty, of *The New York Times*, who, like many newspaper men in other camps, admires Mr. Hearst's success.

Uptown

The New York Tribune, smallest of Manhattan's six leading morning papers, deserted Park Row last Sunday and took up residence on 40th St., between 7th and 8th Avenues, on the rim of the theatre section. Mark Sullivan, dean of political writers, moved with it. Also Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid, proprietors.

Bible Verses

The Back to the Bible Society has discovered that more than 2,000 American newspapers are using Bible verses in their daily editions.



© International

WILLIAM R. HEARST

"One firm principle of mine is the right of the public to a square deal"

For the "Nichi-Nichi"

Kawakami comes to Washington as the first permanent Japanese correspondent in that capital. He represents the *Nichi-Nichi* of Tokyo and the *Mai-Nichi* of Osaka, which are issued by the same proprietors. The Osaka paper publishes an edition in English, and the Tokyo paper is about to do so.

The famous Japanese correspondent reported the Washington Conference and later wrote a book about it. Educated in this country, he married an American.

AERONAUTICS

New York to Peking

Brigadier General William A. Mitchell has organized an air route between New York and Peking with three intermediate stops: Winnipeg, Nome and near the Amur River in Siberia. The General predicts that a passenger will be able to start from New York at three o'clock in the afternoon and land in Peking at ten o'clock in the morning of the third day. The General backs up his somewhat bold prediction by describing a number of safety devices.

Air Guide Book

The United States Touring Information Bureau includes in its directory for the first time in the history of aviation a map of air lines in the United States, with the location of 3,000 airports and landing fields.

Pilotless

At Etampes, France, an airplane directed by wireless from the ground flew easily, maneuvered freely and rose and landed several times. A Sperry stabilizer with four gyroscopes maintains equilibrium automatically and a special device cuts off ignition on landing. Captain Boucher, the inventor, predicts that such machines may well be used for bombing purposes in times of war.

Accidents

At the dedication of the Tempelhof Field—once the parade ground of the ex-Kaiser's famous guard regiments—as Berlin's airport, members of the municipal government went up in eleven airplanes. The eleventh machine crashed on landing, killing two city fathers and injuring a third official and the pilot. This was an unfortunate though dramatic finale to a celebration intended to advertise the Tempelhof as the biggest airport in Europe.

Almost on the same day at Cracow, Poland, a military plane lost a wing and fell through the roof of an apartment house. The gasoline tank exploded, killing a man ill in bed as well as the occupants of the airplane, and setting the house on fire.

Dangers of Army Pilots

A report from Mitchel Field, the Army Air Service station at Mineola, L. I., advocating more pay and earlier retirement for Army pilots states that eight out of every 100 pilots have been killed in the line of duty each year from 1919 to 1922. Such casualties are largely due to the special hazards of army flying, such as formation flying, "dummy" bomb dropping, practice combats and similar dangerous work.

This report and the week's news of accidents give too gloomy a picture of airplane safety. Civilian aviators are seldom killed, and one commercial airplane firm in the United States carried over 9,000 passengers 117,000 miles without injury.

The TC-I, largest non-rigid dirigible of the Army Air Service, made a first cross-country flight of 500 miles from Akron, Ohio, to Belleville, Ill. "Safe but seasick" is the report of the officers and crew.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers estimates that of all the people in the United States only 40,000 are mentally and physically fit to pilot planes.

SPORT

"No German or Russ"

Though Austria has been invited to the 1924 Olympic Games, the International Committee resolved to bar Germany. It was pointed out that the spectacle of German athletes in the Grand Parade of the Nations might stir more than the memories of those present in the Paris Stadium.

Russia, too, was barred.

By invitation of President Masaryk of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, the Olympic Congress of 1925 will be held in Prague.

Pope Pius granted an audience to the International Olympic Committee and praised their efforts for clean, moral sport.

"Play Ball!"

Tuesday last the National League unlocked its gates and started its turnstiles ticking off the thousands. The following day the American League umpires announced "Play Ball" for 1923.

Sporting prophecy is chiefly valuable because of the contingent "ifs" which are a ready aid to conversation. Each year the scribes and the prophets, the managers and the elevator boy scan the situation with professional care and announce their choice. General consensus this Spring places the preliminary laurels on the high priced, if not otherwise elevated, brows of the New York teams of both leagues. They won last year and each team has been strengthened by the acquisition of expensive juvenile talent.

On the other hand, no less an authority than the *Baseball Magazine* picks Detroit in the American League and Cincinnati in the National. Other well informed critics insist that the two St. Louis teams, who came so near the top last year, are not to be denied again. All agree, too, that Pittsburgh has a thoroughly capable outfit. And last place in both leagues has been definitely assigned to the representative of either Boston or Philadelphia.

Basketball Rules

The joint rules committee of the Intercollegiate Basketball League (Eastern colleges) announced a rules change. It is resolved that henceforth the try-for-point after personal fouls must be made by the player fouled. "One-man teams" will become less prevalent; five men must learn the trick of free-throw scoring.

Cheers and Hisses

Fallen but still the idol of France is Georges Carpentier. At an American Legion benefit the crowded Crique de Paris rose to shout their greeting. The ovation lasted through his sparring match and until the dressing room had closed its door upon him. Battling Siki, who knocked out Carpentier for the world's light-heavyweight championship on September 24, entered the same ring amid hoots and hisses.

Artha vs. Tham?

Black boxers have seized the Cuban fancy. Rumored (not without reason): that Jack Johnson (L'il Artha), sometime heavyweight champion of the world, is matched to meet Sam Langford (Boston Tar Baby), champion of Mexico and Spain, in the Stadium Marina, Havana.

Johnson will fight Farmer Lodge of St. Paul (white) in the same ring on May 6.

Snooker

Giving what was probably, among amateurs in America, the finest example of snooker, William Downs won the national championship from Roy Johnston in New York. (Snooker is a type of billiards.)

MILESTONES

Rumored engaged. Princess Mafalda of Italy, 20, second daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, to Leopold, Hereditary Prince of Belgium, 21. "An official announcement is to be made May 10," said a Fascist news agency.

Engaged. Fern Andra, American film star, to Herr Prensels, German middleweight boxing champion. Over a year ago Herr Prensels purchased a kiss from Miss Andra for 100,000 marks, which was used for charity. This transaction led eventually to their engagement.

Engaged. Dr. Albert Lorenz, Jr., 38, son of Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the Austro-Newark surgeon, to Margaret de Ferraris, daughter of Arthur de Ferraris, celebrated portrait painter. Last Christmas Dr. Lorenz was refused a license to marry Baroness Stancovic of Austria shortly after her arrival in New York on the ground that she had no right to re-marry.

Engaged. Sonja Claussen, daughter of Mme. Julia Claussen of the Metropolitan Opera Co., to Eric Harris Julian of Tusculum, Ala.

Married. Jacob Gould Schurman, Jr., a son of the American Minister to China and former President of Cornell, to Mary Allerton Cushman, in Manhattan.

Married. Mathilde McCormick, 18, daughter of Harold F. and Edith Rockefeller McCormick of Chicago, to Major Guillaume Max Oser, 45, of Basle, Switzerland, in London.

Married. Thomas S. Lamont, 24, eldest son of Thomas W. Lamont, New York banker, to Miss Elinor B. Miner of Rochester.

Married. Philip Fox La Follette, 25, youngest son of U. S. Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, to Miss Isabel Bacon of Salt Lake City.

Died. Stuyvesant Fish, 71, banker and railway official, in Manhattan. (See p. 4.)

Died. Arthur Chambers, 75, former lightweight champion of the world, at Philadelphia. In 1879 at Chippewa Falls, Canada, he fought the longest bout on record, 136 rounds. The fight was under the old London rules whereby a knockdown counted as a round. When the late Marquis of Queensbury decided to formulate rules to elevate the sport, he consulted Chambers and their joint efforts resulted in the regulations under which boxing contests are now held.

Died. Thomas H. Smith, for 23 years Secretary of Tammany Hall, run down near Union Square by a New York taxicab.

Died. Signora Enrichetta Galli, 82, mother of Mme. Galli-Curci, prima donna, in Milan, Italy.

Died. Laurel Tarkington, 17, daughter of Booth Tarkington, the author, in Indianapolis, of pneumonia.

Died. Somerville Pinkney Tuck, 74, of Annapolis, Md. Nominated by President Cleveland and appointed by the Khedive of Egypt, he served for many years as Judge of the International Court of First Instance at Mansourah and later became Judge of the International Court of Appeals at Alexandria.

Died. Eugene Krapp, 35, former pitcher of the Cleveland American League baseball team, at Detroit.

MISCELLANY

"TIME Brings All Things"

Contents of a crocodile's stomach (research conducted by the Royal Zoological Society of London): Eleven brass arm rings, three coiled wire armlets, one glass bead necklace, 14 arm and leg bones (not all human), three spinal columns, one length bark cord (used by colored porters to carry bundles), 18 stones of assorted sizes, several porcupine quills. (The crocodile lived in Tanganyika Territory, British East Africa.)

In Manhattan Patrick Lally, aged 16, swallowed his toothbrush while brushing his teeth.

The "public domain" of the United States, which 50 years ago was 1,160,700,000 acres, is now 182,800,000 acres. Ten years from now it will have disappeared entirely, says the Department of the Interior.

In the Bronx a patient with radio receivers on his ears laughed at "jokes" while doctors operated on him for hernia.

In Washington a naval expert discovered that bulkheads (used to prevent ships from sinking) were first employed by Marco Polo in 1292.

In Bloomington, Ill., the State's Attorney and Federal agents made 35 arrests as the result of "liquor orgies" among high school pupils of both sexes.

In New Orleans was held the 33d reunion of the United Confederate Veterans.

Hampered by the tide, the *Aquitania* was so slow in getting out of New York Harbor that 22 belated passengers overtook her (on tugs) and got aboard.

In Manhattan was arrested the "youngest bigamist on record." Mrs. Leonilda Cupolo Cerboto-Chiffo, 14, contracted her marriages within ten days of each other.

Jacquelin Van Til of Brussels, cell-mate of Edith Cavell till the time of the latter's execution, lectured in New York.

The Standard Oil Company of California reduced the price of gasoline one cent a gallon.

POINT with PRIDE

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

The Berlin court-on-wheels, which visits profiteers. (P. 10.)

Samuel Vauclain and Samuel Gompers. They make good speeches. (P. 6.)

The airplane at Étampes directed by wireless. (P. 26.)

Carl Sandburg and his mystical, rhythmical love of Chicago. (P. 15.)

Dr. Koo, who is said to have lost "by one bamboo" and, sportsman-like, to have taken the post of Foreign Minister as penalty. (P. 13.)

An endeavor to stimulate undergraduate thought and learning in spite of the curriculum. (P. 19.)

Foch, Marshal of Poland. (P. 23.)

More pay for the men who make steel and cloth. (P. 6.)

Ambassadorial home-sickness as exhibited by Mr. Harvey. (P. 9.)

Monte San Nicholas—eternal tribute to the dead. (P. 15.)

Captain Thomas Jefferson Jackson See, eager to join with Einstein in debate. (P. 21.)

Mr. Taft's reputation, deemed "spotless" even by sensational publishers. (P. 24.)

Stambuliski—hoisting communism by its own petard. (P. 12.)

Justice Holmes—radical! (P. 3.)

The prospective canonization of the late Pope Pius X. (P. 19.)

Jack Dempsey, coal-miner and coal operator. (P. 23.)

The return of a Roosevelt to health and activity. (P. 7.)

By Mail

Some Excerpts:

"My first reading of TIME brought the response, 'That's something I want to have'—I love the very workable index nature of the arrangement and the two bright-idea résumé columns, 'Point with Pride' and 'View with Alarm.'"—*Chicago Ill.*

"There is no newspaper which can equal your publication. I am an enthusiastic subscriber."—*Everett, Mass.*

"Just a line to congratulate the American people on the advent of a magazine such as TIME, and to wish you every possible success in this well worth-while undertaking. Your publication is a godsend to the busy man."—*San Francisco, Cal.*

"To any one who, like myself, finds it hard to read a paper a day, let alone a few good magazines a month, I heartily recommend your weekly. I could never hope to cover the ground in any other way."—*Sparks, Md.*

"I am indeed pleased with your articles and selfishly interested in your success. I should judge that I save five hours a week in reading your news rather than a lot of publicity in the daily papers. Good luck to you!"—*Springfield, Mass.*

"It is the only magazine of the many that come to my desk that is read from cover to cover, with the possible exception of the ——. Let me congratulate you on the high standard that you have attained."—*Albuquerque, New Mexico.*

"There are two reasons why I like your publication. In the first place, it gives all the 'dope' without the useless details and repetitions. In the second place, it brings you up-to-date."—*Salem, West Virginia.*

"I have just received the fourth number. The remarkable thing about TIME is that it adds so much to the interest of everything else I read or hear."—*Boston, Mass.*

"I consider it the most valuable publication of its kind, as it condenses all the news and presents it in the most suitable form for a busy man to read."—*Beverly Hills, Cal.*

"Have received three issues of TIME and I'm sure for the subjects covered and in the way I desire them, it is the most worthwhile magazine I have seen."—*Medford, Oregon.*

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

9 East 40th Street
New York, N.Y.

Don't tell her

about these big, comfortable rooms looking out on Central Park, with every modern appointment and luxury.

Let her see them for herself.

A few newly remodeled suites are now available for lease.

Bring her to dinner some evening soon—we serve a delightful Table d'Hote dinner from 6 to 9 P. M.—and then you'll both see.

Hotel San Remo

Central Park West
74th & 75th Sts.

New York City

Telephone Endicott 6700

ROBERT D. BLACKMAN



A copy of our attractive Booklet "T" will be sent on request. Dealers everywhere.
10 WARREN ST., NEW YORK

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried, Thomas J. C. Martyn, John A. Thomas. Weekly Contributors—Stephen V. Benet, Prosper Buranelli, Edward W. Bourne, John Farrar, Nancy Ford, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemin, Louis H. Levy, Archibald MacLeish, John S. Martin, E. E. Paramore, Wells C. Root, Theodore L. Safford, Pierson Underwood. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; E. R. Crowe, Vice-Pres.; H. R. Luce, Sec'y-Treas., 9 East 40th St., New York City. Subscription rates, per year, postpaid: in the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: E. R. Crowe & Co., Inc., 9 East 40th St., New York; 645 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Advertising Manager, R. L. Johnson; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. 1, No. 8.

VIEW with ALARM

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

Irvin S. Cobb, who places his high-priced humor at the disposal of the suitings business. (P. 24.)

Frauds at Monaco. (P. 12.)

The Controller General of the United States. He does so much. He is so little known. (P. 2.)

Egyptians who do not support opera. "The man who hath no music in his soul is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils. Let no such man be trusted, etc." (P. 18.)

Lenin, officially alive, unofficially dead. (P. 11.)

The frequency with which the Supreme Court irritates the nation. (P. 3.)

Royalties derived from "the Lenton play." (P. 17.)

The intimate relations of Ludendorff and Hitler. (P. 10.)

Those people of Genesis who would have gone to bed Wednesday night with a grouch because the Creator had not finished His job. (P. 1.)

Boy Joshua's desertion of the patriarchal farm. (P. 4.)

The influence of Barnum, father of Buncombe. (P. 16.)

Woman's determination to cash in on the phrase "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." (P. 7.)

Dinner jackets in *Cymbeline*. (P. 17.)

The temperamental reconciliations of money-making opera stars. (P. 18.)

The "practical film" which will make every home its own Hollywood. (P. 17.)

William Randolph Hearst. (P. 24 & 25.)

LEW FIELDS
ANN PENNINGTON
CLIFTON WEBB
CHARLES JUDELS
LULU McCONNELL

A QUINTET OF COMEDIANS IN THE
QUINTESSENCE OF LAUGHTER IN

JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON'S

NEW MUSICAL COMEDY

"Jack and Jill"

AT THE
GLOBE B'WAY AT 46TH ST.
MATS. WED. AND SAT

The man I want is preferably between 25 and 45, married, has perhaps worked his way through college, has successfully sold something, taught, done "Y" or similar work, or shown leadership qualities. He has character, stability, ambition and energy, but has not yet found his life work. We can offer thorough training and an opportunity for large service with an adequate and growing income to several men of this type.

Graham C. Wells, General Agent
Provident Mutual Life Ins. Co.
716 Singer Bldg., 149 Broadway
New York

TIME

to have your paintings
restored and frames
regilded at

BRAUS GALLERIES

358 Fifth Avenue
at 34th Street

422 Madison Avenue
at 49th Street

To Subscribers

Instructions for change of address should be sent two weeks before the date it is to take effect.

Both old and new addresses must always be given.

Subscribers are urgently requested to cooperate with us to assure regular delivery during the summer months.

ROY E. LARSEN,

Circulation Manager,

TIME.

TIME — *the product of the most intense competition*

A line of type comes to the desk of one of the staff-editors. "Read me," it says. "I am most interesting. I am very important. In fact, I am significant. Anyway, I'm quite entertaining. Every half-well-informed man should meet me. You must let me into your page."

A thousand lines come, each with the same plea for recognition.

Scarcely one out of a thousand can win a place in TIME.

When you read TIME, you meet only the winners in this continuous competition. TIME insists upon "a fact in every line, an idea in every paragraph." And it is always the most interesting fact, and the most significant idea.

This coupon will bring you
the winners every week



ROY E. LARSEN, Circulation Mgr., TIME
9 E. 40th St., New York City, N. Y.

Enter my subscription for TIME for one
year, \$5.00; Canadian, \$5.50; Foreign, \$6.00.

Name.....

Street..... City.....

☐ I enclose \$5.00

☐ Bill me for \$5.00

ALAP



"His books have
no counterpart in
the entire range of English literature."

—Sir Hugh Clifford.

Why do the world's foremost writers themselves
acclaim Conrad as "the greatest living novelist"?



SOMEWHERE Conrad himself has told his story. When he was a little boy in Poland he once put his finger on a map and said: "I shall go there!" He had pointed to the Congo, in deepest Africa. And years later he went to the Congo. He had a longing for the sea, this sensitive lad, child of an inland race. He made his way to Marseilles and shipped as a cabin-boy on a sailing vessel. For twenty-five years thereafter the open sea was his home. . . . There is no space here to tell the amazing narrative of his life, except one extraordinary part of it. Until he was past twenty, he had never spoken a word of English. Nor did he write a story until he was over thirty. Yet today this former impressionable little Polish cabin-boy is acclaimed—not merely by the public, but by other writers themselves—as the foremost living English novelist.

Read, in the panel at the right, what other authors say about this great master. These, as you can see, are men of distinction, who weigh their words. And all over the world, tens of thousands of Conrad lovers echo their seemingly uncontrollable praise.

"Here, Surely, is Genius!"

What magic is there in Conrad to account for this unexampled enthusiasm? If you have not read Conrad, it is impossible to tell you. His books, as one critic says, are quite indescribable.

In his clear, free style, he is reminiscent of a great Frenchman like de Maupassant; in his insight into the tragic human emotions he is as discerning as Dostoyevsky. He is as subtle as Henry James in his artistry; yet the life he depicts—the life mostly of outcasts, wanderers,

and adventurers in the farthest places of the earth—is as glamorous with Romance as anything Kipling ever wrote. And all over his works lies the brooding majesty of the ocean—or the mystic beauty of the isles of the South Sea! It is an astonishing combination of gifts. No wonder Hugh Walpole burst out, after reading one of Conrad's novels: "Here, surely, if ever, is genius!"

Special Sale Now

No one ever reads only one book of Conrad. Once they start, they get the "Conrad fever." For no other living writer has there been such a spontaneous demand for a "subscription set." Conrad's publishers, accordingly, are now offering ten of his greatest novels—at a special low price—so that every Conrad lover may have them. This set includes: *The Rescue*; *Youth*; *Chance*; *Victory*; *Typhoon*; *Lord Jim*; *Almayer's Folly*; *The Arrow of Gold*; *An Outcast of the Islands*; *The Shadow Line*.

We will gladly send this set to you for ten days' free examination. This is the only uniform selected edition of Joseph Conrad published. It is printed from De Luxe plates and bound in handsome deep blue cloth. After you have read the estimates of Conrad by his fellow-craftsmen, given here, can you afford not to have on your shelves the works of a man who can inspire enthusiasm such as this? Ask for your set now, while the special sale price is in force.

Doubleday, Page & Co.
Dept. 475 Garden City, N. Y.

Conrad felt the call of the sea when a mere child. He shipped as cabin-boy on a sailing vessel

John Galsworth says:

"Probably the only writing of the last twelve years that will enrich the English language to any extent."

H. G. Wells says:

"One of my claims to distinction is that I wrote the first long appreciation of Conrad's works."

Gouverneur Morris says:

"Those who haven't read him are not well read. As for those who are engaged in reading him for the first time how I envy them!"

James Huneker says:

"The only man in England today who belongs to the immortal company of Meredith, Hardy, and Henry James."

Rex Beach says:

"I consider him the greatest living author in the English language."

Joseph Hergesheimer says:

"In all his novels there is a harmony of tone absolutely orchestral in effect."

John Macy says:

"Except Hardy, no living author has inspired among fellow-craftsmen such unanimous and sincere enthusiasm."



Doubleday,
Page & Co.
Dept. 475

Garden City, N. Y.

Please send me for five days' free examination, charges prepaid, the ten volumes of Joseph Conrad. I will either return the set within 5 days or send you \$1 as a first payment, and \$2 a month for nine months, making a total of \$19. (Deduct 5 per cent if full payment is made in advance.)

Name

Address

City

State